Usenet Newsgroup Archive: rec.ham-radio

1989

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Date span: 1989-01-02 through 1989-12-31

Source text: rec.ham-radio.txt

Source item: https://archive.org/details/usenet-rec

Messages included in this PDF: 5,080

Messages are presented chronologically by archived date.

Binary or encoded payloads are not printed as blocks of encoded text; a placeholder appears where such material was detected. The original source text is unchanged.

1. Need 1GHz RF wattmeter

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-01-02 02:08:56 UTC
From: jbn@glacier.STANFORD.EDU
Message-ID: <17960@glacier.STANFORD.EDU>
Source record: 19625
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

Where can I get a low-cost RF wattmeter good for 1.2GHz? The power range required is 50mW to 5W or so at 50 ohms. Either an inline or terminating type wattmeter is acceptable; an SWR capability would be nice but is not essential. Precision required is very modest.

It's easy to find wattmeters for low bands, but it's hard for UHF. Any ideas?

John Nagle
KA2XXF (part 5 experimental)

2. Re: Need 1GHz RF wattmeter

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-01-02 04:27:45 UTC
From: larry@kitty.UUCP
Message-ID: <2886@kitty.UUCP>
Source record: 19626
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <17960@glacier.STANFORD.EDU>, jbn@glacier.STANFORD.EDU (John B. Nagle) writes:
> Where can I get a low-cost RF wattmeter good for 1.2GHz? The power range
> required is 50mW to 5W or so at 50 ohms. Either an inline or terminating type
> wattmeter is acceptable; an SWR capability would be nice but is not essential.
> Precision required is very modest.
>
> It's easy to find wattmeters for low bands, but it's hard for UHF. Any
> ideas?

While it won't give you great resolution at power levels of 50 mW,
the cheapest off-the-shelf solution is to get some high frequency elements
for a Bird 43. You can get 1, 2.5 and 5 watt elements (P/N's 1K, 2.5K and
5K, respectively) that cover 1.1 to 1.8 GHz. These elements will also work
with a Bird 4381 or 4391.

You can go the Hewlett-Packard route. Now before you complain
about this not being "low cost", bear in mind that there is a lot of H-P
equipment in labs that you could possibly borrow. Furthermore, H-P
power meters (of the analog variety, at least) are pretty common and
inexpensive on the surplus market.

An H-P 432A or 432B power meter with 478A thermistor mount will
give you 10 mW full scale up to 10 GHz. All you need is a coaxial power
divider to bring the thermistor mount into range.

An H-P 435A or 436A with 8481H or 8482 thermocouple mount will
read directly to 3 watts.

I personally have a 435A with 8481H, would recommend that as the
best of all of the above for your application (unless you have access to
the 436A, which has a digital readout). If you really need to go to 5 W,
a power divider is trivial.

<> Larry Lippman @ Recognition Research Corp., Clarence, New York
<> UUCP: {allegra|ames|boulder|decvax|rutgers|watmath}!sunybcs!kitty!larry
<> VOICE: 716/688-1231 {att|hplabs|mtune|utzoo|uunet}!/
<> FAX: 716/741-9635 {G1,G2,G3 modes} "Have you hugged your cat today?"

3. Re: Need 1GHz RF wattmeter

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-01-02 15:02:59 UTC
From: john@wa3wbu.UUCP
Message-ID: <196@wa3wbu.UUCP>
Source record: 19527
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <17960@glacier.STANFORD.EDU>, jbn@glacier.STANFORD.EDU (John B. Nagle) writes:
>
> Where can I get a low-cost RF wattmeter good for 1.2GHz? The power range
> required is 50mW to 5W or so at 50 ohms. Either an inline or terminating type
> wattmeter is acceptable; an SWR capability would be nice but is not essential.
> Precision required is very modest.
>

Would most of your measurements be closer to 5 watts or 50 mW ? Bird Electronics makes a variety of elements for thier Model-43 Thruline wattmeter covering the 23cm band. I have three of them here that I use for 1.2Ghz. They are: 5K (1.1-1.8 Ghz, 5W), 433-103 (1.1-1.8 Ghz, 50W), and an old military CU-1677/URM-167 (1.0-1.8 Ghz 25W). I have also seen some 2.4 Ghz slugs (10W & 25W) that they manufacture. And..... in my Model-43 manual they list slugs covering 1.1-1.8 Ghz with 1W, 2.5W, 5W, 10W and 25W full scale.

I'll admit that Bird may not actually be the "least expensive" wattmeter you can find. But its hard to beat its flexibility for $170. In case your interested, Bird's number is 216-248-1200. Good luck.

73, John

--
John Gayman, WA3WBU | UUCP: uunet!wa3wbu!john
1869 Valley Rd. | ARPA: john@wa3wbu.uu.net
Marysville, PA 17053 | Packet: WA3WBU @ AK3P

4. SpaceNews 02Jan89 SPC890102

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-01-02 20:04:48 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <738@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 19528
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.space.shuttle

Bulletin ID: SPC890102

SpaceNews

MONDAY JANULARY 2, 1989

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, NJ, and is available on
packet radio bulletin board stations across the North America and around
the world on the MTTBS telephone BBS at (201) 494-3649, the Unix USENET
News Network, and WangNet.

* ASR IS GONE *

Reliable sources have indicated that AMSAT-NA's bi-weekly newsletter,
"Amateur Satellite Report", will be phased out shortly and will
be replaced by a new bi-monthly publication dealing with more technical
Amateur satellite communications topics. These publications are sent to
to all members of AMSAT-NA.

For information on joining AMSAT-NA, the Radio Amateur Satellite Corporation
of North America, write:

AMSAT-NA
Radio Amateur Satellite Corporation
Post Office Box 27
Washington, DC 20044 USA

* OSCAR-9 NEWS *

UoSAT-OSCAR 9 Weekly Operating Schedule :

TUE : Diary reload occurs. VHF-FM beacon is OFF the air.
WED : CCD Video transmission - 1200 baud synchronous data.
THU : Digitalker sends telemetry in English until 14:00 UTC.
After 18:00, the Diary will transmit a sequence of TELEMETRY, BULLETIN
and WOD using 1200 baud ASCII until next Tuesday, when a reload occurs.

The 145.825 MHz NBFM General Data Beacon is ON the air according to
the above schedule. In addition, the 14.002 and 21.002 MHz beacons
are currently active sending Morse telemetry and A0 using 100 mW
of power. The 2.4 GHz FM beacon is OFF the air.

* RS10/RS11 NEWS *

Reports indicate that RS11 currently active, and that only its mode A
transponder is in operation at present.

* OSCAR-12 NEWS *

The current operating schedule for FO-12 is as follows:

Mode Until
Date Time
----+-------+-----
JD : 30Dec : 2254
D : 31Dec : 0002
JA : 03Jan : 2322
D : 04Jan : 2228

Mode D : All transponders are OFF.
Mode JA : Analog transponder is ON.
Mode JD : Digital transponder is ON.

* OSCAR-13 NEWS *

This operating schedule should remain in effect until 06Jan89,
when a change in spacecraft attitude will be made.

Mode Mean Anomaly
----+--------------
OFF : 240 to 003
B : 003 to 100
L : 100 to 150 (JL optional)
B : 150 to 240

Bahn coordinates for OSCAR-13 after the 06Jan89 attitude change will be
BLON: 0 degrees, BLAT: 180 degrees.

Scheduled mode S sessions will be announced on OSCAR-13's beacon.

* SpaceNews NEWS *

Sorry for the delay in this week's and last week's SpaceNews distribution.
I've been busy with a few ham radio projects here, and have not had the time
to put these articles together.

I receive LOTS of mail regarding SpaceNews. I try to respond to each message
indivdually, but lack of time makes it hard to answer everyone's questions.

I hope to carry some mini-tutorials on Amateur Satellite operations in the
near future, and answer questions like, "How do you decode EPOCH date and
time into HH:MM:SS", define what Keplerian Elements are and how they are used
in satellite tracking and orbit predictions, and heep everyone posted on
this year's planned MicroSat launch.

Oh, and I will continue to keep posting SpaceNews on USENET under the newsgroups of rec.ham-radio and sci.space.shuttle (sorry, I don't have access to sci.space here). Thanks for all the comments received.

--- John, KD2BD.

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *

Feedback regarding SpaceNews can be directed to me (John) via the following paths:

UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z

* JOIN THE RANKS! *

Amateur Satellite operations can be very educational, rewarding and fun, but in order to communicate through any one of our "OSCAR"s, you must first have an Amateur Radio license. For information on the requirements for earning an Amateur Radio license in the U.S., write:

THE AMERICAN RADIO RELAY LEAGUE
225 MAIN STREET
NEWINGTON, CONNECTICUT 06111

* SOURCES *

Some of the news contained in this SpaceNews issue was obtained via OSCAR-9, OSCAR-11 and the KA2QHD and NN2Z PBBSs.

* BID$ *

SpaceNews is available for UNLIMITED distribution.
Please use Bulletin ID: SPC800102 when posting this bulletin on packet radio BBSs that support bulletin IDs. Thank you.

>> SpaceNews is a production of KD2BD Software. All rights reversed. <<

<eof>

--
UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z (John)
..."There is no expedient to which a man will not resort to avoid the real labor of thinking." ....Sir Joshua Reynolds.

5. NEEDS Software Source Needed (Antenna Analysis Software)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-01-04 18:26:11 UTC
From: ornitz@kodak.UUCP
Message-ID: <1587@kodak.UUCP>
Source record: 19529
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

I am looking for a source for the software package called NEEDS, which I
believe stands for Numerical Electromagnetic Evaluation and Design Software.
I understand that NEEDS contains the latest version of the MiniNEC code as
well as a version of the NEC which will run on a personal computer. I believe
a plotting package is also included in the software as well as other utilities
such as optimization programs for antenna systems.

The person who told me about this package also mentioned the Applied Compu-
tational Electromagnetics Society and the Naval Ocean Systems Center, but this
is all I currently know about NEEDS.

If anyone has any additional information on the NEEDS package, or how I might
purchase a copy, please EMAIL me at the address below (or telephone). Thanks!

Barry WA4VZQ


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-----------------
| ___ ________ |
| | / / | | Dr. Barry L. Ornitz UUCP:..rutgers!rochester!kodak!ornitz
| | / / | | Eastman Kodak Company
| |< < K O D A K| | Eastman Chemicals Division Research Laboratories
| | \ \ | | P. O. Box 1972
| |__\ \________| | Kingsport, TN 37662 615/229-4904
| |
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6. Optimod: how does it work ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-01-04 23:46:29 UTC
From: marc@kulcs.uucp
Message-ID: <1561@kulcs.kulcs.uucp>
Source record: 19530
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

Here in Europe, more and more radio and TV-stations are using a device called "Optimod" for improving sound modulation. It's produced by an American company called "Orban". Using this device, the audio signal seems to have more loudness. Does anybody on the net know how this works ? Is it just some smart compression/limiting of the dynamic range of the audio signal or is there more to it ?

Marc Van Barel
Department of Computer Science, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven,
Belgium
marc%kulcs@prlb2.uucp

7. Re: Optimod: how does it work ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-01-05 21:53:34 UTC
From: dya@unccvax.UUCP
Message-ID: <1310@unccvax.UUCP>
Source record: 19531
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <1561@kulcs.kulcs.uucp>, marc@kulcs.uucp (Marc Van Barel) writes:
> Here in Europe, more and more radio and TV-stations are using a device
> called "Optimod" for improving sound modulation. It's produced by an
> American company called "Orban". Using this device, the audio signal
> seems to have more loudness. Does anybody on the net know how this
> works ? Is it just some smart compression/limiting of the dynamic
> range of the audio signal or is there more to it ?

Optimod[tm] is a trade name for a variety of signal processing
widely used in broadcasting. I have worked with Optimod-AM quite extensively
and with products from competing companies, and can state that properly
set up, Optimod seems to do a decent job.

The Optimod system consists of basically three sections:

A wideband, gated AGC amplifier;
A multi-band compressor
Peak limiting and (in the AM case) bandpass filtering;
negative and positive peaks are adjustable separately for
Optimod-AM.

The "gating" of the AGC amplifier prevents the AGC from going
to maximum gain during pauses in the program or otherwise quiet passages.
The gating is adjustable to a specific RMS level; with the gating off,
it's a wideband compressor.

The multiband compressor is purported to have the time constants
and bandwidths required for the most natural increase in loudness without
audible effects. THe advantage of the multiband compressor is that,
judiciously used, it has the ability to equalise program material to
a more "uniform" sound. This isn't really a bad idea when you own an
AM radio station, and have less-than-ideal sources, from CD's all the way
down to your news reporter's cassette deck and Traffic Patrol.

Peak limiting is the time-honoured trick of increasing the RMS
of the signal by, er, deliberately clipping the peaks. The Optimod does
this reasonably tastefully, and allows you to adjust the clipping threshold
from -3 dB to + 2 dB for negative peaks, and similarly for positive peaks.
An elliptical output filter allows this clipped audio to have reasonable
overshoot characteristics when it leaves the Optimod.

The Optimod does have a phase scrambler (all pass filter) which
takes the assymetry out of normal speech and music programmes. This helps
prevent certain types of transmitters from grossly overmodulating during
"difficult" recordings. The phase scrambler might be in Optimod-FM as

well.

Finally, there is parametric EQ after the wideband AGC, with both bandwidth, center, and gain adjustable for bass and treble frequencies. The Optimod-AM also has some adjustable single order filters for tilt and overshoot compensation of older transmitters.

Orban do make other products, such as Optimod-FM (the Optimod 8000 is mostly a stereo generator with some compression, the 9000 being sort of the Optimod-AM with the stereo generator). When Optimod-FM was introduced, it was the benchmark of stereo generators, and it is still damn good. They also make a TV stereo sound system for BTSC. Orban also manufactures a line of studio toys, such as parametric EQ, de-essers, compressors, etc.

Eric Small left Orban and (I guess) formed Modulation Sciences, Inc., another manufacturer of this kind of stuff.

I personally like the Optimod AM, but the chief engineer at our Boston radio station has pasted over the front panel so that it reads IM -AM (I guess for intermodulation...). Compression and EQ is a matter of taste and virtually a black art. In the US, there is more anxiety over audio processing and its supposed relationship to cumulative audiences than probably any other single thing in a major market station.

Hope this helps...
York David Anthony
WKTD Wilmington, NC

8. Re: Optimod: how does it work ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-01-05 22:58:30 UTC
From: ron@ron.rutgers.edu
Message-ID: <Jan.5.17.58.29.1989.113@ron.rutgers.edu>
Source record: 19532
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

We had an Optimod in our station eight years ago. They were quite the
rage back then. They also did the stereo encoding. It was a cute
little box you stuffed L+R into and it fed in to the FM exiter.
Other than a real cute multifunction meter we never messed with
the controls, so I can't tell you what it did.

-Ron

9. Re: Optimod: how does it work ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-01-06 02:17:40 UTC
From: leadfoot%leftlane@Sun.COM
Message-ID: <84132@sun.uucp>
Source record: 19533
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

WABX in Detroit, which is no longer on the air, used an Optimod unit around '79 or so, I found out in a strange way. My cousin (WD8CBO) worked at a FM station in Flint Michigan and gave me a tour which included their new toy, the Optimod. Several weeks later I noticed that my woofers were dancing around while listening to WABX. They normally did that while using a turntable, but not the tuner. I called the station and asked the chief engineer about it. When I asked if they had "adjusted" their optimod he was shocked I even knew what an optimod was and wanted to know where I got my info from. He had taken a sub-sonic filter out of their optimod because he felt it "muddied up" the bass. Both of us were surprised that this low freq stuff was being received so well. My speakers don't have covers so it was very noticable. About a week later the problem was gone. I don't know what he did, but it worked.

Mark

10. Weathercube -> 144 MHz

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-01-06 22:05:32 UTC
From: charlie@oakhill.UUCP
Message-ID: <1767@radio.oakhill.UUCP>
Source record: 19534
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

Can anybody tell me about the Radio Schmuck Weathercube conversion to 144 MHz? I know an article exists (somewhere) describing the conversion. It looks like a simple re-tuning of L101, L102, and L104 will do the trick. Any opinions out there? Thanks.

-Charlie Thompson WB4HVD
Motorola DSP Operation
Austin, TX

11. SpaceNews 09Jan89 SPC90109

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-01-07 01:37:14 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <740@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 19535
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.space.shuttle

Bulletin ID: SPC90109

SpaceNews

MONDAY JANUARY 9, 1989

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, NJ, and is available on
packet radio bulletin board stations across the North America and around
the world on the MTTBS telephone BBS at (201) 494-3649, the Unix UUCP
USENET News Network, and also on WangNet.

* MINI-TUTORIAL: DECODING OSCAR-9 TELEMETRY *

Decoding and analyzing OSCAR-9 telemetry is a easy for anyone having an
HF receiver available to them. UoSAT-1 (OSCAR-9) currently transmits on
21.002 and 14.002 MHz using 10 WPM CW and 100 mW of transmitter power.
OSCAR-9 also transmits on VHF, but uses 1200 baud ASCII for downlinking
digital information to Amateur Radio ground stations around the world.
I occasionally post news bulletins I receive from OSCAR-9 on VHF.
Look for these bulletins on systems that also carry SpaceNews.

OSCAR-9's telemetry contains 60 analog "channels" that are transmitted by
it's on-board computer to ground stations. On HF, however, only the first
10 channels are downlinked by the HF beacon(s).

The format for OSCAR-9's HF telemetry is: NNDDD, where NN is a two digit
channel number, and DDD is a three digit telemetry value that is used as
as the argument of a calibration equation. Calibration equations are used
to convert the "raw" telemetry data values into real units like milliamperes,
volts degrees Celsius and nanoTeslas.

An OSCAR-9 CW telemetry "frame" might look something like:

AMSAT 00380 01370 02661 03481 04598 05046 06027 07056 08040 09033

Notice that the channel numbers range from 00 to 09. The numbers following
these numbers are the raw telemetry values that are substituted into
the calibration equations for decoding the actual telemetry data.

Each calibration equation was calculated to give the best "straight-line"
fit to the actual measured performance of the telemetry sensor before launch.

Equations for OSCAR-9's first ten analog telemetry channels are as follows:

00 : SECONDARY SPACECRAFT COMPUTER CURRENT : I = 1.2N (mA)
01 : SOLAR ARRAY CURRENT (+X FACET) : I = 200 + 1.12N (mA)
02 : BATTERY HALF VOLTAGE : V = N/100 * 1.01 (volts)
03 : RADIATION DETECTOR A OUTPUT : Count = 40N * (1.04)
04 : RADIATION DETECTOR B OUTPUT : Count = 40N * (1.04)
05 : MAGNETOMETER EXPERIMENT HX-COARSE : Bx = (129N - 64824) (nT)
06 : MAGNETOMETER EXPERIMENT HY-COARSE : By = (129N - 64433) (nT)
07 : MAGNETOMETER EXPERIMENT HZ-COARSE : Bz = (129N - 64072) (nT)
08 : BATTERY PACK-A TEMPERATURE : Temp = (474 - N)/5 * (1.01) (C)
09 : SPACECRAFT FACET TEMPERATURE : TEMP = (474 - N)/5 * (1.01) (C)

Listen for OSCAR-9 from around 7:00 to 9:00 (AM & PM) local time each day. If you hear the spacecraft and decode the telemetry, send me a note, and I'll include your data in an upcoming SpaceNews issue.

If you have a narrow-band FM receiver capable of receiving 145.825 MHz, you can try listening for OSCAR-9 on VHF also. On Thursday's you'll be able to hear OSCAR-9's "Digitalker" speak selected telemetry data in plain english (yes, you CAN hear non-human voices from space!).

Good luck!

* OSCAR-9 NEWS *

UoSAT-OSCAR 9 Weekly Operating Schedule :

TUE : Diary reload occurs. VHF-FM beacon is OFF the air.
WED : CCD Video transmission - 1200 baud synchronous data.
THU : Digitalker sends telemetry in English until 14:00 UTC.
After 18:00, the Diary will transmit a sequence of TELEMETRY, BULLETIN and WOD using 1200 baud ASCII until next Tuesday, when a reload occurs.

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PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z

* JOIN THE RANKS! *

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THE AMERICAN RADIO RELAY LEAGUE
225 MAIN STREET

NEWINGTON, CONNECTICUT 06111

* SOURCES *

Some of the news contained in this SpaceNews issue was obtained via
OSCAR-9, OSCAR-11 and the KA2QHD and NN2Z PBBSs.

* BID$ *

SpaceNews is available for UNLIMITED distribution.
Please use Bulletin ID: SPC90109 when posting this bulletin on packet radio
BBSs that support bulletin IDs. Thank you.

Note: The BID$ have changed to an eight character format for
compatibility with new W0RLI PBBS software.

* MESSAGES de KD2BD *

>> KY2N : Bob, the new, shorter BID$ are now in use.
>> VE3LVQ : Alan, thanks for your interest in SpaceNews. I hope these
"mini-tutorials" are of interest to you!
>> N1CUI : Ward, I get in touch with you regarding distribution to
Ridgefield, CT.
>> ALL : Thanks for reading SpaceNews.

>> SpaceNews is a production of KD2BD Software. All rights reversed. <<

<eof>

--
UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z (John)
..."There is no expedient to which a man will not resort to
avoid the real labor of thinking." ....Sir Joshua Reynolds.

12. Re: Optimod: how does it work ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-01-09 00:17:17 UTC
From: haldane@warwick.UUCP
Message-ID: <890@ubu.warwick.UUCP>
Source record: 19536
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <1561@kulcs.kulcs.uucp> marc@kulcs.uucp (Marc Van Barel) writes:
>Here in Europe, more and more radio and TV-stations are using a device
>called "Optimod" for improving sound modulation. It's produced by an
>American company called "Orban". Using this device, the audio signal
>seems to have more loudness. Does anybody on the net know how this
>works ? Is it just some smart compression/limiting of the dynamic
>range of the audio signal or is there more to it ?

Optimods are just pretty smart compressor limiters. They have 6 band
compression and wideband limiting + filtering too. The idea is to
get the carrier as modulated as possible for as much of the time as
possible, if you see what I mean. Orban make a version for use on
AM (good), one for FM (bad), and for TV (don't know, but probably
ugly). If you want an FM processor, Inovonics is a good bet.

+++++
ljc@uk.ac.ucl.mssl.a - BBC
haldane@uk.ac.warwick.cs - Mercia Sound
UUCP: ...!mcvax!ukc!warwick!haldane | Have you hugged your
JANET: haldane@uk.ac.warwick.cs | radio today?
ARPA: haldane@cs.warwick.ac.uk |_____
Steve Sykes, Computing Dept, Warwick University, Coventry CV4 7AL, England

13. toll free BBS numbers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-01-09 06:33:18 UTC
From: crc@raider.MFEE.TN.US
Message-ID: <74@raider.MFEE.TN.US>
Source record: 19537
Cross-posted to: comp.sys.ibm.pc,comp.sys.tandy,comp.sys.amiga,comp.sys.atari.st,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

```
Recently a list of toll free (1-800) BBS telephone numbers was published in
Computer Shopper Magazine. These numbers were at one time BBS numbers but they
are outdated and many have been reassigned to different customers by the
telephone company. Computer Shopper printed a retraction notice in the
Decmber issue on page 655 saying not to call ANY of the published numbers and
the standard disclaimer that goes along with it. If anyone out there has a list that they
might have been obtained from that information PLEASE STOP CALLING
the numbers. Some of the Businesses mentioned in the original article were as
follows:

Abacus Associates

Access Unlimited Applied Microsystems Calsoft CompuAdd

Compaq CompuSoft Computer Mail Order DEC Epson

Hayden Software Lyco Computer Leading Edge MicroTek

Okidata Sams Books

Hopefully this will be enough information for you to ascertain if you indeed
have the list that was published.

--
-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-
DOMAIN: crc@raider.MFEE.TN.US | The Hacker Ethic *IS* Alive...
PHONE: (615-459-9449) | inside of ME!!!!!!!!

-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Disclaimer: The words are Websters'...
The way they are used is solely MY FAULT!!!!!!!!!
-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-
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14. Re: Weathercube -> 144 MHz

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-01-09 16:30:19 UTC
From: kevin@calvin.EE.CORNELL.EDU
Message-ID: <883@calvin.EE.CORNELL.EDU>
Source record: 19538
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

In article <1767@radio.oakhill.UUCP> charlie@oakhill.UUCP (Charlie Thompson) writes:
>Can anybody tell me about the Radio Schmuck Weathercube conversion
>to 144 MHz? I know an article exists (somewhere) describing the
>conversion. It looks like a simple re-tuning of L101, L102, and L104 will
>do the trick. Any opinions out there? Thanks.

That modification is described in the June 1987 QST (with a follow-up correction to the PC foil layout in the July 1987 QST). There are basically three levels of modification: 1) Frequency, 2) Squelch, and 3) Scanning.

Keep in mind that the cube was never a particularly sensitive or selective receiver to begin with, and it may overload in the presence of very strong signals. All things considered, though, it is a fun, inexpensive project that has great educational possibilities.

By the way, that conversion was born right here at Cornell University, by Steve Powell (N2BU - steve@calvin.ee.cornell.edu), with help from Joe Pingree (WB2TVB - joe@calvin.ee.cornell.edu).

--
Kevin Tubbs, 5152 Upson, Cornell University, Ithaca NY, 14853 (607) 255-8703
kevin@calvin.ee.cornell.edu {uunet,rochester}!cornell!calvin!kevin

15. HOSSTRADERS HAM RADIO FLEAMARKET RETURNS TO DEERFIELD !!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-01-10 14:05:13 UTC
From: ewb@raybed2.UUCP
Message-ID: <1252@raybed2.UUCP>
Source record: 19539
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.electronics

```
The HOSSTRADERS Ham Radio and Electronics flea market is RETURNING
to the DEERFIELD Fairgrounds, Deerfield, NH. New Date is JUNE 3, 1989.
Start planning now to attend the largest Ham Radio flea market
in New England. Remember, the BEST deals always go down the night before!
73
WA1UXA
```

16. Yet Another REquest for Mods to BC70XLT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-01-12 14:14:32 UTC
From: msmith@topaz.rutgers.edu
Message-ID: <Jan.12.09.14.29.1989.22267@topaz.rutgers.edu>
Source record: 19540
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

Yup, I just bought one to replace my old-but-faithful (mint condition) Bearcat 160 (it was also tied to a desk, unfortunately. The generator trailer for my backpack was just too loud), and I was wondering if anybody has mods for the beast. Any and all replies are welcomed and thanks in advance.

Remember, that's a BC70XLT. For the 160, see misc.forsale.

Mark

--
Mark Smith (alias Smitty) "Be careful when looking into the distance,
61 Tenafly Road that you do not miss what is right under your nose."
Tenafly, NJ 07670-2643 {backbone}!rutgers!topaz.rutgers.edu!msmith
msmith@topaz.rutgers.edu R.I.P. Individual Freedoms - 11/8/88

17. Re: Maybe we should move the debate

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-01-13 21:22:29 UTC
From: gdelong@cvman.UUCP
Message-ID: <505@cvman.UUCP>
Source record: 19541
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,news.groups,news.admin

In article <24500046@uxg.cso.uiuc.edu>, phil@uxg.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>
> Maybe we should move the debate about proposed license class changes (and
> whether or not the code requirement should be included with them) over to
> a separate automatic mailing list and not on REC.HAM-RADIO newsgroup and
> INFO-HAMS mailing list. There are a lot of people who either don't care
> about the issue or just don't want to be part of it.
>
> I am willing to run a separate mailing list if enough people would like
> to participate. It would be open to all regardless of the position they
> take, if any. Let me know if you would like it to be an open list or a
> moderated one. I can't say that I would have the time to moderate it,
> though.
>
> E-mail to: phil@uxg.cso.uiuc.edu for this topic.
> --phil ka9wgn--

To date I have seen a couple of follow-ups to the above, one indicated
that that is part of ham-radio, another indicated that packet had a
a new group created for it to move that traffic out of general ham-radio
discussions.

I would tend to agree with the idea that the ongoing discussions in
rec.ham-radio on a no-code/yes-code license and of other proposals for
changing the Amateur Radio Licence structure are of such volume that
those discussions might be moved into a dedicated group for those who
are interested to present their viewpoints without filling up rec.ham-radio.

CALL FOR DISCUSSION:

In line with accepted net practices, I would like to call for discussion
the formation of:

rec.ham-radio.licensing

Discussion might also indicate other possable names and/or guidelines
for such a group.

Althought this is posted to both rec.ham-radio and news.groups, the proper
place for this discussion is (I understand) news.groups.

For readers of the INFO-HAMS mailing list, I will also monitor that for
any discussion which you are unable to post to news.groups and summarize
and re-post that summery to news.groups prior to any call for votes.

--
_____
/ \ / Gary A. Delong, N1BIP gdelong@cvman.prime.com
| \ / COMPUTERVISION Division {sun|linus}!cvbnet!gdelong
____\/ Prime Computer, Inc. (603) 622-1260 x 261

18. S parameters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-01-16 16:01:32 UTC
From: cees@tamtam.UUCP
Message-ID: <49@tamtam.UUCP>
Source record: 19542
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

Hello,
Is there anyone outhere in netland who has the
" S-parameters " from the mgf13xx mgf14xx mgf15xx series
GaAS fet's from mitsubishi. I've writen a few time's
to Mitsubishi europe but didn's got any reply.
And is there some design program in the public domain which
does design in the UHF SHF region, and uses S parameters.

Thanks in advance,

Cees Keyer

--
DISCLAIMER: All the opinions expressed are my own.
Cees Keyer, Algemene Hogeschool Amsterdam.
department of electrical engineering.
UUCP: {backbones}!mcvax!hp4nl!htsa!tamtam!cees

19. Re: Maybe we should move the debate

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-01-18 16:04:28 UTC
From: gdelong@cvbnet2.UUCP
Message-ID: <463@cvbnet2.UUCP>
Source record: 19543
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,news.groups,news.admin

In article <24500046@uxg.cso.uiuc.edu>, phil@uxg.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>
> Maybe we should move the debate about proposed license class changes (and
> whether or not the code requirement should be included with them) over to
> a separate automatic mailing list and not on REC.HAM-RADIO newsgroup and
> INFO-HAMS mailing list. There are a lot of people who either don't care
> about the issue or just don't want to be part of it.
>
> I am willing to run a separate mailing list if enough people would like
> to participate. It would be open to all regardless of the position they
> take, if any. Let me know if you would like it to be an open list or a
> moderated one. I can't say that I would have the time to moderate it,
> though.
>
> E-mail to: phil@uxg.cso.uiuc.edu for this topic.
> --phil ka9wgn--

To date I have seen a couple of follow-ups to the above, some have indicated that it is part of ham-radio, another indicated that packet had a a new group created for it to move that traffic out of general ham-radio discussions. There is also a move to create a mailing list for this topic, but their have been objections to that.

I would tend to agree with the idea that the ongoing discussions in rec.ham-radio on a no-code/yes-code license and of other proposals for changing the Amateur Radio Licence structure are of such volume that those discussions might be moved into a dedicated group for those who are interested to present their viewpoints without filling up rec.ham-radio.

CALL FOR DISCUSSION:

In line with accepted net practices, I would like to call for discussion the formation of:

rec.ham-radio.licensing

Discussion might also indicate other possable names and/or guidelines for such a group.

Althought this is posted to both rec.ham-radio and news.groups, the proper place for this discussion is (I understand) news.groups.

For readers of the INFO-HAMS mailing list, I will also monitor that for any discussion which you are unable to post to news.groups and summarize and re-post that summery to news.groups prior to any call for votes.

[Note: This is a re-post, the first posting was from a leaf node
with poor conectivity and it didn't seem to make it to most
sites so I am re-posting. Apologies to those who've seen it.]

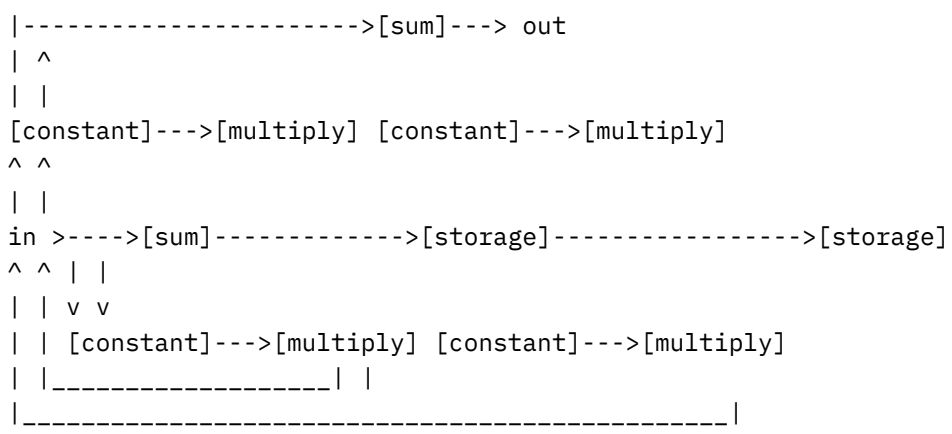
--

_____
/ \ / Gary A. Delong, N1BIP gdelong@cvman.prime.com
| \ / COMPUTERVISION Division {sun|linus}!cvbnet!gdelong
____\/ Prime Computer, Inc. (603) 622-1260 x 261

20. Hilbert filters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-01-18 21:11:43 UTC
From: logajan@ns.UUCP
Message-ID: <1078@ns.UUCP>
Source record: 19544
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

Okay, so what does a Hilbert transform look like?
I know some digital filters look like:



Where the four constants determine the characteristics of the filter.

Would suitable constants transform this into a Hilbert filter????
--
- John M. Logajan @ Network Systems; 7600 Boone Ave; Brooklyn Park, MN 55428 -
- ...rutgers!umn-cs!ns!logajan / logajan@ns.network.com / john@logajan.mn.org -

21. Re: Hilbert filters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-01-20 07:10:21 UTC
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <13547@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 19545
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

>Okay, so what does a Hilbert transform look like?

Because a Hilbert Transformer is not a linear-phase device, by far the easiest way to build one in DSP is with a FIR (finite impulse reponse) filter. Just load up the coefficients in a table and run through them like any other FIR filter. Any of several standard texts on DSP, e.g., Rabiner and Gold, can tell you how to compute the optimum coefficients for a FIR Hilbert Transformer of a given length.

The FIR is much preferred over the IIR (infinite impulse response) filter design you presented, because it allows the kind of precise control over filter phase characteristics that is the whole point of the Hilbert Transform.

Phil

22. Re: Hilbert filters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-01-21 02:43:08 UTC
From: grosen@amadeus.ucsb.edu
Message-ID: <1131@hub.ucsb.edu>
Source record: 19546
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

[Phil talks about Hilbert transformers (filters)]

Actually, a Hilbert transformer is linear-phase, just discontinuous
at w = 0. It's phase response is -j for 0 < w < pi and +j for -pi < w < 0.
It's magnitude is 1 for all frequencies. Analog people call it a 90deg.
phase shifter.

An FIR filter can realize the phase response exactly, but can only
approximate the magnitude response. One approach to a design is to
window the ideal impulse response of (2sin**2(pi n / 2))/ (pi * n).

An IIR filter can achieve the unit magnitude characteristic (all-pass),
but can only approximate the phase characteristic. One advantage of IIR
is less overall delay.

Mark

Mark D. Grosen ARPA: grosen@amadeus.ucsb.edu
Signal Processing Lab / Communications Research Lab
ECE Dept.
University of California
Santa Barbara, CA 93106

23. Ham Radio at USENIX

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-01-21 21:02:07 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.EDU
Message-ID: <1407@ucsd.EDU>
Source record: 19547
Cross-posted to: comp.org.usenix,rec.ham-radio

Local wide-area-coverage 2 meter repeater frequencies are

in out
146.04 - 146.64
146.13 - 146.73
147.75 - 147.15

and about a dozen others with lesser coverage or restricted membership.

The 04/64 machine is the local playground; more traditional (i.e.,
oriented toward the older ham) activities take place on 13/73. Tuesday
at 9pm on 13/73 is the local packet radio "net" if you're into packet.

The conference hotel is in an area of town often referred to as Radio
Gulch, but many repeaters are usable from there. If you were at the San
Diego ARRL convention, it's the same hotel, minus the 60ft portable tower
we had up then.

- Brian, WB6CYT

24. Building a simple home circuit to read data off remote crt screen

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-01-23 04:54:47 UTC
From: die@cpoint.UUCP
Message-ID: <2010@cpoint.UUCP>
Source record: 19548
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

A year or so ago I saw a demo on TV (on ABC's Nightline I think) of
what was refered to as a simple device that could be built with $25
worth of parts that could recover an image of the text on a CRT display
belonging a nearby PC or terminal from its spurious electromagnetic radiation.

The demo, done in London to circumvent strong US government opposition
to demoing this technology on commercial TV, showed a somewhat noisy but
quite readable image of text on the screen of a PC about 25 feet away from
the loop antenna used to pick the signal up.

Does anyone know what the $25 circuit consists of ?
Can it really be built for $25 ?

Some thoughts

It is quite clear that the video circuitry in a monitor radiates
broadband pulses with a spectral peaks at the ringing frequencies of the video
circuitry (eg. the wires to the tube ring like a spark transmitter when
excited by the hf energy contained in the bright/dark and dark/bright
transistions). And it is also clear that a monitor radiates lots of
energy at harmonics of its sweep frequency (try using a VLF receiver
near a TV).

To me the obvious thing to do is to recover phase lock to the
horizontal sweep by locking on to some harmonic, and divide that reference
down to generate frame/field timing. The data might be recovered by
generating a sample pulse delayed by a variable digital time delay circuit
from the phase locked timing reference and using that pulse to sample
the output of an envelope detector following a very broadband hf to vhf
amplifier driven by the pickup loop antenna. By averaging thousands of these
pixel wide samples and then slowly sweeping the time delay by one pixel at a
time one could very slowly reconstruct the image. Naturally this could be
done much faster (but not for $25) by using a modified frame grabber as
the correlator. Another technique involves video frequency analog ccd
shift registers in a correlator.

Is there a better way of doing this I am missing ?

--
David I. Emery Clearpoint Research Corp.
99 South Street, Hopkinton Ma. 01748 1-508-435-2000
{decvax, cybvax0, mirror}!frog!cpoint!die

25. Re: Building a simple home circuit to read data off remote crt screen

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-01-24 00:02:41 UTC
From: hughes@math.Berkeley.EDU
Message-ID: <19393@agate.BERKELEY.EDU>
Source record: 19549
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <2010@cpoint.UUCP>, die@cpoint (David I. Emery) writes:
>
> A year or so ago I saw a demo on TV (on ABC's Nightline I think) of
>what was refered to as a simple device that could be built with $25
>worth of parts that could recover an image of the text on a CRT display
>belonging a nearby PC or terminal from its spurious electromagnetic radiation.
>
> The demo, done in London to circumvent strong US government opposition
>to demoing this technology on commercial TV, showed a somewhat noisy but
>quite readable image of text on the screen of a PC about 25 feet away from
>the loop antenna used to pick the signal up.
>
> Does anyone know what the $25 circuit consists of ?
>Can it really be built for $25 ?

This very topic is the cover story in the Winter 1988 issue of _Abacus_
(vol 5 no 2). The title of the article is "The Tempest over Leaking
Computers." The author is Harold Joseph Highland. Allow me to
quote a paragraph from the article:

"Anyone can put together a primitive eavesdropping unit for
somewhat over $100. All you need is a portable television set with a
voltage-controlled oscillator (VCO) tuner (one with no detents or
stops between the channels and no fine tuning control), a dipole
antenna with a 75-ohm balum (a balance transformer to match the
impedance of the antenna with that of a television set's cable), and a
75-ohm cable to connect the set to the antenna's balum. The unit will
have a limited range, between 20 and 40 feet, and the reception may be
poor because the picture will be unsteady. If extensions are used
with the vertical and horizontal hold controls for finer tuning,
picture quality will improve. With some knowledge of television
design and construction, you could build a more efficient unit at
higher cost. The circuit diagram of a TV set with a VCO tuner is
available in Sams Photofact #2218, a series used by many television
repair shops.

This equipment was designed by a man named Wim van Eck. He "noted
that with slightlymore sophisticated and expensive equipment, it was
possible to intercept data from a VDT screen up to 1 kilometer away."

The article is a kind of weird mix between gossip, basic
electromagnetic theory, technical details, and government regulations.
Thoroughly interesting.

Eric Hughes
hughes@math.berkeley.edu

26. Pre-processor program for IONCAP

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-01-25 17:31:11 UTC
From: nur@dgbt.uucp
Message-ID: <16986@mcdchg.chi.il.us>
Source record: 19550
Cross-posted to: comp.sys.ibm.pc,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.electronics,comp.newprod

Communications Research Centre has developed a pre-processor package
for the HF Ionospheric Communications Analysis and Prediction
program (IONCAP for IBM-pc). The data entry program is called
Ionhelp and runs on IBM-pc type computers.

Ionhelp generates output data in the format required by Ioncap
program. The built-in context sensitive help information,
pre-programmed selection menus simplifies data preparation. The data
validation for the data entered reduces operator errors.

The Ionhelp program and user's manual is available to the
interested organizations free of charge. To obtain a copy, send an
official letter requesting Ionhelp with a formatted floppy to my
address. This package does not include Ioncap program.

Department of Communications makes no warranties as to the contents
of the Ionhelp manual, Ionhelp software package and specifically
disclaims any implied warranties of merchantability or fitness for
any particular purpose. Also further reserves the right to make
changes to the specifications of the program and the contents of
the manual without obligation to notify any person or organization
of such changes.

Department of Communications makes no warranties on the results of
the Ioncap program and has no relationship to the originators and
suppliers of Ioncap package. Ioncap program and the user's manual
is property of the United States Government.

January 24, 1989

Dr. Nur Serinken
DIP
Communications Research Centre
P.O. Box 11490 Stn 'H',
Ottawa Ontario, K2H 8S2,
Canada
--
Nur Serinken The Communications Research Centre
(613) 998-2289 3701 Carling Avenue Ottawa, Ontario Canada
INTERNET: nur@dgbt.crc.dnd.ca
UUCP: ...decvax!uunet!ai.toronto.edu!utgpu!bnr-vpa!bnr-rsc!dgbt!nur

27. moon's keplerians

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-01-25 18:18:17 UTC
From: joehol@microsoft.UUCP
Message-ID: <352@microsoft.UUCP>
Source record: 19551
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.astro,sci.space,sci.space.shuttle

previously, i asked the 'net' if anyone knew
of the moon's keplerian elements.

nobody responded, except for other interested
parties!

so, if anybody has any information on where
to get the moon's keplerian elements,
please forward the information to me...

or, are they even available ?

thanks in advance,

joe holman UUCP: (uw-beaver!microsoft!joehol)

28. How do FETs REALLY work?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-01-26 04:08:56 UTC
From: collinge@uvicctr.UUCP
Message-ID: <609@uvicctr.UUCP>
Source record: 19552
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

OK, net, here's a question for you:

I know what a real MOSFET looks like and I have a vague notion of how it works but how about this: Say we get a piece of, say, N type silicon and we oxidize it and stick on a gate. Now we etch the Si so that it is very thin under the gate. Is this thing now a MOSFET even though there is no junction nearby? Does the MOSFET actually need the junction between the substrate and the channel?

Next step: replace the semiconductor with a metal (Making a MOMFET!) - increasing the gate voltage to a sufficiently high level should eventually drive away all the free electrons rendering the channel an insulator. What field strength would this require?

Lastly: for my own arcane reasons I am interested in actually making a transistor. I don't want to have to make ultrapure silicon - is there some other semiconductor (e.g., copper oxide) that would be easier to use? I don't care if it is a good transistor; gains of around 10 would be just fine.

While we are at it: I read somewhere that when junction transistors were perfected research on point-contact transistors ceased and that they are still poorly understood. Is this true? If not, how do they work?

--
Doug Collinge
School of Music, University of Victoria,
PO Box 1700, Victoria, B.C., Canada, V8W 2Y2
collinge@uvunix.BITNET
decvax!uw-beaver!uvicctr!collinge
ubc-vision!uvicctr!collinge
__··· ···__ _·· · ···_ · __··· __· _· ··_ ···_·_

29. Repairing Intermittent Circuit Boards

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-01-27 13:28:40 UTC
From: wa2sff@hound.UUCP
Message-ID: <2910@hound.UUCP>
Source record: 19553
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

The standard method to repair intermittents is to alternately heat up and cool down the circuit. Heating is easy using a soldering iron or heat gun.
However, the can of "freeze" stuff I had contained freon. Since it is now positively known that freon destroys the ozone layer what chemical or process can I use to cool a PC board down.
Does anyone have any ideas or know of non-freon based "freeze"?

Joe Wilkes
att!hound!wa2sff

30. Re: How do FETs REALLY work?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-01-30 22:38:52 UTC
From: nusip@maccs.McMaster.CA
Message-ID: <1880@maccs.McMaster.CA>
Source record: 19554
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

In article <609@uvicctr.UUCP> collinge@uvicctr.UUCP (Doug Collinge) writes:
> Say we get a piece of, say, N type silicon and
>we oxidize it and stick on a gate. Now we etch the Si so that it is very
>thin under the gate. Is this thing now a MOSFET even though there is no
>junction nearby? Does the MOSFET actually need the junction between the
>substrate and the channel?

Hmmm, interesting question. Presumably, you're proposing to etch the
Si back from the opposite side that you've just metallized. In
principle, you could do this, but in practice, you'd have a very
hard time controlling the characteristics of the device. The problem
is that leakage along the exposed face would be very high-- you'd have
a quite nonlinear, very noisy resistor. It's highly unlikely you'd be
able to "pinch" the channel off, hence you'd have (virtually) no
transistor action. You don't need the junction with the substrate
(sometimes called the "back gate") to have a MOSFET... this is similiar
to the structure of semiconductor-on-insulator (SOI) transistors.
>
>Next step: replace the semiconductor with a metal (Making a MOMFET!) -
>increasing the gate voltage to a sufficiently high level should eventually
>drive away all the free electrons rendering the channel an insulator.
>What field strength would this require?

Now you're in trouble! You can fabricate useful devices in semiconductors
because the mobile charge in specific volumes of space can be controlled
quite accurately. Trying to fabricate a device in which you control
the charge flowing laterally in a metal under the control of a "vertical"
electric field presents many practical problems. First, the electric
field rises very quickly as a function of distance in a metal as charge
is forced away from its surface. This presents one of (at least) two
practical problems. Either you need a layer of metal which is no more
than a few interatomic distances thick (say about a hundred Angstroms),
or an insulator which can withstand huge electric fields without
breaking down electrically. In fact, the space-charge in a metal
drops to its equilibrium value exponentially as a function of distance
into the metal, so the second possibility is out of the question.
Unfortunately, the atoms in extremely thin layers of metal have a tendency
to move under the influence of applie electric field, eventually
causing the failure of your device There are other practical macroscopic
problems which would be observed, and undoubtedly some interesting
quantum-mechanical ones in a layer this thin, as well.
>
>Lastly: for my own arcane reasons I am interested in actually making a
>transistor. I don't want to have to make ultrapure silicon - is there

>some other semiconductor (e.g., copper oxide) that would be easier to
>use? I don't care if it is a good transistor; gains of around 10 would
>be just fine.

This goes back a ways, but if I remember this right, Lillenfield (or some
similar name) applied for a patent around the turn of the century for
a field controlled resistor using aluminum oxide. I'll try to dig up
a reference to this, but undoubtedly someone else has this at the tip
of their tongue (or fingers).
>
>While we are at it: I read somewhere that when junction transistors were
>perfected research on point-contact transistors ceased and that they are
>still poorly understood. Is this true? If not, how do they work?
sorry, no time for that one now...
>--
> Doug Collinge
> collinge@uvunix.BITNET

mike borza <nusip@maccs.uucp or antel!mike@maccs.uucp>

31. Re: Repairing Intermittent Circuit Boards

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-01-31 16:43:11 UTC
From: hwt@bnr-public.uucp
Message-ID: <258@bnr-fos.UUCP>
Source record: 19555
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

In article <2910@hound.UUCP> wa2sff@hound.UUCP (J.WILKES) writes:
>Does anyone have any ideas or know of non-freon based "freeze"?
>

This is a real problem - As Joe says, freon is nasty to the ozone.
The previous "Solution" to the freezer spray was vinyl chloride -
a carcinogen.

Dry ice would do to cool the whole board, but not readily usable
for component by component testing.

utgpu!bnr-vpa!bnr-fos!hwt%bnr-public | BNR is not | All that evil requires
hwt@bnr (BITNET/NETNORTH) | responsible for | is that good men do
(613) 765-2337 (Voice) | my opinions | nothing.

32. Re: How do FETs REALLY work?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-01-31 18:08:17 UTC
From: dbraun@cadavr.intel.com
Message-ID: <3520@mipos3.intel.com>
Source record: 19556
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

One of the Scientific American "Amateur Scientist" columns,
from the early '70s, I think, described how to make a crude FET.

It noted that people almost discovered FETS long before the Bell Labs
transistor.

Doug Braun Intel Corp CAD
408 765-4279

/ decwrl \
| hplabs |
-| oliveb |- !intelca!mipos3!cadev4!dbraun
| amd |
\ qantel /

33. Those X-10 Controllers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-01-31 18:14:14 UTC
From: dbraun@cadavr.intel.com
Message-ID: <3521@mipos3.intel.com>
Source record: 19557
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

Radio Shack (at least i this area) has those X-10 type remote
light controllers on sale now, until Feb. 20 or so.

Doug Braun Intel Corp CAD
408 765-4279

```
/ decwrl \
| hplabs |
-| oliveb |- !intelca!mipos3!cadev4!dbraun
| amd |
\ qantel /
```

34. Re: Repairing Intermittent Circuit Boards

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-02-01 20:38:24 UTC
From: ornitz@kodak.UUCP
Message-ID: <1677@kodak.UUCP>
Source record: 19558
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

In article <2910@hound.UUCP> wa2sff@hound.UUCP (J.WILKES) writes:
>The standard method to repair intermittents is to alternately heat up and cool
>down the circuit. Heating is easy using a soldering iron or heat gun.
>However, the can of "freeze" stuff I had contained freon. Since it is now
>positively known that freon destroys the ozone layer what chemical or process
>can I use to cool a PC board down.
>Does anyone have any ideas or know of non-freon based "freeze"?

The component "freeze" sprays are generally dichlorodifluoromethane, often called Freon-12 or Refrigerant-12; they are one member of a family of fluoro-carbons usually known as Freon. Unfortunately the same chemical inertness that makes it safe for electronic applications (non-flammable, low toxicity) also makes it linger in the atmosphere for years before reacting to harmless products. During this time, it can interact with the UV-ozone reactions in the upper atmosphere.

There are other chemicals with similar boiling points to CCl2F2 that might be used as refrigerants in closed systems such as ammonia, sulfur dioxide, propane, and butane. All of these, however, have severe problems with toxicity, reactivity, or flammability. Liquid carbon dioxide, as in the CO2 fire extinguishers, might be a good choice but high pressures and extremely low temperatures are involved. None of these materials are suitable as direct replacements for Freon-12 in freeze sprays.

The best solution I can suggest is to use a voxtex cooler. These units run on compressed air, needing several cubic feet a minute at 50 to 100 psi. They produce a stream of cold air at one end and a larger stream of hot air at the other. Several companies make these units specifically for the purpose you describe. One comapny that comes to mind is Vortec corporation; they make several units capable of reaching -40 degrees (C or F - same thing!). If you look up vortex coolers, you may find them listed as Hilsch tubes coolers.
Barry WA4VZQ


```
-----------------
| ___ ________ |
| | / / | | Dr. Barry L. Ornitz UUCP:..rutgers!rochester!kodak!ornitz
| | / / | | Eastman Kodak Company
| |< < K O D A K| | Eastman Chemicals Division Research Laboratories
| | \ \ | | P. O. Box 1972
| |__\ \________| | Kingsport, TN 37662 615/229-4904
| |
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```

35. Re: Repairing Intermittent Circuit Boards

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-02-02 07:08:13 UTC
From: Dick@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <14222@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 19559
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

hwt@bnr-public.uucp writes:
> In article <2910@hound.UUCP> wa2sff@hound.UUCP (J.WILKES) writes:
> >Does anyone have any ideas or know of non-freon based "freeze"?
> >
>
> This is a real problem - As Joe says, freon is nasty to the ozone.
> The previous "Solution" to the freezer spray was vinyl chloride -
> a carcinogen.

I recently saw a DuPont advertisement for what they claimed to be
a replacement for Freon, in freeze sprays and other aerosols.
It is called Fluorinert, and supposedly doesn't damage the ozone
layer or have any other side effects. (We'll see....)
It's not an entirely new product; they've been using Fluorinert as
coolant in Cray computers for a while.

I don't know if it's on the market yet, or what DuPont's plans
are for it. But if it replaces freon, I'm certainly looking
forward to it.

Dick Wotiz dick@portal.com
{uunet|sun|atari}!portal!dick

36. Looking for X-10 controller manual

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-02-03 03:27:35 UTC
From: wiz@xroads.UUCP
Message-ID: <565@xroads.UUCP>
Source record: 19560
Cross-posted to: misc.wanted,sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

Recently I ran accross a bargain at my local SHACK. The manager offered to
sell me his last remaining G.E. Homeminder (X-10 module controller)
for $35.00 - SOLD!
I understand that R.S. was selling them on a "Special Purchase" deal for
about 1 year -- meaning G.E. sold them dirt cheap to R.S. on a one-time
deal. It's mostly menu-driven as it hooks up to your T.V. and you select
options with a remote control. I was able to get it cheap because the
only thing it did not have was the manual.
The manual is almost essential when you wish to use the remote phone menu
and be able to turn things off/on or leave a message for a house-sitter.
Please, if anyone out there has or knows of someone who owns the
GE "Homeminder", beg them to drop me a note here or the old-fashioned
U.S. Mail or by phone call;
Mike Carter
1107 E. DIana ave
Phoenix, AZ 85020

(602) 943-4523

Thankyou in advance.

hplabs!hp-sdd!crash!xroads!wiz

37. Upcomming Ham Radio/Electronics Flea Markets, East Coast Area

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-02-03 19:41:23 UTC
From: ewb@raybed2.UUCP
Message-ID: <1265@raybed2.UUCP>
Source record: 19561
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

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********** ********************
* PAGE 1 * * WINTER EVENTS *
********** ********************
INFORMATION AS OF 23 JAN 1989

!!!!!!!!!! INFORMATION SUBJECT TO CHANGE !!!!!!!!!!
********************************************************************************
CLUB: Algonquin Radio Club EVENT: Flea Market
PLACE: Marlboro Middle School DATE: 18 Feb. 1989 (SAT)
DEALER SETUP: 0800 OPEN TO PUBLIC: 1000 to 1500
ADMISSION: $2.00 TABLE PRICES: $8.00 and $10.00 at door
TALK-IN: 146.61/.01 and .52 direct REFRESHMENTS: Yes
OTHER NOTES: Note the change in day. SAT. instead of SUN. The flea market will
be held at the Marlboro Middle School off Trhesher Street. There is supposed
to be more room this year. For more info call KB1WW at 508-481-1587. Make
checks payable to Algonquin Amateur Radio Club, P.O. box 258, Marlboro Ma. 01752
********************************************************************************
CLUB: Mt. Tom Amateur Radio Club EVENT: Flea Market
PLACE: Smith Vocational High School DATE: 05 March 1989 (SUN)
DEALER SETUP: 0700 OPEN TO PUBLIC: 0900 until 1400
ADMISSION: $2.00 TABLE PRICES: $10 in advance $12 at door
TALK-IN: 146.940 146.52 223.28 REFRESHMENTS: Yes
OTHER NOTES: New Location Smith Vocational High School Northampton Ma.on
RT-9 west of I-91. VEC exams 1000, walk-ins accepted. For more info contact
Bob WB1EQS days at 413-532-6411 or Mickey N1CDR, nights at 413-562-1027. For
reservations by mail write MTARA flea market/M1CDR. 6 Laurel Terrace, Westfield,
Ma. 01085
********************************************************************************
CLUB: South Shore Amateur Radio Club EVENT: INDOOR FLEA MARKET
PLACE: Viking Club DATE: 09 April (sun)
DEALER SETUP: 0900 OPEN TO PUBLIC: 1100
ADMISSION: $1.00 TABLE PRICES: $10.00 in advance
TALK-IN: 146.07/.67 146.52 REFRESHMENTS: Yes
OTHER NOTES: The viking club is at 410 Qunncy Ave. (Rt 53) East Braintree
Ma. (Next to the Quintree mall) Tables are $12.00 at the door if there
are any available. Make checka payable to South Shore Amateur Radio Club
and send to Hal Jones WB1ABM, 48 Saning Rd. N. Weymouth Ma. 02191.
for more info call Hal at 617-335-5777.
********************************************************************************
CLUB: Framingham ARA EVENT: Flea Market
PLACE: Framingham Civic league building DATE: 09 April (SUN)
DEALER SETUP: 0800 to 1000 OPEN TO PUBLIC: 1000
ADMISSION: $2.00 TABLE PRICES: $12 for a six foot table
```

TALK-IN: 147.15 (+) REFRESHMENTS: YES
OTHER NOTES: Early Bird admission $5.00 for the first 100 people. For more info contact Jon at 508-877-7166. The Civic center is at 214 Concord street (RT 126) Framingham Mass. From Rt 128 go west on Rt 9 . From I-495 go east on Rt 9, take Rt 126 south towards downtown Framingham about 2 miles. After the traffic signal near Dunkin Donuts the Civic League is the second and third buildings on the right.
****

********** **********
* PAGE 2 * * SPRING EVENTS *
********** **********

****
CLUB: IRS (Interstate Repeater Socity) EVENT: FLEA MARKET
PLACE: Lions Hall, Hudson, N.H. DATE: 15 April 1989
DEALER SETUP: 0700 OPEN TO PUBLIC: 0900
ADMISSION: $2.00 TABLE PRICES: $10.00
TALK-IN: 146.850 and 224.460 REFRESHMENTS: YES
OTHER NOTES: Contact Wayne, KA1MKH at 603-895-9033
****
CLUB: MIT Electronics Research Society EVENT: FLEA MARKET
PLACE:Albany and Main Streets DATE: 16 April 1989
DEALER SETUP: 0700 OPEN TO PUBLIC: 0900
ADMISSION: $1.50 TABLE PRICES: $6.00 per space at gate
TALK-IN: 146.52,449.725/444.725 REFRESHMENTS: ??
OTHER NOTES: The Fleamarket is held at Albany and Main streets in Cambridge Mass. There is Tailgate room for over 150 sellers. In the event of rain, covered tailgate area available for all sellers (clearance 6'8"). The event runs from 0900 until 1600. FREE off street parking for more than 500 Cars. Seller's space is $5.00 in advance (before 1 April 1989) Make Checks payable to the MIT RADIO SOCIETY. For more info contact W1GSL P.O. Box 82, MIT Branch Cambridge, Ma. 02139.
****
CLUB: Dayton Hamvention EVENT: Hamvention
PLACE: HARA Arena, Dayton, Ohio DATE: 28,29 and 30 April 1989
DEALER SETUP: Friday OPEN TO PUBLIC: 28 April at 1200
ADMISSION: $10.00 in adv. $12 TABLE PRICES: $25 for one space
TALK-IN: REFRESHMENTS: Plenty
OTHER NOTES: Tables are $2. for one, $50 for two adjacent and $150 for three adjacent. There is a maximum of three spaces per person (non-transferable). There are no spaces sold at the gate. General info 513-433-7720 or P.O. box 2205, Dayton, Ohio. For lodging info. call 513-223-2612. There are no lodging reservations by phone. For more lodging info write Lodging, Dayton Hamvention, Chamber plaza, 5th and Main Streets, Dayton, Ohio. 45402.
****
CLUB: Wellesley ARS EVENT: Tailgate Flea Market
PLACE: Wellesley High School DATE: 30 APRIL 1989 (SUN)
DEALER SETUP: OPEN TO PUBLIC:9 am
ADMISSION: $2 sellers + buyers
TALK-IN: 147.03 REFRESHMENTS: available

OTHER NOTES: N2AWG @ 508-875-2126

*** Note the change of Date ***
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********** **********
* PAGE 3 * * FALL EVENTS *
********** **********

****
* NEW ENGLAND'S BIGGEST HAM RADIO FLEA MARKET *
****

+++ THE HOSS TRADERS ANNUAL SPRING FLEA MARKET AND TAILGATE SWAPFEST +++

PLACE: Deerfield, N.H. DATE: 03 JUN. 1989(SAT)
DEALER SETUP: Anytime OPEN TO PUBLIC: All night Friday & Sat.
ADMISSION: $5.00(buyer or seller) TABLE PRICES: NO EXTRA CHARGE
TALK-IN: 146.40/147.00 or .52 REFRESHMENTS: LOTS (The usual bunch)
147.625/147.025
****
THIS YEAR IN DEERFIELD. The Hoss Traders Tailgate Swapfest (Deerfield) will be held at the Deerfield Fairgrounds, Deerfield, N.H. on 3 June 1988. All info is the same as it was before when the event was held at Deerfield before. There will be Friday night camping, but no camp fires are allowed. Use of the buildings is not permitted unless you have a receipt from the owner of the building.

NOTICE that the date is different than the usual day before Mothers day. The Fall date is now set for the Saturday after the Deerfield Fair, unless there are problems. Admission is $5.00 for sellers or buyers. The Fairground opens at 1600 on Friday.

If all goes well we will be in Deerfield on the day before Mothers Day in 1990 as usual. If Not, we will be looking again.

There will be a "special" dumpster for metal this year. The chief complaints were about unauthorized use of the buildings and campfires, if we can manage these, we will be back in Deerfield for the foreseeable future.
****

****
CLUB: Foundation for Amateur Radio EVENT: FLEA MARKET
PLACE: Gaithersburg, MD DATE: 10 SEP.1989 (SUN)
DEALER SETUP: Sat Night is avail. OPEN TO PUBLIC: 0700
ADMISSION: $5.00 (buyers) TABLE PRICES $16.00 by 31 Jan 1989
TALK-IN: 146.52 and 146.04/.63 REFRESHMENTS YES
OTHER NOTES: The event is held at the Montgomery County Fairgrounds in Gaithersburg, Maryland. Table prices are $20.00 at the door, tailgating is $7.00(1988 price). Setup may start on Saturday 9 Sep. 1989.
For more info contact Bob Moore N3CKD, P.O. Box 1068, Laurel, Md.

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*******************************************************************************
If anyone has information about upcoming events, please send it to John Roberts
5 Christina Rd., Merrimack,N.H. 03054 so I can add it to the list. A copy of
[this list may be obtained by sending an S.A.S.E. to the above Address.
*******************************************************************************

******************************** ***************************
* INFORMATION SUBJECT TO CHANGE * * LAST UPDATE 17 Jan 1989 *
******************************** ***************************
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38. When will PRO-2004 be on sale?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-02-05 16:40:55 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <1554@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 19562
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

I would like to acquire another PRO-2004. Does anyone know when they
will next go on sale at Rodeo Shack, and what the price will be?

Thanks - will post response if received by email

--
John Moore (NJ7E) mcdphx!anasaz!john asuvax!anasaz!john
(602) 861-7607 (day or eve)
The opinions expressed here are obviously not mine, so they must be
someone else's. :-)

39. Re: When will PRO-2004 be on sale?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-02-06 16:36:57 UTC
From: gordon@prls.UUCP
Message-ID: <18858@prls.UUCP>
Source record: 19563
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <1554@anasaz.UUCP> john@anasaz.UUCP (John Moore) writes:
->I would like to acquire another PRO-2004. Does anyone know when they
->will next go on sale at Rodeo Shack, and what the price will be?
->
->Thanks - will post response if received by email
->--
->John Moore (NJ7E) mcdphx!anasaz!john asuvax!anasaz!john

I waited months for it to go on sale and it never did. I finnally
gave up and bought one two weeks ago, so it should go on sale any
day now. :-)

40. Re: When will PRO-2004 be on sale?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-02-06 19:52:52 UTC
From: bks@ucbarpa.Berkeley.EDU
Message-ID: <9563@pasteur.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 19564
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <1554@anasaz.UUCP> john@anasaz.UUCP (John Moore) writes:
>I would like to acquire another PRO-2004. Does anyone know when they
>will next go on sale at Rodeo Shack, and what the price will be?

it probably won't go on sale. if you can wait, apply for a radio
shack credit card. don't use it (the rate on it is usurious,
anyway). eventually, they get nervous and offer you a ten percent
discount on any purchase with the card. use the card, pay it off
immediately, and wait for another good product and another coupon.

this also works for monkey wards and sears.

brian

41. Pro-2004 going on sale? (Sorry, but it isn't - read this anyway)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-02-06 22:50:24 UTC
From: depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu
Message-ID: <7706@netnews.upenn.edu>
Source record: 19565
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

The Pro-2004 was on sale for a few weeks last summer. Don't hold your breath for another sale. Typically Radio Shack only puts stuff on sale that aren't selling well. Unfortunately, the PRO-2004 has been doing OK at it's $430 price.

However, there is a shortcut! Grove Enterprises (the publisher of Monitoring Times, a pretty good magazine) sells it at $389, including an instruction sheet that tells you how to modify it for cellular coverage. If anybody wants the address/ordering info/telephone number for Grove, let me know and I'll find it for you.

By the way, I have a 2004 (that I bought at full price) and I love it (just a little info for those that are thinking about buying one).

I've done the following mods and anybody that is interested in how to do them can send me mail:

Cellular coverage
Turbo-Scan
400 memory channels
Carrier-detection light
Remote control (scan, manual, search up/down - other keys are just as easy to duplicate)
Tape On/Off relay (for use with the "remote" jack on a tape player to turn it on and off when a carrier is found either in search or scan mode).

Happy scanning!

--- Jeff

+---+------------------------------+
Jeff DePolo [depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu]	o The best things in life
=> The University of Pennsylvania <=	come in six-packs.
Class of 1991 - Computer Science Engineering	o Life begins at 85 MPH.
+---+ o It's not illegal if they
DISCLAIMER: Someone else used my account.	don't catch you.
+---+------------------------------+

42. Re: When will PRO-2004 be on sale?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-02-06 23:41:32 UTC
From: pgraham@wyse.wyse.com
Message-ID: <2038@wyse.wyse.com>
Source record: 19566
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

I got my 2004 about a year ago when it was on sale then... It was on sale about one month after the 200 channel version. So they do go on sale.... So look for the 2004 to go on sale in the next 2-3 months I would guess...

But I have been wrong before....

Phil KJ6NN

43. Re: When will PRO-2004 be on sale?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-02-07 14:57:36 UTC
From: jim@ghp.UUCP
Message-ID: <225@ghp.UUCP>
Source record: 19567
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <1554@anasaz.UUCP> john@anasaz.UUCP (John Moore) writes:
>I would like to acquire another PRO-2004. Does anyone know when they
>will next go on sale at Rodeo Shack, and what the price will be?

They are on sale here in Canada.

Regular price == $599 CDN
Sale price == $479 CDN
--
Jim Stewart, VE3SRJ
UUCP: {utzoo,uunet}!mnetor!ghp!jim
BELL: (416)862-0430

44. Re: Pro-2004 going on sale? (Sorry, but it isn't - read this anyway)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-02-07 15:54:55 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <1555@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 19568
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

In article <7706@netnews.upenn.edu> depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu (Jeff DePolo) writes:
]By the way, I have a 2004 (that I bought at full price) and I love it
](just a little info for those that are thinking about buying one).

I think the Pro-2004 is a heck of a good scanner. However, one problem
that it has is front-end desense. On two that I have tested, they
lost 38dB (!!!) of sensitivity when connected to a good antenna
that was letting in -15dBm of FM signals (sensitivity loss was on VHF-Hi
Band). Turning on the attenuator on the back actually improved sensitivity
by 28 dB. I have found that using the radio shack FM reject filter in
front of the scanner seems to help, but it is 75 ohm with wierd (F)
connectors, which is a bit of a kludge.
]
]I've done the following mods and anybody that is interested in how to
]do them can send me mail:
]
]Cellular coverage
]Turbo-Scan
]400 memory channels
]Carrier-detection light
Please post
]Remote control (scan, manual, search up/down - other keys are just as easy
]to duplicate)
Please post!
]Tape On/Off relay (for use with the "remote" jack on a tape player to
]turn it on and off when a carrier is found either in search or scan
]mode).
Please post

--
John Moore (NJ7E) mcdphx!anasaz!john asuvax!anasaz!john
(602) 861-7607 (day or eve)
The opinions expressed here are obviously not mine, so they must be
someone else's. :-)

45. Re: When will PRO-2004 be on sale?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-02-07 21:39:48 UTC
From: jim@mnetor.UUCP
Message-ID: <4877@mnetor.UUCP>
Source record: 19569
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <1554@anasaz.UUCP> john@anasaz.UUCP (John Moore) writes:
>I would like to acquire another PRO-2004. Does anyone know when they
>will next go on sale at Rodeo Shack, and what the price will be?

The PRO-2004 is on sale here in Canada during the month of February.

regular price == $599 CDN
sale price == $479 CDN

Note: it is on CLEARANCE! Does anybody know the scoop on why?

(Ignore my posting from a different machine.
It is following me, I waited, but it took too long :-)
--
Jim Stewart, VE3SRJ | Use 'HAMLICEN'
UUCP: {utzoo,uunet}!mnetor!jim | for the no-code
ARPA: jim%mnetor.uucp@uunet.uu.net | wars!!
BELL: (416)475-8980 |

46. ** July 1988 issue of Monitoring Times **

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-02-07 21:41:38 UTC
From: cyamamot@ohe2.usc.edu
Message-ID: <2625@nunki.usc.edu>
Source record: 19570
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

Greetings!

Does anyone have the July 1988 issue of Monitoring Times? There is an article in there about the PRO-2004 and how someone replaced the crystal on the PC3 board to increase the scan rate to 30 chan/sec. I don't need all the info that was probably presented, just what parts were changed and with what values. Especially the frequency and characteristics of the crystal (i.e. loading, parallel/serial, 2nd/3rd overtone, etc).

Also was there a Part III to the series in the Sept issue? I only have the August issue with Part II and Grove says they only have back issues of Aug/Nov/Dec 88 and Jan 89.

Any info on either Part I or Part III??? would be appreciated.
Thanks in advance!

Cliff Yamamoto
de KA6JRG

P.S. I just started my subscription on Jan 89. For those interested, Grove is backordered on the PRO-2004 until the last week of Feb. when their shipment comes in. I just ordered mine today (2/7) and they told me this. They say it is better to order now than wait till they arrive as it is FCFS (first come first serve).

47. credit cards (was Re: When will PRO-2004 be on sale?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-02-08 19:32:55 UTC
From: rusty@cadnetix.COM
Message-ID: <6562@cadnetix.COM>
Source record: 19571
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <9563@pasteur.Berkeley.EDU> bks@ucbarpa.Berkeley.EDU.UUCP (Brian K. Shiratsuki) writes:
>.... if you can wait, apply for a radio
>shack credit card. don't use it (the rate on it is usurious,
>anyway). eventually, they get nervous and offer you a ten percent
>discount on any purchase with the card....
> brian
Hmmm. I've had their dumb card for over 5 years now, and have NEVER gotten a 10% discount coupon. What am I doing worng (sic)? (Other than using the card do buy a PC2 'computer' many many years ago :-).

Rusty Carruth UUCP:{uunet,boulder}!cadnetix!rusty DOMAIN: rusty@cadnetix.com
Cadnetix Corp. (303) 444-8075x681 \ 5775 Flatiron Pkwy. \ Boulder, Co 80301
Radio: N7IKQ 'home': P.O.B. 461 \ Lafayette, CO 80026

48. Re: Pro-2004 going on sale? (Sorry, but it isn't - read this anyway)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-02-09 14:19:36 UTC
From: rfc@briar.philips.com
Message-ID: <44256@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 19572
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

In article <1555@anasaz.UUCP> john@anasaz.UUCP (John Moore) writes:
>I think the Pro-2004 is a heck of a good scanner. However, one problem
>that it has is front-end desense. On two that I have tested, they
>lost 38dB (!!!) of sensitivity when connected to a good antenna
>that was letting in -15dBm of FM signals (sensitivity loss was on VHF-Hi
>Band). Turning on the attenuator on the back actually improved sensitivity
>by 28 dB. I have found that using the radio shack FM reject filter in
>front of the scanner seems to help, but it is 75 ohm with wierd (F)
>connectors, which is a bit of a kludge.

You could try making a transmission line stub trap. Get a T coax connector
and put it in the antenna coax line, and connect a length of coax cut to the
equasion:
length = 2953 V where V is velocity factor (0.66)
----
f(MHz) length is in inches
for an open ended stub.
It comes out to 19.5 inches to trap out 100Mhz. Only problem is that you'll
also trap out 300 Mhz, 500 Mhz, etc.
Use 1/2 the above length if you want a shorted end stub.
73 de WA2ISE

49. Short Wave Numbers "Racket"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-02-10 16:04:32 UTC
From: wwg@brambo.UUCP
Message-ID: <439@brambo.UUCP>
Source record: 19573
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics,sci.crypt

There are a number of illegal short wave broadcasts that are apparently difficult to track down (as to location). These broadcasts consist entirely of numbers (as far as I have heard at least).

My question to the net (particularly to the sci.crypt experts) is simply what type of encryption schemes are employed by these "air pirates"? The one station I've recently heard (its been a while though), transmitted numbers of a fixed length of about 5 or 6 digits each (in morse code). These numbers obviously mean something to somebody :-)

I have no cipher expertise but this has me somewhat intrigued. Anybody care to shed more light on this subject?

73s de VE3WWG (Warren).....LSI represents Large Scale Investment,
.....transistors are "discrete", but tubes are just plain fun.
.....Bramalea Software Systems Inc...!utgpu!telly \ !brambo!wwg
.....!{uunet!mnetor, watmath!utai}!lsuc!ncrcan /

50. Re: Short Wave Numbers "Racket"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-02-11 23:26:36 UTC
From: parnass@ihuxz.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <4010@ihuxz.ATT.COM>
Source record: 19574
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics,sci.crypt

In article <439@brambo.UUCP>, wwg@brambo.UUCP (Warren W. Gay) writes:
> There are a number of illegal short wave broadcasts that are apparently
> difficult to track down (as to location). These broadcasts consist
> entirely of numbers (as far as I have heard at least).

Numbers stations may be found on several frequencies,
with both males and females speaking in many languages.
Some are in Morse Code.

They remain the subject of debate among SWLs, and
attempts by hobbyists to break the coded messages have
been unsuccessful. One prevailing theory is that they
are "spy" stations, sending orders to operatives in
foreign countries. Another theory is that they are asso-
ciated with smuggling activities, like ordering, and
arranging for drug deliveries.

I agree with the "spy" theory. Monitoring Times reported
a few years ago how an SWL traced down the source of one
numbers station. Using a Kenwood R2000 shortwave
receiver in his car, the SWL found the signals eminated
from a U.S. Government facility in Warrenton, VA, opera-
ted by an arm of the intelligence community.

The FCC won't talk much about these signals, but I bet
you dollars to donuts that the NSA, USN, CIA, etc. know
exactly what their purpose is, and monitor them (and
operate some) closely. At the very least, our government
knows the geographic locations of these transmitters.

Not all numbers stations are in the same "business." A
few of the CW stations actually identify with call let-
ters. The U.S. FEMA organization (Federal Emergency
Management Agency), operates several stations and con-
ducts periodic tests of its communications systems, which
would be pressed into service in the event of a war.
Their crypto transmissions make for good code practice.

3.1130 WGY912____US: FEMA, wkg "Sunbath", also id'd as "Bluegrass", refer
red to this freq as "bravo uniform" (odd, this is a USAF
SAC freq), xmsns every 15 minutes, usb, 02/10/87 @0305Z
[Mt Weather, VA] (B. Parnass)

3.3797 WGY908____US: FEMA, slow speed encrypted cw 10/18/84, 0437Z
[Denver, CO] (B. Parnass)

WGY912____US: FEMA, slow speed encrypted cw, purported to be a VIP
relocation site in times of emergency, 11/25/86 @0208Z
[Mt Weather, VA] (B. Parnass)

4.7810 WGY912____US: FEMA, slow speed encrypted cw in 5 character groups,
purported to be a VIP relocation site in times of emerg
ency, 11/11/85 @0139Z
[Mt Weather, VA] (B. Parnass)

5.1680 call?_____unidentified: several minutes of slow, encrypted cw in 5
figure groups, sounds similar to FEMA broadcasts but wi
thout station id, 10/30/85 @0230Z
[location?] (B. Parnass)

6.8500 call?_____unidentified: 5 figure coded groups in slow cw, msg bega
n with "ATU ATU", similar to FEMA xmsns, cw, 03/28/86
[location?] (B. Parnass)

9.1218 WGY912____US: FEMA, slow speed encrypted cw in 5 character groups,
purported to be a VIP relocation site in times of emerg
ency, 04/06/86 @1502Z
[Mt Weather, VA] (B. Parnass)

10.4940 call?_____US: FEMA, net, test transmission ended at 1930z, usb
[location?] (others)

10.8707 WGY912____US: FEMA, slow speed encrypted cw in 5 character groups,
purported to be a VIP relocation site in times of emerg
ency, 12/25/86 @1640Z
[Mt Weather, VA] (B. Parnass)

14.8868 WGY912____US: FEMA, slow speed encrypted cw in 5 character groups,
purported to be a VIP relocation site in times of emerg
ency, 10/21/85 @1735Z
[Mt Weather, VA] (B. Parnass)

--
~~~~~~
Bob Parnass AJ9S, AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass - (312)979-5414
~~~~~~

51. Re: Short Wave Numbers "Racket"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-02-12 04:02:48 UTC
From: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP
Message-ID: <1793@cps3xx.UUCP>
Source record: 19575
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics,sci.crypt

In article <439@brambo.UUCP> wwg@brambo.UUCP (Warren W. Gay) writes:
>There are a number of illegal short wave broadcasts that are apparently
>difficult to track down (as to location). These broadcasts consist
>entirely of numbers (as far as I have heard at least).
>
>My question to the net (particularly to the sci.crypt experts) is
>simply what type of encryption schemes are employed by these "air
>pirates"? The one station I've recently heard (its been a while

In the past year or two _Cryptologia_ magazine had a short review
of a book on these radio stations. Apparently the book lists
their frequencies and makes some guesses as to what the stations
are about. As I recall from the review, however, no one really
seems to have a very good idea of what's going on, let alone the
specific enciphering algorithms used by these unknown persons.

riordanmr@clvax1.cl.msu.edu

52. Re: Short Wave Numbers "Racket"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-02-13 17:27:24 UTC
From: mn@atari.UUCP
Message-ID: <1349@atari.UUCP>
Source record: 19576
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics,sci.crypt

These 'numbers' stations, mostly in Spanish are rumored to be signals sent to spies in foreign countries. Some of their signals have been traced to the east coast of N. America and some to Cuba or thereabouts. General opinion is that they are CIA or NSA operated but no one who really knows is talking! Others like the N. Korean on 8.030 Mgz or the Russian numbers station on 7.422 are also believed to be operated by some government for communications with operatives or to make the target country think they are!

Anyone with a broad band ham tranceiver could modify it and send out similar transmissions. The FCC knows about these spy stations and if you call to complain about them stepping on your QSO in the ham bands they will come back and tell you it was an international SW broadcaster tuning up or some sort of bullshit.

These stations have been operating for many years, some of them hourly for over 5 years. I did a computer analysis of 3 of these types of stations and found that strings of 3 or 4 letter or number pop up quite often and might signify use of a lookup pad code where for example, "1AC" can be looked up in your handy dandy copy of Popular Spy Code monthly, and find out it means "get photo of". These codes are impossible to decode because of the one to one relationship of strings to phrases.

Pop Communiations has articles on these number stations almost monthly.

73!

Michael Nowicki
Atari Corp.

Views are my own, who cares anyway?

53. Re: Short Wave Numbers "Racket"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-02-15 14:42:39 UTC
From: smb@ulysses.homer.nj.att.com
Message-ID: <11224@ulysses.homer.nj.att.com>
Source record: 19377
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics,sci.crypt

In article <1349@atari.UUCP>, mn@atari.UUCP (Mike Nowicki) writes:
> I did a computer analysis of 3 of these types of stations and
> found that strings of 3 or 4 letter or number pop up quite often and might
> signify use of a lookup pad code where for example, "1AC" can be looked up
> in your handy dandy copy of Popular Spy Code monthly, and find out it means
> "get photo of". These codes are impossible to decode because of the one to
> one relationship of strings to phrases.

It sounds like you may be describing a code, as opposed to a cipher.
Codes, especially superenciphered codes, are much more difficult to
crack than ciphers, but it's been done many times in the past. For
example, the course of both World Wars was significantly affected by
cracked codes (as well as cracked ciphers). During World War I, the
British solution of the so-called Zimmerman Telegram was a major factor
in the entry of the U.S. into the war; during World War II, the U.S.
was reading the Japanese naval code. (This is distinct from PURPLE,
the top-level Japanese machine cipher.) As usual, see Kahn for details.

Mind you, I don't know that those messages really are code, but if they
are cracking them is not impossible, especially under reasonably favorable
circumstances (probably texts, etc.)

54. Preventing corresion on antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-02-15 19:14:20 UTC
From: cyamamot@nunki.usc.edu
Message-ID: <2714@nunki.usc.edu>
Source record: 19378
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

Greetings
I'm about to purchase an antenna and was wondering what the rest of
you do to prevent or slow down corresion. Is there any particular brand of
weather sealant or coating that I should apply? Are there any particular
weak spots to check? If the antenna is engineered properly, should I even
worry?

I'm just concerned because it's a pain bringing down and putting up
antennas and after seeing the condition of them after 5 years makes me wonder
how they still work.

Thanks in advance!
Cliff Yamamoto
de KA6JRG

55. Re: Preventing corrosion on antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-02-16 22:02:16 UTC
From: cep4478%ritcv@cs.rit.edu
Message-ID: <938@cs.rit.edu>
Source record: 19379
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

I have never tried this on an antenna...but there is a stuff that comes in a blue spray can, simply named "plastic spray". (I think the company name is Zippo; can't remember, and the can is at home, 450 miles away).

The stuff is excellent for spraying on completed circuit boards, etc. to make them a little less pervious to moisture, etc. (I'd even go so far as to say it 'waterproofs', if you spray it on thick enough).

I don't see any reason you couldn't spray your antenna with something like this ... most electronics parts dealers have it. The only problems I note is: (1) dangerous fluorocarbons will deminish the ozone layer and give you skin cancer, and (2) if the stuff lands on plastic, it first softens it up, before it hardens. The plastic (or rubber) couplings between antenna elements won't look as shiny as they used to be.

Good luck. (Wish me luck on my novice test, which will hopefully be within the next 2 wks!)

Chris
cep4478@ritcv.rit.edu
or
cep4478@RITVAXD.BITNET

56. 60 Hz hum filter

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-02-16 22:53:03 UTC
From: iws@rayssdb.ray.com
Message-ID: <2313@rayssdb.ray.com>
Source record: 19380
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.audio,rec.ham-radio

Can anyone send me a schematic or info on broadband noise filters
that will filter out 60 Hz hum on the 120VAC line? Some background:
I use a portable stereo cassette recorder to record music off my
receiver. When the recorder is powered from the AC line, I can hear
lots of 60 Hz being recorded on the tape. Moving the recorder, cables,
or power cord around tends to lessen the hum. When I record using the
batteries, no hum. Also, when I playback, if I put the INPUT switch
on the recorder to the MIC position, no or very little 60 Hz hum is
heard, but when the INPUT switch is set to LINE, lots of hum. Ideas?

Thanks - Ihor

Internet: iws@rayssdb.ray.com
Usenet: {gatech, uiucdcs, decuac, sun, ukma, necntc, spdcc}!rayssd!rayssdb!iws

57. Re: 60 Hz hum filter

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-02-17 17:23:52 UTC
From: henry@utzoo.uucp
Message-ID: <1989Feb17.172352.5088@utzoo.uucp>
Source record: 19381
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.audio,rec.ham-radio

In article <2313@rayssdb.ray.com> iws@rayssdb.ray.com (Ihor W. Slabicky) writes:
>Can anyone send me a schematic or info on broadband noise filters
>that will filter out 60 Hz hum on the 120VAC line? ...

The 60 Hz "hum" on the AC line *is* the AC power. There is no way to
filter it out; if you want to run your recorder on AC, there will have
to be 60 Hz AC going into the power supply. What you need is filtering
inside your recorder, to keep that 60 Hz out of the signal-handling
sections. It's quite possible that you simply have a poorly-designed
recorder.

The one fix that wouldn't involve digging into the guts of your recorder
would be to forget using the recorder's own AC power supply, get a
separate power supply that produces the same output voltage as the
batteries, and hook that up to the recorder as a replacement for the
batteries. This isn't certain to fix the problem but it would probably
help. Radio Snack carries plug-in "bricks" of various voltages that
might do the job, although you'll probably need a bit of soldering to
connect them in.
--
The Earth is our mother; | Henry Spencer at U of Toronto Zoology
our nine months are up. | uunet!attcan!utzoo!henry henry@zoo.toronto.edu

58. Re: 60 Hz hum filter

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-02-17 18:52:25 UTC
From: jeffw@midas.STS.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <4004@midas.STS.TEK.COM>
Source record: 19382
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.audio,rec.ham-radio

In article <2313@rayssdb.ray.com> iws@rayssdb.ray.com (Ihor W. Slabicky) writes:

>Can anyone send me a schematic or info on broadband noise filters
>that will filter out 60 Hz hum on the 120VAC line?

It's gonna take a hell of a filter to get rid of that 60Hz on the 120V line!

:-)

[description of problem deleted]

OK, "60Hz hum on the 120VAC line" is all one noun. From your description,
it sounds like you've got ground loops in your setup. Make sure each piece
of equipment has only one path back to ground.

Jeff Winslow

59. TA7061AP audio IC

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-02-17 19:26:30 UTC
From: bote@killer.DALLAS.TX.US
Message-ID: <7205@killer.DALLAS.TX.US>
Source record: 19383
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

I would be grateful if anyone could supply information regarding
a TA7061AP audio processor IC used in many Kenwood FM transceivers
produced throughout the 1980s. This chip can't be more than
a few op-amps, but like so many custom ICs without
a data sheet or some detailed information, I will be reduced
to a parts-changer to get the audio sounding somewhat intelligible.

Please email any info or pointers to me and I will reward the
net community with a patch to make Kenwoods actually sound
much better on the air. You may not notice, but those of us
hearing you will, and be glad. Thanx in advance.

Bote
uunet!cyclops!csense!bote
{mimsy,sundc}!{prometheus,pentagon-ai}!media!cyclops!csense!bote

60. Re: 60 Hz hum filter [open shield or ground loop?]

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-02-20 16:25:42 UTC
From: parnass@ihuxz.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <4055@ihuxz.ATT.COM>
Source record: 19384
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.audio,rec.ham-radio

Put aside the 60 Hz filter idea for the moment. Rather than
poor power supply filtering, it sounds like your hum problem
may be due to:

1. a ground loop or

2. an open shield in the patch cables connecting the
recorder to the receiver.

I assume the receiver is powered by 120 VAC, although your
article didn't specify.

If it is indeed a ground loop problem, it could be solved by
breaking the ground connection at one end of each patch
cable.

Since I have to do this when connecting my monophonic
Panasonic recorder to some scanner radios, but not others, I
constructed 2 different patch cables. One cable has shield
connections at both ends, and the other cable is a shield
connection at only one end.

If, instead, the problem is an open shield, then repair or
replace the cable(s).

In article <2313@rayssdb.ray.com>, iws@rayssdb.ray.com (Ihor W. Slabicky) writes:

>I use a portable stereo cassette recorder to record music off my
>receiver. When the recorder is powered from the AC line, I can hear
>lots of 60 Hz being recorded on the tape. Moving the recorder, cables,
>or power cord around tends to lessen the hum. When I record using the
>batteries, no hum. Also, when I playback, if I put the INPUT switch
>on the recorder to the MIC position, no or very little 60 Hz hum is
>heard, but when the INPUT switch is set to LINE, lots of hum. Ideas?

--
~~~~~~
Bob Parnass AJ9S, AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass - (312)979-5414
~~~~~~

61. Re: 60 Hz hum filter

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-02-20 19:00:45 UTC
From: nmju@ihlpl.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <9143@ihlpl.ATT.COM>
Source record: 19385
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.audio,rec.ham-radio

In article <2313@rayssdb.ray.com> iws@rayssdb.ray.com (Ihor W. Slabicky) writes:
>Can anyone send me a schematic or info on broadband noise filters
>that will filter out 60 Hz hum on the 120VAC line?

You really don't want to filter the 120VAC line directly. I mean,
that's what there is on the 120VAC line, 60 Hz. If you get
rid of it, you're not going to have much left to power your recorder.
Perhaps I'm reading your posting a bit too literally.

>...
>Moving the recorder, cables,
>or power cord around tends to lessen the hum.
>...
>Also, when I playback, if I put the INPUT switch
>on the recorder to the MIC position, no or very little 60 Hz hum is
>heard, but when the INPUT switch is set to LINE, lots of hum. Ideas?

Ihor, I think you have a grounding problem. These are probably the
hardest types of system level audio problems to solve. All I can
suggest is that you try a lot of different connections until you
find one that works. The fact that the MIC input is noise free is
curious. Usually it is just the opposite. A clean MIC input would
seem to indicate that the internal power supply in the recorder is
doing a good job.

Try connecting the chassis grounds of the recorder and the receiver
together. Try reversing the polarity of the 120VAC plug at the wall,
i.e. - pull it out, turn it over, plug it back in. Try this for the
receiver, also.

I have had some good success at treating problems of this type. I
have also struggled with some that I never did solve. I've never
been able to tell exactly what the difference was. Solutions that
worked in some cases did not work in others.

Good luck,
Mike Urban

62. Re: 60 Hz hum filter

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-02-22 17:00:33 UTC
From: iws@rayssdb.ray.com
Message-ID: <2322@rayssdb.ray.com>
Source record: 19386
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.audio,rec.ham-radio

In article <2313@rayssdb.ray.com>, iws@rayssdb.ray.com (Ihor W. Slabicky) writes:
>
> Can anyone send me a schematic or info on broadband noise filters
> that will filter out 60 Hz hum on the 120VAC line? Some background:
> I use a portable stereo cassette recorder to record music off my
> receiver. When the recorder is powered from the AC line, I can hear
> lots of 60 Hz being recorded on the tape. Moving the recorder, cables,
> or power cord around tends to lessen the hum. When I record using the
> batteries, no hum. Also, when I playback, if I put the INPUT switch
> on the recorder to the MIC position, no or very little 60 Hz hum is
> heard, but when the INPUT switch is set to LINE, lots of hum. Ideas?

Well, thanks to everyone who responded. The two problems suggested are:

1 - a ground loop or faulty cables. Recommendations were to check the
cables and switch around the plugs at the wall or to other outlets.
I tried both of these, and this did not solve the problem. So...

2 - filtering capacitors going bad in the tape recorder's power supply
(AC to DC) conversion. This may be the problem. The recorder is
almost 15 years old. Before I go and take it apart, any ideas on
how to test the capacitors using a volts/ohms/DC amps meter to see
that they are bad? Any ideas on which type of capacitors to use
as replacements (obviously same or higher ufd value and same or
higher voltage value)

Thanks for your advice - Ihor

Internet: iws@rayssdb.ray.com
Usenet: {gatech, uiucdcs, decuac, sun, ukma, necntc, spdcc}!rayssd!rayssdb!iws

63. GE. HOMEMINDER REPLIES

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-02-23 05:40:35 UTC
From: wiz@xroads.UUCP
Message-ID: <579@xroads.UUCP>
Source record: 19387
Cross-posted to: misc.wanted,sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

I'm posting this because I have no way to reply to the two who sent the
manuals.

Thankyou for your effort in sending the G.E Homeminder manual.
I have recieved two of them. One from <someone> at AT&T labs and
another who's return address was SCRUNCHED by the USPS (typical).
I would indeed like to send you a refund for the postage + copies.
Please reply via mail at my USENET address below.
I need your mailing address!
All I have are the cities of cancellation by the USPS.
Again, I really appreciate the response and time you spent. Thankyou.

P.S> Mike Kozoil (WA2BRX) Thanks for the postcard, I already have 2!

* -Mike
--
==
= Mike Carter N7GYX, Phoenix AZ| Q: Why did the Chicken cross the road ? =
= hplabs!hp-sdd!crash!xroads!wiz| A: To ESCape the Main Menu . =
==

64. TEST EQUIPMENT, BUYING

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-02-23 12:40:30 UTC
From: johnd@cayman.COM
Message-ID: <2232@cayman.COM>
Source record: 19388
Cross-posted to: misc.wanted,sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

I need help in finding a place/places to purchase Test Equipment at
at good affordable price for the company. For example a micro systems
troubleshooter-- FLUKE 9010-A with a 68000 pod.

Additional test equipment, such as meters, scopes, etc. will be purchased
later on (since I have enough for the moment.).

So what I am looking for are contacts, sales person, sellers or companies
which provide quality service (customer support)and warranties/gaurantees.

Contact me by e-mail or phone me with info:

John R. Drogo
(617)494-1999
Cambrigde, MA

65. Re: 60 Hz hum filter

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-02-23 20:16:59 UTC
From: moto@cad.Berkeley.EDU
Message-ID: <10274@pasteur.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 19389
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.audio,rec.ham-radio

In article <2322@rayssdb.ray.com> iws@rayssdb.ray.com (Ihor W. Slabicky) writes:

>2 - filtering capacitors going bad in the tape recorder's power supply
> (AC to DC) conversion. This may be the problem. The recorder is
> almost 15 years old. Before I go and take it apart, any ideas on
> how to test the capacitors using a volts/ohms/DC amps meter to see
> that they are bad? Any ideas on which type of capacitors to use
> as replacements (obviously same or higher ufd value and same or
> higher voltage value)

If the recorder is that old (and especially if it hasn't been used much),
then the electrolytic cap. are probably dried out. It is often possible to
"re-form" the barrier, but for the price of new caps. at this voltage I would
simply replace every single one. Just the electrolytics (polarized) ones! The
others should be ok unless physically damaged somewhow.

The same or higer volt/ufd is fine, but try to stay within about +20%, since
the actual capacitance will vary some with too low a voltage and too high a
capacitance (e.g. 100X) can give you problems with leakage.

Be careful with over heating the PC board and good luck!
Mike Waters AA4MW/7 *
Motorola CAD Group * Witty remark goes *HERE*
Mesa, AZ ...!sun!sunburn!dover!waters *
OR moto@cad.Berkley.EDU *

66. Re: 60 Hz hum filter

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-02-23 20:30:20 UTC
From: myjak@home.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <70715@ti-csl.csc.ti.com>
Source record: 19390
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.audio,rec.ham-radio

In article <2322@rayssdb.ray.com> iws@rayssdb.ray.com (Ihor W. Slabicky) writes:
>In article <2313@rayssdb.ray.com>, iws@rayssdb.ray.com (Ihor W. Slabicky) writes:
>>
>> Can anyone send me a schematic or info on broadband noise filters
>> that will filter out 60 Hz hum on the 120VAC line?
>
>Well, thanks to everyone who responded. The two problems suggested are:
>
>1 - a ground loop or faulty cables.
>2 - filtering capacitors

Rats! I was hoping someone wound mail a realy useful reply to this one. I have the same (similar?) problem when I hook up my Mac to the Stereo via the Mac's audio digitizer. Everything I playback has a terrible 60/120 hz. hum in it. Sure, the filter caps on the mac aren't the greatest, but there still good, and besides, replacing them with mega-farad caps would void the warranty. I was hoping someone would mail in the schematics so's I could build an in-line, black box trap to clip everything below 120hz.

Rats!

2
/\/\

Computer Virus: n., pl. -ruses. 1) Any of various post-compilation pathogens consisting essentially of a core of hexadecimal characters surrounded by a benign software coat, having the ability to fit through a pinhole in the condom of security and replicate within a computing environment.

67. Re: When will PRO-2004 be on sale?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-02-24 02:00:36 UTC
From: parnass@ihuxz.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <4073@ihuxz.ATT.COM>
Source record: 19391
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <1554@anasaz.UUCP>, john@anasaz.UUCP (John Moore) writes:
> I would like to acquire another PRO-2004. Does anyone know when they
> will next go on sale at Rodeo Shack, and what the price will be?

I have heard from two different Radio Shack sources that the
PRO-2004 will be on sale for about $300 at the end of March.

Purportedly, it will be listed as a "sold out when gone" item,
but nobody seems to be talking about a successor model.

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Bob Parnass AJ9S, AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass - (312)979-5414
~~~~~~

68. Re: grounding (of power cord on audio stuff)(was Re: 60 Hz hum filter)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-02-25 06:29:32 UTC
From: sgt@dukeac.UUCP
Message-ID: <1252@dukeac.UUCP>
Source record: 19392
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.audio,rec.ham-radio

In article <258@celerity.UUCP> billd@celerity.UUCP (Bill Davidson) writes:
>In article <9143@ihlpl.ATT.COM> nmju@ihlpl.UUCP (55244-Urban,M.J.) writes:
... [Original poster's hum problem is likely grounding, which is a tough problem to solve]

>I have a related question. Why don't audio components (and video
>too for that matter) use grounded plugs? It seems like such a
>simple thing to do yet I've never seen any audio equipment that
>used them. My reciever-amp has a ground connection for the antenna
>(which is hooked up) but I'm not sure this is the same. Even if
>it is, it couldn't do anything for the rest of the components.
> --Bill Davidson
>....!{ucsd|sdcsvax}!celerity!billd

Some observations, based on a bit of experience.
1) Most "Professional" or "Industrial" equipment does have a grounded plug. Might be a cost factor here.

2) I've seen schematics for some such equipment, and the design goes to some trouble to isolate the power ground from the signal ground. Power ground goes to the chassis for shock protection as usual, signal ground to the shields on the connectors. Often these two grounds are connected through a resistor, which sometimes can be shorted by rear-panel jumper.
I suppose trying both jumper positions (open/closed) is useful in fighting a hum problem, although I've never used then.

3) Much of this professional/industrial equipment uses balanced audio inputs and outputs, with 3-pin XLR connectors. If everything used transformer balanced I/O, there would not be very many cases of hum trouble.
Electronicly balanced I/O also usually solves the problem.
Unfortunatly, good transformers run $20/each and up. Electronicly balanced inputs and outputs still usually take an op-amp for an input and at least two for each output, or a bunch of discrete parts, all of which cost. Even the XLR connectors run at least $2 in medium quantities.
Here, I'm certain cost is the reason you don't see these things in "consumer" stuff.

3.5) Balanced signal interconnections are good for two reasons
A The input stage cancels the 60hz carried or induced in the ground (shield) because the input signal is taken to be the difference between the two signal wires, not the difference between one signal wire and ground.
B Such connections are usually low impedance, (like 600 ohms instead of 10K) which reduces the levels that are induced on the cables by things like inductive coupling to nearby power or signal cables.

4) I can recall one case where connecting the ground screw on an audio
mixer to the screw on a connected stereo receiver solved a low-level
hum problem. The mixer had a grounded plug, the stereo did not.
Inputs and Outputs were unbalanced.

5) Unfortunatly, video is still usually unbalanced through the BNC connector,
which can lead to visible hum and noise in the picture. For this there
are available video isolators an video transformers, that couple
the signal without allowing a direct connection on which unwanted ground
currents can flow. Unfortunatly, these are expensive.
--
Steve Tell: senior, Duke University school of Engineering (please hire me).
Former Chief Engineer, Cable 13 / Duke Union Community Television.
sgt@dukeac.ac.duke.edu; !mcnc!ecsgate!dukeac!sgt

69. NOAA-METEOR receiver project part 1 of 3

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-03 09:30:29 UTC
From: magore@watdcsu.waterloo.edu
Message-ID: <5621@watdcsu.waterloo.edu>
Source record: 19393
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,comp.sys.atari.st

2400HZ Crystal phase lock Weather Satellite decoder
Updated by Mike Gore March 1989
Part 1 of 3
==========

This posting is broken into 3 parts. Part 1 contains a functional
outline of the decoder and some information of interest on the NOAA and Meteor
weather satellites. Part 2 contains the decoder diagram in ascii text format.
Part 3 contains some functional test software written for the ATARI ST.
You are encouraged to extend/modify this to other machines and to
add improvements. I hereby place these postings in the public domain.
My hope is to stimulate other people to get involved and share ideas in
this in testing area.

Background:

The NOAA and Meteor weather satellites transmit images of the Earth
using an APT format [Automatic Picture Transmission]. The image information
is encoded with a 2400HZ AM audio signal that is transmitted on a FM modulated
VHF downlink. The amplitude of the 2400HZ signal represents the surface
brightness at a given instant scanned by a rotating mirror. The image format is
120 per minute for Meteor and lines per minute for NOAA. Frequencies in use
are are 137.5MHZ, 137.620MHZ for NOAA and 137.300MHZ, 137.400MHZ and
137.850MHZ for the Soviet Meteor satellites. The receiver bandwidth must be
at least 30KHZ or more for good results.

The NOAA craft transmit both visual and IR images where the Meteor
crafts only send visual band images. The resultant image is therefore the sum
total number of scans you are able to receive before the satellite drops below
your local radio horizon. There is thus no concept of vertical sync other then
indirectly by whatever range of scan line you may happen to choose when
displaying a final image.

After demodulating the 2400HZ AM signal one is only left with the
original amplitude. Beside having brightness information the demodulated
signal for NOAA satellites has a 1200HZ sync burst to flag the start of a
given scan line whereas the Meteor craft uses a 300HZ sync.

For my receiver I used a Radio Shack PRO-26 scanner but I had to
replace both ceramic IF filters. For the 455KHZ filter I use a muRata
CFM455A and for the 10.7MHZ filter I used a muRata 10.7MA. I should mention
that the CFM455A is larger the the original filter so you must lay the filter
on its side on top of the MC3361. For the 10.7MHZ filter you could use most
any 3 terminal filter used for many FM radios with around 1 to 1.5K impedance.
For best result you must adjust the preamp in the PRO-26 to recenter the

passband near 137.5MHZ. For my antenna I chose a turnstile antenna with a 2 stage FET preamp. Very useful information may be obtained from either of the 1987, 1988 or 1989 ARRL Handbook published by the American Radio Relay League. Also I would suggest the ARRL Antenna Book for anyone seriously interested in experimenting with various antennas.

Circuit description:

My demodulator uses a passband network built of 2 high and 2 low pass filters. The stop bands are currently 1200HZ and 3600HZ however this value was somewhat a matter of experiment on my part. The filter feeds a full wave active rectifier that can be balanced with a 10K variable resistor. The rectifier part is similar in form to that found in several National Linear AP Notes yet I liked the version in the 1987 ARRL handbook enough that I used theirs. What follows the full wave rectifier is a resetable integrator followed by a sample hold. The DG201 analog switches are made by GE Intersel. The op amps I used were the TL082 dual or TL084 quad op amps yet LF353's just as well.

I chose to use the resetable integrator rather then a low pass filter after a rectifying stage so as to push the overall demodulated bandwidth of the system to the limit. The results are very good, the main advantage here being that aliasing errors are virtually gone because the integration period is synced with the 2400 AM carrier. The integrator may be run at half cycle intervals but the circuit described here is wired for 1 cycle samples. In order to phase lock the system clock with the 2400HZ AM carrier I chose a Crystal VXO design for very stable operation.

In order to be able to record on tape I shaped the output of the VXO into a triangle wave in order to drive one channel of a stereo tape deck. During play back I use a simple PLL onto lock to this signal and provide timing uneffected by any residual wow and flutter. It is this last analog PLL that actually drives the switchable integrators and A/D converter timing. So that the VXO can run closed loop the analog PLL must see a copy of the shaped VXO signal during a recording session. If a tape deck is removed from circuit you just need to jumper the shaped VXO signal to the analog PLL input in order to let the VXO run closed loop.

If there is no need to record signals on tape for later play back at all you can remove the analog PLL and VXO wave shaping circuit. To do this just jumper pin 14 of the MC14020 to pin 1&2 to the 74LS164 directly and remove any left over connections from the 74HC86 XOR gate (pins 4,5 &6).

Some may wonder why I just don't use the analog PLL by it's self and skip the VXO all together. Part of my reason for not doing this is because the analog PLL is not nearly as stable nor noise immune as the VXO. Any phase errors in the system will cause amplitude errors which reduce the whole usefulness of using a switchable integrator design in the first place. Also I use the VXO to create basic timing to such accuracy that in fact I no longer even need to examine the sync information transmitted in the APT signal. The loop time of the VXO is so slow that noise does not impact the VXO much. Ok, so why not use an analog PLL with very slow loop time then ? The

answer for this is that drift is a serious problem in setting and maintaining an analog PLL whereas a crystal does not suffer from shifts in the center frequency. Remember that the loop response time for the PLL must be very slow and as the center frequency drifts the time for the loop to close increases. Lastly because a PLL is used for timing we need to restrict how far the loop frequency can actually move.

For NOAA I found with it's scans of 240 lines per minute and also with two images interleaved on alternate scans there isn't much bandwidth left over for image detail. This need for maximal bandwidth led me to choose the VXO design after much experimentation. I should note that the Meteor satellites run their carrier slightly off 2400HZ and my system can not phase lock on their carrier - in fact there doesn't seem to be a strict 1 to 1 relationship between carrier frequency and scan rate as is the case with NOAA. The loss of lock still gives very good images but not as good as they could be. I should mention that when the VXO loses lock it stays near it's center frequency so it remains useful for timing to a very high degree of accuracy. Regardless of the carrier differences the scan rate for both satellites is *very* accurate - enough so that one doesn't even need to use the sync information to maintain sync. In fact in the final data collection software I chose not to use the sync burst in favor of a manual software offset adjustment in the final display program.

The VXO uses a standard XOR phase comparator for locking yet there is no loop filter needed by design. It works out that the phase jitter is to small to even worry about with only an 8bit A/D. Basically the XOR gate forces the 2400 divided reference clock to be roughly 90 degrees out of phase with the downlink 2400HZ carrier. The crystal I used is series tuned such that when the analog switch closes the frequency runs low and when it is open it runs high. The 20pf cap across the switch adds to the switch capacitance to give a minimal value to keep the oscillator stable. The idea is to weight the two values of frequency with the switch open and then closed such that it averages to 2457600 MHZ with about +/- 150HZ swing when switched. The swing must at least be in excess of the worst case doppler shift - the higher the value the faster the lock yet with a chance of larger phase errors as a function of noise. This circuit works very well at locking on a signal almost totally lost in noise much unlike what one would expect with a simple analog PLL. Of course a noisy signal is of no real value yet even noise bursts can cause loss of sync with a normal non VXO analog PLL design. Also any phase errors that can occur will cause aliasing errors in the recovered amplitude at a rate determined by the loop lock time.

Software:

The code included was complied under Mark Williams C 3.0.9 on the ST.
It works in both Mono or Color modes.

The data collection program takes 1 argument which is simply the file name to save the collected data with. This program displays a digital scope style profile of the signal as it's being saved to disk along with the current line count. You may stop and close the file at any time by typing any character. The program will also stop and close its files if any kind

of write error occurs [such as a full disk and so on].

Example: get afile

The display program takes 4 arguments.

Example: disp afile 100 900 -hs2

Argument 1 is the file name, 2 is the line count to skip when reading
the file, 3 is the image offset and 4 is a a list of flags.

Flags:
c - contrast enhance
h - histogram equalize
s - flip image
y - correct aspect ratio of NOAA images
2 - magnify 2x
3 - magnify 3x
4 - magnify 4x
Notes:
You can not use both "c" & "h" at the same time.

Example: disp afile 100 900 -hs2

Credits

Many thanks go to Alan Paeth for letting me use a well tuned version
of the Floyd error diffusion method he implimented for his IM Raster Toolkit.
It provied a main basis for my final monochrome display driver.

--
End of Part 1

At Home: watmath!mgvax!root, watmath!mgvax!mike
Note: do not use an '@' in a path to 'mgvax' (old mail software)

70. NOAA-METEOR receiver project part 2 of 3

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-03 09:32:33 UTC
From: magore@watdcsu.waterloo.edu
Message-ID: <5622@watdcsu.waterloo.edu>
Source record: 19394
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,comp.sys.atari.st

```
2400HZ Crystal phase lock Weather Satellite decoder
Updated by Mike Gore March 1989.

Part 2 of 3
===========

The following are symbols used for the ascii diagram that follows.

Labels:
(round braces)

Traces:

(Corner) +----O (Main signal I/O or control)
|
(Connection) o

Resistor:
100 = 100 ohms
4K7 = 4700 ohms
v10K = 10000 ohms variable

Capacitor:
3n3 = 3.3 nanofarad

Diode: 1N914
-|<- ->|-
(Cathode)(Anode) (Anode)(Cathode)

FET: MPF102
o (Drain)
D
oG (Gate)
S
o (Source)

Inductor:

--44mH--

Crystal: 2,457,600HZ

-Y-

Op Amp: LF353 or TL082

(-IN) o-
OPo (Out)
```

(+IN) o+

Analog switch: DG201

(Control)

O
(In/Out) oXo (In/Out)

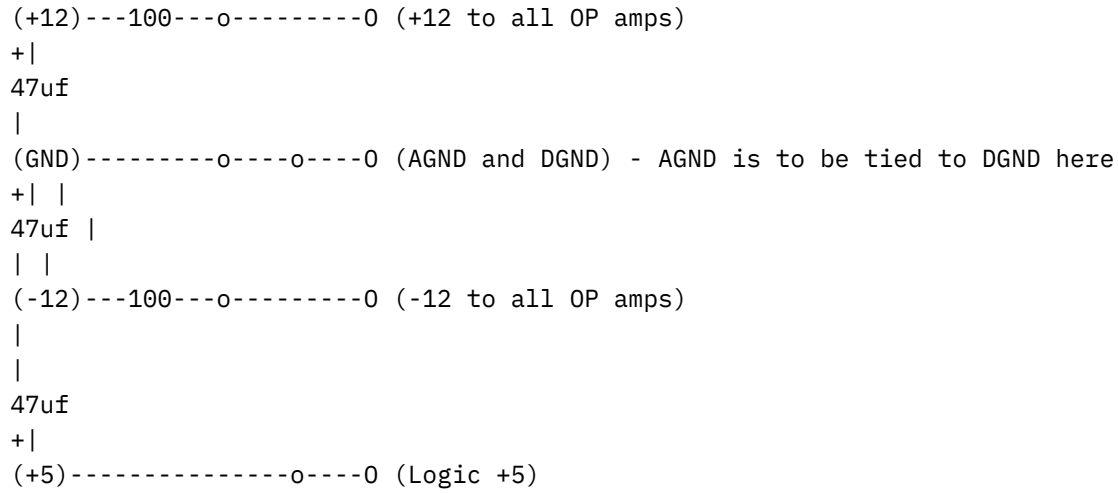
NAND gate: 74LS00
(IN 1) o
NANDo (OUT)
(IN 2) o

XOR gate: 74HC86
(IN 1) o
XORo (OUT)
(IN 2) o

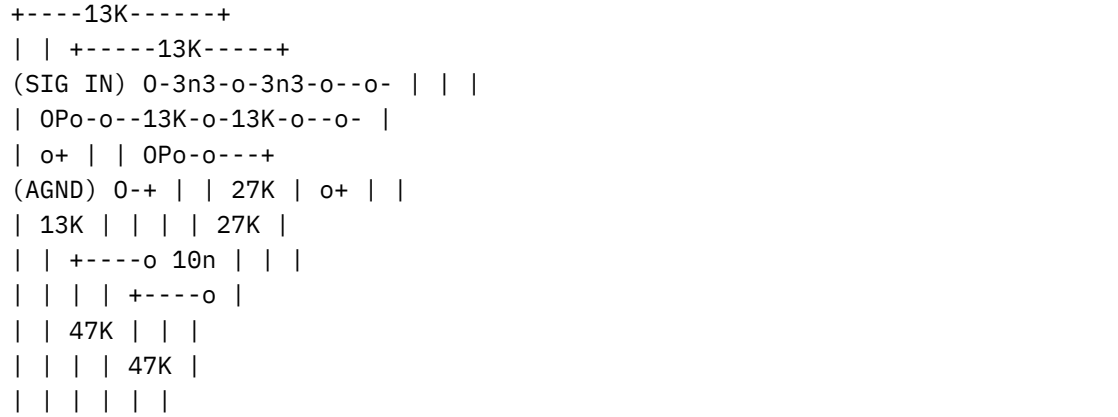
==========

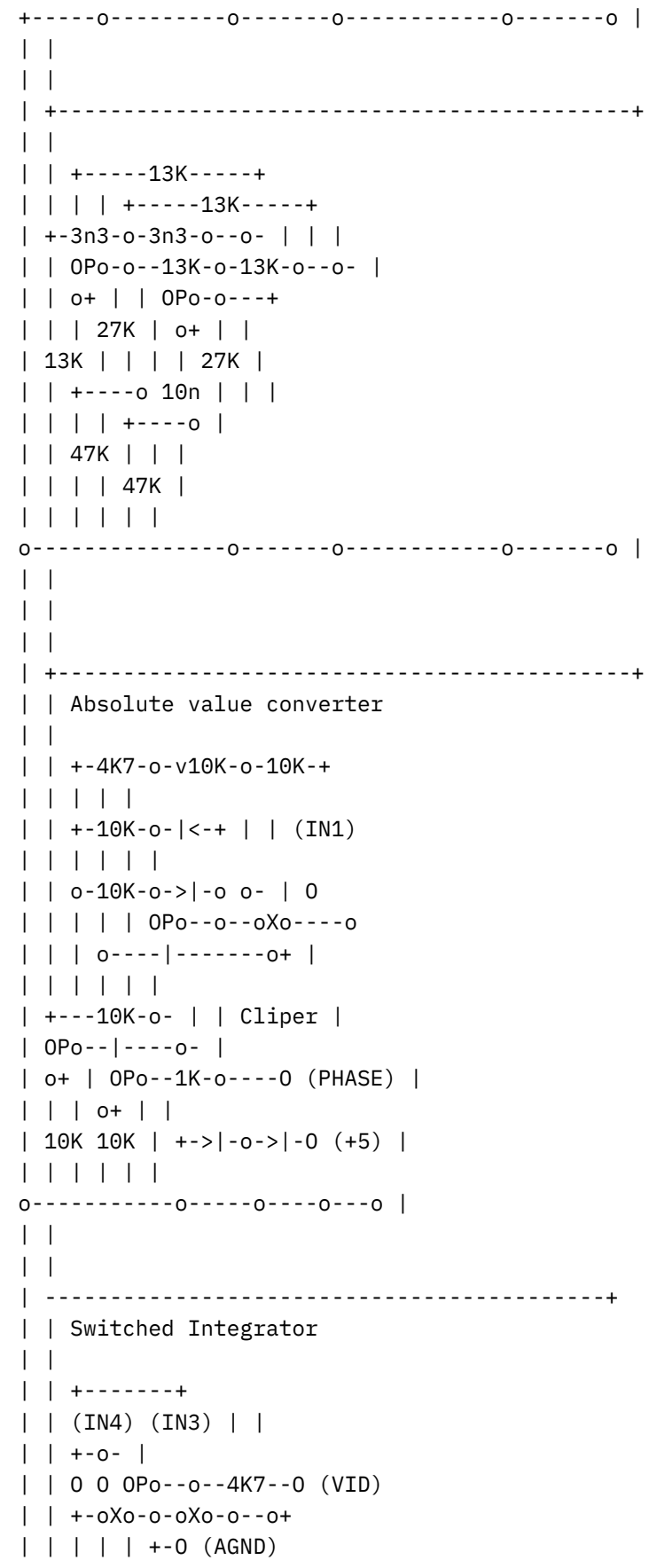
Analog section:

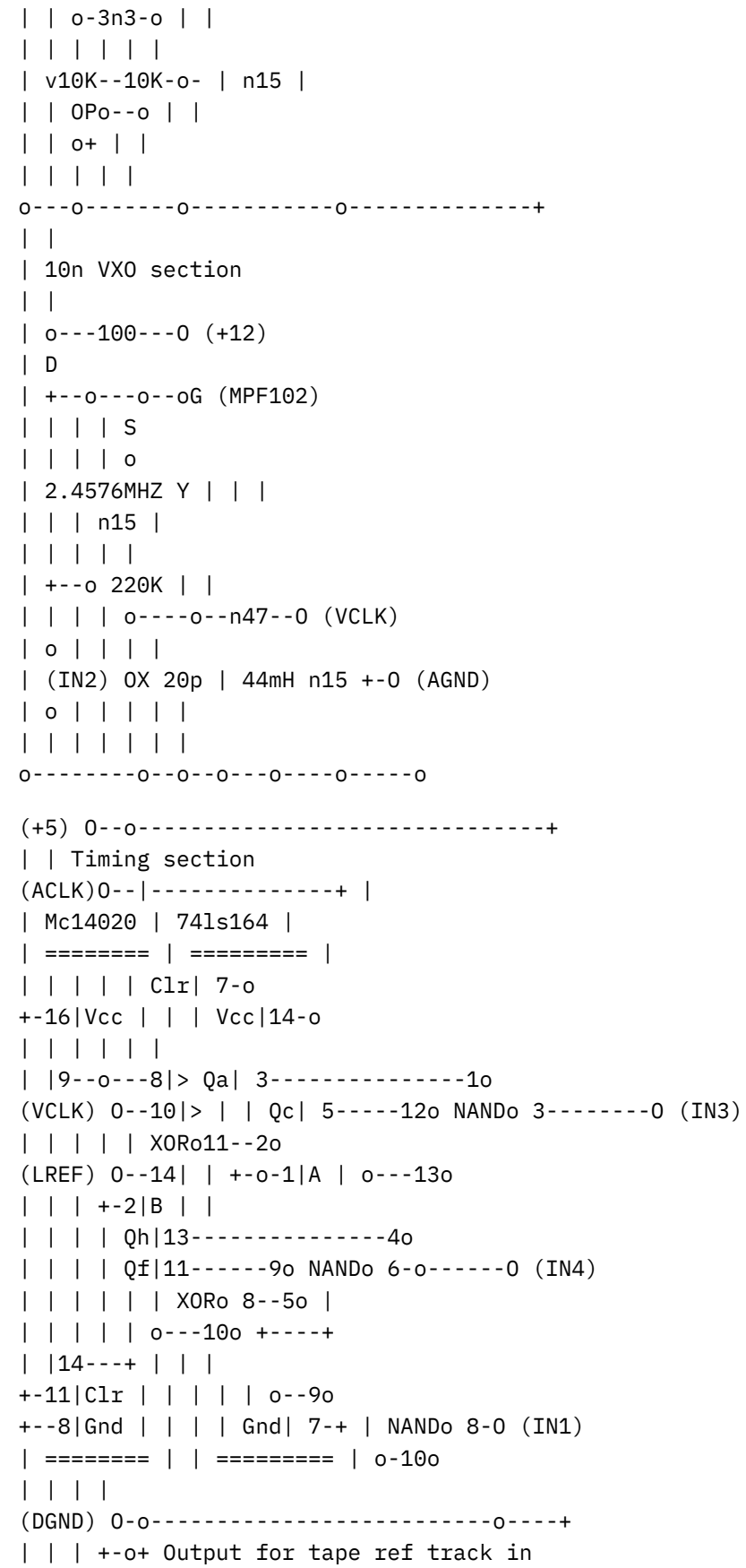
Power in

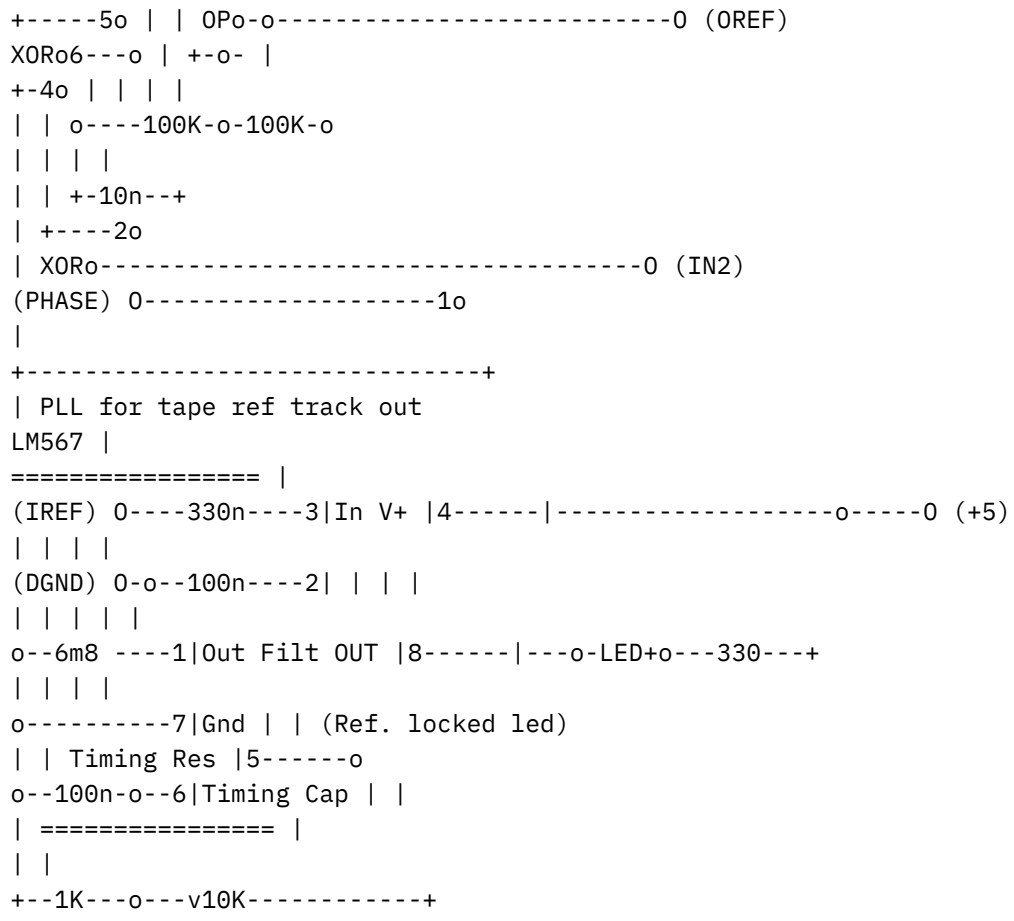


Passband filter section

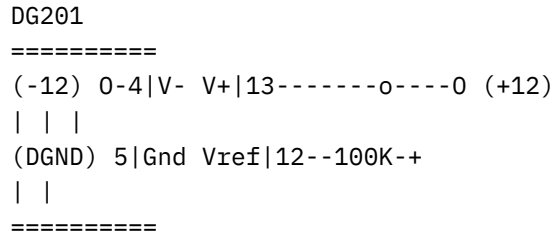



Absolute value converter
Switched Integrator
13K
47K
10n
4K7
10K
1K
27K
(IN1)
(PHASE)
(+5)
(IN4)
(IN3)
(VID)
(AGND)
Cliper

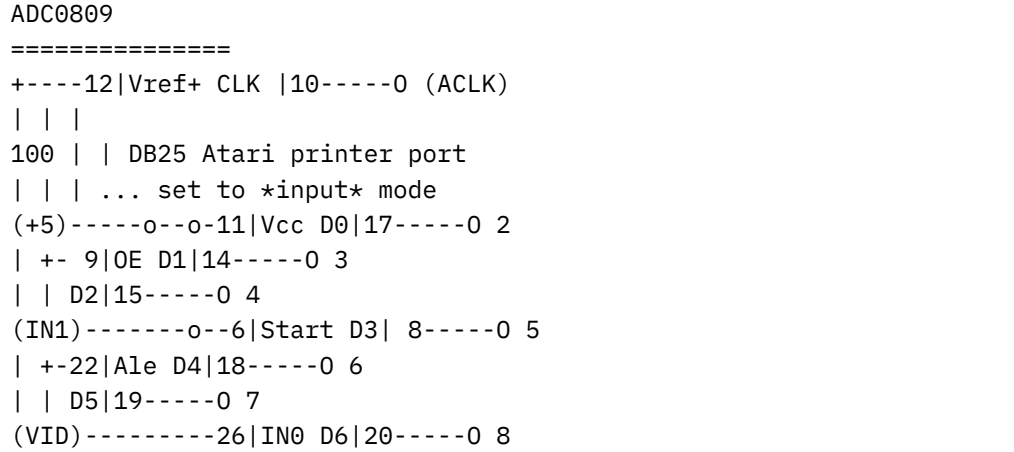

	o-3n3-o	
v10K--10K-o-	n15
	OPo--o	
	o+	
o---o-------o-----------o--------------+
10n VXO section
o---100---O (+12)
D
+--o---o--oG (MPF102)
			S
			o
2.4576MHZ Y		
		n15
+--o 220K	
			o----o--n47--O (VCLK)
o			
(IN2) OX 20p	44mH n15 +-O (AGND)
o				
o--------o--o--o---o----o-----o
(+5) O--o-------------------------------+
| | Timing section
(ACLK)O--|--------------+ |
| Mc14020 | 74ls164 |
| ======== | ========= |
| | | | | Clr| 7-o
+-16|Vcc | | | Vcc|14-o
| | | | | |
| |9--o---8|> Qa| 3---------------1o
(VCLK) O--10|> | | Qc| 5-----12o NANDo 3--------O (IN3)
| | | | | XORo11--2o
(LREF) O--14| | +-o-1|A | o---13o
| | | +-2|B | |
| | | | Qh|13---------------4o
| | | | Qf|11------9o NANDo 6-o------O (IN4)
| | | | | | XORo 8--5o |
| | | | | o---10o +----+
| |14---+ | | |
+-11|Clr | | | | | o--9o
+--8|Gnd | | | | Gnd| 7-+ | NANDo 8-O (IN1)
| ======== | | ========= | o-10o
| | | |
(DGND) O-o-------------------------o----+
| | | +-o+ Output for tape ref track in



TTL reference set point for DG201



A/D Section:



```
| | D7|21-----O 9
+ | | |
47uf | |
| | EOC| 7-----O 11
| | |
o----25|A | o--O 18
o----24|B | o--O 19
o----23|C | o--O 20
| | | o--O 21
| | | o--O 22
o----16|Vref- | o--O 23
| | | o--O 24
| | | o--O 25
o----13|GND | |
| | | |
| =============== |
| |
(DGND) O-o-------------------------o
(AGND)
```

Signals:
SIG IN: 2400HZ Audio signal from receiver or tape deck
OREF: 2400HZ reference signal to tape deck
IREF: 2400HZ reference signal from tape deck

--
End of Part 2 of 2

At Home: watmath!mgvax!root, watmath!mgvax!mike
Note: do not use an '@' in a path to 'mgvax' (old mail software)

71. NOAA-METEOR receiver project part 3 of 3

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-03 09:34:49 UTC
From: magore@watdcsu.waterloo.edu
Message-ID: <5623@watdcsu.waterloo.edu>
Source record: 19395
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,comp.sys.atari.st

```
2400HZ Crystal phase lock Weather Satellite decoder
Updated by Mike Gore March 1989

Part 3 of 3
===========
: This is a shar archive. Extract with sh, not csh.
: The rest of this file will extract:
: makefile sat.h sup.h disp.c dofloyd.c dohist.c get.c sup.c
echo Extracting makefile
sed 's/^X//' > makefile << 'e-o-f'
X# Mark Williams version 3.0.9 C for the ATARI ST
X#
XCFLAGS= -O -c
XLDFLAGS=
X
XSUP= dofloyd.o dohist.o sup.o
X
Xall: get.ttp disp.ttp
X
Xget.ttp: get.o setrte.o sup.o
X cc $(LDFLAGS) get.o sup.o setrte.o -o get.ttp
X
Xdisp.ttp: $(SUP) disp.o
X cc $(LDFLAGS) disp.o $(SUP) -o disp.ttp -lm
X
Xdisp.o: disp.c
X cc $(CFLAGS) disp.c
X
Xdofloyd.o: dofloyd.c
X cc $(CFLAGS) dofloyd.c
X
Xdohist.o: dohist.c
X cc $(CFLAGS) dohist.c
X
Xsup.o: sup.c
X cc $(CFLAGS) sup.c
X
Xget.o: get.c
X cc $(CFLAGS) get.c
X
Xsetrte.o: setrte.s
X cc $(CFLAGS) setrte.s
e-o-f
```

```
echo Extracting sat.h
sed 's/^X//' > sat.h << 'e-o-f'
X/*
X * Mike Gore
X * March 1989
X * watmath!watdcsu!magore
X * watmath!mgvax!mike
X*/
X
X#define HSIZE 1200
X#define GREY 256
X#define BITS 8
e-o-f
echo Extracting sup.h
sed 's/^X//' > sup.h << 'e-o-f'
X/*
X * Mike Gore
X * March 1989
X * watmath!watdcsu!magore
X * watmath!mgvax!mike
X*/
X
X#define setres(a) ( *((char *) 0xff8260L) = (int) (a))
X#define getres() ( *((char *) 0xff8260L) & 0xff)
X#define extsync() ( *((char *) 0xff820aL) = (1) )
X#define intsync() ( *((char *) 0xff820aL) = (0) )
X#define giport(a) ( *((char *) 0xff8800L) = (a) )
X#define giwrite(a) ( *((char *) 0xff8802L) = (a) )
X#define giread() ( *((unsigned char *) 0xff8800L) )
X#define strobeon() ( giport(14), giwrite(giread() | 0x20) )
X#define strobeoff() ( giport(14), giwrite(giread() & ~0x20) )
X#define stat() ( *((char *) 0xfffa01L) )
X#define setcol(a,b) ( *((int *) (0xff8240L+((int)(a)<<1)) ) = ((int)(b))&0x1ff )
X#define getcol(a) ( *((int *) (0xff8240L+((int)(a)<<1)) ) & 0x1ff )
e-o-f
echo Extracting disp.c
sed 's/^X//' > disp.c << 'e-o-f'
X/*
X * Mike Gore
X * March 1989
X * watmath!watdcsu!magore
X * watmath!mgvax!mike
X*/
X
X#include <osbind.h>
X#include <linea.h>
X#include <math.h>
X#include <stdio.h>
X
X#include "sat.h"
```

```
X#include "sup.h"
X
X
Xint XMAX = 300;
Xint YMAX = 200;
X
X#define USAGE "line offset [-hcys1234]
X
Xlong histb[GREY];
Xunsigned char mapb[GREY];
X
Xunsigned char inbuf[HSIZE+1], outbuf[HSIZE+1], tmpbuf[HSIZE+1];
X
Xchar line[256];
X
Xmain(argc,argv)
Xint argc;
Xchar **argv;
X{
X int fp;
X int Lskip = 0;
X int Loff = 0;
X int Lswap = 0;
X long Vpos = 0L;
X int nres, ores;
X int hflag = 0;
X int cflag = 0;
X int yflag = 0;
X int sflag = 1;
X int val,vmin,vmax;
X
X int i,s,x,y;
X char *ptr = "";
X
X
X long lseek();
X
X
X if(argc < 4 || argc > 5) {
X fprintf(stderr,"Usage: %s\n",argv[0],USAGE);
X exit(1);
X }
X if(argc == 5) {
X ptr= argv[4];
X if(*ptr != '-') {
X fprintf(stderr,"Usage: %s\n",argv[0],USAGE);
X exit(1);
X }
X
X for(i=1;ptr[i];++i) {
```

```
X switch(ptr[i]) {
X case '1':
X case '2':
X case '3':
X case '4':
X sflag = ptr[i] - '0';
X break;
X case 'h':
X hflag = 1;
X break;
X case 's':
X Lswap = 1;
X break;
X case 'c':
X cflag = 1;
X break;
X case 'y':
X yflag = 1;
X break;
X default:
X fprintf(stderr,
X "%s: unknown mode:%s\n",
X argv[0],ptr);
X exit(1);
X }
X }
X
X }
X if((fp=open(argv[1],0)) < 0 ) {
X fprintf(stderr,"%s:Can't open:%s\n",argv[0],argv[1]);
X exit(1);
X }
X
X Lskip = atoi(argv[2]);
X Loff = atoi(argv[3]);
X
X Vpos = (long)HSIZE*Lskip + (long)Loff;
X
X map_init(mapb);
X
X ores = Getrez();
X nres = (ores == 2) ? 2 : 0;
X scrinit(nres);
X
X switch(nres) {
X case 0:
X XMAX = 320;
X YMAX = 200;
X break;
X case 1:
```

```
X XMAX = 500;
X YMAX = 200;
X break;
X case 2:
X floyd_init();
X XMAX = 500;
X YMAX = 400;
X break;
X }
X
X for(y=0; y<YMAX; y += sflag) {
X
X if(lseek(fp, Vpos, 0)<0)
X break;
X if(read(fp, inbuf, XMAX)<XMAX)
X break;
X Vpos += HSIZE;
X
X if(yflag) {
X if(lseek(fp, Vpos, 0)<0)
X break;
X if(read(fp, tmpbuf, XMAX)<XMAX)
X break;
X Vpos += HSIZE;
X for(i=0;i<XMAX;++i)
X inbuf[i] = (inbuf[i]+tmpbuf[i])>>1;
X }
X
X if(cflag) {
X vmin = 255;
X vmax = 0;
X for(i=0;i<XMAX;++i) {
X val = inbuf[i];
X if(val > vmax)
X vmax += ((val-vmax)/2);
X if(val < vmin)
X vmin -= ((vmin-val)/2);
X }
X val = vmax - vmin + 1;
X for(i=0;i<GREY;++i) {
X if(i < vmin)
X mapb[i] = 0;
X else if(i > vmax)
X mapb[i] = 255;
X else
X mapb[i] = (i-vmin)*256/val;
X }
X }
X
X if(hflag) {
```

```
X hist_init(histb);
X hist_add(histb, inbuf, XMAX/sflag);
X hist_to_map(histb, mapb);
X }
X
X if(sflag == 1) {
X map(mapb, inbuf, outbuf, XMAX);
X }
X else {
X map(mapb, inbuf, tmpbuf, XMAX/sflag);
X scale(tmpbuf,outbuf,XMAX,sflag);
X }
X
X if(nres) {
X floyd(outbuf,tmpbuf,XMAX);
X for(s=0;s<sflag;++s) {
X if(Lswap == 1)
X wline1(tmpbuf, YMAX-(y+s)-1, XMAX, 1);
X else
X wline1(tmpbuf, (y+s), XMAX, 0);
X }
X }
X else {
X for(s=0;s<sflag;++s) {
X if(Lswap == 1)
X wline4(outbuf, YMAX-(y+s)-1, XMAX, 1);
X else
X wline4(outbuf, (y+s), XMAX, 0);
X }
X }
X }
X gets(line);
X screxit(ores);
X close(fp);
X}
X
Xscale(iptr,optr,len,mag)
Xregister unsigned char *iptr, *optr;
Xint len,mag;
X{
X register int i,s;
X
X for(i=0;i<len; i+= mag) {
X for(s=0;s<mag;++s)
X *optr++ = *iptr;
X iptr++;
X }
X}
e-o-f
echo Extracting dofloyd.c
```

```
sed 's/^X//' > dofloyd.c << 'e-o-f'
X#include "sat.h"
X
X/*
X * The Original code for this routine was writen by Alan Paeth
X * watmath!watcgl!awpaeth
X */
X
Xstatic int errtab[HSIZE+1];
X
Xfloyd_init()
X{
X int i;
X
X for(i=0;i<HSIZE;++i)
X errtab[i] = 0;
X}
X
X
X/*
X * fast conversion loop
X */
X
Xfloyd(invec,outvec, count)
Xregister unsigned char *invec, *outvec;
Xregister int count;
X{
X
X register int err, err4, err16;
X register int *errv;
X register int maxval, maxval2, diag, down;
X
X errv = errtab;
X
X err4 = err16 = diag = down = 0;
X maxval = (1L<<BITS)-1;
X maxval2 = maxval>>1;
X
X do {
X err = (*invec++)+(errv[1])+err4+err4-err16;
X if (err >= maxval2) {
X *outvec++ = 1;
X err -= maxval;
X }
X else *outvec++ = 0;
X err4 = err>>2;
X err16 = err>>4;
X *errv++ = down + err4 - err16;
X down = diag + err4 + err16;
X diag = err16;
```

```
X } while (--count > 0);
X *errv++ = down;
X}
e-o-f
echo Extracting dohist.c
sed 's/^X//' > dohist.c << 'e-o-f'
X/*
X * Mike Gore
X * March 1989
X * watmath!watdcsu!magore
X * watmath!mgvax!mike
X*/
X
X#include "sat.h"
X
X
Xhist_init(hist_buf)
Xlong *hist_buf;
X{
X register int x;
X
X for(x=0;x<GREY;++x)
X hist_buf[x] = 0L;
X}
X
Xhist_add(hist_buf, inbuf, len)
Xregister long *hist_buf;
Xregister unsigned char *inbuf;
Xregister int len;
X{
X register int x;
X
X for(x=0;x<len;++x)
X ++hist_buf[inbuf[x]];
X}
X
Xhist_to_map(hist_buf, map)
Xregister long *hist_buf;
Xregister unsigned char *map;
X{
X register int x;
X register long Hsum,Hcnt;
X
X for(Hcnt=0L,x=0;x<GREY;++x)
X Hcnt += hist_buf[x];
X
X for(Hsum=0L,x=0;x<GREY;++x) {
X Hsum += hist_buf[x];
X map[x] = (Hsum << 8) / (Hcnt+1);
X }
```

```
X}
X
Xmap_init(map)
Xregister unsigned char *map;
X{
X register int x;
X
X for(x=0;x<GREY;++x)
X map[x] = x;
X}
X
X
Xmap(map,inbuf,outbuf,len)
Xregister unsigned char *map, *inbuf, *outbuf;
Xregister int len;
X{
X register int x;
X
X for(x=0;x<len;++x)
X outbuf[x] = map[inbuf[x]&0xff];
X}
e-o-f
echo Extracting get.c
sed 's/^X//' > get.c << 'e-o-f'
X/*
X * Mike Gore
X * March 1989
X * watmath!watdcsu!magore
X * watmath!mgvax!mike
X*/
X
X#include <osbind.h>
X#include <linea.h>
X#include <stdio.h>
X
X#include "sup.h"
X#include "sat.h"
X
Xint XMAX = 300;
Xint YMAX = 200;
X
X#define EXT
X
X#define VMEM (16L*(long)HSIZE)
X
Xlong save_ssp;
Xunsigned char *mptr;
Xunsigned int Vsum = 0;
Xunsigned int Vsize = 0L;
Xunsigned int Vhead = 0L;
```

```
Xunsigned int Vtail = 0L;
Xint Verror = 0;
Xint Vcnt = 0;
X
Xint pmin = 0;
Xint pmax = 0;
X
Xunsigned char scan[HSIZE+1];
Xunsigned char Vbuff[HSIZE+1];
X
X#ifdef EXT
Xvoid extstrobe()
X{
X setrte();
X if(Vsize < VMEM) {
X giport(15);
X mptr[Vhead++] = giread();
X if(Vhead >= VMEM)
X Vhead = 0;
X Vsize++;
X }
X else {
X Verror = 1;
X }
X *((char *) 0xfffa11L) &= ~0x01;
X}
X
X#else
X
Xvoid timetick()
X{
X setrte();
X if(++Vcnt >= 2) {
X if(Vsize < VMEM) {
X mptr[Vhead++] = Vsum>>1;
X if(Vhead >= VMEM)
X Vhead = 0;
X Vsize++;
X }
X else {
X Verror = 1;
X }
X Vcnt = 0;
X Vsum = 0;
X }
X giport(15);
X Vsum += giread();
X strobeoff();
X strobeon();
X *((char *) 0xfffa0fL) &= ~0x20;
```

```
X}
X
X#endif
X
X
Xmain(argc,argv)
Xint argc; char *argv[];
X{
X register unsigned char *ptr1;
X register int i;
X int x,y;
X
X int nres, ores;
X int val = 0;
X int line = 0;
X long *vecp = (long *) 0x100L;
X long oldvec = 0L;
X unsigned int oldmask = 0;
X int fp;
X
X
X if(argc < 2) {
X printf("Usage: vmain OUTfile\n");
X exit(1);
X }
X
X if((fp=creat(argv[1],1)) < 0) {
X printf("Can't open: %s\n",argv[1]);
X exit(1);
X }
X fflush(stdout);
X
X init();
X ores = Getrez();
X nres = (ores == 2) ? 2 : 0;
X scrinit(nres);
X
X switch(nres) {
X case 0:
X XMAX = 320;
X YMAX = 200;
X break;
X case 1:
X XMAX = 640;
X YMAX = 200;
X break;
X case 2:
X XMAX = 640;
X YMAX = 400;
X break;
```

```
X }
X
X save_ssp = Super(0L);
X#ifdef EXT
X Jdisint(0);
X oldvec = vecp[0];
X vecp[0] = (long) extstrobe;
X oldmask = *((char *) 0xfffa03L);
X *((char *) 0xfffa03L) |= 0x01;
X Jenabint(0);
X#else
X Xbtimer(0,3,32,timetick);
X#endif
X Super(save_ssp);
X
X while(Verror == 0) {
X if(Cconis() != 0) {
X Verror = 1;
X printf("\n\n");
X break;
X }
X if(Vsize < HSIZE )
X continue;
X ptr1 = (unsigned char *) &mptr[Vtail];
X for(i=0;i<HSIZE; i++ ) {
X val = *ptr1++;
X Vbuff[i] = val;
X switch(nres) {
X case 0:
X if((i&3)==0) {
X x = i >> 2;
X y = 128 - (val>>1);
X clr4(x,scan[x],15);
X set4(x,y,15);
X scan[x] = y;
X }
X break;
X case 1:
X if((i&1)==0) {
X x = i >> 1;
X y = 128 - (val>>1);
X clr2(x,scan[x],3);
X set2(x,y,3);
X scan[x] = y;
X }
X break;
X case 2:
X if((i&1)==0) {
X x = i >> 1;
X y = 256 - val;
```

```
X clr1(x,scan[x],1);
X set1(x,y,1);
X scan[x] = y;
X }
X break;
X }
X }
X Vsize -= HSIZE;
X Vtail += HSIZE;
X if(Vtail >= VMEM)
X Vtail = 0;
X if(write(fp,Vbuff,(int)HSIZE) != (int)HSIZE ) {
X printf("Write error: %s\n", argv[1]);
X Verror = 1;
X break;
X }
X ++line;
X printf("line:%5d, Vsize:%5d\r",line, Vsize);
X fflush(stdout);
X }
X
X save_ssp = Super(0L);
X#ifdef EXT
X Jdisint(0);
X vecp[0] = oldvec;
X oldmask = *((char *) 0xfffa03L) = oldmask;
X#else
X Xbtimer(0,0,0,0L);
X#endif
X Super(save_ssp);
X
X close(fp);
X screxit(ores);
X portout();
X}
X
X
Xinit()
X{
X register int i;
X
X Vsize = 0;
X Vhead = 0;
X Vtail = 0;
X Verror = 0;
X
X portin();
X mptr = (unsigned char *) Malloc((long)(VMEM)+1L);
X if(mptr == 0L) {
X printf("Malloc Failed\n");
```

```
X exit(1);
X }
X for(i=0;i<VMEM;++i)
X mptr[i] = 0;
X}
e-o-f
echo Extracting sup.c
sed 's/^X//' > sup.c << 'e-o-f'
X#include <osbind.h>
X#include <linea.h>
X#include <stdio.h>
X#include "sup.h"
X
Xunsigned int disp[] = {
X 0x000,0x001,0x011,0x111,
X 0x112,0x222,0x223,0x333,
X 0x334,0x444,0x445,0x555,
X 0x556,0x666,0x667,0x777
X};
X
Xunsigned int Smap[] = {
X 0x000,0x001,0x011,0x111,
X 0x112,0x222,0x223,0x333,
X 0x334,0x444,0x445,0x555,
X 0x556,0x666,0x667,0x777
X};
X
Xlong Vbase;
Xlong save_ssp;
X
Xvclr(ptr,size)
Xregister unsigned char *ptr;
Xregister long size;
X{
X while(size--)
X *ptr++ = 0;
X}
X
Xvcopy(dest, src, size)
Xregister unsigned char *dest, *src;
Xregister long size;
X{
X while(size--)
X *dest++ = *src++;
X}
X
Xscrinit(mode)
Xint mode;
X{
X Cursconf(0,30);
```

```
X Getpallete(Smap);
X Setscreen(-1L, -1L, mode);
X Setpallete(disp);
X linea0();
X Vbase = Physbase();
X vclr(Vbase, 0x8000L);
X}
X
Xscrexit(mode)
Xint mode;
X{
X Setscreen(-1L, -1L, mode);
X Setpallete(Smap);
X Cursconf(1,30);
X}
X
Xportin()
X{
X save_ssp = Super(0L);
X strobeon();
X giport(7);
X giwrite( (giread() & 0x7f) );
X *((char *) 0xfffa0fL) &= ~0x20;
X Super(save_ssp);
X
X}
X
Xportout()
X{
X save_ssp = Super(0L);
X giport(7);
X giwrite( (giread() | 0x80) );
X strobeon();
X Super(save_ssp);
X}
X
XGetpallete(pal)
Xunsigned int *pal;
X{
X int i;
X
X save_ssp = Super(0L);
X for(i=0;i<16;++i)
X *pal++ = getcol(i);
X Super(save_ssp);
X}
X
Xset1(x,y,color)
Xregister unsigned int x,y,color;
X{
```

```
X register unsigned int mask = ((unsigned) 0x8000) >> (x & 0xf);
X register unsigned int *ptr = Vbase + (80L * y) + ((x & 0xfff0)>>3);
X *ptr |= ((color & 1) ? mask : 0);
X}
X
Xclr1(x,y,color)
Xregister unsigned int x,y,color;
X{
X register unsigned int mask = ((unsigned) 0x8000) >> (x & 0xf);
X register unsigned int *ptr = Vbase + (80L * y) + ((x & 0xfff0)>>3);
X *ptr &= ~((color & 1) ? mask : 0);
X}
X
Xset4(x,y,color)
Xregister unsigned int x,y,color;
X{
X register unsigned int mask = ((unsigned) 0x8000) >> (x & 0xf);
X register unsigned int *ptr = Vbase + (160L * y) + ((x & 0xfff0)>>1);
X *ptr++ |= ((color & 1) ? mask : 0);
X *ptr++ |= ((color & 2) ? mask : 0);
X *ptr++ |= ((color & 4) ? mask : 0);
X *ptr |= ((color & 8) ? mask : 0);
X}
X
Xclr4(x,y,color)
Xregister unsigned int x,y,color;
X{
X register unsigned int mask = ((unsigned) 0x8000) >> (x & 0xf);
X register unsigned int *ptr = Vbase + (160L * y) + ((x & 0xfff0)>>1);
X *ptr++ &= ~((color & 1) ? mask : 0);
X *ptr++ &= ~((color & 2) ? mask : 0);
X *ptr++ &= ~((color & 4) ? mask : 0);
X *ptr &= ~((color & 8) ? mask : 0);
X}
X
Xwline1(buf, y, len, swap)
Xregister unsigned char *buf;
Xint y, len, swap;
X{
X register unsigned int tmp;
X register unsigned int mask;
X register unsigned int *ptr = Vbase + (80L * y);
X
X if(!swap) {
X while(len>0) {
X for(tmp=0,mask=0x8000;mask>0 && len>0;mask >>= 1)
X tmp |= (*buf++ ? mask : 0);
X *ptr++ = tmp;
X len -= 16;
X }
```

```
X }
X else {
X buf += (len-1);
X while(len>0) {
X for(tmp=0,mask=0x8000;mask>0 && len>0;mask >>= 1)
X tmp |= (*buf-- ? mask : 0);
X *ptr++ = tmp;
X len -= 16;
X }
X }
X}
X
Xwline4(buf, y, len, swap)
Xregister unsigned char *buf;
Xint y, len, swap;
X{
X register unsigned int mask;
X register unsigned int *ptr = Vbase + (160L * y);
X register unsigned int val;
X
X if(!swap) {
X while(len>0) {
X for(mask=0x8000;mask>0 && len>0;mask >>= 1) {
X val = *buf++ >> 4;
X ptr[0] |= ((val & 1) ? mask : 0);
X ptr[1] |= ((val & 2) ? mask : 0);
X ptr[2] |= ((val & 4) ? mask : 0);
X ptr[3] |= ((val & 8) ? mask : 0);
X }
X ptr += 4;
X len -= 16;
X }
X }
X else {
X buf += (len-1);
X while(len>0) {
X for(mask=0x8000;mask>0 && len>0;mask >>= 1) {
X val = *buf-- >> 4;
X ptr[0] |= ((val & 1) ? mask : 0);
X ptr[1] |= ((val & 2) ? mask : 0);
X ptr[2] |= ((val & 4) ? mask : 0);
X ptr[3] |= ((val & 8) ? mask : 0);
X }
X ptr += 4;
X len -= 16;
X }
X }
X}
X
X
```

```
X
X/* set2 & clr2 are untested */
Xset2(x,y,color)
Xregister unsigned int x,y,color;
X{
X register unsigned int mask = ((unsigned) 0x8000) >> (x & 0xf);
X register unsigned int *ptr = Vbase + (160L * y) + ((x & 0xfff0)>>2);
X *ptr++ |= ((color & 1) ? mask : 0);
X *ptr |= ((color & 2) ? mask : 0);
X}
X
Xclr2(x,y,color)
Xregister unsigned int x,y,color;
X{
X register unsigned int mask = ((unsigned) 0x8000) >> (x & 0xf);
X register unsigned int *ptr = Vbase + (160L * y) + ((x & 0xfff0)>>2);
X *ptr++ &= ~((color & 1) ? mask : 0);
X *ptr &= ~((color & 2) ? mask : 0);
X}
X
e-o-f
exit 0
```

72. Ham keyer and the Mac ADB

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-06 02:10:52 UTC
From: kingdon@cunixc.cc.columbia.edu
Message-ID: <1264@cunixc.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 19396
Cross-posted to: comp.sys.mac,rec.ham-radio

hook it up via the ADB of a Mac SE so when I key down it triggers a "click"
for a MouseEvent. I will then use Telegraph DA to help me with learning morse
code on a "real" keyer instead of the mouse.
Does anyone think there is more circutry than merely the switch
involved in this project. I can get the pinouts from Apple Tech notes, but I
am not familiar with the Apple ADB enough to know if there is some need for a
resistor or IC somewhere.
Please email your response to me.
Thanks in advance
John Kingdon

John Kingdon (212)-678-1689 | CompuServe 71471, 1062
UUCP ...!rutgers!columbia!cunixc!kingdon | ARPA kingdon@cunixc.columbia.edu
USEnet ...!topaz!columbia!cunixc!kingdon | BITNET kingdon@cunixc.bitnet

73. Re: Short Wave Numbers "Racket"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-10 16:41:09 UTC
From: bgun@trwind.UUCP
Message-ID: <455@trwind.UUCP>
Source record: 19397
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics,sci.crypt

In article <2982@nunki.usc.edu>, guncer@sal56.usc.edu (Selim Guncer) writes:
> In article <885@jato.Jpl.Nasa.Gov> morris@jade.Jpl.Nasa.Gov (Mike Morris) writes:
> >In article <439@brambo.UUCP> wwg@brambo.UUCP (Warren W. Gay) writes:
> >>There are a number of illegal short wave broadcasts that are apparently
> >>difficult to track down (as to location). These broadcasts consist
> >>entirely of numbers (as far as I have heard at least).
> >>

My only question is What makes it illegal???

Just because you don't understand it doesn't make it illegal.

As a communicator in the ARMY (for more years than I care to count) I sent
thousands of messages that consisted of code groups. I certainly hope
what I was doing wasn't illegal. :-)

bill gunshannon
KB3YV

bgun@trwind.ind.TRW.COM

74. Microwave oven as transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-11 01:26:54 UTC
From: mbutts@mntgfx.mentor.com
Message-ID: <1989Mar10.172656.4351@mntgfx.mentor.com>
Source record: 19398
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

The March 1989 _RF Design_ has an article called "A Microwave Oven
to Amateur TV Transmitter Conversion". No, he's not kidding.
It's a microwave oven with the magnetron cathode current modulated
by a pair of 6JE6s, a power FET and an opamp, producing 250 watts of
FM video in the amateur 2.39-2.45 GHz band. A modified MDS TV
downconverter (like terrestrial HBO receivers) or modified TVRO unit
is used to receive. The modulator sits where the food used to go.

Obviously not one to fool around with if you don't know what you're
doing, plus a microwave spectrum analyzer appears to be necessary,
but it is the most original project I've seen in awhile.

--
Mike Butts, Research Engineer KC7IT 503-626-1302
Mentor Graphics Corp., 8500 SW Creekside Place, Beaverton OR 97005
...!{sequent,tessi,apollo}!mntgfx!mbutts OR mbutts@pdx.MENTOR.COM
These are my opinions, & not necessarily those of Mentor Graphics.

75. Re: 60 Hz hum filter

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-13 06:37:02 UTC
From: dave@onfcanim.UUCP
Message-ID: <17755@onfcanim.UUCP>
Source record: 19399
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.audio,rec.ham-radio

In article <1989Feb17.172352.5088@utzoo.uucp> henry@utzoo.uucp (Henry Spencer) writes:
>
>The one fix that wouldn't involve digging into the guts of your recorder
>would be to forget using the recorder's own AC power supply, get a
>separate power supply that produces the same output voltage as the
>batteries, and hook that up to the recorder as a replacement for the
>batteries. This isn't certain to fix the problem but it would probably
>help. Radio Snack carries plug-in "bricks" of various voltages that
>might do the job, although you'll probably need a bit of soldering to
>connect them in.

Unfortunately, most of the Radio Shack bricks (and those of other
manufacturers) do not put out pure DC. It's AC that has been
full-wave rectified and filtered somewhat, but there's still 120 Hz
hum sitting on the DC voltage. Thus, you may find that you get hum
with a "brick" when you don't with real batteries.

If hum persists with a "brick", you can entirely eliminate the hum from
the DC power supply by starting with a brick whose output is 3V or more
above the voltage you need, and using a monolithic voltage regulator like a
78XX or LM317 to drop the voltage to what the recorder needs.

76. Need FM Transmitter Ideas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-13 17:58:24 UTC
From: stever@wjvax.UUCP
Message-ID: <1515@wjvax.UUCP>
Source record: 19400
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

I need to buy or build a low power FM transmitter which will work on the standard 88-108 MHz FM band. I remember seeing wireless microphones that do this, and while in Japan I actually saw a watch with a 78 MHz transmitter built in.

The unit must transmit a signal with sufficient power to be received on a standard FM radio with a range of about 100 feet. The signal source will be standard audio from a tape recorder.

Has anyone seen such a device? If not, any ideas where I can find a circuit? What is the FCC limit on output power of such devices?

Please reply by email as I'm not a regular reader of these groups.

Thanks in advance.

Steve Reinhold
{..!pyramid,..!decwrl!qubix}!wjvax!stever
Watkins-Johnson Co., San Jose Ca. : (408) 435-1400 x3203
--

Steve Reinhold
{..!pyramid,..!decwrl!qubix}!wjvax!stever
Watkins-Johnson Co., San Jose Ca. : (408) 435-1400 x3203

77. Looking for info about GOES WEFAX satellite signal

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-14 01:38:55 UTC
From: swakisak@jarthur.Claremont.EDU
Message-ID: <477@jarthur.Claremont.EDU>
Source record: 19401
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

I am working on a project and I need help on receiving the GOES WEFAX satellite signal. I am trying to find any equipment that will help me receive and process the signal. I cannot find any company that makes equipment that works in the 1691 MHz range. If anyone can help me, can you please reply asap.

Thank you.

78. Re: Looking for info about GOES WEFAX satellite signal

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-15 00:33:32 UTC
From: frank@ut-emx.UUCP
Message-ID: <11183@ut-emx.UUCP>
Source record: 19402
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <477@jarthur.Claremont.EDU>, swakisak@jarthur.Claremont.EDU (Steve Wakisaka) writes:
>
> I am working on a project and I need help on receiving the GOES WEFAX
> satellite signal. I am trying to find any equipment that will help me
> STUFF DELETED**
GOES antenna, PREAMP, 1691 to 137.50MHZ down converter are all available
from: Spectrum Internation, Inc., P.O. Box 1084S, Concord, MA 01742.
Phone (508)-263-2145. Expect to pay about $700.00 for it.

Software: Elmer W. Schwittek, 2347 Coach House Lane, Naples, FLA 33942.
Phone (813)-434-2268. About $45~50 for a decent scan coverter pkg.
for IBM PC compatibles. Also, he includes some filter and A/D prints.

I can not say anything about SI, have not used them (saw ad in '73 mag.).
Elmer's software works pretty good. You'll also WANT to get a 'gray scale'
monitor. There is quite a difference from looking at a mush of colors and
16 gray scales for your images...

Hope this helps.
(I posted rather than replying, others might be interested.)

79. Re: Need FM Transmitter Ideas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-15 21:36:06 UTC
From: hopper@pnet12.cts.com
Message-ID: <571@serene.UUCP>
Source record: 19403
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

There is a article in the March issue of Radio-Electronics that is just
what you need.
Steve

UUCP: uunet!serene!pnet12!hopper
ARPA: crash!pnet12!hopper@nosc.mil
INET: hopper@pnet12.cts.com

80. Re: Looking for info about GOES WEFAX satellite signal

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-16 13:58:28 UTC
From: root@mjbtn.MFEE.TN.US
Message-ID: <455@mjbtn.MFEE.TN.US>
Source record: 19404
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <11183@ut-emx.UUCP>, frank@ut-emx.UUCP (Frank Abernathy) writes:
> In article <477@jarthur.Claremont.EDU>, swakisak@jarthur.Claremont.EDU (Steve Wakisaka) writes:
> >
> > I am working on a project and I need help on receiving the GOES WEFAX
> > satellite signal. I am trying to find any equipment that will help me

Universal Shortwave in Reynoldsburg, OH, sells a realy nice FAX (AM/FM) decoder that uses 9 and 24 pin Epson compatible printers for display. It is the Info-Tech M-800v2 from DES (Digital Electronic Systems ?) out of Florida. I have one of the units and am VERY pleased with the results. The unit costs somwhere between $300-$400. The unit has auto START/STOP, speeds of 60, 90, 120, 240 lpms, frame sizes of 288 & 576 IOCs, both line (B/W) and grey scale (16-shades) formats, and negative or positive picture polarity. It supports FM Fax for shortwave and AM Fax for satellites.

One thing about the M-800 is the clarity of detail it gives maps in the LINE mode. Of course, when you use the grey scale mode to get the grey-scale shading, you lose some of the clarity of the object, but the detail is still impressive.

The nicest thing about the M-800 is how cheap it is to operate. I have a WeatherFax RJ-4 (old) carbon transfer FAX machine I bought surplus, and the paper and carbon for it tweren't cheap! With the M-800, I just pipe the audio from my Yaesu to it and hook it up to my 24-pin Sekoshia (parallel interface) and away she goes. I reink my ribbons every now and then, so about I the only operating costs (visible) is electricity and paper.

You can reach Universal at: 1-614-866-4267. Their address is 1280 Aida Drive, Reynoldsburg, OH, 43068. Ask for Fred Osterman as he is the guru on this stuff. NOTE: I am *NOT* associated with Universal in any way other than I love the product and am a very satisfied customer!

Hope this helps.

Mark.

--
Mark J. Bailey "Ya'll com bak naw, ya hear!"
USMAIL: 511 Memorial Blvd., Murfreesboro, TN 37129 _____
VOICE: +1 615 893 0098 | JobSoft
UUCP: ...!{ames,mit-eddie}!killer!mjbtn!mjb | Design & Development Co.
DOMAIN: mjb@mjbtn.MFEE.TN.US | Murfreesboro, TN USA

81. Re: Satellite SCPC reception

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-17 16:32:25 UTC
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250043@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 19405

Don't forget that most of the transponders have a 30 Hz
by 1.5 MHz deviation "dithering" signal on top of them so
that in the block downconverters output the NBFM signal you
want is whipping back and forth over 3 MHz 30 times a second.

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ N6IIU-1
glenn@n6gn.norcal.ampr
glenne@hpnmd.hp.com

82. obscure old radio help wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-17 20:37:00 UTC
From: john@frog.UUCP
Message-ID: <1114@frog.UUCP>
Source record: 19406
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

Does anyone have a schematic for a US Army Signal Corps "Radio Receiver BC-348-N". I recently tried to replace the CW Osc. on/off switch, but I am not entirely sure that I've got it wired back together properly (never, ever lose your notes if you have more than two wires to join..).

A second problem I have is the possibility that a tube is burned out. The tube is labelled "VT-233 KEN-RAD Inc"; the VT-117 tubes are helpfully subtitled 6SK7, but not this one. Anyone with ideas on identifying it?

--
John Woods WB7EEL/1, Charles River Data Systems, Framingham MA, (508) 626-1101
...!decvax!frog!john, john@frog.UUCP, ...!mit-eddie!jfw, jfw@eddie.mit.edu

83. Problems with TM-721 dual bander

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-17 20:57:01 UTC
From: 31002_1650@uwovax.uwo.ca
Message-ID: <1893@uwovax.uwo.ca>
Source record: 19407

In the last few weeks, members of our local radio group have purchased quite a bit of new ham radio gear mau(sp)manufactured by Kenwood. Out of 5 TM-721 dual band mobiled()s purchased, 3 were DOA and returned to the dealer for repair as he was unwilling to refund DOA equipment only have it repaired.

Also, a TM-790 was UHF dead on arrival. Have many members of this net experienced problems with the TM-721 radio. It is an EXCELLENT radio and the ones that are working are loved by thier owners. We an not used to QA problems with our Kenwood equipment but when one sep(SP)spends 5K on radio gear, imports it into Canada and finds it dead, and has to wait one month to get the gear back, it makes you want to look at other manufacturers.

P.S. excuse the spelling and grammer, no backspace on the computer.

de VE3ZAV

84. Re: Another PRO-2004 mods request

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-18 14:37:45 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewsc.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <272@cbnewsc.ATT.COM>
Source record: 19408

In article <4947@mnetor.UUCP>, jim@mnetor.UUCP (Jim Stewart) writes
about the PRO-2004 scanner:

>I have also seen comments from some people suggesting that certain
>mod's aren't all they are cracked up to be. The LED indication (...
>...) when a carrier has been detected, is one that comes
>to mind--I don't have the info and I've heard that it doesn't work
>for all modes.
>
>Comments from Bob Parnass?

You read a confused combination of two comments.

I posted that the modification mentioned in Monitoring Times for
adding an S-meter to the PRO-2004 would only work in WBFM mode,
so was of marginal utility.

On the other hand, my carrier operated LED modification which works well
and makes my PRO-2004 easier to use.

Hope this clears up the confusion.
--
==
Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass (312)979-5414

85. Soviet Keplerian Data 16Mar89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-18 17:34:22 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <814@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 19409

```
::::::::::::::::::::::
:: KEPLERIAN ORBITAL ::
:: DATA BULLETIN ::
::::::::::::::::::::::

Satellite : ?????
Object # : 19660
Element Set : 114
Date Issued : 16Mar89
Epoch Date : 89 075.17822463
Inclination : 51.6231
R.A.A.N. : 110.4870
Eccentricity : 1.4087E-03
Arg. of Per. : 127.7999
Mean Anomaly : 232.6771
Mean Motion : 15.70602226
Drag Factor : 8.2710E-04
Orbit Number : 1725
S.M.A. : 6735.24518

Satellite : KVANT
Object # : 17845
Element Set : 701
Date Issued : 16Mar89
Epoch Date : 89 075.17827854
Inclination : 51.6293
R.A.A.N. : 110.4567
Eccentricity : 1.0992E-03
Arg. of Per. : 101.8930
Mean Anomaly : 258.8280
Mean Motion : 15.70555162
Drag Factor : 3.8911E-04
Orbit Number : 11293
S.M.A. : 6735.37973

Satellite : MIR
Object # : 16609
Element Set : 742
Date Issued : 16Mar89
Epoch Date : 89 074.66914503
Inclination : 51.6236
R.A.A.N. : 113.1046
Eccentricity : 1.1323E-03
Arg. of Per. : 119.5498
Mean Anomaly : 240.6458
```

Mean Motion : 15.70511461
Drag Factor : 2.6498E-04
Orbit Number : 17658
S.M.A. : 6735.50468

Satellite : COSMOS 1686
Object # : 16095
Element Set : 196
Date Issued : 16Mar89
Epoch Date : 89 075.15382893
Inclination : 51.6134
R.A.A.N. : 52.0441
Eccentricity : 2.134E-04
Arg. of Per. : 91.7578
Mean Anomaly : 268.5219
Mean Motion : 15.38524210
Drag Factor : 6.245E-05
Orbit Number : 39385
S.M.A. : 6828.54212

Satellite : SALYUT 7
Object # : 13138
Element Set : 476
Date Issued : 16Mar89
Epoch Date : 89 074.69913171
Inclination : 51.6073
R.A.A.N. : 54.2568
Eccentricity : 2.375E-04
Arg. of Per. : 73.6903
Mean Anomaly : 286.5055
Mean Motion : 15.38497639
Drag Factor : -2.7107E-04
Orbit Number : 39378
S.M.A. : 6828.62074

This orbital data was obtained from NASA and compiled by KD2BD @ NN2Z.

--
UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z (John)
..."There is no expedient to which a man will not resort to
avoid the real labor of thinking." ....Sir Joshua Reynolds.

86. SpaceNews 20Mar89 <SPC90320>

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-19 02:53:26 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <815@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 19410

Bulletin ID: SPC90320

SpaceNews

MONDAY MARCH 20, 1989

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, NJ, and is available on packet radio bulletin board stations across the North America and around the world on the MTTBS telephone BBS at (201) 494-3649, the Unix USENET News Network, and also on WangNet.

* SHUTTLE NEWS *

An estimated crowd of 450,000 people were at Edwards AFB, California on Saturday to watch U.S. Space Shuttle DISCOVERY safely land after one the most trouble free shuttle missions to date.

ATLANTIS will be rolled out to the launch pad at the Kennedy Space Center, Florida on Wednesday for the next shuttle mission, scheduled for April 28th. The April mission will deploy the "Magellan" Venus probe from the shuttle's cargo bay. There are six more shuttle flights scheduled for this year.

* OSCAR-9 NEWS *

All four HF beacons on OSCAR-9 have been switched on and are transmitting telemetry in 12 wpm morse code. The frequencies are 7.002, 14.002, 21.002 and 29.510 MHz. Interesting propagation effects can be noted when monitoring more than one beacon simultaneously.

On Thursdays (UTC), the VHF beacon will transmit telemetry in plain english using its Digitalker. The telemetry channels to be transmitted include:

08 : Battery Pack A Temperature (C)
09 : Spacecraft +X Facet Temperature (C)
17 : Magnetometer Experiment -Hz Fine
18 : Battery Pack B Temperature (C)
19 : Spacecraft -X Facet Temperature (C)
27 : Telecommand Receiver Current (mA)
28 : Radiation Experiment Temperature (C)
29 : Spacecraft -Y Facet Temperature (C)

The VHF beacon transmits on 145.825 MHz FM with 300 mW of transmitter power. The HF CW/A0 beacons run 100 mW each.

* WEBERSAT NEWS *

The primary payload aboard WEBERSAT is an experimental low resolution TV module. The TV module is a collection of experiments designed and built by students from the Center for Aerospace Technology at Weber State College in Ogden, Utah.

The experiments are:

1. A standard miniature CCD color TV camera modified to operate in a vacuum.

2. A spectrometer sensitive from 300 microns to 1100 microns.

3. A 1265 MHz ATV receiver.

The data generated by each of the three experiments are digitized and loaded into the bank-switched 2 Megabyte memory area of the computer. The digitizer sampling rate can be varied from 2.4 Khz to 10 MHz.

The TV Camera Experiment

The TV camera is a Sony Ci-10 product. It produces a standard color NTSC analog waveform which is digitized at a sampling rate of 10 MHz. The CCD element in the camera has a resolution of 780 X 490. It is estimated that when the camera is pointing towards the Earth, pictures will be taken of a ground area about 350 km X 350 km with the lens to be used.

The digitized television frame includes all synchronization signals, color burst and chrominance information. The picture is compressed, archived and stored in the 8 Megabyte area of computer memory. Pictures will be downlinked in compressed form. Software will be made available for the display of these pictures.

The camera will point out of a side of the spacecraft (perpendicular to the Z axis). Given the expected tumble and spin of the satellite, this arrangement provides the maximum view of the Earth. Positioned next to and on either side of the lens are two small photocells which will act as horizon crossing sensors. They will be designed for a narrow field of view and will be pointed so that their view fields do not overlap. When both sensors are illuminated at the same time, that side of the spacecraft faces the earth (about 135 degrees wide at that altitude).

The Spectrometer Experiment

The spectrometer experiment is designed to provide the spacecraft with sensing capability to offer substantial educational potential in the field of physics. Spectral reflection from the earth's atmosphere at various latitudes and longitudes is

characterized by frequencies of absorption. Spectrometer data
can be used to determine atmospheric components within the field
of view of the device.

The spectrometer will also point out of a side of the spacecraft
at 90 degrees to the TV camera. Two additional horizon sensors
will be located on the side of the spacecraft adjacent to
the spectrometer. They will be employed to sense the Earth in a
manner identical to that described above for the TV camera
sensors.

The 1265 MHz ATV Receiver

The 1265 MHz ATV receiver experiment is designed to study the
value of store-and-forward capability as it applies to pictures.

The 1265 MHz ATV receiver will receive a picture uplinked in the
amateur satellite 23 cm band. The picture will be digitized and
because the designed experiment is designed for the NTSC TV
format, the requirements for storage and handling of the
digitized data on the spacecraft are identical to those of the
camera.

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *

Feedback regarding SpaceNews can be directed to the author (John) via any
of the following paths:

UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z

* SOURCES *

Some of the news contained in this SpaceNews issue was obtained via
OSCAR-9, OSCAR-11 and the KA2QHD and NN2Z PBBSs.

>> SpaceNews is a production of KD2BD Software. All rights reversed. <<

<eof>

--
UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z (John)
..."There is no expedient to which a man will not resort to
avoid the real labor of thinking." ....Sir Joshua Reynolds.

87. Re: No Code licences.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-19 14:23:41 UTC
From: cs313s31@uhccux.uhcc.hawaii.edu
Message-ID: <3519@uhccux.uhcc.hawaii.edu>
Source record: 19411

International agreements about Morse Code and other standards are not absolute. Entry level licenses that have lower requirements also have limited HF privileges (low power, few modes, limited HF spectrum allotments).

88. Morse Code Tutorial Program Follows

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-19 16:21:15 UTC
From: cep@lazlo.UUCP
Message-ID: <158@lazlo.UUCP>
Source record: 19412

I got a lot of requests for this program (again), so I'd like to post it here. Lots of credit to Jay, its author :-)

There are three parts. To take it apart, you must have uudecode and one of the IBM standard archive utilities (for example, pkarc, or the like) -- both of these are available on the net.

1> remove the headers of the message, and the part that says "REMOVE THIS LINE" at the very beginning and end of each of the 3 files
2> combine the three files into one, single file, and call it "morse24c.uue" or something like that.
3> uudecode the file. If you are on a unix machine, e.g., type "uudecode < morse24c.uue"
4> take apart the archive with (for example) "arc x morse24c.uue"

You will then have the following files:

```
Name Length Date
============ ======== =========
MORSE.CFG 41 18 Mar 89
MORSE.DOC 19231 18 Mar 89
MORSE.EXE 75024 18 Mar 89
MORSE.TXT 222 18 Mar 89
SAMPLE.QSO 333 18 Mar 89
==== ========
Total 5 94851
```

This program WORKS! Everybody who is complaining about a crummy 5wpm: it's not that big a deal, if you stop TALKING about it and DO it!!! :-)

/Chris

89. Looking for R5000 computer interface specs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-19 20:43:06 UTC
From: kingdon@cunixc.cc.columbia.edu
Message-ID: <1316@cunixc.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 19413

Does anyone have any information on the computer interface for the
Kenwood R5000?
I just bought the R5000 and am looking for information on building the
computer interface (instead of buying Kenwood's). I have an old Usenet post
on the TS-440 computer interface, and would like to know if there is any
difference in the interface design. This post is not too specific with regard
to the actual construction, so if anyone has a good description of what is
involved I would appreciate it.

Thanks in advance,
John Kingdon

John Kingdon (212)-678-1689 | CompuServe 71471, 1062
UUCP ...!rutgers!columbia!cunixc!kingdon | ARPA kingdon@cunixc.columbia.edu
USEnet ...!topaz!columbia!cunixc!kingdon | BITNET kingdon@cunixc.bitnet

90. Re: No Code licences.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-20 01:44:00 UTC
From: phil@uxg.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <24500127@uxg.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 19414

> WARNING: some of the information which follows is from my memory banks and
> must therefore be treated as suspect, confirmation/correction invited.

> Telecommunications Convention, then a test in morse telegraphy will continue
> to be required to license hams for the use of H.F. (was defined as <100 Mc/s)

> I see no objection to a no-code license for operation above 100MHz.

Mostly I've heard the cutoff is at 30 Mhz or 50 Mhz. That issue did not
affect any ham band so was moot. I actually have read that the cutoff is
50 Mhz. Now that you state 100 Mhz, this affects 1 or 2 ham bands, namely
the 6 meter band, and your wonderful 4 meter band.

Can you check the memory banks for a parity error, CRC fault, or whatever?
I believe this figure is 50 Mhz, but have not been able to confirm the
sources I once had. Suppose you find out that the cutoff really is 30 Mhz
or 50 Mhz. Would your support for operation above that cutoff by someone
not tested in Morse Code be continued? Do British Amateur Radio regulations
define 6 meters and 4 meters as HF bands?

> My view is that a test in Morse at less than 10 wpm and/or which does not tes
> sending as well as receiving meets the letter (but not the spirit) of the
> requirement.

What is the "spirit" anyway? Is it to assure that all hams communicating
internationally will be able to understand each other? Or is it to make
sure that the "riff-raff" stays out?

--phil ka9wgn--

91. Re: A new LIST for SKYWARN participants

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-20 01:48:00 UTC
From: phil@uxg.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <24500128@uxg.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 19415

```
> You can also subscribe by sending the SUB command as MAIL --where
> the SUB command is the first line in the MAIL. MAIL can be sent
> to the following addresses:
>
> LISTSERV@UIUCVMD
> LISTSERV@UIUCVMD.BITNET
> LISTSERV@VMD.CSO.UIUC.EDU
>
> You can use these same addresses to send a reply to the list.

To send "replies" or any other contribution to the list to be distributed,
send them substituting "STORM-L" for "LISTSERV", i.e., one of the following:

STORM-L@UIUCVMD
STORM-L@UIUCVMD.BITNET
STORM-L@VMD.CSO.UIUC.EDU

Lower case may be used for the userid and hostname on most systems.

--phil ka9wgn--
```

92. Re: 'stick' antennas...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-20 01:52:14 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <1682@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 19416

In article <1223@nic.MR.NET> chrise@gonzo.eta.com (Chris Elmquist) writes:
]Driving around town, I've seen lots of commercial VHF/UHF (I think
]they're VHF or UHF because of their length) antennas that are just
]straight sticks. They don't have radials or 'ringos' or any
]other obvious means of impedance matching. Who are these guys?

They are colinear arrays. They use a series connection of several
pieces of coax of appropriate length and phasing. They are sealed
in fiberglass.
--
John Moore (NJ7E) mcdphx!anasaz!john asuvax!anasaz!john
(602) 861-7607 (day or eve)
The opinions expressed here are obviously not mine, so they must be
someone else's. :-)

93. Re: A new LIST for SKYWARN participants

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-20 01:53:23 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <1683@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 19417

In article <8903171759.AA12576@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> AXVSCCN@UICVMC.BITNET (Chris Novy) writes:
]The list STORM-L has been created for the purpose of discussing
]weather-related phenomena such as severe storms, tornadoes, forecasting,
]interesting local weather events, SKYWARN storm spotter groups, and
]tornado chasing --to name several. You can subscribe by sending an
]interactive message to LISTSERV at UIUCVMD as follows:

Okay, this looks very interesting. Now... how do I do this from Usenet?
--
John Moore (NJ7E) mcdphx!anasaz!john asuvax!anasaz!john
(602) 861-7607 (day or eve)
The opinions expressed here are obviously not mine, so they must be
someone else's. :-)

94. Re: TH-215A memory "lockout"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-20 02:43:06 UTC
From: bmp@hpcupt1.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7120053@hpcupt1.HP.COM>
Source record: 19418

Mine does not have a label over the zero button, but the lockout feature still works. It was new in Jan. 88. I guess yours must be older.

Brian Perkin
N6RSW

You might want to ask your dealer to go through their service notes.

95. Re: New police radar

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-20 05:08:00 UTC
From: fireman@tippy.uucp
Message-ID: <126500003@tippy>
Source record: 19419

Look in REC.AUTOS for laser-rader info... Nothing hard yet, but it is on the horizon.

Rob Dale - N8GSK / tippy!fireman@newton.physics.purdue.edu

96. Time to Trim RFE/RL?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-20 07:12:38 UTC
From: rh@well.UUCP
Message-ID: <11026@well.UUCP>
Source record: 19420

[From the January 1989 issue of the "USSR High Frequency Broadcasting Newsletter." Published every few months, 8 issues cost $4 for subscribers in North America, $5 overseas. Order from: Roger Legge, Box 214A, Etlan, VA 22719 USA.]

A HIGH FREQUENCY BROADCASTING MANIFESTO

by Roger Legge

The December 1 ending of the remaining jamming by the USSR (of Radio Liberty, Radio Free Europe, Deutsche Welle Russian, and Israel) was an important event in the history of high frequency broadcasting.

Once can hope that this may lead to doing something about the chaotic overcrowded mess of the high frequency broadcasting bands.

It should be obvious that the two biggest users of HFBC frequency space are already using far more than their share of the world's HFBC frequency space. These are: #1 - the USSR, and #2 - the USA (including government and the expanding non-government broadcasters, mainly religious, from the US and also from many overseas locations.)

Now that the jamming is off Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe (except for moderate local jamming on Bulgarian), it should be possible for RFE/RL to reduce the number of frequencies per program and make some of the 25 250kw transmitters in Portugal and Spain available to VOA, rather than VOA's having to spend $100+ million dollars and several years to replace the low power World-War-II-vintage transmitters at Tangier.

Also, since the Cold War appears to be over (according to Margaret Thatcher), is there any necessity of continuing Radio Liberty?

The recent ending of AFRTS HF broadcasts was a step in the right direction, but the continued expansion of WYFR (now 13 transmitters and still growing) is a step in the opposite direction.

Since the USA and USSR have already agreed on reduction in some fields, it is to be hoped that they may be able to agree to a mutual reduction of HFBC frequency usage, so that other countries of the world, particularly small countries without relay stations, will have a better opportunity of their broadcasts being heard satisfactorily.

It is time for the world's International Broadcasting stations (and IFRB) to start paying more attention to QUALITY (of programs and reception) rather than QUANTITY.

The governments (and religions) of the world need to face up to reality and recognize that there is a limit to the transmitter capacity of the HFBC

bands, just as there is a limit to the people capacity of our earth, both of which have already been exceeded.

--
..... Robert Horvitz .....
..... ANARC, P.O. Box 143, Falls Church, VA 22046 USA .....
..... uucp: ...{pacbell,hplabs,ucbvax}!well!rh .....

97. Re: No Code licences.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-20 08:21:07 UTC
From: tenney@well.UUCP
Message-ID: <11028@well.UUCP>
Source record: 19421

Rod Stafford (on the ARRL committee considering the nocode issue)
spoke at our club meeting last Friday. Rod said that the committee,
after last week's meeting, would likely recommend (in July?) some
form of no-code license (likely Tech written with Tech privs on 220 and up).
At least one vocal member of our club was upset by the fact that two
fifths of that committee are manufacturers having an interest in anything to
increase their business. (just reporting the facts as I heard them, not
as I believe them)
Glenn AA6ER

98. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-20 09:48:44 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.UK
Message-ID: <20.Mar.89.09
Source record: 19422

Subject: 'Stick' antennas.

In V89 $212 Chris N0JCF asks about commercial 'stick' antennas.
These are of several types depending on frequency, viz:-

1) Coaxial dipole - a halfwave dipole made of large bore tube and
having the feedline fed up the centre of the lower tube.

2) End-fed half-wave (halfwave element with a matching transformer at the
base)

3) Coaxial-Collinear (CoCo) antenna.

The coaxial dipole is the easiest to make - use metal tube (copper water
pipe, or ali antenna tube), cut two quarter-wave elements (19 inches
for 2 meters) then feed a length of coax up the end of one element. Join the
braid to the top of the element, the inner to the bottom of the other
element, then place the two elements so the ends with the coax are
about half an inch apart, and encapsulate the joint in epoxy resin (i used
a short length of plastic pipe around the joint - remember this is a RF
current node so you can be permissive with dielectrics!) and 'potted' the
joint for six inches or so). Stick it up on a stub mast and there you are.

End-fed vertical 1/2 wave - yes quite good - needs NO radials (in theory, in
practice too!). get a 1/2 wave element. Its end-impedance will be between
500 and 5000 ohms depending on its length/thickness ratio
(thicker element=lower impedance). Design a matching transformer to match
this to your 50-ohm coax, and there you are.

Coaxial Collinear (CoCo) antennas - cant quite remember the structure
of these but basically it is n quarter (or half) wave elements in
series, each separated by a phasing section that is linear (not folded or
coiled). They work very well (give fabulous local-area coverage, which is
what the commercial boys are after).

If you cant use Ringos etc as a result of phasing stub, then i would suggest
you start with a coaxial dipole - get it good and high, forget all you
have ever been told about baluns, and have a go!

Pete L. G6WBJ

Please use the following addresses for reply: ++++++++++++++++++++++++++
+ Pete Lucas +
JANET: PJML@UK.AC.NERC-WALLINGFORD.IBMA + NERC Computer Services +
ARPA : PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSS.CS.UCL.AC.UK + Holbrook House +
EARN : PJML%UK.AC.NWL.IA@UKACRL + Station Road +
AX25 : G6WBJ {144.650MHz} + SWINDON SN1 1DE +

```
SPAN : STAR::"PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSS.CS.UCL.AC.UK" + +
PHONE: +44 793 411665 + 'VMS - Just say NO!' +
+ +
++++++++++++++++++++++++++
```

99. Re: Morse Code Tutorial Program Follows

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-20 12:19:30 UTC
From: jay@splut.UUCP
Message-ID: <2546@splut.UUCP>
Source record: 19423

In article <158@lazlo.UUCP> cep@lazlo.UUCP (Christopher E. Piggott) writes:
>I got a lot of requests for this program (again), so I'd like to post
>it here. Lots of credit to Jay, its author :-)

If you mean me, I can't claim credit for it. I'd be happy to claim
credit for the demand, though! :-)

>This program WORKS! Everybody who is complaining about a crummy 5wpm:
>it's not that big a deal, if you stop TALKING about it and DO it!!! :-)

Funny, that's what I've been saying all along.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
uucp: uunet!nuchat! (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
hoptoad!academ!uhnix1!splut!jay +--
{killer,bellcore}!texbell! | "Less great!" "Tastes filling!"

100. Re: 220 HT - help

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-20 13:45:25 UTC
From: ewb@raybed2.UUCP
Message-ID: <1282@raybed2.UUCP>
Source record: 19424

In article <1114@sdcc13.ucsd.EDU>, ln63wzd@sdcc13.ucsd.EDU (Andy Magnet [TA]) writes:
>
> Would someone please recommend an HT for 220 MHz work
> to me.
>
> I want something that will work and isn't too expensive.
>
> Andy Magnet
> N6OSR

The radio that you want is the ICOM 03at. The prices on these radios
have been reduced in the last few months to the $269.00 range. They WERE
$369.00 ! It is far and above a better radio than it's little brother,
the 3at. The 03 has a metal case, 10 memories, memory scan, built in
PL (CG, Quiet Channel, CTCSS), and can do vox. The only minor bad point
is that it can be a battery eater. The BP-3 that comes with it is only
adequate for light to medium usage. I would suggest you check into buying
a extra larger capacity battery pack such as a BP-5, 7, or 8, and the
BC-35 rapid base charger. Some of the after market battery packs such
as the Periphix (sp?) may provide you with more battery capacity for the
buck. Good luck,
73
Gene WA1UXA

220221222232242252202212222323242252202212222323242252202212222323242252202212222

101. Ham Radio "For Sale" newsgroup

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-20 13:49:04 UTC
From: ewb@raybed2.UUCP
Message-ID: <1283@raybed2.UUCP>
Source record: 19425

```
Now that we have voted to create rec.ham-radio.junkforsale , when will
it be appearing ??
thanks
73
Gene WA1UXA
```

102. Packet Radio Statistics

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-20 14:38:23 UTC
From: AXM2F@UOTTAWA.BITNET
Message-ID: <8903201505.AA08495@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 19426

A while back someone posted statistics on the number of packet radio nodes there were, I would like to review those numbers.

And if anyone has any other interesting information on packet radio (HAM and non HAM) I would be interested in seeing it.

73's Arie (VE3JLM / 4X6JO)

103. Re: New police radar

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-20 15:02:16 UTC
From: rn10+@andrew.cmu.edu
Message-ID: <4Y9F9sy00Xo4E=Wo4L@andrew.cmu.edu>
Source record: 19477

'tis true. Fortunately, to date, the only place(s) where the State Police are using souped-up highway maintenance trucks (and they're even wearing the PennDOT uniforms!) is along the Pa. Turnpike.

Officially, at least.

But they do want to expand the program to the Interstate Hi!ways too...

104. Re: More Phonetics

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-20 15:08:47 UTC
From: rn10+@andrew.cmu.edu
Message-ID: <MY9FDzy00Xo4A=WoUQ@andrew.cmu.edu>
Source record: 19478

Laing,

Try "Tokyo" in place of "Tango". I've heard that one used quite a bit, and I've seen it in some of the older Official Phonetics lists (for example, a 1971 list courtesy of Essex County (NJ) CD)

Good luck in the WPX this weekend. I probably won't be on (DAMN!) because of prior commitment -- my wife's going on vacation with or without me, you see...

Yeah, I know. But I don't really want to try that...

105. Re: More Phonetics

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-20 15:09:36 UTC
From: ameyer@nsscb.UUCP
Message-ID: <709@nsscb.UUCP>
Source record: 19479

In article <8903161313.aa24258@ARDEC-AC4.ARDEC.ARPA> mszekula@PICA.ARMY.MIL ("Michael L. Szekula ", FSAC) writes:
> I have some problems with my call, usually in a contest.
> KB3TS, Kilo Bravo 3 Tango Sierra, comes back as Kilo Bravo 3 Echo Sierra
> or Mike Sierra or Foxtrot Sierra. This only happens with non-US
> stations. I have thought and thought, but can't find a replacement
> for the Tango that would be recognized by the international market.
>
> Any ideas??????

I've discovered that 3-syllable phonetics cut through the hash much better
than the "normal" 2-syllable ones.

During Field Day last year, I had the opportunity to operate the 40m phone
station of K2ZO - "Kilowatt Number Two Zanzibar Ontario". No problems.
Then again, your point seems to be that you have trouble with DX stations...

How about:
"Kilowatt Bravo Number Three TOMORROW Sierra"?

Otherwise, find out what the foreign language phonetics are for the country
you are working. For example, I've gotten great results with Spanish speaking
countries by using "Novembre Numero Dos Francia Yucatan Espania".
The extra effort could be worth it in the long run.

73 and good DX,
Andy
--
Andreas Meyer N2FYE AT&T National Systems Support Center
.--- ..- ... - ... .- -.-- -. --- - --- -- ... -.. --- ...
uucp: ..!rutgers!psuvax1!nsscb!ameyer or: nsscb!ameyer@psuvax1.cs.psu.edu

106. Re: HALLICRAFTERS RADIO RxER

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-20 15:11:10 UTC
From: rn10+@andrew.cmu.edu
Message-ID: <sY9FGCy00Xo44=Woxr@andrew.cmu.edu>
Source record: 19480

If you don't have success elsewhere, ask EI7AHB to drop a note off to The Hallicrafter Collector, Chuck Dachis WD5EOG via the callbook. Chuck has at least one of just about everything, and tons of manuals to photocopy, etc. I've had good luck with him on a few things. (And he's a lot cheaper than some of the commercial outfits too!)

-- wn3vaw --

107. solar flare

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-20 15:14:48 UTC
From: rfc@briar.philips.com
Message-ID: <47483@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 19481

copied from packet, info is a little old, but still interesting. WA2ISE
Msg# TSP Size Read To @ BBS From Date/Time
26175 BN 2907 3 ALL VE7DIE 8903/0230
Subject: BIG SOLAR FLARE PROBLEMS !!

Hello All
This was taken from the TIMES-Colonist, Monday March 13/89

Three more large solar flares, each with the potential to disrupt radio transmissions and trigger aurora borealis, have erupted on the sun in a wake of unusually large blast, US researches said. A flare 36 times the size of the earth that occured Thursday on the sun's NorthEast quadrant was possibly the largest ever recorded, researchers at Holloman Air Force Base in New Mexico said. Staff Sgt. Leroy Kirkegard said the huge eruption of gas from the surface of the sun was followed by another large explosion Friday morning and three more Saturday. He said the flare Thursday measured a 4-brilliant rating, while the blast Friday measured a 3-brilliant. Flares big enough to disrupt radio transmissions are rated by astronomers from zero-brilliant to 4-brilliant. The three blasts that occured Saturday, also in the northeast quadrant, each rated 2-brilliant, he said. "That is uncommon - to have that many big flares in the same region in the same day." Kirkegard said.
....The violent eruptions created the potential to disrupt long-range communications on Earth such as short-wave transmissions and satellite links, reasearchers said. Folkers said ultraviolet radiation and X-Rays hit the Earth's upper atmosphere at noon Thursday, just eight minutes after the solar blast.
...Slower moving particles are expected to pelt the outer atmosphere for days as a result of Thursday's flare, he said.

The result on HF packet has been quite pronounced, as of today, there have been no HF stations connected or heard on this BBS on 3610. Also, at 1700 PST, I tuned in the shortwave radio and failed to locate WWV on 5,10,15 or 20 MHz. The strongest Shortwave station was the Voice of America on 11.740 MHz, with the predicted absence of any other shortwave stations on all other bands. So if you are sending a message to Toronto, or expecting a reply via HF, it will be a few days before things return to normal. 73 - watch for openings up in the 50 MHz/144 MHz freqs.

Larry VE7DIE @ VE7DIE
0546z, 343 msgs, #26248 last

@KD6TH-4 MailBox>

108. Re: Real Exams?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-20 15:45:32 UTC
From: rn10+@andrew.cmu.edu
Message-ID: <QY9FmQy00Xo44=WrBa@andrew.cmu.edu>
Source record: 19482

Maynard:

It won't work. You're not going to get me mad and cuss you out like half the net does. I prefer to keep my flamewars off of newsnet and solely internal to CMU.

Now, regarding the following post from you:

>> In article <8Y8JA5y00Xo7E2h7Mu@andrew.cmu.edu> rn10+@andrew.cmu.edu (Ronald J.
> Notarius) writes:
>> Which is why I'm holding out for a 1x2.
>
> After you specially requested your old novice call back, too. Can't be
> satisfied, can you? :-)

the answer is: When I got my ex-Novice call back, I held a Tech. Tech's aren't eligible for 1x2's anymore, and in fact I don't think that they ever were. And in reality, if I picked up a 1x2 today (which in all seriousness I probably wouldn't) it would be as a secondary call, if that every comes back into being, as I am not going to drop this callsign.

Actually, I was refering to all the 2x1's you see on the air anymore. I'm oldfashioned, thus I'm holding out for a 1x2. Get it? I didn't think you did before...

109. Police Lasers...?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-20 16:26:58 UTC
From: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <127819@Wayne-MTS>
Source record: 19483

If the police switch in large numbers to an IR laser system, well, let's
be prepared. Radio shack has a little module with an IR phototransistor
and (I seem to recall) a circuit for discriminating a 40KHz carrier.
Add a few LEDs, a 555 and a speaker and there's your $10 state-of-the-art
laser detector. Okay, so maybe you'll have to tweak the module a bit
to get the right frequency....:)
de KA8OSZ

110. Beam heading program

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-20 17:11:52 UTC
From: john@wa3wbu.UUCP
Message-ID: <401@wa3wbu.UUCP>
Source record: 19484

Can anyone point me to a program for MS-DOS that would compute the
beam headings from my QTH to all DXCC countries ? I'm looking for something
that would produce a printout that one could then use as the reference.
I've seen several that give you headings on-demand but I'd like one that
prompts for your Lat/Lon and then produces a printed report of beam
dirctions. Any pointers are appreciated.

73, John

--
John Gayman, WA3WBU | UUCP: uunet!wa3wbu!john
1869 Valley Rd. | ARPA: john@wa3wbu.uu.net
Marysville, PA 17053 | Packet: WA3WBU @ AK3P

111. wanted rotator and two meter multimode radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-20 18:41:37 UTC
From: brians@sequent.UUCP
Message-ID: <12871@sequent.UUCP>
Source record: 19485
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,misc.forsale

I have a icom u2AT that I would be willing to trade for a 2meter rig and some cash if nessecary.

--
Brian Sheets KA7KDX "I'll be back"
19730 SW Prospect Ln.
Aloha, Or 97007 - Arnold Schwarzenegger,
Any movie he's been in.

112. wanted- rotator and multimode 2meter rig

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-20 18:55:50 UTC
From: brians@sequent.UUCP
Message-ID: <12872@sequent.UUCP>
Source record: 19486

I need another antenna rotator as well as a two meter multimode rig

If someone has the Items and would like to part with them, I would be
willing to trade an Icom-u2AT and some cash is nessecary for them.
--
Brian Sheets KA7KDX "I'll be back"
19730 SW Prospect Ln.
Aloha, Or 97007 - Arnold Schwarzenegger,
503-591-7858 Any movie he's been in.

113. Re: The (il)logic of Phil Karn

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-20 19:41:43 UTC
From: mark@adec23.UUCP
Message-ID: <1669@adec23.UUCP>
Source record: 19487

In article <4380032@hp-col.col.hp.com>, bdale@hp-col.col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee) writes:
> >CW is an effective way to QSO with hams that don't speak English.
> Why is this? Have you ever thought about it?
Not to be confused with any of the original posters, nor to be confused with the no-code debate. Albeit, I'm sure bdale's response is a no-code anti CW comment. I am for no-code, but not CW bashing.

Yes, because CW literally requires a set of short hand notations. One, the Q codes, is shared with phone. The remaining notations are taken from many lanquages (eg `de' from french) that are NOW universally understood regardless of the native language of an amateur. Many others, unfortunately, are taken from specific languages and are only used in the conversations between amateurs using the same language (eg. cuagn). However, many of the short hand notations ARE accepted internationally and are NOT used with phone. These form the `effective' QSO with non english speaking HAMs.

Unfortuneatly, I havn't had one of these international QSO's yet, I havn't even got off the continent yet. But, I have overheard phone and CW international QSO's and found that the CW QSO's work, while phone QSO's only get going if there is a common language between them. Recently heard a phone QSO between a Soviet and an Edmontonian (City of Champions) in Russian. After it was finished an `American' tried his hand at it totally in English, No information exchanged hands because they both just repeated eachother until frustration kicked in :-(.

CUAGN SOON DE VE6MGS
Ciao,
-- Mark Salyzyn

114. Re: 900 Mhz transverters?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-20 19:41:47 UTC
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250044@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 19488

If it is of any interest to you, I am planning on publishing
plans of my 1200 MHz transverter for SSB/DSY and AO-13 operation
sometime later this year. For hints as to its construction see
Ham Radio Mag. Feb/Jun/Oct 1988 issues. It is basically a
20W linear transverter which can be used with either 20-30 MHz or
2M i-f.
I also have some 900 MHz hardware in queue which uses inexpensive
Japanese personal radio band components. These will be slightly less
power and class C, not linear, but quite inexpensive.
The 1200 MHz stuff probably won't get published until at least
late summer.

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ N6IIU-1
glenn@n6gn.norcal.ampr
glenne@hpnmd.hp.com

115. Re: 900 Mhz transverters?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-20 20:14:51 UTC
From: dvh@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <27244@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 19489

In article <22835@ames.arc.nasa.gov>, medin@cincsac.arc.nasa.gov (Milo S. Medin) writes:
> Hi folks. Does anyone out there have a good source for a 29 Mhz
> (or so) to 900 Mhz (or 1296 for that matter) transverter? This
> is to mate to a WA4DSY RF modem, and we'd prefer not to clutter
> up the lower bands with medium speed data. So far, we haven't been
> able to identify a good maker of transverters in this range.
>
> Thanks,
> Milo

Probably the best source for this type of equipment is:

Transverters Unlimited
Box 6286, Station A
Toronto, Ontario M5W 1P3

Which is a company run by Hans Peters, VE3CRU. They
sell SSB Electronics equipment, which is manufactured in Germany.

Two models which come to mind are the LT-23S (1296 transverter)
and LT-33S (902 transverter). Both of these units are designed
for 144 MHz IF, but for an extra charge, can be re-crystalled
and tweaked to work with 28 MHz IFs. They both run about 10 Watts
output and both advertise better than a 1dB Noise Figure on receive.

SSB also makes transverters for 2304 and 10368 MHz. Quite good stuff.

You can call Hans in the evenings at (416)759-5562 and get price
and availability.

You could also "roll your own" pretty easily- with the mixer modules
available from Mini-Circuits and Avantek/ Mini-Circuits MMIC's,
you could get a homebrew unit operational without a lot of trouble.
The most expensive part would probably be the LO crystal, and if you
were careful, you could probably build the whole thing "dead-bug"
style.

BTW, Down East Microwave, which is run by Bill Olson- W3HQT/1 is
a good source for antennas (specifically loop yagis) and solid-
state amps for these bands. You can write him at:

Down East Microwave
Box 2310 RR 1
Troy, ME 04987

or call Bill at: (207)948-3741.

If you talk to either of these guys, you'll be pleased with their helpfulness. Also, tell them I said "hi".

Hope this helps, look forward to having you join us on 902/3 and 1296.

73 Dave Hallidy KD5RO

116. RE: Phonetics

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-20 20:56:51 UTC
From: mszekula@PICA.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8903201556.aa16008@ARDEC-AC4.ARDEC.ARPA>
Source record: 19490

To all who have responded, Thanks!

I forgot to mention that I've used Tango, Tokyo and Texas.
Finally in frustation TOUGH SH-- Hi (Even that doesn't always work)!
What I need is something really unique!

The Beat Goes On
Laing - KB3TS

117. Re: Real Exams?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-20 23:37:30 UTC
From: jay@splut.UUCP
Message-ID: <2548@splut.UUCP>
Source record: 19505

In article <QY9FmQy00Xo44=WrBa@andrew.cmu.edu> rn10+@andrew.cmu.edu (Ronald J. Notarius) writes:
>It won't work. You're not going to get me mad and cuss you out like half the
>net does. I prefer to keep my flamewars off of newsnet and solely internal to
>CMU.

I'm sorry if it came across as a flame. It certainly wasn't intended that way. See the smiley? Just a gentle razz. Honest. No rancor intended. I nearly got to be WN5ENR for all eternity...

>Now, regarding the following post from you:
>>> Which is why I'm holding out for a 1x2.
>> After you specially requested your old novice call back, too. Can't be
>> satisfied, can you? :-)
^^^
>the answer is: When I got my ex-Novice call back, I held a Tech. Tech's aren't
>eligible for 1x2's anymore, and in fact I don't think that they ever were. And
>in reality, if I picked up a 1x2 today (which in all seriousness I probably
>wouldn't) it would be as a secondary call, if that every comes back into being,
>as I am not going to drop this callsign.

OK, OK. I understand. I wasn't out to push a button. I know a fairly large number of people who will keep their calls until they drop dead (or until those wonderful folks in Gettysburg screw up).

Further, I know that anyone running around with a WN call had to have requested it. Just pulling your chain, gently. No insult intended.

>Actually, I was refering to all the 2x1's you see on the air anymore. I'm
>oldfashioned, thus I'm holding out for a 1x2. Get it? I didn't think you did
>before...

...and that's the reason a lot of folks I know personally are keeping their old calls. I consider myself fortunate to have gotten mine when I did. Not necessarily foresighted, just fortunate.

No hard feelings?

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
uucp: uunet!nuchat! (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
hoptoad!academ!uhnix1!splut!jay +--
{killer,bellcore}!texbell! | "Less great!" "Tastes filling!"

118. Re: Police Lasers...?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-20 23:59:57 UTC
From: julian@bongo.UUCP
Message-ID: <151@bongo.UUCP>
Source record: 19491

In article <127819@Wayne-MTS>, Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU writes:
> If the police switch in large numbers to an IR laser system, well, let's
> be prepared. Radio shack has a little module with an IR phototransistor
> and (I seem to recall) a circuit for discriminating a 40KHz carrier.
> Add a few LEDs, a 555 and a speaker and there's your $10 state-of-the-art
> laser detector. Okay, so maybe you'll have to tweak the module a bit
> to get the right frequency....:)
> de KA8OSZ

And light being trully line of sight, when your $10.00 detector goes
off, it means that the fuzz have just measured your speed and are starting
to write the ticket.

Then of course that was the way it was with the handheld K band guns
too. They didn't emit until they had a car within sight, usually your car.
Kinda makes you long for the old monster X band units that they set up on
the side of the road.

Yours
--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
n6are@wb6ymh (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

119. VLF converters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-21 01:45:18 UTC
From: davep@jjmhome.UUCP
Message-ID: <3300@jjmhome.UUCP>
Source record: 19492
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

I want to get in touch via e-mail with all shortwave listeners who have experience in the VLF band, especially with receiving the OMEGA navigation stations. I also want to contact those who have experience with either the Palomar Engineers VLF Converter or the one produced by Burham Electronics in Athens, Ohio. Please e-mail direct to me instead of posting.

Internet: pascoe%vax2@gte.com
--
Dave Pascoe KM3T/1 Internet:pascoe%vax2@gte.com
UUCP:ulowell!cloud9!davep@jjmhome.uucp
If you make someone think they thought, they'll love you.
But, if you make someone actually think, they'll hate you.

120. Re: New police radar

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-21 02:42:36 UTC
From: rsj@wa4mei.UUCP
Message-ID: <2072@wa4mei.UUCP>
Source record: 19493

In article <461@trwind.UUCP> bgun@trwind.UUCP (Bill Gunshannon) writes:
++In article <2066@wa4mei.UUCP>, rsj@wa4mei.UUCP (Randy Jarrett WA4MEI) writes:
++> ...
++> this? I would think that they would have a problem getting such a
++> device approved.
++>
++Approval by who?
++
++experimentation with no need for a license I would be curious
++as to who would approve it and what possible reason could be
++given for requiring this approval.
++

I was refering to the laser emission level, which I believe must
have approval from the FDA or some such agency, in respect to
possible eye damage. It doesn't take a very high emission level
to be considered harmful to the human eye.

--
Randy Jarrett WA4MEI
UUCP ...!gatech!wa4mei!rsj | US SNAIL: P.O. Box 941217
PHONE +1 404 493 9017 | Atlanta, GA 30341-0217

121. Re: Our old friend Morse revisited...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-21 03:17:13 UTC
From: jay@splut.UUCP
Message-ID: <2549@splut.UUCP>
Source record: 19494

In article <465@jfcl.dec.com> frg@jfcl.nac.dec.com.UUCP (Fred R. Goldstein) writes:
>In article <2540@splut.UUCP> jay@splut.UUCP (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard) writes:
>>Almost. We'll lose our bands unless either 1) we get several million new
>>hams, or 2) we convince the FCC that nuking ham radio is a Bad Thing. To
>>me, 2) is the much better option.
>>The FCC represents, in the final analysis, the citizenry of the United
>>States as a whole. WE are the boss. The problems in government to day is
>>that the bureaucrats have forgotten who they work for.
>Uh, who's WE? The FCC, you see, represents a LOT of interests.
>[...] Lots of interests are competiting for frequencies.
>Why should hams be treated better than the others? We've been
>getting a free ride over the past years, compared to the crunching
>going on in other services!

This question is the same one as I indirectly asked above: Why is nuking ham radio a Bad Thing? As much as I said last week about technonerds, they have helped - and will continue to help - in the exemplary record of technical innovation that ham radio is noted for. We have also established a long, distinguished record in getting emergency and public servise communications through when all else fails. Ham radio is good public policy. The Commission has forgotten that, as the 220 example shows. Congress reminded them of it, albeit a bit too gently for my taste, last year. A stronger reminder is needed.

>It's gratuitous govt.-bashing to simply claim that bureaucrats
>dont remeber who they work for. To be sure, the current FCC is
>worse than most -- they think they work for AT&T, for one thing,
>and not for the customers (separate topic not for r.hr, please!)
>-- but ham radio is WAY LOW on their interest list. No bucks.

It may be gratuitous government-bashing, but it is in step with the last three Presidential elections...
Ham radio is way low on their interest list for the same reason as your AT&T complaint (on which I have no real opinion, mainly because I don't know what you're complaining about specifically - wanna enlighten me by E-mail?): they HAVE forgotten who they work for.

>>>[Fred posits a 5-10% growth rate per year until we get to the same
>>> number of hams per capita as Japan]
>>[numerical analysis deleted; summary: 1,657,000 hams, a 277% increase,
>> and 14 years to get there]
>So with your numbers, am I prepared to wait that long? YES. It's
>the fact of a positive growth rate that will make a big difference.
>New hams buy radios, creating business (jobs, tax revenue, etc.).
>A 5-10% growth rate (vs. the current negative one) will make a BIG

>difference in the competition with other services for bandwidth.

Yeah, right, uh huh, sure. Your 10% growth rate will, in the first two years, only add 92,400 hams to the population. Those numbers are miniscule to the FCC, which is interested in millions. It won't help. Ham radio must live or die based on what it does for the public. No-code will hinder what ham radio does for the public, not help it.

>"That which is ham radio" today is quite degenerate compared to what
>it was when I was a wee lad. (Which wasn't that long ago. LBJ
>was president when I got my novice.) I personally think no-code
>hams will be more interesting to talk to. And when I want to
>hunt DX, I'll still go down to 14.010 with my straight key. If
>90% of the NEW hams can't understand what I'm doing there, fine.
>90% of the OLD hams (make that 99%) don't understand what I'm
>doing on 144.91, the local TCP/IP frequency! That's a bigger problem.

Ham radio is more alive and robust than it was when I got my Novice (during Nixon's first term). HF activity hasn't dwindled; in fact, foreign hams are complaining more and more about American hams crowding them out. VHF and UHF have exploded with activity since then. "Digital communication" wasn't even thought of in those terms, and when it was done at all, was done with a Teletype.

I personally think that no-code hams will be less interesting to talk to: after all, by most of the arguments here, they're folks who are interested somewhat in ham radio, but not interested enough to meet the current requirements. I enjoy talking to people who know what they want, and go out and get it, instead of having it handed to them on a silver platter.

99% of the hams didn't understand SSB when it was being pioneered on the ham bands, either. It wasn't a problem then. Why is someone not understanding what I'm doing on 145.09 with all those funny packets such a big problem now?

>>CB also required that the operators know the rules. Look how far that
>>got them. It would take very little work for someone to get the
>>privileges proposed; they, therefore, would value them little. Why
>>should they not act like CBers? After all, they have little to lose.
>They were, for a time (are they still?), required to own a rulebook.
>They weren't tested. There was no enforcement of anything. No
>self-policing. And the system was so badly designed that it couldn't
>work "by the rules". What we're proposing, ham radio with real
>entrance exams but not code, is utterly different. That should
>be obvious, but I suppose some folks just don't get it.

Part 95 no longer requires that they own a copy of the rules. I guess that they can't expect that someone whose whole investment in a radio service is the (usually <$100) cost of the radio would follow rules that inconveniently get in the way.

My problem is that we will get that same caliber of person in ham radio if they don't have to work for it. While I have no doubt that there are many Chuq Von Rospachs, who we should welcome into the service with open arms, I have no doubt that there are many, many more who would bring the worst aspects of CB into the ham bands.

"Real entrance exams" are either subject to memorization with little work, or are so difficult that only a technonerd would be able to handle them. Only the second case is "utterly different", and it also is utterly different from ham radio as we know it.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
uucp: uunet!nuchat! (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
hoptoad!academ!uhnix1!splut!jay +--
{killer,bellcore}!texbell! | "Less great!" "Tastes filling!"

122. Re: New police radar

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-21 14:36:48 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@stjhmc.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <2902.24265E26@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 19495

In Message-ID: <461@trwind.UUCP> Bill Gunshannon queries:

> In article <2066@wa4mei.UUCP>, rsj@wa4mei.UUCP (Randy Jarrett WA4MEI)
> writes:
> >
> > I have heard that there are some new products available to the police
> > departments that are now using lasers instead of microwave emissions
> > for speed measurements. Does anyone have some hard information about
> > this? I would think that they would have a problem getting such a
> > device approved.
> >
> Approval by who?
>

State attorney general, for openers, for certification as producing evidence
acceptable for use in prosecution.

73's de Jim Grubs, W8GRT
--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@stjhmc.fidonet.org

123. Latest Hamfest Listings, East Coast Area

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-21 14:41:09 UTC
From: ewb@raybed2.UUCP
Message-ID: <1285@raybed2.UUCP>
Source record: 19496
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

Subject: RE: Upcomming Ham Radio/Electronics Flea Markets, East Coast Area

********** ********************
* PAGE 1 * * SPRING EVENTS *
********** ********************
INFORMATION AS OF 07 MAR 1989

!!!!!!!!!! INFORMATION SUBJECT TO CHANGE !!!!!!!!!!
****
CLUB: ICRC EVENT: FLEA MARKET
PLACE: American School for the Deaf. DATE: 19 March 1989 (Sun)
DEALER SETUP: OPEN TO PUBLIC: 0900-1400
ADMISSION: TABLE PRICES: $10.00
TALK-IN: 146.28/.88 REFRESHMENTS:
OTHER NOTES: For more info contact Chuck Motes, K1DFS 22 Woodside Lane,
Plainville, Ct. 06062. or call 203-747-6377 evenings.
Directions: Route 84 East or West to exit 41, Signs at the exit indicate
the American School for the Deaf. Go north on Main Street past Rt 4. the
school is about 1 mile on your left.
****
OCLUB: Greater Baltimore Hamboree EVENT: Flea market
PLACE: Md state fairgrounds DATE: 1 and 2 April 1989 (Sat and Sun)
DEALER SETUP: Friday available?? OPEN TO PUBLIC: 0800 Sat and Sun
ADMISSION: $5.00 for both days TABLE PRICES: $5.00 outside $20.00 in.
TALK-IN: REFRESHMENTS: Yes
OTHER NOTES: The fairgrounds are in Timonium, Md. For more info contact GBH&C
p.o. box 95, Timonium Md. 21093-00095 or call 301-HAM-FEST. Admission is
$5.00 for both days (one ticket). This is quite a good Flea Market, even
if it rains there is a lot inside. Calling the number produces a recorded
message with all info about the event. The fairgroungs is between exit 16 and 17
on I-83 (north of Baltimore).
****
CLUB: South Shore Amateur Radio Club EVENT: INDOOR FLEA MARKET
PLACE: Viking Club DATE: 09 April (sun)
DEALER SETUP: 0900 OPEN TO PUBLIC: 1100
ADMISSION: $1.00 TABLE PRICES: $10.00 in advance
TALK-IN: 146.07/.67 146.52 REFRESHMENTS: Yes
OTHER NOTES: The viking club is at 410 Qunncy Ave. (Rt 53) East Braintree
Ma. (Next to the Quintree mall) Tables are $12.00 at the door if there
are any available. Make checka payable to South Shore Amateur Radio Club
and send to Hal Jones WB1ABM, 48 Saning Rd. N. Weymouth Ma. 02191.
for more info call Hal at 617-335-5777.
****

********** ********************
* PAGE 2 * * SPRING EVENTS *
********** ********************

****
CLUB: Framingham ARA EVENT: Flea Market
PLACE: Framingham Civic league building DATE: 09 April (SUN)
DEALER SETUP: 0800 to 1000 OPEN TO PUBLIC: 1000
ADMISSION: $2.00 TABLE PRICES: $12 for a six foot table
TALK-IN: 147.15 (+) REFRESHMENTS: YES
OTHER NOTES: Early Bird admission $5.00 for the first 100 people. For more
info contact Jon at 508-877-7166. The Civic center is at 214 Concord street
(RT 126) Framingham Mass. From Rt 128 go west on Rt 9 . From I-495 go east
on Rt 9, take Rt 126 south towards downtown Framingham about 2 miles. After
the traffic signal near Dunkin Donuts the Civic League is the second and
third buildings on the right.
****
CLUB: IRS (Interstate Repeater Socity) EVENT: FLEA MARKET
PLACE: Lions Hall, Hudson, N.H. DATE: 15 April 1989
DEALER SETUP: 0700 OPEN TO PUBLIC: 0900
ADMISSION: $2.00 TABLE PRICES: $10.00
TALK-IN: 146.850 and 224.460 REFRESHMENTS: YES
OTHER NOTES: Contact Wayne, KA1MKH at 603-895-9033
****
CLUB: SOUTHINGTON AMATEUR RADIO ASSOC. EVENT: FLEA MARKET
PLACE:Southington National Guard Armory DATE: 16 April 1989 (Sun)
DEALER SETUP: 0700 OPEN TO PUBLIC: 0900 untill 1300
ADMISSION: $2.00 TABLE PRICES: $8.00 in adv. $10 at door
TALK-IN: 146.28/.88 REFRESHMENTS: YES
OTHER NOTES: The event is at 590 Woodruff Street, Southington, Ct.
for more info contact Chet, KA1ILH 628-9346 from 1700 to 2100.
Two persons admitted with each table purchased. Send table reservations to
Southington Amateur Radio Assoc. P.O. box 873, Southington, Ct. 06489.
****
CLUB: MIT Electronics Research Society EVENT: FLEA MARKET
PLACE:Albany and Main Streets DATE: 16 April 1989 (Sun)
DEALER SETUP: 0700 OPEN TO PUBLIC: 0900
ADMISSION: $1.50 TABLE PRICES: $6.00 per space at gate
TALK-IN: 146.52,449.725/444.725 REFRESHMENTS: ??
OTHER NOTES: The Fleamarket is held at Albany and Main streets in Cambridge
Mass. There is Tailgate room for over 150 sellers. In the event of rain, covered
tailgate area available for all sellers (clearance 6'8"). The event runs from
0900 until 1600. FREE off street parking for more than 500 Cars. Seller's
space is $5.00 in advance (before 1 April 1989) Make Checks payable to the
MIT RADIO SOCIETY. For more info contact W1GSL P.O. Box 82, MIT Branch
Cambridge, Ma. 02139.
****
CLUB: Dayton Hamvention EVENT: Hamvention
PLACE: HARA Arena, Dayton, Ohio DATE: 28,29 and 30 April 1989
DEALER SETUP: Friday OPEN TO PUBLIC: 28 April at 1200
ADMISSION: $10.00 in adv. $12 TABLE PRICES: $25 for one space

TALK-IN: REFRESHMENTS: Plenty
OTHER NOTES: Tables are $2. for one, $50 for two adjacent and $150 for three adjacent. There is a maximum of three spaces per person (non-transferable). There are no spaces sold at the gate. General info 513-433-7720 or P.O. box 2205, Dayton, Ohio. For lodging info. call 513-223-2612. There are no lodging reservations by phone. For more lodging info write Lodging, Dayton Hamvention, Chamber plaza, 5th and Main Streets, Dayton, Ohio. 45402.
****

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* PAGE 3 * * SPRING EVENTS *
********** **********

****
CLUB: Wellesley ARC EVENT: Flea Market
PLACE: Wellesley High School DATE: 30 APRIL 1989 (SUN)
DEALER SETUP: OPEN TO PUBLIC:
ADMISSION: $2.00 TABLE PRICES: $2.00
TALK-IN: 147.03 and 146.52 REFRESHMENTS:
OTHER NOTES: Contact N1CPE for details. ***NEW DATE ***
Directions: get on to Rt 16 West from Rt 128, or also West from Rt 9. Turn south on Rt 16 in Wellesley onto Rice Street or State Street. You can't miss the High School parking lot. For more info call 508-875-2126.
****
CLUB: Contoocook Valley Radio Club EVENT: FLEA MARKET
PLACE: Contoocook N.H. DATE: 30 April 1989 (Sun)
DEALER SETUP: OPEN TO PUBLIC:
ADMISSION: Non hams FREE, Hams Taxed? TABLE PRICES: $6.00
TALK-IN: REFRESHMENTS: YES
OTHER NOTES: Location is 10 miles north of concord on I-89, one mile east at exit 7. For more info call K1OPQ Dave at 603-746-5090.
****
CLUB: Northern Berkshire A.R.C. EVENT: Flea Market
PLACE: Dalton American Legion DATE: 21 May 1989 (Sun)
DEALER SETUP: OPEN TO PUBLIC:
ADMISSION: $1.00 TABLE PRICES: See below
TALK-IN: 146.91 REFRESHMENTS: Yes
OTHER NOTES: The event is located at the Dalton American Legion Route 9, Dalton Mass. Tailgate space is FREE to sellers. YL'S and Kids FREE. RAIN OR SHINE. For more info contact Dick, WB1HIH for more info. Tel 413-458-8267 or 413-458-8452.
****
CLUB: HOSS TRADERS EVENT: FLEA MARKET
PLACE: DEERFIELD DATE: 03 June 1989 (SAT)
DEALER SETUP: Anytime OPEN TO PUBLIC: All night Friday & Sat.
ADMISSION: $5.00 buyers or sellers TABLE PRICES: No extra charge
TALK-IN: 146.40/147.00 or .52 direct REFRESHMENTS: LOTS
****
* NOTE!!!!! THE HOSSTRADERS SWAPFEST WILL BE HELD IN THE SPRING AT THE *
* DEERFIELD FAIRGROUNDS, DEERFIELD, NEW HAMPSHIRE, ON 3 JUNE 1988 *
* *

* ********** NOTE THE CHANGE OF DATE!!!! ********** *
* *
* *
****
OTHER NOTES: RAIN OR SHINE (ANNUAL SPRING SWAPFEST) Friday night camping starts at 1600. Profits benefit the Boston Burns Unit of the Shriner's Hospital for Crippled Children. Flea market open at 0600 in the morning Sat.
Children. Questions can be answered by sending an SASE to Joe Demaso, Star Rt. Box 56, Bucksport, Me. Camping as usual but no camp fires. Use of the buildings must be authorized by the building owner.
****

********** **********
* PAGE 4 * * SUMMER EVENTS *
********** **********

****
CLUB: Burlington A.R.C. EVENT: Flea Market
PLACE: Essix Junction Fairgrounds DATE: 12 Aug 1989
DEALER SETUP: 0600 OPEN TO PUBLIC: 0800
ADMISSION: $4.00 (U.S.) TABLE PRICES: $5.00 (U.S.)
TALK-IN: REFRESHMENTS: YES
OTHER NOTES:***** Tentitive date and place *****
For more info. contact Barb Kimball Tel 802-878-5555
****
CLUB: Northern Berkshire A.R.C. EVENT: Flea Market
PLACE: Dalton American Legion DATE: 13 Aug 1989 (Sun)
DEALER SETUP: OPEN TO PUBLIC:
ADMISSION: $1.00 TABLE PRICES: See below
TALK-IN: 146.91 REFRESHMENTS: Yes
OTHER NOTES: The event is located at the Dalton American Legion Route 9, Dalton Mass. Tailgate space is FREE to sellers. YL'S and Kids FREE. RAIN OR SHINE.
For more info contact Dick, WB1HIH for more info. Tel 413-458-8267 or 413-458-8452.
****
CLUB: Foundation for Amateur Radio EVENT: FLEA MARKET
PLACE: Gaithersburg, MD DATE: 10 SEP.1989 (SUN)
DEALER SETUP: Sat Night is avail. OPEN TO PUBLIC: 0700
ADMISSION: $5.00 (buyers) TABLE PRICES $16.00 by 31 Jan 1989
TALK-IN: 146.52 and 146.04/.63 REFRESHMENTS YES
OTHER NOTES: The event is held at the Montgomery County Fairgrounds in Gaithersburg, Maryland. Table prices are $20.00 at the door, tailgating is $7.00(1988 price). Setup may start on Saturday 9 Sep. 1989.
For more info contact Bob Moore N3CKD, P.O. Box 1068, Laurel, Md.
This Flea is very good, and the weather is usually nice.
****
If anyone has information about upcoming events, please send it to John Roberts 5 Christina Rd., Merrimack,N.H. 03054 so I can add it to the list. A copy of [this list may be obtained by sending an S.A.S.E. to the above Address.
****

********** **********
* INFORMATION SUBJECT TO CHANGE * * LAST UPDATE 21 Feb 1989 *
********** **********

****
* NEW ENGLAND'S BIGGEST HAM RADIO FLEA MARKET *
****

+++ THE HOSS TRADERS ANNUAL SPRING FLEA MARKET AND TAILGATE SWAPFEST +++

PLACE: Deerfield, N.H. DATE: 03 JUN. 1989(SAT)
DEALER SETUP: Anytime OPEN TO PUBLIC: All night Friday & Sat.
ADMISSION: $5.00(buyer or seller) TABLE PRICES: NO EXTRA CHARGE
TALK-IN: 146.40/147.00 or .52 REFRESHMENTS: LOTS (The usual bunch)
147.625/147.025
****
THIS YEAR IN DEERFIELD. The Hoss Traders Tailgate Swapfest (Deerfield) will be held at the Deerfield Fairgrounds, Deerfield, N.H. on 3 June 1988. All info is the same as it was before when the event was held at Deerfield before. There will be Friday night camping, but no camp fires are allowed. Use of the buildings is not permitted unless you have a receipt from the owner of the building.

NOTICE that the date is different than the usual day before Mothers day. The Fall date is now set for the Saturday after the Deerfield Fair, unless there are problems. Admission is $5.00 for sellers or buyers. The Fairground opens at 1600 on Friday.

If all goes well we will be in Deerfield on the day before Mothers Day in 1990 as usual. If Not, we will be looking again.

There will be a "special" dumpster for metal this year. The chief complaints were about unauthorized use of the buildings and campfires, if we can manage these, we will be back in Deerfield for the foreseeable future.
****

****
CLUB: EVENT:
PLACE: DATE:
DEALER SETUP: OPEN TO PUBLIC:
ADMISSION: TABLE PRICES:
TALK-IN: REFRESHMENTS:
OTHER NOTES:
****

124. Re: NASA Select Available on TVRO

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-21 14:42:52 UTC
From: gdelong@cvman.UUCP
Message-ID: <528@cvman.UUCP>
Source record: 19497

In article <28647@sri-unix.SRI.COM>, larson@unix.SRI.COM (Alan Larson) writes:
| In article <8903101824.AA04218@cvman.prime.com> gdelong@cvman.UUCP (Gary Delong) writes:
|
| >NASA uplinks pre-launch, launch and mission activities for almost
| >all shuttle missions to the geostationary communications satellite
| >SATCOM (F) 2.
| >
| >I keep waiting to hear about hams building setups for the audio
| >subcarrier of this transponder, but haven't seen anything yet.
|
| I don't quite understand what one would build. The TVRO system
| provides the audio just fine.
|
| Alan

Well "I" knew what I was asking about. 8-)

Sorry, but what I meant was something like fixing up a fixed beam or home made dish aimed at F4 with an LNB to a receiver for tuning the 70MHz LNB signal for the signal wanted. This would be for those who can't afford (don't want) a full blown TVRO system.

--
_____
/ \ / Gary A. Delong, N1BIP "I am the NRA." gdelong@cvman.prime.com
| \ / COMPUTERVISION Division {sun|linus}!cvbnet!gdelong
____\/ Prime Computer, Inc. (603) 622-1260 x 261

125. Re: Problems with TM-721 dual bander

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-21 17:22:54 UTC
From: pgraham@wyse.wyse.com
Message-ID: <2162@wyse.wyse.com>
Source record: 19498

I have a TM-721 dual bander and the only problem that I have with the radio is the bad display... Bad in the sense that it can not be read when any amount of sun is present. At night the display looks great, but I do most of my driving in the day so I am constantly putting my hand over the display so I can read it.I even tried to build a sun shield and that did not work.

I talked to a Kenwood REP about this problem and he said... "Yes, we know..." with no solution or planned solution to the problem.

I wish I had gotten the IC-900 or the new Yeasu dual bander...

73
de KJ6NN
Phil
.

126. Re: replacing mag-mount coax

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-21 18:20:59 UTC
From: jle@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880037@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 19499

> / hpfcdc:rec.ham-radio / ginsburg@ginosko.samsung.com (Scott Ginsburg) / 6:45 am Mar 20, 1989 /

> Has anyone ever replaced the coax for a Larsen mag-mount base? The base
> is model MM (makes sense). I'm not sure if Larsen meant for the coax to be
> replaced or rather they force you to buy a new mount. If anyone has
> successfully replaced it, I'd appreciate some hints as to how to take it
> apart.

It just prys apart. Try dis-assembling the NLA or NMO connector on top
and if it comes out, push a screw driver against the base to push it
apart. If that doesn't do it, go in from an edge on the bottom with a
screw driver.

Jer/ Eberhard, (SLASH),N0FZD | Hewlett-Packard - MS99, 1UP10, 15' East
CAP SAR Pilot, COMM,INST,CFI-GLIDER | 3404 East Harmony Road (303) 229-2861
mail: {ihnp4 | hplabs}!hpfcla!jle | Fort Collins, Colorado 80525-9599

127. Re: Re: The (il)logic of Phil Karn

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-21 19:12:50 UTC
From: ron@ron.rutgers.edu
Message-ID: <Mar.21.14.12.48.1989.14063@ron.rutgers.edu>
Source record: 19500

I communiate with hams (mostly French and Italian) who don't speak English
on AMTOR as well. It's because Ham QSO's are pretty much all the same
and they know enough of the words to get by. I had a guy send me
RST, QTH, Name, Weather, and design of his station and then tell me
he didn't speak English. Fine, we switched to french.

-Ron

128. VOTE RESULTS - REC.HAM-RADIO.SWAP

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-21 19:39:23 UTC
From: joehol@microsoft.UUCP
Message-ID: <17@microsoft.UUCP>
Source record: 19501
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,news.admin,news.groups,misc.forsale,rec.ham-radio.packet

YES - 156 votes.
NO - 17 votes.

thus, will some *system administrator* please
CREATE the REC.HAM-RADIO.SWAP group for us!

thanks, joe holman, KA7LDN

joehol@microsoft.UUCP

129. Re: Another PRO-2004 mods request

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-21 20:48:00 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.bacs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <12600047@silver>
Source record: 19502

In article <15835@cup.portal.com>, Jay@cup.portal.com (Jay M Novello) requests PRO-2004 mods.

[posted mods deleted]

>There is a TURBO-Scan mod where you can up the scan speed to
>around 30ch/s by replacing the resonator crystal in step 6 with a
>10MHz version.

previously posted by <??>:
] Turbo scan for the 2004 ??? Yes !! Someone has realized that if you
] replace the present 7.37 MHz ceramic resonator CX501, with a 10.7 MHz
] ceramic resonator it really boosts the scan/search speed! The present
] resonator is soldered between pins 29 and 30 of the CPU (IC-503).
] Rumor has it that a 10.00 MHz computer xtal will work just fine.
] Note: The effect of the speed mod on weak signal performance is
] presently unknown.

The resonator is for the CPU clock oscillator. Jacque KA9FJS confirms that the mod works with an ordinary 10 MHz computer crystal ($1 at hamfest) but reports a possibly-undesirable side effect: Increasing the clock rate _decreases_ the resume-scan delay time. Jacque says: "The manual says delay is 2 seconds; with mod, delay is <1 second. Painful if a channel is filled with slow responders." He reports no detection problems at the increased scan rate.

>Also, by soldering a diode in... position D-510 (if it were labled)
>you can add 10 channels to each bank for a total of 400 ch. The
>problem with this is that then the keypad's labelling for channel
>banks becomes incorrect...

PRO2004 keyboard template for 400-channel modification, showing new channel-bank contents:

1	2	3
1 - 40	41 - 80	81 - 120
4	5	6
121 - 160	161 - 200	201 - 240
7	8	9
241 - 280	281 - 320	321 - 360

```
+-----------+-----------+-----------+
| 0 | | |
| | . | CLEAR |
| 361 - 400 | | |
+-----------+-----------+-----------+
--

Frank W9MKV @ K9IU reid@gold.bacs.indiana.edu
{inuxc,rutgers,uunet!uiucdcs,pur-ee}!iuvax!silver!commgrp
"Hams across the water, hams across the sky."
```

130. Kenwood RZ-1 Scanner / Receiver Info Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-21 21:44:08 UTC
From: brandt@bnrmtv.UUCP
Message-ID: <5130@bnrmtv.UUCP>
Source record: 19503

On the back of this month's Popular Communications is an advertisement for the Kenwood R-5000 / R-2000 radios. In the lower left corner there is a small ad for the Kenwood RZ-1 scanner. Though the color picture of it is quite small, the radio seems to be very nice. It looks sort of like the Uniden / Bearcat 760 scanner, but of much higher quality (and performance, I hope). The ad says it has 100 channel memory, narrow and wide band FM, AM, covers 500Khz to 960Khz, several step sizes and scanning modes, backlit keys, etc. From the picture, it looks like the radio has a signal strength meter and a good-looking multi-color display. This radio looks like it *could* be an *excellent* mobile scanner.

Who sells this radio mail order? For how much? Is it any good?
Has it been reviewed anywhere? Is it better/worse than the Bearcat 760, how does it compare?

I've got the Bearcat 760 and so far it seems to be OK. It is a bit too prone to image and/or adjacent channel interference for me though...

131. PRO-2004 now on sale at RS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-21 22:12:28 UTC
From: add@v7fs1.UUCP
Message-ID: <282@v7fs1.UUCP>
Source record: 19504

Today, the PRO-2004 went on sale for $299 at Radio Shack.
--

Andrew D Daniel, Video Seven, Inc. Angels fear to tread
..ames!vsi1!v7fs1!add where fools login:

132. Laser radar (repost)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-22 05:08:50 UTC
From: julian@bongo.UUCP
Message-ID: <154@bongo.UUCP>
Source record: 19506

In article <2066@wa4mei.UUCP>, rsj@wa4mei.UUCP (Randy Jarrett WA4MEI)
writes:
>>In article <CMM.0.88.605840214.rwb@VI.RI.CMU.EDU> rwb@VI.RI.CMU.EDU (Robert W. Berger)
writes:
>>The PA state police are using new radar guns they claim are not detectable
>>by radar detectors. Are they just using a new band? Is it the Ka band used
><by photo radars? Or have they gotten real serious and starting using spread
>>spectrum techniques?
>
> rwb@vi.ri.cmu.edu
>
> I have heard that there are some new products available to the police
> departments that are now using lasers instead of microwave emissions
> for speed measurements. Does anyone have some hard information about
> this? I would think that they would have a problem getting such a
> device approved.
> --
> Randy Jarrett WA4MEI

The information you need is in the Economist magazine. Issue
11-17 March Page 22. It is headlined: "Gotcha, For Now"

The article is pretty interesting and talks about radar
detectors etc, but the paragraph that is pertinent here is:

International Measurement and Control has perfected a speed detector
that uses infrared lasers, which cannot be sensed by radar-detectors.
Although the machine is ungainly and must be set up off the road (unlike
traditional radar which operates from a police car) and although it is
expensive (at $3,000, more than triple the cost of most mobile radar units),
several states are planning to test the device.

International Measurement and Control is described as a
Colorado Company.

If anyone really needs the whole article and can't get the Economist
at their local news stand or library, I will mail a photocopy.

Yours
--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
n6are@wb6ymh (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

133. 2004 questions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-22 06:24:41 UTC
From: rwb@VI.RI.CMU.EDU
Message-ID: <CMM.0.88.606551081.rwb@VI.RI.CMU.EDU>
Source record: 19507

I did the cellular mod and it worked, except I can't get 30 Khz steps-
only 5, 12.5, and 50. Any ideas?

Also, could someone post the carrier operated LED/Relay mod?

Bob N3EMO
rwb@vi.ri.cmu.edu

134. RS 10m rig ad

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-22 13:43:29 UTC
From: rfc@briar.philips.com
Message-ID: <47610@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 19508

Got the latest Radio Shack ad. On pg 18, there's the Amateur 10m rig.
A disclaimer says "You must have FCC Radio Operator's License to legally
transmit using this transciever." Somehow, this "radio operator's license"
doesn't sound specific enough to indicate that you have to have a HAM license,
not CB, marine, fire dept, etc, license. Probably noone will actually buy
this rig without realizing that you need to have the Ham license, but they
could have written the disclaimer clearer.
73 de WA2ISE

135. Re: VOTE RESULTS - REC.HAM-RADIO.SWAP

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-22 14:05:39 UTC
From: david@ms.uky.edu
Message-ID: <11314@s.ms.uky.edu>
Source record: 19509
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,news.admin,news.groups,misc.forsale,rec.ham-radio.packet

only one problem with this vote. The vote-taker stripped off the
e-mail addresses. How're we supposed to do any verification if
the addresses aren't posted?

This should probably be mentioned in the rules/guidelines if not already.

And no, I'm not calling for a re-posting of the voter.
--
<- David Herron; an MMDF guy <david@ms.uky.edu>
<- ska: David le casse*' {rutgers,uunet}!ukma!david, david@UKMA.BITNET
<-
<- The problem with mnemonics is they mean different things to different people.

136. Re: 2004 questions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-22 18:37:46 UTC
From: frank@ut-emx.UUCP
Message-ID: <11388@ut-emx.UUCP>
Source record: 19515

In article <CMM.0.88.606551081.rwb@VI.RI.CMU.EDU>, rwb@VI.RI.CMU.EDU (Robert W. Berger) writes:
> I did the cellular mod and it worked, except I can't get 30 Khz steps-
> only 5, 12.5, and 50. Any ideas?
> Bob N3EMO rwb@vi.ri.cmu.edu
While in the cellular bands, press the keyboard 'RESET' switch. Should give you 30khz steps, does on mine. 'STEP' will get you back to the others.

137. S-Meters and the Regency HR-2B

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-22 19:00:02 UTC
From: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@MAILGW.CC.UMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <128486@Wayne-MTS>
Source record: 19516

Just picked up a nice Regency HR-2B at a swap in Maumee, OH, and ordered a batch of crystal from JAN. Next step is to add an external S-meter. One promising idea is in K0OV & WB6UZZ's book, "Transmitter Hunting", in which they show the use of an LM 3089 chip (a monolithic IF strip). The IF is tapped off after the first IF amp and fed to the 3089, all outputs of which are ignored save the wide-dynamic range meter driver. Looks good.

However...the circuit as shown in the book has a 250 ohm resistor across the input (in series with a .01 cap) to ground. This looks like it would load the IF amp excessively if I tapped the output right off the collector of the IF amp through a .01 uf cap. Has anyone tried this scheme, or perhaps another method of attaching an S-meter to an HR-2 series rig?

My first thought was to grab the limiter voltage and buffer it through an emitter follower or op-amp circuit, but it looks to me like the limiter is all self-contained in one chip and not particularly accessable. Again, I don't have data on the chip and neither of the schematics I have match the circuit *exactly* so I'm a bit at a loss.

The idea is to use this box as my main foxhunting rig. It'll be mounted in a case together with meter, attenuator and some switching. I'd like to solicit ideas and hints from anyone with experience with this rig-or just a good idea. Responses will be summerized to the net, of course.
Michael Edelman Bitnet: medelman@waynest1
Wayne State University UUCP: umix!wayne-mts!Michael_Edelman
5925 Woodward Internet: Michael_Edelman@um.cc.umich.edu
Detroit, MI 48202 ARS: KA8OSZ
fax: 1-313-577-5626 Landline: 1-313-577-0742

138. new Icom 1500 watt linear amp - info and info request

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-22 19:48:50 UTC
From: kawai@csli.STANFORD.EDU
Message-ID: <8252@csli.STANFORD.EDU>
Source record: 19517

I just got a flier for an Icom linear amp, called the IC-1500. According to the flier, this is an automatic linear amp with 1500 watts continous output. I'm not quite sure what "automatic" means; the flier says, "the microprocessor control system continously adjusts the amplifier for maximum efficiency by using a sophisticated tuning algorithm in conjunction with gear-head driving motors for the bandswitch, plate and loading capacitors". The amp is made up of two components, the controller unit and the RF/power supply deck. These two components can be spaced as much as 250 feet apart. The controller unit and the RF/power supply deck are connected via serial cable.

For those of you who didn't know about this amp, I hope my posting will be of interest to you. For those who do know about this amp, please send me info regarding prices, reliability, and other user comments. I am especially interested in whether the amp automatically selects the appropriate band as the Icom antenna selectors select antennas.

>goh, kawai@csli.stanford.edu (arpanet), kc6bqm<

139. Wanted: file of police 10 codes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-22 21:15:00 UTC
From: phil@uxg.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <24500129@uxg.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 19510

Does anyone here have a copy of the police radio 10 codes and any other codes
they use over the radio? I would be willing to merge different collections
if there are no complete ones around.

Send E-mail to: phil@uxg.cso.uiuc.edu
or: uiucuxc!uxg!phil

Thanks.

--phil ka9wgn--

140. Re: VLF converters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-22 21:19:00 UTC
From: phil@uxg.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <24500130@uxg.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 19511

What kinds of antenna should be used to maximize reception of VLF, especially of WWVB at 60 khz.

Wouldn't it be nice if hams could get use of the 160-190 khz (1750 meters) band with high power and no antenna restrictions?

--phil ka9wgn--

141. Re: Problems with TM-721 dual bander

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-22 21:30:00 UTC
From: phil@uxg.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <24500131@uxg.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 19512

The Japanese manufacturers seem to be shipping radios without a full testing of the initial runs. They are letting us test the radios for them. Sure, they fix them, but we have to wait.

I would suggest that dealers (esp. mail-order) establish a policy for sale of NEW equipment that, if it arrives DOA in full or in part, that they will trade it in for another working unit of the same model, or if none in stock, give the customer a choice of 1:wait for stock, 2:repair it, 3:buy an equivalent radio of another brand. They required getting customer approval because they would be breaking the packaging seals to do this (obviously) and the customer would not be getting that whiff of Japanese air when they open the package :-)

An alternative would be an option the customer can choose when buyoing a radio to let the dealer open the package and test the radio before actually shipping it. I recall some dealer of audio equipment having a policy like this. You could have them check the unit for operation for free, or pay a little bit extra and they would do a 48-hour burn in to make sure. If they found a defective unit, they would ship that one back to the manufacturer and start again on a new one.

--phil howard--

142. Icom IC-375: any user reports?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-22 21:33:00 UTC
From: phil@uxg.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <24500132@uxg.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 19513

Has anyone here purchased or used the Icom IC-375 Transceiver? I would like
to get some ideas on its level of performance, especially in comparison to
the IC-275 and IC-475. Icom has started to make some really hot front ends
on VHF rigs lately. My IC-2GAT really picks up the distant repeaters.
I am considering the purchase of the IC-375 and want to make sure it is up
to par with the other radios in its line.

--phil ka9wgn--

143. BITNET mail follows

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-22 21:46:00 UTC
From: WMLBTAM@UCCCVM1.BITNET
Message-ID: <8903222256.AA22778@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 19525

Subject: Identify phone equipment?

My buddy's old building is being torn down. He's pulled out an abandoned piece of telephone equipment which used to be used with their computer. It's about the size of an external modem, has the label "Channel Interface" on the front plate, along with the bell-in-a-circle logo and the word "dataphone" next to it. Inside the plastic face plate is a bracket with two 1/4" jacks (TST and MON) labeled TRANS and two 1/4" jacks (TST and MON again) labeled REC. The bracket also has the inscription "DAS 829A-L1A Series 1." It appears to be an 829A data auxiliary set.

The back has a phone company-type Centronics-style connector (M).

Is this thing useful for anything besides stripping the parts? Is it most or part of a modem? Any part of a TNC-to-be? (Hint, hint...)

Are we even allowed to keep hold of it?--whoops, I'm not 100% sure I want to know the answer to that one...

I'm looking for a poor-man's way to get onto packet with my IBM-compatible, HT, and minimum of $.

144. Re: 2004 questions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-22 22:35:53 UTC
From: add@v7fs1.UUCP
Message-ID: <287@v7fs1.UUCP>
Source record: 19428

I have heard that the keyboard beep can be disabled.
Does anyone know how to do this? My wife is going
nuts! (beep.... beep beep beep.... beep)

--

Andrew D Daniel, Video Seven, Inc. Angels fear to tread
..ames!vsi1!v7fs1!add where fools login:

145. Re: replacing mag-mount coax

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-22 22:42:14 UTC
From: medin@cod.NOSC.MIL
Message-ID: <1456@cod.NOSC.MIL>
Source record: 19524

Ahhhhh someone else is having trouble with their coax on a larsen.
My larsen is intermitent and i found the coax connector is the problem.
Ted n6trf

BTW thanks for the info on how to get into it.

146. Headphone/mic system wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-23 04:42:09 UTC
From: rrw@naucse.UUCP
Message-ID: <1230@naucse.UUCP>
Source record: 19430

Since summertime is rolling around again (at least here in the
Southwest :-)) I'm starting to think about mobile operations.
I would like to find a good headphone/microphone combo which I
could wear (probably the kind with one ear coverage only... I
believe two earphone types are illegal in some states). Ideally
it would consist of a "boom" mike similar to what is available
in telephone type headsets. I'd like to run VOX, and ideally
the set would have an external vox box which I could use with
a PTT circuit. Does anyone know of such a setup being commercially
marketed? I could probably come up with something that would
work, but would just as soon locate something commercial.

THANKS!
-DE WB0IMC

- Bob Wier College of Engineering
Flagstaff, Arizona Northern Arizona University
...arizona!naucse!rrw | BITNET: WIER@NAUVAX | *usual disclaimers*

147. Re: Laser radar (repost)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-23 05:15:59 UTC
From: eickmeye@castor.usc.edu
Message-ID: <3186@nunki.usc.edu>
Source record: 19433

In article <154@bongo.UUCP> julian@bongo.UUCP (julian macassey) writes:
> The information you need is in the Economist magazine. Issue
>11-17 March Page 22. It is headlined: "Gotcha, For Now"

I looked up the article in the Economist and I believe the correct
page number is 32. Also, I found that his summary of the article did
a rather good job, so don't feel too concerned with going out of your way
to find the original article if you have Julian Macassey's summary.

148. Re: No Code licences.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-23 10:05:04 UTC
From: geertj@nlgvax.UUCP
Message-ID: <227@nlgvax.UUCP>
Source record: 19431

In article <24500127@uxg.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@uxg.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
[About the cutoff for the IARU code requirement]
>Mostly I've heard the cutoff is at 30 Mhz or 50 Mhz. That issue did not
>affect any ham band so was moot. I actually have read that the cutoff is
>50 Mhz. Now that you state 100 Mhz, this affects 1 or 2 ham bands, namely
>the 6 meter band, and your wonderful 4 meter band.

In Holland, the cutoff is 30 MHz. This is also true for the IARU, so I think
the British rules also say 30 MHz. It is possible to use 6 meters with a
no-code license.

73
geert jan, PE1HZG

PS I have a few copies left of the Dutch License Rules, translated in
English (only on paper, can't mail them). If you are interested,
mail me your address and I'll mail a copy to you.

149. small 2-meter linear amp

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-23 14:18:17 UTC
From: rachiele@NADC.ARPA
Message-ID: <8903231418.AA16010@NADC.ARPA>
Source record: 19434

ALINCO makes a very nice little ht amp, rated at 3 in, 30 out. I bought one new for around $65 about 3 years ago, and never had a bit of trouble with it. I use it with my 2.5 watt ft-208r, and get the rated 25 watts out. I don't know how much they go for these days.
Jim, NE3X
rachiele@nadc.arpa

150. AutoLog: Computer control (MS-DOS) of ICOM radios with logging

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-23 14:30:36 UTC
From: rbono@necis.UUCP
Message-ID: <994@necis.UUCP>
Source record: 19432

Many have been asking me to email a copy of AutoLog to them...
I have tried.. but a LOT of mail has bounced back!

So for all of you that want it, here is how to get it:

from the SIMTEL20 server,

directory: pd1:<msdos.hamradio>

file: AUTOLOG.ARC

I am told it is available via an anonymous (sp?) ftp.

For those of you who don't know what it is...

AutoLog interfaces your computer (PC/XT/AT, or clone) to you ICOM radio
via ICOM's CI-V buss. It uses the RS-232 port of your computer, and a
TTL to RS-232 level converter (available from ICOM or you can build one
with one IC and a couple of other parts).

It allows you to control the frequency, mode, etc of the radio from the
computer keyboard, AND if you press the buttons or spin the dial on
the radio the computer keeps up with the radio.

This program does not simply turn your radio into a glorified scanner,
but integrates the radio and computer to create a "system" that works
together to help you with operation of the radio and the usual logging
that one normally does.

For example:

You tune around (using either the computer or the radio) on 20
meters and hear a DX callsign, not being an avid DXer, you type the
callsign into the computer and press a button, the computer displays
the name of the country, along with the short & long path bearings and
the distance. You turn your antenna, and call the station, press the
ENTER key to place him in the log, and the computer tell you that you
worked the station before on 15 meters, so now you can respond with
the name of the operator.

The program takes the freq/mode, etc from the radio, the time
from the computer... all you have to enter is the callsign worked and
any comments about the QSO... It allows you to search for previous calls
either by partial or complete callsigns. You can also search through the
comments for particular data... ie: search for NH to find calls that you
have worked in New Hampshire...

This program can be configured to work with most ICOM radios that
support the CI-V buss. I hope you can find it useful, I designed it to
be useful to the average ham... it is NOT intended to be a super contest,
or DX tool... but for the rest of us who can't remember the beam headings
to Japan or England :-)....

Rich Bono, NM1D
--
/***\
* Rich Bono (NM1D) If I could only 'C' forever!! rbono@necis.nec.com *
* (508) 635-6303 NEC Information Systems NM1D @ WB1DSW-1 *
***/

151. DFing in the VHF World

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-23 15:30:04 UTC
From: jeff@virgil.UUCP
Message-ID: <1986@virgil.UUCP>
Source record: 19514
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

I'd like to know of any experiences (good and bad) regarding transmitter hunting. This past Sunday we had an impromptu hunt when an HT was inadvertently keyed on the local wide-area repeater.

It turns out that the HT was interfaced to a TNC and when power was turned off to the computer, the TNC keyed the transmitter (which was on a power supply). The owner knew nothing of the problem and left his QTH to run (for exercise). The HT stayed on the air (keeping the repeater down) for ~2 hours. This happened about noon.

Once we got beam headings, three of us took off looking for it. We discovered the location in about 45 minutes, but had to wait for the guy to show up. It turns out that his VHF antenna was in the attic and that he lived in an apartment complex. Fortunately (for us) he had a 10 meter dipole outside which helped in deciding what apartment door to knock on. Upon his arrival he went upstairs and shut the thing down (finals were fried by this time). He also apologized profusely. Anyway, it made for an interesting afternoon. We did all of our coordinating on 440 since the three of us had dual band rigs in the cars.

Suggestions are welcome. I'll summarize all responses to the net.

Tnx & 73,

Jeff

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| Jeff Koke, KK4SN | Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES) EC |
| EDO Corporation | Amateur Radio, a National Resource ! |
| ----+---- |
| 814 Greenbrier Circle | "And they said, Believe on the Lord Jesus |
| Chesapeake VA 23320 | Christ, and thou shalt be saved, and thy |
| Horn: 804/424-1004 | house." Acts 16:31 KJV |
| Domain: jeff@virgil.UUCP | |
| UUCP: xanth!virgil!jeff | |
| Disclaimer: Verbiage written here is not associated with EDO Corporation |
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| UUCP: xanth!virgil!jeff | |
| Disclaimer: Verbiage written here is not associated with EDO Corporation |
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152. kenwood tm-721 problems

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-23 16:25:00 UTC
From: MBramwel@business.uwo.CA
Message-ID: <8903231747.AA24718@julian.uwo.ca>
Source record: 19437

I have had some problems with my kenwood 721. When the rig arrived on Friday,
I quickly picked it up and drove home. 1.5 hours drive. When I connected it
up, it would not rx or tx on both bands, yet the front panel worked ok.
I opened the front panel and found solder balls rolling inside. Using a
q-tip and acohol, I was able to swab/find all the solder. Later that evening
I started chatting on 440mhz and the radio died. After 10 mins of tx-ing
the PA gets very hot and dies. I purchased the radio on Feb 10, 89.
The next day I made arrangements for its repair. The dealer would not
exchange the radio (12 hours old remember!) and insisted that it get
repaired. This dealer gets his radios repaired out of state. Last night
I made the trip for the third time back to the dealer to pick up the radio.

new problems occuring: key down and let go of the mic. The tx will continue
for 10 seconds. Note I did not hit a tone button. Simply the tx hangs.
Also the tx on 440 dies after 10 mins of use. It has been almost 6 weeks since
I laid down my cash, and I still don't have a working radio. The radio is
being sent out again today for another round.

A friend of mine bought a kenwood 790 (new sat rig), and another 721. Both rig
s have died already. The kenwood 790 was DOA and the servicing dealer has
sent it back to kenwood labs for evaluation. Note that in all cases, the custo
mer lost a radio with getting his money back, or another radio.

Has kenwood quality assurance gone to the dogs?? Try phoning them.... nice
answering machine but no one ever answers.

Kenwood if you are reading take note of these complaints... I will be ready
for you at dayton, better have the radio then!

de VE3PZR.

153. Re: Real Exams?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-23 18:19:39 UTC
From: rn10+@andrew.cmu.edu
Message-ID: <IY-HIvy00Xo4QE7aAh@andrew.cmu.edu>
Source record: 19518

No hard feelings.

154. IR Radar (LIDAR)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-23 18:24:22 UTC
From: AXVSCCN@UICVMC.BITNET
Message-ID: <8903231849.AA19966@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 19436

I realize that police radar is not a ham-related subject, but since
Friday is pay day for me, I can afford to throw in two cents worth.
One of the biggest problems with police use of radar is not accuracy
of the equipment but positive identification of the offender. Instant-on
radar's have been used for several years. A skilled officer using one
can defeat *any* radar detector (assuming its used in moderation and
traffic flow speed keeps vehicles fairly far apart). Old police radar
used to be mounted along the roadside on a tripod and could clock a
fly at 1 mile (as well as roast him). When moving radar came out,
that is radar that operates in a moving patrol vehicle, it offered a
challange to speed buffs. Several years ago, a radar was developed
in Canada that could clock vehicles approaching a moving patrol vehicle
from either direction --neat trick. With so much RF bouncing around
and so many possibl reflection sources, true positive identification
of the offender has become more difficult (but not impossible). The
idea of using LIDAR is interesting. A laser light maintains a much
path than microwaves. This means that there is less chance of the
of the police officer clocking the wrong vehicle (assuming his aiming
device is accurate). The laser system is probably not as sensitive
to RFI as conventional RF radars --another point in favor of the
motorist. With both the radar and LIDAR, the police officer must
still first make a visual observation that a vehicle is speeding (which
is not that difficult to do once you've had practice), and then use
his measuring tools (radar) to obtain objective evidence. In either case,
the offender still has to be within visual range of both the officer
and the radar throughout the entire clocking to be legal. I too am
concerned about laser light damage to the eyes. I also realize that
light energy can bend and reflect --leading to possible false readings.
I just get kind of miffed everytime a new speed clocking technology
comes out and all the motorheads start complaining. If people would do
the speed limit they wouldn't have to worry about radar. If you choose
to speed, than radar and LIDAR are an occupational risk. If LIDAR turns
out to be hazardous to people's health then I'm sure you won't see it
developed much farther. Just a couple of cents worth from a guy who
has messed around with police radar for many years and who likes to
drink coffee and eat doughnuts with the local fuzz. 73, Chris.

Chris Novy - WA9V BITNET: axvsccn@uicvmc
Southern Illinois Univ. Internet: axvsccn@uicvmc.aiss.uiuc.edu
Carbondale, IL 62901 Packet: WA9V@WD9EBQ
Phone: (618) 453-1657
---

155. Re: Problems with TM-721 dual bander

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-23 18:31:10 UTC
From: bmp@hpcupt1.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7120054@hpcupt1.HP.COM>
Source record: 19519

I bought 3 Kenwood VHF transcievers over the last year and
have had no troubles with any of them.
Brian Perkin
hpda!bmp
N6RSW

156. Re: Kenwood RZ-1 Scanner / Receiver Info Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-23 18:36:13 UTC
From: bmp@hpcupt1.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7120055@hpcupt1.HP.COM>
Source record: 19520

It was reviewed in Monitoring Times prior to Christmas and has been on the market since at least last fall. HRO stocks it, and I am sure others do too. Perhaps some others who maintain archives from this newsgroup could send you the discussion that occurred here some time ago directly to you.

Brian Perkin
N6RSW
hpda!bmp

157. Re: Kenwood RZ-1 Scanner / Receiver Inf

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-23 19:32:00 UTC
From: phil@uxg.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <24500133@uxg.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 19521

> is a small ad for the Kenwood RZ-1 scanner. Though the color picture of

> wide band FM, AM, covers 500Khz to 960Khz, several step sizes and scanning

Specifications say it covers 500Khz to 905 Mhz. Minor difference unless you
are into 33cm and monitoring STL links and such.

> Who sells this radio mail order? For how much? Is it any good?
> Has it been reviewed anywhere? Is it better/worse than the Bearcat 760,
> how does it compare?

I first saw it several months ago in the Universal Shortwave catalog.
AES has carried it for quite a while. Dealer discounted price runs
around $600, maybe down to $500.

I've heard the front end overloads rather easily (can be expected with
such a wide range). It also supposedly has a video output which could
make it nice for ATV. I've been thinking about getting one of these so
I could listen to SWBC while travelling on long trips. I'm holding up
because the one place in my car where it would fit is occupied by a
2 meter rig which is waiting for a decent 3 band remoted transceiver
to replace it and open up the slot.

--phil ka9wgn--

158. Crusader Fortresses in Israel

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-23 19:43:00 UTC
From: YOSI@TAUENG.BITNET
Message-ID: <8903232015.AA24574@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 19522

```
Bulletin ID: 7470_4Z4SV
From: 4X1AT@4Z4SV

CRUSADER FORTRESSES IN ISRAEL

The Israel Amateur Radio Club is having a 100 hour activity,
starting from April 21, 0800 UTC, through April 25, 1200 UTC.
Four stations will be activated from the remains of Crusader
Fortresses in Israel.

1) 4Z1A = Ashkelon - In the National Park.
2) 4Z2B = Belvoir - Overlooking the Jordan Valley.
3) 4Z3C = Caesarea - Next to the harbour.
4) 4Z5Y = Yehiam - The fortress of Judyn.

All the stations will be on the actual sites of the fortresses.
The activity will cover all bands, in CW and SSB.
Amateurs who worked-, or SWL's who heard-, all four stations,
may apply for a special award ($6.- ,10 IRC's or equivalent), to:
'Crusader-Fortresses Award', P.O.Box 4099, 61 040 Tel-Aviv, ISRAEL.

Please refrain from sending QSL cards. We, from our part, will send
a QSL, via the bureau, for every QSO, and will aknowledge every SWL
report.

I hope to meet many of you on the bands during the 100 hour lasting
activity of the IARC.

73 es Shalom, 4X1AT - President of the IARC.
```

159. Azden PCS-6000

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-23 19:43:22 UTC
From: charlie@oakhill.UUCP
Message-ID: <1934@radio.oakhill.UUCP>
Source record: 19523

A techno question...

Has anyone out there had a problem with thier Azden PCS-6000
2m rig?? Suddenly last night my Azden started having noise
problems on transmit..in the audio. The noise sounds like
rushing water or white noise. It does it on low and high
power. Weird. I thought I'd check with the net before
digging in to it.

Thanks,
Charlie Thompson
WB4HVD
The Bat Wing Factory

160. TS-530SP CW filter

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-23 21:21:04 UTC
From: SKOHC@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU
Message-ID: <8903232155.AA29918@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 19526

Hi,
Does anyone know of a good (reasonably priced) source for a CW filter
for a Kenwood TS-530SP. I found out for myself that HF packet sure
requires one. If anyone has one they'd like to sell, that's good too.
Im specifically looking for a filter model YK-88C (500 hz CW).
Thanks to all, Joe, KC2YU, Skohc@cunyvm, kc2yu @ wb2gtx-4

161. new group

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-23 21:33:49 UTC
From: joehol@microsoft.UUCP
Message-ID: <46@microsoft.UUCP>
Source record: 19445
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

now available for your use!

REC.HAM-RADIO.SWAP

enjoy!

Joe Holman, KA7LDN

joehol@microsoft.uucp

162. Calling RSGB Members

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-23 21:53:01 UTC
From: gb@sunpix.UUCP
Message-ID: <581@greens.UUCP>
Source record: 19427

Any RSGB (Radio Society of Great Britain) members out there? I've got the forms to join up but they want me to get a RSGB member to "propose" me for membership. I just want to get their mag so that I can see what they are doing in ham radio "over there".

Any ideas on where I can find a willing member? Failing that, the form says I can submit a "suitable reference in writing from a person of standing", any idea what that means?

73, Gary Bishop WA4FUT

163. Net directory?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-23 22:26:21 UTC
From: pswecker@MED.UNC.EDU
Message-ID: <8903232226.AA09502@pelham.med.unc.edu>
Source record: 19429

I'm a SWL, and enjoy listening to several ham nets (ie. ANARC SWL net
on Sundays,7240kHz,1500z). I know that there are LOTS of nets on the
air, and was wondering if any sort of directory (either printed or machine
readable) exists which lists what nets are on when.

If anyone has any info about this, please respond via e-mail...
-- Thanks!

Peter St.Wecker Internet:pswecker@med.unc.edu
(919) 966-1096 UUCP:pswecker@uncmed.uucp
Dept. of Physiology, Univ. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill NC
If we knew what we were doing, it wouldn't be research

164. need velocity factor for FOAM twin-lead

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-23 22:35:39 UTC
From: celmquist@aring.eta.com
Message-ID: <1234567890.AA00401@aring.eta.com>
Source record: 19444

As I continue to play with these twin-lead J-POLE antennas... I made the mistake of buying a whole roll of foam twin lead. Apparently the velocity factor of this stuff is very much different than regular (non-foam) twin lead. Does anyone know what this number is? Seems regular twin-lead is around .88 I'm guessing the foam stuff will be a lower number.

As long as we're (I'm) discussing velocity factors...how about PVC pipe? If one builds this twin-lead J-POLE and then slips it into a length of 1/2" PVC (sched 40) how much should he adjust the length of the twin-lead to compensate ?

73 Chris N0JCF
---
celmquist@aring.eta.com
N0JCF @ WB0GDB

165. Re: IR Radar (LIDAR)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-23 23:43:00 UTC
From: depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu
Message-ID: <9112@netnews.upenn.edu>
Source record: 19443

In article <8903231849.AA19966@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> AXVSCCN@UICVMC.BITNET (Chris Novy) writes:
>Several years ago, a radar was developed
>in Canada that could clock vehicles approaching a moving patrol vehicle
>from either direction --neat trick.
>--
>Chris Novy - WA9V BITNET: axvsccn@uicvmc
>Southern Illinois Univ. Internet: axvsccn@uicvmc.aiss.uiuc.edu
>Carbondale, IL 62901 Packet: WA9V@WD9EBQ
> Phone: (618) 453-1657
>--

I don't want to be picky, but for the sake of information, such a radar gun was made and is still being sold here in the U.S. by Kustom Electronics, one of the biggest police radar makers. I has 2 antennas - one points out the front windshield, the other out the rear. The display has 4 lights that tell you which of the following cars is being clocked:

1. Target to the rear, travelling the same direction as the patrol car.
2. Target in front, travelling the same direction as the patrol car.
3. Target to the rear, travelling opposite direction (in oncoming lane).
4. Target to the front, travelling opposite direction (in oncoming lane).

This isn't the easiest thing in the world to accomplish. Take #2 case, for example. If the car in front of the patrol is going 70 mph, and the patrol car is going 40 mph, there is a 30 mph speed differential. However, in frequency difference due to the doppler shift, this is the same thing as 1) the patrol going 70 and the target going 40, 2) the patrol standing still and the target going 30 mph toward the patrol, 3) the patrol standing still and the target going 30 mph away from the patrol, 4) the patrol going 30 mph toward a parked car. The unit has to do quite a bit of thinking in order to determine what is actually happening. It does this by relying on a) what the other antenna is telling it, b) the RF being received other than what is being reflected off the target car (e.g. off the road surface), etc. It's quite complex, but apparently it works. By the way, are there any other netters out there who are interested in police radar? If so, I'd like to hear from you. I've been keeping up on it for a few years and have accumulated quite a bit of information if you're interested.

--- Jeff

+---+------------------------------+
Jeff DePolo [depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu]	o The best things in life
=> The University of Pennsylvania <=	come in six-packs.
Class of 1991 - Computer Science Engineering	o Life begins at 85 MPH.

```
+-----------------------------------------------+ o It's not illegal if they |
| DISCLAIMER: Someone else used my account. | don't catch you. |
+-----------------------------------------------+------------------------------+
```

166. effect of microwaves on animals

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-24 01:04:58 UTC
From: eli@spdcc.COM
Message-ID: <2841@spdcc.SPDCC.COM>
Source record: 19435
Cross-posted to: sci.med,sci.physics,sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

can anyone provide me with any interesting references or opinions
regarding the effects of microwave radiation, such as that used in
a microwave building security system? on humans, that is...

is continuous exposure at 5 to 30 feet from such a transmitter
something to be concerned about? what power level should building
alarm systems transmit at ? are these enough questions?

thanks in advance for any responses... and you may as well
turn off your radar detector as you drive by :)

--
Steve Elias (eli@spdcc.com);(6172399406)

167. Good-bye PRO2004, Hello PRO2005!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-24 07:22:00 UTC
From: rh@well.UUCP
Message-ID: <11069@well.UUCP>
Source record: 19448

From the ANARC Newsletter, March 89:

Good-bye PRO-2004; Hello PRO-2005
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

Fans of the PRO-2004 scanner (marketed by Radio Shack, Grove Enterprises and others) were disappointed to learn that production of this model has ended. Those who haven't bought one yet were cheered by Radio Shack's inventory close-out price: $299.95. A few may still be left by the time you read this.

But fear not: the PRO-2005 is due out any minute. This model uses the same CPU and offers virtually identical capabilities: the same sensitivity, modes and frequency coverage (25-520 and 760-1300 MHz minus the cellular band). As with the 2004, cellular coverage will be restorable on the 2005 by clipping a single diode. However, the 2005's circuit-boards are more compact, with less wiring, so modifying it will require a finer touch.

The 2004 came with 300 programmable memories, modifiable to 400; the 2005 comes with 400 memories. Other differences: the slope of the control panel is steeper, for easier access when mounted under a vehicle dashboard. For tabletop use, there's a "kickstand" to raise the radio's front end for the same reason. The 2004's membrane keypad has been replaced by raised soft-plastic buttons, so the 2005 can be programmed "blind."

As we go to press, the retail price is still unknown. For more information, contact GRE America, 425 Harbor Blvd., Suite B, Belmont, CA 94002 (415-591-1400).
--
..... Robert Horvitz .....
..... ANARC, P.O. Box 143, Falls Church, VA 22046 USA .....
..... uucp: ...{pacbell,hplabs,ucbvax}!well!rh .....

168. Re: CALL FOR VOTE rec.ham-radio.rules

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-24 07:28:48 UTC
From: gdelong@cvman.UUCP
Message-ID: <532@cvman.UUCP>
Source record: 19449
Cross-posted to: news.groups,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

In article <525@cvman.UUCP>, gdelong@cvman.UUCP (Gary Delong) writes:
> THIS IS A CALL FOR VOTES on the creation of rec.ham-radio.rules
>
> The guidelines require that to create the new group 100 more yes votes
> than no votes are received by e-mail within the 30 day voting period.
>
> Voting starts at 2400 EST February 21, 1989 and will end at 2359 EST
> March 23, 1989.

The stated period for voting having expired, the impartal panel of learned judges comprising the balloting committee gather to count the votes.

Finally, after what seems like hours, a hush fills the room as the chairman of the balloting committee clears his throat into the mike.

"On the question of creation of the Newsgroup rec.ham-radio.rules, An un-moderated discussion of current and proposed rules relating to the operation and licensing of Amateur Radio," he solemnly announces, "We have examined the ballots (said ballots having been secured under the watchful eyes of a pit Icom IC-32AT behind the dumpster next to the loading dock) and we find the final vote total to be ....."

A previously unnoticed display above the podium blazes to life displaying the final tally.

```
* * * * * * * * * * * * *
* *
* voting YES = 119 *
* *
* voting NO = 24 *
* *
* * * * * * * * * * * * *
```

Well, although support has been shown for creation of the new group, the basic requirement for 100 more yes votes than no votes has not been met, (by 5 votes) therefore the new group WILL NOT BE CREATED at this time.

Since the vote did not pass, I don't think I need to waste bandwidth posting list of voters.

It was tempting to slip in a few of the 7000+ local user ids in as yes votes for the few additional votes needed to slip this one by, but.... oh well. 8-)

I like to thank all of you for your participation, both your no votes
as well as your yes votes. I attempted to acknowledge all votes received,
but got a small percentage back as undeliverable.

73 all
--

_____
/ \ / Gary A. Delong, N1BIP gdelong@cvman.prime.com
| \ / COMPUTERVISION Division {sun|linus}!cvbnet!gdelong
____\/ Prime Computer, Inc. (603) 622-1260 x 261

169. Repeater (GE Royal Exec)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-24 07:49:39 UTC
From: Tom.Cullen@f850.n141.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <1297.242B6383@binzer.fidonet.org>
Source record: 19438

Jeff.......

I still have the Royal Exec Bare Bone repeater...

Has RX on 147.630. Sens is .15uv for 12db Sinad. Nice RX, have one
in service on 147.960 at this time with EXCELLENT results on a 'RF
Hill' here in CT (Pagers on UHF,VHF,LB, 102.9 5 Megawatt FM and 800
Mhz stuff) and have had very little intermod. As a matter of fact,
it was cut to Zilch when we put andrew 7/8" Heliax on the StationMaster!

TX is solid state, 30 watts switchable to 5 watts (For 150 watt PA
or Battery OP) on 147.030. Fine clean audio both local mike and repeat.

COR is Homebrew with TOT and adjustible hang time

Power Supply is also Homebrew, 13.8 vdc at 13 amps.

All mounted on a 12X17X3" chassis with a 7" Rack Panel on the front.

Have used it with seperate antennas with 60' vert seperation with little
desense and on a Wacom 4 cavity Bp/Br Duplexer with excellent results!

Am asking $425.00 with UPS included

73 and CUL

*TOM KA1YL

--
Tom Cullen - via FidoNet node 1:141/800.0
UUCP: spock!a3bee2!binzer!850!Tom.Cullen
ARPA: Tom.Cullen@f850.n141.z1.fidonet.org

170. Re: Wanted: file of police 10 codes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-24 12:55:41 UTC
From: parnass@ihuxz.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <4256@ihuxz.ATT.COM>
Source record: 19454

x
Codes Used by Illinois Department of Law Enforcement

by Bob Parnass, AJ9S

TABLE 1. IDLE Ten Signal List

10-0 Caution
10-1 Unable to copy
- change location
10-2 Signal good
10-3 Stop transmitting
10-4 Acknowledgement (OK)
10-5 Relay
10-6 Busy - unless urgent
10-7 Out of service
10-8 In service
10-9 Repeat
10-10 Fight in progress
10-11 Dog case
10-12 Stand by (stop)
10-13 Weather - road report
10-14 Prowler report
10-15 Civil disturbance
10-16 Domestic problem
10-17 Meet complainant
10-18 Quickly
10-19 Return to ...
10-20 Location
10-21 Call ... by telephone
10-22 Disregard
10-23 Arrived at scene
10-24 Assignment completed
10-25 Report in person (meet)
10-26 Detaining subject,
expedite
10-27 (Drivers) license info
10-27 (Drivers) license info
10-28 Vehicle registration
info
10-29 Check for wanted
10-30 Unnecessary use
of radio
10-31 Crime in progress
10-32 Man with gun

10-33 EMERGENCY
10-34 Riot
10-35 Major crime alert
10-36 Correct time
10-37 (Investigate) suspicious
vehicle
10-38 Stopping suspicious vehicle
10-39 Urgent - use light, siren
10-40 Silent run
- no light, siren
10-41 Beginning tour of duty
10-42 Ending tour of duty
10-43 Information
10-44 Permission to
leave ... for ...
10-45 Animal carcass at ...
10-46 Assist motorist
10-47 Emergency road
repair at ...
10-48 Traffic standard
repair at ...
10-49 Traffic light out at ...
10-50 Accident (Fatal, Personal
Injury, Property Damage)
10-51 Wrecker needed
10-52 Ambulance needed
10-53 Road blocked at ...
10-54 Livestock on highway
10-55 Intoxicated driver
10-56 Intoxicated pedestrian
10-57 Hit and run (Fatal, Personal
Injury, Property Damage)
10-58 Direct traffic
10-59 Convoy or escort
10-60 Squad in vicinity
10-61 Personnel in area
10-62 Reply to message
10-63 Prepare to make
written copy
10-64 Message for local delivery
10-65 Net message assignment
10-66 Message cancellation
10-67 Clear for net message
10-68 Dispatch info
10-69 Message received
10-70 Fire alarm
10-71 Advise nature of fire
10-72 Report progress on fire
10-73 Smoke report
10-74 Negative

10-75 In contact with ...
10-76 En route ...
10-77 ETA (Estimated Time
Arrival)
10-78 Need assistance
10-79 Notify coroner
10-80 Chase in progress
10-81 Breatherlizer
10-82 Reserve lodging
10-83 Work school crossing at ...
10-84 If meeting ... advise ETA
10-85 Delayed due to ...
10-86 Officer/operator on duty
10-87 Pickup/distribute checks
10-88 Present telephone # of ...
10-89 Bomb threat
10-90 Bank alarm at ...
10-91 Pick up prisoner/subject
10-92 Improperly parked vehicle
10-93 Blockade
10-94 Drag racing
10-95 Prisoner/subject in custody
10-96 Mental subject
10-97 Check (test) signal
10-98 Prison/jail break
10-99 Wanted/stolen indicated

Since it is often difficult to understand unusual words, proper names and addresses, they must be spelled out phonetically.

For example: Milt, M-mary i-ida l-lincoln t-tom

It is considered improper procedure to say M "as in" mary i "as in" ida, etc.

TABLE 2. Phonetic Alphabet

A Adam	N Nora
B Boy	O Ocean
C Charles	P Paul
D David	Q Queen
E Edward	R Robert
F Frank	S Sam
G George	T Tom
H Henry	U Union
I Ida	V Victor
J John	W William
K King	X Xray
L Lincoln	Y Young
M Mary	Z Zebra

|_____|_____|

TABLE 3. Standard Description of Cars ('cymmbals')

Field	Example
c Color	
(start at top of	
vehicle and move down.)	black over silver
y Year	1980
m Make	Chevrolet
m Model	Blazer
b Body	2 door truck
a and	
l License	Illinois AJ9S
s Serial (VIN)	CKL18AF123456

TABLE 4. Standard Description of Person

1 Name
2 Sex
3 Race
4 Age
5 Height
6 Weight
7 Hair
8 Eyes
9 Complexion
10 Physical (scars,
marks, limp, etc.)
11 Clothing head to foot
A. hat
B. shirt or tie
C. coat
D. trousers
E. socks
F. shoes

--
~~~~~~
Bob Parnass AJ9S, AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass - (312)979-5414
~~~~~~

171. Re: RS 10m rig ad

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-24 13:03:28 UTC
From: bgun@trwind.UUCP
Message-ID: <466@trwind.UUCP>
Source record: 19439

In article <47610@philabs.Philips.Com>, rfc@briar.philips.com (Robert Casey;6282;3.57;$0201) writes:
> Got the latest Radio Shack ad. On pg 18, there's the Amateur 10m rig.
> A disclaimer says "You must have FCC Radio Operator's License to legally
> transmit using this transciever." Somehow, this "radio operator's license"
> doesn't sound specific enough to indicate that you have to have a HAM license,
> not CB, marine, fire dept, etc, license. Probably noone will actually buy
> this rig without realizing that you need to have the Ham license, but they
> could have written the disclaimer clearer.
> 73 de WA2ISE

This whole argument is really getting ridiculous.

First of all there is no requirement in this country for a
person to need a license "before" they are allowed to own a
transmitter. It is only the use that is regulated.

And as for disclaimers. I have equipment from Heath, Kenwood,
Yeasue, Icom, Regency, Clegg, Gonset, Midland, etc.
Not one of these pieces came with a disclaimer stuck to
the top of the case. So why does everyone have to pick on Radio
Shack for maintaining a higher standard??

bill gunshannon
KB3YV

bgun@trwind.ind.TRW.COM

172. Kenwood RZ-1

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-24 13:30:16 UTC
From: ewb@raybed2.UUCP
Message-ID: <1288@raybed2.UUCP>
Source record: 19440

RE: Kenwood RZ-1
I have had some experience with the RZ-1. Here are my views:

The radio is NOT for the real scanner enthusist. It is an entertainment
type radio. It scans too slowly for my taste, about 4 CH/sec, and has
an automatically adjusted squelch on AM (both mil and civil aircraft)
with no way to set it on the "hairy edge" for very weak signals. Sensitivity
seems to be lacking as well (measured by a subjective hearing test).
Programing seems unduly complicated. The Bearcat 760 is probably more
suited to your needs. Price range for the RZ-1 is about $499.00. Most
of the ham stores that carry Kenwood will probably have them. BTW
there was a rumor going around that Kenwood was going to market the
RZ-1 at via their stereo outlets instead of through their ham line.
Don't buy one until you see/play with one.
73
Gene WA1UXA

173. Re: Where is "Sweden Calling DXers" bul

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-24 14:04:00 UTC
From: benk@inmet
Message-ID: <132200021@inmet>
Source record: 19441

I am also interested in what became of the "Sweden Calling DXers" postings.

Ben Krepp
{ihnp4,harpo,ima}!inmet!benk

174. Re: VLF converters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-24 14:41:00 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.bacs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <12600048@silver>
Source record: 19450

> What kinds of antenna should be used to maximize reception of
> VLF, especially of WWVB at 60 khz.

I couldn't hear WWVB at all here in Indiana, using a Palomar VLF converter and 200' long wire. With a Burhans VLF converter and Burhans E-field preamp and 3' (!) whip, it became one of the strongest signals in the very interesting VLF band. Another Burhans preamp for a 1m-diameter loop antenna works equally well.

> Wouldn't it be nice if hams could get use of the 160-190 khz
> (1750 meters) band with high power and no antenna restrictions?
>
> --phil ka9wgn--

It certainly would, but that band's usefulness is now limited by GWEN (Ground Wave Emergency Network) which transmits encrypted packets at high power.

-...-

The Palomar VLF converter uses a MC1496 balanced mixer in single-ended configuration, and performs poorly compared to Burhans' designs (which are inexpensive and home-brewable). Ralph Burhans is a retired EE prof who did a lot of LORAN-C and Omega work. _Byte_ magazine had an article on Omega navigation by Burhans over 10 years ago; I'm looking for the reference. He also wrote a series of articles about VLF receiving in _Radio Electronics_ in 1983. A complete set of reprints plus errata are available from the address below.

LF / VLF / 1750m resources:

Burhans Electronics SASE for catalog.
161 Grosvenor St.
Athens, OH 45701
-

The Longwave Club of America
45 Wildflower Road
Levittown, PA 19057
$12/year US; $20/year overseas airmail
Monthly newsletter: _The Lowdown_
-

Western Update (newsletter; monthly or more often)
Jim Ericson KG6EK
226 Charles St.

Sunnyvale, CA 94086-6063
$7/year and 12 business-size $.25 SASE
-

The Northern Observer (newsletter; monthly or more often)
Herb Balfour VE3OHH
91 Elgin Mills Rd. West
Richmond Hill, Ontario
CANADA L4C 4M1
US$12/year and 12 business-size self-addressed envelopes. (Herb
will affix Canadian postage.)
-

Speleonics (quarterly newsletter of "cave radio" and
PO Box 5283 [literally] underground communication.)
Bloomington IN 47407-5283
$4/year (4 issues)

--

Frank W9MKV @ K9IU reid@gold.bacs.indiana.edu
{inuxc,rutgers,uunet!uiucdcs,pur-ee}!iuvax!silver!commgrp

175. radio shack BOYCOTT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-24 15:39:06 UTC
From: dsweiger@TRWIND.IND.TRW.COM
Message-ID: <8903241539.AA24617@trwind.ind.TRW.COM>
Source record: 19451

Yes, I too have been RIPPED off by Radio Shack. All I needed
was a 83.7 volt neon lamp for my science experiment due two days
later. Well, the kid behind the counter did not even have a
degree in engineering and completely misunderstood the premise of my project,
measuring the oxygen content on Mars during Earth's rush hours.

I could not believe it ! I spend at least $32 a year at that store and
you would think they would roll out the red carpet when I walk in !!
In fact, I complained that they did not have reserved parking for vense
vehicles with call letter license plates ! I mean after all, I am a
FCC licensed radio amateur !!!!

I do not care about the 30 day no questions asked return policy, it
is the principal of the thing ! They should go all out to satisfy
serious experimenters by stocking rare, seldom used components and be
happy with the 89 cent profit they will make on the remote chance
one of us geek's will buy one. I mean why stock the store with profit
makers like personal computers, scanners and radios ?

Well, I have to get back to monitoring phone calls on the neighbor's
49 Mhz cordless phone. Oh, and I need to make that mod to listen to
cellular phones tommorow. Well, some day Radio Shack will wake up and
realize we hams are mainstream America !

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176. Re: Police Lasers...?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-24 15:49:21 UTC
From: WMartin@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <12480586519.17.WMARTIN@WSMR-SIMTEL20>
Source record: 19452

The idea that a laser detector would not pick up any light from the hypothetical police laser speed-detector before it was being aimed at the car in which the detector is located is patently false. Remember that lasers are used as battlefield target designators. A laser is aimed at a target object by any one or more of many different possible sources (handheld by an individual, vehicle or aircraft-mounted, etc.). A completely different unit (soldier with shoulder-launched missle, anti-tank helicopter, whatever) fires a missile which contains a laser-light detector controlling its steering mechanism. That missile homes in on the laser-illuminated target by picking up the light reflected off the target. In the same way, a police-laser detector could pick up the light reflected off cars ahead of the detector-equipped car PRIOR to to the laser being actually aimed at itself.

1) Of course, this won't work when coming up a hill and the laser is being used on the far side of the hill. But current radar detectors don't work in that same situation -- the microwaves are almost as line-of-sight as this proposed laser, so the hill shields the current type of detector the same way.

2) If the police are being VERY sparing in their use of the laser, turning it on only when they already are looking at a car suspected of speeding, a detector won't signal you far enough in advance, if at all. The same thing applies to a current radar gun, though.

So there isn't an order-of-magnitude difference here in the net result.

Will Martin

PS Re the laser target designator. I always wondered what happens if the guy in the field makes a mistake and aims his target-illuminating laser UP, where the missiles flying around can detect it as a VERY strong source? He probably regrets it... Ouch! WM :-)
----

177. Re: VLF converters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-24 16:10:40 UTC
From: jph@suns.UMD.EDU
Message-ID: <4634@umd5.umd.edu>
Source record: 19453

In article <24500130@uxg.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@uxg.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>
>What kinds of antenna should be used to maximize reception of VLF, especially
>of WWVB at 60 khz.
>
>Wouldn't it be nice if hams could get use of the 160-190 khz (1750 meters)
>band with high power and no antenna restrictions?
>
>--phil ka9wgn--

No, it wouldn't be nice. This band is the only place for folks like me to mess around with homebrew rigs, try any transmission mode, etc., without the code-test silliness. All we need is a bunch of appliance operators yaking it up down here, wasting chunks of this precious 30 kHz band.
Actually, it would be nice if we *all* could run say 10 watts instead of one. But when the FCC wrote the present rules, it was never dreamed that *unlicensed* people would communicate over ranges exceeding a hundred miles with one watt and a 1/35 wave antenna!
Pat Harrington

178. Re: Problems with TM-721 dual bander

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-24 17:44:36 UTC
From: jans@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <4821@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM>
Source record: 19458

<...members of our local radio group have purchased... 5 TM-721 dual band mobiled()s... 3 were DOA and returned to the dealer for repair as he was unwilling to refund DOA equipment only have it repaired.>

Who is this dealer, so I can avoid him? I might understand a "no refund" policy, but he should have offered you new units in exchange for DOA units, NOT repairs!

:::::: Jan Steinman - N7JDB Electronic Systems Laboratory ::::::
:::::: jans@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM Box 500, MS 50-370 (w)503/627-5881 ::::::
:::::: jsteinma@caip.RUTGERS.EDU Beaverton, OR 97077 (h)503/657-7703 ::::::

179. Call for Wizards: Computing Across America needs YOU!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-24 19:31:43 UTC
From: wordy@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <16194@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 19442
Cross-posted to: comp.misc,rec.bicycles,rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

Steven K. Roberts
Computing Across America
uucp: wordy@cup.portal.com
GEnie: wordy
well!wordy

HOME OFFICE WINTER LAYOVER

1306 Ridgeway Avenue 98 Sudbury Drive
New Albany, IN 47150 Milpitas, CA 95035
812-945-1435 408-263-0660

The Winnebiko III Project Needs YOU!
March 24, 1989

Help!

I have a problem. As you may have read elsewhere on the nets or in various magazines, I'm in the process of rebuilding the Winnebiko -- the computerized, solar-powered, recumbent bicycle that has already carried me 16,000 miles around the US. The new system is intended for open-ended international travel, with enough on-board computation, communication, and power-generation resources to make its location on the planet essentially irrelevant.

The design is developing well, and numerous subsystems are arising from the clutter of my temporary lab here in the wilds of Silicon Valley. But I've come to realize that hitting the road in this decade requires more manpower: wizards of all types, machinists, technicians, programmers, design engineers, PC fab houses, RF magicians, project-management heavies, and even a few crank-turners. I've bitten off a big one, and if I try to finish it alone I'll be old and fat by the time I return to the road (and the parts of the system finished first will already be obsolete!).

Are you interested in hands-on involvement with the Winnebiko? There's no direct cash in it, but there ARE some distinct benefits...

--> First and foremost, FUN. This continues to be the bottom line: that fundamental passion that makes our eyes light up at new gizmology, triggers dreams of future systems, and makes the whole idea of a computerized bicycle with real-time aerodynamic modeling, live mapping, navigation, CAD, solar power, regenerative braking, a handlebar keyboard, speech I/O, and a satellite earth station seem endlessly alluring. There

is a delicious feeling of conquering steep learning curves, applying creative skills across a wide range of specialties, beating trade-offs by inventing new rules or breaking old ones, and generally exercising the brain -- for this project is unlike most work in industry in that cost is no object. We have over 100 corporate equipment sponsors, habitually choose the best of everything, and remind ourselves constantly that this is art as well as engineering.

--> Second, there's glory in it. The system has spawned hundreds of magazine articles over the years, and I'm always happy to share the spotlight with those who have had a creative role in the design. If you're on a competitive career track, publication credits will dramatically spice up your resume; if you're looking for exposure, a few well-placed mentions are worth infinitely more than paid ads.

--> Third, there's strong potential for indirect money in it. This comes from two sources: product spinoffs and consulting gigs. A number of these subsystems have potential in environments other than compu-bikes, and I'm starting to build joint ventures to get a few of them into the market before someone beats us to it. And consulting deals come my way constantly -- instead of my usual mumbled, "uh, no, I'm too busy," I now refer clients to the people who have proven their wizardry on related projects. One fellow has billed almost $50K in the last year as a result of such leads; another is just now bootstrapping himself into full-time freelancing on the strength of CAA referrals.

--> Finally, there are all those other little things that add up. The Winnebiko design team (an ad-hocracy called Nomadic Research Labs) is a wild, networked community of kindred spirits: making contacts like this can have far-reaching consequences. You'll be kept current on the adventure, receiving a copy of my book and a free subscription the the Journal. And you just might be invited to trash your lifestyle and go for a long bike ride.......

The Winnebiko III

Before outlining specific projects I need help on, I should give you an overview of the new machine. After 16,000 miles, a number of deficiencies in the existing design have become apparent -- most notably architectural inflexibility as evidenced by the hardwired front panel. I'm tired of editing with a soldering iron, and the design is frozen in 1985 technology.

The key to the new structure is a "resource bus" controlled by a 68000 running FORTH. This is the bicycle control processor (BCP), responsible for active management of everything on board via a SCSI bus, I/O processor, and a few high-speed serial links. The SCSI

channel is expanded into a novel I/O structure that consists primarily of 128-point crosspoint matrices: Mitel parts that toggle an array of FETs as dictated by a field of RAM. Through these pass all serial, analog, and audio information on the bike.

Other I/O is more traditional, tying to a standard I/O expansion bus. The effect of all of this, stepping back one level of abstraction, is a five "channel" bus (power, serial, audio, analog, data) that links the following devices in any imaginable combination:

speech synthesizer low-power packet TNC
all-mode RF data system UHF transceiver (business)
2-meter VHF transceiver UHF transceiver (ham, sat)
10-meter all-mode transceiver cellular phone
cellular phone modem DTMF transceiver
analog mux (with quad-slope D-A) fax and modem board
console printer/plotter HF ham transceiver
GPS nav receiver with temp LORAN auto transmission logic
286/386 DOS engine security system and pager
audio cassette recorder entertainment electronics
bike instrumentation package 49 MHz full duplex base unit
speech I/O subsystem utility I/O board
audio processing board MIDI system
console DB-9 speakers and helmet headset
switched loads such as lights the BCP itself

Some of the interconnections, of course, would be absurd -- but consider some of the possibilities: Mobile phone patch between 10-meter ham QSO with Japan and cellular phone. Reconfiguration of packet datacomm to allow full remote console operations from manpack-laptop via UHF data link. Logging and diagnostics to disk file or console printer. Remote touch-tone commands to transmit local audio on 49 MHz or any other RF channel. Logging on to DIALOG and doing research while mobile. Introduction of audio filtering and other functions to enhance any communication mode. Synthesized security alerts that beacon the bike's exact coordinates on ham frequencies (or celphone 911) if it's ever moved without the correct password. Etcetera...

On top of all this, there are two DOS environments -- one a robust 286/386 for the CAD applications and computer-generated maps from CDROM, the other a low-power V40-class board for basic editing. These share a 40 Meg hard disk through a LAN and present the basic operating environment beyond the FORTH that actually runs the bike systems.

Two large console LCDs provide the bulk of the user interface, with a heads-up display a distinct possibility. A 640 X 480 VGA backlit DST LCD from Sharp is the main graphics display, but it requires a 2.5 watt backlight. When this is a drain on the power budget, the DOS systems can request a reflective super-twist 640 X 200 normally owned by the BCP. The HUD, if it happens, can be used

by any system -- primarily for text, database, and map graphics from CDROM and GPS data. Incidentally, the large display will be set behind a surface acoustic wave touchscreen to help support interaction with the mapping package (point to "contact" icon for a pop-up text box with corresponding database contents).

Speaking of power, there are 6 18-watt solar panels on the trailer, and 10 watts on the bike. These are bussed together to feed an array of switching power supplies associated with each battery, the status of which is actively metered by the BCP. The processor decides which battery bus is assigned to each load bus, switching them dynamically through a heuristic algorithm that attempts to track usage patterns and prevent loss of power on a dark night ride. The fallback position here is a variable-reluctance motor/generator embedded in the new rear hub, capable of sourcing enough power to run everything if I'm willing to put out the human effort. (Dynamic braking, by the way, is automatic -- a pot in the brake lever invokes this process invisibly before the hydraulic disc kicks in.)

Communications includes cellular phone with modem as well as a very robust ham station. The most interesting part of this is the OSCAR satellite station (modes B & J), which uses a collapsible antenna and a pair of multimode transceivers to uplink 435 MHz through 12 dbdc gain and downlink 145 through 10 db and a preamp (or the inverse). Supporting this is software in the PC that integrates orbital elements into a real-time graphic display of satellite location and footprint, along with AZ-EL-Range data. I do have to stop the bike for this, of course -- the beam array when extended is almost 9 feet long.

The BCP keeps busy doing things besides managing the bus and dealing with the handlebar keyboard and mouse -- it also controls the bike's new automatic transmission. Monitoring speed, cadence, torque, heart rate, and a subjective "wimp factor" keyed in at any time that indicates robustness of the engine, the system manages three Browning derailleurs covering 36 separate ratios. This seems a step backward from my existing 54 speeds, but of those, I use less than half. The key is range, provided equally well by the new automatic system.

There's more, but it gets progressively more detailed. Suffice it to say that the overall intent is to expand upon the existing theme of my "high-tech nomadics" -- maximum communication and computation ability without any geographic or utility support requirements. The obvious practical reason is the enabling of open-ended freelance writing and consulting without concern for location (linked via a web of networks to base office and publishers, powered by the sun, etc.) The originally unintended spinoff is a growing set of relationships with sponsoring companies, many of which are now becoming involved in technology-transfer joint ventures as the importance of some of these systems becomes interesting to a

wider segment of the population than computerized cyclists. And, of course, it is demonstrating through extensive ongoing media coverage a host of exciting new technologies... all flavored by fun and adventure that often seems too good to be true. The public loves it, while learning something at the same time.

The Project Potential

There are dozens of subsystems, custom parts, circuit boards, programs, packaging challenges, and various other system components that have to work together before the Winnebiko III can roll. Do any of these make your soldering iron, CAD system, or milling machine itch?

The transmission control system: linking speed, torque, cadence, and cardiac sensors to a dedicated micro under BCP management, and developing the algorithm that will learn from observation of my own shifting patterns under varying conditions. Output is six bits that control a trio of Browning transmissions.

Virtual front panel control for HF and satellite transceivers: using a micro to replace hardware front panels and present virtual radio consoles to the BCP screen. This may requires hacking of radio I/O logic, with the processor sleeping between commands to minimize RFI.

The solar/battery manager: processor control of the entire charging and power-distribution function, including interface with custom switching power supplies (under construction) and a quad-slope A-D scanning system voltage and current values. This subsystem should include full profiling of battery performance to aid in resource management.

CDROM-based mapping from GPS input: Nav data must be integrated with map data to produce a real-time wireframe model of surrounding areas, keyed by lat-long-el data to the database on hard disk. This is a big one. Subprojects here include GPS implementation, hooks into the map software, and the possibility of using a serious graphics engine to do the crunching.

Regenerative braking controller, working with the variable reluctance motor inventors and the battery management team. A bonus here is the potential for assigning the 118 watts of solar capacity to the motor for a small power assist (though I won't have enough battery to run the bike on electric power).

Trailer brake system: using a spring-extend double-acting cylinder built into the hitch and a pair of Mathauser hydraulic brakes, reduce the effective load of the trailer during braking to about 10% of its normal value.

Heads-up display system: helmet-mounted LCD with associated optics and backlight (optional), perhaps with a steerable optical path

to accommodate microfiche maps as well.

Improved handlebar keyboard: waterproof, fast binary keyboard with thumb mouse or other pointing device and a few other controls. Must be ergonomically optimized and non-interfering with mechanical hardware... and must work well with the MIDI system in flute-emulation mode.

Forward Reconnaissance Unit: This will only happen if the CAA team expands to include a nomad with spare cargo capacity, but it's interesting. Basically an RC plane with live video transmission via ATV channels back to a Walkman display. We're looking at the new Philips camera and AEA ATV boards, which have other applications on the bike as well.

Audio matrix system: Based on the Mitel array and a replicated normalization amp, this allows processor-controlled interconnection of any number of audio sources and sinks. Best accomplished as PC board, since the 32X32 array has an identical amp circuit on every I/O line.

Packaging projects: Beam antenna drawer, hard disk shock mounting, satcom area, and a variety of other attempts to protect delicate equipment in a brutal environment without robbing it of utility or making it too heavy.

Trailer system, mechanical: New trailer design with solar roof, battery compartment, RF and power cabling, and integration of related subsystems like brakes and antenna mast components.

Manpack system: DOS laptop with small solar panel, UHF packet system, and full duplex audio/video links. Must be rugged and waterproof... and it happens to be a model for a future commercial personal RF mailbox product.

Antenna system: With the help of KLM, Larsen, and Telex, optimize HF, satellite, VHF, UHF, and cellular antennas for minimum weight and maximum utilization of shared cabling. Satellite GaAsFET preamps must be protected from transmitted RF.

Video and Mini OCR system: CCD video to character recognition software... as well as to the FAX board (with suitable scan conversion). Same components transmit bike video to remote.

MIDI system: start with commercial MIDI products (Yamaha DX100 and Breakaway's Vocalizer) and interface to the bus, removing standard keyboard and control panel and replacing with virtual ones driven by handlebar keyboard, voice input, and sequencer software.

Peltier-based water server: Derive surplus solar or regen braking power and cool a Melcor thermoelectric device in a baffled water reservoir. A second Peltier device goes in the helmet for

active body cooling on hot days, pumping heat out through a heat sink in the airstream.

Software to accept scanned or other input and create bitmap images for output to the console graphics printer. These are primarily for on-the-road sponsor referrals.

Countless other software projects, ranging from FORTH tasks to dynamic airflow modeling. The environment consists of three DOS platforms, the 68000 FORTH system, an I/O processor, a high-speed array processor, and a half-dozen dedicated micros on the network. I assume a laptop Mac will provide biketop publishing capability by 1990.

Various mechanical projects as well: hydraulic rear disk brake, heavy duty headset bearing, new steering bearing, flip-down service/work stand for the whole bike, utility boxes, rear enclosure, etcetera.

... and so on. There are enough projects here to keep a whole party of creative people happy for months. If this were a company with a production deadline, I'd panic... as it is, I keep reminding myself that the bottom line is fun and this is artwork, not business. With that in mind, how do you feel about getting involved?

I can be reached most anytime at 408-263-0660. The address at this temporary Silicon Valley layover is 98 Sudbury Drive, Milpitas, CA 95035. Network addresses are:

GEnie: wordy
WELL: wordy
uucp: wordy@cup.portal.com
packet: n4rve@wa4ong

Thanks for your interest, and for putting up with this long document. Cheers from the vapors of Dataspace!!!

-- Steve Roberts, High-tech Nomad
Computing Across America

y management team. A bonus here
is the potential for assigning the 118 wat

180. RE: Suggestions, anyone? (Ham stations)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-24 21:14:14 UTC
From: rc@CMR.ICST.NBS.GOV
Message-ID: <8903242114.AA09247@cmr.icst.nbs.gov>
Source record: 19455

Brendan Kehoe asks for suggests for a beginner's station. Ron Natalie gives his shack's complement of gear. Since my is QUITE different, I'll do the same to represent another aspect of the field.

HF: TS-680 cover 160 - 10 (100 W) and 6 (10W), all voice modes and CW.
HF antennas are dipoles for 76 and 10.
(I'm on HF only for the purpose of working the VHF coordination nets.)

VHF: The above 680 works quite well on 6, but I don't use it there.
FT-726 with modules for 6 and 2 meters and 70 cm. Mirage amplifiers
for all three bands to give 100-150 W on each. I need, but don't have, a
tower-mounted preamp for 70 cm at least.
Antennas are: 6 el Cushcraft Boomer for 6 , LOOOOng boom, at 50 ft.
Cushcraft JR. Boomer at 56 ft for 2, fed with RG213.
16 el KLM for 70 cm (432), fed with RG213 - much too
much feed-line loss on this band.

I have an old Beta-test TNC-1, but haven't used it since I worked W0RPK on meteor burst with it years ago.

Also VHF: FT 290R instead of an HT, it has SSB and CW as well as FM.

As you can see, I'm no longer much interested in FM (the Clegg is put away), my activity is working DX by SSB and CW on 6 and 2. With a little more effort I would also be competetive on 70cm, a receive preamp at the tower top is really important on that band for weak signal work.

I encourage you to get on HF CW and become really proficient with CW, it is really important for DX work on the VHF/UHF bands.

It is really hard to do much VHF/UHF DX from the confines of most appartments. If it still strikes your fancy, think about week-end DX-peditions, etc.

Like some other on this net (KD5RO, I suspect), I just have never had any serious interest in the HF bands. They seemed too much like a screaming pack of wolves at each other's throats. This is much less true of 10.

As a further "confession", I think of VHF-FM more as a utility and a way to contact hams, rather than as being hams radio itself. (Wow, I can just hear the violent retorts to THAT!)

In any case, there are literally dozens of niches and facets to hamming, all of which contribute to its interest.

73,

Bob W3OTC

181. More bad news -- spectrum usage and the federal budget

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-24 21:39:58 UTC
From: WMartin@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <12480650348.17.WMARTIN@WSMR-SIMTEL20>
Source record: 19456

The following is from Audio-Video International, a consumer electronics trade publication, either the January or February '89 issue (the page torn out doesn't have the date), page 10:

Begin Quote
The government wants to auction off 6 MHz of spectrum space, estimating it could raise $2.3 billion during the 1990 fiscal year, and $1.1 billion in 1991 from the airwaves that are not now being used for mass media. Although details are sketchy, it appears that the White House hopes to set up a competitive bidding process that could be used for such new services as cellular radio and private mobile radio. In addition to the revenue from the original auction, the government counts on future income from annual license fees -- possibly up to $250 million per year. The spectrum auction is the third version of a Reagan Administration idea that is intended to find new revenue to offset the deficit. The concept may encounter congressional opposition -- as did the two earlier versions -- but some insiders believe Capitol Hill, also feeling the heat for new revenue sources, may be willing to deal on the issue this year. Among the possible compromises would be a spectrum leasing arrangement.

The spectrum allocation idea was a communications highlight of the final Reagan Administration budget plan, submitted to Congress less than two weeks before President Bush assumed office. Among other features of te 1990 budget is a beefed-up $109.8 million allocation for the FCC, up $10 million from the previous year's appropriation. The increased funding would help the agency's continuing crackdown on enforcement in such areas as satellite signal piracy.

Among the other media-related features of the 1990 budget plan is $14.6 million for the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), nearly $1 million more than this year. Most of the new money would go toward hiring new staff at NTIA's Institute for Telecommunications Sciences in Boulder, CO.
End of item

Hmmph... Certainly a change from the 1980 campaign talk of shrinking the Federal Gov't, hmmm? How the mighty have fallen...

Well, any guesses as to just what spectrum space "not now being used for mass media" they are looking at?

Will Martin
----

182. Icom u2AT forsale.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-24 23:26:35 UTC
From: brians@sequent.UUCP
Message-ID: <13205@sequent.UUCP>
Source record: 19460
Cross-posted to: misc.forsale,rec.ham-radio

I have an Icom u2AT ham radio handheld for sale with charger and battery pack only one year old.

$200 you pay shipping.

brian sheets 503-526-4091

183. Re: Satellite SCPC reception

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-24 23:54:55 UTC
From: karn@jupiter.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <14936@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 19457

>This is true but it ignores the threshold problem you run into with
>subcarrier systems. [...]

Rick,

Quite true; thanks for pointing this out. As you also explained, it is angular resolution, not signal-gathering capability, that is the limiting factor on C-band dish size because of the close spacing of the satellites. All this seems like a strong incentive to move to Ku-band for thin route applications. Have you seen a Qualcomm mobile data terminal? Now *that's* an impressively small satellite antenna!

Phil

184. Re: Headphone/mic system wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-25 02:05:00 UTC
From: phil@uxh.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30000019@uxh.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 19446

> Since summertime is rolling around again (at least here in the
> Southwest :-)) I'm starting to think about mobile operations.
> I would like to find a good headphone/microphone combo which I
> could wear (probably the kind with one ear coverage only... I
> believe two earphone types are illegal in some states). Ideally

Can anyone tell me what states make this illegal? I have a hard time hearing through a single ear, due to a differential frequency loss between each ear. I have never heard of this, although I can imagine some of the excuses that various police departments would use to "justify" the harrasment of the public through legislation like this.

> it would consist of a "boom" mike similar to what is available
> in telephone type headsets. I'd like to run VOX, and ideally
> the set would have an external vox box which I could use with
> a PTT circuit. Does anyone know of such a setup being commercially
> marketed? I could probably come up with something that would
> work, but would just as soon locate something commercial.

I believe Heil makes these, but I think they are also of the two ear type. I don't see why that cannot be modified by removing one ear piece and replacing it with a resistor.

--phil ka9gwn--

185. Re: kenwood tm-721 problems

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-25 02:14:00 UTC
From: phil@uxh.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30000020@uxh.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 19447

> new problems occuring: key down and let go of the mic. The tx will continu
> for 10 seconds. Note I did not hit a tone button. Simply the tx hangs.
> Also the tx on 440 dies after 10 mins of use. It has been almost 6 weeks sin
> I laid down my cash, and I still don't have a working radio. The radio is
> being sent out again today for another round.

My TM-2530 often does this. I've heard it has been fixed for the 2530, but
I haven't had it fixed on mine. I suspect a bug in the microcode. Strange
that the same bug shows up again.

> A friend of mine bought a kenwood 790 (new sat rig), and another 721. Both r
> s have died already. The kenwood 790 was DOA and the servicing dealer has
> sent it back to kenwood labs for evaluation. Note that in all cases, the cus
> mer lost a radio with getting his money back, or another radio.

It would be helpful to post the name(s) of the dealers.

> Has kenwood quality assurance gone to the dogs?? Try phoning them.... nice
> answering machine but no one ever answers.

Don't use the phone number in their ads. Call the phone information for their
area and get their REAL number.

> Kenwood if you are reading take note of these complaints... I will be ready
> for you at dayton, better have the radio then!

I will be ready to hit them with their ambiguous ads on the new line of radios
they just put out. The model numbers indicate no 220 Mhz version, but the
ad mentions some sort of 220 Mhz capability in these single band radios.
I also wonder why they replaced the X21 series so quickly.

--phil howard--

186. SpaceNews 27Mar89 <$SPC90327>

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-25 03:07:26 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <818@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 19465

Bulletin ID: SPC90327

SpaceNews

MONDAY MARCH 27, 1989

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, NJ, and is available on packet radio bulletin board stations across the North America and around the world on the MTTBS telephone BBS at (201) 494-3649, the Unix USENET News Network, and also on WangNet.

* SOLAR FLARE! *

A solar flare 36 times the size of the earth occurred on 09Mar89 on the sun's northeast quadrant. Ultraviolet and X-rays from the solar eruption hit the upper levels of the earth's upper atmosphere on Monday 09Mar89 at noon, just 8 minutes after the solar blast.

Researchers at Holloman Air Force Base in New Mexico believe this solar flare to be the largest ever recorded.

The violent solar eruptions disrupted long distance HF terrestrial communications as well as some satellite links on earth.

* OSCAR-9 NEWS *

All four HF beacons on OSCAR-9 have been switched on and are transmitting telemetry in 12 wpm morse code. The frequencies are 7.002, 14.002, 21.002 and 29.510 MHz. Interesting propagation effects can be noted when monitoring more than one beacon simultaneously.

On Thursdays (UTC), the VHF beacon will transmit telemetry in plain english using its Digitalker. The telemetry channels to be transmitted include:

08 : Battery Pack A Temperature (C)
09 : Spacecraft +X Facet Temperature (C)
17 : Magnetometer Experiment -Hz Fine
18 : Battery Pack B Temperature (C)
19 : Spacecraft -X Facet Temperature (C)
27 : Telecommand Receiver Current (mA)
28 : Radiation Experiment Temperature (C)
29 : Spacecraft -Y Facet Temperature (C)

The VHF beacon transmits on 145.825 MHz FM with 300 mW of transmitter power. The HF CW/A0 beacons run 100 mW each.

* MICROSAT NEWS *

UoSAT-D and E Status Report:

Work is continuing at the University of Surrey on the UoSAT-D and E spacecraft which are to be launched as secondary payloads, along with 4 Microsats, on the SPOT-2 Ariane launch in the fourth quarter of this year.

The primary payloads on the UoSAT-D spacecraft are the VITA/AMSAT-UK Packet Communications Experiment (PCE) and a Cosmic Particle and Total Radiation Dose Experiment. On UoSAT-E there is a Transputer experiment, CCD imager and Solar Cell calibration experiment.

- PCE

The PCE prototype PCB has now been thoroughly tested and work is proceeding with integration of the 4 Mbyte 'RAMDISK' that will be used to store the messages. A prototype of the complete module will be shipped to Harold Price, NK6K, soon to allow the operating system to be tested. The operating system is the same as that being used on the Microsats, but the message and housekeeping software will be written at UoS.

- 1802 Computer

The 1802 computer has also been extensively tested, and has now been running for several weeks. A new version of the FORTH diary (V2) has been generated and is running on the hardware. Several additions have been made to the software, such as support for the Solar Cell and Transputer experiments. Also a new boot loader has been written and tested to allow the FORTH diary to be loaded.

- Transputer Experiment

The Transputer Experiment, which is being provided by ESA-ESTEC, was brought to the UoS for testing last week. The experiment was successfully tested with the 1802 computer, which is used during 'booting' of the processors. Also the link from the transputer to the CCD imager was checked. A high speed bi-directional serial link is used to transfer image data and to send control information to the CCD.

- Solar Cell Experiment

The prototype PCB has now been fully tested, and data has been transferred using the interface to the 1802 computer. The biggest problem encountered so far has been setting up two 500W DC light bulbs and associated power supply to make a small scale solar simulator. DC is required to prevent 50Hz noise which is visible on the output of AC driven bulbs.

[Story via OSCAR-11.]

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *

Feedback regarding SpaceNews can be directed to the author (John) via any of the following paths:

UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z

* SOURCES *

Some of the news contained in this SpaceNews issue was obtained via
OSCAR-9, OSCAR-11 and the KA2QHD and NN2Z PBBSs.

>> SpaceNews is a production of KD2BD Software. All rights reversed. <<

<eof>

--
UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z (John)
..."There is no expedient to which a man will not resort to
avoid the real labor of thinking." ....Sir Joshua Reynolds.

187. Icom u2AT forsale.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-25 08:15:00 UTC
From: w8sdz@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <KPETERSEN.12480766098.BABYL@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 19459

For sale messages are not allowed on the Arpanet side of this
newsgroup. Please use rec.ham-radio.swap which is not gatewayed to
the Arpanet side.

The quote below, from a message I received on the subject, summarizes
the situation.

--forwarded message--
(sender's address omitted as it was a private msg).

Keith,

In my capacity as moderator of [an Arpanet Digest], I specifically
asked the people who run the ARPANET what the policy is a couple years
ago, and the message that came back was clear: no commercial
solicitations. My strong understanding is that this includes, for
example, people trying to sell their equipment via ARPANET digests.

In fact, I've been a little concerned about Info-Hams for a while
because of this, and have come close to sending you a note about it
once or twice before. I'd hate to see us get shut down because of
such a trivial and relatively unimportant part of Info-Hams as
classified ads for rigs-for-sale.

---end forwarded message---

As I've stated before, I have no power to change this Department of
Defense policy. If we cannot voluntarily comply on the Usenet side
of this newsgroup I will have no choice but to ask that the gateway
between Usenet and Arpanet be shut off.

--Keith Petersen
Maintainer of the Info-Hams mailing list
Internet: w8sdz@WSMR-Simtel20.Army.Mil
Uucp: {ames,decwrl,harvard,rutgers,ucbvax,uunet}!wsmr-simtel20.army.mil!w8sdz

188. Need schematic for C-IV to RS-232 interface

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-25 12:00:09 UTC
From: cs313s31@uhccux.uhcc.hawaii.edu
Message-ID: <3574@uhccux.uhcc.hawaii.edu>
Source record: 19461

HELP!

I just priced the interface that allows my IC-735 to talk to
RS-232 devices... it lists for $90 U.S.! Dealer discount
knocks it down to $65... but that is still exorbitant.
Does Anyone out there have the schematic for this critter?
I would like to just build it myself, if I can.

189. A carrier operated light for the PRO-2004 [repost]

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-25 12:33:46 UTC
From: parnass@ihuxz.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <4265@ihuxz.ATT.COM>
Source record: 19462

Several PRO-2004 owners have asked for a repost of this article:

x-------------- CUT HERE ------------------------------------x

A CARRIER OPERATED LIGHT FOR THE PRO-2004 SCANNER

by Bob Parnass, AJ9S

The July 1988 issue of Monitoring Times suggested that it may be easy to add an S-meter to the Radio ShackO PRO-2004 scanner:

"...But adding an "S" meter is even easier than previously thought. Pin 10 on the IF amplifier (IC1) is an "S" meter output. With the proper bridge or meter buffer/amplifier an "S" meter is reality...."

Brace yourself for disappointment - the integrated circuit mentioned in the article is used for WBFM only. Despite the internal IC block diagram in the service manual, pin 10 on my PRO-2004 is useful as an S-meter output only when the radio is in the WBFM mode.

Between pin 10 and ground, I placed a 10,000 ohm resistor in series with a 250 microamp meter for a simple test setup. The meter read full scale on strong signals. With no signal at all, the meter read about 70% of full scale. When the mode is set to AM or NBFM, the meter was always at zero.

One could add a bridge circuit here, but this metering point is of limited utility.

Add a Light Instead

With a room full of functioning scanners, it's difficult to determine quickly which radio is "talking." I use separate external speakers on each radio, and the spatial separation helps.

In addition to "hearing" which radio is active, I like to "see" which radio is active, and carrier operated lights are effective at providing such visual cues. The idea is to illuminate a lamp when a signal opens the squelch. A small yellow light emitting diode (LED, another Bell Labs invention) is well suited to this purpose. The following modification works well on all PRO-2004 modes.

To add a COR light to the PRO-2004, make use of the "scan control" pin (pin 13) on IC2, the TK10420 IC. Pin 13 has voltage present only when a signal is detected. This chip contains the IF, detector, limiter, and squelch circuitry for NBFM.

If you tremble with an electric drill in your hands, read no further. The LED can be mounted in a small hole drilled through the plastic front panel, just to the right of the headphone jack.

Electronically, the circuit is simple. The voltage at pin 13 is not enough to drive the LED directly, so a general purpose NPN transistor (e.g., a 2N2222) can be used as a solid state switch.

- Pin 13 of IC2 is connected to the transistor base through a 10,000 ohm resistor.

- The emitter is grounded.

- The collector is connected through a 1000 ohm resistor to one end of an LED. This resistor limits the LED current to about 13 milliamps.

- The other end of the LED is connected to one contact on the rear of the PRO-2004's on/off, volume control. This furnishes about 14 VDC unregulated to the circuit. The back of the on/off switch has two contacts. Use the one with the brown wire connected to it, as this contact is only "live" when the scanner is turned on.

I mounted the 2 resistors and transistor on a small PC board, which I fastened to the PRO-2004 chassis using a metal standoff.

--
~~~~~~
Bob Parnass AJ9S, AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass - (312)979-5414
~~~~~~

190. Re: IR Radar (LIDAR)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-25 13:21:03 UTC
From: tanner@ki4pv.uucp
Message-ID: <7084@ki4pv.uucp>
Source record: 19464

In article <8903231849.AA19966@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>, AXVSCCN@UICVMC.BITNET (Chris Novy) writes:
) ... If people would do the speed limit they wouldn't have to worry
) about radar.
In Miami, banyan trees were clocked at 81 MPH using radar. In
Colorado, a hill was clocked at 29 MPH. Neither the trees nor
the hill appeared to be moving.

(Of course, as we all obey the law, we won't mind the cops searching
our houses each week. And, we all trust them to not use the radar
as a revenue-raising device. We all know that they "NOW" have 100%
accurate radar units, and never use any other type. Right?)
--
...!bikini.cis.ufl.edu!ki4pv!tanner ...!bpa!cdin-1!cdis-1!ki4pv!tanner
or... {allegra killer gatech!uflorida decvax!ucf-cs}!ki4pv!tanner

191. Re: Problems with TM-721 dual bander

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-25 14:46:38 UTC
From: ddodell@stjhmc.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <2945.242BA7AA@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 19463

In an article of <24 Mar 89 17:44:36 GMT>, jans@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM (Jan Steinman) writes:

>Who is this dealer, so I can avoid him? I might understand a "no refund"
>policy, but he should have offered you new units in exchange for DOA
>units, NOT
>repairs!

I have had the same problems with the Ham Radio Outlet in Phoenix ... but I don't know if this is the policy across the whole chain.

Also, Yasaeu didn't back up their product. I had a dual-bander that was back in the factory for 3 trips out of the first 6 weeks of ownership. I asked them to simply replace it with a new unit, which they refused. I eventually sent them a Mailgram telling them to keep the unit, and reversed charges on my Mastercard.

That is one suggestion I would recommend to anyone buying a radio. Buy it on your credit card ... if there is a problem when you buy the radio, and the local dealer refuses to satisfy the problem, just reverse the charges. With my local bank, if I can document to them that I made a fair attempt to resolve the problem, they will usually side with me and reverse the charges on my card, and debit the charge back to the dealer.

--

St. Joseph's Hospital and Medical Center - Phoenix Arizona
uucp: {decvax, ncar} !noao!asuvax!stjhmc!ddodell
uucp: {gatech, ames, rutgers} !ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!ddodell
Bitnet: ATW1H @ ASUACAD FidoNet=> 1:114/15 or 1:1/0
Internet: ddodell@stjhmc.fidonet.org

192. Re: RS 10m rig ad

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-25 21:50:46 UTC
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <14958@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 19467

Recently I was reading through the ARRL VE manual (I'm thinking of becoming a VE -- I figured I oughta help with all those no-code applicants we'll be getting soon!) when I noticed something on the Form 610 I had largely forgotten:

"I CERTIFY THAT...the station to be licensed will be inaccessible to unauthorized persons."

Seems rather silly, since copies of all of the equipment in my shack (except for the homebrew stuff) can be easily bought by anyone without a license...

One of life's little ironies, I guess.

Phil

193. Grid Dip meter

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-25 23:35:53 UTC
From: edw@wells.UUCP
Message-ID: <21@wells.UUCP>
Source record: 19466
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

Does anyone have a Grid Dip meter that they would like to sell?
If so, send mail to edw@wells.

--
==
Edward E. Wells Jr., President Voice: (215)-943-6061
Wells Computer Systems Corp., Box 343, Levittown, Pa. 19058
{dsinc,francis,hotps,lgnp1,mdi386,pebco}!wells!edw

194. 2-30MHz Broadband Amps

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-25 23:49:28 UTC
From: guhsd000@crash.cts.com
Message-ID: <4015@crash.cts.com>
Source record: 19470

I'm looking for a manufacturer of 2 - 30MHz broadband Amps. I have schematics for several, but don't have sources for the various Toroid cores and other
ceramic coils, chokes. This is esp true for Ferroxcube products.

If anyone knows of a manufacturer for the amps them selves or a good places to get a wide range of coils, chokes, and cores, please send me mail.

Thank You, Paula Ferris

--
UUCP: (cbosgd, hplabs!hp-sdd, sdcsvax, nosc)!crash!(pnet01!)guhsd000
ARPA: crash!guhsd000@nosc.mil
INET: guhsd000@crash.CTS.COM
CIS : 73717,226
ICBM: 32 60' N 117 00' W (Close Enough)

"Mother, Should I trust the goverment?" -Roger Waters
(From Pink Floyd: The Wall [Mother])

195. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-26 00:30:35 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8903260032.AA13749@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 19469

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial RCP/M, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial RCP/M may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

```
- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #480 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 89 78.75530353 0.00000529 62408-3 0 1926
2 00424 80.4658 13.9897 0024248 3.5275 356.6085 13.67101431320591
LAGEOS
1 08820U 89 79.46363731 0.00000001 10000-3 0 7075
2 08820 109.8178 199.6897 0044693 334.7978 25.0409 6.38664049 44969
GOES 2
1 10061U 89 74.02987874 -.00000005 0 2358
2 10061 6.9315 69.3997 0005954 177.2840 182.8361 1.00269103 4431
GPS-0001
1 10684U 89 78.70726412 0.00000012 0 565
2 10684 63.5311 103.6168 0106439 199.6399 159.9997 2.00562048 66732
GPS-0002
1 10893U 89 75.17357186 -.00000028 0 9649
2 10893 64.5409 344.5503 0151702 28.3912 332.4453 2.00558954 79486
GOES 3
1 10953U 89 75.08001118 0.00000092 10000-3 0 6177
2 10953 5.7985 72.0474 0007842 244.6990 115.4087 1.00271624 02
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 89 80.99351769 0.00002009 75537-3 0 965
2 10967 108.0109 108.0800 0001544 262.0919 98.0013 14.34426451561584
GPS-0003
1 11054U 89 72.49708031 -.00000028 0 9897
2 11054 64.0876 341.1158 0053101 117.2122 243.3465 2.00560498 76445
GPS-0004
1 11141U 89 76.59444471 0.00000012 0 1281
2 11141 63.5285 103.5758 0048429 319.2268 40.4871 2.00575486 75223
NOAA 6
1 11416U 89 77.45287059 0.00002982 12743-2 0 8240
2 11416 98.5048 77.1682 0013375 19.0823 341.0856 14.25585592504970
Solar Max
1 11703U 89 76.71848517 0.00066012 14330-2 0 8843
2 11703 28.4986 200.7134 0003602 105.2988 254.4675 15.42966736505655
GPS-0006
1 11783U 89 75.05171758 -.00000028 0 8520
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2 11783 63.9376 340.6669 0137591 62.1949 299.2383 2.00566712 65137
GOES 4
1 11964U 89 63.06867812 0.00000085 10000-3 0 532
2 11964 5.2447 74.8076 0024531 81.4499 279.5304 0.99401478 986
GOES 5
1 12472U 89 73.92726843 -.00000249 10000-3 0 7081
2 12472 2.3037 81.6572 0001215 323.2468 37.1665 1.00272457 27666
UOSAT 1
1 12888U 89 77.80682747 0.00069475 13183-2 0 4904
2 12888 97.5720 126.3722 0002614 107.3943 252.4805 15.48064947414959
Meteor 2-08
1 13113U 89 77.55763725 0.00000409 35950-3 0 6309
2 13113 82.5421 130.8102 0014838 322.7517 37.2668 13.83959735352701
Salyut 7
1 13138U 89 79.63530820 -.00005607 -13913-3 0 4833
2 13138 51.6116 30.1945 0002304 91.0016 269.1765 15.38753796394541
Meteor 2-09
1 13718U 89 77.82946894 0.00000791 41235-3 0 7599
2 13718 81.2502 9.9406 0055044 256.4961 103.0090 14.13123167322794
IRAS
1 13777U 89 77.38397339 0.00000329 25368-3 0 6213
2 13777 99.0472 275.7221 0012721 198.5046 161.5666 13.98552501313502
GOES 6
1 14050U 89 78.12263806 0.00000118 0 9189
2 14050 1.0781 83.9014 0001492 284.2447 77.0995 1.00279157 5702
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 89 70.49271510 -.00000036 10000-3 0 3896
2 14129 26.5524 275.5927 6074543 24.7104 355.1329 2.05881509 15201
GPS-0008
1 14189U 89 75.14176849 0.00000011 0 6124
2 14189 63.1634 102.2709 0134326 215.0993 144.0664 2.00571799 41579
Meteor 2-10
1 14452U 89 78.06222113 0.00002095 89992-3 0 7022
2 14452 81.1659 23.8591 0095398 357.1090 2.9512 14.22069085279739
LandSat 5
1 14780U 89 81.45445098 0.00002083 47180-3 0 6807
2 14780 98.1787 145.3256 0005234 140.4094 220.1165 14.57151043268930
UOSAT 2
1 14781U 89 73.14050688 0.00002569 50826-3 0 4170
2 14781 98.0197 134.6837 0012496 261.4704 98.5268 14.63126659268642
LDEF
1 14898U 89 78.32953417 0.00045067 91774-3 0 7895
2 14898 28.5078 86.9852 0002535 293.3758 66.6718 15.44874012277514
GPS-0009
1 15039U 89 70.71069479 0.00000011 0 6330
2 15039 62.8930 101.7093 0015810 277.7435 82.1364 2.00564408 34762
Meteor 2-11
1 15099U 89 77.91689995 0.00000206 17586-3 0 9291
2 15099 82.5268 78.1722 0013945 124.7829 235.4687 13.83622718237636
GPS-0010
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1 15271U 89 75.09859740 -.00000028 0 5969
2 15271 63.3948 340.5164 0099884 319.0764 40.1223 2.00563690 31964
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 89 77.95382160 0.00007280 10713-2 0 9932
2 15331 82.5367 61.7069 0026037 21.8099 338.4114 14.75078798240918
NOAA 9
1 15427U 89 76.93585771 0.00001711 95676-3 0 3454
2 15427 99.1373 62.1303 0014880 206.6706 153.3703 14.11902595219579
Meteor 2-12
1 15516U 89 80.33806368 0.00000744 65884-3 0 629
2 15516 82.5376 14.6307 0017751 7.3308 352.8107 13.84062743208907
Cosmos 1686
1 16095U 89 77.88176524 0.00006274 17173-3 0 1995
2 16095 51.6102 38.7385 0001960 94.5538 265.6683 15.38665164394278
GPS-0011
1 16129U 89 77.74693852 0.00000011 0 3022
2 16129 63.6917 102.0647 0115300 150.7451 209.9816 2.00565156 25222
Meteor 3-1
1 16191U 89 80.52855433 0.00000043 10000-3 0 8111
2 16191 82.5492 297.7399 0019605 155.8355 204.3702 13.16865349163980
Meteor 2-13
1 16408U 89 81.00490629 0.00000431 37709-3 0 4716
2 16408 82.5362 288.9815 0016423 179.3529 180.7911 13.84142613163493
Mir
1 16609U 89 80.39453676 0.00057652 44585-3 0 7496
2 16609 51.6237 83.8266 0010939 140.2602 219.7953 15.71240974177481
SPOT 1
1 16613U 86019 A 89081.34891990 .00000000 00000-0 00000-0 0 04052
2 16613 098.7024 157.1452 0000779 074.5793 285.6025 14.20068879072374
Meteor 2-14
1 16735U 89 80.09398052 0.00000497 43803-3 0 2840
2 16735 82.5397 316.4880 0013126 263.0589 96.9095 13.83886611142273
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 89 79.52884301 0.00004898 72530-3 0 5543
2 16881 82.5242 119.9137 0024322 32.4477 327.8286 14.74782968142223
EGP
1 16908U 89 66.68751816 -.00000018 17735-3 0 1194
2 16908 50.0132 250.1037 0011436 89.1702 271.0451 12.44376385116772
FO-12
1 16909U 89 67.55289774 -.00000025 10000-3 0 1333
2 16909 50.0189 247.6702 0011159 89.9444 270.2664 12.44398451116874
NOAA 10
1 16969U 89 78.22025078 0.00001355 61955-3 0 2051
2 16969 98.6498 110.3998 0014082 147.6243 212.5813 14.22885227131143
Meteor 2-15
1 17290U 89 80.37144991 0.00000319 27873-3 0 2335
2 17290 82.4644 224.2021 0014217 142.1984 218.0265 13.83680546111478
GOES 7
1 17561U 89 32.87866317 -.00000103 10000-3 0 2270
2 17561 0.0936 256.3952 0004029 308.3915 155.2428 0.99988189 408
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Kvant
1 17845U 89 76.95966614 0.00039351 31190-3 0 7031
2 17845 51.6204 101.3881 0011860 130.8425 229.5488 15.70806527113213
RS-10/11
1 18129U 89 79.05754797 0.00000608 65897-3 0 7021
2 18129 82.9259 304.0023 0010606 303.6905 56.3207 13.71957111 87171
Cosmos 1870
1 18225U 87064 A 89081.31830501 .00239209 00000-0 00000-0 0 09399
2 18225 071.8754 288.4722 0010265 229.7619 130.3216 16.07465903097367
Meteor 2-16
1 18312U 89 80.53951016 0.00000362 31921-3 0 2510
2 18312 82.5541 288.9898 0013806 81.8702 278.4034 13.83446049 80398
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 89 80.99609503 0.00000626 55178-3 0 954
2 18820 82.5412 349.8408 0016659 151.4112 208.8157 13.84127593 57625
AO-13
1 19216U 89 66.48753782 -.00000081 10000-3 0 312
2 19216 57.2987 217.0442 6676889 200.1058 111.0424 2.09707010 5605
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 89 80.99942882 0.00000391 10000-2 0 1546
2 19336 82.5412 237.3532 0018434 37.9830 322.2461 13.16854787 31432
NOAA 11
1 19531U 89 78.21452833 0.00001279 73316-3 0 586
2 19531 98.9305 22.7023 0013344 123.6682 236.5795 14.10885239 24783
Soyuz TM-7
1 19660U 89 77.08685853 0.00083448 65146-3 0 1168
2 19660 51.6217 100.7379 0011797 127.0762 233.0647 15.70850647 17559
1989 004A
1 19765U 89 54.19227353 0.00000128 10000-3 0 339
2 19765 1.3989 275.6559 0003155 5.8146 353.6677 1.00268906 297
1989 005A
1 19769U 89 55.10021662 0.00001025 40018-3 0 306
2 19769 74.0516 316.4605 0024727 272.7543 87.0772 14.30612361 4073
1989 006A
1 19772U 89 55.48390477 0.00000159 10000-3 0 118
2 19772 0.2087 251.0704 0000423 199.4920 274.2401 1.00549883 274
1989 007A
1 19774U 89 62.29088547 0.00835695 34441-4 42765-3 888
2 19774 64.7310 224.9743 0118332 120.8668 240.4748 16.05799532 5440
1989 009A
1 19785U 89 64.10007655 0.00000004 0 152
2 19785 82.6210 21.7655 0013300 342.6503 17.4136 12.64001191 2848
1989 009B
1 19786U 89 64.05975057 0.00000004 0 90
2 19786 82.6234 21.8542 0002898 31.3906 328.7356 12.61808837 2212
1989 009C
1 19787U 89 64.04615570 0.00000004 0 103
2 19787 82.6141 21.8207 0005863 352.0436 8.0561 12.62575495 2829
1989 009D
1 19788U 89 64.11153859 0.00000004 0 154
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2 19788 82.6184 21.7715 0009753 336.7874 23.2773 12.63354838 2840
1989 009E
1 19789U 89 64.08980311 0.00000005 0 131
2 19789 82.6106 21.7340 0016252 337.9437 22.0954 12.64579821 2692
1989 009F
1 19790U 89 64.07632704 0.00000004 0 108
2 19790 82.6190 21.7386 0019973 332.7979 27.2071 12.65340209 2845
1989 009G
1 19791U 89 61.07567539 0.00000004 0 64
2 19791 82.6136 23.8826 0035855 159.5753 200.6770 12.54767430 2435
1989 011A
1 19796U 89 70.12140472 -.00000961 23892-2 0 271
2 19796 62.8312 155.6785 7351306 318.3537 4.7200 2.00603065 519
1989 011D
1 19799U 89 68.75865655 -.00000506 -29417-3 0 82
2 19799 62.8505 155.8716 7323117 318.2753 4.8050 2.04037207 494
1989 012A
1 19800U 89 75.81756769 0.00347003 16404-4 85006-3 0 669
2 19800 65.8270 311.5020 1296343 134.8360 236.4657 13.25605130 3959
1989 012B
1 19801U 89 73.69979937 -.02887515 17218-4 -51246-2 0 560
2 19801 65.8239 315.7017 1243427 135.5400 235.7857 13.40299809 3688
GPS-0014
1 19802U 89 70.93695796 0.00000015 10000-3 0 167
2 19802 55.1211 215.6503 0077655 186.9612 172.8939 2.01900521 472
1989 013C
1 19804U 89 73.79405384 0.00396263 -28712-5 16148-2 0 380
2 19804 37.3842 193.0170 6003260 224.3294 68.9879 4.15875089 1123
1989 014A
1 19807U 89 73.77669857 0.00000818 45909-2 0 320
2 19807 62.9908 338.8975 7424406 279.9051 10.8010 2.00621212 561
1989 014D
1 19810U 89 74.01083987 0.00000351 53426-3 0 119
2 19810 62.9638 338.6130 7367741 280.1537 11.3209 2.07313260 583
1989 016A
1 19822U 89 78.45474634 0.00027893 22863-2 0 331
2 19822 75.1114 94.3353 4326466 142.9786 256.6972 6.82723171 1744
1989 016B
1 19823U 89016 B 89081.29587005 .00773634 00000-0 00000-0 0 00305
2 19823 074.5686 044.4816 0125969 101.3219 260.2745 15.83310232004454
1989 016C
1 19824U 89 79.44848572 0.00054829 43302-2 0 249
2 19824 75.1096 93.8605 4319426 142.2524 259.1648 6.84257340 1818
1989 017A
1 19826U 89 79.47638162 0.00000359 38850-3 0 349
2 19826 82.9517 212.9735 0029626 202.5847 157.4022 13.71043896 3615
1989 017B
1 19827U 89 77.91681824 0.00000442 47097-3 0 313
2 19827 82.9509 214.0777 0024396 199.4009 160.6223 13.72519946 3398
Meteor 2-18
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1 19851U 89 78.82541950 0.00000117 10000-3 0 128
2 19851 82.5202 230.3900 0013784 195.0377 165.0437 13.83758831 2721
1989 018B
1 19852U 89 78.90090543 0.00000116 10000-3 0 102
2 19852 82.5191 230.3355 0016771 183.3673 176.7381 13.83523905 2731
1989 019A
1 19862U 89019 A 89081.89849932 .00767727 00000-0 00000-0 0 00549
2 19862 062.7914 315.4540 0119578 071.1423 290.3589 16.06913630003259
1989 020A
1 19874U 89 73.10431533 -.00000158 10000-3 0 41
2 19874 0.1274 335.1659 0023518 153.3454 231.7427 1.00290604 65
1989 020B
1 19876U 89 79.37758420 -.00000035 10000-4 0 95
2 19876 1.1668 297.9366 0041442 30.8537 328.4381 1.00536011 127
1989 020C
1 19877U 89 78.13484681 0.00084699 77497-2 0 115
2 19877 7.0418 326.4962 7311789 187.5757 146.5446 2.26699269 272
TDRS 3
1 19883U 89 74.01622933 0.00000119 10000-3 0 33
2 19883 0.1513 45.8853 0021229 245.8687 68.0145 1.00432301 20
1989 022A
1 19893U 89022 A 89080.64762892 .00012876 00000-0 00000-0 0 00120
2 19893 062.8455 330.1231 0064955 229.2408 130.3938 15.65993924000797
1989 022B
1 19894U 89022 B 89081.26661088 .00954962 00000-0 00000-0 0 00092
2 19894 062.8353 327.0974 0083449 109.7680 251.3387 15.96777556000907
Progress 41
1 19895U 89 77.78709353 0.00074099 28460-3 0 98
2 19895 51.6394 97.2334 0074933 178.5585 181.7440 15.82283664 320
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Dr TS Kelso Asst Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
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196. Problems with Ham Radio Outlet (was Problems with TM-721 dual bander)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-26 04:48:17 UTC
From: john@stiatl.UUCP
Message-ID: <3913@stiatl.UUCP>
Source record: 19471

In article <2945.242BA7AA@stjhmc.fidonet.org> ddodell@stjhmc.fidonet.org (David Dodell) writes:
>
>I have had the same problems with the Ham Radio Outlet in Phoenix ... but I
>don't know if this is the policy across the whole chain.

I also have had problems with Ham Radio Outlet (HRO) here in Atlanta. Based on my recent experiences, I now recommend HRO be avoided at all costs. They seem to be sharing the symptoms of any vendor who gets too big.

My most recent experience involved trying to buy a dual-band HT. I went in HRO about 10:00 one weekday morning. I was the only customer in the place. One salesman was on the phone and the other was shuffling paper. (I know these guys but will not use names). I stood around for almost 20 minutes before one of them asked what I wanted. I asked to see what they had in the way of dual-band HTs. The guy put an Icom and a Yaseau on the counter and disappeared again. No discussion and no interest in selling. About 10 minutes later, he returned and I asked him the price of the Icom - the one I was interested in. He gave me a price about 10 bux off list. I asked if that was the best price he could do. He got abusive and told me to take it or leave it. About that time, the other guy looked up from his paper-shuffling to also say "take it or leave it". At that point, I did just that, and left - and bought the radio mailorder for about 75 bux less and without tax..

I cannot understand this attitude. I had 500 bux in cash ready to buy a radio and could not interest them long enough to even talk to me. I have ALWAYS had to wait for service at HRO and when I get it, they act like they are doing me a favor to sell me something.

Another incldent happened last summer. I was then editor of The GrapeVine, the newletter of GRAPES, the Georgia state packet group. I had been pushing a membership drive through the newsletter and was strongly urging people to join GRAPES and support our networking efforts. During this period, the manager of the local HRO store sent me a packet EMAIL message in which he stated that he could see no reason why someone should join GRAPES because if GRAPES did not erect switches and digipeaters, SOMEONE would. What an attitude!

I'd be interested to see if this is common to all HRO stores or just unique to Atlanta. I suspect from what I've read and heard that it's characteristic of the chain.

73, john

197. Re: Kenwood RZ-1

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-26 04:57:00 UTC
From: phil@uxd.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500001@uxd.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 19468

> of the ham stores that carry Kenwood will probably have them. BTW
> there was a rumor going around that Kenwood was going to market the
> RZ-1 at via their stereo outlets instead of through their ham line.

About a year and a half ago I was interested in finding a DIN mount stereo for my car that had SWBC bands. I listen to some SWBC stations on occaision. I'd like to do so in my car without the hassle of trying to tune my Kenwood R-11. That radio is so light, and the tuning so tight, you almost have to hold the radio to do so. It is generally awkward in the car. A DIN size radio mounted properly would be great. I went to a few stereo dealers and asked if such a thing was around. No one ever heard of any, but one gave me the sales rep number for Alpine. I called them and found out that Alpine sold in USA is really a Japanese product, not the European one, and that there was no market in the USA for any shortwave radio.

It looks like the RZ-1 will fit the situation. As long as you don't expect miracles from it, it should be able to adequately do shortwave reception, and give you some other things on the side. Now as soon as the place I want to mount it is free (occupied by a TM-2530 waiting to be replaced by a decent 144/220/440 transceiver with remote head, whenever one comes out) I will be reconsidering the RZ-1 and fairly likely to get it.

--phil howard--

198. Re: Police Lasers...?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-26 14:41:22 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <1705@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 19473

In article <12480586519.17.WMARTIN@WSMR-SIMTEL20> WMartin@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL (William G. Martin) writes:
]The idea that a laser detector would not pick up any light from the
]hypothetical police laser speed-detector before it was being aimed at the
]car in which the detector is located is patently false. Remember that
Misc comments about LASER target designators deleted...

You forget a couple of things...

The target designators are designed to generate lots of recognizable reflected light - hence they carry coded modulation and are relatively high power.

The police radar is short range and only needs to put out enough power to see the reflection itself. Although the standard radar countermeasure rules apply (target has 1/d^^2 while radar has 1/d^^4 signal strength), the police radar CAN (I don't know for sure how they work) have a couple of extremely important advantages:

(1) It can use a high gain directional antenna on the receiver (i.e. a telescope), while you can't on your LIDAR detector. It knows where the target is - you don't.

(2) Most important - it can use narrow band receiver techniques to discriminate it's signal from background signals - you can't, since you won't know PRECISELY what frequency it is on.

(3) It doesn't need to use coded modulation (which you could use to discriminate it from the background noise) because of (2) above.

To make the above comments clearer, let me describe a hypothetical radar receiver:

You have a collimated transmitter beam and a telescope aimed at the target for the receiver (probably use one set of optics and a beam splitter). You take the returned beam (after going through a narrow band filter) and interfere it with the outgoing beam. The rate of change of the interference pattern represents the phase change rate of the target (times the cosine factor) and will generate an rf signal (by my quick and maybe wrong calculation, about 30 MHz) in a detector diode. You then detect the frequency of this signal and calculate the vehicle speed.

Now imagine the plight of the LIDAR detector. It doesn't know exactly the frequency of the beam (it may know that it is a gas laser at some standard mode, but that isn't close enough to use for a very narrow band detector). That means that it must try to detect any

signal in a certain range. If the police radar uses a tunable laser
as a countermeasure, this signal will be over a fairly wide range
of light frequencies. The same signal range will have high background
noise: sunlight, etc). The police radar can discriminate this
by coherent detection - it has the original coherent signal. (really,
this is what the interferometer is doing). You can't.

--
John Moore (NJ7E) mcdphx!anasaz!john asuvax!anasaz!john
(602) 861-7607 (day or eve)
The opinions expressed here are obviously not mine, so they must be
someone else's. :-)

199. vk2sg rtty report 3/24/89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-26 19:17:51 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <953@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 19476
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

It was suggested that I post this bulletin to rec.ham-radio
instead of rec.ham-radio.packet. I basicly decided on .packet because
both packet and rtty are "digital" modes. It dosent really matter
where I post the articles. So its up to you Do you want it posted
in rec.ham-radio or rec.ham-radio.packet?

Thanks in advance for your comments.

Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM/SWL/SCANNER BBS (1200/2400/PEP) 614-457-4227

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============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
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RTTY DX NOTES FOR WEEK ENDING 24TH MARCH 1989
(BID RTDX2403)

FIRST, WE HOPE THAT EVERYONE HAS A VERY HAPPY AND HOLY EASTER. WE HOPE
THE DX COMES TO YOUR SHACK IN GREAT ABUNDANCE. IN THE NOTES YOU WILL SEE
SOME STATIONS LISTED AS 28 MHZ, ETC. THESE WERE SOME OF THE STATIONS WHO
WERE WORKED/SEEN DURING THE CONTEST. UNFORTUNATELY WE COULD NOT LIST ALL
THE STATIONS THAT WERE IN THE CONTEST, AS SOME OF THE STATIONS WORKED OVER
700 CONTACTS. SO ONE MIGHT SAY THAT ALL BANDS WERE OPEN AT SOME TIME
DURING THE CONTEST PERIOD.

OUR THANKS THIS WEEK GO TO TG9VT, W1DA, KT7H, LA5WBA, OD5NG AND VK2EG.

BANDPASS:

FRIDAY.
4X6GA 14090 KHZ AT 0450Z
EVERYONE HOLDING BREATH FOR START.

SATURDAY.
EA9JV 21083 KHZ AT 0200Z
BY9GA 21090 KHZ AT 0234Z
XX9KA 14087 KHZ AT 0910Z
VU7JX 28079 KHZ AT 0923Z QSL
3B8FP 14090 KHZ AT 1336Z QSL
6W6JX 28 MHZ AT 1403Z
9K2DZ 28 MHZ AT 1546Z

SUNDAY
TF3KB 14 MHZ AT 0349Z
HH2BZ 14 MHZ AT 0417Z
FS5UQ 14 MHZ AT 0450Z
DL1OAX/UG6 14088 KHZ AT 0715Z
KH2/WA0OII 14 MHZ AT 1215Z
FM5CD 14 MHZ AT 2148Z
J73EH 21080 KHZ AT 2245Z
VU7JX 14080 KHZ AT 2250Z
KX6TY 28 MHZ AT 2252Z

MONDAY
VU2SJV 14 MHZ AT 0147Z
CN8EL 14092 KHZ AT 2105Z

TUESDAY
HH2BZ 14082 KHZ AT 0050Z
ZK1WL 21095 KHZ AT 0423Z
PJ2MI 14078 KHZ AT 1023Z FEC
HC8VB 14082 KHZ AT 2335Z

WEDNESDAY
DL1OAX/UG6 14091 KHZ AT 0635Z QSL
6Y5PG 14090 KHZ AT 1239Z
9J2KP 21088 KHZ AT 1900Z
3X1SG 21091 KHZ AT 2105Z
P43SP 14093 KHZ AT 2145Z

THURSDAY.
NIL

FRIDAY
TY9JC 14085 KHZ AT 2350Z QSL

QSL INFORMATION:

CORRECTION TO LAST WEEKS QSL INFORMATION, T5GG QSL MANAGER IS I2MOP.
VU7XP WILL QSL VIA W2XP.
3B8FP WILL RECEIVE HIS CARDS VIA KN2N.
DL1OAX/UG6 WILL QSL VIA HIS HOME ADDRESS. HE WILL BE THE OPERATOR IN
ARMENIA FOR A FEW MORE WEEKS.
J73EH QSLS VIA WA4WIP.
TY9JC WILL QSL FROM HIS HOME ADDRESS OF DJ9JC.

NOTES OF INTEREST:

LA2FFA WILL BE ACTIVE FROM ABOUT 84 DEGREES NORTH FOR ABOUT SIX WEEKS USING
THE CALLSIGN OF JX0A, FROM 22ND MARCH USING PACKET AND OTHER MODES. NO
MENTION OF RTTY.

APRIL.

IT IS REPORTED THAT JIM SMITH WILL BE ACTIVE FROM OCEAN ISLAND, EITHER THE
END OF APRIL OR EARLY MAY. IT IS HOPED THAT HE WILL THEN TRAVEL TO TUVALU
(T2) IF REQUESTED.

5W1GP WILL BE QRV FROM ROTUMA FROM 6TH APRIL. HIS LENGTH OF STAY IS NOT KNOWN, BUT HE WILL BE OPERATING BATTERY EQUIPMENT.

XF4L REVILLA GIGEDO WILL OPERATE FROM 11TH TO 19TH. THEY HOPE FOR RTTY OPERATION AS WELL AS OTHER MODES. QSL TO OH2BN.

MARION ISLAND, ZS8 WILL BE ACTIVATED DURING APRIL. EQUIPMENT HAS BEEN DONATED BY W6PQS AND THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA RTTY GROUP.

MAY.

ST PETER AND ST PAULS ROCKS WILL BE ACTIVATED 3RD TO 10TH MAY . THE RTTY CALL WILL BE ZY0SY. OPERATION BY THE NATAL DX GROUP BRAZIL.

JUNE.

TK/HB9CJC WILL OPERATE FROM CORSICA FROM JUNE 4TH TO JULY 2ND. QSL TO HIS HOME CALL.

JG1RVN WILL OPERATE FROM KC6, BELAU, DURING JUNE. QSL TO HIS HOME CALL.

AUGUST.

ANGOLA HAS BEEN DELAYED UNTIL AUGUST DUE TO CHANGE OF MILITARY PERSONEL. QSL VIA I5ICY.

GL DE DX1.

Written by Syd, VK2SG. Forwarded via packet in North America by Tad, KT7H @ KE7OM.

200. Sweden Calling Dxers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-26 19:19:10 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <954@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 19327

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| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
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::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
:: SWEDEN CALLING DXERS ::
:: from Radio Sweden ::
:: Number 2035--Mar. 21, 1989 ::
::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::

Shortwave and other electronic media news from Radio Sweden.

This week's bulletin was written by Bengt Dalhammar.

Electronic Edition edited by George Wood.

Packet Radio BID SCDX2035

-------------------------------------------------------------------------------

SWEDEN--Beginning Mar. 26, 1989, Radio Sweden is expanding broadcasts in
Estonian and adding a new language, Latvian. The two languages will be
broadcast 16:45-17:00 hrs on 1179 and 6065 kHz.

There are major changes in our English schedule as well from Mar. 26:

Our times to North America are changing. The broadcast at 14:00 hrs, which
we've had for many years, is being changed to 15:30 hrs. The new frequencies
then are 17880 and 21610 kHz. At this same time we're also broadcasting to
Asia and the Pacific on 17705 kHz.

The 02:30 hrs broadcast to North America is also changing to a new time--
03:00 hrs. The frequencies will be familiar--9695 and 11705 kHz.

Turning to Asia and the Pacific, the 12:30 hrs broadcast has new frequencies
of 17705 and 21610 kHz. Those same two frequencies will also be used at 14:00
hrs, to Asia and the Pacific.

There's a new broadcast to that part of the world at 01:00 hrs. The
frequencies are 15390 and 17790 kHz.

We no longer broadcast to the Middle East or East Africa, and the European
broadcast at 15:30 hrs has been switched to North America. European and
African listeners can look for us at 18:00 hrs, which replaces 17:00, on
1179, 6065, and 9615 kHz. And at 21:00 hrs on 1179, 9655, and 11705 kHz.

ARGENTINA--Radio Argentina al Exterior now broadcasts: in Arabic 17:00-17:30,
English 17:30-18:30, German 18:30-19:30, French 19:3+0-20:15 and Italian
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20:15-21:00 hrs. The frequency is 15345 kHz. (Pierre Chalard, France and Peter Andrewitz, West Germany)

COSTA RICA--Radio for Peace International has begun broadcasts in the 11 meter band, on a frequency around 25945 kHz, sometimes heard as low as 25934. The operating hours are 14:00-18:00 and 21:00-24:00 hrs, in parallel with 21560 kHz. The new frequency may also be used 18:00-21:00 hrs. (Glenn Hauser via "Contact", UK)

CYPRUS--Updating SCDX-2027, the Cyrpus Broadcasting Corporation can be heard in Greek to the United Kingdom Fridays and weekends 22:15-22:45 hrs as well on 9580 kHz. This is in addition to the previously reported 6030 and 7180 kHz. (Uwe Gruner, West Germany)

WEST GERMANY--Beginning April 3rd, the Italian service of Deutschlandfunk will move to a new time, 22:30-23:00 hrs, on 1539 kHz. The DX program, broadcast on Mondays, will be heard at 22:45 hrs. (Salvatore Placanica, Italy)

HAITI--Political disturbances in Haiti continue to affect broadcasting. On March 6th a conflict at the Catholic station Radio Soleil put the station off the air, while the director declared a hunger strike. The station has been an outspoken critic of human rights abuses in Haiti. Journalists at Radio Soleil say the conflict is between the country's conservative Church hierarchy and the director, Father Hugo Triest, who takes a more progressive editorial stand. The technical staff have sided with the bishops, and took the station off the air, after he had fired the technical director.

Radio Nationale reports that a judge has ruled that Radio Antilles Internationales can resume broadcasts on FM 93.5 MHz. The station had been taken off the air by the authorities in October. (BBC Monitoring)

LAOS--Updating SCDX-2030, the Laotian regional station at Savannakhet now broadcasts on 7385 and 1420 kHz. Broadcasts are weekdays 22:30-01:30 and 11:00-14:00 hrs, and weekends 22:30-01:30, 04:30-06:00, and 10:30-14:30 hrs. (BBC Monitoring)

MAURITIUS--According to a letter from the Studio Manager of the Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation, the transmitter on 4855 kHz, which has long been off the air, is to resume in the future. ("DXclusive", Finland) The African station heard time to time on or near this frequency is usually Mozambique. (DX Editor)

PAKISTAN--Radio Pakistan is broadcasting to Europe on a new frequency 15545 kHz, replacing 9760. This concerns Urdu at 16:45, and 18:00, English at 17:18, and French at 19:15 hrs. 11570 kHz is in parallel. The new Radio Pakistan address is: English Section, World Service, Radio Pakistan, Box 1393, Islamabad, Pakistan. (Aristides Giannarelis, Greece and Jiri Tieftrunk, Czechoslavakia)

PORTUGAL--Radio Portugal International has a program in English to India and the Middle East weekdays 18:00-18:30 hrs on 15210 kHz. (Salil Kis Paul, India)

SPAIN--The Radio Exterior de Espana broadcast in Spanish 19:30-22:45 hrs is now on 21460 kHz, which seems to replace the previously used 11880. (John Killian, Virginia, USA)

TONGA--The Tonga Broadcasting Commission has been heard on 5030 kHz at 07:00 hrs. (Douglas Doull, New Zealand)

TRINIDAD--The Government of Trinidad is considering granting licences to addtional radio stations. At the same time, it also wants to make it compulsory that at least 40 percent of all radio entertainment programs reflect local content. There are currently two radio stations in Trinidad: the Trinidad Broadcasting Company and the National Broadcasting Service. (Karel Douglas, Trinidad)

USA--Russian from KGEI at 02:00-06:00 hrs has been heard on 11680 kHz, apparently replacing the listed 7365. (Frank Hermann, GDR)

VENEZUELA--Radio Nacional de Venezuela has one hour broadcasts in Spanish at 11:00, 14:00, 18:00, 21:00, 24:00, and 03:00 hrs. The frequencies are 5020, 9540, 11695, and 11850 kHz. Howwever, the 11:00 hrs has been heard signing off as early as 11:25. (Karel Douglas, and an anonmynous contributor).

Sweden Calling DXers is the world's oldest radio program for shortwave listeners. Radio Sweden has presented this round-up of radio news, features, and interviews on Tuesdays since 1948. RS broadcasts to North America:

14:00 hrs on 15345 and 21615 kHz
02:30 hrs on 9695 and 11705 kHz

To Europe, Africa, and the Middle East:

03:30 hrs on 11705 kHz (Middle East)
15:30 hrs on 15240 kHz (East Africa)
18:00 hrs on 1179, 6065, 7265, and 11845 kHz
21:00 hrs on 1179, 6065 and 9655 kHz
22:30 hrs on 1179 kHz

And to Asia and the Pacific:

12:30 hrs on 15190, 17810, and 21570 kHz
14:00 hrs on 17810 kHz
15:30 hrs on 15330 and 17810 kHz

The Radio Sweden schedule to Europe can be found on Sky Channel's teletext Service, Sky Text, on page 496.

The Electronic Edition is based on the Sweden Calling DXers bulletins which are mailed out every 4 weeks to contributors. Contributions can be sent to DX Editor George Wood to Swedish telex 11738, CompuServe (via the HamNet Forum or Easyplex 70247,3516), through the FidoNet system to 2:501/297 or to SM0IIN at the packet radio BBS SK0TM.

Reports can also be sent to:

Radio Sweden
S-105 10 Stockholm
Sweden

Contributions should be NEWS about electronic media--from shortwave to satellites--and not loggings of information already available from sources such as the "World Radio TV Handbook". Clubs and DX publications may reprint material as long as Sweden Calling DXers and the original contributor are acknowledged, with the exception of items from BBC Monitoring, which are copyright.

We welcome comments and suggestions about the electronic edition, Sweden Calling DXers, and our programs in general.

Thanks for 65 contributors this week Good Listening!

201. Re: 2-30MHz Broadband Amps

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-27 02:20:57 UTC
From: cs313s31@uhccux.uhcc.hawaii.edu
Message-ID: <3579@uhccux.uhcc.hawaii.edu>
Source record: 19474

You won't find those dealers easily... the sale and distribution of linear amplifiers capable of opreation on 11 meters is illegal.

If you need info on building one for yourself, though, try Motorolla. They have technical reports available on how to use various MRF transistors in broadband amplifiers.

Aloha,
John KJ9U/KH6 (Happy Easter!)

202. Re: Headphone/mic system wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-27 04:23:42 UTC
From: rrw@naucse.UUCP
Message-ID: <1241@naucse.UUCP>
Source record: 19472

I believe that wearing "both ears" headphone may be illegal
now in Texas. When I was living there several years ago I
know there was serious discussion about this since a number
of fatal traffic accidents had been attributed to driver's not
hearing warning signals (trains, etc). Easy to understand why
if a person was driving a car during the summertime there with
all the windows rolled up, the air conditioner going full blast,
and the radio/tape deck cranked up. There were a lot of teen-agers
blasting about with stereo headphones at that time, also.

I left the state before the outcome was decided. If you know for
sure what the status is in your state, please E-Mail me and I will
summarize for the net.

Many thanks -

- Bob Wier College of Engineering
Flagstaff, Arizona Northern Arizona University
...arizona!naucse!rrw | BITNET: WIER@NAUVAX | *usual disclaimers*

203. News from/about ANARC's Clubs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-27 05:02:28 UTC
From: rh@well.UUCP
Message-ID: <11124@well.UUCP>
Source record: 19333

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******************| ANARC CLUB-SCAN: March 1989 |******************

Tom McElvy starts editing a new computer column in the next issue
of the "American Scannergram"... In the March/April issue, Dave Jones
profiles the US Postal Service's radio use and an encrypted radio
system the FBI is building for itself and the DEA; Bob Jacobs
explains mobile radio extenders, used in public safety communications;
Fred Vobbe tells how to feed two receivers from a single antenna;
Curtis Harbin reviews the PRO-34 scanner; and a list is given of AOSC
members who can be reached via the ANARC BBS... Dues for the * ALL
OHIO SCANNER CLUB * go up May 1st to US$15/year - except for
Canadians, who pay US$18/year...
AOSC address: 50 Villa Road, Springfield, OH 45503 USA; dues
$15.00/year; sample bulletin $2.00 to No America, elsewhere 3 IRCs.
*********************************************************************

In the March "DX Reporter": "USSR HF Broadcasting Newsletter"
publisher Roger Legge says it's time for RFE/RL, VOA and Radio Moscow
to cut back on their spectrum use; Gus Stellwag reviews Datong's
Automatic Notch Filter; Don Schimmel reviews "The Air Force
Communications Command, An Illustrated History"; Mark Fosella tries
to imagine the voice-machines used at "numbers" stations; and all
the names/addresses of the * ASSN. OF DX REPORTERS' * members are
given...
ADXR address: 7008 Plymouth Road, Baltimore, MD 21208 USA;
dues $17.00/year No America, elsewhere by surface mail $19.00/year;
sample bulletin $1.00 No America, elsewhere 5 IRCs.
*********************************************************************

The * CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DX CLUB's * Sheldon Harvey gave the
banquet speech at the recent SWL Winterfest in Pennsylvania. Ways
to promote shortwave listening was his topic, and he gave more good
ideas per minute than seemed humanly possible (Sheldon quit his job
to devote all his time to SW promotion)... The 1989 bibliography of
references on postage stamps featuring radio subjects has been
published by Neil Carleton (P.O. Box 1644, Almonte, Ontario, K0A 1A0
Canada). To get a copy of this unique resource, send Neil a self-
addressed envelope with Canadian postage (Cdn$0.58 for Canadian
addresses, Cdn$0.64 to the US, Cdn$1.17 elsewhere), or International
Reply Coupons (1 for Canada/US, 2 elsewhere)...
CIDX address: #61 - 52152 Range Road 210, Sherwood Park, AB,
T8G 1A5 Canada; dues USA $25.00/year; Canada CN$26.00/year;
elsewhere by airmail CN$32.00/year; sample bulletin $1.00 in North
America, elsewhere $2 or 4 IRCs.
*********************************************************************
```

European membership in * CLUB ONDES COURTES DU QUEBEC * has grown so much in recent years (approaching 50% of the total) that Jean-Michel Aubier has been named COCQ's European representative, and Norbert Fouquet (B.P. 74, 40600 Biscarrosse, France) is now authorized to take payment for Euro memberships in French francs. At current exchange rates, COCQ's overseas dues are 210 FF/annee...
COCQ address: 160 rue Prieur ouest, Montreal, PQ, H3L 1R5 Canada; dues CN$35.50/year, elsewhere CN$37.50/year; sample bulletin (all in French) NA $1.50; elsewhere 5 IRCs.
****

The * INTERNATIONAL RADIO CLUB OF AMERICA's * "Goodie Factory" has a new manager: Floyd Perry, 6408 Morgan Place #218, Stockton, CA. All orders for IRCA article reprints now go to him... The Feb 25th "DX Monitor" had a first-hand report on radio broadcasting in Nicaragua by Jorma Mantyla, as well as John Bryant's comments on the importance of grounding and impedance-matching for Beverage antennas (Steven Lare offers a transformer for this purpose in "MarketScan," below)...
IRCA address: P.O. Box 21074, Seattle, WA 98111 USA; dues USA $20.00/year; Canada/Mexico $26.00/year, write to club re other areas; No American trial subscription (10 issues + New Member Packet), $7.50; sample bulletin $.50 in No America; elsewhere 3 IRCs.
****

In the March issue of the * LONGWAVE CLUB OF AMERICA's * "Lowdown," Max Carter explains how to build an add-on digital frequency display for analog receivers that operate below 30 MHz. The parts cost about $40. His design reads to the nearest 100 Hz (the nearest 10 Hz in the longwave band) - though with only 4 display digits, so 12745.5 kHz shows as 745.5....
LWCA address: 45 Wildflower Road, Levittown, PA 19057 USA; dues $12.00/year in No America, elsewhere $20.00/year; sample bulletin $1.00 in No America, elsewhere 5 IRCs.
****

Some members of the * MIAMI VALLEY DX CLUB * are trying to organize a 2-meter ham net for sharing SWL information in the central/southwest Ohio area, using the Fairfield Amateur Radio Assn. repeater (145.39/145.19 MHz). Interested in contributing? Contact Dave Hammer (4666 Larkhall Lane, Columbus, OH 43229 USA)... Fred Vobbe's guide to remote broadcast pick-up units; Mark Lucas' review of solar/geo-magnetic weather during February; and highlights of upcoming programs on Radio Netherlands and the BBC - that's some of what's in the March issue of "DX World"...
MVDXC address: 4666 Larkhall Lane, Columbus, OH 43229 USA; dues US$8.00/year; sample bulletin $1 in No America, elsewhere 3 IRCs.
****

See the * MICHIGAN AREA RADIO ENTHUSIASTS'* "Member's Newsletter" (Feb/March) for Bob Walker's review of two booklets aimed at people just getting into shortwave listening: "The World is Yours" by Samuel

Alcorn (US$5.95 + p/h from Gilfer Shortwave, 52 Park Ave., Park Ridge, NJ 07656 USA) and "Introducing International Radio" by Kenneth MacHarg (US$3.95 + p/h from Global Village Press, Box 1345, Jeffersonville, IN 47131) USA...
MARE address: P.O. Box 311, Wixom, MI 48096 USA; dues USA $7.50/year, Canada US$8.50; sample bulletin $1 in No America, elsewhere 3 IRCs.
****

It's been a busy month for the * MINNESOTA DX CLUB *. On March 10th they got a tour of the Northwest Air Maintenance Base at the Minneapolis airport; March 18-19 they had a DXpedition at Camp Omega. ...MDXC's next meeting will be 7:00 p.m. on April 14th at Todd Skaine's apartment (2024 Grand Ave. So., #3, Minneapolis)...
MDXC address: 5212 Drew Avenue South, Minneapolis, MN 55410 USA; dues: $10.00/year (membership limited to residents of Minnesota & western Wisconsin.
****

The * NATIONAL RADIO CLUB's * "DX News" may ignore April Fools Day, but not their DX Audio Service. One side of April's 90-minute cassette will be devoted to "parodies, actual spoofs on the air and much other side-splitting stuff," according to publisher Mike Knitter. Price: US$3 (overseas US$5), from DXAS, P.O. Box 24, Cambridge, WI 53523 USA. You can also charge it to your Visa or Mastercard account by calling 608-423-4159 between 7 and 11 p.m. Eastern Local Time - no collect calls, please... Mike's surprised by how many people order NRC products on their credit cards - and how many express appreciation for this option. Other clubs might take note...
NRC address: P.O. Box 118, Poquonock, CT 06064 USA; dues USA $24.00/year, Canada $25.00/year, elsewhere write to club; sample bulletin $1 in No America, elsewhere 3 IRCs.
****

INCLUSION is the new byword, per "An Open Letter to the NASWA Membership" from Chuck Rippel, the * NORTH AMERICAN SHORT WAVE ASSN.'s * Executive Director: "I would like to see NASWA welcome, encourage, and include as many individuals, regional groups and clubs as might wish to participate... For DXers, plan to see an increased level of cooperation between us and some of the weekly DX bulletins. The needs of the listening enthusiast have equal merit and importance. There are items in the planning stages to better recognize and meet those needs." ...Tom Sundstrom, compiler of NASWA's monthly list of English-language broadcasts, now has a fax machine on a dedicated phoneline to receive updates, loggings for the ANARC SWL Net, and other messages: 609-859-3226 in New Jersey... Our SWL Net Moderator, Bob Brown, KW3F, is the new editor of "Log Section A" in FRENDX, covering 2000-4899 kHz...
NASWA address: 45 Wildflower Road, Levittown, PA 19057 USA; dues $18.00/year worldwide by surface mail (for airmail delivery of bulletin, write to club); sample bulletin $1 in No America, elsewhere

5 IRCs.
****

"The Bob Maclean Show," distributed by Canada's CKO News and Information Radio, has a new biweekly feature: a 15-minute discussion of shortwave listening with Steve Canney, the * ONTARIO DX ASSN.'s * Special Events Coordinator. The scheduled airtimes are 10:10 a.m. local time on FM stations in Toronto (99.1), London (97.5), Ottawa (106.9), Halifax (103.5), and on an AM station in Montreal (1470 kHz). Upcoming air-dates are April 7 & 21, May 5 & 19. There are several repeat broadcasts on the weekends following, in Vancouver (96.1), Edmonton (101.9) and Calgary (103.1)... The "DXChange," ODXA's new telephone message service, is now open. Anyone can call 416-299-ODXA in Scarborough, Ont., leave a voice message up to 4 minutes long, and hear a frequently updated selection of messages left by other callers and the system host, John Grimley...
ODXA address: P.O. Box 161, Station A, Willowdale, ON, M5N 2S8 Canada (USA membership agent: Harold Riddell, 2844 S. Union, Rochester, NY 14624 USA); dues $20.00/year for USA, CN$25.00/year in Canada, US$26.00/year or CN$33.00/year elsewhere; sample bulletin $2 or 4 IRCs.
****

The * RADIO COMMUNICATIONS MONITORING ASSN. * has a new ANARC Representative: Chuck Smith... Some improvements are coming to the "RCMA Newsletter": the "Aircraft" column's coverage is being expanded to include the UHF military air band, and starting next month, all book and publication reviews will be grouped together in a single section...
RCMA address: P.O. Box 542, Silverado, CA 92676 USA; dues $18.50/year USA, elsewhere $22.50/year; sample bulletin $1.50 in No America, elsewhere 6 IRCs.
****

It can't happen here? Paul Lannuier's "Utility Scene" column in the March * SPEEDX * cites a report in the English magazine "New Statesman & Society" (16 Dec 88) about five British radio Amateurs who were fined and threatened with jail for monitoring SW utility transmissions. They were caught after being heard exchanging frequencies over the air. "The article stresses that the attention this case is getting will most likely inspire more people to commit the 'crime' of utility DXing, and at the same time warn them to be a little more careful about exchanging information with fellow hobbyists," Paul adds... The 3rd edition of the "USSR Merchant Ship List" is now available: US$6 post-paid (US$7.50 overseas) from Jason Berri, 21240 S. Western Ave., Apt. 18, Torrance CA 90501 USA...
SPEEDX address: P.O. Box 196, DuBois, PA 15801-0196 USA; dues $20.00/year worldwide for surface delivery of bulletin (write to club for airmail rates); sample bulletin $1.50 in No America, elsewhere 8 IRCs.
****

Don't miss "The Nature of DX - Part IV" by Tim McVey, in the March issue of the * WORLDWIDE TV-FM DX ASSN.'s * newsletter. Superbly written/illustrated, his topic is modes of VHF/UHF reflection by the ionosphere. Next month's installment is on meteor and auroral reflection... Speaking of meteors, by tuning to one locally-unoccupied FM broadcast channel (101.1 MHz) for months at a stretch, Ralph Strobel has caught and identified 19 distant stations briefly reflected by meteor-trails. None were east of his home in Indiana, and he wonders why (so do we)...
WTFDA address: P.O. Box 514, Buffalo, NY 14205 USA; US dues $17.00/year, Canada US$18, elsewhere $27.00; sample bulletin $1 in No America, elsewhere 6 IRCs.
.....

CLUBSCAN is a monthly feature of the ANARC Newsletter. Subscriptions to the Newsletter are $8/year to US addresses; US$8.50 to Canada/ Mexico; US$13 elsewhere. Order from: ANARC Publications, P.O. Box 462, Northfield, MN 55057 USA.

----------| E N D |----------
--
..... Robert Horvitz .....
..... ANARC, P.O. Box 143, Falls Church, VA 22046 USA .....
..... uucp: ...{pacbell,hplabs,ucbvax}!well!rh .....

204. Conflicting PRO-2004 mods?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-27 06:43:09 UTC
From: jimkirk@OUTLAW.UWYO.EDU
Message-ID: <890326234309.2020065c@UWYO.BITNET>
Source record: 19475

Over the years, several Pro-2004 mods have been posted. One topic is speeding up the scan rate, but one mod involves changing the master clock frequency for the microprocessor while another involves inserting diode D514. Could somebody clarify whether one mod is better than the other, or whether either causes undesirable side-effects? It seems eminently more practical to insert the diode yet the resonator change is posted much more frequently.

JK

205. FCC going after satellite pirates

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-27 10:34:10 UTC
From: die@cpoint.UUCP
Message-ID: <2173@cpoint.UUCP>
Source record: 19334
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.video

In article <12480650348.17.WMARTIN@WSMR-SIMTEL20> WMartin@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL (William G. Martin) writes:
>The following is from Audio-Video International, a consumer electronics
>trade publication, either the January or February '89 issue (the page
>torn out doesn't have the date), page 10:
> Among other features of te
>1990 budget is a beefed-up $109.8 million allocation for the FCC, up $10
>million from the previous year's appropriation. The increased funding
>would help the agency's continuing crackdown on enforcement in such areas
>as satellite signal piracy.
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

Is the FCC just going after commercial pirates such as bars, motels and sleazy SMATV cable companies or are they out to get private backyard dish owners too ? How can they tell whether or not one is watching a legal public service on ones backyard dish and not descrambling something one is not supposed to ? It doesn't seem to me that a modern block converting TVRO would radiate much of a tattletail signature as the first LO is fixed (usually a dielectric resonator oscillator) and not modulated by the AFC circuit. ? Are they planning to use VHF radiation from the videocipher and TV ? Or can they barge into your living room on suspicion ?

Or is the satellite signal piracy problem for which they need an extra $10 Million mostly a problem with other satellite services such as financial data transmissions and those incredibly unsecure FM-FDM-SSB telephone circuits which haven't yet been completely phased out.

Does anybody know anything more ?
--
David I. Emery Clearpoint Research Corp.
99 South Street, Hopkinton Ma. 01748 1-508-435-2000
{decvax, cybvax0, mirror}!frog!cpoint!die

206. Getting Started (for Mark Rosenstein)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-27 12:17:46 UTC
From: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@MAILGW.CC.UMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <129500@Wayne-MTS>
Source record: 19336

Having just Elmered my friend KB8GHY through his Novice and Tech exams (And hopefully his general in a week) I recommend the ARRL package, which I believe is called "Getting Started in Amateur Radio". Book and cassette are about $15; book alone is less.

It's very clear and informative, as has everything you need includinga FCC form 610.
73 de KA8OSZ (I shoulda changed that call long ago...)

207. Suggestions, Anyone?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-27 12:38:42 UTC
From: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@MAILGW.CC.UMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <129503@Wayne-MTS>
Source record: 19337

I'm a firm believer in cheap gear, though I admit to often breaking
the rule. But...let me suggest the following:

HF gear: I do have a Kenwood 140, but I'm looking for a 120 or 130
for a mobile rig and backup. These superb little boxes go for less
than $300 used. So what if there's no general coverage or FM? They
cost less than *half* of what the cheapest new rigs cost.

I also have my eye on some used Colling S-line gear. First of all,
it's *real* radio gear- you gotta tune the finals, eh? It's also
state of the (tube) art and *cheeep*! Last swap a friend picked up
a pair for $425, total. You can get a pair of late-model S-3C's
for around $1500, which is about mid-rand for gear these days. And
few of the new solid state rigs have as good a reciever as an S-line.

VHF: I do have a lot of these...but among my favorites are my Icom
215A and my Regency HR-2B. The 215A (and its cheaper predecessor, the
211) are popular around here for budget all-mode and packet. They usually
run $250-$290 depending on model. The Regency is a great rig- rock-bound
FM and great audio. New, these were $400+, I'm told. Today they're
generally around $50 or less. I paid $35 for mine at the last swap. Add
a few bucks for crystals (about $4.20 + p&h from JAN) and you're on the
air. I'm told they're pretty good for packet.
Accessories: You need a tuner and SWR meter. Buy the meter, and hunt the
swaps for two big capacitors and a rotary inductor. Or get a big wafer
switch and some 12 ga wire and brew your own. It's pretty non-critical.

And don't forget:

24 clock set to GMT, station log, thick copper braid for station ground,
a better speaker than the one that comes in your rig (try an 8" Quam
aircraft communications speaker- about $15; you supply the box), and a good
ground rod or two. Or more.
73 de KA8OSZ

208. Re: Need schematic for C-IV to RS-232 interface

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-27 14:13:51 UTC
From: rbono@necis.UUCP
Message-ID: <1001@necis.UUCP>
Source record: 19335

In article <3574@uhccux.uhcc.hawaii.edu>, cs313s31@uhccux.uhcc.hawaii.edu (John Shalamskas) writes:

> I just priced the interface that allows my IC-735 to talk to
> RS-232 devices... it lists for $90 U.S.! Dealer discount
> knocks it down to $65... but that is still exorbitant.
> Does Anyone out there have the schematic for this critter?
> I would like to just build it myself, if I can.

ICOM is crazy to be selling this interface for $90. They sell the "satelite" interface for less money, and that has a CPU in it!!!

Enough complaining.. here is the description of a *SIMPLE* circuit that I have been using for a while... I am at work, and don't have the schematics here, so I will not try and give pin numbers, etc.

Using a MAXIM (manufacturer) MAX-232 (this is a single chip RS-232 to TTL level converter), "construct" the circuit as defined in the manufacturers specifications. It only needs a few capacitors. The chip is powered by a single +5 VDC. To obtain this voltage, I used a 78L05 voltage regulator (8-30 volts in, perfect for use with +12V in!!).

Connect the RS-232 level pins to your computer, most only need RXD and TXD. I tied the other handshaking pins so they will be TRUE all the time (DCD, DSR, etc).

The TTL level RXD and TXD are simple wired-or together (short together), and this is connected to the ICOM "remote" connector tip, the ring goes to the TTL ground.

This circuit has been working fine for me... I believe a copy of a similar circuit is in the manual for the ICOM IC-275 (I forget whether it is in the service manual or the owners manual)...

Hope this helps,

Rich, NM1D
--
/**\
* Rich Bono (NM1D) If I could only 'C' forever!! rbono@necis.nec.com *
* (508) 635-6303 NEC Information Systems NM1D @ WB1DSW-1 *
**/

209. virus in PKARC software

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-27 14:34:24 UTC
From: rfc@briar.philips.com
Message-ID: <47960@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 19328
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

copied from packet:
Date: 25 Mar 89 03:56:53 UTC (Sat)
From: wa2sqq@kd6th.nj.usa.hamradio (BOB)

WARNING ! WARNING ! WARNING !

From: WA2SQQ Bob Kozlarek
Subject: Software Virus
PKZIP/PKUNZIP .92
AM40/AM41

Recent developments in the software world have required the famous PKARC software to be replaced by a new version called PKZIP/PKUNZIP.

While several versions have been seen, the latest appears to be version .92 . Usually listed on landline BBS's is a program which will provide a menu driven screen for PKZIP, usually listed as AM-40 or AM-41.

After running these one time, the embedded virus allocated 13 meg of memory to "never never land". It appears that this "strain" looks to see how much memory is occupied on the HD and then proceeds to gobble up an equal amount of unused memory. The results are devastating if you have more than 50% of the drives capacity in use. With the assistance of Gary WA2BAU I was able to retrieve the lost memory by using CHKDSK /f. For those of you who are not familiar with this DOS command, drop me a line @KD6TH and I'll elaborate. My sincere thanks goes out to Gary WA2BAU for saving me lots of disk handling ! Please pass this on to your local BBS and be sure to include the remedy.

Best 73 de WA2SQQ
Bob Kozlarek
@KD6TH in Wycoff,
NJ

210. ten meter beacon

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-27 14:41:03 UTC
From: rfc@briar.philips.com
Message-ID: <47961@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 19329

Date: 19 Mar 89 18:50:55 EDT (Sun)
From: ke2di@WB2WXQ.NY.US.AMPR (Keith)
Subject: NEW 10 MTR BEACON

A NEW TEN METER BEACON WAS HEARD RECENTLY HERE IN THE N.E.
USA. THE BEACON IS WP4TY/BCN, AND ID'S AS BEING IN SAN
JUAN, PR, RUNNING 1 WATT. THE FREQUENCY IS 28.210 Mhz. I
DON'T HAVE THE LATEST BEACON LIST ON TAP, BUT DON'T REMEMBER
IT ON THE VE2HOT LIST, VERSION 2.9. IT FILLS IN A HOLE IN
THE BEACON COVERAGE IN THE NORTH AMERICA/CARRIBEAN AREA.
KEEP USING THOSE BEACONS, AND KEEP USING TEN METERS. IT IS >>
YOUR << BAND TO USE OR LOSE.
73, DE KE2DI @ WB2VPH...KEITH IN NORTH RUSH, NY

211. paccom tiny2 mod

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-27 15:03:42 UTC
From: news@philabs.Philips.Com
Message-ID: <47962@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 19330
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

From: rfc@briar.philips.com (Robert Casey;6282;3.57;$0201)
Path: briar.philips.com!rfc

Further to N2EZG's bulletin on constructing an adapter for the modem socket to improve the performance of Tiny-2 (and Micropower-2) TNCs that have become "hard of hearing": Gwyn, W1BEL, of PacComm advises that those not wanting to roll their own can call and they'll send an adapter, free of charge. Not all of the TNCs exhibit the problem, and recent revs of the TNC boards already have the mod (which inverts the phase of a clock signal) in place, so don't bother unless you are actually noticing degradation of the modem performance.

73, Barry VE3JF@VE3JF

212. kenwood 680 mods??

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-27 15:38:00 UTC
From: MBramwel@business.uwo.CA
Message-ID: <8903271647.AA08947@julian.uwo.ca>
Source record: 19350

Does anyone have the TX mod for the TS680? I would like to be able to use it on the MARS freqs.

213. Italian Broadcast Situation

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-27 15:46:34 UTC
From: WMartin@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <12481372446.26.WMARTIN@WSMR-SIMTEL20>
Source record: 19345

Some years ago, there were items in the DX and SWL press and on related broadcasts, and also in general-interest magazines like TIME and TV GUIDE on the then-chaotic situation in Italy regarding broadcasting. As I recall, it was caused by the fact that broadcasting was a state monopoly for many years, but then a court decision threw out the state's authority to limit or regulate private broadcasting. Immediately thereafter, dozens of radio and TV broadcasters started up private stations; I believe there was no frequency coordination, so they walked all over each other. There was also no limits on the subjects being broadcast, so a lot of pornography, live sex shows, and the like was aired. This was what attracted the attention of the US media, of course. However, I never did hear any followups to this. What eventually happened? I get the impression that Italian broadcasting is now like most of Europe, with a mix of state-run and private commercial broadcasters, and that the wild times of a few years ago no longer exist. Can anyone post a summary of just what happened?

Regards, Will Martin
----

214. Re: Getting Started (for Mark Rosenstein)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-27 16:07:09 UTC
From: ron@ron.rutgers.edu
Message-ID: <Mar.27.11.07.06.1989.2736@ron.rutgers.edu>
Source record: 19344

Actually, the book is called "Tune in the World with Ham Radio"

-Ron

215. Re: More bad news -- spectrum usage and the federal budget

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-27 16:22:23 UTC
From: chris@hplvli.HP.COM
Message-ID: <4590018@hplvli.HP.COM>
Source record: 19331

> anyone know what spectrum ......

Since 6 MHz = 1 TV channel, I'll wager the top UHF TV
channel is up for sale...73 de WD5IBS

216. Re: synthized HiFi stereo radio mod?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-27 16:34:16 UTC
From: rfc@briar.philips.com
Message-ID: <47965@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 19332

Some time ago I posted to the net a question on how to get recieve on the LW band (~130-370khz) on my Akai AAR32 stereo reciever. Now that I have a copy of the service manual, I can answer my own question. It turns out that, on the control board, I could clip a diode. But I would have to install a big handful of new LC circuits and analog switching circuits to actually recieve something (i.e. it ain't worth all this trouble, besides I might mess up the existing radio circuits!). This stuff exists on the European version of this radio. By clipping another diode, I could make the FM tuner increment or decrement by 50khz instead of 100khz, but that is a rather pointless mod, as FM BC stations are channelized on every 200khz. It doesn't look like there are any mods I can do that will yield something useful. Oh well... 73 de WA2ISE

217. More Phonetics

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-27 18:16:44 UTC
From: mszekula@PICA.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8903271316.aa10698@ARDEC-AC4.ARDEC.ARPA>
Source record: 19346

Yes, I agree about not changing the phonetic alphabet, but after
TANGO is used and mis-interpreted, what then? Should we keep saying
(by now yelling) TANGO until the un-understanding understand?

My question has to do with the situation when the proper method
(ICAS Phonetics) has failed!
73
The Beat goes On
Laing - KB3TS

218. Re: need velocity factor for FOAM twin-lead

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-27 18:20:32 UTC
From: tomb@hplsla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <5720037@hplsla.HP.COM>
Source record: 19360

> As I continue to play with these twin-lead J-POLE antennas... I made the
> mistake of buying a whole roll of foam twin lead. Apparently the velocity
> factor of this stuff is very much different than regular (non-foam) twin
> lead. Does anyone know what this number is? Seems regular twin-lead is
> around .88 I'm guessing the foam stuff will be a lower number.

Gosh, this certainly will depend on just how it's made. I'd first try
to get a spec from the manufacturer. Failing that (or maybe even in
addition, as a confirmation) I'd make up a section of it shorted at one
end and open at the other and see where it resonated. If you know the
foam material and density and the geometry, you could calculate it, but
that's probably going to be tough. Actually, you might even be able to
figure it out from the wire size and spacing and make the assumption that
it is indeed 300 ohms -- but the resonant frequency measurement will
probably be the best way...

> As long as we're (I'm) discussing velocity factors...how about PVC pipe?
> If one builds this twin-lead J-POLE and then slips it into a length of
> 1/2" PVC (sched 40) how much should he adjust the length of the twin-lead
> to compensate ?

Can you do this the same way? Slip a stub in the pipe and measure its
resonant frequency. Compare with its length. I'd be more worried,
however, about the losses in PVC pipe. I've heard that it's pretty bad
at VHF and above -- maybe even at HF. I've always found other ways to
support my antennas, so I have no first-hand knowledge about PVC's
characteristics.

Hope this helps!

> 73 Chris N0JCF
> ----------------------
> celmquist@aring.eta.com
> N0JCF @ WB0GDB
> ----------

Tom Bruhns -- K7ITM

219. Re: 2004 questions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-27 18:29:22 UTC
From: pozar@hoptoad.uucp
Message-ID: <6831@hoptoad.uucp>
Source record: 19351

Are there any mods for the RadShack PRO-2021 scanner for
Cellular freqs?

Tim

--
...sun!hoptoad!\ Tim Pozar
>fidogate!pozar Fido: 1:125/406
...lll-winken!/ PaBell: (415) 788-3904
USNail: KKSF / 77 Maiden Lane / San Francisco CA 94108

220. Call for wizar{ds... Computing Across America needs YOU!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-27 18:58:04 UTC
From: wordy@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <16313@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 19338

Steven K. Roberts
Computing Across America
uucp: wordy@cup.portal.com
GEnie: wordy
well!wordy

HOME OFFICE WINTER LAYOVER

1306 Ridgeway Avenue 98 Sudbury Drive
New Albany, IN 47150 Milpitas, CA 95035
812-945-1435 408-263-0660

The Winnebiko III Project Needs YOU!
March 24, 1989

Help!

I have a problem. As you may have read elsewhere on the nets or in various magazines, I'm in the process of rebuilding the Winnebiko -- the computerized, solar-powered, recumbent bicycle that has already carried me 16,000 miles around the US. The new system is intended for open-ended international travel, with enough on-board computation, communication, and power-generation resources to make its location on the planet essentially irrelevant.

The design is developing well, and numerous subsystems are arising from the clutter of my temporary lab here in the wilds of Silicon Valley. But I've come to realize that hitting the road in this decade requires more manpower: wizards of all types, machinists, technicians, programmers, design engineers, PC fab houses, RF magicians, project-management heavies, and even a few crank-turners. I've bitten off a big one, and if I try to finish it alone I'll be old and fat by the time I return to the road (and the parts of the system finished first will already be obsolete!).

Are you interested in hands-on involvement with the Winnebiko? There's no direct cash in it, but there ARE some distinct benefits...

--> First and foremost, FUN. This continues to be the bottom line: that fundamental passion that makes our eyes light up at new gizmology, triggers dreams of future systems, and makes the whole idea of a computerized bicycle with real-time aerodynamic modeling, live mapping, navigation, CAD, solar power, regenerative braking, a handlebar keyboard, speech I/O, and a satellite earth station seem endlessly alluring. There is a delicious feeling of conquering steep learning curves,

applying creative skills across a wide range of specialties, beating trade-offs by inventing new rules or breaking old ones, and generally exercising the brain -- for this project is unlike most work in industry in that cost is no object. We have over 100 corporate equipment sponsors, habitually choose the best of everything, and remind ourselves constantly that this is art as well as engineering.

--> Second, there's glory in it. The system has spawned hundreds of magazine articles over the years, and I'm always happy to share the spotlight with those who have had a creative role in the design. If you're on a competitive career track, publication credits will dramatically spice up your resume; if you're looking for exposure, a few well-placed mentions are worth infinitely more than paid ads.

--> Third, there's strong potential for indirect money in it. This comes from two sources: product spinoffs and consulting gigs. A number of these subsystems have potential in environments other than compu-bikes, and I'm starting to build joint ventures to get a few of them into the market before someone beats us to it. And consulting deals come my way constantly -- instead of my usual mumbled, "uh, no, I'm too busy," I now refer clients to the people who have proven their wizardry on related projects. One fellow has billed almost $50K in the last year as a result of such leads; another is just now bootstrapping himself into full-time freelancing on the strength of CAA referrals.

--> Finally, there are all those other little things that add up. The Winnebiko design team (an ad-hocracy called Nomadic Research Labs) is a wild, networked community of kindred spirits: making contacts like this can have far-reaching consequences. You'll be kept current on the adventure, receiving a copy of my book and a free subscription the the Journal. And you just might be invited to trash your lifestyle and go for a long bike ride.......

The Winnebiko III

Before outlining specific projects I need help on, I should give you an overview of the new machine. After 16,000 miles, a number of deficiencies in the existing design have become apparent -- most notably architectural inflexibility as evidenced by the hardwired front panel. I'm tired of editing with a soldering iron, and the design is frozen in 1985 technology.

The key to the new structure is a "resource bus" controlled by a 68000 running FORTH. This is the bicycle control processor (BCP), responsible for active management of everything on board via a SCSI bus, I/O processor, and a few high-speed serial links. The SCSI channel is expanded into a novel I/O structure that consists

primarily of 128-point crosspoint matrices: Mitel parts that toggle an array of FETs as dictated by a field of RAM. Through these pass all serial, analog, and audio information on the bike.

Other I/O is more traditional, tying to a standard I/O expansion bus. The effect of all of this, stepping back one level of abstraction, is a five "channel" bus (power, serial, audio, analog, data) that links the following devices in any imaginable combination:

speech synthesizer low-power packet TNC
all-mode RF data system UHF transceiver (business)
2-meter VHF transceiver UHF transceiver (ham, sat)
10-meter all-mode transceiver cellular phone
cellular phone modem DTMF transceiver
analog mux (with quad-slope D-A) fax and modem board
console printer/plotter HF ham transceiver
GPS nav receiver with temp LORAN auto transmission logic
286/386 DOS engine security system and pager
audio cassette recorder entertainment electronics
bike instrumentation package 49 MHz full duplex base unit
speech I/O subsystem utility I/O board
audio processing board MIDI system
console DB-9 speakers and helmet headset
switched loads such as lights the BCP itself

Some of the interconnections, of course, would be absurd -- but consider some of the possibilities: Mobile phone patch between 10-meter ham QSO with Japan and cellular phone. Reconfiguration of packet datacomm to allow full remote console operations from manpack-laptop via UHF data link. Logging and diagnostics to disk file or console printer. Remote touch-tone commands to transmit local audio on 49 MHz or any other RF channel. Logging on to DIALOG and doing research while mobile. Introduction of audio filtering and other functions to enhance any communication mode. Synthesized security alerts that beacon the bike's exact coordinates on ham frequencies (or celphone 911) if it's ever moved without the correct password. Etcetera...

On top of all this, there are two DOS environments -- one a robust 286/386 for the CAD applications and computer-generated maps from CDROM, the other a low-power V40-class board for basic editing. These share a 40 Meg hard disk through a LAN and present the basic operating environment beyond the FORTH that actually runs the bike systems.

Two large console LCDs provide the bulk of the user interface, with a heads-up display a distinct possibility. A 640 X 480 VGA backlit DST LCD from Sharp is the main graphics display, but it requires a 2.5 watt backlight. When this is a drain on the power budget, the DOS systems can request a reflective super-twist 640 X 200 normally owned by the BCP. The HUD, if it happens, can be used by any system -- primarily for text, database, and map graphics from

CDROM and GPS data. Incidentally, the large display will be set behind a surface acoustic wave touchscreen to help support interaction with the mapping package (point to "contact" icon for a pop-up text box with corresponding database contents).

Speaking of power, there are 6 18-watt solar panels on the trailer, and 10 watts on the bike. These are bussed together to feed an array of switching power supplies associated with each battery, the status of which is actively metered by the BCP. The processor decides which battery bus is assigned to each load bus, switching them dynamically through a heuristic algorithm that attempts to track usage patterns and prevent loss of power on a dark night ride. The fallback position here is a variable-reluctance motor/generator embedded in the new rear hub, capable of sourcing enough power to run everything if I'm willing to put out the human effort. (Dynamic braking, by the way, is automatic -- a pot in the brake lever invokes this process invisibly before the hydraulic disc kicks in.)

Communications includes cellular phone with modem as well as a very robust ham station. The most interesting part of this is the OSCAR satellite station (modes B & J), which uses a collapsible antenna and a pair of multimode transceivers to uplink 435 MHz through 12 dbdc gain and downlink 145 through 10 db and a preamp (or the inverse). Supporting this is software in the PC that integrates orbital elements into a real-time graphic display of satellite location and footprint, along with AZ-EL-Range data. I do have to stop the bike for this, of course -- the beam array when extended is almost 9 feet long.

The BCP keeps busy doing things besides managing the bus and dealing with the handlebar keyboard and mouse -- it also controls the bike's new automatic transmission. Monitoring speed, cadence, torque, heart rate, and a subjective "wimp factor" keyed in at any time that indicates robustness of the engine, the system manages three Browning derailleurs covering 36 separate ratios. This seems a step backward from my existing 54 speeds, but of those, I use less than half. The key is range, provided equally well by the new automatic system.

There's more, but it gets progressively more detailed. Suffice it to say that the overall intent is to expand upon the existing theme of my "high-tech nomadics" -- maximum communication and computation ability without any geographic or utility support requirements. The obvious practical reason is the enabling of open-ended freelance writing and consulting without concern for location (linked via a web of networks to base office and publishers, powered by the sun, etc.) The originally unintended spinoff is a growing set of relationships with sponsoring companies, many of which are now becoming involved in technology-transfer joint ventures as the importance of some of these systems becomes interesting to a wider segment of the population than computerized cyclists. And, of

course, it is demonstrating through extensive ongoing media coverage a host of exciting new technologies... all flavored by fun and adventure that often seems too good to be true. The public loves it, while learning something at the same time.

The Project Potential

There are dozens of subsystems, custom parts, circuit boards, programs, packaging challenges, and various other system components that have to work together before the Winnebiko III can roll. Do any of these make your soldering iron, CAD system, or milling machine itch?

The transmission control system: linking speed, torque, cadence, and cardiac sensors to a dedicated micro under BCP management, and developing the algorithm that will learn from observation of my own shifting patterns under varying conditions. Output is six bits that control a trio of Browning transmissions.

Virtual front panel control for HF and satellite transceivers: using a micro to replace hardware front panels and present virtual radio consoles to the BCP screen. This may requires hacking of radio I/O logic, with the processor sleeping between commands to minimize RFI.

The solar/battery manager: processor control of the entire charging and power-distribution function, including interface with custom switching power supplies (under construction) and a quad-slope A-D scanning system voltage and current values. This subsystem should include full profiling of battery performance to aid in resource management.

CDROM-based mapping from GPS input: Nav data must be integrated with map data to produce a real-time wireframe model of surrounding areas, keyed by lat-long-el data to the database on hard disk. This is a big one. Subprojects here include GPS implementation, hooks into the map software, and the possibility of using a serious graphics engine to do the crunching.

Regenerative braking controller, working with the variable reluctance motor inventors and the battery management team. A bonus here is the potential for assigning the 118 watts of solar capacity to the motor for a small power assist (though I won't have enough battery to run the bike on electric power).

Trailer brake system: using a spring-extend double-acting cylinder built into the hitch and a pair of Mathauser hydraulic brakes, reduce the effective load of the trailer during braking to about 10% of its normal value.

Heads-up display system: helmet-mounted LCD with associated optics and backlight (optional), perhaps with a steerable optical path to accommodate microfiche maps as well.

Improved handlebar keyboard: waterproof, fast binary keyboard with thumb mouse or other pointing device and a few other controls. Must be ergonomically optimized and non-interfering with mechanical hardware... and must work well with the MIDI system in flute-emulation mode.

Forward Reconnaissance Unit: This will only happen if the CAA team expands to include a nomad with spare cargo capacity, but it's interesting. Basically an RC plane with live video transmission via ATV channels back to a Walkman display. We're looking at the new Philips camera and AEA ATV boards, which have other applications on the bike as well.

Audio matrix system: Based on the Mitel array and a replicated normalization amp, this allows processor-controlled interconnection of any number of audio sources and sinks. Best accomplished as PC board, since the 32X32 array has an identical amp circuit on every I/O line.

Packaging projects: Beam antenna drawer, hard disk shock mounting, satcom area, and a variety of other attempts to protect delicate equipment in a brutal environment without robbing it of utility or making it too heavy.

Trailer system, mechanical: New trailer design with solar roof, battery compartment, RF and power cabling, and integration of related subsystems like brakes and antenna mast components.

Manpack system: DOS laptop with small solar panel, UHF packet system, and full duplex audio/video links. Must be rugged and waterproof... and it happens to be a model for a future commercial personal RF mailbox product.

Antenna system: With the help of KLM, Larsen, and Telex, optimize HF, satellite, VHF, UHF, and cellular antennas for minimum weight and maximum utilization of shared cabling. Satellite GaAsFET preamps must be protected from transmitted RF.

Video and Mini OCR system: CCD video to character recognition software... as well as to the FAX board (with suitable scan conversion). Same components transmit bike video to remote.

MIDI system: start with commercial MIDI products (Yamaha DX100 and Breakaway's Vocalizer) and interface to the bus, removing standard keyboard and control panel and replacing with virtual ones driven by handlebar keyboard, voice input, and sequencer software.

Peltier-based water server: Derive surplus solar or regen braking power and cool a Melcor thermoelectric device in a baffled water reservoir. A second Peltier device goes in the helmet for active body cooling on hot days, pumping heat out through a heat sink in the airstream.

Software to accept scanned or other input and create bitmap images for output to the console graphics printer. These are primarily for on-the-road sponsor referrals.

Countless other software projects, ranging from FORTH tasks to dynamic airflow modeling. The environment consists of three DOS platforms, the 68000 FORTH system, an I/O processor, a high-speed array processor, and a half-dozen dedicated micros on the network. I assume a laptop Mac will provide biketop publishing capability by 1990.

Various mechanical projects as well: hydraulic rear disk brake, heavy duty headset bearing, new steering bearing, flip-down service/work stand for the whole bike, utility boxes, rear enclosure, etcetera.

... and so on. There are enough projects here to keep a whole party of creative people happy for months. If this were a company with a production deadline, I'd panic... as it is, I keep reminding myself that the bottom line is fun and this is artwork, not business. With that in mind, how do you feel about getting involved?

I can be reached most anytime at 408-263-0660. The address at this temporary Silicon Valley layover is 98 Sudbury Drive, Milpitas, CA 95035. Network addresses are:

GEnie: wordy
WELL: wordy
uucp: wordy@cup.portal.com
packet: n4rve@wa4ong

Thanks for your interest, and for putting up with this long document. Cheers from the vapors of Dataspace!!!

-- Steve Roberts, High-tech Nomad
Computing Across America

221. Re: Problems with Ham Radio Outlet (was Problems with TM-721 dual bander)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-27 19:08:16 UTC
From: bmp@hpcupt1.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7120056@hpcupt1.HP.COM>
Source record: 19339

Based on my experience, there may be some geographic variation in HRO stores. Much of my equipment has come from HRO in Burlingame, California. I have had none of the problems described in the last few notes. My Kenwood 621 worked correctly when I bought it and continues to do so. When I had equipment fail under warranty, or received a Larsen antenna that was manufactured containing a defect, the equipment was replaced promptly with new stuff, with no questions.

I do take the time to get to know the guys who work there, many of the staff are part time help and work there because they enjoy doing it (and work in some other technology based industry during the week). Have you considered a well phrased letter to the head of the company? It would be a lot more effective than posting here.

Brian Perkin
hpda!bmp

222. Re: DFing in the VHF World

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-27 19:19:55 UTC
From: keithm@wicat.UUCP
Message-ID: <391@wicat.UUCP>
Source record: 19340
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

In article <1986@virgil.UUCP> jeff@virgil.UUCP (Jeff Koke) writes:
>
>I'd like to know of any experiences (good and bad) regarding transmitter
>hunting. This past Sunday we had an impromptu hunt when an HT was
>inadvertently keyed on the local wide-area repeater.
>
[stuff deleted for space...]
>Tnx & 73,
>
>Jeff
>

We had the same thing happen to us, (it was a misguided remote base...).
We found that a reasonable quick and dirty approach was an HT inside
the car with either the duck removed or a ??db attenuator inserted
could be used. It seems that the signal could make it through the
wide front windshield much better than through any of the side windows.
So you turn the car in a circle until you get the strongest signal and
then drive in that direction. The signal will suddenly drop as you
pass it (ie. as it becomes even with the side of the car.). You then
take another reading and continue. As you get close you may have to
remove the duck and maybe even shield the HT with your body to get
enough attenuation.

Have fun!

223. Re: Headphone/mic system wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-27 19:31:00 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <2962.242E918C@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 19362

In Message-ID: <30000019@uxh.cso.uiuc.edu> Phil Howard bitches:

> > believe two earphone types are illegal in some states). Ideally
>
> Can anyone tell me what states make this illegal? I have a hard time
> hearing through a single ear, due to a differential frequency loss
> between each ear. I have never heard of this, although I can imagine
> some of the excuses that various police departments would use to
> "justify" the harrasment of the public through legislation like this.

Oh, come now. As I a retired police dispatcher I can assure you that the sole purpose of such legislation to keep people from butchering one another on the public highways. Your vision of malevolent officials sitting around inventing ways to "harrass" freedom loving citizens is sophomoric!

Ever been to a hospital ER and see the mangled bodies brought in to be put back together and/or put on ice for next of kin to identify? That will straighten you out in a hurry -- flat on the floor in dead faint.

73's de Jim Grubs, W8GRT

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

224. Re: Police Lasers...?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-27 19:44:00 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <2963.242E918F@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 19363

In Message-ID: <12480586519.17.WMARTIN@WSMR-SIMTEL20> William G. Martin ponders:

> its steering mechanism. That missile homes in on the laser-illuminated
> target by picking up the light reflected off the target. In the same way,

Not totally accurate. What the laser tag is used for is to locate the target, whose coordinates are memorized by the guidance system computer of the aircraft. This information can be used for two different tasks. The first is to guide the airplane back to that spot later in the event the pilot has something else to do first. IF the pilot decides he wants to shoot at it, he can use the information for his gatlings, rockets or whatever. He is warned if the tag was stronger than would be expected from a reflection.

Incidentally, the equipment for doing all this is so hush-hush that when the aircraft lands it is intercepted on the tarmac by security police armed with machineguns and an electronic warefare technician. The latter removes the IR gear and immediately locks it in a safe.

73's de Jim Grubs, W8GRT

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

225. Discovery - UFO Close Encounter?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-27 20:23:37 UTC
From: macleod@drivax.UUCP
Message-ID: <4440@drivax.UUCP>
Source record: 19341
Cross-posted to: sci.space,rec.ham-radio,talk.rumors,misc.headlines

(This posting was downloaded from Paranet Alpha)

#: 173737 S10/Paranormal Issues
19-Mar-89 21:29:00
Sb: DISCOVERY/UFO?
Fm: Bert 71450,3504
To: ALL

I just received a rather remarkable phone call from Bob Oechsler, MUFON investigator from Annapolis, MD, who also has his own nationally broadcast UFO radio talk show. Bob asked me to upload the following information.

On Tuesday March 14, 1989 at 6:42 am the following message was received by a UFO investigator in Baltimore through WA3NAN (Goddard) amateur radio transission from the orbiter Discovery. "Houston, this is Discovery. We still have the alien space craft, uhh, under observance." The transmission was picked up on a Radio Shack scanner tuned to 147.45 mhz.

According to Bob, he and his colleagues have found that the transmission matches up with NASA tapes except that there is a "blank space" in the tape where the above transmission occurred. (Possibly bleached out?) They are currently doing voice print analyis in an effort to match the specific voice with one of the astronauts. They will compare to voices of all of the astronauts recorded during the Today Show interview. They should know "for sure" in about a week.

Bob would very much appreciate it if anyone who may be able to corroborate this transmission would call him at 301-798-1503. About 15 minutes prior to the transmission there was a broadcast about "a fire on board". There is speculation that this may have been a code to switch frequencies or to stop feed to the public domain. He would this also like to hear if anyone can corroborate anything about a "fire."

226. Ref: "Wanted list of 10-codes"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-27 20:51:45 UTC
From: tgrubbs@REDSTONE-EMH2.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8903292106.AA01676@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 19342

Here are the 10-codes for the Alabama State Troopers:

Tom Grubbs N4QYN

ALABAMA STATE TROOPER 10 SIGNALS

CODE INTERPRETATION CODE INTERPRETATION
---

00 GIVEN AS "DOUBLE ZERO".
OFFICER NEEDS ALL POSSIBLE
ASSISTANCE.
10-0 USE CAUTION. 10-51 WRECKER NEEDED.
10-1 UNABLE TO COPY. 10-52 AMBULANCE NEEDED.
10-2 SIGNAL GOOD. 10-53 ROAD BLOCKED.
10-3 STOP TRANSMITTING. 10-54 LIVE STOCK ON HIWAY
10-4 ACKNOWLEDGMENT (OK). (J1 LIVE J2 DEAD)
10-5 RELAY. (J1 PERSONNEL) 10-55 INTOXICATED DRIVER.
(J2 PROPERTY) 10-56 INTOXICATED PEDESTRIAN.
(J3 PRISONER) 10-57 CRIME IN PROGRESS.
(J4 PAPERS). 10-58 DIRECT TRAFFIC.
10-6 BUSY-UNLESS URGENT. 10-59 CONVOY OR ESCORT.
10-7 OUT OF SERVICE 10-60 ATTEMPT TO CONTACT.
NOT SUBJECT TO CALL. 10-61 RETURN TO ......
10-8 IN SERVICE. 10-62 REPLY TO MESSAGE.
10-9 REPEAT. 10-63 PREPARE TO COPY.
10-10 OUT OF SERVICE 10-64 MESSAGE FOR LOCAL DELIVERY.
SUBJECT TO CALL. 10-65 RADIO LOG NUMBER.
10-11 REMAIN IN SERVICE. 10-66 MESSAGE, DISPATCH, OR
10-12 STAND-BY FOR FURTHER. ASSIGNMENT CANCELLATION.
10-13 WEATHER AND ROAD CONDITIONS. 10-67 PROWLER REPORT.
10-14 CORRECT TIME. 10-68 DISPATCH INFORMATION.
10-15 HAVE IN POSSESSION: 10-69 CAR TO CAR CLEARANCE.
(J1 PERSONNEL) 10-70 FIRE ALARM (F - FORREST)
(J2 PROPERTY) (H - HOUSE) (V - VEHICLE).
(J3 PRISONER) 10-71 REPORT PROGRESS ON FIRE.
(J4 PAPERS) 10-72 MEET COMPLAINANT.
10-16 PICK UP : J1 J2 J3 J4 10-73 SUPERVISOR NEEDED.
10-17 URGENT. 10-74 INTOXIMETER OPERATOR NEEDED.
10-18 ANY TRAFFIC FOR THIS UNIT? 10-75 PHOTOGRAPHER NEEDED.
10-19 NO TRAFFIC FOR YOUR UNIT. 10-76 INVESTIGATOR NEEDED.
10-20 LOCATION? 10-77 NARCOTICS AGENT NEEDED.
10-21 CALL BY TELEPHONE. 10-78 NOTIFY CORONER.
10-22 REPORT IN PERSON. 10-79 IN CONTACT WITH.....
10-23 ARRIVED AT SCENE. 10-80 DISASTER CONTROL GROUP (DCG)

10-24 ASSIGNMENT COMPLETED. (OP. CON. 1) (OP. CON. 2)
10-25 DISREGARD LAST. (OP. CON. 3)
10-26 DETAINING PERSON OR VEHICLE. 10-81 SQUAD IN VICINITY.
10-27 DRIVERS LICENSE INFO., 10-82 RESERVE LODGING.
10-28 VEHICLE REGISTRATION INFO. 10-83 CANCEL RESERVATIONS.
10-29 CHECK FOR WANTED. 10-84 IN ROUTE.
10-30 ILLEGAL USE OF RADIO. 10-85 WILL BE LATE.
10-31 HIT AND RUN. J1 J2 10-86 MISSING PERSON.
10-32 SUBJECT WITH GUN. 10-87 E.T.A. (ESTIMATE TIME ARRIVAL)
10-33 EMERGENCY. MAX PRIORITY 10-88 PRESENT TELEPHONE NUMBER.
ALL STATIONS NOT INVOLVED 10-89 DEAD PERSON.
MAINTAIN RADIO SILENCE. 10-90 BURGLAR ALARM.
10-34 TOWER LIGHTS. 10-91 UNNECESSARY USE OF RADIO.
10-35 MAJOR CRIME ALERT. 10-92 MURDER.
10-36 URGENT. USE LIGHT AND SIREN. 10-93 BLOCKADE. (ROAD BLOCK).
10-37 URGENT. SILENT RUN. 10-94 DRAG RACING.
10-38 INVESTIGATE SUSPICIOUS VEHICLE 10-95 RECKLESS DRIVING.
(J1 OCCUPIED) (J2 UNOCCUPIED). 10-96 MENTAL PERSON.
.bp
10-39 STOPPING SUSPICIOUS VEHICLE. 10-97 CIVIL DISTURBANCE;
10-40 STOLEN VEHICLE. (A - RACIAL)
10-41 BEGINNING TOUR OF DUTY. (B - TEENAGERS)
10-42 ENDING TOUR OF DUTY. (C - CROWD GATHERING)
10-43 EXPEDITE FINISHING ASSIGNMENT. (D - FIGHTING).
10-44 PERMISSION TO LEAVE AREA. 10-98 PRISON OR JAIL BREAK.
10-45 OFF DAY. 10-99 RECORDS INDICATE STOLEN
10-46 ASSIST MOTORIST. OR WANTED.
10-47 EMERGENCY ROAD REPAIRS NEEDED. (A - FELONY)
10-48 NEED ASSISTANCE (ROUTINE). (B - MISDEMEANOR)
10-49 TRAFFIC LIGHT OUT AT .... 10-100 HIGH SPEED CHASE
10-50 ACCIDENT. (F - FATAL) (A - TRYING TO OUT-RUN
(PI - PERSONAL INJURY) (THE PATROL CAR).
(PD - PROPERTY DAMAGE)
(S - STATE VEHICLE INVOLVED).
MAYDAY OR DOUBLE ZERO....OFFICERS LIFE IN DANGER ALL POSSIBLE HELP NEEDED.

227. Bold New Move from FCC

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-27 21:35:29 UTC
From: chris@hplvli.HP.COM
Message-ID: <4590019@hplvli.HP.COM>
Source record: 19343

License-Free Code Proposed by FCC

Dateline: Washington, DC -- April 1, 1989

In a bold new move aimed at calming both camps in the
code-free license debate, the FCC announced today
that it is considering allowing the use of A1A (international
telegraphy code) without the need for formal licensing.

FCC spokeswoman Ima Joshin, speaking on conditions of
anonymity, said that the new license-free code would
satisfy the "conservatives" who desire to maintain
a CW proficiency requirement, since the use of the new
privileges would imply de-facto CW proficiency on the
part of it's practicioners.
At the same time, by eliminating the need for a formal
licensing examination, it will encourage everybody to
try the new privileges, thus opening the doors of
ham radio to the growth many "liberal"
no-code proponents believe is needed.

The new privileges would be available to all US Citizens
holding a Social Security Number, but are not without some
restrictions. Social Security Numbers would replace the call letters
which would not be issued to these users, and only certain
radio frequency bands would be available for this use.
Transmitter output power would be limited to 73 watts,
but this low power level would be compensated for by
the expected flood of innovative antenna designs coming from
the new communicators.

Three radio frequency bands are proposed for use under the
new license, 170-175 kHz, 26.965-27.405 MHz, and 220-222 MHz.
The last band announced, 220-222 MHz, came as a surprise to
almost everyone, as this band was formerly allocated to the
amateur radio service until it was
bought by the Untied Parcel Shippers company last year.
When asked about the apparent about-face on the part of the
commission, Ms Joshin had little comment, and would only say
that, "The company found that it's older 23
and 40 channel radios would not go up that high".

In a related move, the FCC also proposed a new code-free
license, based on the present Amateur Radio Service
written exams.
The license would have 5 proficiency levels, designated

only by the letters N, T, G, A and E.
No telegraphy examination would be required for the license,
and all levels above N carry only "endorsement" status.

The new license grants no transmitting privileges whatsoever,
but the FCC will send each successful applicant an official,
sumdged and barely-readable certificate, suitable for framing,
which certifies that the applicant successfully passed the
written examination, and probably could have passed the CW
test if he had taken it, but that his moral principles
prevented him from considering CW as a modern mode of communications.

73, de WD5IBS

228. Re: Problems with Ham Radio Outlet

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-27 21:58:09 UTC
From: hoffman@pitt.UUCP
Message-ID: <4742@pitt.UUCP>
Source record: 19347

In article <2945.242BA7AA@stjhmc.fidonet.org> ddodell@stjhmc.fidonet.org (David Dodell) writes:
>I have had the same problems with the Ham Radio Outlet in Phoenix ...

In article <3913@stiatl.UUCP> john@stiatl.UUCP (John DeArmond) writes:
>I also have had problems with Ham Radio Outlet (HRO) here in Atlanta.

I'm sorry to hear this, especially now that the latest issues of QST
and HR advertise the fact that HRO just bought EGE's two stores in
Virginia and New Hampshire. In the past, I have found EGE to have very
competitive prices.

--
Bob Hoffman, N3CVL {allegra, bellcore, cadre, idis, psuvax1}!pitt!hoffman
Pitt Computer Science hoffman@vax.cs.pittsburgh.edu

229. rec.ham-radio.swap

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-27 21:59:00 UTC
From: phil@uxd.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500002@uxd.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 19361

I've been informed that due to various processing stages involved, new newsgroups may not show up at some site for as long as a month after they are officially created. Can someone verify that indeed the official process of creating "rec.ham-radio.swap" has been performed so that we can look forward to this group showing up?

--phil ka9wgn--

230. MC 8xx d.t.l.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-27 22:10:22 UTC
From: dya@unccvax.UUCP
Message-ID: <1399@unccvax.UUCP>
Source record: 19348
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

Ladies and Gentlemen of the net:

I have a terrible problem...my RCA BTA 50-J AM transmitter just ate one of its MC899 logic chips. Fortunately for me, I could adapt this circuit to use TTL (works, too at 3.6 volts) but there are plenty more of these beasties which depend on the characteristics of this family for waveshaping, etc.

The logic chips are part of the "Ampliphase" exciter modulator card (as opposed to the drive regulator, oscillator, and reflectometer which are not nearly as packed with DTL). A triangle wave is generated inside which is summed with the incoming audio, and then "clipped" to form pulses of variable width and hence phase (and hence Ampliphase at the antenna output...).

Are there sources (even MIL/JAN parts are fine) for MC-8xx family spares? RCA-GE doesn't have them. If this exciter were to lose another one, I'd have to convert it back to its vacuum tube counterpart (blecch, hock-ptewey).

Of course, if you have a "spare" BTE-20 exciter gathering dust in your junk box, I'd be interested in that, too. My transmitter came from WHN New York (now WFAN) but the "broker" swiped the second exciter and the spares.

Yours for $5000/mo power bills,

York David Anthony
KGOL Humble-South Houston, Texas

231. OSCAR-9 and RS Satellite Tracking Data

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-27 22:11:28 UTC
From: wwg@brambo.UUCP
Message-ID: <557@brambo.UUCP>
Source record: 19349
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.astro,sci.space.shuttle,sci.electronics

Can someone kindly email recent NASA bulletin data for any/all of the following? Recent postings have not included these. I don't have RCPM access. Thanx in advance.

(any other form will be appreciated, though NASA bulletin form is preferred).

OSCAR-9 Coming down this year...

RS-05 Still around?
RS-07 Still around?
RS-08 Still around?

and any other RS that is still up there prior to RS10/11, if the data is available.

I almost forgot-- if anyone has any telemetry information that is specific to RS10/11, then I'd like to hear about the differences between it and the RS-3 to RS-8 series (as published by the '85 Satellite Experimenter's Handbook-- I havn't seen the new Handbook yet).

Thanx "netters".

73s de + LSI represents Large Scale Investment,
VE3WWG | transistors are "discrete", but tubes are just plain fun.
+------+ Bramalea Software Systems Inc...!utgpu!telly \ !brambo!wwg
!{uunet!mnetor, watmath!utai}!lsuc!ncrcan /
telly!brambo!wwg@gpu.utcs.utoronto.ca : Internet

232. Kenwood RZ-1

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-28 02:18:27 UTC
From: judice@kyoa.DEC.COM
Message-ID: <8903280218.AA05146@decwrl.dec.com>
Source record: 19352

I think the Kenwood RZ-1 is neat in concept, though I recognize some
of the shortcomings listed with respect to programming ease of use, etc.
Anyone have any reports on actual performance?

Another interesting point... The RZ-1 theoretically cannot be installed
legally in a vehicle in a state like New Jersey, which prohibits mobile
scanners. Of course, who would know, since it looks like an ordinary
in dash car stereo... :)

BTW, what antenna system - particularly in a mobile system - would provide
the wideband coverage this device would need?

Thanks,
Lou

233. IR Radar (LIDAR)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-28 02:34:50 UTC
From: 1843eie@HICKAM-EMH.ARPA
Message-ID: <8903280234.AA25346@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 19353

I N T E R O F F I C E M E M O R A N D U M

Date: 27-Mar-1989 01:41pm HST
From: 1843EIG/EIE
1843EIE
Dept: 1843EIG/EIE
Tel No: 656-1158

TO: Remote Addressee (_INFO-HAMS@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL)

Subject: IR Radar (LIDAR)

Chris Novy writes....
>If people would do the speed limit, they wouldn't have to worry about radar.

True, except for...

(1) Most speed limits are *arbitrarily* set (i.e., 55 National Maximum
Speed Limit) without regard to road or traffic engineering considerations.
Do you really think that 55 is the safest top speed on, say, I-10 between
El Paso and San Antonio? (Or pick your favorite stretch of endless
Interstate if you don't like that one)

(2) As Chris says, inaccurate usage of the radar unit by the user (i.e.,
clocking the wrong vehicle).

(3) Inaccurate calibration of the unit (it does happen - remember the
trees that were clocked at 85 MPH?).

There is an organization that promotes safe *and* rational traffic laws.
It's name is Citizens for Rational Traffic Laws. E-mail me for more
information on membership.

I get miffed every time I see the police citing perfectly good drivers
for being 5 MPH over an arbitrarily set speed limit when other, much more
serious crime demands attention.

I realize that this has moved completely out of the ham radio area, but I
just couldn't let that "speed kills" implication pass without comment.

Jeff Miller, WD6CQV/KH6 |
USAF MARS: AFA8JM | If only I could get rid of
Chief, Engineering Production Control |
1843 EIG/EIEP | that blasted header!
Wheeler AFB, HI 96854-6348 |

The opinions expressed are strictly mine, not the Air Force's or anyone else's!
---

234. Re: 2-30MHz Broadband Amps

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-28 03:41:25 UTC
From: larson@unix.SRI.COM
Message-ID: <29049@sri-unix.SRI.COM>
Source record: 19354

In article <4015@crash.cts.com> guhsd000@crash.cts.com (Paula Ferris) writes:

> I'm looking for a manufacturer of 2 - 30MHz broadband Amps. I have
>schematics for several, but don't have sources for the various Toroid
>cores and other ceramic coils, chokes. This is esp true for Ferroxcube
>products.

>If anyone knows of a manufacturer for the amps them selves or a good
>places to get a wide range of coils, chokes, and cores, please send me
>mail.

You didn't mention any of the details of the power level involved. Do you want to drive with .001 watt to 1 watt out, 1 watt in to 100 out, 100 in to 2500 out?

Do you have preferences on the power supply form? While the power level often determines the preferred technology (tubes/transistors) do you have a preference? What duty cycle does the amp need?

Until people know if you are looking for a low power amplifier for instrumentation (such as signals too weak to feed into the oscilloscope directly), or a high power source for a nuclear magnetic resonance system, it is hard to make recommendations.

If you had communications in mind, I would have expected amplifiers to be easy to find.

Alan

235. More Phonetics

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-28 04:41:00 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <2990.24312EA5@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 19355

In Message-ID: <8903271316.aa10698@ARDEC-AC4.ARDEC.ARPA> Michael L. Szekula asks:

> Yes, I agree about not changing the phonetic alphabet, but after
> TANGO is used and mis-interpreted, what then? Should we keep saying
> (by now yelling) TANGO until the un-understanding understand?

How 'bout TARZAN?

73's de Jim Grubs, W8GRT

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

236. Nicads & chargers - a query

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-28 08:16:53 UTC
From: MATT@UKACRL.BITNET
Message-ID: <KPETERSEN.12481556916.BABYL@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 19177

Just wondered if anyone could 'enlighten' me on this...

I own an HT which uses 10 AA size nicads. There is no provision for
charging on the unit, so I have to remove the nicads to charge them.
My commercial charging unit has 4 AA positions, so I want to build
a constant-current charger for 10 nicads.

The nicads themselves are marked:
'Standard Charge 50ma for 16hrs'
'Rapid Charge 150ma for 5hrs'

So... does the charge rate increase by 10, as I will be charging 10
batteries? I think not. Also, I guess they will have to be in series?

Apologies to people if they think this isn't strictly 'ham-radio',
but people have been suggesting construction projects lately :)
Matt Brunton

==========
Please use the following addresses for reply:

JANET : MATT@UK.AC.RUTHERFORD.IBM-B
ARPA : MATT%IB.RL.AC.UK@NSS.CS.UCL.AC.UK
BITNET : MATT%UKACRL.BITNET
SPAN : STAR::"MATT%IB.RL.AC.UK@NSS.CS.UCL.AC.UK"
PHONE : +44 235 446771

237. Re: laser-rader

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-28 08:55:13 UTC
From: hugh_davies.WGC1RX@XEROX.COM
Message-ID: <890328-005618-14323@Xerox>
Source record: 19376

The correct name of this equipment (just for the record) is 'LIDAR'.

Hugh Davies, G0CNR.

238. ICOM 701 - Transceiver

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-28 12:19:00 UTC
From: STELLABO@CSHLAB.BITNET
Message-ID: <8903281226.AA23106@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 19178

Does anyone have any thoughts about the ICOM 701 HF Transceiver ? I am considering buying one from Delaware Radio for $495.00. Which model would it compare with when looking at ICOM's current models ?

Please mail relpy right to "stellabo@cshlab.BITNET". Thanks in advance.

Fred J. Stellabotte - N2JCD
Computer Systems Manager - Cold Spring Harbor Lab
stellabo@cshlab.BITNET

239. QSL INFO - S79T

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-28 13:24:27 UTC
From: afy@houxv.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <1187@houxv.ATT.COM>
Source record: 19179

Can someone confirm that the qsl route for S79T is JI3ENV?

Thanks in advance
Alan Yorinks, WB2OPA

240. Re: Police Lasers...?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-28 13:39:45 UTC
From: currier@romeo.cs.duke.edu
Message-ID: <13989@duke.cs.duke.edu>
Source record: 19372

Uhh...I'm confused here. Let me quote a few lines from a description
of an optically guided missile system:

The missile's guidance system homes on the scattering frequency of a laser
hitting a target. In other words, the missile does not see the laser beam.
Instead, when the laser beam hits a target and breaks up the missile sees
the beam breakup. <stuff deleted>

The missle can be guided by STANDARD LASER DESIGNATORS, carried by helicopters,
ground troops etc etc. Kinda hard to get target coordinates from a remote
laser system when the sensors are in the optics system of the missile, isn't
it?

Next point: "...surrounded by machine gun toting guards...locked in a
safe by an EW" (slight paraphrase here :-))

What system are you talking about? I flew Electronic Warfare missions
in EP-3E Orions for a couple of years courtesy of VQ-1, NAS Agana Guam.
We flew off the coast of Russia, Korea, and lots of other places.
We all had TS whatever clearances. We had state of the art hardware
aboard. Never saw any machine gun toting guards. :-) Phew!

We detted out of various bases, and saw many SR-71 flights. Never saw them
"blast out of the hanger, take off, fly mission, and roll straight back to
hanger to be covered up" like so many folks have said. Perhaps the
"machine gun toting guards" fall into this category? :-) :-)

Ok, Ok, so maybe I am jumping up and down a little. Please correct me
if I am wrong. BUT, ya gotta tell me where you saw these guards, and
EW techs....NOT where you read about it. :-)

Bob Currier N4NXQ
Duke University NCAA FINAL FOUR and SOON TO BE NUMBER ONE
Network Communications

currier@romeo.cs.duke.edu
==========

241. headphones/headset

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-28 13:53:42 UTC
From: tom@XN.LL.MIT.EDU
Message-ID: <1331@xn.LL.MIT.EDU>
Source record: 19373

To: phil@uxh.cso.uiuc.edu
Subject: Re: Headphone/mic system wanted
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
In-Reply-To: <30000019@uxh.cso.uiuc.edu>
References: <1230@naucse.UUCP>
Organization: MIT Lincoln Laboratory, Lexington, MA
Cc:
Bcc:

Both Icom and Kenwood make headsets that can be adapted to about any radio. You might have to make an interface box to provide preamp or speech processing. they use an electret(sp.) element that needs at least 5 vdc. I drive a four speed and find that the headset is a distinct safty factor. (I haven't broken 1 mike cord on the stick shift!) note: in Mass. it is illegal to have both ears covered by earphones.
tom K1KAY---

242. Re: Dayton hamfest info

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-28 14:25:00 UTC
From: benk@inmet
Message-ID: <132200022@inmet>
Source record: 19356

Yay!
Its great to have "Sweden Calling DXers Back!"

Ben Krepp
{ihnp4,harpo,ima}!inmet!benk

243. Trouble with Ham Radio Dealers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-28 14:49:00 UTC
From: ewb@raybed2.UUCP
Message-ID: <1290@raybed2.UUCP>
Source record: 19357
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

I read with great interest the articles regarding trouble with some
of the ham radio dealers. What I did not see were any attempts to contact
the OWNER(S) of the store or chain of stores. I have a few suggestions on this
area which will probably lead to more satisfied customers.

If you go to a ham radio shop and receive gruff rude treatment or you
were just plain ignored, or you feel that you have been mis-treated
in any way, try talking to the store/branch manager. If that doesn't work,
WRITE OR CALL THE OWNER ! THEY WANT TO KNOW THIS STUFF. Most of the time
you can find their name(s) in adds in any of the major ham magazines.
The owners usually want to make it right and will in most cases go out
of their way to help you resolve a problem. Give them a try. Make
sure you have the info regarding the "incident" handy such as day, date,
time, person you dealt with, etc. They really do want your business
and do want to help.

As far as returns of radios that are broken, all of the dealers that
I do business with will take back an out-of-the-box bad radio within a
few days, some more than that. If you wonder about that, ASK UP FRONT.
If they say NO, then try to buy elsewhere. Also, a lot of the dealers will
try to match prices of other dealers. If you see a cheaper price somewhere
else bring in the add with you and ask if they will match the price or
do better on their prices. If not then you can always go somewhere else.
That is the Amercan way ! Any time you buy anything you should have your
questions answered up front so you can make a intelligent decision.

73
Gene WA1UXA

< ALL STATEMENTS AND OPINIONS ARE MINE ALONE >
(Who else would want them?)

< Standard Disclaimer>

244. IBM CAT PROGRAM FOR YAESU FT727R

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-28 14:51:00 UTC
From: ppddc@uwocc1.uwo.CA
Message-ID: <8903281458.AA29662@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 19374

Does anyone know if there is a public domain program to computer control
a Yaesu FT727R dual band handheld?

I have seen a commercial version advertised for less than one hundred $US--
is anyone using it and if so how good is it?

Thanks, and 73.
Dave Colvin VE3ZDC
U.W.O. London, Ont., Canada
Packet VE3ZDC@VE3GYQ

245. [Sid B. Bernstein: North Jersey Hamfest]

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-28 15:00:06 UTC
From: sidb@PICA.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8903281000.aa20005@AED.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 19375

----- Forwarded message # 1:

Date: Wed, 15 Feb 89 16:05:54 EST
From: Sid B. Bernstein (AED-EWD) <sidb@AED.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
To: info-hams@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil
Subject: North Jersey Hamfest

ANNUAL NORTH JERSEY HAMFEST

SPOSORED BY

SPLIT ROCK AMATEUR RADIO SOCIETY

Saturday April 1, 1989

at

Dover Armory, Rt. 15 Dover, NJ

Doors open 8:00 AM

Vendors at 6:30 AM

Admission: $3.00. Children free. Tables $8.00. Tailgating $5.00

VE EXAMS strting at 10:00 AM by the West Morris Wireless Society

DOOR PRIZES AND REFRESHMENTS

Shopping for family members at the Rockaway Mall - 1/2 mile away.

Talk-in on 146.985 MHz Repeat and 146.52 simplex.

From I-80 West exit at 34A: from I-80 East exit at 34. Armory is 1/2 mile
south on Rt. 15.

Vendor pre-registration by mail by March 24, 1989

Mail to SARA, PO BOX 610, Rockaway, NJ 07866.

Inquiries by phone: (201) 226-0307 before 9 PM.

----- End of forwarded messages

246. Re: Headphones on both ears in the car

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-28 15:03:06 UTC
From: rfc@briar.philips.com
Message-ID: <48057@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 19358

I hear that wearing earphones that cover both ears in the car is illegal in NJ.

73 de WA2ISE

247. Re:Beam heading program

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-28 15:15:44 UTC
From: Geoffrey_C._Williams.WBST207V@XEROX.COM
Message-ID: <890328-072502-14867@Xerox>
Source record: 19181

Sorry I can't seem to get this to go directly

wa3wbu!john@uunet.uu.net (John Gayman) requests beam heading info.

What you need is Miniprop a shareware program by W6EL Sheldon Shallon. Not only does it provide beam headings for all DXCC countries but does a better job of propergation predictions than MINMUF.

73 Geoff G4JJO

248. Re: Bold New Move from FCC

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-28 15:36:33 UTC
From: depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu
Message-ID: <9220@netnews.upenn.edu>
Source record: 19359

In article <4590019@hplvli.HP.COM> chris@hplvli.HP.COM (Chris Kelly) writes:
>
> License-Free Code Proposed by FCC
>
>Dateline: Washington, DC -- April 1, 1989
>
>In a bold new move aimed at calming both camps in the
>code-free license debate, the FCC announced today
>that it is considering allowing the use of A1A (international
>telegraphy code) without the need for formal licensing.
[stuff deleted]
>The new privileges would be available to all US Citizens
>holding a Social Security Number, but are not without some
>restrictions. Social Security Numbers would replace the call letters
>which would not be issued to these users, and only certain
>radio frequency bands would be available for this use.
>Transmitter output power would be limited to 73 watts,
>but this low power level would be compensated for by
>the expected flood of innovative antenna designs coming from
>the new communicators.
[stuff deleted]
>73, de WD5IBS

Motorola announced that they are about to release a new consumer-market
device that would allow any scanner to listen to scrambled communications.
The device connects to the audio output jack and will descramble any
type of scrambling scheme, either analog or digital. Suggested retail
price is $19.95. Batteries not included.

(It had to start sooner or later :-)

--- Jeff

+---+------------------------------+
Jeff DePolo [depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu]	o The best things in life
=> The University of Pennsylvania <=	come in six-packs.
Class of 1991 - Computer Science Engineering	o Life begins at 85 MPH.
+---+ o It's not illegal if they
DISCLAIMER: Someone else used my account.	don't catch you.
+---+------------------------------+

249. Re: rec.ham-radio.swap

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-28 16:14:30 UTC
From: tomb@hplsla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <5720038@hplsla.HP.COM>
Source record: 19364

> Can someone verify that indeed the official
> process of creating "rec.ham-radio.swap" has been performed so that we
> can look forward to this group showing up?
>
> --phil ka9wgn--
> ----------
It's here at this site, and has entries.

250. Re: DFing in the VHF World

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-28 16:15:30 UTC
From: maa@nbires.nbi.com
Message-ID: <372@nbires.nbi.com>
Source record: 19365
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

In article <391@wicat.UUCP> keithm@wicat.UUCP (Keith McQueen) writes:
>
>We found that a reasonable quick and dirty approach was an HT inside
>the car with either the duck removed or a ??db attenuator inserted
>could be used. It seems that the signal could make it through the
>wide front windshield much better than through any of the side windows.

One day I turned on the cordless phone remote with the base unplugged and heard another phone that was randomly going off-hook, with short enough pulses that it was sometimes dialing. Usually got an intercept tone, but sometimes got a very confused person on the other end.

I grabbed the handheld scanner and set off in search of the errant base. The park across the street had one of the big metal trash dumpsters in it so I walked around it with the scanner noting signal min/max to get a general direction to set off in. About a block away I could hear the signal with the antenna off so I figured I must be close -- these are very low power xmitters -- so I found a normal sized metal trash can and ran the scanner around the outside of it. The opposite direction from the minimum signal pointed right at someone's door, bingo! (not really--I was off by one house, sigh :-( )

BTW, the guy who owned the phone had no idea that not only was it easy, but it was legal to listen to cordless phones--lets hear it for modern technology)

--Mark

251. Used New Gear...?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-28 16:32:32 UTC
From: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <129849@Wayne-MTS>
Source record: 19183

A few weeks back KB8GHY bought a Kenwood TH-21AT (I hope I have it right) from a dealer at a local swap. Brand new, and heavily discounted as it's discontinued- or that version is. The other day it suddenly quit- no output. Inspection revealed a few oddities: A diode that hand been hand soldered in, in contrast to the bulk of wave soldered parts; an RF choke that looked like it had been burned by the same operation that soldered in the diode, and a screw floating around in the case that may well have been responsible for frying the final.

The dealer (Michigan Radio) was very nice about the whole thing, and gave him a full credit on the HT towords a u2AT, and doing a similar deal on the Kenwood accessories for Icom accessories. But more to the point: We wonder where the mods were done- does Kenwood let stuff like this out? Or do some distributors repackage repaired stuff as new? Food for thought.
de KA8OSZ Mike

252. Re: Problems with Ham Radio Outlet

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-28 16:44:44 UTC
From: pgraham@wyse.wyse.com
Message-ID: <2175@wyse.wyse.com>
Source record: 19180

>In article <2945.242BA7AA@stjhmc.fidonet.org> ddodell@stjhmc.fidonet.org (David Dodell) writes:
>>I have had the same problems with the Ham Radio Outlet in Phoenix ...
>
>In article <3913@stiatl.UUCP> john@stiatl.UUCP (John DeArmond) writes:
>>I also have had problems with Ham Radio Outlet (HRO) here in Atlanta.
>
I have always found HRO to have very good prices. Matching or better most of
the mail order stores. The only additional cost for me is sales tax vs. shippingcosts.
(this is because I and HRO are both in the same state).

I use both HRO and AES for HAM gear. The main factor for me is do I want to makethe drive
from San Jose to Oakland or Burlingame... Or just pick up the phone
and have it arrive 3-4 days later...

Of course you need to shop around...

73 Phil, KJ6NN

THIS IS OF-COURSE A LIE ---> THIS IS NOT A LIE

253. Re: MC 8xx d.t.l.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-28 17:28:35 UTC
From: chris@hplvli.HP.COM
Message-ID: <4590020@hplvli.HP.COM>
Source record: 19366

Darned if I can find the address, but I know of certain
companies which stockpile and sell out-of-production IC
parts, possibly all the way back to DTL. I recall ads in
some of the weekly electronics parts newspapers, so check
the nearest tech library. Of course, paying $13.00 per
flip-flop may seem a lot, but it's cheaper than replacing
the radio. Also try calling some local parts reps to see if
they have the names of the out-of-production parts houses.
The one I am thinking of is named something like Rochester
Semiconductors (??? fading memory cells).
Good luck and 73........de WD5IBS

254. RADAR and LIDAR

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-28 17:30:41 UTC
From: AXVSCCN@UICVMC.BITNET
Message-ID: <8903281832.AA10907@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 19182

I really hadn't intended to send in another article about this
subject but since I was mentioned a couple of times in other
messages I thought I'd give a rebuttle. RADAR and LIDAR are
not perfect tools. A police officer *did* clock a tree moving
at 80-some odd MPH and this caused a major fuss about radar
and radar standards in the early 80's. What was overlooked by all
the gearheads was that the radar was clocking RFI --obviously not
emitted by the tree. Most trained law enforcement personnel are
aware that trees usually do not travel that fast except in hurricanes
and tornadoes. The test that clocked that tree was not conducted by
the police. Instead, it was conducted by an individual trying to
illustrate that electronic devices can be fooled into giving false
indications. I deliberately did not use the words "false reading"
since it is the police officer that makes the reading (based on the
indication of the display). The person reads the meter, the meter
indicates the speed. A trained and experienced police officer would,
in all probability, ignore such an indication, move to a better location
and go fishing again. There are enough legitimate speeders out there
that a police officer doesn't have to make an improper bust. New
proposed standards for radar RFI and low-voltage were drawn up but were
never passed into law because they would have required most police
departments to purchase brand new equipment. Keep in mind that most
radar equipment was purchased with federal monies after the 1974
Emergency Energy Conservation Act 55 MPH speed limit was imposed. One
radar manufacturer, Kustom, took the initiative to adopt these standards
on their own (yeah Kustom!). The biggest problem, as I stated in a
previous note is not with the equipment but rather with the operator.
I have been to a few illinois State Police radar training courses that
would make most people wimper in front of the judge. These courses
basically talked about the Doppler principle, how to plug the radar into
the cigarette lighter outlet, and how to take a reading. A spiffy
certificate was then issued. If I received a ticket from one of these
guys, I'd fight it to the limit. Most radar manufacturers provide on-site
training in their latest equipment and offer a train-the-trainer course
for larger departments. These course range from good to poor. Remember,
these couses are being given by the people who sold the equipment. If
the company is responsible, they will explain the limitations and problems
inherent with their equipment (as with all Doppler radar's). If not, they
will breeze over this stuff. My point is, don't always blame the equipment.
No flames please. Let's end this non-ham discussion on a happy note !

Chris Novy BITNET: axvsccn@uicvmc
Southern Illinois Univ. Internet: axvsccn@uicvmc.aiss.uiuc.edu
Carbondale, IL 62901 Packet: WA9V@WD9EBQ

Phone: (618) 453-1657
---

255. Re: Need schematic for C-IV to RS-232 interface

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-28 18:01:40 UTC
From: jans@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <4847@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM>
Source record: 19367
Body handling: HTML body converted to readable text

I did the same thing, except I bussed all the RS-232 handshaking lines through diodes into a 10uF resevoir to the input of the 78L05 so that the converter is interface powered! It works fine on four machines I've tried -- be aware, however, the RS-232 levels can be as low as 3 volts, while the 78L05 needs at least 8. I considered using Maxim's snazzy micropower regulator that only requires ~0.5V overhead (MAX-666?), but the 78L05 seems to be working fine.

All the machines I've tried even supply enough "free power" to turn on a tiny LED. I added this since the Unix box I drive it from lowers all the interface lines under certain conditions, and my PC clone portable turns the port off completely to save power after so much inactivity, and I was having debugging fits trying to send data through a powered-off interface. (Self powering requires several hundred milliseconds after assertion of RS-232 handshake lines before the +5 is settled.)

Beware of using the "manufacturer's specifications" to build the circuit. (See following note.) I built it to spec and haven't had any problems, but my self-power scheme comes up real slow -- other power supplies can apparently destroy the device.

:::::: Jan Steinman - N7JDB Electronic Systems Laboratory ::::::
:::::: jans@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM Box 500, MS 50-370 (w)503/627-5881 ::::::
:::::: jsteinma@caip.RUTGERS.EDU Beaverton, OR 97077 (h)503/657-7703 ::::::

256. Re: Conflicting PRO-2004 mods?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-28 19:59:33 UTC
From: collier@eagle.hf.intel.com.UUCP
Message-ID: <528@gandalf.littlei.UUCP>
Source record: 19368

In article <890326234309.2020065c@UWYO.BITNET> jimkirk@OUTLAW.UWYO.EDU (Jim Kirkpatrick) writes:
>Over the years, several Pro-2004 mods have been posted. One topic is
>speeding up the scan rate, but one mod involves changing the master
>clock frequency for the microprocessor while another involves inserting
>diode D514. Could somebody clarify whether one mod is better than the
>other, or whether either causes undesirable side-effects?

One observation I've made after using the diode method of "turbo scanning" the 2004 is that some weaker signals may not stop the scanner. I've run into this problem in speeding up the scan rate of other radios. However those signals usually are too weak to be worth listening to, so... In any event, I could slow down the scan rate from the front panel if need, though I've never had to.

Again, I would think my comments apply to any method of speeding up the scan rate. The problem I see is when the scan rate is increased to such a high rate that the frequency synthesizer can't lock on each frequency desired for a sufficient amount of time for an incoming signal to open the squelch and stop the scanner. (big inhale after that sentence).

'Nuf said!

73's

Collier Chun
NM7B @ WA7ARI

257. Traveling in Europe, need info??

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-28 20:27:10 UTC
From: cb@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <27568@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 19369

Hi,
I will be travelling to Europe this summer. I already have the
reciprocol license paper work from the Arrl. What I would really
like to know is some back ground info. I'm not going to take
any HF gear (kinda big) so I was planing on "borrowing" some.

I will be traveling (at minumum) to Germany as home base (license here).
IF I travel to France, Austria, Switerzland etc, do I nned
a license for each country?

If I take a 2m HT, what do I need on mods, power (bring 30w pa?)

Is a 2m enough, should I bring 440 (oops 430)?

Am I better to bring my Kenwood 721 (It works for me very well !!).

These are just some of the things enquiring minds want to know.
Thanks for any help, It'll be my first trip with a radio (yes,
I've been there before).

Curtis (!rochester!kodak!n2hkd!curtis or cb@cci632)

258. Mods and More Mods, Database?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-28 20:37:09 UTC
From: cb@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <27569@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 19370

Does anyone know of a database for mods for radio equipment? I'd
like to have a list of mods for my gear, wouldn't you?

If one doesn't exist I would consider setting something up on one
of my systems on a mail basis. There seem to be a a few people
interested on this subject.

Does anyone have a list of mods for the Kenwood tm721 (funny mine works great)
and the Kenwood th205 and the yeasu ft33. Thanks. I
also had a request from some individuals for extended frequency
recieve and transmit on the Kenwood 4000/4100/721 dual banders [one is
a peace officer and vol fireman (and would like to use only one
radio and not three (don't ask about wife's car)].

Curtis (!rochester!kodak!n2hkd!curtis or cb@cci632) N2HKD

259. Re: IR Radar (LIDAR)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-28 20:52:46 UTC
From: jwb@mcnc.org
Message-ID: <1118@speedy.mcnc.org>
Source record: 19192

In article <8903231849.AA19966@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> AXVSCCN@UICVMC.BITNET (Chris Novy) writes:
> Just a couple of cents worth from a guy who
>has messed around with police radar for many years and who likes to
>drink coffee and eat doughnuts with the local fuzz. 73, Chris.
>--

Overheard in a local cafe (Breadmen's) from two city policemen in full uniform with their lapel mikes, police specials, etc, discussing a trip to Boston:

"You run with a Fuzzbuster (sic) on I85 to Virginia then put it away. They're illegal there. Then you pick up 95 to Washington. Get out your Fuzzbuster again and from there on, haul ass."

The local town council just lowered the 45mph speedlimit in my neighborhood to 35 in order to catch all the people going 60. Are things this strange everywhere?
73, Jack K4FRS
UNC Chapel Hill

260. Need info on tracking antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-28 21:18:35 UTC
From: groves@noao.edu
Message-ID: <1057@noao.UUCP>
Source record: 19191

I am looking for information on how to build a tracking antenna for use with the Oscars and the potential Shuttle packet station.

The cheapest thing HRO could tell me about was over $700. There has to be a way to do better than that. I do real time programming and multi-axis mechanical systems for a living. What I need the most is references for formulas, etc.

Where should I start?

Thanks,

Lee

--
Lee J. Groves, National Optical Astronomy Observatories, Tucson, AZ
Usenet: {arizona,decvax,ncar}!noao!lgroves or uunet!noao.edu!lgroves
Internet: lgroves@noao.edu SPAN/HEPNET: draco::lgroves
Phonenet: 602-325-9357

261. Re: Icom u2AT forsale.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-28 22:00:48 UTC
From: biocca@swr
Message-ID: <2259@helios.ee.lbl.gov>
Source record: 19190

In article <KPETERSEN.12480766098.BABYL@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL>
w8sdz@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL (Keith Petersen) writes:
>For sale messages are not allowed on the Arpanet side of this
>newsgroup. Please use rec.ham-radio.swap which is not gatewayed to
>the Arpanet side.
...
>In my capacity as moderator of [an Arpanet Digest], I specifically
>asked the people who run the ARPANET what the policy is a couple years
>ago, and the message that came back was clear: no commercial
>solicitations. My strong understanding is that this includes, for
>example, people trying to sell their equipment via ARPANET digests.
...

According to the FCC, selling one's personal amateur radio equipment is
NOT considered *commercial* activity. Otherwise, swap-nets would not
be allowed on-the-air. My apologies in advance if this has already been
hashed over here.

Observations by Alan K Biocca

262. Re: Spectrum for Sale ....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-28 22:02:47 UTC
From: rc@CMR.ICST.NBS.GOV
Message-ID: <8903282202.AA05090@cmr.icst.nbs.gov>
Source record: 19189

No, no, no.... Thanks to poltical clout, NO part of the mass media (=broadcast) spectrum will be subject to auction.

263. Re: Bold New Move from FCC

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-28 23:11:12 UTC
From: waters@dover.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <956@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 19196

In article <4590019@hplvli.HP.COM> chris@hplvli.HP.COM (Chris Kelly) writes:
}
} License-Free Code Proposed by FCC
}
}Dateline: Washington, DC -- April 1, 1989
}
}In a bold new move aimed at calming both camps in the
}code-free license debate, the FCC announced today
}that it is considering allowing the use of A1A (international
}telegraphy code) without the need for formal licensing.

Is it true that the license is only good on April 1?

--
Mike Waters AA4MW/7 ...!sun!sunburn!dover!waters OR moto@cad.Berkley.EDU

Expense Accounts, n.:
Corporate food stamps.

264. S79T

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-28 23:47:15 UTC
From: oo7@utastro.UUCP
Message-ID: <3756@utastro.UUCP>
Source record: 19197

---

afy@houxv.ATT.COM asks:

Can someone confirm that the qsl route for S79T is JI3ENV?

I hope nobody can, since the manager is JI3ERV, who is also
the manager for S79M, who was active on at least 15m CW just
before the recent phone contest. This guy is going to get
one heck of a lot of cards!

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu (internet)

265. Info on Yeasu FT-411

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-29 00:45:50 UTC
From: john@wa3wbu.UUCP
Message-ID: <403@wa3wbu.UUCP>
Source record: 19371

Can anyone give me any details on the Yeasu FT-411 ? Am considering purchasing one and would appreciate oppinions from anyone who has one. Thanks.

73, John

--
John Gayman, WA3WBU | UUCP: uunet!wa3wbu!john
1869 Valley Rd. | ARPA: john@wa3wbu.uu.net
Marysville, PA 17053 | Packet: WA3WBU @ AK3P

266. Cops and hams (was Re: Headphone/mic system wanted)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-29 05:52:20 UTC
From: john@stiatl.UUCP
Message-ID: <3951@stiatl.UUCP>
Source record: 19198

In article <2962.242E918C@stjhmc.fidonet.org> Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
> > Can anyone tell me what states make this illegal? I have a hard time
> > hearing through a single ear, due to a differential frequency loss
> > between each ear. I have never heard of this, although I can imagine
> > some of the excuses that various police departments would use to
> > "justify" the harrasment of the public through legislation like this.
>
>Oh, come now. As I a retired police dispatcher I can assure you that the sole
>purpose of such legislation to keep people from butchering one another on the
>public highways. Your vision of malevolent officials sitting around inventing
>ways to "harrass" freedom loving citizens is sophomoric!

Funny you would mention that. Last Thursday I had one of these very sophomoric and apparently impossible encounters with a local county cop. I was driving home from the office in typical Atlanta rush-hour traffic - ie, bumper-to-bumper traffic across 5 lanes. Average speed perhaps 60. I'm at the back of the clump. I normally use an Icom headset in the car. I do not use the speaker in the headphone and instead opt for an external speaker mounted at about ear-level. I use the headset strictly as a microphone holder.

I notice in my mirror a car approaching at an extreme rate of speed. This car encounters the clump of traffic I'm in and tries several passing maneuvers including an attempt at the emergency lane. After several such attempts, he locks on the bumper of the car next to me with his high beams on. Then moves to my lane and literally buries his lights in my rear. As I slow to move over, he darts to the lane to the right of me to try yet another hero-pass. Blocked, he falls back onto my bumper and in a few seconds, a blue light appears on the dashboard - an unmarked local yokel. The twit had obviously gotten pissed at not being able to pass the clump of traffic and had picked out the car in the group with out-of-state plates - me, an easy target not likely to contest his stop.

I pull over and this little twerp comes up screaming at the top of his voice at me for not yielding to an officer. Having some law enforcement background, I asked him if he was on 10-33 traffic (emergency call) and he wasn't. He then tells me he is going to cite me for illegal headphone use and illegal use of a "scanner" (I use an HT in the car.) The GA law states simply that it is illegal to obstruct one's hearing and has been interpreted to mean covering both ears with a headphone. I pointed out that a) my radio was a perfectly legal ham radio and b) my headphone was inert and in any event not illegal. I further volunteered to call his chief on the cellular phone to have the legality of my arrangement verified for him. Since this was about 10:00 pm, that was not what he

wanted.

His next remark was "Well you're so smart, try this... I'm going to write you a ticket for speeding - I clocked you at 85 back there" Well, he wrote the ticket for 75 mph and stated on the citation that he had clocked me for 3 miles - a distance that would have him about 2 miles outside his juristdiction.

Well, fortunately I have a witness in another car who witnessed this idiot's driving and heard the conversation via an open microphone on the HT. The court date is set and I'll probably win. The sad fact is though, that after I take a day off from work and pay a lawyer, most likely this cop will suffer no consequences and at most might get a wrist-slap. And I know of 2 other cases in the last year of police harrasment of hams because of headsets.

So Jim, your blind defense of cops is at best a knee-jerk reaction. At worst, it is a manifestation of the old "them against us" mentality that pervades most forces. At least in the force I was involved with, the old saying that "the only difference between the bad guys and the good ones is that the good ones wear uniforms" is very true. WITHOUT EXCEPTION, every cop I got to know well enough to gain some confidence was rotten to the core. Wanna know about the one selling kiddy-porn out of his motor-cycle saddlebags? How bout the ones running a bootleg booze operation in our (unfortunately) dry county? Or the all too frequent bragging of shaking this or that person down just for the fun of it? Or stopping the car so the cop could get a better look at the good looking babe driving it? Or how bout the one that bragged that his policy was to shoot first and yell HALT later. This is the guy who has killed 3 unarmed suspects to date and has been cleared in all three. Of course, this coverup had nothing to do with the fact that his dad is the chief! Does any of this ring a bell, Jim.
>
So yes, most cops are rotten to the bone. It's almost inevitable considering the low pay and poor working conditions most of them work under. You attract a certain personality that is generally anti-social, and is in the service mainly for the power trip. These cops DO harass hams - along with the rest of the population. It IS a problem and one that is not likely to get better.

>Ever been to a hospital ER and see the mangled bodies brought in to be put
>back together and/or put on ice for next of kin to identify? That will
>straighten you out in a hurry -- flat on the floor in dead faint.
>
yeah I sure have but so what? I sure didn't faint. Not one of the most pleasant jobs I've had but not the worse either. But what does this have to do with police harassment of hams with headsets? Surely you're not trying to justify cop behavior by citing the rotten jobs they sometimes have to do are you? I hope not.

Jim, I kinda hate to ping on you but you hit a real sore spot with me. Probably starting with the 55mph debacle, cops have managed to breed a

contempt of the law in the ordinary citizen that is very disturbing.
I was raised to respect the law and call cops "officers" and never
call them cops. That respect was well earned. The fact that my
grandfather was a sheriff and my father was a county executive probably
had some influence on my attitudes. It was with great reluctance and
soul-searching that I finally admitted to myself the obvious -
Modern police for the most part are simply scuzbags. My reality-check was to
ask my father's opinion on a couple of occasions. He agrees.

Sorry for the long posting but I feel better now :-) Maybe we can
now get back to more important things like the upcomming No-Code license.

73,
john

>73's de Jim Grubs, W8GRT

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | Manual? ... What manual ?!?
Sales Technologies, Inc. Atlanta, GA | This is Unix, My son, You
...!gatech!stiatl!john | just GOTTA Know!!!

267. KA9Q Wins Dayton Award

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-29 07:37:19 UTC
From: winter@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <28020@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 19204

Our very own Phil Karn, KA9Q, has won this year's Special
Achievement Award from the Dayton Amateur Radio Association.
This is one of three awards that DARA presents annually
at the Dayton Hamvention. More information will undoubtedly
be forthcoming from Westlink and other news sources.

Congratulations, Phil!!

Patty

==
Patty Winter N6BIS DOMAIN: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44] UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
==

268. TCPIP for Amiga

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-29 09:27:32 UTC
From: ZZATSJH@cms.umrcc.ac.UK
Message-ID: <29.Mar.89.10
Source record: 19211

Hi,

I am running a Commodore Amiga A500 withe the 870829.24 release of the KA9Q TCP/IP Internet package, and I am now feeling left behind as quite a few of my friends are using much later and more sophisticated versions (871225.33m etc!). What I was wondering is, Does anyone know of a later version for the Amiga.

John Heaton G1YYH

EARN/BITNET: J.Heaton%UMRCC.ac.uk@UKACRL
DARPA: J.Heaton%UMRCC.ac.uk@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU
Packet: G1YYH @ GB7NWP
AMPRnet: g1yyh.ampr.org [44.131.1.8]

269. Re: Discovery - UFO Close Encounter?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-29 13:30:56 UTC
From: ccoprmd@pyr.gatech.EDU
Message-ID: <7751@pyr.gatech.EDU>
Source record: 19184
Cross-posted to: sci.space,rec.ham-radio,talk.rumors,misc.headlines

In article <4440@drivax.UUCP> macleod@drivax.UUCP (MacLeod) writes:
>
>On Tuesday March 14, 1989 at 6:42 am the following message was received by a
>UFO investigator in Baltimore through WA3NAN (Goddard) amateur radio
>transission from the orbiter Discovery. "Houston, this is Discovery. We
>still have the alien space craft, uhh, under observance." The transmission
>was picked up on a Radio Shack scanner tuned to 147.45 mhz.
>
This is patently ridiculous, thinking that this is actually an alien spacecraft sighting. Most likely, this was either a bit of humor, or the 'alien' spacecraft is 'alien' only in the sense that it was not made in the US (most likely Soviet). First of all, if there really was an alien craft, and the crew wanted to say something to Houston about it and wanted to keep it secret, they would *not* broadcast over an open, unencrypted channel that every Tom, Dick, and Harry with a $99.95 scanner could pick up. More likely, if an alien ship did appear near the shuttle, the crew would turn around and head for home, under orders from the ground, since they're not equipped for alien contact. Finally, any *real* aliens would make contact with government officials, and we can assume that this didn't happen, since at last check, Bush was at some elementary school, talking about U.S. drug policy.

270. Sales tax regs in Ohio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-29 15:21:43 UTC
From: 37147_1234@uwovax.uwo.CA
Message-ID: <0607170103@uwovax.uwo.ca>
Source record: 19213

Last week I purchased some ham gear in Ohio. My xyl was in the USA for a confer
ence and brought it back for me. Is there any way that I can get the Ohio sales
tax refunded by proving it was exported to Canada using customs documents provi
ng federal sales tax was paid on said equipment including serial nos.? Any deta
ils including address of state sales tax office in Ohio would be much appreciate
d.
Marv Sherebrin VE3Fhx
U Western Ontario
London Canada n6a 5c1

271. Re: Used New Gear...?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-29 17:12:01 UTC
From: DOW@MAINE.BITNET
Message-ID: <1304DOW@MAINE>
Source record: 19185

I had a similar experience a while back with a Kenwood TH21BT that I purchased from AES. A couple days after I received it, there was no output whatsoever. I sent it back to AES for a refund (which they gladly gave with no hassle) and asked them what the matter with it was... They said, "Bad speaker"... I had checked, and it wasn't a bad speaker.. I had not checked any farther into it though...

Seems strange that another problem of this nature should show up under almost the same conditions in a TH21xx model..

Michael R. Dow
DOW@MAINE.BITNET

272. ham-radio.swap started

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-29 18:03:51 UTC
From: joehol@microsoft.UUCP
Message-ID: <1180@microsoft.UUCP>
Source record: 19206

yes, the new REC.HAM-RADIO.SWAP groups has been
started.

if you dont *see* it at your location, try posting
news to it with $postnews .

even at my site, where it originated from, i did
not see the directory for 'swap' created until
i posted something to the group.

so, if your site has got the command from us to
make the group, and you postnews, you should then
see the group...

Joe Holman, KA7LDN
joehol@microsoft.uucp

273. Headphones, etc., was something else

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-29 18:39:00 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <2991.24312EA8@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 19186

In Message-ID: <1241@naucse.UUCP> Robert Wier relates:
>
> I believe that wearing "both ears" headphone may be illegal
> now in Texas. When I was living there several years ago I
> know there was serious discussion about this since a number
> of fatal traffic accidents had been attributed to driver's not
> hearing warning signals (trains, etc). Easy to understand why

A bill to outlaw binaural headphones was just introduced into the Ohio General Assembly for this very reason. Public radio interviewed the legislator who introduced the bill, and he stated that he made the decision after performing hornblowing experiments with headphone wearing teens shaking their heads and snapping their fingers to the music. None heard his horn, and he decided that people that oblivious to their surroundings were a hazard to other motorists.

Personally, I don't think that banning the headphones alone will do it. I've heard teens drive by in cars with the windows closed and their radios so loud that the racket was uncomfortable to people walking on nearby sidewalks. So, if we're going to do something about people who go around cut off from their surroundings, we can't stop with stereo cans.

Maybe I'm getting old, but I think all drivers under 25 should be preceeded and followed by escort vehicles with flashing lights and red flags. [:-)

73's de Jim Grubs, W8GRT

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

274. Re: Nicads & chargers - a query

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-29 19:15:00 UTC
From: phil@uxd.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500003@uxd.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 19187

> The nicads themselves are marked:
> 'Standard Charge 50ma for 16hrs'
> 'Rapid Charge 150ma for 5hrs'

If it is the same battery with both markings, you should be able to charge them with any current up to the rapid charge rate. However, with rapid charging you do need to be careful. Good rapid chargers will have a heat sensor. As the battery reaches full charge, it cannot store more energy so it dissapates what you give it in the form of heat.

> So... does the charge rate increase by 10, as I will be charging 10
> batteries? I think not. Also, I guess they will have to be in series?

In series, the voltage will increase by 10 to achieve the same charge rate. Series circuits divide the voltage among its elements. The current for the whole circuit represents the flow rate in each element.

I also urge using SLOW charging rates if at all possible. This prolongs the life of the battery and allows it to reach a maximum charge. The slow charge rating of the battery is probably the point that they can safely handle an overcharge, i.e. leaving the batteries in the charger for an excess of time. I usually overcharge my batteries but have not had much trouble with it.

If the batteries are slightly warm, then that is ok. Hot is a problem.

Use a DC source of some steady voltage a bit above the 12 volts the 10 batteries would produce. Choose a resistor value such that not more than 50ma will flow when the batteries are in the circuit (you will need to test the batteries for their internal resistance). Calculate the voltage drop across the resistor (or use the whole voltage of the source to be extra safe) times the current for the resistor wattage rating. Add a rectifier of appropriate current rating of the source is AC. A 250ma fuse would be a nice addition if the power source does not have one.

--phil ka9wgn--

275. Re: Problems with Ham Radio Outlet

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-29 19:17:32 UTC
From: ddodell@stjhmc.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <2992.24312EAB@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 19188

In an article of <27 Mar 89 19:08:16 GMT>, bmp@hpcupt1.HP.COM (Brian M. Perkin) writes:

>From: bmp@hpcupt1.HP.COM (Brian M. Perkin)

>industry during the week). Have you
>considered a well phrased letter to the head
>of the company? It would be a lot more effective
>than posting here.

At the time, I made multiple phone calls to HRO HQ in California, and basically was told that they would look into it and call me back. Upon callback they told me it was the local store decision and would do nothing to assist.

I should add that Yaseau was absolutely no help in this at all. I talked several times to Chip Majali (I probably have the spelling wrong) who I understand is the VP for Yaseau America. He lied to me about several items, ie. claiming equipment was received by them a week after I claimed, and changed the story after getting copies of the UPS Delivery signatures (the claim at the time that the box sat on their loading dock for 10 days), that he would talk to the service manager about expediding my service (he never did, I talked to the service manager five days later to ask him the status and was told that he never heard of me, and Chip was magically on vacation) ...

Oh well, enough of this thread ... I'm sure some individuals have had good experiences, and some bad with HRO ... Unfortunately all of mine have been bad.

David
WB7TPY

--

St. Joseph's Hospital and Medical Center - Phoenix Arizona
uucp: {decvax, ncar} !noao!asuvax!stjhmc!ddodell
uucp: {gatech, ames, rutgers} !ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!ddodell
Bitnet: ATW1H @ ASUACAD FidoNet=> 1:114/15 or 1:1/0
Internet: ddodell@stjhmc.fidonet.org

276. Re: Discovery - UFO Close Encounter?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-29 19:53:46 UTC
From: nelson@sun.soe.clarkson.edu
Message-ID: <NELSON.89Mar29145346@sun.soe.clarkson.edu>
Source record: 19193
Cross-posted to: sci.space,rec.ham-radio,talk.rumors,misc.headlines

In article <7751@pyr.gatech.EDU> ccoprmd@pyr.gatech.EDU (Matthew T. DeLuca) writes:

This is patently ridiculous, thinking that this is actually an
alien spacecraft sighting. Most likely, this was either a bit of
humor, or the 'alien' spacecraft is 'alien' only in the sense that
it was not made in the US (most likely Soviet).
That's a guess that is totally unsubstantiated by the [skimpy] facts.

First of all, if there really was an alien craft, and the crew
wanted to say something to Houston about it and wanted to keep it
secret, they would *not* broadcast over an open, unencrypted
channel that every Tom, Dick, and Harry with a $99.95 scanner could
pick up.
Accidents *do* happen.

More likely, if an alien ship did appear near the shuttle, the crew
would turn around and head for home, under orders from the ground,
since they're not equipped for alien contact. Finally, any *real*
aliens would make contact with government officials, and we can
assume that this didn't happen, since at last check, Bush was at
some elementary school, talking about U.S. drug policy.
More guesses. How do you know that? I counter your skepticism with my
skepticism.

I think that a piece of hard evidence could be found if several people
can be found who heard the report of the "fire" and the "alien craft"
transmissions, AND they are missing from official NASA recordings.
If that's the case, then it lends substance to Stanford T. Friedman's
accusations of a government coverup.
--
--russ (nelson@clutx [.bitnet | .clarkson.edu])
If you can, help others. If you can't, | Leftoid and proud of it
at least don't hurt others--the Dalai Lama |

277. Recent RS-10/11 Satellite Observations

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-29 20:03:09 UTC
From: wwg@brambo.UUCP
Message-ID: <558@brambo.UUCP>
Source record: 19194
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics,sci.astro

If anyone objects to these postings, let me know by email. My only purpose in distributing these observations is to hopefully stir up some interest in satellites-- especially those who, like me, only own HF gear at the present time. RS10/11 and OSCAR-9 are good satellites to tune in on using HF. There are probably others. RS-10/11 is workable from 15 meters-- giving the HFer a chance to "test drive" satellite communication, before jumping in with wallet, er I mean, both feet :-).

If there are errors, please feel free to email me. The interpretation of the telemetry is based upon old information-- ie: that of prelaunch information for RS-03 thru RS-08. There are "?" where new signals are used. Some of the decoded signals below, might not be correctly interpreted, if the formulas have changed for RS-10/11. For what its worth:

Recent Observations of RS-10/11 from QTH of 43.5 N 79.6 W

Mar 29 '89 0117z 29.357 Mhz beacon.
0129z lost carrier.
Telemetry:
RK00 Transponder Output Power 0 mW
RO00 Solar Panel # 1 -70.2 C
WS35 Input ROBOT Attenuator 35 dB
UR29 ?
AD38 9 V Transponder Line 3.8 V
UG34 9 V Regulator # 1 3.4 V
MA00 ?
WW00 Input Attenuator (transp). 0 dB
WK46 Transponder Output Power 423.2 mW
UO80 7.5 V Transponder Line 8 Volts
IS01 ROBOT S Meter -.9 S units
NR00 ?
RD04 ?
IG45 Transponder Sensitivity
NU45 Solar Panel # 3 51.3 C
SW00 Command Receiver S Meter -1 S units
RK00 Transponder Output Power 0 mW
RO00 Solar Panel # 1 -70.2 C
WS35 Input ROBOT Attenuator 35 dB
AR06 ?
UD49 9 V Transponder Line 4.9 Volts
WU00 Command Unit Power 0 mW

WW00 Transp Input Atten. 0 dB
WK46 Transponder Output Power 423.2 mW
AO80 7.5 V Transponder Line 8.0 Volts

Mar 28 '89 2336z 29.357 Mhz beacon
2340z "CQ DE ..."
2348z lost carrier
Telemetry:
IW00 Command Receiver S Meter -1
RK00 Transponder Output Power 0 mW
RO00 Solar Panel # 1 -70.2 C
WS35 Input ROBOT Attenuator 35 dB
UR27 ?
UD38 9 V Transponder Line 3.8 Volts
WU00 Command Unit Power 0 mW
WW00 Transponder Attenuator 0 dB
WK46 Transponder Output Power 423.2 mW
UO89 7.5 V Transponder Line 8.9 V

Mar 28 '89 0025z Heard strong FM signals in
RS11 transponder passband--
no beacons heard on HF 10 meter band.
Mode T operation? (I wish I had a VHF
downconverter!).
Doppler was not noticed, though the FM
signals did deviate a lot.
0033z After this time the transponder
bandpass was silent.

Mar 27 '89 0203z 29.357 Mhz beacon
0212z lost carrier
Telemetry:
SS81 Robot S Meter: 7.1 S units
RD07 Solar Panel Current: 350 mA
IG45 Transponder Sensitivity
NU45 Solar Panel # 3 51.3 C
IW00 Command Receiver S Meter -1 S units
UK10 Transponder Output Power 20 mW
NO02 Solar Panel # 1 -64.8 C
MS35 Input Robot Attenuator 35 dB
NW00 Hermetically Sealed Casing -4 C
MK44 Transponder Output Power 387.2 mW
UO09 7.5 V Transponder Line 0.9 Volts
other telemetry:
4 marnr 8498 0020 ut2108 ap /BT
11 marnr 8594 0022 ut2238 ap /BT
18 marnr 8690 0024 ut2358 ap /BT
25 marnr 8786 0026 ut2408 ap /BT
period 105.5022 min / ob /BT
~~~~ 26.53813 grad / ob /BT
73 de rs3a /AR
~~~~

Mar 27 '89 0020z 29.357 Mhz beacon
0027z lost carrier

Mar 22 '89 0149z 29.357 Mhz beacon
Heard some multipath.
0156z "CQ DE RS10"
0158z lost carrier

Mar 22 '89 0015z Heard enhanced 10 Meter reception--
mode T pass? Also heard FM signals
in transponder passband. Mode T?
0022z Band segment went silent.

Mar 21 '89 0054z 29.537 Mhz beacon
0056z lost carrier

Mar 18 '89 0248z 29.357 Mhz beacon
0252z lost carrier

Mar 18 '89 0103z 29.357 Mhz beacon
29.403 Mhz was active on this pass.
0111z lost carrier

Mar 17 '89 2324z 29.357 Mhz beacon
2335z lost carrier

Feb 5 '89 0455z 29.407 Mhz beacon

73s de + LSI represents Large Scale Investment,
VE3WWG | transistors are "discrete", but tubes are just plain fun.
+------+ Bramalea Software Systems Inc...!utgpu!telly \ !brambo!wwg
!{uunet!mnetor, watmath!utai}!lsuc!ncrcan /
telly!brambo!wwg@gpu.utcs.utoronto.ca : Internet

278. OSCAR-9 Keeps On Tickin! Some Observations.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-29 20:06:15 UTC
From: wwg@brambo.UUCP
Message-ID: <559@brambo.UUCP>
Source record: 19195
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics,sci.astro

Yessiree folks, OSCAR-9 is still up there!

Is there a "When Does OSCAR-9 Burn Up?" contest brewing?

OSCAR-9 (UOSAT 1) Observations (From QTH 43.5 N 79.6 W)

Mar 29 '89 0200z 29.510 Mhz beacon
I tried 21.002 & 14.002 Mhz-- didn't hear it.
Mind u, just thinking about it now I realized that
I forgot to re-tune my antenna tuner! Grrr!
0209z lost carrier
Telemetry:
08462 Battery Pack-A temp. 2.424 C
09600 Craft Facet +X temp. -25.452 C
00100 F100L computer 120 mA
01030 Solar Array +X 233.6 mA
02???
03210 Radiation Count A 8736

Mar 29 '89 0033z 29.510 Mhz beacon
0038z lost carrier
Telemetry:
09604 Facet +X temp -26.26 C
00000 F100L computer 0 mA
01360 Solar Array +X Current 603.2 mA
02686 Battery Half Voltage 6.9286 Volts
03000 Radiation Counter A

Mar 28 '89 0247z 29.510 Mhz
0253z lost carrier
Telemetry:
06422 HY (coarse) -9995 nT
07649 HZ (coarse) 19649 nT
08548 Battery Pack-A temp. -14.948 C
09597 Craft Facet +X temp. -24.846 C

Mar 28 '89 0118z 29.510 Mhz
0123z lost carrier
Telemetry:
05402 HX -12966
06402 HY -12575
07640 HZ +18488
08457 Battery Pack-A Temp. 3.434 C
09601 Craft Facet +X Temp. -25.6 C

02696 Battery Half Voltage 7.0296 Volts
04000 ? Radiation Detector B Count
09586 Space Craft Facet +X temp. -22.6 C

73s de + LSI represents Large Scale Investment,
VE3WWG | transistors are "discrete", but tubes are just plain fun.
+------+ Bramalea Software Systems Inc...!utgpu!telly \ !brambo!wwg
!{uunet!mnetor, watmath!utai}!lsuc!ncrcan /
telly!brambo!wwg@gpu.utcs.utoronto.ca : Internet

279. Re: Need schematic for C-IV to RS-232 interface

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-29 20:21:10 UTC
From: olsen@XN.LL.MIT.EDU
Message-ID: <1335@xn.LL.MIT.EDU>
Source record: 19212

In article <1001@necis.UUCP> rbono@necis.UUCP (Rich Bono) writes:
>Using a MAXIM (manufacturer) MAX-232 (this is a single chip RS-232 to TTL
>level converter), "construct" the circuit as defined in the manufacturers
>specifications. It only needs a few capacitors.

Or use the newer MAX-233, which needs *nothing* other than +5 VDC. Quite
a nice chip.

280. copy of antenna manual needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-29 20:41:38 UTC
From: JWright.WBST128@XEROX.COM
Message-ID: <890329-124418-4109@Xerox>
Source record: 19216

I am looking for a copy of a manual for a 10-20-30-40 hy gain trapped vertical. If you can help please send to John Wright 62 Grand View Drive Fairport NY 14450 or at Xerox MS 128-29E, 800 Phillips Road, Webster NY 14580

thanks

John N2IJH

281. Re: Discovery - UFO Close Encounter?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-29 20:46:25 UTC
From: jsp@key.COM
Message-ID: <728@key.COM>
Source record: 19199
Cross-posted to: sci.space,rec.ham-radio,talk.rumors,misc.headlines

In article <4440@drivax.UUCP> macleod@drivax.UUCP (MacLeod) writes:
}On Tuesday March 14, 1989 at 6:42 am the following message was received by a
}UFO investigator in Baltimore through WA3NAN (Goddard) amateur radio
}transission from the orbiter Discovery. "Houston, this is Discovery. We
}still have the alien space craft, uhh, under observance." The transmission
}was picked up on a Radio Shack scanner tuned to 147.45 mhz.

Can you say, "April fool"?

--James Preston

282. callsign assignment for BC stations

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-29 21:01:50 UTC
From: rfc@briar.philips.com
Message-ID: <48135@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 19200
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

I noticed that broadcast radio and TV stations east of the Mississippi river have Wxxx and west have Kxxx. Why doesn't the FCC issue Nxxx calls to broadcast stations? And AAxx-AKxx calls? (I could imagine a rock station with the call NERD :-))
73 de WA2ISE

283. Thoughts on the future of Ham Radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-29 21:55:22 UTC
From: 1843eie@HICKAM-EMH.ARPA
Message-ID: <8903292155.AA04327@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 19222

I N T E R O F F I C E M E M O R A N D U M

Date: 29-Mar-1989 11:48am HST
From: 1843EIG/EIE
1843EIE
Dept: 1843EIG/EIE
Tel No: 656-1158

TO: Remote Addressee (_INFO-HAMS@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL)

Subject: Thoughts on the future of Ham Radio

About the "Thoughts on the future of Ham Radio":

AMEN!!!! Touting our hobby to all who will listen is what's going to
save it. A No-code license by itself won't do it.

But.....

>One church that I know of is quietly installing amateur radio
>stations not only in their regional centers and headquarters,
>but in more than 25% of their chapels. Local church leaders
>are instructed to choose and assign several people from each
>congregation to take classes and become licensed amateurs.
>Wonderful!

Wonderful! ?? I'm not so sure. Sounds to me like they're trying to set up
a business communications network that is prohibited by Part 97. Remember,
just because you're non-profit, it doesn't follow that your communications
are non-business. Why are they doing it "quietly"?

I'm also not too keen on the idea that people are being "assigned" to
become hams. Becoming a ham is something you should do because you *want*
to explore all the opportunities ham radio has to offer. I wonder what
kind of hams these people who are forced into it will make.

Jeff Miller, WD6CQV/KH6 |
USAF MARS: AFA8JM | If only I could get rid of
Chief, Engineering Production Control |
1843 EIG/EIEP | that blasted header!
Wheeler AFB, HI 96854-6348 |

The opinions expressed are strictly mine, not the Air Force's or anyone else's!
---

284. Re: MC 8xx d.t.l.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-29 22:16:04 UTC
From: biocca@swr
Message-ID: <2275@helios.ee.lbl.gov>
Source record: 19221

In article <4590020@hplvli.HP.COM> chris@hplvli.HP.COM (Chris Kelly) writes:
>
>Darned if I can find the address, but I know of certain
>companies which stockpile and sell out-of-production IC
>parts, possibly all the way back to DTL.

I recall one of these called 'trailing edge technology', or something
similar. Didn't keep the catalog, but they specialize in old semiconductor
technology. They buy masks and old stocks of parts just for this type
of application.

comments by Alan K Biocca, WB6ZQZ

285. Re: Discovery - UFO Close Encounter?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-29 22:21:29 UTC
From: sw@cbnewsl.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <355@cbnewsl.ATT.COM>
Source record: 19201
Cross-posted to: sci.space,rec.ham-radio,talk.rumors,misc.headlines

In article <7751@pyr.gatech.EDU>, ccoprmd@pyr.gatech.EDU (Matthew T. DeLuca) writes (much other stuff removed):
> any *real* aliens would make contact with government officials, and we can
> assume that this didn't happen, since at last check, Bush was at some elementary
> school, talking about U.S. drug policy.

Ah, but who said they would want to contact the US government! :->
("Wellcome, Comrad Alien")
--

"PENTAGON OFFICIALS ARE CONCERNED ABOUT | Stuart Warmink, Whippany, NJ, USA
AN ANTIMATTER SHORTAGE" ("WHAT'S NEW") | sw@cbnewsl.ATT.COM (att!cbnewsl!sw)
-----------> My opinions are not necessarily those of my employer <-----------

286. THE Dayton Ham-Fest

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-29 22:44:20 UTC
From: ewb@raybed2.UUCP
Message-ID: <1291@raybed2.UUCP>
Source record: 19202

The Dayton ham-fest will soon be here. A previous posting of mine found
that there are a few of the "netters" going out. This will be my first
time. Many of the people who responded said that they would like to
get together. I need a recommendation for a place on the Hamfest
grounds for us to meet, preferably at a food place. Could someone
please recommend a place ? E mail to me and I will post. Please
include return address. Thanks
73
Gene WA1UXA

DAY-TON' !!!!!

...!linus!raybed2!ewb
...!rayssd!raybed2!ewb
ewb@raybed2.ray.com

287. Re: Discovery - UFO Close Encounter?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-29 23:09:21 UTC
From: neal@lynx.uucp
Message-ID: <5373@lynx.UUCP>
Source record: 19203
Cross-posted to: sci.space,rec.ham-radio,talk.rumors,misc.headlines

In article <7751@pyr.gatech.EDU> ccoprmd@pyr.UUCP (Matthew T. DeLuca) writes:

>More likely, if an alien ship
>did appear near the shuttle, the crew would turn around and head for home, under
>orders from the ground, since they're not equipped for alien contact.

I thought this whole thing was some kind of early April Fool's joke, but now this! What do you mean "not equipped for alien contact." (maybe you have been reading too much science fiction) I didn't know that our government or space program even had any "rules" for alien contact, much less that they have special "equipped for alien contact" shuttles!

>Finally, *real* aliens would make contact with government officials

Don't you think that they would seek out some more intelligent examples of our species?

>and we can assume that this didn't happen, since at last check, Bush was at
>some elementary school, talking about U.S. drug policy.

Like I said, why not some more intelligent examples of our species (or maybe they communicate by reading lips! :-)?

Cheers,

Neal

288. Re: Discovery - UFO Close Encounter?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-29 23:38:48 UTC
From: ccoprmd@pyr.gatech.EDU
Message-ID: <7765@pyr.gatech.EDU>
Source record: 19205
Cross-posted to: sci.space,rec.ham-radio,talk.rumors,misc.headlines

In article <NELSON.89Mar29145346@sun.soe.clarkson.edu>, nelson@sun.soe.clarkson.edu (Russ Nelson) writes:
> In article <7751@pyr.gatech.EDU> ccoprmd@pyr.gatech.EDU (Matthew T. DeLuca) writes:
>
> This is patently ridiculous, thinking that this is actually an
> alien spacecraft sighting. Most likely, this was either a bit of
> humor, or the 'alien' spacecraft is 'alien' only in the sense that
> it was not made in the US (most likely Soviet).
>
> How do you know that? I counter your skepticism with my
> skepticism.
>
> I think that a piece of hard evidence could be found if several people
> can be found who heard the report of the "fire" and the "alien craft"
> transmissions, AND they are missing from official NASA recordings.
> If that's the case, then it lends substance to Stanford T. Friedman's
> accusations of a government coverup.
> --

I will admit, the evidence for my conclusion is as skimpy as the evidence for the UFO theory, but let's be realistic. Astronauts have been seeing 'UFO's' since the dawn of the space age, and the vast majority, if not all, have been sightings of expended booster segments, ejected garbage, and frozen urine. Each time, the UFO crowd came running, and each time there was a very reasonableexplanation for the phenomenon. Each time, the UFO crowd then claimed that there was a massive coverup. Well, it's been a quarter of a century now since these sightings from sapce have started, and I find it difficult to believe that an event of such magnitude as contact with alien life or alien technology could be kept secret. When alien life *does* contact us (and I am of the opinion that we are not alone in the universe, although I am not on the edge of my seat, waiting for them to come along), it will hit us like a ton of bricks. Two tons of bricks.

A very possible explanation of this occurrence comes to mind: since the frequency of the alleged transmission is in the middle of the commercial radio band, it is possible that someone with a radio set to that frequency broadcast the two items to see what happened, knowing that someone might be listening. A pretty good joke, if you ask me.

--

---Matthew DeLuca :
Georgia Institute of Technology : Remember, wherever you go, there you are.

ARPA: ccopɪmd@pyr.gatech.edu :

289. TS-440 Din plug

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-30 00:43:00 UTC
From: MARKIEWI@CSHLAB.BITNET
Message-ID: <8903300203.AA17783@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 19223

Anybody know where I can get the 6 pin Din plug for the computer interface
on the TS-440?

Thanks in advance

Peter Markiewicz - N2IFC
MARKIEWI@CSHLAB.Bitnet

290. HAMFEST LISTINGS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-30 01:52:00 UTC
From: SAC.2001CS-XP@E.ISI.EDU
Message-ID: <[E.ISI.EDU]29-Mar-89.19:52:33.SAC.2001CS-XP>
Source record: 19224

I am posting this because I am sure others have the same problem
as me.

RE: latest Hamfest Listings, East Coast Area.

For the benefit of those of us who are not geographical experts
a city/town and STATE in the place heading would be very helpful.
For some of these listings one would have to look up the contact
point in the call book or someplace.

If the listing is going to take up this much room, it might as well
be useful. I'm sure a few extra lines wouldn't hurt.

Thanks

73,
Michael WA7SKG

291. Just Say No to Radio Shack

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-30 02:53:13 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <828@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 19207

Dave, WB9VRM/AA, recently posted an article on the net suggesting a boycott of Radio Shack. Dave's article begins:

> Subject: radio shack BOYCOTT
> Path: ..!TRWIND.IND.TRW.COM!dsweiger (Dave Sweigert @ The Internet)

> Yes, I too have been RIPPED off by Radio Shack. All I needed
> was a 83.7 volt neon lamp for my science experiment due two days
> later. Well, the kid behind the counter did not even have a
> degree in engineering and completely misunderstood the premise of my project,
> measuring the oxygen content on Mars during Earth's rush hours.

Actually, there are several reasons why Dave didn't receive his Radio Shack ordered electronic component on time. First of all, neon lamps are very temperature sensitive, and since he specified an ignition voltage without an ambient operating temperature (in degrees C), the people at Radio Shack probably didn't know how to 'phone in the order to "headquarters".

Another reason is that Radio Shack doesn't advertise the part ordered. That's kinda like ordering a new car by going to Pathmark!

Anyway, Radio Shack DOES advertise specially ordered scanning receiver crystals. I believed their advertisements, and that's how I got shafted!

To refresh everyone's memory...

I ordered two VHF crystals from Radio Shack in the beginning of December 1988, and am STILL (it's almost April now...) waiting for one more to come in. (The crystal that finally came in a few weeks ago oscillates 20 KHz too low in frequency, but that's another story!)

The Radio Shack salesman promised a two to four week delivery date, but he didn't elaborate on what YEAR the order would come in. After waiting four months, the Radio Shack manager REFUSED to refund my order.

(Memory refresh complete.)

This incident was only one of MANY discouraging encounters I have had with Radio Shack stores in general. Most of those 15-pack 2N2222 transistors are company rejects, some have even EXPLODED on me!! Their 5-1/4 inch floppies physically scrape in their jackets when used (it's audible). I had a screw driver from one of their tool kits fall apart in my hand! The salesman said "You musta used it for a chisel!" Yeah, right! I found that their 12v, 3amp power transformer drops down to 9 volts under a load of only 1 amp! Some of their audio tapes cannot be recorded on, and the list just keeps on going!!!

After posting my orginal article, I have had the opportunity to exchange notes with a good number of people who have similar (and, in many cases, worse)

problems with Radio Shack. My freindly advice is to avoid Radio Shack if at all possible! True, there are many people who enjoy doing business with Radio Shack and find nothing wrong with them, but if you are used to QUALITY (huh?) then do yourself a big favor and

* Just Say NO to Radio Shack! *

Still not convinced???? READ ON!

One of my friends currently works at a Radio Shack store. Recently, a customer entered his store and inquired about a scanner that was on sale that month. After determining that his particular Radio Shack store didn't have that scanner in stock, being the gentleman that he is, he directed the customer to another nearby Radio Shack that did have the scanner in stock.

When his boss heard about his diverting a sale to another store, he blew up at him! His boss didn't want to hear anything about "just trying to help the customer", and came back at him several times screaming:

"FU(K THE CUSTOMER!!! FU(K 'EM!!!

Obviously, my friend felt like "two-cents" after the ordeal, but it just goes to show where the Radio Shack priorities are: $$$. He also gets heat from his boss when he diverts non-ham customers away from their 10-meter rig!

...And some of you guys on the net have the nerve to DEFEND Radio Shack??

SHAME!

I have another friend who USED to work at a Radio Shack store. "Never again", he says, "will I work for that rip-off outfit!"

73 & Peace

= de =

John, KD2BD

--
UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z (John)
..."There is no expedient to which a man will not resort to
avoid the real labor of thinking." ....Sir Joshua Reynolds.

292. Skepticism is not ostrichism

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-30 03:23:04 UTC
From: nelson@sun.soe.clarkson.edu
Message-ID: <NELSON.89Mar29222304@sun.soe.clarkson.edu>
Source record: 19208
Cross-posted to: sci.space,rec.ham-radio,talk.rumors,misc.headlines,sci.misc

UFO drivel is NOT welcome in sci.space [1], but there is no talk.ufos.
Followups to sci.misc.

[1] Fortunately, this isn't drivel. Yet. We're still operating in the
sci.entific realm here.

In article <7765@pyr.gatech.EDU> ccoprmd@pyr.gatech.EDU (Matthew T. DeLuca) writes:

In article <NELSON.89Mar29145346@sun.soe.clarkson.edu>, nelson@sun.soe.clarkson.edu (Russ
Nelson) writes:
> In article <7751@pyr.gatech.EDU> ccoprmd@pyr.gatech.EDU (Matthew T. DeLuca) writes:
>
> This is patently ridiculous, ... Most likely ...
>
> How do you know that? I counter your skepticism with my
> skepticism.

I will admit, the evidence for my conclusion is as skimpy as the
evidence for the UFO theory, but let's be realistic.
So why do you advance further guesses below? Your skepticism seems to be
as hard a belief as the UFOnatics. Skepticism means looking at the facts,
and if the facts say "we don't know", then we don't know.
Astronauts have been seeing 'UFO's' since the dawn of the space
age, and the vast majority, if not all, have been sightings of
expended booster segments, ejected garbage, and frozen urine.
So? Most lottery tickets aren't winners either. That doesn't mean that
all lottery tickets are losers.
Each time, the UFO crowd came running, and each time there was a
very reasonable explanation for the phenomenon.
Not true. There is always a small percentage of unexplainable occurrences.
Whether you believe these are noise or genuine UFOs depends upon your beliefs.
Each time, the UFO crowd then claimed that there was a massive
coverup.
Unfortunately for you, the coverup explanation fits many facts just as well
as the no-UFOs explanation. For example, many of Philip Klass's objections
to the MJ-12 papers can be answered by "of course that would happen if it were
being covered up."
Well, it's been a quarter of a century now since these sightings
from space have started, and I find it difficult to believe that an
event of such magnitude as contact with alien life or alien
technology could be kept secret.
Unfortunately, you can't prove a negative, so we're back to beliefs again.
When alien life *does* contact us (and I am of the opinion that we
are not alone in the universe, although I am not on the edge of my

seat, waiting for them to come along), it will hit us like a ton of
bricks. Two tons of bricks.
More guesses.
A very possible explanation of this occurrence comes to mind: since the
frequency of the alleged transmission is in the middle of the commercial
radio band, it is possible that someone with a radio set to that frequency
broadcast the two items to see what happened, knowing that someone might be
listening. A pretty good joke, if you ask me.
More guesses. If you don't know, just say so.
--
--russ (nelson@clutx [.bitnet | .clarkson.edu])
If you can, help others. If you can't, | Leftoid and proud of it
at least don't hurt others--the Dalai Lama |

293. Discovery - UFO Close Encounter?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-30 04:01:00 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <3002.24324390@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 19209

In Message-ID: <4440@drivax.UUCP> Macleod speculates:

> According to Bob, he and his colleagues have found that the transmission
> matches up with NASA tapes except that there is a "blank space" in the
> tape
> where the above transmission occurred. (Possibly bleached out?) They are
> currently doing voice print analyis in an effort to match the specific
> voice

Paranoia.

> the transmission there was a broadcast about "a fire on board". There is
> speculation that this may have been a code to switch frequencies or to

A variant of "fire in the paint locker"? This is a traditional Navy phrase for
"we're in deep trouble" - of ANY kind. Not necessarily sinister.

C'mon, now, if outer space creatures were looking at the shuttle, it was in
the sense of a field trip to a museum.

73's de Jim Grubs, W8GRT

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

294. Re: Thoughts on the future of Ham Radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-30 04:09:00 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <3003.24324394@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 19210

In Message-ID: <959@dover.sps.mot.com> Mike Waters bleats:

> In article <395@wicat.UUCP> keithm@wicat.UUCP (Keith McQueen) writes:
>
> >One church that I know of is quietly installing amateur radio
> >stations, not only in their regional centers and headquarters,
> >but in more than 25% of all their chapels. Local church leaders
> >are instructed to choose and assign several people from each
> >congregation to take classes and become licensed amateurs.
> >Wonderful!
>
> Maybe, maybe not. Are they usimg amateur radio as part of their church
> operation or are they supporting amateur radio like many organizations
> support say Boy Scouts?
>
> If you remember a few years back there was quite a scandal over various
> missionary groups using ham radio for communication to/from parts of
> South
> America where the phone system is inadequate. The upshot was that if they
> used the radio for asking for supplies, passing instructions etc. it was
> considered business communication by the FCC. Lets not get into that mess
> again!
>
> I hope I am just being an alarmist here, but I would like to know just
> the
> same.

If it's who I think it is, they believe that in the last days before the 2nd Coming of Christ, "true believers" will be driven underground by persecution, not unlike the early Christians hiding in the Roman catacombs. Hence, in their own eyes they are preparing for life threatening emergencies. Good recruits for ARES. Sign 'em up.

73's de Jim Grubs, W8GRT

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

295. Re: FCC going after satellite pirates

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-30 05:29:15 UTC
From: rh@well.UUCP
Message-ID: <11176@well.UUCP>
Source record: 19136
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.video

In article <2173@cpoint.UUCP> die@cpoint.UUCP (David I. Emery) writes:
>
> Is the FCC just going after commercial pirates such as bars, motels and
>sleazy SMATV cable companies or are they out to get private backyard dish owners
>too ? How can they tell whether or not one is watching a legal public
>service on ones backyard dish and not descrambling something one is not
>supposed to ? It doesn't seem to me that a modern block converting
>TVRO would radiate much of a tattletail signature as the first LO
>is fixed (usually a dielectric resonator oscillator) and not modulated
>by the AFC circuit. ? Are they planning to use VHF radiation from the
>videocipher and TV ? Or can they barge into your living room on suspicion ?
> ...etc.

When the FCC cracks down, it's not by driving direction-finding vans
around looking for telltale radiation. It's by scanning the ads in
TVRO magazines, "Nuts & Volts," classifieds in Radio-Electronics, and
getting tips from dealers about mod-shops. They're going after the
technicians and equipment vendors who "support piracy," not
individual dish owners. Increasingly, the public's right of access to
information depends on the right of access to equipment. Thus,
technical regulation of electronics (mostly under rules Part 15) is
getting intertwined with censorship and "values management." There
was a case last year (US v. Elery L. Beale Sr., US District Court in
Maine) in which a judge held that someone who sells a device that
"assists" in unauthorized reception - in that case, a cable TV decoding
box - can be guilty of violating Section 605 of the Communications Act
of 1934, EVEN WITHOUT PROOF THAT UNAUTHORIZED RECEPTION ACTUALLY
TOOK PLACE. Think about that. If a scanner can assist unauthorized
reception, selling it could be illegal even if no one uses it illegally!
One more incredible judgment about FCC powers by a judiciary system
that is massively ignorant about technology, and insensitive to the
"free flow of information" ideals on which this nation was founded.
--
..... Robert Horvitz .....
..... ANARC, P.O. Box 143, Falls Church, VA 22046 USA .....
..... uucp: ...{pacbell,hplabs,ucbvax}!well!rh .....

296. Re: Headphones on both ears in the

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-30 06:13:00 UTC
From: phil@uxd.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500005@uxd.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 19214

> I hear that wearing earphones that cover both ears in the car is illegal in
> NJ.

New Jersey does not surprise me one iota. Remember they are the most well know state that makes all of the new 2 meter mobile rigs illegal to put in your motor vehicle.

--phil ka9wgn--

297. Re: Cops and hams (was Re: Headphone/mi

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-30 06:15:00 UTC
From: phil@uxd.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500006@uxd.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 19215

I cannot believe that the majority of police officers are "rotten to the core". I do know many that are, but more are not. I figure that probably fewer than 25 percent are as you describe.

--phil ka9wgn--

298. RE: INFO-HAMS Digest V89 #239

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-30 09:50:46 UTC
From: FTJPD@ALASKA.BITNET
Message-ID: <8903301003.AA10862@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 19133

Does anybody know of the modifications to the Kenwood 140S?
I want to modify it to receive on the Alaska emergency freq.
Thanks in advance.....Jim, NL7HI

Looking for Exxon's head and alot more

299. RADAR, LIDAR & OTHER DARS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-30 12:48:00 UTC
From: SAC.2001CS-XP@E.ISI.EDU
Message-ID: <[E.ISI.EDU]30-Mar-89.04:48:01.SAC.2001CS-XP>
Source record: 19135

My, My, the stuff that develops from a simple comment.

Didn't all this start from a posting that said something like:
"A Penn cop told me they had a new radar that couldn't be
picked up by radar detectors. What is it?" Actually not an exact
quote, but you get the idea.

What a timely remark. That questions has given us a wealth of information
on safety regulations, electronic warfare, judicial systems, regulatory issueson
emissions, warnings on speed traps and much much more than could be listed here.

But did anyone really answer the question? Has anyone contacted the PA
State Police to see what they are using? Cops aren't really bad people
as a rule. In fact some are downright nice. Stop and talk to one sometime
buy him a cup of coffee and ask him how his radar works, what brand,
model etc. Let's get the real story instead of a lot of gas.

BTW a public safety supplier (GALLS) advertises Ku band radar, model
K-55 moving radar by MPH, Inc and claims that it is undetectable by
all radar detectors. Great selling point even if it isn't necessarily true
after all, it's only a lie if you're caught, right? This is probabaly
what started this whole mess. If you want one of these radars, they're
about $1600 new, $400 reconditioned with a 90 day warranty.

73,
Michael

```
*****************************************************************
Michael Barnes * The nice thing about policies
OldNet: SAC.2001CS-XP@E.ISI.EDU * and standards, is that there
NewNet: S2001CS_XP@SACEMNET.ARPA * are so many to choose from.
HamNet: WA7SKG * If you don't find any you
BellNet: 906-346-2578 * like, simply wait for next
AV Net: 472-2578 * years models!
SnailNet: 2001CS/XP *
K.I. SAWYER AFB,MI *
*****************************************************************
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innuendos, flatuations, and any other conceivable or inconceivable
outputs presented here, real, imagined, or implied, simply do not
exist. The names are real, the stories have been changed due to
simple boredom.
*****************************************************************
```

300. First AOR AR-2515 scanners are shipped

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-30 14:08:33 UTC
From: parnass@ihuxz.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <4304@ihuxz.ATT.COM>
Source record: 19139

x
FIRST AOR AR-2515 SCANNERS ARE SHIPPED

by Bob Parnass, AJ9S

As David Woo recently discovered, AOR is still having quality problems:

o "Due to the inordinate number of returns of the AR900 from dissatisfied customers, we have dropped the product from our catalog..." - Judy Grove.

This is reminiscent of the troublesome Regency HX-2000, which was actually made by AOR, and was the first portable scanner to cover 800 MHz.

It was against this backdrop that scanner hobbyists cautiously awaited delivery of the first AR-2515 super scanner. Now the wait is over.

The first five AR-2515 scanners were shipped this week, and Chicagoan Ron Kosinski received his unit on March 29. He reports that his scanner, serial number 08127, arrived in a box labeled AR-2002. Although the "guts" are made offshore, the final assembly of 2515 modules is done in Indiana.

Ron said the ACE employees worked through the weekend to produce the first batch, already a few weeks late. He was told that the front panel escutcheon is produced in the USA, but the holes for the keys were too small, so workers had to enlarge them with X-Acto knives! Ron lamented that the result was a less than professional look, and ACE promised to send him a new escutcheon when they become available.

The keys themselves wobble too much, but it's not clear that a new escutcheon will cure the loose fit.

The procedure to program the 64 banks of 32 frequencies differs markedly from Uniden and Radio Shack scanners. The AR-2515 has no notion of a "channel." Rather, you can add or delete a frequency in a bank, and frequencies are stored in reverse order (high to low) within in each bank. You can lock out frequencies, but the the enabled frequencies will always be scanned in reverse order (e.g., 470.3125, 470.0, 460.4, 453.8, 443.1 MHz). Your

scan rate may vary -- AOR recommends that you NOT STORE FREQUENCIES WHICH DIFFER BY MORE THAN 25 MHz WITHIN THE SAME BANK, or the scanner will slow down! Banks can be "linked" together to permit scanning a succession of banks.

Ron reports that the bottom mounted speaker produces very respectable audio.

There is but a single BNC antenna jack for the entire 5 - 1500 MHz range. Mobile mounting strategy is left to the cleverness of the owner, as the 2515 is supplied without mobile bracket, and there are no holes in the case for same.

The manual consists of a few sheet in a plastic binder. At almost $700 list price, Ron isn't sure whether he will keep the AR-2515, but he's going to have fun trying it for the next 25 days.

--

~~~~~~

Bob Parnass AJ9S, AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass - (312)979-5414
~~~~~~

301. Re: Discovery - UFO Close Encounter?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-30 14:36:04 UTC
From: ccoprmd@pyr.gatech.EDU
Message-ID: <7767@pyr.gatech.EDU>
Source record: 19217
Cross-posted to: sci.space,rec.ham-radio,talk.rumors,misc.headlines

In article <355@cbnewsl.ATT.COM> sw@cbnewsl.ATT.COM (Stuart Warmink) writes:
>
>Ah, but who said they would want to contact the US government! :->
>("Wellcome, Comrad Alien")
>--
Well, from orbit, the United States is clearly the most advanced nation on
Earth. More roads, dams, and bridges are in the U.S. than anywhere else on
Earth. Compared to the U.S., the Soviet Union is third-rate, at best.

--

----------Matthew DeLuca :
Georgia Institute of Technology : Remember, wherever you go, there you are.
ARPA: ccoprmd@pyr.gatech.edu :

302. Re: Discovery - UFO Close Encounter?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-30 14:46:29 UTC
From: ccoprmd@pyr.gatech.EDU
Message-ID: <7769@pyr.gatech.EDU>
Source record: 19218
Cross-posted to: sci.space,rec.ham-radio,talk.rumors,misc.headlines

In article <5373@lynx.UUCP> neal@lynx.UUCP (Neal Woodall) writes:
>this! What do you mean "not equipped for alien contact." (maybe you have been
>reading too much science fiction) I didn't know that our government or space
>program even had any "rules" for alien contact, much less that they have
>special "equipped for alien contact" shuttles!
>Don't you think that they would seek out some more intelligent examples of our
>species?
>
What I mean by 'not equipped for alien contact' is just that. What do aliens
breathe? Are they radioactive? Do they have microbes that could cause disease
in humans? What do they eat? Before you let aliens in the shuttle with you,
you had better know these things, or at least be prepared to deal with them,
or you're asking for real trouble. You'd want a quarantine area, for starters,
most likely special atmospheric requirements for the aliens, and some idea of
how to speak with them. It's even possible that the psychological shock of
meeting alien life forms could be too much for some people; you'd want very
stable types on a meeting team. I'm not saying that the U.S. has any kind of
policy regarding aliens from space (we can barely deal with aliens from
Nicaragua :-)), but I would think that some minimal preparation is necessary.

--

----------Matthew
DeLuca :
Georgia Institute of Technology : Remember, wherever you go, there you are.
ARPA: ccoprmd@pyr.gatech.edu :

303. foriegn QSL card procedure

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-30 14:47:55 UTC
From: rfc@briar.philips.com
Message-ID: <48218@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 19219
Cross-posted to: sci.space,rec.ham-radio,talk.rumors,misc.headlines

Can someone tell me how one goes about getting QSL cards from international stations? How do QSL brearus work, and how do I use them? In particular, I contacted on 10m these stations: YU2NY,YV6PM,YV4WT,P43HM,XE2FU,LZ9A?,HK1LDG Maybe someone could e-mail me what brearus one would use for these stations, and what the procedure is.
thanks in advance, 73 de WA2ISE

304. curtis braun de hb9dil

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-30 14:55:22 UTC
From: 87674800@csghsg5a.bitnet
Message-ID: <8903301455.AA24548@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 19137

sorry for not mailing this direct, but I couldn t reach you at the account given in your note.

please ask me by e-mail for details about license and tourism in Switzerland.

73 Urs Baer (HB9DIL)
87674800s@csghsg5a.bitnet

305. Re: Mods and More Mods, Database?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-30 16:30:42 UTC
From: hfactor@pyr.gatech.EDU
Message-ID: <7774@pyr.gatech.EDU>
Source record: 19138

In article <27569@cci632.UUCP>, cb@cci632.UUCP (Curtis Braun) writes:
> ...I'd
> like to have a list of mods for my gear, wouldn't you?

Yes I would...

> Does anyone have a list of mods for the Kenwood tm721 (funny mine works great)
> Curtis (!rochester!kodak!n2hkd!curtis or cb@cci632) N2HKD

I have seen quite a few mods for the Kenwood 721 but unfortunately I have never seen any for the TM221 (2 meter radio from the 221/321/421/721 family). Is it that there aren't enough people out there with 221's or have I just missed the posts? Any help would be greatly appreciated.

-Jason

Please post any responses to the newsgroup so that all can benefit...not to mention I have problems getting E-MAIL at this site.

306. Re: 2-30MHz Broadband Amps

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-30 17:20:54 UTC
From: rkarlqu@hpscdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <5490048@hpscdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 19220

> It is unlikely you will find any current _legal_ manufacturer of such broad
> band amplifiers (unless you are talking about receiving amps, which I doubt).
> The FCC banned such commercial amplifiers several years ago since they were
> being used illegally by citizens band operators. This ruling is the reason
> that ham amplifiers do not cover ten meters as shipped from the factory.
>
> The best bet on finding such an amplifier is on the CB black market. There
> were numerous manufacturers who were in the business for a fast buck. The
> designs were hideous - expect about half the output power the manufacturer
> claims. Also expect some of the worst distortion you have ever seen. These
> designs are definitely _not_ linear! Every year, the FCC raids several small
>
> Also expect to blow out several transistors before you get the amplifier
> working properly - and remember that you need matched pairs or quads of the

In a word, NONSENSE! Communications Concepts sells various amplifier
kits and parts including the 2-30 MHz. amplifier described in Motorola
application note AN762. Their phone number is (513)-220-9677. They are
perfectly legitimate. I bought their AN762 kit, and found it performed
flawlessly, meeting all the specifications shown in the Ap. Note. Also,
I have done a lot of fooling around with this and other similar amplifiers, and
I don't remember ever burning out a transistor. Of course, I always use
the rugged Motorola industrial grade devices (e.g. MRF421) instead of
the cheap MRF454. Another source of amplifiers is RF parts Co. in
San Marcos, CA. They advertise a lot in the ham radio magazines, but
I have never dealt with them.

Rick Karlquist, N6RK

307. Re: Discovery - UFO Close Encounter?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-30 19:37:01 UTC
From: ken@nsc.nsc.com
Message-ID: <10245@nsc.nsc.com>
Source record: 19225
Cross-posted to: sci.space,rec.ham-radio,talk.rumors,misc.headlines

article <7751@pyr.gatech.EDU>, ccoprmd@pyr.gatech.EDU (Matthew T. DeLuca) says:
% Xref: nsc sci.space:10486 rec.ham-radio:1579 talk.rumors:907 misc.headlines:11954
% In article <4440@drivax.UUCP> macleod@drivax.UUCP (MacLeod) writes:
%%On Tuesday March 14, 1989 at 6:42 am the following message was received by a
%%UFO investigator in Baltimore through WA3NAN (Goddard) amateur radio
%%transission from the orbiter Discovery. "Houston, this is Discovery. We
%%still have the alien space craft, uhh, under observance." The transmission
%%was picked up on a Radio Shack scanner tuned to 147.45 mhz.
%%
% This is patently ridiculous, thinking that this is actually an alien spacecraft
% sighting. Most likely, this was either a bit of humor, or the 'alien'
% spacecraft is 'alien' only in the sense that it was not made in the US (most
% likely Soviet). First of all, if there really was an alien craft, and the crew
% wanted to say something to Houston about it and wanted to keep it secret, they
% would *not* broadcast over an open, unencrypted channel that every Tom, Dick,
% and Harry with a $99.95 scanner could pick up. More likely, if an alien ship

I think the poster suggested that the "fire on board" statement might have been
prearranged code to switch to another channel. Not to unlikely.

% did appear near the shuttle, the crew would turn around and head for home, under
% orders from the ground, since they're not equipped for alien contact. Finally,

what equipment would you take to an alien encounter?. How are the astronauts
not equipt to handle an encounter with aliens?.

% any *real* aliens would make contact with government officials, and we can
% assume that this didn't happen, since at last check, Bush was at some elementary
% school, talking about U.S. drug policy.

We should have talked to you for the best information on alien encounters
since you apparently know exactly what is needed, who the aliens would talk
to. BTW which govt have the ET's decided to contact when the get here?.
Maybe they are democrates and are waiting to talk to the Congress?. :-)

--
PATH= Second star to the right, {...Ken Trant...}
and straight on till morning
National SemiConductor, 1135 Kern Ave. M/S 7C-266; Sunnyvale, CA 94086
Uucp: ...{pyramid,sun,amdahl,apple}!nsc!ken

308. Mass. QSO Party this weekend

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-30 21:13:32 UTC
From: TOMK@ENP.Prime.COM
Message-ID: <8903302217.AA17899@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 19226

* * * * * * * * * R E M I N D E R * * * * * * * * *

The Massachusetts QSO Party starts Friday Night (U.S. time) 0000Z April 1.

Massachusetts stations send county and signal report, others send
state, province or dx country and signal report. Work Massachusetts stations
once per county if mobile. 1 point for phone QSOs, 2 for CW and 5 for W1TKZ
contacts. Look for W1TKZ to be active on both phone and CW simultaneously
throughout the event. Full details in March QST page 89.

Send logs to:

Massachusetts QSO Party
Wellesley A.R.S.
211 Washington St.
Wellesley, Ma. 02181

309. Re: Nicads & chargers - a query

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-30 21:14:12 UTC
From: rodman@mfci.UUCP
Message-ID: <737@m3.mfci.UUCP>
Source record: 19141

In article <30500003@uxd.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@uxd.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>However, with rapid
>charging you do need to be careful. Good rapid chargers will have a heat
^^^^
>sensor. As the battery reaches full charge, it cannot store more energy so
>it dissapates what you give it in the form of heat.
>

This is not a "good" rapid charger. As I understand it, heat is a deadly
enemy of nicad lifetime. A better method is to sense the voltage increase
flattening out *before* the batteries start heating up.

I was disgusted to find the icom rapid chargers used such a crude method.
You can feel the batteries are quite warm after a charge-up.

73
Paul K. Rodman
rodman@mfci.uucp
__··· ···__ _·· · _·_ ·_ ·____ __·· ·_

310. Re: Discovery - UFO Close Encounter?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-30 22:25:38 UTC
From: nemesis@kludge.eecs.umich.edu
Message-ID: <68@zip.eecs.umich.edu>
Source record: 19127
Cross-posted to: sci.space,rec.ham-radio,talk.rumors,misc.headlines

It seems quite possible that there was a "UFO" sighting. Literally.
Unidentified Flying Object, that is. Not necessarily a space
craft from an alien nation. Think about it--if you were up there,
and casually discussing it with Mission Control, you could very
well say that you're discussing the "alien spacecraft". Astronauts
have a sense of humor, too (at least a couple of 'em :-).

If this single transmission is all you've got to go on, I wouldn't
start packing your bags yet.

Hobbes: "What will we do when they come?"
Calvin: "See if we can sell Mom and Dad into slavery for a
star cruiser."

Ron Oliver --- nemesis@dip.eecs.umich.edu --- uunet!umix!dip!nemesis

311. Re: Discovery - UFO Close Encounter?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-30 22:52:26 UTC
From: neal@lynx.uucp
Message-ID: <5381@lynx.UUCP>
Source record: 19128
Cross-posted to: sci.space,rec.ham-radio,talk.rumors,misc.headlines

In article <7767@pyr.gatech.EDU> ccoprmd@pyr.UUCP (Matthew T. DeLuca) writes:

>Well, from orbit, the United States is clearly the most advanced nation on
>Earth. More roads, dams, and bridges are in the U.S. than anywhere else on
>Earth. Compared to the U.S., the Soviet Union is third-rate, at best.

And don't forget that the US probably puts out more RF energy than any
other nation on the earth, which is a sure sign of a scientifically
advanced culture (even if most of it is soap operas and cartoons!).

Neal

312. Re: Discovery - UFO Close Encounter?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-30 23:15:26 UTC
From: neal@lynx.uucp
Message-ID: <5382@lynx.UUCP>
Source record: 19129
Cross-posted to: sci.space,rec.ham-radio,talk.rumors,misc.headlines

In article <7769@pyr.gatech.EDU> ccoprmd@pyr.UUCP (Matthew T. DeLuca) writes:
>In article <5373@lynx.UUCP> neal@lynx.UUCP (Neal Woodall) writes:

>>What do you mean "not equipped for alien contact." (maybe you have been
>>reading too much science fiction) I didn't know that our government or space
>>program even had any "rules" for alien contact, much less that they have
>>special "equipped for alien contact" shuttles!

>What I mean by 'not equipped for alien contact' is just that. What do aliens
>breathe? Are they radioactive? Do they have microbes that could cause disease
>in humans? What do they eat? Before you let aliens in the shuttle with you,
>you had better know these things, or at least be prepared to deal with them,
>or you're asking for real trouble.

Who said anything about letting them into the shuttle? It seems to me that if
you were to establish communications with the hypothetical aliens, then this
is "contact". Since we don't know what kind of communication the aliens
might use, I guess you could be "equipped for alien contact" if you had all
sorts of communication gear (radio frequency stuff, computers, lights you
can flash, etc)....it seems to me that the shuttle is already equipped with
some of these things (admittedly, most of it not designed for "general use").

>You'd want a quarantine area, for starters,
>most likely special atmospheric requirements for the aliens, and some idea of
>how to speak with them.

Since you would need to communicate with them aliens to determine things like
atosphere requirements, need for quaretine, how to "speak" to them, etc., I
think that most "preparations" would be a shot in the dark....how would you
know requriement unless there had been previous communications?

>It's even possible that the psychological shock of
>meeting alien life forms could be too much for some people; you'd want very
>stable types on a meeting team.

Astronauts would be pretty stable, don't you think? The government trusts them
with a multi-billion dollar space craft, and they are picked for their
scientific curiosity and sharp minds.

Neal

313. Re: Discovery - UFO Close Encounter?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-30 23:56:29 UTC
From: mhyman@hsfmsh.UUCP
Message-ID: <569@hsfmsh.UUCP>
Source record: 19130
Cross-posted to: sci.space,rec.ham-radio,talk.rumors,misc.headlines

In article <7767@pyr.gatech.EDU> ccoprmd@pyr.UUCP (Matthew T. DeLuca) writes:
> In article <355@cbnewsl.ATT.COM> sw@cbnewsl.ATT.COM (Stuart Warmink) writes:
> >
> >Ah, but who said they would want to contact the US government! :->
> >("Wellcome, Comrad Alien")
> >--
> Well, from orbit, the United States is clearly the most advanced nation on
> Earth. More roads, dams, and bridges are in the U.S. than anywhere else on
> Earth. Compared to the U.S., the Soviet Union is third-rate, at best.

Exactly! Assuming capitalistic aliens, which country has a bigger potential
for exploitation, uh sales.

--marc
--
//Marco S. Hyman
//UUCP: ...!sun!sfsun!hsfmsh!mhyman
//Domain: sfsun!hsfmsh!mhyman@sun.com

314. Re: Mods and More Mods, Database?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-31 01:21:55 UTC
From: keithm@wicat.UUCP
Message-ID: <396@wicat.UUCP>
Source record: 19131

In article <27569@cci632.UUCP> cb@cci632.UUCP (Curtis Braun) writes:
>Does anyone know of a database for mods for radio equipment? I'd
>like to have a list of mods for my gear, wouldn't you?
I would.

>If one doesn't exist I would consider setting something up on one
>of my systems on a mail basis. There seem to be a a few people
>interested on this subject.
Please do...

>also had a request from some individuals for extended frequency
>recieve and transmit on the Kenwood 4000/4100/721 dual banders [one is
>a peace officer and vol fireman (and would like to use only one
>radio and not three (don't ask about wife's car)].
REMINDER!!! It doesn't matter if he *IS* a peace officer, use
of non-commercially type accepted radios on police or commercial
frequencies is ILLEGAL! (He may however buy a COMMERCIAL radio
and have the dealer program HAM frequencies into it :-)).

>
>Curtis (!rochester!kodak!n2hkd!curtis or cb@cci632) N2HKD

- -
| Keith McQueen, N7HMF Organization: Wicat Systems, Inc. |
| 1116 Graff Circle Work (801)224-6605x422 |
| Orem, Utah 84058 Packet: N7HMF @ NV7V |
| Home (801)224-9460 Voice: 147.340 MHz or 449.675 MHz |
| =====> My opinions are all mine... <===== |
- -

315. Re: Discovery - UFO Close Encounter?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-31 02:13:37 UTC
From: macleod@drivax.UUCP
Message-ID: <4459@drivax.UUCP>
Source record: 19132
Cross-posted to: sci.space,rec.ham-radio,talk.rumors,misc.headlines

In article <728@key.COM> jsp@penguin.key.COM (James Preston) writes:
>In article <4440@drivax.UUCP> macleod@drivax.UUCP (MacLeod) writes:
>}On Tuesday March 14, 1989 at 6:42 am the following message was received by a
>}UFO investigator in Baltimore through WA3NAN (Goddard) amateur radio
>}transission from the orbiter Discovery. "Houston, this is Discovery. We
>}still have the alien space craft, uhh, under observance." The transmission
>}was picked up on a Radio Shack scanner tuned to 147.45 mhz.
>
>Can you say, "April fool"?

The original poster may have had this in mind, but I didn't post it as
a joke. Don't assume I endorse it, either; I follow the rule "read
everything, believe nothing" when it comes to UFOs.

Michael Sloan MacLeod (amdahl!drivax!macleod)

316. Re: Discovery - UFO Close Encounter?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-31 02:30:31 UTC
From: bobmon@iuvax.cs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <19110@iuvax.cs.indiana.edu>
Source record: 19134
Cross-posted to: sci.space,rec.ham-radio,talk.rumors,misc.headlines

```
->Well, from orbit, the United States is clearly the most advanced nation on
->Earth. More roads, dams, and bridges are in the U.S. than anywhere else on
->Earth. Compared to the U.S., the Soviet Union is third-rate, at best.
-
-And don't forget that the US probably puts out more RF energy than any
-other nation on the earth, which is a sure sign of a scientifically
-advanced culture (even if most of it is soap operas and cartoons!).

Or we're the only ones still backward enough to require large-scale ground
transport, and unsophisticated enough to broadcast RF signals instead of
cold-fusion-powered, phase-modulating lasers for communication?

Anyone who can get here over multi-lightyear distances may have verrry
different expectations for what "advanced" cultures look like on a planet.

SINCE I've got the bandwidth now, remember that the Apollo crews had to
go into isolation on their return just in case they had encounters with
alien viruses, germs, or cooties. Inability to quarantine the Shuttle
crews is one way they aren't "equipped for alien contact". They also
aren't equipped to destroy any important/secret materials if such
becomes necessary. (Maybe the Aliens are plague-ridden Cubans intent
on hijacking the Shuttle, transferring all the neat hardware to Mir,
and crashing it into the Pentagon...)
```

317. nocode petition filed with FCC

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-31 03:37:00 UTC
From: phil@uxd.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500007@uxd.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 19140

According to Westlink, TAPR and K7UGA filed a petition with the FCC to establish a no-code license. This proposal creates the "Apprentice" class which requires the Novice written exam but no code exam. It also grants all Technician privileges and grandfathers Novices.

While I personally support a "no code" license, I believe that the proposal just filed will definitely result in a disaster in the Amateur Ranks because the code exam is not being replaced by anything and the written exam required to operate 2 meters and such is being reduced. That is clearly a reduction of standards unlike a proposal being formed by some members of this group which replaces the code exam with additional written exam.

My greatest concern now is that a workable nocode license will not have a chance because the certain opposition to the one proposed will be applied as well to any others proposed that might have greater merit.

This has been my personal opinion. Email flames so I can delete them before they bother anyone else. Opinions are always welcome. I can also give more detailed info to anyone requesting it by Email. My new Email address is now <phil@uxd.cso.uiuc.edu> or the usual <phil@vmd.cso.uiuc.edu>.

--phil ka9wgn--

318. Re: Discovery - UFO Close Encounter?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-31 08:00:39 UTC
From: stolfi@jumbo.dec.com
Message-ID: <13662@jumbo.dec.com>
Source record: 19142
Cross-posted to: sci.space,rec.ham-radio,talk.rumors,misc.headlines

Matthew T. DeLuca wrote:
>
> Well, from orbit, the United States is clearly the most
> advanced nation on Earth. More roads, dams, and bridges are in
> the U.S. than anywhere else on Earth.

I disagree; from orbit, the most advanced nation on Earth is clearly
Brazil. More oxygen-producing machines there than anywhere else.
Not to mention the largest H2O transportation network in the world.

Actually, if I were an alien looking for fun, I would head straight for
the place with the largest and sunniest beach, or the most spectacular
ski resort (North Africa and Antarctica, respectively).

:-) Jorge Stolfi @ DEC Systems Research Center
stolfi@src.dec.com, ...!decwrl!stolfi

In their gun-rack they placed three rifles and three hunting-pieces
that could fire explosive bullets, along with a good supply of powder
and ammunition.

``Who knows whom or what we will have to deal with,'' said Michel
Ardan. ``Men or beasts may take a dim view of our visit. And so we
must take every precaution.''
-- Verne, _From the Earth to the Moon_ (1865)

DISCLAIMER: The above etc. etc.

319. KD2BD Tandy Boycott

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-31 13:35:22 UTC
From: dsweiger@TRWIND.IND.TRW.COM
Message-ID: <8903311335.AA17636@trwind.ind.TRW.COM>
Source record: 19150

I can not believe the brew-ha-ha over Radio Shack. Look, it is pretty simple. RS is the McDonald's of electronics. They employ high school kids to man the counter for $ 3.50 an hour. There products range from resistors to computers. I think everyone would agree that RS components will never be used on the Space Shuttle, but most experimenters realize this and do not expect alot from the RS store. So what is the grip?

If you have a problem you can call the CEO of Tandy, John Roach in Fort Worth, Tx and complain directly to him (or use snail net - 18th Floor of Tandy Towers, 76102). RS has a 30 day money back return policy, so simply remind the manager that this is corporate policy and hold your hand out for the cash. If he does not want to do it get his store number (01-XXXX) and write Mr. Roach.

I mean, come on, we are amateurs. Hams are pretty smart. Use your brain. The system will work if you try it.

Sure, I know RS has some real losers, but I understand that when I go in. Funny, but they still have things I need; solder, antenna masts, batteries, presents for nephews, etc. I do not special order crystals from RS, there is a company in Florida called JAN for that. RS has a place in the community, if you get bad service from RS go to RS Corporate instead of informing the net of every $ 8 deal that went sour.

... _._

320. I still need a room in Dayton

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-31 15:00:41 UTC
From: n2ic@drutx.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <10829@drutx.ATT.COM>
Source record: 19143

I am still looking for a room at the Dayton Hamvention for
2 people.

Can anyone help ?????

Steve, N2IC
Home: 303 665-7686
Work: 303 538-4763

321. Re: Recent RS-10/11 Satellite Observations

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-31 15:28:31 UTC
From: vail@tegra.UUCP
Message-ID: <453@atlas.tegra.UUCP>
Source record: 19144
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics,sci.astro

I have listened here occasionally. My equipment here is an R7000 and scanner beam antenna, not the greatest for this band but...

My question is why is it RS-10/11? I think my AMSAT reference card lists them separately. Are there 2 birds in the same orbit (they launch many together, maybe these are too close together)? Is it some kind of dual transponder/robot combo?

Just curious...

"Baby, It might sound dodgy now
But it, sounds, great, when you're dead" -- Robin Hitchcock

_____
| | Johnathan Vail | tegra!N1DXG@ulowell.edu
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG @ 145.110-, 444.2+, 448.625-
-----

322. BITNET mail follows

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-31 16:33:00 UTC
From: WMLBTAM@UCCCVM1.BITNET
Message-ID: <8903311750.AA14676@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 19163

Date: 31 March 1989, 11:15:16 EST
From: WMLBTAM at UCCCVM1
To: INFO-HAMS at WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL

Have you folks heard of this before?

From Federal Communications Tech News, 1:3:1, September 1988

"RADIO LANS

"FCC CERTIFIES SPREAD-SPRECTRUM RADIO LAN AT 900 MHZ

"On August 10, the FCC approved the first license-free radio LAN transceiver operating under part 15 rules in the industrial-scientific-medical (ISM) spectrum at 902-928 MHz. The product, known as ARLAN 100, is manufactured by Telesystems SLW Inc. of Ontario. The company claims a system aggregate data rate of 200 kbps. A patented, VLSI-based direct-sequence spread-spectrum scheme is used, with CDMA packet switching and CRC-16 error detection/ retransmission. The cost is approximately $1500 per node.

"The ARLAN 100 uses a 3-inch monopole antenna ['whip' - WB8VNV]. At 0.1W, the system is said to have a typical indoor range of 300 feet, and outdoor range of 3400 feet. In 1W high-power mode, Telesystems claims an indoor range of 1200 feet and outdoor range as much as six miles. The device backs-off power depending on error rate. 'Our market is primarily the office, although we've done tests in very tough factory environments,' Telesystems director of operations Harvey Ikeman said. 'We will also focus on campus and between-building links. The six-mile range was obtained with high-elevation units, but the system is mostly intended for in-building communication.

"A May 1985 FCC order in Ge. Docket 81-413 authorized spread-spectrum systems for nonlicensed general use in the 902-928, 2400-2483.5 and 5725-5850 MHz ISM bands on a noninterference basis to licensed services. Maximum permitted out-put is 1W. Direct-sequence, frequency hopping, time hopping and pulsed FM systems are permitted. A grant has been optained for a video device, according to FCC staff, but several other Part 15 spread-spectrum applications have not been granted because of inadequate spreading of the energy over the band.
been g
"The ARLAN 100 network includes a controller that interfaces with a host computer. The controller can remotely configure nodes located at each PC, and it can be connected to multiple radio ports to expand zone coverage. The system can accommodate more than 300 virtual circuits."

The other literature I got from Telesystems SLW notes that they offer an optional directional yagi, and an omnidirectional whip, beside the standard "3-inch monopole" antenna.

Their address is: Telesystems SLW Inc.
85 Scarsdale Road, Suite 201
Don Mills, Ontario, Canada M3B 2R2
416-441-9966, FAX 416-441-9785

==========
I sure as heck don't have any affiliation with Telesystems one way or t'other!
==========
Theodore Allan Morris | 231 Bethesda Avenue, ML# 574
University of Cincinnati Medical Center | Cincinnati, OH 45267-0574
Medical Center Information and Communications | 513-558-6046 (W), 731-3451 (H)
Information Research and Development | WMLBTAM@UCCCVM1 or AppleLink
==========| XXXXX (Not Online Yet!)
Call me up and I'll talk data to ya'! | or NTS WB8VNV
==========

323. Invader 2000 Meter

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-31 17:03:00 UTC
From: WOODIN@CSL.EXXON.COM
Message-ID: <8903311714.AA12596@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 19162

We are looking for a plate current meter for a Johnson Invader 2000.
If you have one or know where to obtain one, please send a note
to R.L. Woodin, AK2K, Bitnet address WOODIN@EREVAX. Or call Mike Drake
N2DXO at (201) 730-2848.

324. query

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-31 18:27:00 UTC
From: Parfenuk@BCO-MULTICS.HBI.HONEYWELL.COM
Message-ID: <890331182734.819677@BCO-MULTICS.HBI.HONEYWELL.COM>
Source record: 19161

How does one approach you on having an item distributed within
your INFO-HAMS Digest ??

I'm looking for a military manual for an old scope I picked up
at a flea market. Ran well until a month ago. Sure would like
to repair it,, but without documentaion it's tough.

The scope is a HICKOK 3" and the mil number ios OS-104B/usm-89

Any help would be appreciated....

Thanks and 73's... KA1MVM Walt..

325. Stereotypical CB / No. of licences decline

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-31 18:43:25 UTC
From: BIW104@URIACC.BITNET
Message-ID: <8903311906.AA18589@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 19160

In reference to earlier comments about need for more hams, and
specifically hams that are interested in being hams, I as most agree.
Comming from the ranks of CB many years ago, I usually turn an eye up
to the way many hams stereotype the cber and look down upon them.
(Yes, I do say them as opposed to we at any rate!) Many of them are the
type that would like to become hams, certainly not be criticized by them!
And of course, many of those lawless little people would never even come
close...
Just remember, there are many of them who aren't causing people (hams) any
trouble and who are as nice and socially responsible as hams!
CB is really (meant to be) an important radio service to people who need
to communicate between cars on occasion i.e. giving your friends a radio
to put in cars in a convoy on a once or twice a year trip!
My only question is: Why did the FCC put it on 27MHz and not something
higher than 50MHz?
Chris Tate - KA1IVW
URI Amateur Radio Club
BIW104@URIACC

326. Re: Cops and hams (was Re: Headphone/mi

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-31 18:49:39 UTC
From: john@stiatl.UUCP
Message-ID: <3995@stiatl.UUCP>
Source record: 19164

In article <30500006@uxd.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@uxd.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>
>I cannot believe that the majority of police officers are "rotten to
>the core". I do know many that are, but more are not. I figure that
>probably fewer than 25 percent are as you describe.
>
>--phil ka9wgn--

[this is NOT, I repeat, NOT a flame]

Phil,

I suspect your attitude toward cops would change if you became involved in a department as I have. It would be a good experience in any event. Join an auxillary or reserve (or whatever they call it in your area). Go through the training. Get to know the guys. Go drinking with them. Eventually you will be accepted into the group and get to see some of what I mentioned before.

There is a strange psychology involved here, one created no doubt in part by the system. they are subjected to the same bootcamp-type training as in the military. It builds an "e'sprit de corps" or in other words, a "them vs us" attitude. One is either a cop and therefore "in" or he is a civilian to be controlled and exploited like so many head of animals. I suppose this mentality is bred to compensate for the poor pay and shitty conditions some of them work under but in any event, it produces cops that expect priviledge and excess way over and above the average citizen.

Another influence is that during the normal cop's day, about the only non-skuzbags he encounters are other cops. And when the day is over, they leave work and socialize mostly among themselves and talk about cop things - not that much different, i guess, to programmers except that we don't carry guns or harrass people.

I have spent hours discussing this with some friends of mine in the department who are not totally over the edge. They are dismayed by the conditions and at the same time are at a loss as to a remedy.

No, you will not find 100% corruption in any given department but I'll bet a week's pay that it'll be much more than 25%. Even 25% would imply that one in 4 are unfit - a most disgusting thought.

So give working with a department a try. You will at a minimum find it interesting. And perhaps you could serve as somewhat of a department concience. In any event, you would be much better equipped to fight the system when it messes with you.

john

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | Manual? ... What manual ?!?
Sales Technologies, Inc. Atlanta, GA | This is Unix, My son, You
...!gatech!stiatl!john | just GOTTA Know!!!

327. Re: Discovery - UFO Close Encounter?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-31 18:59:38 UTC
From: ken@nsc.nsc.com
Message-ID: <10260@nsc.nsc.com>
Source record: 19145
Cross-posted to: sci.space,rec.ham-radio,talk.rumors,misc.headlines

article <7767@pyr.gatech.EDU>, ccoprmd@pyr.gatech.EDU (Matthew T. DeLuca) says:
% Xref: nsc sci.space:10525 rec.ham-radio:1611 talk.rumors:915 misc.headlines:12001
% In article <355@cbnewsl.ATT.COM> sw@cbnewsl.ATT.COM (Stuart Warmink) writes:
%>Ah, but who said they would want to contact the US government! :->
%>("Wellcome, Comrad Alien")
%>--
% Well, from orbit, the United States is clearly the most advanced nation on
% Earth. More roads, dams, and bridges are in the U.S. than anywhere else on
% Earth. Compared to the U.S., the Soviet Union is third-rate, at best.

Assumming of course that the aliens believe paving over the earth is a sign
of an advanced civilization and not a sign of a very primative culture.

Ken-
--
PATH= Second star to the right, {...Ken Trant...}
and straight on till morning
National SemiConductor, 1135 Kern Ave. M/S 7C-266; Sunnyvale, CA 94086
Uucp: ...{pyramid,sun,amdahl,apple}!nsc!ken

328. info wanted on Trio TS-520X and Kenwood TS-43X

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-31 19:39:39 UTC
From: steve@eos.UUCP
Message-ID: <3059@eos.UUCP>
Source record: 19159

I've been looking for a good deal on a compact, ac/dc transceiver
for several months. What I had hoped to find was a Kenwood TS-520
(an old favorite of mine). I was recently contacted by a ham who
has a *Trio* TS-520X, which he tells me is the Japaneese market
version of the radio. (Trio is the name of the parent company in
Japan. Kenwood is the name for US marketing.)

I'd need some help confirming information on the radio, upgrade
parts availability, and Kenwood USA's attitude on servicing it. I
was told that the radio was sold as a stripped version of the TS-520S,
having no crystal callibrator, cw filter, dc power supply, and only
one final amplifier tube (65146) for 25 watts (output?). The owner
told me he bought the rig in Tokyo, and added upgrade kits for
the callibrator, cw filter, and 2 finals to make it a 180 watt input
rig. What's still missing are the dc power supply components.
There was a kit available from Trio in Japan to add these parts, but
it is probably not available here. This brings me to my questions.

1) Is the above info correct?
2) Are the components required to add the dc capability (at LEAST
power supply transistors and a heat sink) available from Kenwood
or any one else in the US, and how expensive are they?
3) Will Kenwood USA provide service on this rig in the event that
I have some problems with it down the road? (Yes, I know that as
a ham I should be able to fix it myself, but I don't always have
the time, and I'm short on test equipment.)

Any other info or suggestions would be appreciated. PLEASE respond
by E-MAIL, as I don't usually read this newsgroup (so many groups, so
little time!).

Finally, I'm curious as to what a Kenwood TS-43X is. I've not been
closely following the rig models for the last few years, so it could
simply have escaped my attention. I am familiar with the TS-441 (what
a NICE rig!) and the 43X seems very similar, although there are some
differences. I happened to spot one in a Cessna 206 outfitted for
long-range ferry -- the 43X was to be its aviation HF radio (it was
sitting right under a Magnavox sat-nav receiver, and both were on top
of a fuel tank that had replaced the right seat).

Any info would be appreciated. TNX for your help.
--

Steve
(the certified flying fanatic)
steve@aurora.arc.nasa.gov

329. Re: Discovery - UFO Close Encounter?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-31 20:28:07 UTC
From: lazarus@athena.mit.edu
Message-ID: <10230@bloom-beacon.MIT.EDU>
Source record: 19146
Cross-posted to: sci.space,rec.ham-radio,talk.rumors,misc.headlines

In article <19110@iuvax.cs.indiana.edu> bobmon@iuvax.cs.indiana.edu (RAMontante) writes:

>SINCE I've got the bandwidth now, remember that the Apollo crews had to
>go into isolation on their return just in case they had encounters with
>alien viruses, germs, or cooties. Inability to quarantine the Shuttle
>crews is one way they aren't "equipped for alien contact". They also
>aren't equipped to destroy any important/secret materials if such
>becomes necessary. (Maybe the Aliens are plague-ridden Cubans intent
>on hijacking the Shuttle, transferring all the neat hardware to Mir,
>and crashing it into the Pentagon...)

Come on, people, let's use our heads here.

Let's assume first contact, just for the fun of it.

Now, what do we know?

Well,

I. We don't want physical contact. If the aliens are insistent we
may risk it, but germs aren't an issue until then - the shuttle and
the alien vessel would get near each other and then they would talk.

II. Any secret material carried on the shuttle is likely to be secret
mainly because of its technological content. If the aliens get here
they don't need it and keeping it secret from them is not very
important.

There are a million and one things you would want on a first contact.
Off hand I would come up with the following:

Teams of ...
Psychologists
Ethnologists,
Scientists of every type,
Representatives from majore international trading companies,
Military technolgy specialists,
Military strategists and analysts,
Management consultants,
Linguists
Biologists

A heavily armed brigade of space marines,

A bunch of fighters equipped for a space battle

A large number of space to space nuclear missiles

Some high powered lasers, particle beams, and other exotic
technologies in orbit with all systems off waiting for an on signal to
start burning.

A complete vbiological laboratory equipped to work with extremely
dangerous and contagious agents. (I believe the correct designation is P-4).

A module of some type that can be filled with any atmosphere we
can think of so that we can host the aliens if they wish.

A complete manufacturing facility so that we can provide them with
comfortable furniture if we do host them.

All of this should take into account the fact that the aliens may be
anything from 20 pound midgets to hundred ton whales and all of it
(including the people) should be equipped for emergency destruction
(our personnel, for example, could have radio-detonated explosives in
a necklace around their necks).

Basically, there is so much that you would want that you could never
get it all into space.

So what do you need?

A vehicle - the shuttle.

Contact personnel - the astronauts.

Communications equipment to contact the aliens - on the shuttle.

Ground side experts - available at any time.

All of the above is always available, so the shuttle is always as
ready for alien contact as necessary.

Small arms fire can bridge the gaps that divide |||Mike Friedman
the different peoples of the world on many issues. |||quoting Anthony Lovell

330. SW Navigator

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-31 20:49:14 UTC
From: terry@xenlink.UUCP
Message-ID: <48@xenlink.UUCP>
Source record: 19147

I recently purchased a copy of the 1989 edition of the World Radio TV Handbook. On page 570 they speak about a Hypercard application written by Jim Frimmel of 'Texas USA'. The Address given (Willowpark, TX) does exists - and I have no way of contacting Mr. Frimmel to purchase the application - it looks good, and I would dearly love a copy.

The "Shortwave Navigator" stores station schedules, and has 30 interval signals digitally stored. The list of SW Navigator's abilities seems endless - and worth having.

If anyone can help me locate the SW Navigator, and or Mr. Frimmel - I would greatly appreciate it.

Take Care, and thank you. Terry Cioni @ xenlink in Calgary, Alberta.

!calgary!xenlink!terry.

331. Re: Stereotypical CB / No. of licences decline

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-31 21:08:29 UTC
From: greg@uts.amdahl.com
Message-ID: <13kc.4cfRX1010lqELo@amdahl.uts.amdahl.com>
Source record: 19165

In article <8903311906.AA18589@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> BIW104@URIACC.BITNET (Chris Tate) writes:
>CB is really (meant to be) an important radio service to people who need
>to communicate between cars on occasion i.e. giving your friends a radio
>to put in cars in a convoy on a once or twice a year trip!
>My only question is: Why did the FCC put it on 27MHz and not something
>higher than 50MHz?
>
Because when CB was instituted, "higher than 50 MHz" was high-tech!
We're talking about the late 50's/early 60's here. Tubes were king.
Radio gear was EXPENSIVE. VHF gear was both expensive and exotic.

CB was intended to be cheap-and-easy. It wouldn't have been either,
in the early days, had it been on VHF.

Greg

332. End of an Era - In time or too late?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-03-31 23:29:00 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <3030.24342C75@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 19148

An ARRL HQ employee who has been frequenting the Fidonet HAM conference has been hinting strongly that in a few days the ARRL is going to come out with the news they are going to support NO-CODE, which he claims is a widely popular view on the HQ staff.

My personal opinion is that this shift in policy, while admirable, is too little and too late. My personal view is that almost all of the VHF/UHF bands are scheduled to be auctioned off, but the news is being withheld until the last minute to avoid a political flap. I believe that ham radio AND CB will both be abolished and replaced by a minimal access requirement Personal Radio. (For ITU Treaty purposes, the FCC may continue to call it "amateur radio".)

What bands will this pseudo-ham service keep? Probably some of the existing HF bands, which aren't all that much in demand by commercial services anymore. On the higher bands? Possibly 902-928 Mhz so we can buy those Japanese trunked CB things and beefed up versions of the Part 15 gear that's being built for that band.

When you stop to think about it, it had to come to this. The entire history of ham radio has been a case of letting us tinker with frequencies which no one else wanted YET, but as soon as commercial or government services were ready to begin making use of them, we were out like a shot. It is self-deluding to believe it is going to be any different now.

73's de Jim Grubs, W8GRT

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

333. News From OSCAR-9 20Mar89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-01 01:18:10 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <832@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 19149

```
***UOSAT 1 COMPUTER STATUS INFORMATION***

COMMAND DIARY V1.2 IN OPERATION
UNIVERSAL TIME IS 01:23:17
DATE 01/04/89
AUTO MODE IS SELECTED
MEMORY WASH POINTER AT 0546H
LAST CMD SENT BY COMPUTER WAS 29H TO 1
LAST CMD RECD BY COMPUTER WAS 7DH TO 0 WITH DATA 28H

CURRENT WOD COMMENCED AT 00:00:00
DATE 01/04/89
SURVEY INCLUDES CHANS 03,13,

****!!!!!NEWSFLASH!!!!!****

CCD TAKEN AT 09:23:58 UTC ON 28/03/89

WHOLE ORBIT DATA COLLECTION IN PROGRESS

**** UOSAT-OSCAR-9 Bulletin-258b 20th March 1989 ****

UoSAT Spacecraft Control Centre,
University of Surrey, England, GU2 5XH

** UoSAT-OSCAR-9 ORBITAL DECAY COMPETITION **

The competition is as follows: Predict the precise day on which UoSAT-1 will
decay completely, and send in the following information at least FOUR WEEKS
before your prediction.

Name:
Occupation:
Address:
Receiving Equipment:
Predicted Decay Date:
Method Used:
Sweatshirt Size (L/M/S):

A prize of a UoSAT sweatshirt will go to the winning entry.

Send in your answers to:
'UoSAT-1 Orbital Decay Competition'
AMSAT-UK
94 Herongate Road,
Wanstead Park,
LONDON E12 5EQ.
```

The latest UoSAT-OSCAR-9 element set from RGO is :-

EPOC 89077.09578289
INCL 97.5635
RAAN 125.6135
ECCN 0.0000366
ARGP 30.7820
MA 329.3020
MM 15.48044385
DECY .00088067
REVN 41484

** UoSAT-OSCAR-9 Operations **

The WOD channel are currently as follows:-

Thursday 22,23,30
Friday 3,13
Saturday 3,13
Sunday 1,3,13
Monday 1,23,49

Please use Bulletin ID UOSAT.257B if put on a packet radio BBS.

--
UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z (John)
..."There is no expedient to which a man will not resort to
avoid the real labor of thinking." ....Sir Joshua Reynolds.

334. Soviet Keplerian Data 28Mar89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-01 02:58:55 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <833@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 19151

```
::::::::::::::::::::::
:: KEPLERIAN ORBITAL ::
:: DATA BULLETIN ::
::::::::::::::::::::::

Satellite : 89 23A
Object # : 19895
Element Set : 15
Date Issued : 28Mar89
Epoch Date : 89 086.96913624
Inclination : 51.6237
R.A.A.N. : 50.4732
Eccentricity : 1.9250E-03
Arg. of Per. : 49.9693
Mean Anomaly : 310.5156
Mean Motion : 15.65623093
Drag Factor : 4.8849E-04
Orbit Number : 176
S.M.A. : 6749.51764

Satellite : 89 18A
Object # : 19851
Element Set : 15
Date Issued : 28Mar89
Epoch Date : 89 085.76693052
Inclination : 82.5253
R.A.A.N. : 224.8691
Eccentricity : 1.6153E-03
Arg. of Per. : 172.4488
Mean Anomaly : 187.6977
Mean Motion : 13.83763635
Drag Factor : 1.17E-06
Orbit Number : 368
S.M.A. : 7328.63243

Satellite : -----
Object # : 19660
Element Set : 123
Date Issued : 28Mar89
Epoch Date : 89 087.03301244
Inclination : 51.6270
R.A.A.N. : 50.1535
Eccentricity : 2.0038E-03
Arg. of Per. : 48.9424
Mean Anomaly : 311.8008
```

Mean Motion : 15.65616906
Drag Factor : 2.6655E-04
Orbit Number : 1911
S.M.A. : 6749.53542

Satellite : KVANT
Object # : 17845
Element Set : 709
Date Issued : 28Mar89
Epoch Date : 89 086.90527196
Inclination : 51.6227
R.A.A.N. : 50.7985
Eccentricity : 1.9666E-03
Arg. of Per. : 48.4001
Mean Anomaly : 311.8732
Mean Motion : 15.65626180
Drag Factor : 7.1052E-04
Orbit Number : 11477
S.M.A. : 6749.50876

Satellite : MIR
Object # : 16609
Element Set : 760
Date Issued : 28Mar89
Epoch Date : 89 086.84144264
Inclination : 51.6246
R.A.A.N. : 51.1229
Eccentricity : 1.8802E-03
Arg. of Per. : 48.7206
Mean Anomaly : 311.5692
Mean Motion : 15.65627682
Drag Factor : 8.7885E-04
Orbit Number : 17849
S.M.A. : 6749.50445

Satellite : COSMOS 1686
Object # : 16095
Element Set : 205
Date Issued : 28Mar89
Epoch Date : 89 086.84333773
Inclination : 51.6104
R.A.A.N. : 355.0582
Eccentricity : 2.219E-04
Arg. of Per. : 129.8056
Mean Anomaly : 230.3538
Mean Motion : 15.39073479
Drag Factor : 8.229E-05
Orbit Number : 39565
S.M.A. : 6826.91736

Satellite : SALYUT 7
Object # : 13138
Element Set : 494
Date Issued : 28Mar89
Epoch Date : 89 086.71347718
Inclination : 51.6140
R.A.A.N. : 355.6899
Eccentricity : 1.801E-04
Arg. of Per. : 111.6540
Mean Anomaly : 248.5208
Mean Motion : 15.39075399
Drag Factor : 6.171E-05
Orbit Number : 39563
S.M.A. : 6826.91168

This orbital data was obtained from NASA and compiled by KD2BD @ NN2Z.

--
UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z (John)
..."There is no expedient to which a man will not resort to
avoid the real labor of thinking." ....Sir Joshua Reynolds.

335. Ham Radio On Space Shuttle!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-01 03:07:02 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <834@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 19152
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

ARRL BULLETIN 14 ARLB014
FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS
NEWINGTON CT MARCH 27 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS

AN AMATEUR RADIO STATION IS SCHEDULED TO FLY ABOARD THE SPACE SHUTTLE IN MARCH 1990. APPROVAL FOR THE INCLUSION OF THE SPACE SHUTTLE AMATEUR RADIO EXPERIMENT CALLED SAREX ON THE SECONDARY PAYLOAD LIST OF FLIGHT STS 35 HAS BEEN RECEIVED FROM NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION HEADQUARTERS. RON PARISE, WA4SIR, A PAYLOAD SPECIALIST FOR THE ASTRO 1 PAYLOAD TO BE CARRIED ON THAT FLIGHT WILL OPERATE THE STATION IN THE ORBITING SHUTTLE. REPRESENTATIVES OF ARRL AND SAREX, COSPONSORS, THE RADIO AMATEUR SATELLITE CORPORATION, AMSAT, STATED THAT THEY LEARNED OF THE APPROVAL AT A MEETING WITH NASA OFFICIALS HELD ON MARCH 14 AT THE LYNDON B JOHNSON SPACE CENTER IN HOUSTON.

WA4SIR WILL COMMUNICATE WITH AMATEUR OPERATORS WORLDWIDE USING VOICE AND VIDEO COMMUNICATIONS AS WELL AS PACKET RADIO. THE ORBIT OF THE SHUTTLE WILL ALLOW AMATEURS LOCATED BETWEEN APPROXIMATELY 46 DEGREES NORTH AND 46 DEGREES SOUTH LATITUDES TO COMMUNICATE DIRECTLY WITH THE SHUTTLE. THE SAREX TRANSMISSIONS FROM THE SPACE SHUTTLE WILL BE SUCH THAT A STANDARD SCANNER RADIO CAN RECEIVE THEM.

THE APPROVAL FOR SAREX OPERATION IS CONTINGENT ON FINAL APPROVAL BY JOHNSON SPACE CENTER OF THE SAREX HARDWARE AND OPERATIONS PLAN AND ON PRIORITIZATION OF SECONDARY PAYLOADS FOR THE STS 35 FLIGHT.

--
UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z (John)
..."There is no expedient to which a man will not resort to
avoid the real labor of thinking." ....Sir Joshua Reynolds.

336. Re: Stereotypical CB / No. of licences decline

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-01 03:25:26 UTC
From: waters@dover.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <985@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 19153

In article <8903311906.AA18589@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> BIW104@URIACC.BITNET (Chris Tate) writes:

>Comming from the ranks of CB many years ago, I usually turn an eye up
>to the way many hams stereotype the cber and look down upon them.

I agree, I think we hams missed the boat royally by not looking at CB as a "happy hunting ground" for new hams. I have often heard CBers lament that they are bored silly with CB but can't find out how to get into ham radio. (By the time I heard they were usually either hams or in a class!)

>My only question is: Why did the FCC put it on 27MHz and not something
>higher than 50MHz?

Judging by the gnashing of teeth I have heard from FCC officials I think THEY wonder about that too! Asone said at a hamfest some years ago "If you looked hard for the very worst frequency for a restricted, low power, local service 27 mhz would be hard to beat in just about every respect!"

Ah well - "the sins of the fathers shall be visited upon the sons even unto the third and fourth generation". "Breaker, breaker this is the starship Enterprise ..."
--
Mike Waters AA4MW/7 ...!sun!sunburn!dover!waters OR moto@cad.Berkley.EDU
"When in doubt, tell the truth."
-- Mark Twain

337. Re: Stereotypical CB / No. of licences decline

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-01 03:30:54 UTC
From: waters@dover.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <986@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 19166

In article <13kc.4cfRX1010lqELo@amdahl.uts.amdahl.com> greg@amdahl.uts.amdahl.com (Greg Bullough) writes:
>In article <8903311906.AA18589@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> BIW104@URIACC.BITNET (Chris Tate) writes:

>Because when CB was instituted, "higher than 50 MHz" was high-tech!
>We're talking about the late 50's/early 60's here. Tubes were king.
>Radio gear was EXPENSIVE. VHF gear was both expensive and exotic.

Not so - the "Benton Harbour Lunch Box" (Heathkit 2M and 6M AM transcievers) was about the same perfomance as 11M gear of the day and very close in price ($80-$100). Most any of the miniature tubes of the early 60s would work quite well up to 200Mhz or so. UHF was a different story, but still not extremely expensive. The Class A (400Mhz) CBs of the day were in the $300-$400 range, but had performance similar to commercial FM gear.

--
Mike Waters AA4MW/7 ...!sun!sunburn!dover!waters OR moto@cad.Berkley.EDU
"When in doubt, tell the truth."
-- Mark Twain

338. Re: THE Dayton Ham-Fest

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-01 06:04:00 UTC
From: phil@uxd.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500008@uxd.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 19154

I'd like the veto a food place. The food at the Hara Arena is lousy and is to be avoided.

How about a meeting place where we can all sync our synthesizers and get together after the days events? I have a friend in Dayton who I can ask for a recommendation. Anyone like Mexican food?

--phil ka9wgn--

339. Re: Nicads & chargers - a query

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-01 06:15:31 UTC
From: jgray@toad.pilchuck.Data-IO.COM
Message-ID: <1183@pilchuck.Data-IO.COM>
Source record: 19168

In article <30500003@uxd.cso.uiuc.edu>, phil@uxd.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>
>
> Use a DC source of some steady voltage a bit above the 12 volts the 10
> batteries would produce. Choose a resistor value such that not more than
> 50ma will flow when the batteries are in the circuit (you will need to test
> the batteries for their internal resistance). Calculate the voltage drop
> across the resistor (or use the whole voltage of the source to be extra
> safe) times the current for the resistor wattage rating. Add a rectifier
> of appropriate current rating of the source is AC. A 250ma fuse would be
> a nice addition if the power source does not have one.
>
> --phil ka9wgn--

One problem I have had occasionally with Nicads is their shorting out at the
end of their lifetime. In the product using the cells this is no hazard as
the product just dies. If the cell shorts when plugged into a battery charger
then rather nasty things can happen to the current limiting resistor.
The two alternatives I know of to prevent this is to have "over-current"
triggering circuitry to shut the charger off or use a true current limiting
device. The simplest current limiting device I know of is a light bulb (its
negative thermal coefficient of resistance).

Several years ago I discovered that some brands of 6 Volt blubs would
(when cold) produce about the right resistance to allow me to tie together
AC and DC supplies of my Sanyo portable cassette player together. When the
external AC adapter was plugged into the player, the player would switch
from the DC to AC supply. With my modification a light blub still kept the
DC supply connected allowing a trickle charge to flow into the four nicads
in the unit. I experimented with differenct light bulbs to give me the
recommended low charging rate when the AC adapter was plugged in and the
player was not using any power. The bulb was tiny and fit into some unused
space in the player. The point is that battery shorting (and it has since
I made the modifications [gotta stop using Radio Shack Batteries]) is
harmless since in a worst case (all four batteries short at once!) it only
puts about the normal working voltage across the light bulb.

Though the above example is a low-wattage one, I have used the same technique
in a few other places.

Your milage may vary.

Jerrold L. Gray

UUCP:{ihnp4|caip|tektronix|ucbvax}!uw-beaver!tikal!pilchuck!jgray

USNAIL: 10525 Willows Road N.E. /C-46
Redmond, Wa. 98052
(206) 881 - 6444 x470

Telex: 15-2167

340. Re: Real Exams?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-01 06:21:00 UTC
From: phil@uxd.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500009@uxd.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 19155

> When ever talk of how an Amateur exam comes up, nearly always the talk
> turns to how the exams should be made substantially stiffer than they
> are today. Everyone seems to have conveniently forgotten that the
> Amateur Radio Service is a LEARNING LABORATORY. You are not expected,

That is why we have some easier license classes, and some more difficult
ones (where those who learn can move up to, to appreciate what they have
learned so far, and work on learning more).

> nor do you need to a BSEE as minimum competence level. I began ham

But I also do not want to see us give away a ham license either.

> radio as a teenage and subsequently went into computer engineering
> (my first computer program back in 1974 or 75 was written as a high
> school student and tracked the OSCAR 6 satellite).

Let me ask you if the TECHNICIAN written exam is too hard for letting someone
on 2 meters? I think not. But I think the NOVICE written exam is TOO EASY,
code or nocode.

> Let's not lose sight of that fact that 2 of the 5 97.1 goals are basically
> to train and encourage growth in the technical fields.

Some of the learning needs to be done before getting the ham license.
But just how much is what we are discussing. CB'er could learn, too,
if they wanted to, but CB itself surely does not encourage it.

> Another commom myth is that today's tests are far easier than they were at
> <pick any date in the past>. This is a myth easily explained by the simple

Considering the overall availability of the question pool, and the multiple
guess format, I'd say they are, compared to a date before that happened.
Some have proposed a computer program generate written exams from a
programmed exam structure, where the particulars of the question be
chosen at random from reasonable values, and even the question formats
can be varied.

> observation that those of us have been around a while are a lot smarter
> than we were say, 10 years ago. We (hopefully) learn a great deal

Some of you are. Some are not. Back to 75 meters.

> over time and its easy to look back and pick any date in the past
> and say it was much harder back then. For crying out loud, 15 years
> ago the exam was almost exclusively based on vacuum tubes. Today
> you need to know *both* tubes and semiconductors, *plus* satellites,
> ATV, spread spectrum, fax,...depending upon the class of license

> applying for.

> But most of all, remember that the A.R.S. is a training ground. The
> incentive licensing structure is designed to foster that personal
> growth because it really does benefit a nation that is very short
> of technicians, engineers and scientists.

I agree. But the first step still needs to be a step.

--phil ka9wgn--

341. Re: Foriegn Licenses!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-01 06:32:00 UTC
From: phil@uxd.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500010@uxd.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 19156

> Hi
> I have a Grade II licence from India. This has expired recently. I was
> wondering if I can get a licence from here based on my Grade II from
> India and if so, who do I contact.
> Thanks
> Arun Kandappan

If it is expired, it will not help. I suggest you take an American ham test and get an American ham license and callsign. This is legal even for foreigners.

--phil ka9wgn--

342. Re: Stereotypical CB / No. of licences

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-01 06:36:00 UTC
From: phil@uxd.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500011@uxd.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 19157

> My only question is: Why did the FCC put it on 27MHz and not something
> higher than 50MHz?

There was, and is, a CB service on 450 Mhz. At the time, UHF was quite
expensive and I guess the greatest importance was keeping the cost down.

Now days, 800 Mhz would be just great for CB, but that is filling up real
fast. Perhaps 2460 Mhz :-)

--phil ka9wgn--

343. Re: Discovery - UFO Close Encounter?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-01 08:11:24 UTC
From: abcscnge@csuna.csun.edu
Message-ID: <1868@csuna.csun.edu>
Source record: 19158
Cross-posted to: sci.space,rec.ham-radio,talk.rumors,misc.headlines

[reasons for aliens to land in the US deleted]

Besides, they have ELVIS (and the WWII bombers from Mars) , and HE (and they)
came from the good old U-S-of-A.

--
Scott "The Pseudo-Hacker" Neugroschl
UUCP: ...!sm.unisys.com!csun!csuna.csun.edu!abcscnge
-- unless explicitly stated above, this article not for use by rec.humor.funny
-- Disclaimers? We don't need no stinking disclaimers!!!

344. New Radio Shack PRO-2005 available in stores

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-01 19:07:20 UTC
From: parnass@ihuxz.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <4321@ihuxz.ATT.COM>
Source record: 19169

x
Some Radio Shack stores have already received shipments
of the new PRO-2005 scanner, the 400 channel, gray plas-
tic replacement for the now famous PRO-2004. With the
nearly vertical front panel, the 2005 is shaped more like
a piece of real radio equipment. Looks like the 2005
retains all the 2004 functionality, including Sound
Squelch and Tape output jack, but with raised rubber keys
instead of a flat membrane keyboard.

In addition to a BNC connector, the 2005 comes with a
telescoping antenna which fits through a hole in the top
of the cabinet, like the bygone Bearcat 220/250/300.
--
~~~~~~
Bob Parnass AJ9S, AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass - (312)979-5414
~~~~~~

345. SpaceNews 03Apr89 <$SPC90403>

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-01 19:08:46 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <835@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 19174

Bulletin ID: SPC90403

SpaceNews

MONDAY APRIL 3, 1989

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, NJ, and is available on packet radio bulletin board stations across the North America and around the world on the MTTBS telephone BBS at (201) 494-3649, the Unix USENET News Network, and also on WangNet.

* HAM RADIO ON COLUMBIA! *

An Amateur Radio station is scheduled to fly aboard the Space Shuttle COLUMBIA in March 1990. Approval for the inclusion of the Space Shuttle Amateur Radio EXperiment (SAREX) on the secondary payload list of flight STS-35 has been received from NASA Administration Headquarters. Ron Parise, WA4SIR, an astronomer and a payload specialist for the ultraviolet ASTRO-1 payload, will operate an Amateur Radio station from the earth orbiting Space Shuttle. Representatives of the ARRL and SAREX cosponsors and AMSAT-NA, stated that they learned of the approval at a meeting with NASA officials held on March 14th, at the Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center, in Houston, Texas.

Ron, WA4SIR, will communicate with Amateur operators worldwide using voice and video communications, as well as packet radio. The orbit of COLUMBIA is expected to have an inclination of 28.5 degrees and a mean altitude of 190nm. This will allow Amateurs located between approximately 46 degrees North and 46 degrees South latitudes to communicate directly with the Space Shuttle. The STS-35 mission duration is expected to be nine days.

* OSCAR-9 NEWS *

All four HF beacons on OSCAR-9 have been switched on and are transmitting telemetry in 12 wpm morse code. The frequencies are 7.002, 14.002, 21.002 and 29.510 MHz. Interesting propagation effects can be noted when monitoring more than one beacon simultaneously.

A CCD video image was taken by OSCAR-9 on 28Mar89 at 09:23:58 UTC and transmitted all day on the 29th.

OSCAR-9's orbit continues to decay. The giant solar flare of 09Mar89 increased UO-9's drag dramatically, causing it to lose altitude at a rate of almost 1000 km per day! Orbital decay is now back to a slower 400 meters per day, and UO-9's altitude is now approximately 410 km at perigee.

The following is a recent Keplerian element set for OSCAR-9 as issued by the Royal Greenwich Observatory on 28Mar89:

```
Epoch : 89 087.62758864
Incl : 97.5654
RAAN : 136.6665
Eccn : 3.098E-04
ArgPer : 67.4405
MeanAn : 292.7136
MeanMo : 15.49386221
Decay : 6.1702E-04
RevNum : 41647
```

* OSCAR-11 NEWS *

OSCAR-11's Digitalker appears to be switched off, since normal Digitalker message periods are now silent. The Digitalker has been off for about a month. You can hear OSCAR-11 when it is in range on a VHF-FM receiver tuned to 145.825 MHz.

* OSCAR-12 NEWS *

The following is the latest operating schedule for FO-12 as issued by JARL spacecraft controllers:

Mode	Beginning (UTC)
JA	05Apr @ 1412
D	05Apr @ 2225
JA	08Apr @ 2145
D	09Apr @ 1238
JA	11Apr @ 1251
D	11Apr @ 2105

* OSCAR-13 NEWS *

The following operating schedule for AO-13 is expected to remain in effect until 03May89:

Mode	Beginning (MA)
B	100...160
JL	160...200
B	200...255
OFF	000...100

* SHUTTLE NEWS *

The U.S. Space Shuttle ATLANTIS is being prepared for an April 28th launch on mission STS-30, when it will take a crew of five astronauts in space for a duration of four days. The primary payload for this mission will be the Magellan Venus probe. The orbit of ATLANTIS is expected to have an inclination of 28.9 degrees and a mean altitude of 160 nm.

A Countdown Demonstration Test with the crew is scheduled this week at KSC on April 6th and 7th.

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *

Feedback regarding SpaceNews can be directed to the author (John) via any of the following paths:

UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z

* SOURCES *

Some of the news contained in this SpaceNews issue was obtained via OSCAR-9, OSCAR-11 and the KA2QHD and NN2Z PBBSs.

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<eof>

--
UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z (John)
..."There is no expedient to which a man will not resort to avoid the real labor of thinking." ....Sir Joshua Reynolds.

346. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-01 22:57:27 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8904020315.AA13802@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 19173

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial RCP/M, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial RCP/M may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

```
- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #483 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 89 82.26819637 0.00000575 67866-3 0 1937
2 00424 80.4656 10.5279 0024122 354.8183 5.2733 13.67106533321076
LAGEOS
1 08820U 89 83.53500926 0.00000018 81508-1 0 7096
2 08820 109.8154 201.0809 0044803 333.8408 25.9848 6.38664335 45229
GOES 2
1 10061U 89 81.01082882 -.00000005 0 2361
2 10061 6.9494 69.3193 0005800 178.9196 181.2384 1.00269853 4507
GPS-0001
1 10684U 89 79.70447855 0.00000012 0 578
2 10684 63.5326 103.5903 0106305 199.5907 160.0427 2.00561509 66754
GPS-0002
1 10893U 89 75.17357186 -.00000028 0 9649
2 10893 64.5409 344.5503 0151702 28.3912 332.4453 2.00558954 79486
GOES 3
1 10953U 89 75.08001118 0.00000092 10000-3 0 6177
2 10953 5.7985 72.0474 0007842 244.6990 115.4087 1.00271624 02
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 89 80.99351769 0.00002009 75537-3 0 965
2 10967 108.0109 108.0800 0001544 262.0919 98.0013 14.34426451561584
GPS-0003
1 11054U 89 78.97907784 -.00000028 0 9904
2 11054 63.9957 340.9358 0055354 115.1245 245.4920 2.00560942 76574
GPS-0004
1 11141U 89 82.57719097 0.00000012 0 1296
2 11141 63.5293 103.3925 0057789 321.2892 38.3616 2.00576657 75348
Anik B1
1 11153U 89 75.84942236 -.00000241 10000-3 0 6468
2 11153 2.3953 80.9797 0004030 208.9466 152.3930 0.99820806 237
NOAA 6
1 11416U 89 83.41866031 0.00002726 11651-2 0 8261
2 11416 98.5032 82.9519 0014149 0.1377 359.9706 14.25616527505821
Solar Max
1 11703U 89 88.16102073 0.00049374 10237-2 0 8973
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2 11703 28.4976 120.9751 0002844 207.9314 151.9045 15.44344414507426
GPS-0006
1 11783U 89 79.04049011 -.00000028 0 8552
2 11783 63.9123 340.5843 0139883 62.0793 299.3703 2.00566965 65218
GOES 4
1 11964U 89 63.06867812 0.00000085 10000-3 0 532
2 11964 5.2447 74.8076 0024531 81.4499 279.5304 0.99401478 986
GOES 5
1 12472U 89 81.90592186 -.00000248 10000-3 0 7101
2 12472 2.3281 82.7281 0002101 323.4202 36.0666 1.00269242 27745
UOSAT 1
1 12888U 89 83.10593172 0.00074016 13661-2 0 4949
2 12888 97.5717 131.9264 0002975 103.9909 256.1691 15.48841632415771
Meteor 2-08
1 13113U 89 81.60626106 0.00000455 40076-3 0 6318
2 13113 82.5409 127.5913 0014673 311.0143 48.9763 13.83964336353263
Salyut 7
1 13138U 89 88.59642786 0.00067493 17049-2 0 4969
2 13138 51.6127 346.5081 0001876 121.8069 238.3190 15.39176762395927
Meteor 2-09
1 13718U 89 87.24648156 0.00000759 39432-3 0 7619
2 13718 81.2478 0.7280 0055248 229.0030 130.6342 14.13137627324125
IRAS
1 13777U 89 83.39345809 0.00000440 33101-3 0 6236
2 13777 99.0488 281.6517 0012935 179.8951 180.2126 13.98558927314347
GOES 6
1 14050U 89 82.11145027 0.00000118 0 9200
2 14050 1.0891 83.8398 0001173 356.8754 4.5394 1.00280495 5740
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 89 70.49271510 -.00000036 10000-3 0 3896
2 14129 26.5524 275.5927 6074543 24.7104 355.1329 2.05881509 15201
GPS-0008
1 14189U 89 75.14176849 0.00000011 0 6124
2 14189 63.1634 102.2709 0134326 215.0993 144.0664 2.00571799 41579
Meteor 2-10
1 14452U 89 86.08308297 0.00001675 71826-3 0 7054
2 14452 81.1663 15.8259 0095242 334.1204 25.5234 14.22092271280878
LandSat 5
1 14780U 89 83.99511686 -.00000661 -14168-3 0 6818
2 14780 98.1747 147.8181 0004239 126.6118 233.5397 14.57135344269300
UOSAT 2
1 14781U 89 83.19302412 0.00004002 78489-3 0 4226
2 14781 98.0086 144.4433 0012087 225.6234 134.3949 14.63235521270115
LDEF
1 14898U 89 81.94670412 0.00042958 86603-3 0 7945
2 14898 28.5065 61.7161 0001638 326.5841 33.4733 15.45168543278076
GPS-0009
1 15039U 89 70.71069479 0.00000011 0 6330
2 15039 62.8930 101.7093 0015810 277.7435 82.1364 2.00564408 34762
Meteor 2-11
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1 15099U 89 81.96652208 0.00000226 19422-3 0 9314
2 15099 82.5261 74.9487 0014250 114.3039 245.9602 13.83624864238198
GPS-0010
1 15271U 89 86.56644251 -.00000028 0 5995
2 15271 63.3902 340.1489 0099681 319.5804 39.7393 2.00564501 32195
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 89 87.92511666 0.00004235 62117-3 0 18
2 15331 82.5387 52.5083 0024833 351.3903 8.6370 14.75177086242384
NOAA 9
1 15427U 89 88.84117156 0.00000585 34132-3 0 3532
2 15427 99.1389 74.2567 0015516 172.1952 187.9481 14.11926448221256
Meteor 2-12
1 15516U 89 87.92865313 0.00000725 64063-3 0 634
2 15516 82.5420 8.5977 0016977 346.8683 13.2008 13.84073746209957
Cosmos 1686
1 16095U 89 88.01208978 0.00008238 21906-3 0 2061
2 16095 51.6136 349.3575 0003157 122.5683 237.6545 15.39111877395837
GPS-0011
1 16129U 89 87.22027654 0.00000011 0 3061
2 16129 63.6864 101.7749 0115278 150.6071 210.1972 2.00564960 25413
Meteor 3-1
1 16191U 89 87.51853394 0.00000043 10000-3 0 8133
2 16191 82.5481 292.7953 0020237 137.1796 223.0958 13.16866314164901
Meteor 2-13
1 16408U 89 88.01681010 0.00000258 22187-3 0 4733
2 16408 82.5323 283.3976 0016361 160.7953 199.3826 13.84145248164469
Mir
1 16609U 89 88.69248476 0.00130946 12473-2 0 7631
2 16609 51.6253 41.7267 0019519 55.1178 305.0803 15.65637875178788
SPOT 1
1 16613U 89 88.88823478 0.00000328 17166-3 0 4157
2 16613 98.7026 164.5619 0001576 74.3851 285.7517 14.20024395 870
Meteor 2-14
1 16735U 89 87.61326522 0.00000463 40696-3 0 2859
2 16735 82.5382 310.5092 0012926 238.1531 121.8353 13.83892977143317
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 89 88.07755117 0.00001911 28105-3 0 5604
2 16881 82.5224 112.0162 0023143 6.2335 353.9357 14.74826432143480
EGP
1 16908U 89 81.62627618 -.00000017 18257-3 0 1208
2 16908 50.0068 204.1897 0011435 125.4888 234.7023 12.44376707118637
FO-12
1 16909U 89 83.69611252 -.00000025 10000-3 0 1370
2 16909 50.0189 198.0467 0011097 130.5680 229.6122 12.44398749118887
NOAA 10
1 16969U 89 88.76806281 0.00001076 49539-3 0 2115
2 16969 98.6445 120.7523 0014837 119.2502 241.0158 14.22912574132646
Meteor 2-15
1 17290U 89 85.79480361 0.00000410 36128-3 0 2357
2 17290 82.4629 219.8462 0014006 131.1100 229.1272 13.83687294112226
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GOES 7
1 17561U 89 79.00000000 -.00000036 10000-3 0 2483
2 17561 0.0499 141.6476 0001458 24.4393 262.7327 1.00272839 861
Kvant
1 17845U 89 88.05414150 0.00070868 68437-3 0 7108
2 17845 51.6272 44.9691 0017298 50.2553 309.7157 15.65619254114956
RS-10/11
1 18129U 89 87.07978700 0.00000514 55569-3 0 7081
2 18129 82.9242 298.0751 0010415 279.1634 80.8233 13.71959925 88275
Cosmos 1870
1 18225U 89 88.42002509 0.00144345 10099-4 27252-3 0 9516
2 18225 71.8780 269.3297 0011107 261.6184 98.5042 16.00564432 98508
Meteor 2-16
1 18312U 89 87.48260703 0.00000279 24356-3 0 2530
2 18312 82.5529 283.4854 0013779 64.8873 295.3705 13.83448350 81352
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 89 87.93575691 0.00000388 33782-3 0 979
2 18820 82.5486 344.3364 0017779 130.8831 229.3833 13.84135258 58582
AO-13
1 19216U 89 76.49871160 -.00000119 10000-3 0 328
2 19216 57.2888 215.7028 6682305 200.6960 108.5716 2.09700996 5811
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 89 87.07773939 0.00000391 10000-2 0 1592
2 19336 82.5436 233.0708 0019733 20.7544 339.4282 13.16855001 32231
NOAA 11
1 19531U 89 87.85911303 -.00000290 -15115-3 0 631
2 19531 98.9315 32.2892 0013455 98.3123 261.9585 14.10906494 26143
Soyuz TM-7
1 19660U 89 87.92653345 0.00026551 26157-3 0 1243
2 19660 51.6269 45.6213 0019028 51.5199 308.7472 15.65543902 19252
1989 007A
1 19774U 89 62.29088547 0.00835695 34441-4 42765-3 888
2 19774 64.7310 224.9743 0118332 120.8668 240.4748 16.05799532 5440
1989 009A
1 19785U 89 64.10007655 0.00000004 0 152
2 19785 82.6210 21.7655 0013300 342.6503 17.4136 12.64001191 2848
1989 009B
1 19786U 89 64.05975057 0.00000004 0 90
2 19786 82.6234 21.8542 0002898 31.3906 328.7356 12.61808837 2212
1989 009C
1 19787U 89 64.04615570 0.00000004 0 103
2 19787 82.6141 21.8207 0005863 352.0436 8.0561 12.62575495 2829
1989 009D
1 19788U 89 64.11153859 0.00000004 0 154
2 19788 82.6184 21.7715 0009753 336.7874 23.2773 12.63354838 2840
1989 009E
1 19789U 89 64.08980311 0.00000005 0 131
2 19789 82.6106 21.7340 0016252 337.9437 22.0954 12.64579821 2692
1989 009F
1 19790U 89 64.07632704 0.00000004 0 108
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2 19790 82.6190 21.7386 0019973 332.7979 27.2071 12.65340209 2845
1989 009G
1 19791U 89 61.07567539 0.00000004 0 64
2 19791 82.6136 23.8826 0035855 159.5753 200.6770 12.54767430 2435
1989 011A
1 19796U 89 70.12140472 -.00000961 23892-2 0 271
2 19796 62.8312 155.6785 7351306 318.3537 4.7200 2.00603065 519
1989 011D
1 19799U 89 68.75865655 -.00000506 -29417-3 0 82
2 19799 62.8505 155.8716 7323117 318.2753 4.8050 2.04037207 494
1989 012A
1 19800U 89 75.81756769 0.00347003 16404-4 85006-3 0 669
2 19800 65.8270 311.5020 1296343 134.8360 236.4657 13.25605130 3959
1989 012B
1 19801U 89 73.69979937 -.02887515 17218-4 -51246-2 0 560
2 19801 65.8239 315.7017 1243427 135.5400 235.7857 13.40299809 3688
GPS-0014
1 19802U 89 70.93695796 0.00000015 10000-3 0 167
2 19802 55.1211 215.6503 0077655 186.9612 172.8939 2.01900521 472
1989 013C
1 19804U 89 73.79405384 0.00396263 -28712-5 16148-2 0 380
2 19804 37.3842 193.0170 6003260 224.3294 68.9879 4.15875089 1123
1989 014A
1 19807U 89 73.77669857 0.00000818 45909-2 0 320
2 19807 62.9908 338.8975 7424406 279.9051 10.8010 2.00621212 561
1989 014D
1 19810U 89 74.01083987 0.00000351 53426-3 0 119
2 19810 62.9638 338.6130 7367741 280.1537 11.3209 2.07313260 583
1989 016A
1 19822U 89 78.45474634 0.00027893 22863-2 0 331
2 19822 75.1114 94.3353 4326466 142.9786 256.6972 6.82723171 1744
1989 016B
1 19823U 89016 B 89081.29587005 .00773634 00000-0 00000-0 0 00305
2 19823 074.5686 044.4816 0125969 101.3219 260.2745 15.83310232004454
1989 016C
1 19824U 89 79.44848572 0.00054829 43302-2 0 249
2 19824 75.1096 93.8605 4319426 142.2524 259.1648 6.84257340 1818
1989 017A
1 19826U 89 79.47638162 0.00000359 38850-3 0 349
2 19826 82.9517 212.9735 0029626 202.5847 157.4022 13.71043896 3615
1989 017B
1 19827U 89 77.91681824 0.00000442 47097-3 0 313
2 19827 82.9509 214.0777 0024396 199.4009 160.6223 13.72519946 3398
Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89 86.92384539 0.00000117 10000-3 0 160
2 19851 82.5276 223.9522 0016558 168.9063 191.2473 13.83764541 3843
1989 018B
1 19852U 89 85.77129740 0.00000116 10000-3 0 129
2 19852 82.5204 224.8665 0017372 163.3799 196.7935 13.83526194 3688
1989 019A
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1 19862U 89 88.67656886 0.00899102 39563-4 40839-3 0 707
2 19862 62.7887 288.4915 0120418 92.5815 268.9378 16.06613827 4332
1989 020A
1 19874U 89 87.06339145 -.00000150 10000-3 0 83
2 19874 0.0997 330.2385 0022931 155.9890 233.9784 1.00288762 206
1989 020B
1 19876U 89 88.32673665 0.00000031 10000-4 0 137
2 19876 1.1360 297.8762 0041348 31.6392 326.8058 1.00537248 214
1989 020C
1 19877U 89 88.63911588 0.00063493 72083-2 0 151
2 19877 7.0067 322.0288 7296529 196.3321 109.6416 2.28199816 513
TDRS 3
1 19883U 89 84.96599351 0.00000150 10000-3 0 74
2 19883 0.1723 43.3983 0021399 253.4486 62.9265 1.00458708 115
1989 022A
1 19893U 89 89.07599591 -.00011829 -10090-3 0 243
2 19893 62.8445 298.6618 0061020 230.7484 128.8279 15.66186821 2113
1989 022B
1 19894U 89 88.98281208 0.02391897 41113-4 97433-3 0 243
2 19894 62.8246 296.4983 0041967 111.2796 249.3527 16.20509934 2144
Progress 41
1 19895U 89 87.92651307 0.00048690 47372-3 0 169
2 19895 51.6320 45.6167 0019128 44.8512 315.2767 15.65546704 1910
1989 024A
1 19900U 89 88.41448575 0.00539415 15741-3 50422-3 0 142
2 19900 64.7448 20.8360 0036745 76.9723 283.7002 16.10273099 956
1989 025A
1 19902U 89 88.00525718 -.00000006 0 44
2 19902 74.0136 28.7483 0049200 90.1669 270.5020 12.57623458 562
1989 025B
1 19903U 89 88.01195026 -.00000007 0 110
2 19903 74.0132 28.7630 0040567 100.8874 259.6743 12.55708039 564
1989 025C
1 19904U 89 84.02938342 -.00000006 0 34
2 19904 74.0104 34.0947 0029732 109.6944 250.7667 12.53878951 62
1989 025D
1 19905U 89 88.02500757 -.00000007 0 35
2 19905 74.0136 28.8073 0020481 106.4604 253.8700 12.51975167 538
1989 025E
1 19906U 89 88.03187920 -.00000007 0 85
2 19906 74.0139 28.7860 0009702 115.0553 245.1498 12.50018001 562
1989 025F
1 19907U 89 87.95900993 -.00000006 0 44
2 19907 74.0137 28.9366 0009971 188.5529 171.5348 12.47956657 526
1989 025G
1 19908U 89 87.96554175 -.00000006 0 76
2 19908 74.0134 28.9470 0013398 245.5245 114.4407 12.46071959 554
1989 025H
1 19909U 89 87.97329813 -.00000006 0 44
2 19909 74.0140 28.9302 0026223 243.4625 116.3735 12.43850589 518
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1989 025J
1 19910U 89 85.10277736 -.00000006 0 34
2 19910 74.0142 32.7971 0136011 267.5206 91.0257 12.23017704 190
1989 026A
1 19911U 89 88.75576140 0.00011495 47240-3 0 90
2 19911 47.6897 17.0006 0015476 347.8220 12.1893 15.24372995 738
1989 021D
1 19913U 89 80.13828946 0.00000154 10000-3 0 16
2 19913 2.0886 56.8259 0048464 195.7694 165.1608 1.00598890 08
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Dr TS Kelso Asst Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
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347. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-01 22:57:54 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8904020120.AA09114@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 19171

As a service to the satellite user community, the following description of the NASA Prediction Bulletin's two-line orbital element set format is uploaded to sci.space on a monthly basis. The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial RCP/M, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. The Celestial RCP/M may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

==========

Data for each satellite consists of three lines in the following format:

```
AAAAAAAAAAA
1 NNNNNU NNNNNAAA NNNNN.NNNNNNNN +.NNNNNNNN +NNNNN-N +NNNNN-N N NNNNN
2 NNNNN NNN.NNNN NNN.NNNN NNNNNNN NNN.NNNN NNN.NNNN NN.NNNNNNNNNNNNN
```

Line 1 is a eleven-character name.

Lines 2 and 3 are the standard Two-Line Orbital Element Set Format identical to that used by NASA and NORAD. The format description is:

```
Line 2
Column Description
01-01 Line Number of Element Data
03-07 Satellite Number
10-11 International Designator (Last two digits of launch year)
12-14 International Designator (Launch number of the year)
15-17 International Designator (Piece of launch)
19-20 Epoch Year (Last two digits of year)
21-32 Epoch (Julian Day and fractional portion of the day)
34-43 First Time Derivative of the Mean Motion
or Ballistic Coefficient (Depending on ephemeris type)
45-52 Second Time Derivative of Mean Motion (decimal point assumed;
blank if N/A)
54-61 BSTAR drag term if GP4 general perturbation theory was used.
Otherwise, radiation pressure coefficient. (Decimal point assumed)
63-63 Ephemeris type
65-68 Element number
69-69 Check Sum (Modulo 10)
(Letters, blanks, periods = 0; minus sign = 1)
```

```
Line 3
Column Description
01-01 Line Number of Element Data
03-07 Satellite Number
```

09-16 Inclination [Degrees]
18-25 Right Ascension of the Ascending Node [Degrees]
27-33 Eccentricity (decimal point assumed)
35-42 Argument of Perigee [Degrees]
44-51 Mean Anomaly [Degrees]
53-63 Mean Motion [Revs per day]
64-68 Revolution number at epoch [Revs]
69-69 Check Sum (Modulo 10)

All other columns are blank or fixed.

Example:

NOAA 6
1 11416U 86 50.28438588 0.00000140 67960-4 0 5293
2 11416 98.5105 69.3305 0012788 63.2828 296.9658 14.24899292346978

Note that the International Designator fields are usually blank, as issued in
the NASA Prediction Bulletins.

--
Dr TS Kelso Asst Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

348. GE Royal Exec

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-02 00:37:05 UTC
From: Tom.Cullen@f850.n141.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <2212.243884CD@binzer.fidonet.org>
Source record: 19167

John......

Yes...EACH assembly must be mounted in its own seperate enclosures
and shielded.

ALL of the lines comming out from each assembly must go thru feedthru
caps (.001 uf)

To run full Duplex on 450 Mhz at 5 Mhz seperation (The standard split
on 450) you will need 40db isolation minimum at the antenna. You can
accomplish this with a vertical seperation of 30 feet between your
unity gain antenas (Ground plane types) or use a Duplexer on something
like a StationMaster or if it is Point to Point type communications
as you are going to do, 30 feet vertical seperation between your Yagi
antennas will do the same thing.

If you want to talk to me about this, give me a call at 800-243-3952
ext 434 weekdays between 8 am and 4:30 pm EST or 203-238-4994 after
6 pm (Home)

Later and 73

TOM KA1YL

--
Tom Cullen - via FidoNet node 1:141/800.0
UUCP: spock!a3bee2!binzer!850!Tom.Cullen
ARPA: Tom.Cullen@f850.n141.z1.fidonet.org

349. Police story

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-02 03:48:00 UTC
From: reisert@victim.DEC.COM
Message-ID: <8904020050.AA05961@decwrl.dec.com>
Source record: 19170

Hi,

I went out in my car early this afternoon. I saw a light change to yellow but didn't have time to react to it. It was red when I went through the intersection.

I saw one car from the other direction take a right so that it was following me. He turned left then I saw the police car behind him. I kept going 30 mph, the speed limit, but slowly the cruiser narrowed the distance between us until he got close enough to want to use his lights. Yup.

When he got to my window, I explained to him that I saw the lights change, but didn't react to the yellow in time (that's different from not having enough time to react, which I did). He asked for my license and registration (note that I have my callsign on my license plate). Handing them back to me, he warned me to be more careful next time (thus, no ticket). Finally, he patted me on the shoulder and said, "K1CDD" and walked away.

This was a first.

73,
jim, AD1/C
^
+----Mass. registry computers don't have a lightning-bolt character on their computer, but my license plate does.

350. Re: THE Dayton Ham-Fest

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-02 05:47:31 UTC
From: winter@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <28249@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 19172

In article <30500008@uxd.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@uxd.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>How about a meeting place where we can all sync our synthesizers and get
>together after the days events? I have a friend in Dayton who I can ask
>for a recommendation. Anyone like Mexican food?

Don't forget that the packeteers' dinner is on Saturday evening (at
McNasty's again?), so the packeteers on the net might prefer that the
net get-together be on Friday if it's going to be after hours.

Not sure I'll make it to McNasty's this year, but if any of you are
wondering whether to go, do. It's in an old farmhouse (on an old farm,
in fact), and in addition to hearty chicken-and-corn-on-the-cob food,
there's basketball, horseshoes, softball, etc.

Patty
==========
Patty Winter N6BIS INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44] UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
==========

351. Why CB is at 27 MHz and not in a higher band

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-02 07:10:38 UTC
From: rh@well.UUCP
Message-ID: <11200@well.UUCP>
Source record: 19175

In article <8903311906.AA18589@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> BIW104@URIACC.BITNET (Chris Tate) writes:

...
>My only question is: Why did the FCC put it on 27MHz and not something
>higher than 50MHz?
> Chris Tate - KA1IVW
> URI Amateur Radio Club
> BIW104@URIACC

The original Citizens Radio Service, established after WW2, was given about 10 MHz in the 460 MHz region. But because licensing was so open, and the equipment was initially expensive, the band was quickly dominated by business users, who petitioned the FCC to stop licensing the general public. All but the thin sliver now called the General Mobile Radio Service was taken away from CRS, and reallocated to business and public safety comms. A few years later, the Commission wanted to preserve the concept of a Citizens Radio Service, so dumped it in a sparsely-used ham band: 27 MHz. The hams fought it, as did the engineers who worked to establish CRS in the 1st place, but the FCC prevailed. There are lessons in this...
--
..... Robert Horvitz .....
..... ANARC, P.O. Box 143, Falls Church, VA 22046 USA .....
..... uucp: ...{pacbell,hplabs,ucbvax}!well!rh .....

352. VK2SG RY Dx, 3/31/89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-03 01:31:13 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <972@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 19285

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============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
============================================================

RTTY DX NOTES FOR WEEK ENDING 31ST MARCH 1989.
BID: RTDX3103

BAND CONDITIONS FOR THE PAST WEEK HAVE BEEN FAIR, THOUGH THERE ARE
INDICATIONS OF FURTHER SUNSPOT ACTIVITY IN THE NEAR FUTURE. WE HOPE THAT
THE BANDS WILL IMPROVE SOON AND THAT SOME GOOD DX WILL APPEAR, ESPECIALLY
SOME OF THE RARE AFRICANS.

OUR THANKS GO TO TG9VT, W1DA, I5FLN, OD5NG, 5B4PW AND VK2EG. AS ALWAYS,
THANKS CHAPS FOR YOUR NEWS.

BANDPASS:

FRIDAY:
HC8VB 14087 KHZ AT 0300Z
HH2BZ 14082 KHZ AT 0600Z
TY9JC 21089 KHZ AT 0925Z
ZC4BS 21095 KHZ AT 1015Z
CT3FF 14091 KHZ AT 1045Z
5V7TM 28096 KHZ AT 1112Z
TY9JC 14089 KHZ AT 0925Z QSL
HV3SJ 14090 KHZ AT 2344Z QSL

SATURDAY:
5N9ABY 14090 KHZ AT 0615Z
FO5LQ 14091 KHZ AT 0620Z
P29JW 14090 KHZ AT 1200Z
CT3FF 21092 KHZ AT 1440Z
UM8MU 21095 KHZ AT 1516Z
HV3SJ 14090 KHZ AT 2304Z QSL

SUNDAY:
IS0CWW 28091 KHZ AT 1520Z
EA8IR 28094 KHZ AT 1530Z
6Y5PG 14074 KHZ AT 1622Z FEC
KP4YD 28082 KHZ AT 1740Z
HP1AC 21087 KHZ AT 1915Z

MONDAY:
KP2N 21086 KHZ AT 1127Z
TY9JC 28098 KHZ AT 1237Z
6Y5PG 14082 KHZ AT 1315Z
```

FM5FA 14089 KHZ AT 2300Z
EA9KQ 14094 KHZ AT 2305Z
TY9JC 14091 KHZ AT 2305Z

TUESDAY:
P43IDP 14088 KHZ AT 0030Z
HC8VB 14098 KHZ AT 0420Z
ZF1GC 14072 KHZ AT 0645Z ARQ
TY9JC 14086 KHZ AT 2250Z

WEDNESDAY:
6W6JX 7033 KHZ AT 0150Z
TY9JC 7033 KHZ AT 0150Z
PJ9HH 14091 KHZ AT 0315Z
HC8VB 14085 KHZ AT 0330Z
TY9JC 14086 KHZ AT 0602Z
FK7DI 14081 KHZ AT 0950Z ARQ
V31AV 14086 KHZ AT 1530Z

THURSDAY:
NO REPORTED DX.

QSL INFORMATION:

TY9JC WILL QSL TO ALL CARDS RECEIVED AT HIS HOME ADDRESS OF DJ6JC.

HV3SJ QSL'S VIA I0DUD.

HI8EL QSL'S VIA BOX 973, SANTO DOMINGO, REPUBLIC DOMINICANA.

FR5ZD QSL ADDRESS IS 6 RUE M.DE NARBONNE, 97427- STANG SALE LES BAINS, REUNION ISLAND.

NOTES OF INTEREST:

ZL1AMO, RON, HAS CANCELLED HIS TRIP TO NORTH COOKS UNTIL THE END OF MAY OR EARLY JUNE. BUT IN THE MEAN TIME HE WILL BE GOING TO WALLIS ISLAND FROM THE 6TH TO 26TH OF APRIL AND WILL SIGN FW0BX. QSL TO HIS HOME ADDRESS.

TY9JC WILL GO QRT FROM BENIN ON APRIL 2ND.

LA2FFA WILL BE ACTIVE FROM ABOUT 84 DEGREES NORTH FOR ABOUT SIX WEEKS USING THE CALLSIGN OF JX0A FROM MARCH 22ND, USING PACKET AND OTHER MODES. NO MENTION OF RTTY.

IT IS REPORTED THAT JIM SMITH WILL BE ACTIVE FROM OCEAN ISLAND, EITHER THE END OF APRIL OR EARLY MAY, USING THE CALL OF T33JS. IT IS HOPED THAT HE WILL THEN TRAVEL TO TUVALU (T2) IF REQUESTED.

5W1GP WILL BE QRV FROM ROTUMA FROM APRIL 6TH. HIS LENGTH OF STAY IS NOT KNOWN, BUT HE WILL BE OPERATING BATTERY EQUIPMENT.

XF4L REVILLA GIGEDO WILL OPERATE FROM THE 11TH TO THE 19TH. THEY HOPE FOR RTTY OPERATION AS WELL AS OTHER MODES. QSL TO OH2BN.

MARION ISLAND, ZS8 WILL BE ACTIVATED DURING APRIL. EQUIPMENT HAS BEEN DONATED BY W6PQS AND THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA RTTY GROUP.

5B4PW REPORTS THAT THERE ARE NOW A NUMBER OF AMTOR STATIONS OPERATING FROM CYPRUS. 5B4SF,5B4MD, AND OTHERS SUCH AS 5B4AA AND 5B4OG, WILL SOON BE ACTIVE.

GL DE DX1 (VK2SG).

Written by Syd Molen, VK2SG. Forwarded via AMTOR by TG9VT and W9CD. Distributed via packet in North America by Tad, KT7H @ KE7OM.

353. ARRL Letter 13-Mar-89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-03 01:33:32 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <973@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 19286

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============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
============================================================
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The ARRL Letter, Volume 8, No. 5, March 13, 1989

Published by: The American Radio Relay League, Inc. 225 Main St.
Newington, CT 06111

Editor: Jay Mabey, NU0X

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ARRL FILES REPLY COMMENTS IN PROPOSED RULES REWRITE

The ARRL has filed its Reply Comments in FCC Docket 88-139, the FCC proposal to reorganize the Amateur Radio Service rules. Previously, the ARRL had filed its own rewrite, called "Part 96," in response to the FCC's original proposal.

The ARRL used its Reply Comments to again take aim at the FCC's proposed Section 97.221, entitled "Restricted Operation." This one sentence Section, "The FCC may restrict operations as necessary to prevent harmful interference" would eliminate the procedural protection for amateurs contained in the present Section 97.131, which requires an investigation by the Commission.

Our Reply Comments state: "...the Amateur Radio Service will under no circumstances tolerate the proposed elimination of the procedural protection for amateurs contained in the present Section 97.131 of the rules. The comments validate that prediction. It is the League's intention to utilize all resources available to protect the Amateur Service from inappropriate Commission restrictions in RFI matters."

The ARRL's comments noted that the Field Operations Bureau of the FCC has commenced a program imposing arbitrary operating restrictions on amateurs who interfere with home electronic equipment. The program imposes the burden of the interference resolution on the amateur station, despite findings of no technical fault in some cases.

The ARRL's comments strongly attacked the program: "The Amateur Radio Service is unwilling to accept the burden of the continuation of these policies, much less the codification of Commission authority to impose them

without any procedural protection at all. Such policies create an irrebuttable presumption of fault on the part of the amateur, and deprive the amateur of an unconditional operating privilege available to all other Amateur Radio licensees of the same license class without the hearings mandated by ....the Communications Act..."

The most extensive comments filed, other than those of the League, were filed jointly by a number of broadcasting groups, including the National Association of Broadcasters, CBS, ABC, NBC, National Public Radio and Turner Broadcasting System. The broadcasters argued that present Commission policy concerning the use of Amateur Radio for news-gathering purposes was overly restrictive. Instead, the group suggests different wording which would broaden the categories of events in which amateur stations could be used in news-gathering situations. For example, the group suggests that amateur stations should convey news information for broadcast use where the information is "directly related to an important news event" and where other voice communications systems are unavailable.

The ARRL replied that this definition is too broad and includes events which have no relation to emergency, or even public-service, communications. For example, a football game can be considered an important news event. The ARRL noted that in the past amateurs have been exploited during certain emergency situations to transmit such non-emergency communications as personnel manifests and broadcast- equipment requisitions. The ARRL concluded that the rule changes proposed by the broadcast group are far too broad to prevent commercial exploitation of the Amateur Radio Service.

The ARRL filed its Reply Comments on January 31.

In a related story the FCC has denied a request for an extension of time in this docket, filed by David Popkin, W2CC. Popkin had asked that the time for filing comments be extended until July 17, 1989, reasoning since the League's comments were almost as extensive as the Commission's proposal, a similar amount of time should be allowed for study and reply. The Commission noted that Popkin's petition was procedurally defective, having been filed two days after the deadline for requests for extension of time. The Commission also said that 10 months had already passed since the proposal was issued and "in the interest of administrative efficiency, it is desirable that the proceeding be moved forward."

ARRL FILES REPLY COMMENTS ON SIX-METER SUBBAND EXPANSION

The ARRL has filed Reply Comments on the FCC proposal to expand the six-meter repeater subband, Docket 88-527. This NPRM would expand repeater operation to encompass 51-54 MHz. The League agreed with the Commission that "it is apparently desirable to expand the repeater subband, at least in certain areas of the country." Our comments discussed the comments filed by the Six Meter International Radio Klub (SMIRK) which were concerned about the possible impact of the expansion of the repeater subband on the "Pacific DX Window" (51.0 - 51.1 MHz). This portion of the 51 MHz band is used for weak-signal, long distance communications primarily with Australia

and New Zealand and other areas in ITU Region III. SMIRK is concerned about interference to the window which could result from repeater operation on the same or nearby frequencies.

The League said that it "is cognizant of the need to protect these operations, and absolutely will insure, through vigorous efforts to properly develop and administer a revised band plan for this band, that weak-signal operation is protected as long as operation in the Pacific DX Window is necessary."

The League's comments concluded by again emphasizing that expansion of the repeater subband on six meters to include 51-52 MHz was desirable "and can be accommodated on a planned, coordinated basis within the Amateur Service" without relying on FCC regulatory restrictions.

TRAVELING THIS SUMMER?

If you are planning a trip to a foreign country other than Canada and are interested in the possibility of operating there, you must apply for a license even if the US has a reciprocal Operating Agreement with that country.

You can obtain information about operating from virtually any country by writing the Regulatory Information Department at HQ. Please include an SASE. Remember that many countries require a minimum of 4-6 weeks lead time for processing of reciprocal permit requests, although some do offer walk-in processing.

Traveling to Canada? US amateurs traveling to VE-land are reminded that the US has automatic reciprocity with Canada. All that is needed for operation north of the border is your original license. Visitors must use the appropriate VE/VO/VY identifier, such as N4YE/VE2 when visiting Quebec.

GEORGE S. TURNER, K4AP, SK

George S. Turner, K4AP, former Chief of the FCC Engineering and Monitoring Bureau, died February 7 at his home in Boca Raton, Florida. He was 89 years of age. Turner joined the FCC in the 1930's and remained there until his retirement in 1964.

WILLIAM W. EITEL, W6UF, SK

Silicon Valley lost a pioneer with the passing of William Eitel, W6UF on February 26. He was a past President of the ARRL Foundation and Vice Director of ARRL Pacific Division in 1976-77.

In 1934, Eitel joined with another enthusiastic radio amateur, Jack A. McCullough, W6CHE, to form Eitel-McCullough, Inc. Their dream was to build more powerful vacuum tubes that would operate at higher frequencies than anything then available.

The tubes, originally designed for Amateur Radio usage, were quickly adopted for military and commercial transmitters as well, and led to important advances in radio communications.

"Eimac" as the new company became known, went on to become one of America's leading producers of electron tubes and related devices.

Eimac continued producing technical data and equipment for radio amateurs worldwide, including Project OSCAR. In 1965 Eimac merged into Varian Associates, which remains in existence to this day.

Bill had a fully-equipped laboratory at his Nevada retirement home where he continued work on ideas of interest to him. The amateur community shall miss W6UF.

EDUCATIONAL ADVISORS PROGRAM

Do you have experience in writing school curricula, critiquing educational publications or similar activities? At the January 1989 ARRL Board of Directors meeting, Minute 127 authorized staff to implement an Educational Advisor program. Interested? Send information on your area of abilities and expertise to Rosalie White, WA1STO, Educational Activities Branch at HQ

SIDDALL NAMED ASSISTANT CHIEF, LAW, MASS MEDIA BUREAU, FCC

David R. Siddall, K3ZJ, former President of the Potomac Valley Radio Club and Capitol Hill ARS, W3USS, has been named acting Assistant Chief, Law, Mass Media Bureau, FCC. He is responsible for legal review of Mass Media Bureau items. Siddall has been Senior Attorney in the Policy and Rules Division, Mass Media Bureau. Prior to joining the FCC Siddall worked as a Legislative Attorney with the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress.

PACKET RADIO ON 18 MHZ

On January 31, the FCC opened the 18 MHz band to Amateur Radio operation. Packet radio and other data communications (F1B type emissions) are permitted in the 18.068 - 18.110 MHz subband (regional band plans call for 18.100 - 18.110 MHz, with CW at 18.068 - 18.100 MHz) and, although the normal power limit of 1500 watts output applies, amateurs must not cause harmful interference to US government and foreign fixed service operations. On July 1, the band will be allocated exclusively to Amateur Radio use. (TNX: Gateway)

AMSAT UPDATES

In recent months there has been growing awareness among OSCAR satellite users that the 10 meter downlink spectrum of 29.300 - 29.510 MHz is being disrupted by 10 meter FM stations. All radio amateurs are reminded that this spectrum has been set aside by international agreement for use as a downlink passband for Mode A satellites (e.g. RS 10/11).

By operating within this spectrum, 10 meter FM stations "wipe out" a considerable portion of the downlink spectrum and render it useless for RS 10/11 satellite users. All amateurs not involved in using OSCAR satellites are reminded to honor this "gentleman's agreement" and avoid using 29.300 - 29.510 MHz.

AMATEUR AUTOPATCH UPDATE

More good news -- US West (Mountain Bell) has approved residential phone rates for Amateur Radio autopatches regardless of whether they are in a commercial or business location.

The basis for Mountain Bell's decision was the fact that regardless of whether the line terminated in a commercial location or not, radio amateurs are prohibited by law from using the service for business purposes.

For further information, contact the Regulatory Information Dept. at HQ.

AMSAT GROUND COMMAND STATIONS NEEDED

AMSAT-NA is currently forming a layered satellite "ground command station" organization to ensure the continuing availability of interested and trained spacecraft ground control operators. Immediate needs include the identification of command stations for the first Microsat series. Amateurs worldwide are needed for this endeavor. Long term needs include PHASE-II, PHASE-III, and PHASE-IV missions. Ralph Wallio, W0RPK, has been appointed Command Station Development Manager. Information and application packets are available by sending a business-size SASE to Ralph Wallio, W0RPK, 1250 Highway G24, Indianola, IA 50125.

NEW CONTEST ASSISTANT MANAGER AT HQ

Newly arrived from the snow and cold of the Midwest, Phil Rice, WB9JKI, has joined the ARRL Contest Branch as Assistant Manager.

Phil's duties here at HQ will include assisting the Contest Manager in administering League contests, scoring logs, QST results preparation, Special Events and Contest Corral.

Phil's interest falls into the area of contesting -- he has held call signs in the UK, Belgium, Switzerland, and Belize. He is a past member of the Society of Midwest Contesters and looks forward to contesting from his new home in New England. Welcome aboard, Phil!

FIRST 17-METER "WAS" AWARD ISSUED

The first 17 meter Worked all states Award was issued to Christopher M. Merchant, KA1LMR, on March 1. Chris was the first to submit his cards to the Awards Branch at HQ, according to Awards Manager Eileen Sapko. Congratulations Chris!

354. ARRL Letter 28-Mar-89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-03 01:36:41 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <974@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 19279

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============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
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The ARRL Letter, Volume 8, Number 6, March 28, 1989

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Editor: Jay Mabey, NU0X

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CANADA'S PROPOSED DEREGULATION ADDRESSED

The Canadian Department of Communications (DOC) has published a notice in the Canada Gazette (February 18) outlining proposals for deregulation of the Amateur Service in Canada.

The proposals would

(1) eliminate restrictions on the type of emissions Canadian amateurs may use within the amateur bands and instead, simply specify maximum permissible bandwitdh in each band without specifying subbands by mode;

(2) permit foreign amateurs visiting Canada to operate with the same frequencies and emissions as Canadian amateurs (at present, "lowest common denominator" restrictions apply);

(3) eliminate endorsements to the Amateur Radio Operator's Certificate, the legal authority for which apparently is questionable, and incorporate the privileges now granted by endorsement within the basic Amateur Certificate (one popular endorsement, available to a licensee after six months, permits ten- meter phone operation); and

(4) accomplish some other, relatively minor, updating and revision.

The Canadian Radio Relay League (CRRL) recognizes the problems likely to be created by deregulation of subbands in Canada, and at its August 1987 meeting, the CRRL Board of Directors went on record to request that DOC recommend the use of IARU bandplans should deregulation occur. To place ARRL concerns on the record, President Larry Price, W4RA, sent a letter to CRRL President Tom Atkins, VE3CDM, with the request that our comments be incorporated in the CRRL filing (deadline for which was March 18).

President Price stated that DOC's proposals for privileges to be granted to foreign amateurs visiting Canada are quite generous, easy to understand, and adoption of these proposals would resolve some ambiguities associated with reciprocal licensing. The proposals for HF mode subband deregulation, however, appear to be based on an incorrect premise and raise serious concerns among US amateurs. The DOC states "Such an elimination of emission restrictions permits the Canadian amateur to enjoy equal privileges on a par with other radio users in the international radio environment and particularly with those privileges currently extended to US radio amateurs." At least with regard to US HF privileges, this statement is fundamentally incorrect.

Canadian amateurs already enjoy considerably greater freedom to use the most popular HF mode, SSB emission, than do their US counterparts. If the purpose of DOC's proposal is indeed to bring about equity between US and Canadian amateurs, then the proposal is unnecessary and should be abandoned or significantly modified.

The real question is how Canadian amateurs will respond to deregulation. We have faith in our Canadian brethren to act responsibly, if given the proper guidance. However, we believe that it is a responsibility of the DOC, in proposing to upset the existing equilibrium, to emphasize to its licensees the extreme importance of Canadian amateurs observing the voluntary band plans that have been developed through the representative international mechanisms of the IARU. We were disappointed to find no such reference in the notice, nor in the proposed regulatory text.

FCC PROPOSES NEW BEACON SUBBANDS ON 2 METERS, 70 CM

In response to an ARRL petition filed last September, the FCC has proposed, in Docket 89-65, to relocate beacon operation in the 2- meter and 70-cm bands. The ARRL petition had requested the changes since present beacon frequencies are very close to frequencies used for moonbounce and other weak-signal activities.

The ARRL filed the petition after consulting with weak-signal and beacon users.

The Commission said that it agreed with ARRL that the beacon subbands in the 2-meter and 70-cm bands should be relocated. The Commission followed the ARRL proposal to move beacon operation from 144.05-144.06 MHz to 144.275-144.300 MHz, and on 70 cm from 432.07- 432.08 MHz to 432.3-432.4 MHz.

The ARRL had also requested the Commission to change the beacon subbands on 220 MHz. But as expected, the Commission declined to propose changes in the 220-MHz beacon subbands at this time, citing its decision to reallocate the bottom two MHz of the 220 band to the Land Mobile Service. Comments on this proposal are due on or before June 12, 1989.

SPREAD-SPECTRUM SYSTEMS IN 902-928 MHZ

A number of inquiries have been received from members concerning the local-area network (LAN) use of spread spectrum in the 902-928 MHz band as

offered by Telesystems, Don Mills, Ontario, Canada; PA Consulting Group, Hightstown, NJ; and possibly by other suppliers.

Spread-spectrum systems, for LANs or other purposes, are permitted at a one-watt power level in the 902-928 MHz band as authorized under section 15.126 of the FCC's rules. Such operation is also permitted under this section in the 2400-2483.5 MHz and 5725- 5850 MHz bands. Of concern to amateurs is the potential interference from such operations to amateurs operating in the 902-928, 2390- 2450, and 5650-5925 MHz bands.

The rules place a number of limitations on spread-spectrum operation in these bands. The main point to bear in mind is 15.126(c), which requires that the spread-spectrum systems not cause harmful interference "to any other operations which are authorized the use of these bands under other Parts of the Rules." Also, they must accept any interference from these sources. This means that, as far as the FCC is concerned, the Amateur Service, and the Amateur-Satellite Service where applicable, both have priority over the spread-spectrum systems despite our secondary status relative to a number of other services in these bands.

On the practical side, it is unlikely that these spread-spectrum devices will cause harmful interference to amateurs except where they are physically close to the spread-spectrum transmitter. Interference from spread-spectrum devices, watt for watt, will be at least an order of magnitude less than from narrow-band transmitters in the same frequency bands. Because the modulation rate of these transmitters is much higher than the audible range (66 kbit/s in the case of the PA Consulting system), any interference should not result in an audible output of an amateur radio (voice) receiver. Desensingcould occur, but only in the "near" zone.

Spread spectrum system designers are cautioned by FCC to keep the potential high EIRP emanations from government radars in mind when developing their designs for these bands, and are also cautioned that the one-watt power limit on 902-928 MHz operation may be reduced in the future.

FCC ACTIONS

The FCC Commissioners have upheld their Private Radio Bureau's decision denying Anthony Sivo's (W2FJ) request to amend the amateur rules to authorize single sideband in the 30 meter band. The Commissioners agreed with the Bureau's conclusion that the need for SSB transmissions in the 30-meter band "had not been established" and there were already ample HF frequencies available for SSB emissions.

The FCC also denied a petition (RM-6559) which would have allowed Technician class operators to use F1B emissions (teleprinting, packet) in the Novice/Tech segments of the 80, 40 and 15 meter bands. The petitioner, Nicholas Sayer, N6QQQ, said that the additional privilege for Technician operators would be an incentive for Novice operators to upgrade.

The Commission said that the Technician class is currently the fastest growing amateur class, and there was no need to offer additional incentives for Novice class operators to upgrade to the Technician class.

Additionally, "the opening of these small segments to such a large number of stations for teleprinting, moreover, could have a serious negative impact upon their usefulness in providing an opportunity for Novice and Technician class operators to improve their telegraphy skills sufficiently to qualify for a General class operator license. Such a result would be undesirable because the General class shows the slowest rate of growth."

The Commission noted that Technicians could upgrade to the General Class and by doing so, could obtain access to the HF bands for F1B emissions. Thus, the Commission felt that to adopt the proposal "would actually have a negative impact of removing some of the incentive to upgrade from Technician Class to General Class." The Commission denied the petition on March 2.

And finally, the FCC's Private Radio Bureau denied a petition by Shannon Cisco, WB4AZT, to change the amateur operator license requirements for senior citizens. Cisco had requested that amateurs over 65, licensed for 20 years, be automatically upgraded from Technician to General, General to Advanced, or Advanced to Extra Class respectively, without any examination. Cisco appealed the Order to the FCC Commissioners, who upheld the Private Radio Bureau's decision.

WORLD TELECOMMUNICATIONS DAY

Every year on May 17 the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) celebrates World Telecommunications Day.

This year's topic is "International Cooperation." It is aimed at underlining the necessity for the world telecommunications community to enlarge the scope of international cooperation to meet the challenges of tomorrow.

The ITU was founded in 1865 under the name International Telegraph Union, and is the oldest intergovernmental organization. It became a specialized agency of the United Nations in 1947, and currently has a membership of 166 countries.

FCC-ISSUED CALL SIGN UPDATE

The following is a list of most recently issued FCC call signs (March 1).

DIST GRP"A" GRP"B" GRP"C" GRP"D"
Extra Advanced Tech/Gen Novice

0 WR0T KF0BD N0KGH KB0EAQ
1 NV1M KC1NT N1GIL KA1TID
2 WN2R KE2LT N2JBS KB2HHC
3 NT3W KD3LQ N3GXE KA3UFQ
4 AB4NG KM4OV N4VDB KC4JCA
5 AA5KQ KG5SE N5NZS KB5ION
6 AA6MW KJ6RK N6UMN KC6BZK
7 WX7Y KF7RV N7MJU KB7GZA
8 WO8Z KE8WT N8KLI KB8GOV

9 WF9Z KE9OY N9IFH KB9CDV

Guam KH2K AH2CE KH2DR WH2ALY
Hawaii ** AH6JQ NH6SQ WH6CBV
Alaska ** AL7KW NL7QT WL7BTX
USVI NP2E KP2BO NP2CV WP2AGP
P.R. ** KP4PV WP4UC WP4IHF

** indicates that all 2 x 1 call signs have been assigned in those areas.

FCC TERMINATES RECEIVER ADVISORY LABELING PROPOSAL

In May, 1988 the FCC proposed amending Part 15 to require labeling radio receivers to advise users that it may be unlawful to intercept radio communications protected by the Electronic Communications Privacy Act (ECPA) of 1986.

The FCC said that although the ECPA prohibits interception of certain classes of communications, the frequencies on which these communications are transmitted can be used for unprotected communications as well. The FCC decided that, given the complexities of the ECPA, it was impractical for a label to provide sufficient information to properly advise users of the legal requirements.

The FCC also said that it agreed with some of the commenters that, in some instances, a warning label might encourage prohibited activity by calling attention to it.

Lastly, some manufacturers are voluntarily informing users of ECPA provisions or by redesigning equipment to omit certain frequencies. Thus the FCC concluded that an advisory label on radio receivers was unnecessary and terminated the proceeding, Docket 88- 281.

AURORA STRIKES NEW ENGLAND

Speaking from the perspective of one who has seen the aurora (Northern Lights) up close and personal -- your Editor is originally from Northern Minnesota -- the effect in Connecticut is equally spectacular, as aurora is rarely seen this far south in New England.

Talk around HQ lately has centered on the "lights in the sky" and there are, of course, different perspectives. The nonhams perceive the spectacle as "absolutely beautiful -- color hues ranging from orange to white and moving like a curtain in the wind." The hams see the aurora from a totally different perspective. Avid DXer Paul Shaffer, KB1BE, tells us that the "spectacle" has effectively killed communications on 20 meters. In his words "I now have a chance to catch up on recorded TV movies!" The active VHFers, however, have another story to tell! Propagation on the higher frequencies is tremendous in auroral conditions. There are a number of avid VHFers out there who are very familiar with propagation during auroral periods; results on VHF frequencies when aurora is active are something to tell the grandkids about!

MIAMI FCC FIELD OFFICE MOVES

Effective immediately, the Miami field office of the FCC is now at:

Rochester Building, Room 310
8390 NW 53rd Street
Miami, FL 33166
Recorded phone information (305) 592-0399
Public phone (305) 526-7420

NEW ADDRESS FOR HAWAII QSL BUREAU

Effective immediately, the new address for the Hawaii QSL Bureau is:

Hawaii QSL Bureau
PO Box 788
Wahiawa, HI 96786

W1AW RENOVATION CONTINUES

The renovation of the Maxim Memorial Station W1AW is progressing on schedule. There are trailers, construction workers, and other "implements of construction" scattered about in the area of the building. W1AW code practice and bulletins are now emanating from "W1AW Mobile One" -- a trailer located in the area of the original building.

355. Re: re-transmission of other radio serv

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-03 01:39:00 UTC
From: phil@uxd.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500012@uxd.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 19176

> The proposed rewrite of Part 97, which has not by any means been
> approved, would allow retransmissions of weather radio only.
>
> Current rules prohibit retransmissions of any radio service other
> than amateur. However, you can tape record the other service
> and the retransmit over amateur bands. (or feed through a
> phone line!)

Two common interpretations of the rules about this that I have heard are:

1. Anything that has been over any other radio service at any time is not legal for amateur retransmission.

2. Anything that is being sent over any other radio service cannot be retransmitted at the same time.

The rules are not particularly clear about this, nor are any official opinions that I have heard so far. In the worse case, if you pick up the local weather feed at the point of transmission by telephone, and it arrived there by a microwave link, that was constitute being on another radio service.

Hopefully the new rules will be less ambiguous and come down in favor of the flexibility we need, i.e. to allow retransmission of weather information and other needed services, TO amateurs. Although so many new VHF radios have the capability to receive WX radio, most radios still in use do not, and radios on other bands do not, have access to 162.55 and nearby weather frequencies.

--phil ka9wgn--

356. Gateway 17-Mar-89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-03 01:41:03 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <975@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 19287

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
============================================================
```

Gateway: The ARRL Packet Radio Newsletter

Stan Horzepa, WA1LOU, Editor - Sal Prado, Gateway Circulation

Volume 5, Number 13 March 17, 1989

ROSE SWITCH ON

The long awaited ROSE (RATS Open Systems Environment) X.25 Packet Switch software has been released by The Radio Amateur Telecommunications Society (RATS). This release of the ROSE Switch software runs in a TNC 2 (or clone) or in a PacComm DR-200 two-port controller. TNC 2s may also be operated in a "back-to-back" configuration. The software was written by Tom Moulton, W2VY, and is free, for Amateur Radio use only. It may be obtained by downloading it from CompuServe's HamNet (filename: ROSESW.ARC).

from J. Gordon Beattie, Jr, N2DSY via CompuServe's HamNet

TAPR FOCUSES ON ON-GOING PROJECTS AT ANNUAL MEETING

The board and members of Tucson Amateur Packet Radio (TAPR) met on February 24-26 in Tuscon, Arizona, to discuss activities of the past and forthcoming year. Heavy TAPR support, both financial and technical, for AMSAT's MicroSat project has been the major activity of the past year, followed closely by the digital signal processing (DSP) project (see Gateway, Volume 4, Numbers 4, 8 and 12 and Volume 5, Number 10). While the MicroSat project should be winding down after launch in a few months, the DSP project should "ramp up" toward production of DSP units.

Other TAPR projects discussed at the meeting included modem upgrade retrofits for the TNC 2 and an upgrade to the TNC 1 to allow it to run TNC 2 firmware (see Gateway, Volume 5, Number 9).

Numerous talks were given, including updates on TexNet, TCP/IP, MicroSat, DSP and the HF message-forwarding network. Technical talks introduced a prototype IBM PC plug-in compatible intelligent packet-radio controller by Mike Chepponis, K3MC; a DSP-based analysis by Dan Morrison, KV7B, of filter-type vs phase-locked loop FSK demodulators; and prototype 1.2-GHz transverters designed by Glenn Elmore, N6GN, for use with WA4DSY 56-kbit/s modems.

The theme of the weekend, or, at least, the most discussed subject, was TAPR's support for some type of new Amateur Radio license class that does

not require a knowledge of Morse code. The TAPR board of directors, which met on the 24th and 25th, appointed Harold Price, NK6K, to oversee the generation of a specific proposal by TAPR. That proposal is to be forwarded to the ARRL No-Code Study Committee.

Newly elected TAPR board of directors were announced:

Franklin Antonio, N6NKF;
Bdale Garbee, N3EUA;
Steve Goode, K9NG;
Eric Gustafson, N7CL;
Lyle Johnson, WA7GXD.

by Jon Bloom, KE3Z

CALL FOR PAPERS: ARRL COMPUTER NETWORKING CONFERENCE

The eighth ARRL Amateur Radio Computer Networking Conference will be held on Saturday, October 7, 1989, at the Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs, Colorado. Technical papers are invited on all aspects of Amateur Radio digital communications via ionospheric, tropospheric, meteor-scatter and satellite modes. Topics may include network development, architecture, protocols, standards, hardware, software, modulation and encoding schemes, applications, frequency planning and practical experience, such as traffic handling. Of particular interest are digital signal processing, digital speech and image transmission, and new space programs employing digital communications.

Prospective contributors should request an author's kit and identify the topic of their paper immediately. The deadline for receipt of camera-ready manuscripts is August 28, 1989. Author kit requests and camera-ready manuscripts should be mailed to Lori Weinberg at ARRL headquarters.

Printed proceedings will be available at the conference and by mail from ARRL headquarters.

PACKET RADIO IN WEST GERMANY

In the following exclusive Gateway report, Ekki Plicht, DF4OR, the official in charge of visual communications for Deutscher Amateur Radio Club (DARC), describes the state of the art of amateur packet radio in the Federal Republic of Germany, where it is one of the fastest growing, if not the fastest growing, Amateur radio mode.

In the Beginning...

Packet radio in DL-land started on one 2-meter frequency, 144.675 MHz. While some enthusiasts enjoyed a quiet frequency and made connections through the whole country, even DX contacts into France, Switzerland and Austria, the growing interest in this new form of communications made efficient "normal" digipeating impossible, due to the increase in the number of collisions. So, in those early years, DARC started to develop a plan which would offer reliability and promise for future years. This plan stated that

o On 2 meters there are too few frequencies for packet radio (exactly three for digital communications);

o Therefore, user input frequencies should be placed on 70 cm and higher;

o Internode communications should take place on 23 cm and higher and the link between two nodes should be exclusive and realized with directional antennas and the lowest power possible.

This scheme developed well, although some people still favor 2-meter operation due to availability of less expensive equipment.

To understand the situation in West Germany, let me explain some of the more important differences between West Germany and US. The 2- meter band is much smaller than in the US (only 2 MHz, from 144.000 to 146.000 MHz). Digital communications occur from 144.625 to 144.675 and 145.300 MHz. This is not enough for a network, since there are still other digital activities besides packet radio, such as RTTY, FAX, etc.

On the average, West Germany is more densely inhabited than the US, thus, a digipeater has to serve a greater number of users. To avoid collisions between digipeaters serving different areas on the same frequency, they should not be located at good DX sites. Therefore, it is necessary to install a large number of medium-range digipeaters in order to build a nationwide network. This is possible only on 70 cm, where enough room is available (10 MHz, 430.000 to 440.000 MHz). (There is no 220-MHz band in Region 1, and 6-meter operation is not allowed in West Germany.)

The Situation Today

In early 1989, 74 digipeaters and 24 PBBSs are active in West Germany. Three digipeaters are still on 2 meters, the so called "NORD><LINK experiment." These are some of the earliest digipeaters in West Germany which were set up to learn about utilization of the 2-meter band for packet radio. Except for one station on 23 cm (a user input), all of the other stations are on 70 cm. The subbands used on 70 cm are:

o 433.625-433.775 MHz: simplex, digipeater, station-to-station

o 438.025-438.175 MHz: simplex, PBBS, digipeater, station-to-station

o 438.200-438.525 MHz: duplex output, 7.6-MHz shift, digipeater (not yet in use)

Duplex digipeaters are preferred for their improved throughput and collision avoidance, even though they consume twice the space. Besides, they are a perfect way to defend our endangered 70-cm band. (For a fair presentation of the situation here, it must be said that ATV operators are not happy with the frequency allocations in the upper part of the 70-cm band.)

All nodes use 1200-bit/s modems on the user frequencies with one experimental station near Bonn using 4800-bit/s. Most digipeaters are connected to some other node via 23-cm links. There are still some links on 70 cm, but they will be moved to 23 cm or higher when possible. The

23-cm links are on exclusive duplex frequencies, so collisions should be minimal.

The necessity of using 23 cm for internode communication led to some interesting developments in UHF equipment. To name one, there is a reasonably-priced, one-watt transceiver kit developed by DF9IC and DL5UY from Karlsruhe, that is capable of 1200-bit/s, half-duplex operation. It is ready to connect to a 1200-bit/s AFSK modem and covers the 23-cm band from 1240 to 1300 MHz.

Many experiments are taking place on higher frequencies. For example, in the Munich area (Bavaria), some experiments are in progress using the 6-cm and 10-GHz bands.

PACKET RADIO IN WEST GERMANY - (Part 2)

Modem Hardware

Besides the standard 1200 bit/s modems using TCM3105, AMD7911 and XR2211 chips, there are other modem developments. DJ4ZC of AMSAT-DL has developed the "RSM-Modem" which uses rectangular spectrum modulation. It is capable of 9600 bit/s full-duplex operation and is under test on two digipeaters. NORD><LINK's DK4EG has developed a 4800-bit/s modem. Elsewhere, tests are being conducted with G3RUH's 9600-bit/s modems.

Digital Hardware...on Hilltops

About 50% of the digipeaters in West Germany use standard TNCs including many compatible clones of the well-known TNC 2. Most, if not all, use NET/ROM or TheNet.

Another large number of digipeaters use the so-called "RMNC" (Rhein-Main-Network Controller) which was developed by DH1FAB and others in Frankfurt. It uses the 6809 microprocessor and is contained on one printed circuit board that includes the CPU, 32-kbyte of RAM, 32-kbyte of ROM, SCC, VIA and a TCM3105 modem. It is available at a reasonable price.

A few digipeaters use homebuilt hardware or software. For example, the HP9000-series computers with homebuilt slot modems used in the Stuttgart area running UNIX, another 6809 system running FLEX, etc.

A large number of hams use the Commodore C-64 for packet-radio operation running DIGICOM>64 Version 2 software and an inexpensive user-port modem. Another large chunk of the packet-radio population use TNCs, PK-232s, KAMs or similiar controllers.

Digital Hardware To Come

Rumors concerning recent new hardware developments include a larger CPU for the RMNC by DG8FAC and another board for the RMNC using the H16-series computers by DK7WJ.

Software...on Hilltops

Nearly all of the TNC-equipped digipeaters use NET/ROM or TheNet. Plans are to further improve TheNet as far as code-space considerations will allow. The latest development for TNCs is a converse-mode EPROM from DL8ZAW which is linked to a NET/ROM node via the EIA RS-232-C interface.

Software that is available for the RMNC (RMNC V1.6) includes a simple tool that uses an unchanging routing table in EPROM with no hop-to-hop acknowledgement or connectability.

Another software design is DK7WJ's FLEXNET. It has a lot of capabilities including hop-to-hop acknowledgment (without changing the SSIDs), an information system, MHeard list, converse mode and more. Currently, it is used on one digipeater equipped with professional hardware (6809 multiprocessor), but it will be ported to the low-cost RMNC, resulting in the Version 2 of the RMNC software (whenever I finish the low-level I/O).

In Karlsruhe, DL5UY/N1EOV and DJ0VL developed their own software running on an 68000 OS-9 system, incorporating a PBBS, standard digipeating and TCP/IP facilities based on KA9Q's software.

DK5SG developed another program under UNIX, running on a HP9000 series computer, which includes a PBBS, autorouter and, again, TCP/IP based on Phil's code. This is the so-called "WAMPES" (Wuertemberg Amateur Packet Experimental System). It is currently used by four or five stations in the Stuttgart area. WAMPES now has an extension which makes it compatible to NET/ROM-like internode communications (Layer 3/Layer 4 protocols). FLEXNET (and, by that, the RMNC) will follow by the summer of this year. Thus, we hope to get a consistent network all over the country.

The DARC department for visual communications will try to bring the major software developers of central Europe together for a conference where standardization and extension of the Layer 3/Layer 4 protocol will be discussed.

Software at Home

Many hams use the famous DIGICOM>64 software for the Commodore C-64/C- 128 computers written by DL8MBT. Its capabilities and user interface is nearly unbeaten by any other software. It is also used in the US as well.

People who use TNCs are running TAPR (V1.1.4) or WA8DED (V2.1) firmware. The latter software has been rebuilt by the NORD><LINK group and is available under the name "TheFirmware." It has some nice improvements (clock, MHeard, KISS-mode) and is mostly used as host- mode software.

There are some host-mode programs for the IBM PC, for example, TURBO HOST by DL1BHO, PCT by DD6CV, and CTERM by DD5KZ. All of these use windowing, file I/O and enhance the TNC with many features. For the PK-232, there is PC-PAKRATT.

Most of the mentioned software and firmware is public domain. There is a little TCP/IP operation in West Germany, mainly in regions where a TCP/IP PBBS or digipeater is reachable. (One digipeater in West Germany is running KA9Q TCP/IP code.) Nevertheless, several hams have improved the

KA9Q program with windowing (DK3SI) and other features (DK8GD).

PACKET RADIO IN WEST GERMANY - (Part 3)

PBBS Software

Until about a year and half ago, the WA7MBL PBBS software was used throughout Germany. But, then DF3AV, from the NORD><LINK group developed PBBS software called "DIEBOX" or "TheBox." Its greatest advantage is its multiuser capability that can handle up to eight users per TNC. This was badly needed for the crowded PBBSs serving hundreds of users in various regions of West Germany. Its store-and- forward scheme is compatible with the WA7MBL/W0RLI standard. The user interface uses a completely different approach than the WA7MBL PBBS. Another feature is its "lifetimer" which keeps the amount of information to a reasonable size. The average throughput of some mailboxes is approximately 75 Mbytes per month.

PBBSs running under UNIX or OS-9 (DK5SG and DL5UY) use improved WA7MBL software.

Packet Radio on HF

On HF, one mailbox is in operation: DK0MWX on 14.099 MHz. Most of our international traffic is handled through this mailbox, but, because of some legal uncertainty with third-party traffic, no direct contact is made between West Germany and US. We hope that will change in the future.

Many private stations are on 20 meters and should be operating below 14.099 MHz. The latest IARU Region 1 HF conference, held in late 1988, announced that a 100-kHz subband on 10 meters is allocated for narrow-band FM packet radio. This is from 29.200 to 29.300 kHz with 29.250 MHz as the center of activity.

Other Activities

A regular packet-radio conference is held in Frankfurt once a year. This meeting was attended by approximately 150 people last year, mainly PBBS SYSOPs and hardware/software developers. A beginners' conference was also held in Frankfurt in 1987 and should be repeated this year.

A software conference with a small circle of "gurus" is badly needed to catch up with the fast development of new software everywhere. It should ensure compatibility with all of the new programs without stopping anyone from writing new software or reinventing the wheel for the n+1 time.

The Future

We are far from having nationwide coverage by a packet-radio network, but the path seems clear. The number of new licenses for digipeaters has decreased a little, but some regions have not yet come on-line.

What we need now is to improve internode communications by means of hardware and software. The expected interest in packet radio indicates that the 1200-bit/s links are not fast enough. Roughly, about 10%

(5000-plus hams) are QRV on packet radio and the number is still growing.

Again, to give a complete picture of the situation in West Germany, it must be said that not everyone is content with the concept that DARC has for packet radio. Also, there are people who think that packet radio has nothing to do with good ol' ham radio at all and should be abandoned altogether. Admittedly, packet radio is not everything the beautiful hobby of ham radio can give us, but for many people it is one of the most fascinating parts of it. And, if we keep on talking with each other, there should be room for us all.

"vy 73 and happy packeting"

For contacts or more information write to:

Ekki Plicht, DF4OR
BuS-Referat
Altheimweg 2
D-6100 Darmstadt 12
Federal Republic of Germany
telephone: (country code 49) 6151-377369
packet-radio address: DF4OR @ DB0GV.DL.EU
DF4OR.AMPR.ORG [44.130.024.013]

GATEWAY CONTRIBUTIONS

Submissions for publication in Gateway are welcome. You may submit material via the US mail to:

Gateway
Stan Horzepa, WA1LOU
75 Kreger Drive
Wolcott, CT 06716-2702

or electronically, via CompuServe to user ID 70645,247. Via telephone, your editor can be reached on evenings and weekends at 203-879-1348 and he can switch a modem on line to receive text at 300, 1200 or 2400 bit/s.

The deadline for each issue of Gateway is the Saturday preceding the issue date (which is typically a Friday).

REPRODUCTION OF GATEWAY MATERIAL

Material may be excerpted from Gateway without prior permission, provided that the original contributor is credited and Gateway is identified as the source.

357. Business use by dealers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-03 01:58:00 UTC
From: phil@uxd.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500013@uxd.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 19277

Is the operation of a radio transmitter in the Amateur bands, by a dealer to demonstrate the proper operation of a radio being offered for sale, when the potential buyer is a licensed ham, and the employee is also a licensed ham, both holding privileges to operate the frequency/emission/power being used, legal?

Since the operation is (potentially) profitable to the dealer, this is most likely illegal as "business communications". However, it could be legal for the potential customer to operate the radio instead. No dealers I have found will operate a radio like that for you. Some have told me not to operate even though I was prepared to show that I was licensed, until after I bought the radio (was this a legally conservative position or a form of sales pressure?).

I would like to see a rule provision added that specifically made an exception to the "business communications" provision that allowed for certain types of dealer operation. The provisions could require:

1. The actual operator be currently licensed for the radio emissions.

2. The operator be either an employee of the dealership or the customer.

3. Transmissions shall not mention the business nature of the operation, but shall operate it as a "test" operation. Proper ID of the operator is of course required. The name of the dealer shall not be mentioned.

4. Transmissions shall be brief and limited to the time necessary to show the proper operation of the radio equipment to a potential customer.

Does anyone have any information or opinions about any of this?

--phil ka9wgn--

358. Re: Stereotypical CB / No. of licences decline

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-03 02:07:00 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <3070.2437CC82@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 19278

In Message-ID: <985@dover.sps.mot.com> Mike Waters mused:

> In article <8903311906.AA18589@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> BIW104@URIACC.BITNET
> (Chris Tate) writes:
>
> >Comming from the ranks of CB many years ago, I usually turn an eye up
> >to the way many hams stereotype the cber and look down upon them.
>
> I agree, I think we hams missed the boat royally by not looking at CB as
> a
> "happy hunting ground" for new hams. I have often heard CBers lament that
>
> >My only question is: Why did the FCC put it on 27MHz and not something
> >higher than 50MHz?
>
> Judging by the gnashing of teeth I have heard from FCC officials I think
> THEY wonder about that too! Asone said at a hamfest some years ago "If
> you
> looked hard for the very worst frequency for a restricted, low power,
> local
> service 27 mhz would be hard to beat in just about every respect!"

CB started on 465 mhz AM. It proved to be a colossal bust. They then tried 27 mhz because it was the highest available ISM band for which cheap equipment could be put on the market quickly, "available" meaning they had no more important long range plans for it.

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

359. Re: THE Dayton Ham-Fest

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-03 12:59:43 UTC
From: jdu@ihlpf.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <8133@ihlpf.ATT.COM>
Source record: 19293

For those looking for a place to eat AWAY from Hara Arena, I came across a very good one last year (now it will probably be jammed packed this year). It is called "The Ivy Restaurant", and is is an old brick building covered with Ivy. It was probably an ice house or something, and is on one of the main roads on the North side of Dayton. It is across the street from Whitman's Bike Shop, and near a corner with a stop light.

They served regular american food (I think), but they had a really good selection of Cajun food, and it was really good. The place was nice and not too expensive.

--

John Unruh
AT&T-Bell Laboratories
att!ihlpf!jdu
(312)979-6765

360. Fox Hunting Update

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-03 14:51:14 UTC
From: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <131479@Wayne-MTS>
Source record: 19301

Went out on my first hunt as a hunter last weekend, and finished
third out of seven, and tied for lowest milage. Not too shabby. The
fox was exceptionally crafty; he hid about a mile behing a local
office center consisting of a number of tall buildings covered with
metalized glass and aimed a 2m Boomer (!) between two of the buildings.
A lot of the hunters- ourselves included- assumed the stong signals
from the buildings *had* to be a reflection, and so spent a lot of time
looking in the *wrong* direction for the fox. He also fooled a few
hunters with his tape recording of a dog barking, which brings up
rule #1: Never pay attention to the audio!

Bob NW8R, the fox, also played a little havoc with us by using
horizontal polarization. (Ever try to mount a 15-el Boomer on top
of a car with *vertical polarization?). He also varied power from
150mw to 80 (!)watts. That played havoc with people trying to guess
range from signal strength. My favorite was his announcement that the
hunt would be to find the antenna, as opposed to find the fox. Once
you found it, it was a little obvious.

We brought along a loop sniff box but didn't need it; we did everything
with a 4 element beam attached to a 1" dowel, sticking out of KB8GHY's
Toyota van, with me in the back spinning the beam. Other equipment was
my FT-23 HT (nice s-meter) and an attenuator I picked up for $7 at a swap.

Our only really funny move was when N8FZT charged into an house with an
"Open" sign out front and when running around with an HT, much to the
confusion of the realtor. About 40 yards from the fox he almost
climbed into a large dumpster to check for a hiding fox, but we drove
another 10 feet and spotted the Boomer. N8FZT is one tough ham.

On the other hand, one team took a straight bearing and beat the
entire group in finding...our local repeater site. Names have been
ommitted to protect the guilty.
73 de KA8OSZ...soon to be KE8xx...(Mike)

361. Re: Mods and More Mods, Database?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-03 15:10:27 UTC
From: rfc@briar.philips.com
Message-ID: <48670@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 19280

If you have access to packet, you might try to see what files are in your local big BBS. Connect to it and do a "dir" to get a list of files you can download. My local BBS has several files related to modifications. If your local board doesn't have files on modifications, you could do
GETDIR *.MOD KD6TH and you'll get a list of the files of mods that this BBS has. Then you could do GET <file>.MOD KD6TH to actually get the file. But try your local boards first to avoid loading KD6TH with too much traffic. 73 de WA2ISE

362. Someone Please Post/Email Recent OSCAR-9 CCD Image Data? Beg, Beg.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-03 15:28:47 UTC
From: wwg@brambo.UUCP
Message-ID: <561@brambo.UUCP>
Source record: 19281
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.space,sci.electronics

Could someone kindly post the data from the OSCAR-9 CCD image that
was recently taken. I do not have the equipment to receive it.

If someone could please, pretty please, post the data. I'll
gladly do the work to convert it to Postscript so I can print it.
I'll also gladly share the Postscript file if I have any success.
Uuencoded is FB.

This will make a nice Amateur Radio Club presentation topic too; thanx
in advance. I'm sure that other netters would chomp at the bit, to
print a satellite image on their laser printers!

So, please, please, pretty please with sugar on it, can someone post
the image data? I'll even mail you a cat or three for the effort!
Postage paid! (I have 3 cats-- ie. 3 too many!)

73s de VE3WWG.

363. lithium cell caution

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-03 16:25:30 UTC
From: rfc@briar.philips.com
Message-ID: <48672@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 19282

copied from packet:

From: WA2AAR@WA2AAR
To: ALL@ALLBBS

Many of our HT's contain a Lithium cell for memory backup, and those
with TR-2400's and similar vintage gear will soon be replacing them.
The RSGB magazine Radio Communication warns of a potential expolosive
danger.
The cell contains Thionyl Chloride, which is both volatile and toxic,
any attempt to force current back into these cells results in a large
explosion. Most rigs protect against this with a series diode, but
when replacing them on your shack bench, exercise extreme caution...
A word to the wise!!!!

364. ten meter FM warning

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-03 16:27:23 UTC
From: rfc@briar.philips.com
Message-ID: <48673@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 19283

```
copied from packet:
Msg# TSP Size Read To @ BBS From Date/Time
26815 BN 589 8 ALL WI7Y 8903/0413
Subject: Ten Meter FM Warning!

AMSAT IS VERY CONCERNED WITH ALL THE QRM COMING FROM USA BASED HAMS
USING FM VOICE TRANSMISSIONS WHO HOPEFULLY JUST DON'T REALIZE THAT
29.000 TO 29.510 MHZ IS SET ASIDE BY INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT TO USE AS
A PASSBAND DOWNLINK FOR MODE A SATELLITES. WRONG USE OF THIS PORTION OF
THE BAND COULD BE HAZARDOUS TO YOUR TICKET.
```

365. Re: ARRL Letter 28-Mar-89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-03 17:09:32 UTC
From: jim@ghp.UUCP
Message-ID: <263@ghp.UUCP>
Source record: 19284

>The ARRL Letter, Volume 8, Number 6, March 28, 1989
>Published by: The American Radio Relay League, Inc. 225 Main St.
>Newington, CT 06111
>Editor: Jay Mabey, NU0X

>We have faith in our Canadian brethren to act responsibly, if given the
^^^^^^^^^^^^
>proper guidance.
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

What the H*LL does this mean?

...(lots of my comments deleted, re-added, and then deleted again)...
--
Jim Stewart, VE3SRJ
UUCP: jim%ghp@mnetor.uucp
BELL: (416)862-0430

366. Just Say No to Radio Shack

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-03 18:40:05 UTC
From: dfrandin@pro-sat.cts.com
Message-ID: <8904032136.AA24374@crash.cts.com>
Source record: 19288

I've been monitoring the discussion here on the net regarding Radio Shack's customer-relations problems...I'd like to relate a story that happened to me, from an employee viewpoint... About 2 1/2 years ago, I was unemployed, and saw an ad in the paper for a PC repair technician position at the local Tandy Business Products Service Center. I applied, and was interviewed, but was informed by the manager that he was planning on hiring me, but he was required to offer the job to a former employee who was currently working at the LA shop, The other employee had expressed a desire to transfer to San Diego and so, the manager was bound to offer the position to him. Thus I waited about 3 weeks(??!!) until I recieved a call from the manager stating that the offer was refused and I would start the following Monday. I was employed there for 3 days less than 6 months, when my manager called me into his office and told me he had to let me go, because he had to give the position to another person. He stated that he was against the transfer but his boss, the regional manager ordered him to do it. This employee who was to be transferred was the SAME one who was offered the position almost 6 mo previously..My local manager told me that his boss told him that 'either he goes or you go'...Obviously _I_ went...Not being a 'problem' employee AND having the second highest production rate in the shop, I was NOT laid off for disciplinary reasons, according to my local manager. Apperently there was some 'good_ole_boy' stuff going on here....Several letters were sent to the CEO and Computer Services Director in Ft. Worth, and the result was obvious....So the point here is: Not only don't be a customer of RS but don't be an employee either!

BTW: Another 'gotcha' from RadioShack...A form that you sign when hired by them. You give rights to _ANY_ software you write, to them during your

employment with them. Although, you also sign a form that revokes the first

form if you are employed by them in California......

All_in_All, I learned MY lesson!!!!!! Caveat Emptor!!!

****
Dave Frandin, WA6QNW
8425 Broadway #234
Lemon Grove, CA 92045
(619)-462-4856
Packet: WA6QNW@W6PPV
UUCP: [ihnp4 cbosgd hplabs!hp-sdd sdcsvax nosc] !crash!pro-sat!dfrandin
ARPA: crash!pnet01!pro-sat!dfrandin@nosc.mil
INET: dfrandin@pro-sat.CTS.COM
****

367. Novice Question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-03 18:41:23 UTC
From: dfrandin@pro-sat.cts.com
Message-ID: <8904032136.AA24378@crash.cts.com>
Source record: 19289

A FCC rules question for the net:

A repeater group that I belong to has a 1.2gHz remote base with an autopatch and 220 and 440mHz output. My question is: Can a novice, who has privileges on 1.2gHz ,use the autopatch, and/or function the remotebase to 220, and use it to carry on a conv-ersation on 220? Everyone we ask locally seems to give us a conflicting answer. We would like to get novices involved on 1.2gHz ... The 1.2 repeater activity is very small here. Our group has the second 1.2 repeater in the local area, and the only one with any 'features' on it. Admittedly the price on 1.2 FM gear is still quite high compared to 220 gear, but if we get more activity, maybe the price will go down (???)

Anyway, we have several novices who are waiting with baited breath for an answer.....

****
Dave Frandin, WA6QNW
8425 Broadway #234
Lemon Grove, CA 92045
(619)-462-4856
Packet: WA6QNW@W6PPV
UUCP: [ihnp4 cbosgd hplabs!hp-sdd sdcsvax nosc] !crash!pro-sat!dfrandin
ARPA: crash!pnet01!pro-sat!dfrandin@nosc.mil
INET: dfrandin@pro-sat.CTS.COM
****

368. HAM Database

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-03 18:59:38 UTC
From: vail@tegra.UUCP
Message-ID: <460@atlas.tegra.UUCP>
Source record: 19290

Sorry to bother people about old info but I wasn't interested then:

I now have the Ham call-tape and would like to know what the fields
are before I remove most of them when I load it to disk. How big is
it total (I think/guess/was told it is about 100 meg)? Is the
old-call info of any use?

Thanks

"Frisbeetarianism is the belief that when you die, your soul goes up on
the roof and gets stuck." -- button

_____
| | Johnathan Vail | tegra!N1DXG@ulowell.edu
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG @ 145.110-, 444.2+, 448.625-
-----

369. VLF Meeting at Dayton

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-03 21:24:00 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.bacs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <12600049@silver>
Source record: 19291

The second annual informal meeting of _SPELEONICS_ readers, LF/VLF experimenters, and hams interested in cave exploring and "cave radio" will be held at the Dayton Hamvention on Saturday, April 29 at 11 AM local time.

Place: Seats (!) above the main indoor arena (big room containing major manufacturers' exhibits), in the South corner, behind DARA booth (to right of main entrance), top level. A carbide lamp will mark the spot. Show/tell, trade equipment, share information (including flea-market locations of interesting items), or just say hello. Bring lunch if you wish (recommended; hamfest food is awful! :-(* We will monitor 147.64 MHz, RFI permitting.

--

Frank Reid W9MKV
reid@gold.bacs.indiana.edu

370. Packets (?) in aviation band

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-03 22:01:00 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.bacs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <12600050@silver>
Source record: 19292

While using my PRO-2004 to search the civilian aviation band (118-136 MHz), I heard packet-like transmissions on 131.55 which may be data communication with aircraft in flight. Are they AM or FM? Can a TNC decode them?

BTW, airline "company frequencies" in the 129-132 MHz band segment are often more interesting than general air-band fare. Conversations with airport terminals and national dispatch centers describe aircraft mechanical failures, baggage loaded on wrong planes, and (sometimes bizarre) problems with passengers. There are also consultations with company meteorologists, discussions of holding-delays and diversions to alternate airports, and occasional arguments with managers.

--

Frank W9MKV @ K9IU reidgold.bacs.indiana.edu
{inuxc,rutgers,uunet!uiucdcs,pur-ee}!iuvax!silver!commgrp

371. Re: Nicads & chargers - a query

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-03 22:34:36 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880038@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 19294

>This is not a "good" rapid charger. As I understand it, heat is a deadly
>enemy of nicad lifetime. A better method is to sense the voltage increase
>flattening out *before* the batteries start heating up.
>
>I was disgusted to find the icom rapid chargers used such a crude method.
>You can feel the batteries are quite warm after a charge-up.
>
>73
> Paul K. Rodman

You're right: Heat is the enemy.

As the NiCad heats UP, the voltage goes DOWN. By using this negative coefficient, you can tell when the battery is charged. This method charges the NiCad about 3% longer than the -d^2V/dT^2 method. With a simple peak-detector circuit, I have charged batteries in 20-30 minutes (yes, 2C to 3C) without them heating up. (BTW Paul, I'm interested in seeing that -d^2V/dT^2 circuit of yours.)

The ICOM battery frier's 's only value is the plastic shell and the transformer. Caveat emptor: Never buy a charger from a company that makes money selling batteries.

Perry Scott
N0JYP

372. Re: copy of antenna manual needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-03 23:04:15 UTC
From: barry@hprmokg.HP.COM
Message-ID: <13770004@hprmokg.HP.COM>
Source record: 19295

I'm also looking for one of these too. I loaned one to a friend 20 years ago and he hasn't returned it yet :-)

Barry Fowler
WB6JZL
Box 16
Penryn, CA. 95663

373. Computer Control of ICOM 720A

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-03 23:36:40 UTC
From: kg19+@andrew.cmu.edu
Message-ID: <AYC008y00WB988W0cr@andrew.cmu.edu>
Source record: 19296

Forgive me for being so archaic, but I seem to remember an article in some early QST about computer control of ICOM 720A HF rig. I think it may have been sometime in '83. I had given up looking for the issue, but recently discovered our library has them (dating back to 1922!) stashed away here. Now I can't seem to find where I wrote down the issue number. If anyone is familiar with this article, any pointers would be greatly appreciated! (I have been scanning tables of contents, but haven't run across it yet...)

Thanks,

- Kurt

Kurt Geisel SNAIL :
Carnegie Mellon University 65 Lambeth Dr.
ARPA : kg19+@andrew.cmu.edu Pittsburgh, PA 15241
UUCP : uunet!nfsun!kgeisel "I will not be pushed, filed, indexed, stamped,
BIX : kgeisel briefed, debriefed, or numbered!" - The Prisoner

374. Re: ten meter FM warning

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-04 00:27:58 UTC
From: sorgatz@ttidca.TTI.COM
Message-ID: <4189@ttidca.TTI.COM>
Source record: 19297

In article <48673@philabs.Philips.Com> rfc@briar.philips.com (Robert Casey;6282;3.57;$0201) writes:
>AMSAT IS VERY CONCERNED WITH ALL THE QRM COMING FROM USA BASED HAMS
>USING FM VOICE TRANSMISSIONS WHO HOPEFULLY JUST DON'T REALIZE THAT
>29.000 TO 29.510 MHZ IS SET ASIDE BY INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT TO USE AS
>A PASSBAND DOWNLINK FOR MODE A SATELLITES. WRONG USE OF THIS PORTION OF
>THE BAND COULD BE HAZARDOUS TO YOUR TICKET.

What about the 2 meter band segment from 145.8-146 ?? I've been listening to the general beacon at 145.810 USB and heard rotten QRM comming from FM simplex being used at 145.9 ! I tried to break these operators for 10-15 mins before finally getting their attention, they were completly unaware of the bandplan and refused to move upband. What can be done about this??

I have logged the incidents and could provide complete info assuming there is someone who is serious about doing something about it. I have been told by a few O.O.'s that a letter to our ARRL Section Manage is not going to be worth doing...is the FCC interested?? Would AMSAT care?

Help!
--
-Avatar-> (aka: Erik K. Sorgatz) KB6LUY +-------------------------+
Citicorp(+)TTI *----------> panic trap; type = N+1 *
3100 Ocean Park Blvd. (213) 450-9111, ext. 2973 +-------------------------+
Santa Monica, CA 90405 {csun,philabs,randvax,trwrb}!ttidca!ttidcb!sorgatz **

375. UFO/Shuttle

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-04 01:04:00 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <3074.2438CE46@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 19298

I have been following the thread of stories about the alleged UFO sighting during STS-19. I am relieved (?) to discover there is a topic for dispute more stupid than the Code War. Rage on, guys, I love it!!!

73's de Jim Grubs, W8GRT

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

376. TAPR's alleged filing with FCC

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-04 01:52:39 UTC
From: dave@toth.UUCP
Message-ID: <8904040152.AA27967@julian.uwo.ca>
Source record: 19299

Despite what was reported to the group by Phil, KA9WGN, TAPR has filed zilch/nada/{}/zero/not a thing with the FCC. I do not know what Phil thought he heard in the Westlink Report, but I read the text of the report and it says that "In support of the position of AMSAT, TAPR, and Barry Goldwater, K7UGA, a group in Melbourne, FL (club name not remembered by me)" ... has filed a petition with the FCC.
TAPR is formulating a position paper that we plan to submit to the ARRL committee studying the code-less licence proposal.
I trust that this clears up any misconceptions that Phil had, or that may have been caused by his accidental misinterpretation of the report.
We did understand that the audio quality was a little rough on this report.

73, David B. Toth, MD, VE3GYQ
Secretary, Tucson Amateur Packet Radio (TAPR), Inc.

377. Re: nocode petition filed with FCC

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-04 02:57:14 UTC
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <15119@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 19300

In article <30500007@uxd.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@uxd.cso.uiuc.edu writes:

>According to Westlink, TAPR and K7UGA filed a petition with the FCC to
>establish a no-code license. This proposal creates the "Apprentice"
>class which requires the Novice written exam but no code exam.

CORRECTION

This is incorrect. The proposal you speak of was filed by the Space Coast Amateur Radio Club in Florida; it was NOT filed by TAPR, AMSAT or K7UGA. TAPR and AMSAT, on whose boards of directors I sit, have *NOT* filed any no-code petition with the FCC. The present policy of both boards is to work through the League's no-code committee while simultaneously developing support for no-code at the grass-roots level.

The Westlink report did begin by saying that the Space Coast group took its cue from TAPR and/or AMSAT and/or K7UGA, but Westlink's audio quality was unusually poor last week so I can understand how Phil H. or others might have misunderstood what was said.

Phil

378. Re: Novice Question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-04 06:56:38 UTC
From: uucp@ucdavis.ucdavis.edu
Message-ID: <3883@ucdavis.ucdavis.edu>
Source record: 19312

Reply To: smmeyer@ucdavis.edu (Steve Meyer)
Distribution: world
Organization: University of California, Davis
From: u556813120ea@vega.ucdavis.edu (0040;0000009940;0;340;141;)
Path: vega.ucdavis.edu!u556813120ea

In article <8904032136.AA24378@crash.cts.com> pnet01!pro-sat!dfrandin@nosc.mil writes:
>A FCC rules question for the net:
>
>
> A repeater group that I belong to has a 1.2gHz remote base with
> an autopatch and 220 and 440mHz output. My question is: Can a
> novice, who has privileges on 1.2gHz ,use the autopatch, and/or
> function the remotebase to 220, and use it to carry on a conv-
> ersation on 220? Everyone we ask locally seems to give us a

Disclaimer: I am no expert on Part 97, but from what I recall.....

As long as the emissions from the Novice-controlled radio (the 1.2 radio)
are within the legal frequency boundaries, he or she is fine. I remember
reading about this: a novice was curious if he could transmit on 220, while
the repeater he was using rebroadcast over 2m. The answer was YES: the
novice was completely legal in his transmission; the 2m link was being
rebroadcast by the repeater, with the repeater's call sign.

Remember, too, that a Novice is not allowed to be a control op. for a repeater.

73 de Steve N6QGG

+--------------------++---+
Steve Meyer N6QGG		All the ways to get to me:
Instructional TV		
and		smmeyer@ucdavis.edu n6qgg @ wa6nwe
struggling student		smmeyer@ucdavis.bitnet steve@n6qgg.norcal.ampr
UC Davis		....!ucdavis!smmeyer [44.4.1.243]
+====================++===+
| Cole's Law: thinly sliced cabbage |
+---+

379. New product -- ICOM IC-R9000 receiver

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-04 08:29:28 UTC
From: kawai@csli.STANFORD.EDU
Message-ID: <8387@csli.STANFORD.EDU>
Source record: 19317

New product report -- ICOM IC-R9000

Icom has announced a new communications receiver, the Icom IC-R9000. This is a base station receiver, resembling the IC-781 HF transceiver in size and in design. The IC-R9000 has a 5 inch orange color CRT in its center, which not only functions as a spectrum analyzer, but also displays commercial TV broadcasts and amateur TV communications in monochrome. (The TV reception unit is standard.) The CRT can also be used as a subdisplay for RTTY and PACKET, via a DATA-IN connector. The CRT displays frequency, mode, memory channel contents, and 2 date/times, via a menu-driven interface, as the IC-781 does. There is a built-in timer and a CI-V control port.

Reception coverage is as follows. Frequency coverage from 100 kHz to 1999.8 MHz continous. Modes are AM, SSB (USB/LSB), CW, FSK, FM, and WIDE FM. The reference crystal oscillator is accurate to plus-minus 0.25 ppm at 1.2 GHz. The PLL uses DDS (direct digital synthesis). A digital AFC circuit automatically tunes in to the center of the receiving signal. Sensitivity is flat throughout the covered frequencies. The receiving frequency can be selected either by VFO or by keypad. The VFO has 10 tuning increment steps (10 Hz, 100 Hz, 1 kHz, 5 kHz, 9 kHz, 10 kHz, 12.5 kHz, 20 kHz, 25 kHz, 100 kHz). If the tuning increment is set to 5 kHz or more. a click sounds when the VFO is turned,

The IC-R9000 has 10 banks of memory with 100 channels each, giving a total of 1000 memory channels. Various scanning modes are provided:
(1) program scan -- scans up to 10 groups of preselected frequencies in order, continously
(2) priority scan -- switches between the currently received frequency and the selected frequency in memory
(3) memory scan -- scans a selected bank, or all channels
(4) mode-select memory scan -- like (3), but scans channels which share a specific signal mode
(5) select memory scan -- scans channels specified by group number
(6) auto-write scan -- automatically writes the frequencies in which activity was found into memory, along with date and time
(7) delta-F scan -- scans a specified range of frequency above and/or below the currenty received frequency
A VSC (voice scan control) system stops scanning whenever communication audio signals are found in a frequency. An optional speech recorder feature announces the frequency when the VSC stops scanning, and records its output into audio tape. Four different scanning modes can be interchanged quickly. (The last feature is unclear to me.)

Dimensions: W x H x D = 424 x 150 x 340 (mm)
Weight: 20 kg

Price and release date are to be announced.

Information taken from an Icom advertisement and a brief product preview in "CQ Ham Radio", March 1989 issue (CQ Shuppan: Tokyo). There is a table of specifications in this magazine; if any of you are interested, send me a note.

>goh, kawai@csli.stanford.edu (arpanet), kc6bqm, kc6bqm @ nriiu-1<

380. Re: Packets (?) in aviation band

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-04 11:30:18 UTC
From: parnass@ihuxz.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <4325@ihuxz.ATT.COM>
Source record: 19315

In article <12600050@silver>, commgrp@silver.bacs.indiana.edu writes:

> While using my PRO-2004 to search the civilian aviation band (118-136
> MHz), I heard packet-like transmissions on 131.55 which may be data
> communication with aircraft in flight.

Aeronautical Radio, pilot to ground telemetry at O'Hare Apt
[Chicago]__________ 131.5500____KTZ2 (others)

--
~~~~~~
Bob Parnass AJ9S, AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass - (312)979-5414
~~~~~~

381. More Food at Dayton Hamvention

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-04 13:44:10 UTC
From: n2ic@drutx.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <10873@drutx.ATT.COM>
Source record: 19302

The "Shiloh Market" is located just south of Hara Arena across Shiloh Springs Road.
It is a SMALL grocery store, and has a limited selection of breakfast and lunch food. As of last year, they DO NOT have cold soda, however (as I said - a small grocery store - still living in the 1950's !).

You will have to ignore the dirty looks from the little old ladies who have shopped there every Saturday morning for the last 40 years !

Steve, N2IC

382. PRO-34 Scanner Modifications

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-04 14:24:01 UTC
From: julian@bongo.UUCP
Message-ID: <156@bongo.UUCP>
Source record: 19303

In the May 1989 edition of Popular Communications is a "Letter to the Editor" on the Radio Shack PRO-34 Scanner. Below is the text of that letter.

PRO-34 Scanner Modification

In regard to the information presented (March Issue) on the handheld Radio Shack PRO-34 scanner, my own observations on the modifications have been:

1. To restore missing 800 MHz frequencies, remove D-11.

2. To add 66 to 88 MHz (European Coverage), install a diode at D-9.

3. D-10 must remain in place for full 800 MHz coverage.

4. If a diode is added at D-13 it cuts out aero band, also seems to affect 800 MHz channel spacing.

5. D-12 added dosen't seem to have any affect.

6. Only D-10 and D-11 are factory installed.

I wish to thank you for a fine and informative magazine. I have had much reading enjoyment.

Sam S. Jones,
Rebel Antenna,
Falls Church, VA

--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
n6are@wb6ymh (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

383. Fun with linked repeaters (Was: Novice Question)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-04 14:40:43 UTC
From: vail@tegra.UUCP
Message-ID: <462@atlas.tegra.UUCP>
Source record: 19314

As a Tech I have been having a lot of fun working DX on 10 meter FM.
Through the Worldnet repeater network. The system has about five 440
repeaters, a 220 and a 10 meter repeater spread out over 3 states.
It is interesting to get a taste of what I could do with an upgraded
ticket.... 73 jv

"Said the spike, to the tomato:
said the curry, to the corpse: `I got the hots for you'" -- RH

_____
| | Johnathan Vail | tegra!N1DXG@ulowell.edu
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG @ 145.110-, 444.2+, 448.625-
-----

384. Re: Novice Question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-04 14:50:31 UTC
From: ken@uswat.UUCP
Message-ID: <2043@uswat.UUCP>
Source record: 19318

Absolutely, If the repeaters are linked together then is is perfectly
legal for the novice to do something like transmit and receive on 220
which is being simultaneously received and transmitted on 2 meters. The
justification is something like this. The novice is only transmitting and
receiving on his/her allocated frequencies. The repeater is transmitting
and receiving on its allocated frequencies, covered by the trustees license
which allows tranmitting on 2 meters (or whatever). Sort of like running
a phone patch, even though the person talking doesnt have a license it is
being controlled by a licensed operator.
We have a hardlinked 220/2m repeater here in denver being used daily
by novices and others alike. WD0FVV/R 147.225 is the call and freq. I dont
remember the 220 freq right now. But in any case it is perfectly legal.

Ken WB0E

385. Re: Someone Please Post/Email Recent OSCAR-9 CCD Image Data? Beg, Beg.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-04 14:52:38 UTC
From: vail@tegra.UUCP
Message-ID: <463@atlas.tegra.UUCP>
Source record: 19304
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.space,sci.electronics

In article <561@brambo.UUCP> wwg@brambo.UUCP (Warren W. Gay) writes:

Could someone kindly post the data from the OSCAR-9 CCD image that
was recently taken. I do not have the equipment to receive it.

If someone could please, pretty please, post the data. I'll
gladly do the work to convert it to Postscript so I can print it.
I'll also gladly share the Postscript file if I have any success.
Uuencoded is FB.

I, too would be very interested in this as well. I have the FBM
conversion software and could redistribute it in other formats for
people (like .PCX, .GIF, .TIF, Sun raster, postscript images etc.).

I can also generate high resolution (4000dpi) paper or film images if
anyone is interested.

ALSO, I would be interested in the formats from UoSat-2 and the micro
sats. I am working towards an automated image gathering system.

Much Thanks... jv

"....say you're thinking about a plate of shrimp...
..and someone says to you `plate,' or `shrimp'......"

_____
| | Johnathan Vail | tegra!N1DXG@ulowell.edu
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG @ 145.110-, 444.2+, 448.625-
-----

386. UoSAT 1 / OSCAR-9 Telemetry Log.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-04 14:56:06 UTC
From: wwg@brambo.UUCP
Message-ID: <562@brambo.UUCP>
Source record: 19305
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

From QTH of 45.3 N, 79.6 W.

31 mar 89
0212z 29.510 Mhz
0214z carrier
0216z vy weak, lost carrier

Telemetry:
04000 Radiation Counter B 0
05654 Bx = +19542 nT
???

0206z 29.510 Mhz
0214z lost carrier.

Telemetry:
02648 Battery half voltage 6.5448 Volts
03003 Radiation Counter A 124.8
???
06609 By = +14128 nT
07649 Bz = +19649 nT
08408 Battery Pack-A Temperature +13.332 C
09600 Facet +X Temperature -25.45 C
amsat ---carrier---
(0211z) 00200 F100L CPU Current 240 mA
01440 Solar Array +X Current 692.8 mA
02676 Battery Half Voltage 6.8276 Volts
03030 Radiation Counter A 1248
04???
05654 Bx = +19542 nT
06402 By = -12575 nT
???...

30 mar 89
0255z vy faint
0257z lost carrier

73s de VE3WWG.

387. RS-10/11 Telemetry Log.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-04 15:11:45 UTC
From: wwg@brambo.UUCP
Message-ID: <563@brambo.UUCP>
Source record: 19306
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

From QTH of 45.3 N, 79.6 W.

Disclaimer: This information is based upon interpretation of pre-launch information provided for RS-03 to RS-08 (1985 Satellite Experimenter's Handbook).

4 apr 89
0052z 29.357 Mhz
0057z QRM present (10m FM?)
0059z vy weak
0100z gone.

Telemetry:
rk00 * transponder output power 0 mW
ro00 * Temp. Of Solar Panel # 1 -70.2 C
us34 9 V reg # 2 3.4 Volts
ur26 ?
ud37 9 V Transponder Line 3.7 Volts
ug34 9 V regulator # 1 3.4 Volts
wu00 command unit power 0 mW
ww00 Transponder RX attenuator 0 dB
wk46 transponder output power 423.2 mW
uo89 7.4 V transponder line 8.9 Volts
rs10
rs10
ss02 Robot S meter -0.8 S units
rn02 ?
rs06 temperature of structure +0.8 C
sm45 ?
nu55 Temp. Solar Panel # 3 +78.3 C
sw00 command rx S meter -1 S units
rk00 transponder output power 0 mW
ro00 Solar Panel # 1 -70.2 C
rs10
rs10
ss80 command rx S meter 7 S units
lost cpy.

1 apr 89
2350z 29.357 Mhz
2357z weak
2358z barely make cpy
2359z gone.

Telemetry:
..... 0020 ut210zap /BT
11 marnr 8594 0022 ut223zap /BT
18 marnr 8690 0024 ut235zap /BT
25 marnr 86?0 26???????????

73s de VE3WWG

388. Re: Only in America, Where's the emergency?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-04 15:18:11 UTC
From: mcross@hpcvck.HP.COM
Message-ID: <5440007@hpcvck.HP.COM>
Source record: 19307

> Amateur Radio in the U.S. does not have a distaster channel. CB has
> Channel 9. Marine has channel 16, the aero people have one.
> What do the U.S. hams have? ARES repeaters and Wednesday night nets!!!
> What we need is a Channel 9 for hams. Get it?
> Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
> n6are@wb6ymh (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

What happened to 146.52? Isn't this the National Simplex Freq. ????
If you happen to pass through the Willamette Valley in Oregon, you'll
find there are a lot of hams who monitor this frequency.

In Corvallis, Benton County ARES monitors two repeaters (146.78 & 147.16)
and 147.47 simplex, which we use for all our events in the local area.

------++++++------++++++------++++++------++++++------++++++------++++++------
Insert Standard Disclaimer notice
++++++------++++++------++++++------++++++------++++++------++++++------++++++

___
/ / Minor Cross KD7YJ
/ / Hewlett-Packard Northwest IC Division [NID]
/ /_____ _________ 1020 NE Circle Blvd.
/ ___ / ____ / ___ / Corvallis, OR 97330
/ / / / /___/ / /__/ / ------------------------
/__/ /__/ / ______/ AT&T: (503) 750-2044
/ / HP telnet 750-2044
/__/ }inhp4!hplabs!hp-pcd!hpcvca!hpcvck!mcross

389. Re: ARRL Letter 28-Mar-89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-04 16:28:54 UTC
From: waters@dover.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <996@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 19308

In article <263@ghp.UUCP> jim@.UUCP (Jim Stewart) writes:

>>We have faith in our Canadian brethren to act responsibly, if given the
^^^^^^^^^^^^
>>proper guidance.
> ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

>What the H*LL does this mean?

54-40 OR FIGHT! We'll get you turkeys THIS time!

:-) :-) :-)

--
Mike Waters AA4MW/7 ...!sun!sunburn!dover!waters OR waters@cad.Berkley.EDU
!07/11 PDP a ni deppart m'I !pleH

390. tcp/ip?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-04 18:50:00 UTC
From: kenb@techsup.UUCP
Message-ID: <400009@techsup>
Source record: 19309

```
...
i know i saw this go by some time ago -- but i didn't write any
of the info down and the notes have rolled off the system now.

can anyone help me locate the sources to the ka9q tcp/ip package?
i'm interested in a unix and ms-dos version. also, is there a
cp/m version of tcp/ip?

any info is appreciated... tnx.

73,

ken brookner, n5lpi
uucp: ...!techsup!kenb
packet n5lpi@n5aux
```

391. PRO 2021

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-04 18:51:03 UTC
From: ST7501@SIUCVMB.BITNET
Message-ID: <8904041820.AA01255@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 19319

I have been seeing quite a few mods for the PRO 2004. But none for the
PRO 2021. I even saw someone ask if there were any. I'm not sure if I
missed the replies or there weren't any. So, I'll ask again.
Are there ANY mods that can be done to the PRO 2021???
I know it's not as great as the 2004, but I like it.
Thanx in advance.

73 DE KB9ANK
ST7501 at SIUCVMB
"Like most dogs, Spiff enjoyed a good pants leg once in a while."

392. antenna stacking - question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-04 19:20:43 UTC
From: kawai@csli.STANFORD.EDU
Message-ID: <8394@csli.STANFORD.EDU>
Source record: 19316

Dear all,

I have a question regarding stacking antennas. Is it a bad idea to erect a vertical or ground-plane antenna on top of the mast of a yagi beam? Imagine the following situation, which is what I actually plan to do:

* I have a flat roof, made of slab concrete, with fiberglass coating for weatherproofing.
* I erect a 4.5 meter (15 feet) high roof tower, made of high-durability aluminum.
* I install a rotator unit.
* I install a mast.
* I install a 10-15-40 meter 4 element triband yagi beam.
* I install a 6-2-0.7 meter triband ground-plane on the mast above the triband.

Will the trinband interact somehow with the ground-plane? Will there be any adverse effects?

All info most appreciated,
>goh, kawai@csli.stanford.edu, kc6bqm<

393. Re: Packets (?) in aviation band

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-04 19:55:00 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.bacs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <12600051@silver>
Source record: 19310

stjhmc!stjhmc.fidonet.org!ddodell@asuvax.asu.edu requested info on specific frequencies for airline company traffic. Reply wouldn't go.

Identifying airline company freqs by user is not easy because they seldom mention their names. One possible clue is airport gate numbers if you know the layout at the airport. Another is to go plane-watching at a major airport and take your scanner along.

My approach is to band-scan 129-132 MHz until I collect about 30 active frequencies, then load them into scanner channels for faster scanning, and wait for clues from context. If I am busy away from the scanner, I set it to one of the most active channels and turn up the volume.

A few airline freqs are listed in _Police Call Radio Guide_ available at Radio Shack. _Popular Communications_ and _Monitoring Times_ may have published lists; I have no references.

Major airlines probably have national frequencies, some of which are shared by commuter airlines (possibly subsidiaries of the majors). Some freqs are used by more than one airline. A company called Aeronautical Radio Inc. (a.k.a. Airinc; see previous response from Bob Parnass) provides phone patches and other radio services to airliners in flight. One of Airinc's ground facilities is at Dayton, Ohio.

A few freqs which I have tentatively identified:

129.2 American Airlines
129.5 Delta
130.65 Military Airlift Command
130.7 Eastern
129.625 TWA
131.925 Federal Express
--

Frank Reid W9MKV @ K9IU reidgold.bacs.indiana.edu
{inuxc,rutgers,uunet!uiucdcs,pur-ee}!iuvax!silver!commgrp

394. IC-32 review/mods?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-05 00:12:36 UTC
From: karn@jupiter.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <15137@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 19311

Having just purchased an Icom IC-32AT dual-band handheld, I am now sorry I didn't keep a copy of the earlier rec.ham-radio article reviewing this rig.

I do have a copy of the SV1IW mods, but I am also wondering if anyone who has actually applied them might be able to list the specific part numbers for the diodes referred to in SV1IW's article. I am particularly interested in "opening up" the UHF coverage.

Thanks,

Phil

395. Re: Business use by dealers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-05 04:20:42 UTC
From: larry@kitty.UUCP
Message-ID: <3071@kitty.UUCP>
Source record: 19245

In article <30500013@uxd.cso.uiuc.edu>, phil@uxd.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
> Is the operation of a radio transmitter in the Amateur bands, by a dealer to
> demonstrate the proper operation of a radio being offered for sale, when the
> potential buyer is a licensed ham, and the employee is also a licensed ham,
> both holding privileges to operate the frequency/emission/power being used,
> legal?
> ...
> I would like to see a rule provision added that specifically made an exception
> to the "business communications" provision that allowed for certain types of
> dealer operation. The provisions could require:
> ...
> Does anyone have any information or opinions about any of this?

My opinion is best expressed by two rhetorical questions:

Don't you have anything better to do than to propose nonsense like
this? Have you ever heard of even one incident of the FCC citing anyone
for "unlawful business communication" as you claim?

<> Larry Lippman @ Recognition Research Corp. - Uniquex Corp. - Viatran Corp.
<> UUCP: {allegra|ames|boulder|decvax|rutgers|watmath}!sunybcs!kitty!larry
<> VOICE: 716/688-1231, 716/773-1700 {att|hplabs|utzoo}!/
<> FAX: 716/741-9635, 716/773-2488 "Have you hugged your cat today?"

396. Re: lithium cell caution

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-05 04:30:45 UTC
From: larry@kitty.UUCP
Message-ID: <3072@kitty.UUCP>
Source record: 19246

In article <48672@philabs.Philips.Com>, rfc@briar.philips.com (Robert Casey;6282;3.57;$0201) writes:
> Many of our HT's contain a Lithium cell for memory backup, and those
> with TR-2400's and similar vintage gear will soon be replacing them.
> The RSGB magazine Radio Communication warns of potential expolosive danger.
> The cell contains Thionyl Chloride, which is both volatile and toxic,
> any attempt to force current back into these cells results in a large
> explosion. Most rigs protect against this with a series diode, but
> when replacing them on your shack bench, exercise extreme caution...
> A word to the wise!!!!

I seriously question whether lithium/thionyl chloride batteries are in fact used for memory backup in any commercial or amateur portable radio.

It is far more likely that the chemistry is lithium/manganese dioxide or lithium/iodine. While batteries using these two chemistries may conceivably explode if used improperly, the potential danger is orders of magnitude less than with lithium/thionyl chloride.

<> Larry Lippman @ Recognition Research Corp. - Uniquex Corp. - Viatran Corp.
<> UUCP: {allegra|ames|boulder|decvax|rutgers|watmath}!sunybcs!kitty!larry
<> VOICE: 716/688-1231, 716/773-1700 {att|hplabs|utzoo}!/
<> FAX: 716/741-9635, 716/773-2488 "Have you hugged your cat today?"

397. Am about to sink bolts into my roof...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-05 05:53:13 UTC
From: roblingelbach@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <16696@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 19313

Last Sunday night 70 mph winds blew 3 antennas down from my flat roof, and
I'm considering bolting the tripods to which they are attached to the roof.
This is a rolled, "composition" roof, and I believe if I fill the drilled
holes with roofing cement, then sink the bolts, then cover with more cement,
I'll not have problems with leaks. Any input from anyone on this method?
Guy wires will be replaced too, but I think the bolts will help.
Rob KB6CUN
roblingelbach@cup.portal.com sun!portal!cup.portal.com!roblingelbach

398. Traveling in Europe, need info??

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-05 08:33:16 UTC
From: hugh_davies.WGC1RX@XEROX.COM
Message-ID: <890405-013348-1778@Xerox>
Source record: 19320

rochester!rit!cci632!cb@cu-arpa.cs.cornell.edu (Curtis Braun) asks for travel in Europe info....

<...F I travel to France, Austria, Switerzland etc, do I nned a license for each country?...>

Check with the ARRL, but almost certainly, YES. There is a common license agreement among the CEPT countries, but it does not apply to US license holders, and may not apply to reciprocal holders.

<...If I take a 2m HT, what do I need on mods, power (bring 30w pa?)...>

No mods needed. The Region 1 2m band extends from 144-146 MHz (i.e. 2Mhz smaller than US). All repeaters are -600kHz shift (in low, out high). Many need a toneburst (wish I could remember the freq!) to wake them up, then are carrier accessed afterwards. You can generate the burst by whistling at them, generally. Bring the 30w PA if you want to carry it, but you won't need it in urban areas.

<...Is a 2m enough, should I bring 440 (oops 430)?...>

Once again the Region 1 70cms band is smaller than the US one. I cannot speak for Europe but there is very little activity on 70 in the UK. I wouldn't bother.

Hope this helps (probably raises more questions than it answers!)

73,

Hugh Davies, G0CNR.

399. Re: Novice Question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-05 09:48:52 UTC
From: cs313s31@uhccux.uhcc.hawaii.edu
Message-ID: <3665@uhccux.uhcc.hawaii.edu>
Source record: 19321

If a novice is being rebroadcast outside of a Novice band, there MUST be a control operator on duty whenever such transmissions are possible!
NOT AUTOMATIC control... an actual human being!

400. Re: Packets (?) in aviation band [more airline freqs]

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-05 11:22:43 UTC
From: parnass@ihuxz.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <4333@ihuxz.ATT.COM>
Source record: 19322

In article <12600051@silver>, commgrp@silver.bacs.indiana.edu writes:

> A few (airline company)freqs which I have tentatively identified:
>
> 129.2 American Airlines
> 129.5 Delta
> 130.65 Military Airlift Command
> 130.7 Eastern
> 129.625 TWA
> 131.925 Federal Express

Enclsosed are some airline company channels used in the
Chicago area. Activity can also be heard on ARINC's MAC channel.

Air France/aka Aeronautical Radio, company channel, transportation
[Chicago]__________ 129.0250____KFI9 (others)
Air-Medic One, company channel, medical transportation
[location?]_________ 131.1500____call? (others)
American Airlines/aka Aeronautical Radio, company channel, aircraft maintenanc
e, transportation
[Chicago]__________ 130.2500____KSG7 (B. Parnass)
British Airways/aka Aeronautical Radio, company channel
[Chicago]__________ 131.1000____KFB8 (others)
Delta Airlines/aka Aeronautical Radio, company channel
[Chicago]__________ 129.6000____WCD4 (others)
Eastern Airlines/aka Aeronautical Radio, company channel
[Chicago]__________ 128.8500____KEB5 (others)
" " 130.7500____WGH2 (others)
Jetstream/aka Aeronautical Radio, company channel, airline transportation
[Chicago]__________ 128.8500____KEB5 (others)
--
~~~~~~
Bob Parnass AJ9S, AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass - (312)979-5414
~~~~~~

401. Re: callsign assignment for BC stations

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-05 11:41:27 UTC
From: rn10+@andrew.cmu.edu
Message-ID: <wYCThby00Xo5M3lGBz@andrew.cmu.edu>
Source record: 19323
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

Nxxx calls are used by the Navy and Marine Corps, AAxx - ALxx calls are used by the Army and Air Force. Along with some of the calls from the Kxxx and Wxxx blocks -- for example, WAR, AIR, NPG, etc.

On the other hand, once upon a time, N#xxx calls were Navy/Marine MARS, and A#xxx were Army/Air Force MARS, so you never know...

73

wn3vaw

402. RS 10M: The Inside Story

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-05 11:56:15 UTC
From: rn10+@andrew.cmu.edu
Message-ID: <sYCTvTy00Xo5M3lGdY@andrew.cmu.edu>
Source record: 19324

Just thought you'd all like to know:

A friend of mine, KA3NQA recently bought the RS 10m rig. He & his boss at WBZZ-FM (Chris is also a ham, but I don't know his call offhand) opened up the box and discovered, to no one's surprise, that the circuit board IS a UNIDEN board!

Now the better news: They noticed a LOT of "missing" components on the board, and are in the process of getting the service manuals etc. from Uniden (HR2510). And then, they're going to start modifying...

One this is apparent: 25W may NOT be the maximum power the rig is CAPABLE of, it appears that the final stage is "turned down to half way" according to Dave.

I'll keep you posted as I hear things.

Interesting...

73

wn3vaw

403. Packet in Aviation Band

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-05 12:07:11 UTC
From: dsweiger@TRWIND.IND.TRW.COM
Message-ID: <8904051207.AA05772@trwind.ind.TRW.COM>
Source record: 19325

What you hear on 131.55 is indeed packet radio. Aeronautical Radio maintains 200 ground stations around the country that feed into a giant X.25 computer network. Ever wonder where the flight attendant gets arriving gate info minutes before you land ? Via a terminal in the cockpit. Data such as engine tempature, winds aloaft, etc is downlinked via this network. All 200 stations operate on 131.55. For more info write:

Industry Activities
ARINC
Radio Operations, Bldg 2
2551 Riva Road
Annapolis, MD 21403

They may send you some interesting brocherures.

.---... -. ...- -.- ---

404. re: novice question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-05 13:31:27 UTC
From: rachiele@NADC.ARPA
Message-ID: <8904051331.AA08273@NADC.ARPA>
Source record: 19326

In reply to the question about novice use of the linked repeater: I believe
that any novice may use ANY repeater, regardless of the output frequency, as
long as the INPUT frequency of the repeater lies within the novice band.
My rationale is the following: The intent of the FCC was to allow novice
operators to communicate on FM, simplex and on repeaters. However, the
novice subband of 220 is 222.01 - 223.9. (In other words, the input freq's
of most repeaters, plus the entire simplex portion above 222.) So by operating
on any 220 repeater, the output of the repeater is outside the novice's
portion of 220.
Of course, novices are not allowed to be control operators of any machine
which has output outside of the novice segment of the band.

I hope this arguement also applies to the 1.2 gig band, but I am not active
on that band (who is?? :-) so I'm not as familier with the repeater splits.
But I do know the novice segment is from 1270-1295 MHz.

Jim, NE3X
rachiele@nadc.arpa

405. Re: Business use by dealers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-05 13:48:40 UTC
From: john@stiatl.UUCP
Message-ID: <4060@stiatl.UUCP>
Source record: 19227

In article <3071@kitty.UUCP> larry@kitty.UUCP (Larry Lippman) writes:
>In article <30500013@uxd.cso.uiuc.edu>, phil@uxd.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>> Is the operation of a radio transmitter in the Amateur bands, by a dealer to
>> demonstrate the proper operation of a radio being offered for sale, when the
...
>> to the "business communications" provision that allowed for certain types of
>> dealer operation. The provisions could require:
>> ...
>> Does anyone have any information or opinions about any of this?
>
> My opinion is best expressed by two rhetorical questions:
>
> Don't you have anything better to do than to propose nonsense like
>this? Have you ever heard of even one incident of the FCC citing anyone
>for "unlawful business communication" as you claim?
>
><> Larry Lippman @ Recognition Research Corp. - Uniquex Corp. - Viatran Corp.

Thanks, Larry, for expressing my opinions exactly. I thought I'd let
the net rest a bit :-) but you hit the nail right on the head. Most
bonehead regulations we have to live with now are a result of some
knucklehead asking a dumb question of the FCC rather than using
common sense. Or maybe asking other hams. One FCC engineer I know once
said that the automatic response to any ham inquiry is "No". The rationall
is that since we are supposed to be self-regulating, they don't want to
fool with such blather.

Perhaps one could apply some common sense to this question of dealers?
Is a dealer demonstrating a rig "using ham radio for commercial purposes"
(to paraphrase)? Yes, but no more so than operating a Ham store in the
first place. Is he out of line in this case? In my opinion, NO. If
he gets on a net and announces a sale? Absolutely out of line. In any
event, this is something for HAMS and not the FCC to work out. I generally
take a pretty liberal view on most such things. If the intent is pure, then
I'll ignore the minor detail infractions.

What seems to me to the the strangest of all is that many of the people who
would nit-pick such points are at the same time members of a repeater club
that sells phone patch access. NOW class, which of THESE is illegal.
Extra points if your answer uses the phrase "common carrier"

john

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | Manual? ... What manual ?!?
Sales Technologies, Inc. Atlanta, GA | This is Unix, My son, You

...!gatech!stiatl!john | just GOTTA Know!!!

406. Manual needed: Singer FM-10

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-05 13:49:11 UTC
From: hoffman@pitt.UUCP
Message-ID: <4813@pitt.UUCP>
Source record: 19228

I need a service manual for a Singer/Gertsch/Ailtech FM-10 frequency
meter (NOT the FM-10CS). If anyone on the net has one, I'll gladly
pay copying and postage costs.

Thanks,
---Bob.

--
Bob Hoffman, N3CVL {allegra, bellcore, cadre, idis, psuvax1}!pitt!hoffman
Pitt Computer Science hoffman@vax.cs.pittsburgh.edu

407. Re: Novice Question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-05 14:15:37 UTC
From: rbono@necis.UUCP
Message-ID: <1009@necis.UUCP>
Source record: 19229

In article <8904032136.AA24378@crash.cts.com>, dfrandin@pro-sat.cts.com (Dave Frandin) writes:
> A FCC rules question for the net:
>
>
> [...] My question is: Can a
> novice, who has privileges on 1.2gHz ,use the autopatch, and/or
> function the remotebase to 220, and use it to carry on a conv-
> ersation on 220? Everyone we ask locally seems to give us a
> conflicting answer. We would like to get novices involved on
> 1.2gHz ... The 1.2 repeater activity is very small here. Our

I don't have my rule book in front of me, so I can't give the rule number, but the text states that a Novice cannot be the control operator of a repeater.

Does this mean that the Novice can't use the phone patch? Well, that depends.. We have had the same questions in our area..... Since all repeaters are supposed to have "control" operators for third party traffic (autopatches), if this control operator is on duty, the Novice could ask the "control-op" to bring up/down the patch... this should allow for the Novices to use the autopatch within the strictest interpretation of the rules... Of course, in an emergency a Novice should NOT hesitate to use the autopatch.

I for one, do NOT like to interpret the rules every which way... just apply them without "third generation" interpretation... ie: Novices cannot be a control operator of a repeater, bringing up/down a repeater autopatch is in effect, being a control operator, therefore, (unless other provisions are made for) Novices should NOT be the control station that brings an autopatch up or down (not this does not say that Novices cannot use a phone patch... they just cannot be the "controlling" station).

These are my own opinions as one who does NOT pretend to be an expert in part 97.

Rich, NM1D

--
/**\
* Rich Bono (NM1D) If I could only 'C' forever!! rbono@necis.nec.com *
* (508) 635-6303 NEC Information Systems NM1D @ WB1DSW-1 *
**/

408. QSL INFO NEEDED

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-05 14:31:11 UTC
From: combs@hpscdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <5490049@hpscdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 19230

Does anyone happen to know the QSL path for the following:
1. YZ1E
2. N6FTH
3. FM4WN
4. PZ1DY
5. 5W1SB
6. 9H1SB
7. YT2DU/MM

Have tried the callbooks on first 5 with no listings. Guess there is always the bureaus! Thanks Bob (KCA6RC)....{That's a SWL call for all you prefix collectors}.

409. Electronics Flea at MIT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-05 15:32:21 UTC
From: hoffmann@BITSY.MIT.EDU
Message-ID: <8904051532.AA02880@BITSY.MIT.EDU>
Source record: 19231

COMPUTERS - ELECTRONICS - HAM RADIO - COMPUTERS - ELECTRONICS

SPRING FLEA AT MIT
Sunday, April 16, 1989
9AM-4PM

Come to the city for a great flea - plenty of free parking.

MIT's semi-annual electronics and ham radio
flea will take place on the Sunday of Patriot's
Day weekend again this year.

There is tailgate space for over 150 sellers and
free, off-street parking for 500 cars!

Buyers admission is $1.50 (you get 50c off if
you're lucky enough to have a copy of our flyer)
and sellers spaces are $6.00-each at the gate.

The flea will be held at the corner of Albany and
Main streets in Cambridge; right in the Kendall
Square area from 9AM to 4PM, with sellers set-up
time starting at 7AM. Have no fear of rain, a
covered tailgate area is available (6'8" clearance).

Talk-in: 146.52 and W1XM/R-449.725/444.725 (PL 114.8/2A).

Sponsors: MIT Electronics Research Society
MIT UHF Repeater Association (W1XM)
MIT Radio Society (W1MX)

-via WA2EYC

410. Re: THE Dayton Ham-Fest

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-05 16:15:00 UTC
From: pwhite@mcdurb.Urbana.Gould.COM
Message-ID: <78100001@mcdurb>
Source record: 19232

Could someone please post the dates of the Dayton Ham Fest and perhaps other HamFest/Swap activities in the midwest (Illinois) area?

Thanks, Pat White

411. Re: Re: Packets (?) in aviation band [more airline freqs]

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-05 16:15:13 UTC
From: chris@hplvli.HP.COM
Message-ID: <4590021@hplvli.HP.COM>
Source record: 19233

I believe that you heard an ARINC digital radio service
which is called "ACARS" or something similar. It is a packet
digital radio service, operated by ARINC, and used on a
pay-per-packet basis by many airlines. It is fast, 9600 baud
I think, but I don't know how it is modulated.
I suspect all technical specs are available from ARINC, which
is a sort of business/consortium for Aeronautical Electronics.
...73 de WD5IBS

412. Re: 2-30MHz Broadband Amps

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-05 16:28:42 UTC
From: rkarlqu@hpscdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <5490050@hpscdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 19234

> Why are kits legal? When the rule came out, Heathkit changed their
> SB-200 and SB-220 *KITS* to the SB-201 and SB-221, which had 10m
> deleted? They came out with statments about how they disagreed with the
> rule forcing them to do this.....
>
> Were they being over-conservative in rule interpretation, or were they
> just big enough to make enforcement worthwhile (while a call (503)....
> place might not be worth spending an enforcement-agency's limited
> resources).

Technically, Communications Concepts doesn't sell kits. They sell
the PC boards shown in the Motorola Application Notes. They also happen
to sell the transformers used. In addition they also happen to sell
all the other parts needed. Not only that, they are a distributor for
certain Motorola RF transistors. So you simply order all the appropriate
parts (except ones that you may already have!) using the parts list
shown in AN762. You don't get an instrustruction manual like Heathkit
(you don't even get a xerox of AN762). You don't get a power supply, heat
sink, or cabinet, either. I guess they figure anyone who can work at
this level of detail probably has a ham ticket anyway.
(Freebander=appliance operator?).

Also, as others have mentioned, companies like ENI and Amplifier Research
will sell you a wideband RF amplifier if you can afford it.

Rick N6RK

413. Re: Traveling in Europe, need info??

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-05 17:06:32 UTC
From: jle@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880040@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 19235

/ hpfcdc:rec.ham-radio / "hugh_davies.WGC1RX"@XEROX.COM / 2:33 am Apr 5, 1989 /
rochester!rit!cci632!cb@cu-arpa.cs.cornell.edu (Curtis Braun) asks for
travel in Europe info....

> <...If I take a 2m HT, what do I need on mods, power (bring 30w pa?)...>

> Many
> need a toneburst (wish I could remember the freq!) to wake them up, then
> are carrier accessed afterwards.

1750 hz

Jer/ Eberhard, (SLASH),N0FZD | Hewlett-Packard - MS99, 1UP10, 15' East
CAP SAR Pilot, COMM,INST,CFI-GLIDER | 3404 East Harmony Road (303) 229-2861
mail: {ihnp4 | hplabs}!hpfcla!jle | Fort Collins, Colorado 80525-9599

414. Frequency/time of Westlink on HF?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-05 17:19:00 UTC
From: COFER@UTKVX3.BITNET
Message-ID: <8904051829.AA12618@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 19236

Does anyone have frequency/time information on when the Westlink report is broadcast on HF. I sometimes miss the local repeater broadcast and it would be nice to have a second source. Thanks.

---------- -.....---.....-
John L. Cofer N 4 M H A
COFER@UTKVX.BITNET -.....---.....-

All disclaimers apply

415. Multi-Symbol Digital Mode on HF?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-05 17:26:20 UTC
From: jans@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <4887@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM>
Source record: 19237

Last night, I was looking around for interesting RTTY traffic and came across a digital mode that seemed to shift between mark and space in discrete intervals (at about 14.560 MHz). At first I thought it was a fax of a discrete tone photograph, such as might be produced from 3 or 4 plane computer graphics, but I could not hear the usual 250/500/1000 mS interval sync period. Needless to say, my PK-232 made no sense of it. Any ideas on what this might be?

:::::: Jan Steinman - N7JDB Electronic Systems Laboratory ::::::
:::::: jans@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM Box 500, MS 50-370 (w)503/627-5881 ::::::
:::::: jsteinma@caip.RUTGERS.EDU Beaverton, OR 97077 (h)503/657-7703 ::::::

416. Re: Business use by dealers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-05 17:39:44 UTC
From: add@v7fs1.UUCP
Message-ID: <311@v7fs1.UUCP>
Source record: 19238

In article <3071@kitty.UUCP> larry@kitty.UUCP (Larry Lippman) writes:
>In article <30500013@uxd.cso.uiuc.edu>, phil@uxd.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>> [...] I would like to see a rule provision added that specifically made
>> an exception to the "business communications" provision that allowed
>> for certain types of dealer operation. [...]
>
> Don't you have anything better to do than to propose nonsense like
>this? Have you ever heard of even one incident of the FCC citing anyone
>for "unlawful business communication" as you claim?
>

Larry - don't _you_ have anything better do to than to insult Phil for
the use of rec.ham-radio to discuss (horrors!) ham radio? I leave it
up to the net to decide which posting was a better use of net bandwidth.

Phil's comments may or may not deserve implementation, they certainly
deserve being listened to without ridicule.

--

Andrew D Daniel, Video Seven, Inc. Angels fear to tread
..ames!vsi1!v7fs1!add where fools login:

417. Car finders

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-05 18:32:06 UTC
From: AXM2F@UOTTAWA.BITNET
Message-ID: <8904051922.AA15378@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 19254

Hi
Does anyone in netland know the frequencies, modes of the new car finder
gimmicks (you press a button and your car warbles ...)
I'd be very interested.

Thanks in advance, 73's Arie Markus VE3JLM, 4X6JO

AXM2F@UOTTAWA.bitnet
448792@UOTCSI1.uucp
and many more .....

418. A few REAL NOVICE Questions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-05 19:03:00 UTC
From: donp@caen.engin.umich.edu
Message-ID: <42748c50.1766d@bear.engin.umich.edu>
Source record: 19239
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.boats

I recently bought a vhf/fm radio for use on my
fishing boat on the Great Lakes. I am under
the assumption that I need to fill out and
send in the following forms
FCC 753 and 506

The question is do I need to send BOTH of
these ? And where can I get a copy of the
part 83 of the FCC rules ? Are they online
anywhere ? or is that (extremely) wishfull
thinking ?

Don Peacock
University of Michigan
donp@caen.engin.umich.edu

419. Re: Business use by dealers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-05 19:23:48 UTC
From: miker@tekecs.GWD.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <11244@tekecs.GWD.TEK.COM>
Source record: 19240

Don't EVER, EVER ask for a rule to be made. Use common sense and
keep a low profile.

420. Toneburst (re: travelling in Europe)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-05 19:29:00 UTC
From: hardie@dvinci.USask.CA
Message-ID: <1945@dvinci.USask.CA>
Source record: 19241

The toneburst frequency is 1750Hz +/- 5Hz and should last for about 500msec (according to my RSGB handbook). If you can find a copy of the RSGB handbook it has a crystal controlled circuit that can be used to generate the toneburst and is hooked into your mic input. Basically its a colour burst crystal oscillator and a cmos divider chip. Easy to make and I've fit one inside my FT-208R handheld. You only need the burst to bring a repeater up, so if you can't get one, you won't be able to call up a repeater, but once it's up you can answer other users. However, you will find that use of repeaters is (usually) quite different in Britain than it is in North America. Since the band is only 144-146Mhz (make sure you don't Tx out of band) there's not much room for repeaters so it is a common practice to QSY to a simplex frequency if you are within simplex range. According to the RSGB book the repeater channels are

name in out
R0 145.0 145.6
R1 145.025 all are +600
R2 145.050
R3 145.075
R4 145.100
R5 145.125
R6 145.150
R7 145.175
R8 145.200
R9 145.225

There are also standard simplex channels (named e.g. S20 etc) but I can't find the list.

Have fun over there!

73 de Pete

421. Re: UFO/Shuttle

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-05 20:23:57 UTC
From: WMartin@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <12483782237.25.WMARTIN@WSMR-SIMTEL20>
Source record: 19242

WHAT "thread of stories about the alleged UFO sighting"? Over here on the ARPA/MILNET side, we've seen a total of two postings, which appear to be far down in the sequence of exchanges. Did the ham group get added onto this discussion near the end, or are we getting a partial feed from some non-ARPA, non-USENET ham discussion group? If the latter, would someone please bundle all the discussion into one big clump and ship it over here so we can see it too, please?

Thanks!
----

422. HR2510 Repeater Offset Info

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-05 22:39:29 UTC
From: dsweiger@TRWIND.IND.TRW.COM
Message-ID: <8904052239.AA03200@trwind.ind.TRW.COM>
Source record: 19243

```
Relayed from packet by WB9VKO

Path: W3ZH!W3IWI!WA3ZNW!N4QQ!N6VV!AA4RE!K6RAU!N6OA!K6IYK!AJ6F!KB6RAA!N5DWU
Date: 03 Apr 89 22:54:28 Z
From: N5DWU@N5DWU
To: ALL@USA
Subject: HR2510 Repeater Offset Info

Hi Guys!
I just received my April 1989 edition of "73 Amateur Radio"
and was surprised to see a two page article detailing the "FM
Split for the Uniden HR2510."
Also included is ordering info for the HR2510's service manual.
This modification info has been sought by many HR2510 ops for
some time. Many of us have dreaded tackling the project without
any sort of manual. So info about the manual is very welcome.
Thanks to WB9WDH and WA9QDZ for producing the article. Look
for it on pages 34 & 35.
de Steve, N5DWU@N5DWU

W3ZH BBS>
```

423. HR2510 mods, 73 magazine

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-05 23:08:00 UTC
From: dsweigert@PAXRV-NES.ARPA
Message-ID: <8904061208.AA04883@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 19244

```
Realyed from packet by WB9VKO

r 13977
W3ZH BBS>
r 13977
[13977] BF BID: 2732_N5DWU
Path: W3ZH!W3IWI!WA3ZNW!N4QQ!N6VV!AA4RE!K6RAU!N6OA!K6IYK!AJ6F!KB6RAA!N5DWU
Date: 03 Apr 89 22:54:28 Z
From: N5DWU@N5DWU
To: ALL@USA
Subject: HR2510 Repeater Offset Info

From: N5DWU@N5DWU
To: ALL@ALLUS
Subject: HR2510 Repeater Offset Info

Hi Guys!
I just received my April 1989 edition of "73 Amateur Radio"
and was surprised to see a two page article detailing the "FM
Split for the Uniden HR2510."
Also included is ordering info for the HR2510's service manual.
This modification info has been sought by many HR2510 ops for
some time. Many of us have dreaded tackling the project without
any sort of manual. So info about the manual is very welcome.
Thanks to WB9WDH and WA9QDZ for producing the article. Look
for it on pages 34 & 35.
de Steve, N5DWU@N5DWU

W3ZH BBS>
```

424. Re: Traveling in Europe, need info??

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-06 10:09:06 UTC
From: cees@tamtam.UUCP
Message-ID: <203@tamtam.UUCP>
Source record: 19247

In article <890405-013348-1778@Xerox> "hugh_davies.WGC1RX"@XEROX.COM writes:
>rochester!rit!cci632!cb@cu-arpa.cs.cornell.edu (Curtis Braun) asks for
>travel in Europe info....
>
><...F I travel to France, Austria, Switerzland etc, do I nned
>a license for each country?...>
>
>Check with the ARRL, but almost certainly, YES. There is a common license
>agreement among the CEPT countries, but it does not apply to US license
>holders, and may not apply to reciprocal holders.
>
I think that if you get a license from a cept country it is valid for
the other cept countries as well.
The following countries are CEPT countries:
The Netherlands
The United Kingdom
Austria
Belgium
Switzerland
West Germany
Denmark
Spain
France
Liechtenstein
Luxembourg
Monaco
Norway
Sweden.

The CEPT agreement has two different licenses.
A class 1 license which is a full license including HF
and a class 11 license which is only VHF and above (UHF SHF)
whith a max power of 30 watts.
The class 1 license has a power limit of a 100 watts.
The region two UHF VHF bands are
2 metres 144.0 to 146.0 MHz repeater shift 600 KHz down
The repeaters have their output between 145.6 and 145.8 MHz.
70cm 430 to 440 MHz repeater shift 1,6 MHz up (in holland)

Cees Keyer PE1 JMJ
^------------ I don't know anything of morse.

--
DISCLAIMER: All the opinions expressed are my own.
Cees Keyer, Algemene Hogeschool Amsterdam.

department of electrical engineering.
UUCP: {backbones}!tamtam!cees cees@tamtam.uucp or cees@htsa.uucp

425. Inaccuracies

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-06 14:55:34 UTC
From: fisher@minster.york.ac.UK
Message-ID: <swordfish.607877735@minster.york.ac.uk>
Source record: 19248

In a recent article in rec.ham-radio, julian@bongo.uucp
(who admits to being "too lazy to look them up") writes:

> My atrophied brain can not recall the top and bottom
> ends of the [LF] band, but 100 to 350 Khz seems to ring a bell.

The limits of the LF broadcast band are 148.5 .. 255 kHz.

> There is
> also Navigation stuff here, in Europe a system called CONSUL used to
> be here, may well still be.

There are a supposed to be a few beacons in this band, but I've never heard any. However, Decca and Loran (to which he is probably referring) are at 70 .. 130 kHz (in round figures). This range is *below* the broadcast band. Consul is still transmitted from Stavanger on 319 kHz, which is *above* the broadcast band.

> Also most of the broadcast stuff here are
> standard freq stns as well.

NOT TRUE. There are rather few standard freq. stations in this band. Allouis (France Inter) is one; it used to be on 163.840 kHz (i.e. 2^14 * 10 Hz), but it moved to the much more boring freq. of 162 kHz ages ago.

> At 200 Khz is a BBC transmitter at
> Droitwich England it is dead nuts on 200 Khz so you can build an RX
> for 200 Khz and use it as a freq standard to run the lab freq counter
> etc.

NOT TRUE. Droitwich is on 198 kHz. It used to be on 200 kHz, but it changed. All Region 1 LF broadcast stations are now on multiples of 9 kHz (except for some "rogues" like Morocco on 173, but even that might have moved now), to reduce the severity of heterodyne whistles.

Droitwich *is* very stable & accurate.

Incidentally, Allouis is a standard time station, as well as a standard frequency station, as well as a domestic broadcast station. The phase of the carrier is advanced and retarded at regular intervals, to indicate the time-of-day.

Refs.: UK table of frequency allocations, HMSO, 1986.
Admiralty list of radio signals, Vol. 5, 1989.

Tony Fisher
Dept. of Computer Science, The University of York, York YO1 5DD, U.K.

Tel. +44 904 432738 or 432722
Janet: fisher@uk.ac.york.minster
DARPA: fisher%uk.ac.york.minster@ucl-cs
UUCP: fisher@minster.UUCP (..!uunet!mcvax!reading!minster!fisher)

426. Re: Nicads & chargers - a query

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-06 15:29:49 UTC
From: biocca@bevb.bev.lbl.gov
Message-ID: <2348@helios.ee.lbl.gov>
Source record: 19249

In article <737@m3.mfci.UUCP> rodman@mfci.UUCP (Paul Rodman) writes:
>In article <30500003@uxd.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@uxd.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>>However, with rapid
>>charging you do need to be careful. Good rapid chargers will have a heat
> ^^^^
>>sensor.
>
>This is not a "good" rapid charger. As I understand it, heat is a deadly
>enemy of nicad lifetime. A better method is to sense the voltage increase
>flattening out *before* the batteries start heating up.
>
>I was disgusted to find the icom rapid chargers used such a crude method.
>You can feel the batteries are quite warm after a charge-up.

Heat sensors built into battery packs for rapid charging are a commercial
standard. The cells used in such batteries are specially designed to
handle the heat and pressure and can withstand years of such use. Circuits
that rely on voltage change with charge don't work well with nicads.
Temperature is a very reliable end-of-charge indicator. Motorola has been
using this system for years. The commercial rapid chargers that I've seen
that didn't use temperature used a *TIMER* instead (including some models
of Yaesu chargers) and had *NO FEEDBACK* from their charging batteries.
Better make sure the batteries are completely dead before using one of these.
If anyone is aware of other rapid-charge systems successful in manufactured
products I'd certainly like to hear about them. There have been many
articles on other systems for charging batteries but many of them have been
downright dangerous.

comments by Alan K Biocca, WB6ZQZ

427. Re: SWL Receivers - Heathkit?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-06 15:59:33 UTC
From: hawk@cbnewsl.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <395@cbnewsl.ATT.COM>
Source record: 19250

> From time to time the subject of SWL receivers comes up in this newsgroup.
> I haven't seen any mention of the Heathkit SW7800. Comments, anyone?
>
> haynes@ucscc.ucsc.edu
> haynes@ucscc.bitnet
> ..ucbvax!ucscc!haynes

A few weeks ago, I walked into the Heathkit store and flipped on a
SW7800. There seemed to be "birdies" on all of the WWV frequencies.

I used to own a RS DX-400 which had the exact same problem. I have
no other info on the SW7800.

428. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-06 16:04:27 UTC
From: PJML@ibma.nerc-wallingford.ac.UK
Message-ID: <06.Apr.89.17
Source record: 19251

Subject: More of G6WBJ's Budget Antennas.

'Slim Jim' Antennas for VHF applications
==

The following diagram shows a practical 'slim jim' antenna (derivative of
the 'J-pole') with cutting details for popular frequencies (i.e. 'Lo-band',
aircraft and marine frequencies).

The antennas do not require radials, and provide a low angle of
radiation, whilst at the same time being relatively tolerant to
surrounding metalwork.

Best construction materials are either copper or aluminium tube.
I have made the 70MHz one using copper water pipe
and a range of solder-in cappilary plumbing fittings!

(a word of warning - DO NOT, repeat NOT, attempt to bolt together aluminium
tubes with BRASS nuts/bolts - they form an electrochemical couple
in the presence of moisture - the aluminium will corrode seriously)

Use a short length of plastic rod (Nylon, Tufnol) machined to the
required size, to bridge the gap 'E'.

```
------> +====+ <----!
! ! ! !
! ! ! !
! ! ! !
! ! ! !
! ! ! !
! ! ! !
! ! ! !
! ! ! !
! ! ! !
! ! ! 'B'
'A' ! ! !
! ! ! !
! ! ! <---!
! ! E 'E' is a gap between element ends
! ! ! <---!
! ! ! !
! ! ! ! X...X Coax feedpoint
! ! ! ! (50 ohms - connect inner to
! X.. .X 'C' short leg, outer to long, and
! ! ! ! slide up/down elements for lowest
```

```
! ! ! ! SWR or best received signal)
! ! ! !
!--> +====+ <---!

<'D'>

=============================================================================
+ Centre frequency + 70MHz + 158MHz + 125MHz +
=============================================================================
+ Length 'A' + 2.989M + 1.325M + 1.706M +
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------
+ length 'B' + 1.999M + 0.833M + 1.137M +
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------
+ Length 'C' + 0.980M + 0.432M + 0.549M +
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------
+ Spacing 'D' + 0.075M + 0.040M + 0.060M +
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------
+ Gap 'E' + 0.020M + 0.010M + 0.020M +
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------
+ Tube thickness + 0.025M + 0.012M + 0.025M +
=============================================================================
```

Construction - i made mine out of copper tube (see your local plumber or airconditioning specialist - they often have offcuts available cheaply), with the ends beaten flat and joined by a length of threaded rod inserted into another length of tube bolted through the flattened end. The important thing is to obtain good electrical contact - soldering the joint after bolting it all up is recommended (the bolts provide mechanical continuity, solder provides the electrical continuity).
Attach the coax feeder initially using alligator clips and slide them up/down the elements to obtain the best SWR or strongest received signal.
To mount the antennas, either hang them from a hook by a length of nylon cord (i use the aircraft-band one for portable expeditions hanging from a branch of a tree!), or make up an INSULATED mount to clamp to a pole. The important thing is not to short together the elements, or to accidentally ground one or both in the mounting arrangement.

The whole thing can be scaled for other frequencies - i am working on a version for 430-460MHz at the moment - looks like it will come out about 22 inches high!

Happy Experimenting!
G6WBJ

Please use the following addresses for reply: + \/Natural
+ \/\Environment
JANET: PJML@UK.AC.NERC-WALLINGFORD.IBMA + \/\/Research
ARPA : PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSS.CS.UCL.AC.UK + \/\/\Council
EARN : PJML%UK.AC.NWL.IA@UKACRL +
AX25 : G6WBJ {144.650MHz} + Holbrook House
SPAN : STAR::"PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSS.CS.UCL.AC.UK" + Station Road
PHONE: +44 793 411665 + SWINDON SN1 1DE

```
++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
+ 'Freedom is being able to say that two plus two is three, or four, or five' +
+ +
+ George Orwell 'Nineteen Eighty Four' +
++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
```

429. IONCAP and propagation predictions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-06 17:30:04 UTC
From: stu@tandem.Tandem.com
Message-ID: <425@tandem.Tandem.com>
Source record: 19252

Hi,

Does anyone have experience with a propagation prediction progam called IONCAP ? - its available from the WWV folks at Boulder (least, thats what the address says !).

I have used MINIPROP and have a review comparing MINIPROP against IONCAP (the latter being acredited as the best there is) which shows MINIPROP is very close in its predictions to IONCAP.

What I'd like to know is whether IONCAP takes the A and K indices into consideration; MINIPROP only uses the solar flux or sun spot number which doesnt take into account the adsorbtion effects on higher lattitude paths when the A index is high.

Please e-mail replies to stu@tandem.com, USENET {sun|pacbell|ubvax}!tandem!stu.

If I find the answer, I'll post a summary of the replies.

Happy crystal-ball gazing !
Stuart (N6TTO, G8HQA)

430. Re: Fun with linked repeaters (Was: Novice Question)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-06 17:57:02 UTC
From: nobody@tekecs.GWD.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <11250@tekecs.GWD.TEK.COM>
Source record: 19253

In article <462@atlas.tegra.UUCP> vail@tegra.UUCP (Johnathan Vail) writes:
>
>As a Tech I have been having a lot of fun working DX on 10 meter FM.

I may be full of it but doesn't a technician's NOT include
10 mtr FM privilages?

Phil, N7FWL

usenet: ...!{decvax,hplabs,zehntel,reed,uw-beaver}!tektronix!orca!philb
csnet: philb%orca@tektronix.csnet
work ph: (503)685-2122
mail: Tektronix Inc., IDG MS 61-028, POB 1000, Wilsonville OR 97070

431. Request for TS940 mod

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-06 20:34:56 UTC
From: AFZ1@PSUVM.BITNET
Message-ID: <80034AFZ1@PSUVM>
Source record: 19255

I read sometime ago that the 940 can be made to transmit out of band by just clipping one diode. I've misplaced my notes and would appreciate it if someone could e-mail to me which diode that was. Thanks in advance.

73 de Ahmad, N3FLX/9M2DX
e-mail addr: afz1@psuvm.bitnet

432. IC-32 review/mods?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-06 23:23:56 UTC
From: faunt@CISCO.COM
Message-ID: <8904062322.AA09101@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 19256

Has anyone have a mod to the IC-32 for transmitting in 430 to 440, in addition to 440-450? I'd like to be able to hit 433 to 435 for auxiliary operation.

433. HF rigs: IC-725 vs IC-735

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-06 23:34:14 UTC
From: faunt@CISCO.COM
Message-ID: <8904062332.AA09582@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 19257

Has anyone figured out what advantage the 735 over the 725 or vice
versa? It looks like pretty much of a wash to me.
They're advertising the 725 as being ultra-compact, but it's the same
size as the 735. The 735 is triple conversion, and the 725 is double,
except for FM.

434. Re: Novice Question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-06 23:37:14 UTC
From: keithm@wicat.UUCP
Message-ID: <399@wicat.UUCP>
Source record: 19258

In article <8904032136.AA24378@crash.cts.com> pnet01!pro-sat!dfrandin@nosc.mil writes:
>A FCC rules question for the net:
>
> My question is: Can a
> novice, who has privileges on 1.2gHz ,use the autopatch, and/or
> function the remotebase to 220, and use it to carry on a conv-
> ersation on 220?

The answer is YES! A novice does this every time he uses a repeater on 220 or 1200 Mhz. Remember that the OUTPUT of the repeater is not in the novice subband either! The output of a repeater falls under the licence of the trustee of the repeater. When a ham ID's through a repeater he is only identifying his own emissions ie. the INPUT to the repeater. Therefore, a novice may transmit within his own subbands, and have his transmission be recieved and re-transmitted by a repeater or remote base without concern for what band(s) the signal is re-transmitted on. The same concept applies when a technician licensee uses a remote base with a 440 input and 29Mhz FM output. The output of a repeater or remote base is sort of like third party traffic the emissions need only conform to the license class of the repeater trustee.

- -
| Keith McQueen, N7HMF Organization: Wicat Systems, Inc. |
| 1116 Graff Circle Work (801)224-6605x422 |
| Orem, Utah 84058 Packet: N7HMF @ NV7V |
| Home (801)224-9460 Voice: 147.340 MHz or 449.675 MHz |
| =====> My opinions are all mine... <===== |
- -

435. Re: Novice Question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-06 23:40:08 UTC
From: keithm@wicat.UUCP
Message-ID: <400@wicat.UUCP>
Source record: 19259

In article <3665@uhccux.uhcc.hawaii.edu> cs313s31@uhccux.UUCP (John Shalamskas, KJ9U/KH6) writes:
>
>If a novice is being rebroadcast outside of a Novice band, there MUST be a
>control operator on duty whenever such transmissions are possible!
>NOT AUTOMATIC control... an actual human being!

NOT TRUE..NOT TRUE..NOT TRUE!

A novice does this every time he talks on a 220 or 1200MHz repeater!

- -
| Keith McQueen, N7HMF Organization: Wicat Systems, Inc. |
| 1116 Graff Circle Work (801)224-6605x422 |
| Orem, Utah 84058 Packet: N7HMF @ NV7V |
| Home (801)224-9460 Voice: 147.340 MHz or 449.675 MHz |
| =====> My opinions are all mine... <===== |
- -

436. Re: THE Dayton Ham-Fest

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-07 00:04:35 UTC
From: sebert@bgsuvax.UUCP
Message-ID: <3975@bgsuvax.UUCP>
Source record: 19260

Why can't we have a place to go when we're tired of walking. I have a friend that meet at the stuffed parrot in the concession area on the one end of the complex. Maybe we could meet behind the antenna dealer in the main arena up in seats up there I know I will be wearing a black baseball cap with a blue F.B.I emblem on it. Maybe a banner or a stuffed animal to denote the place for us. I realy don't think a formal meeting is what anyone wants.

DAY-TON me too!!!

Kim Sebert
andy@bgsuvax.edu
Bowling Green State U
Bowling Green OHIO

437. Re: UFO/Shuttle

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-07 00:22:35 UTC
From: macleod@drivax.UUCP
Message-ID: <4519@drivax.UUCP>
Source record: 19261
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.space,talk.rumors

In article <3074.2438CE46@stjhmc.fidonet.org> Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:

>I have been following the thread of stories about the alleged UFO sighting
>during STS-19. I am relieved (?) to discover there is a topic for dispute more
>stupid than the Code War. Rage on, guys, I love it!!!

I did the original posting, and I have checked back on ParaNet Alpha (1-303-431-1343) to see if there has been any further information. The original poster noted that immediately after he announced the incident on Compuserve that discussion group crashed for about 15 minutes, which he claims "never happens".

As I have said, my rule in fringe stuff like this is, "read everything, believe nothing."

Michael Sloan MacLeod (amdahl!drivax!macleod)

438. ANARC SWLnet March Log

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-07 04:30:46 UTC
From: kingdon@cunixc.cc.columbia.edu
Message-ID: <1385@cunixc.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 19262

This is the third time I have placed the ANARC SWLnet monthly loggings on
the Usenet. (cross-posted from CompuServe). I have not received any negetive
comments on this posting practice -- I have received a few positive postings.
Since this file is in excess of 30K, I would like some responses from people
who are interested in this file (to justify the bandwidth). If there is not a
lot of demand I can easily place this file on an accessable server (via FTP,
like the Simtel20 Ham section). Please reply to one of the e-mail addresses
below, and indicate your preference. (the best path to use is
kingdon@cunixc.bitnet or kingdon@cunixc.columbia.edu)

73's,
John Kingdon

John Kingdon (212)-678-1689 | CompuServe 71471, 1062
UUCP ...!rutgers!columbia!cunixc!kingdon | ARPA kingdon@cunixc.columbia.edu
USEnet ...!topaz!columbia!cunixc!kingdon | BITNET kingdon@cunixc.bitnet

Compuserve Header:

Loggings from the ANARC SWL NET for the month of March, 1989. The NET meets
every Sunday at 1400 UTC on 7.240 khz LSB. All amateurs and swl's are
welcome! 73 - Bob KW3F
---------------------------cut here---------------------------------
ANARC Shortwave Listeners Net
P.O. Box 591, Colmar, Pennsylvania 18915

Sundays 1400 UTC 7.240 LSB -- Bob Brown (KW3F) Net Control

**** March '89 ****

UTC STATION FREQ REMARKS DATE

Utility (AF1) 6.756 (USB) Air Force 1 comm checks 03/05/89
Utility (Aero) 13.248 (USB) German Air Force 03/05/89
Utility (Aero) 6.995 FDM/85/75/R aviation WX 03/26/89
Utility (Ship) 4.390 (USB) ship-shore stn WOM 03/12/89
Utility (Ship) 12.620 CW Soviet ship traffic 03/12/89
Utility (UPI) 6.995 FDM/120/50/R API-UPI wire 03/26/89
Utility - FAX 19.328 USAF fax freqs & 6906/3233 03/05/89
Utility - FAX 14.770 (USB) FAX Canada ice recon 03/19/89
0000 Spain 15.110 Sp Natn'l Radio new frq & 9.630 03/12/89
0000 Utility - FAX 22.542 (JJC) Tokyo newspaper in J'ese 03/26/89
0010 Utility (Aero) 5.610 (USB) plane working it's company 03/05/89
0020 Clandestine 9.965 R. Cayman in SP 03/12/89
0020 Venezuela 4.970 R. Rumbos 03/19/89
0029 Ecuador 3.395 R. Zaracay in SP 03/12/89

0030 Netherlands 6.020 3/26 time change & 6165/15315 03/05/89
0030 Seychelles 7.275 FEBA Radio to 0200 03/12/89
0030 Vietnam 15.010 Hanoi in Vietnamese 03/05/89
0047 Clandestine 9.940 Voz de la Resistance (V del CID? 03/12/89
0048 Clandestine 6.653 R. Vinceremos (frq moves) 03/26/89
0048 Utility 9.006 Canada military WX & phone patch 03/19/89
0100 Argentina 19.380 RAE harmonic of 9690? 03/05/89
0100 Japan 17.835 NHK, Tokyo & 17.810/17.845 03/12/89
0100 Utility 24.825 RTTY/75/425/N Philippines to 02 03/05/89
0100 Utility - CW 12.658 (UVD) USSR trfc list 'Meggadan' 03/05/89
0101 South Africa 4.810 R. Orion new freq & 3320 03/19/89
0117 Sri Lanka 15.250 VOA relay 03/05/89
0119 Egypt 11.490 Cairo & 15685 03/05/89
0130 Columbia 4.755 R. Caracol in SP 03/12/89
0145 Spain 21.495 Sp Natn'l Radio test & 21.555 03/12/89
0145 USSR 17.890 R. Moscow & 17825/17775 03/26/89
0152 Clandestine 15.685 V. of Unity & 12.230 03/12/89
0200 Kuwait 15.345 R. Kuwait & 15495 03/05/89
0200 Pirate (WJDI) 1.620 WJDI to 0330 03/26/89
0200 Utility (78IJU) 4.229 RTTY/75/425/R 03/05/89
0218 Australia 21.740 R. Australia 03/12/89
0230 Iraq 11.880 R. Bagdad to 0430 & 9515 03/26/89
0230 Pakistan 15.115 R. Pakistan & 17725/17660 03/05/89
0230 Utility 11.242 ARQ (un-id) 'Frombost' Ottawa 03/05/89
0230 Utility (USCG) 8.984 Coast Guard station, Alaska 03/26/89
0234 Honduras 4.910 Voz de la Mosquitia in ENG 03/12/89
0244 Utility (Aero) 261.675 Military exercise (FM narrow) 03/19/89
0250 Columbia 17.881 R. Nacional de Columbia in SP 03/19/89
0250 Ecuador 5.055 R. Catoloca Nacional in SP 03/19/89
0251 Utility - # 5.880 German #'s station to 0312 03/05/89
0300 Kenya 4.935 V. of Kenya, Nairobi to 0400 03/12/89
0300 USA (AFRTS) 9.334 (LSB) & 9242/13651/7571 to 0700 03/05/89
0300 Utility - FAX 6.436 FAX/576 (USB) GZZ 03/19/89
0300 Yemen 9.550 R. Sana & 9.7794 s/off 03/12/89
0309 Kenya 4.935 V. of in ENG 03/19/89
0310 Utility 5.505 (USB) VOLMET, Shannon with WX 03/12/89

0315 Utility - FAX 2.814 Royal Navy WX & 3.4366/4.2476 03/12/89
0315 Utility - FAX 6.437 Royal Navy WX & 8.4946 03/12/89
0318 Brazil 4.905 R. Relogio Federal in PG 03/12/89
0321 Utility - CW 12.741 CW - French navy 03/12/89
0328 Austria 9.870 R. Ausrtia Intn'l in SP 03/12/89
0330 Ecuador 9.585 HCJB in Russian 03/05/89
0330 Netherlands 6.165 3/26 time change & 9590 to WNA 03/05/89
0330 Netherlands 15.315 R. Nederland 03/05/89
0335 Albania 9.438 R. Tirana (9430 is usual) 03/05/89
0335 Utility 5.822 (USB) military comms in SP/ENG 03/12/89
0335 Utility (6VY41) 13.673 RTTY/50/425/N Dakkar coded WX 03/26/89
0338 Costa Rica 13.663 RFPI OM/YL in FR with poems 03/05/89
0340 Honduras 3.250 R. Luz y Vida in SP 03/12/89

0340 Pirate 6.275 Voice of Communism to 0443 03/05/89
0340 Zaire 5.066 R. Candip 03/19/89
0345 Utility (JMH6) 23.523 Japan meterol agency new frq 03/12/89
0400 USA (WCSN) 9.870 WCSN, Boston to Africa 03/12/89
0405 Utility (JMJ5) 18.441 Japan meterol agency new frq 03/12/89
0423 Columbia 17.850 R. Nacional de Columbia in SP 03/19/89
0500 Australia (test) 11.770 R. Australia test to 0600 03/05/89
0500 Clandestine 6.305 Voz del Cid to 0530 03/26/89
0500 Columbia 1.525 R. Minuto in SP 03/12/89
0500 Pirate (WKND) 6.240 WKND to 0525 03/26/89
0506 New Zealand 15.150 R. New Zealand & 17705 03/19/89
0520 Utility 14.850 (LSB) R. Moscow feeder in RX 03/26/89
0530 Utility 14.564 Cyprus maritime radio 03/26/89
0530 Utility (MIR) 143.625 Soviet space stn & 0730 (PA area 03/12/89
0530 Utility - FDM 9.176 VDD, Canadian military 03/12/89
0620 Utility (FFS4) 8.510 (CW) St Lys, France 03/26/89
0700 Utility (AFRTS) 10.538 (USB) AFRTS feeder 03/26/89
0800 Australia (test) 11.770 R. Australia test to 0930 03/05/89
0825 Australia 11.770 R. Australia new test frq & 9580 03/26/89
0930 Bolivia 6.135 R. Santa Cruz in SP 03/26/89
1000 China (CPBS) 11.865 (LSB) CPBS home service 03/12/89
1000 Indonesia 11.865 (USB) RRI, Jakarta 03/12/89
1000 Indonesia 11.865 RRI, Jakarta to 1330 03/26/89
1005 Bolivia 4.876 La Cruz del Sur (tentv) 03/26/89
1108 Papua New Guinea 3.905 R. New Ireland 03/05/89
1130 Thailand 9.655 R. Thailand to 1200 03/12/89
1200 England 9.515 BBC Sunday Play of the Week 03/05/89
1200 Mongolia 11.990 R. Ulan Bator in ENG & 12015 03/19/89
1200 USSR 15.455 R. Tashkent & 15.470 03/12/89
1205 Indonesia 11.789 Voice of Indonesia 03/05/89
1212 Utility (HMV48) 13.529 425/50 Pyongyang 03/26/89
1215 Mexico 9.555 La Hora Exacta 03/12/89
1215 Utility - FAX 25.232 FAX/120/576 un-id charts (PI?) 03/26/89
1244 Denmark 25.850 R. Denmark in Danish 03/12/89
1250 East Germany 21.540 RBI Asian service 03/19/89
1300 Utility (CHWR) 25.228 RTTY/75/850/R Pacific WX 03/26/89
1319 Spain 21.555 Sp Natn'l Radio test 03/12/89
1330 England 21.710 BBC 03/12/89
1330 Romania 21.550 R. Bucharest in ENG 03/12/89
1355 Guam (AWR) 13.720 KSDA 03/12/89
1400 Sweden 21.615 R. Sweden 03/05/89
1415 Utility (3MA) 16.224 RTTY Taipei with NX 03/19/89
1415 Utility (Shuttle 20.198 (LSB) Edwards AFB audio 03/19/89
1425 Utility - FAX 25.230 (USB) un-id FAX/576/120 charts 03/19/89
1500 Philippines 15.465 R. Veritas in ENG & 15220 03/26/89

1500 Switzerland 21.630 Swiss Radio International 03/05/89
1529 Utility 15.000 BSF, Taiwan time station 03/26/89
1600 Costa Rica 25.945 RFPI with ENG to 1830 03/12/89
1640 Utility (Ship) 16.704 (CW) Soviet ship Ernst Krinkle 03/26/89

1730 Seychelles 11.810 FEBA with good signal 03/05/89
1735 Romania 17.745 R. Bucharest in ENG to 1755 03/19/89
1743 England 9.660 VOA relay from Woolverton 03/12/89
1900 Utility (Ship) 12.644 Ship traffic - oil spill reports 03/26/89
1910 Algeria 15.215 R. Algiers Intn'l in ENG 03/19/89
1944 Utility 17.100 military CA working CB 03/05/89
1945 Kuwait 11.665 R. Kuwait in ENG to 2100 03/05/89
2100 Costa Rica 21.560 RFPI 03/12/89
2100 India 11.620 AIR, New Delhi in ENG 03/05/89
2100 India 11.620 AIR, New Delhi & 7412 03/19/89
2200 Costa Rica 21.560 RFPI in ENG 03/19/89
2200 Czhecoslovakia 9.625 R. Prague 03/19/89
2200 Eq Guinea 9.583 R. Africa in ENG (9.852 listed) 03/26/89
2201 Liberia 4.760 ELWA, Monrovia 03/05/89
2205 Argentina 9.115 (USB) feeder for R. Ravadavia 03/12/89
2207 Utility (J6O) 12.000 St Lucia (J6O to Y2S) 03/19/89
2214 Cyprus 7.180 Cyprus B.C. in GK & 6.030 03/12/89
2225 Utility (MKD) 16.260 Brit defense comm net, Cyprus 03/26/89
2230 Ghana 4.915 Ghana BC, Accra to 2300 03/12/89
2230 Syria 9.951 R. Damascus in ENG 03/19/89
2235 Vietnam 15.009 V. of Vietnam 03/19/89
2245 Hong Kong (BBC) 17.875 BBC relay to 0045 03/05/89
2258 Indonesia 4.003 RRI, Padang (LSB) & 3.2318 03/05/89
2300 England 30.520 BBC (2d harmonic) 03/05/89
2300 Germany 30.210 D'Welle in SP (2d harmonic) 03/05/89
2300 Malta 6.110 R. Mediterranean to 2330 03/12/89
2315 Pirate (WJDI) 1.620 WJDI also heard at 0515 03/19/89
2330 Utility (AF1) 6.756 (LSB) AF1 working Andrews 03/12/89
2350 Utility (UGE2) 12.843 (CW) Antarctica 03/19/89
2359 Liberia (ELBC) 3.255 ELBC in ENG sign off 03/05/89

ANARC SWL Net Logs
Country Listing

STATION UTC FREQ REMARKS DATE

Albania 0335 9.438 R. Tirana (9430 is usual) 03/05/89
Algeria 1910 15.215 R. Algiers Intn'l in ENG 03/19/89
Argentina 0100 19.380 RAE harmonic of 9690? 03/05/89
Argentina 2205 9.115 (USB) feeder for R. Ravadavia 03/12/89
Australia 0218 21.740 R. Australia 03/12/89
Australia 0825 11.770 R. Australia new test frq & 9580 03/26/89
Australia (test) 0500 11.770 R. Australia test to 0600 03/05/89
Australia (test) 0800 11.770 R. Australia test to 0930 03/05/89
Austria 0328 9.870 R. Ausrtia Intn'l in SP 03/12/89
Bolivia 0930 6.135 R. Santa Cruz in SP 03/26/89
Bolivia 1005 4.876 La Cruz del Sur (tentv) 03/26/89
Brazil 0318 4.905 R. Relogio Federal in PG 03/12/89
China (CPBS) 1000 11.865 (LSB) CPBS home service 03/12/89
Clandestine 0020 9.965 R. Cayman in SP 03/12/89
Clandestine 0047 9.940 Voz de la Resistance (V del CID? 03/12/89

Clandestine 0048 6.653 R. Vinceremos (frq moves) 03/26/89
Clandestine 0152 15.685 V. of Unity & 12.230 03/12/89
Clandestine 0500 6.305 Voz del Cid to 0530 03/26/89
Columbia 0130 4.755 R. Caracol in SP 03/12/89
Columbia 0250 17.881 R. Nacional de Columbia in SP 03/19/89
Columbia 0423 17.850 R. Nacional de Columbia in SP 03/19/89
Columbia 0500 1.525 R. Minuto in SP 03/12/89
Costa Rica 0338 13.663 RFPI OM/YL in FR with poems 03/05/89
Costa Rica 1600 25.945 RFPI with ENG to 1830 03/12/89
Costa Rica 2100 21.560 RFPI 03/12/89
Costa Rica 2200 21.560 RFPI in ENG 03/19/89
Cyprus 2214 7.180 Cyprus B.C. in GK & 6.030 03/12/89
Czhecoslovakia 2200 9.625 R. Prague 03/19/89
Denmark 1244 25.850 R. Denmark in Danish 03/12/89
East Germany 1250 21.540 RBI Asian service 03/19/89
Ecuador 0029 3.395 R. Zaracay in SP 03/12/89
Ecuador 0250 5.055 R. Catoloca Nacional in SP 03/19/89
Ecuador 0330 9.585 HCJB in Russian 03/05/89
Egypt 0119 11.490 Cairo & 15685 03/05/89
England 1200 9.515 BBC Sunday Play of the Week 03/05/89
England 1330 21.710 BBC 03/12/89
England 1743 9.660 VOA relay from Woolverton 03/12/89
England 2300 30.520 BBC (2d harmonic) 03/05/89
Eq Guinea 2200 9.583 R. Africa in ENG (9.852 listed) 03/26/89
Germany 2300 30.210 D'Welle in SP (2d harmonic) 03/05/89
Ghana 2230 4.915 Ghana BC, Accra to 2300 03/12/89
Guam (AWR) 1355 13.720 KSDA 03/12/89
Honduras 0234 4.910 Voz de la Mosquitia in ENG 03/12/89
Honduras 0340 3.250 R. Luz y Vida in SP 03/12/89
Hong Kong (BBC) 2245 17.875 BBC relay to 0045 03/05/89
India 2100 11.620 AIR, New Delhi in ENG 03/05/89
India 2100 11.620 AIR, New Delhi & 7412 03/19/89
Indonesia 1000 11.865 (USB) RRI, Jakarta 03/12/89
Indonesia 1000 11.865 RRI, Jakarta to 1330 03/26/89
Indonesia 1205 11.789 Voice of Indonesia 03/05/89
Indonesia 2258 4.003 RRI, Padang (LSB) & 3.2318 03/05/89
Iraq 0230 11.880 R. Bagdad to 0430 & 9515 03/26/89

Japan 0100 17.835 NHK, Tokyo & 17.810/17.845 03/12/89
Kenya 0300 4.935 V. of Kenya, Nairobi to 0400 03/12/89
Kenya 0309 4.935 V. of in ENG 03/19/89
Kuwait 0200 15.345 R. Kuwait & 15495 03/05/89
Kuwait 1945 11.665 R. Kuwait in ENG to 2100 03/05/89
Liberia 2201 4.760 ELWA, Monrovia 03/05/89
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Malta 2300 6.110 R. Mediterranean to 2330 03/12/89
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Mongolia 1200 11.990 R. Ulan Bator in ENG & 12015 03/19/89
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Netherlands 0330 15.315 R. Nederland 03/05/89
New Zealand 0506 15.150 R. New Zealand & 17705 03/19/89
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Papua New Guinea 1108 3.905 R. New Ireland 03/05/89
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Pirate (WKND) 0500 6.240 WKND to 0525 03/26/89
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Seychelles 0030 7.275 FEBA Radio to 0200 03/12/89
Seychelles 1730 11.810 FEBA with good signal 03/05/89
South Africa 0101 4.810 R. Orion new freq & 3320 03/19/89
Spain 0000 15.110 Sp Natn'l Radio new frq & 9.630 03/12/89
Spain 0145 21.495 Sp Natn'l Radio test & 21.555 03/12/89
Spain 1319 21.555 Sp Natn'l Radio test 03/12/89
Sri Lanka 0117 15.250 VOA relay 03/05/89
Sweden 1400 21.615 R. Sweden 03/05/89
Switzerland 1500 21.630 Swiss Radio International 03/05/89
Syria 2230 9.951 R. Damascus in ENG 03/19/89
Thailand 1130 9.655 R. Thailand to 1200 03/12/89
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Utility 1944 17.100 military CA working CB 03/05/89
Utility (3MA) 1415 16.224 RTTY Taipei with NX 03/19/89
Utility (6VY41) 0335 13.673 RTTY/50/425/N Dakkar coded WX 03/26/89
Utility (78IJU) 0200 4.229 RTTY/75/425/R 03/05/89
Utility (AF1) 6.756 (USB) Air Force 1 comm checks 03/05/89
Utility (AF1) 2330 6.756 (LSB) AF1 working Andrews 03/12/89
Utility (AFRTS) 0700 10.538 (USB) AFRTS feeder 03/26/89
Utility (Aero) 13.248 (USB) German Air Force 03/05/89
Utility (Aero) 6.995 FDM/85/75/R aviation WX 03/26/89
Utility (Aero) 0010 5.610 (USB) plane working it's company 03/05/89
Utility (Aero) 0244 261.675 Military exercise (FM narrow) 03/19/89
Utility (CHWR) 1300 25.228 RTTY/75/850/R Pacific WX 03/26/89

Utility (FFS4) 0620 8.510 (CW) St Lys, France 03/26/89
Utility (HMV48) 1212 13.529 425/50 Pyongyang 03/26/89
Utility (J6O) 2207 12.000 St Lucia (J6O to Y2S) 03/19/89

Utility (JMH6) 0345 23.523 Japan meterol agency new frq 03/12/89
Utility (JMJ5) 0405 18.441 Japan meterol agency new frq 03/12/89
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Utility (MKD) 2225 16.260 Brit defense comm net, Cyprus 03/26/89
Utility (Ship) 4.390 (USB) ship-shore stn WOM 03/12/89
Utility (Ship) 12.620 CW Soviet ship traffic 03/12/89
Utility (Ship) 1640 16.704 (CW) Soviet ship Ernst Krinkle 03/26/89
Utility (Ship) 1900 12.644 Ship traffic - oil spill reports 03/26/89
Utility (Shuttle 1415 20.198 (LSB) Edwards AFB audio 03/19/89
Utility (UGE2) 2350 12.843 (CW) Antarctica 03/19/89
Utility (UPI) 6.995 FDM/120/50/R API-UPI wire 03/26/89
Utility (USCG) 0230 8.984 Coast Guard station, Alaska 03/26/89
Utility - # 0251 5.880 German #'s station to 0312 03/05/89
Utility - CW 0100 12.658 (UVD) USSR trfc list 'Meggadan' 03/05/89
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Utility - FAX 0315 2.814 Royal Navy WX & 3.4366/4.2476 03/12/89
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Utility - FAX 1425 25.230 (USB) un-id FAX/576/120 charts 03/19/89
Utility - FDM 0530 9.176 VDD, Canadian military 03/12/89
Venezuela 0020 4.970 R. Rumbos 03/19/89
Vietnam 0030 15.010 Hanoi in Vietnamese 03/05/89
Vietnam 2235 15.009 V. of Vietnam 03/19/89
Yemen 0300 9.550 R. Sana & 9.7794 s/off 03/12/89
Zaire 0340 5.066 R. Candip 03/19/89

ANARC SWL Net Logs
Frequency Listing

FREQ UTC STATION REMARKS DATE

1.525 0500 Columbia R. Minuto in SP 03/12/89
1.620 0200 Pirate (WJDI) WJDI to 0330 03/26/89
1.620 2315 Pirate (WJDI) WJDI also heard at 0515 03/19/89
2.814 0315 Utility - FAX Royal Navy WX & 3.4366/4.2476 03/12/89
3.250 0340 Honduras R. Luz y Vida in SP 03/12/89
3.255 2359 Liberia (ELBC) ELBC in ENG sign off 03/05/89
3.395 0029 Ecuador R. Zaracay in SP 03/12/89
3.905 1108 Papua New Guinea R. New Ireland 03/05/89
4.003 2258 Indonesia RRI, Padang (LSB) & 3.2318 03/05/89
4.229 0200 Utility (78IJU) RTTY/75/425/R 03/05/89
4.390 Utility (Ship) (USB) ship-shore stn WOM 03/12/89
4.755 0130 Columbia R. Caracol in SP 03/12/89
4.760 2201 Liberia ELWA, Monrovia 03/05/89
4.810 0101 South Africa R. Orion new freq & 3320 03/19/89
4.876 1005 Bolivia La Cruz del Sur (tentv) 03/26/89
4.905 0318 Brazil R. Relogio Federal in PG 03/12/89

4.910 0234 Honduras Voz de la Mosquitia in ENG 03/12/89
4.915 2230 Ghana Ghana BC, Accra to 2300 03/12/89
4.935 0300 Kenya V. of Kenya, Nairobi to 0400 03/12/89
4.935 0309 Kenya V. of in ENG 03/19/89
4.970 0020 Venezuela R. Rumbos 03/19/89
5.055 0250 Ecuador R. Catoloca Nacional in SP 03/19/89
5.066 0340 Zaire R. Candip 03/19/89
5.505 0310 Utility (USB) VOLMET, Shannon with WX 03/12/89
5.610 0010 Utility (Aero) (USB) plane working it's company 03/05/89
5.822 0335 Utility (USB) military comms in SP/ENG 03/12/89
5.880 0251 Utility - # German #'s station to 0312 03/05/89
6.020 0030 Netherlands 3/26 time change & 6165/15315 03/05/89
6.110 2300 Malta R. Mediterranean to 2330 03/12/89
6.135 0930 Bolivia R. Santa Cruz in SP 03/26/89
6.165 0330 Netherlands 3/26 time change & 9590 to WNA 03/05/89
6.240 0500 Pirate (WKND) WKND to 0525 03/26/89
6.275 0340 Pirate Voice of Communism to 0443 03/05/89
6.305 0500 Clandestine Voz del Cid to 0530 03/26/89
6.436 0300 Utility - FAX FAX/576 (USB) GZZ 03/19/89
6.437 0315 Utility - FAX Royal Navy WX & 8.4946 03/12/89
6.653 0048 Clandestine R. Vinceremos (frq moves) 03/26/89
6.756 Utility (AF1) (USB) Air Force 1 comm checks 03/05/89
6.756 2330 Utility (AF1) (LSB) AF1 working Andrews 03/12/89
6.995 Utility (UPI) FDM/120/50/R API-UPI wire 03/26/89
6.995 Utility (Aero) FDM/85/75/R aviation WX 03/26/89
7.180 2214 Cyprus Cyprus B.C. in GK & 6.030 03/12/89
7.275 0030 Seychelles FEBA Radio to 0200 03/12/89
8.510 0620 Utility (FFS4) (CW) St Lys, France 03/26/89
8.984 0230 Utility (USCG) Coast Guard station, Alaska 03/26/89
9.006 0048 Utility Canada military WX & phone patch 03/19/89
9.115 2205 Argentina (USB) feeder for R. Ravadavia 03/12/89
9.176 0530 Utility - FDM VDD, Canadian military 03/12/89
9.334 0300 USA (AFRTS) (LSB) & 9242/13651/7571 to 0700 03/05/89
9.438 0335 Albania R. Tirana (9430 is usual) 03/05/89
9.515 1200 England BBC Sunday Play of the Week 03/05/89
9.550 0300 Yemen R. Sana & 9.7794 s/off 03/12/89

9.555 1215 Mexico La Hora Exacta 03/12/89
9.583 2200 Eq Guinea R. Africa in ENG (9.852 listed) 03/26/89
9.585 0330 Ecuador HCJB in Russian 03/05/89
9.625 2200 Czhecoslovakia R. Prague 03/19/89
9.655 1130 Thailand R. Thailand to 1200 03/12/89
9.660 1743 England VOA relay from Woolverton 03/12/89
9.870 0328 Austria R. Ausrtia Intn'l in SP 03/12/89
9.870 0400 USA (WCSN) WCSN, Boston to Africa 03/12/89
9.940 0047 Clandestine Voz de la Resistance (V del CID? 03/12/89
9.951 2230 Syria R. Damascus in ENG 03/19/89
9.965 0020 Clandestine R. Cayman in SP 03/12/89
10.538 0700 Utility (AFRTS) (USB) AFRTS feeder 03/26/89
11.242 0230 Utility ARQ (un-id) 'Frombost' Ottawa 03/05/89

11.490 0119 Egypt Cairo & 15685 03/05/89
11.620 2100 India AIR, New Delhi in ENG 03/05/89
11.620 2100 India AIR, New Delhi & 7412 03/19/89
11.665 1945 Kuwait R. Kuwait in ENG to 2100 03/05/89
11.770 0500 Australia (test) R. Australia test to 0600 03/05/89
11.770 0800 Australia (test) R. Australia test to 0930 03/05/89
11.770 0825 Australia R. Australia new test frq & 9580 03/26/89
11.789 1205 Indonesia Voice of Indonesia 03/05/89
11.810 1730 Seychelles FEBA with good signal 03/05/89
11.865 1000 Indonesia (USB) RRI, Jakarta 03/12/89
11.865 1000 China (CPBS) (LSB) CPBS home service 03/12/89
11.865 1000 Indonesia RRI, Jakarta to 1330 03/26/89
11.880 0230 Iraq R. Bagdad to 0430 & 9515 03/26/89
11.990 1200 Mongolia R. Ulan Bator in ENG & 12015 03/19/89
12.000 2207 Utility (J6O) St Lucia (J6O to Y2S) 03/19/89
12.620 Utility (Ship) CW Soviet ship traffic 03/12/89
12.644 1900 Utility (Ship) Ship traffic - oil spill reports 03/26/89
12.658 0100 Utility - CW (UVD) USSR trfc list 'Meggadan' 03/05/89
12.741 0321 Utility - CW CW - French navy 03/12/89
12.843 2350 Utility (UGE2) (CW) Antarctica 03/19/89
13.248 Utility (Aero) (USB) German Air Force 03/05/89
13.529 1212 Utility (HMV48) 425/50 Pyongyang 03/26/89
13.663 0338 Costa Rica RFPI OM/YL in FR with poems 03/05/89
13.673 0335 Utility (6VY41) RTTY/50/425/N Dakkar coded WX 03/26/89
13.720 1355 Guam (AWR) KSDA 03/12/89
14.564 0530 Utility Cyprus maritime radio 03/26/89
14.770 Utility - FAX (USB) FAX Canada ice recon 03/19/89
14.850 0520 Utility (LSB) R. Moscow feeder in RX 03/26/89
15.000 1529 Utility BSF, Taiwan time station 03/26/89
15.009 2235 Vietnam V. of Vietnam 03/19/89
15.010 0030 Vietnam Hanoi in Vietnamese 03/05/89
15.110 0000 Spain Sp Natn'l Radio new frq & 9.630 03/12/89
15.115 0230 Pakistan R. Pakistan & 17725/17660 03/05/89
15.150 0506 New Zealand R. New Zealand & 17705 03/19/89
15.215 1910 Algeria R. Algiers Intn'l in ENG 03/19/89
15.250 0117 Sri Lanka VOA relay 03/05/89
15.315 0330 Netherlands R. Nederland 03/05/89
15.345 0200 Kuwait R. Kuwait & 15495 03/05/89
15.455 1200 USSR R. Tashkent & 15.470 03/12/89
15.465 1500 Philippines R. Veritas in ENG & 15220 03/26/89
15.685 0152 Clandestine V. of Unity & 12.230 03/12/89
16.224 1415 Utility (3MA) RTTY Taipei with NX 03/19/89
16.260 2225 Utility (MKD) Brit defense comm net, Cyprus 03/26/89
16.704 1640 Utility (Ship) (CW) Soviet ship Ernst Krinkle 03/26/89
17.100 1944 Utility military CA working CB 03/05/89

17.745 1735 Romania R. Bucharest in ENG to 1755 03/19/89
17.835 0100 Japan NHK, Tokyo & 17.810/17.845 03/12/89
17.850 0423 Columbia R. Nacional de Columbia in SP 03/19/89
17.875 2245 Hong Kong (BBC) BBC relay to 0045 03/05/89

17.881 0250 Columbia R. Nacional de Columbia in SP 03/19/89
17.890 0145 USSR R. Moscow & 17825/17775 03/26/89
18.441 0405 Utility (JMJ5) Japan meterol agency new frq 03/12/89
19.328 Utility - FAX USAF fax freqs & 6906/3233 03/05/89
19.380 0100 Argentina RAE harmonic of 9690? 03/05/89
20.198 1415 Utility (Shuttle (LSB) Edwards AFB audio 03/19/89
21.495 0145 Spain Sp Natn'l Radio test & 21.555 03/12/89
21.540 1250 East Germany RBI Asian service 03/19/89
21.550 1330 Romania R. Bucharest in ENG 03/12/89
21.555 1319 Spain Sp Natn'l Radio test 03/12/89
21.560 2100 Costa Rica RFPI 03/12/89
21.560 2200 Costa Rica RFPI in ENG 03/19/89
21.615 1400 Sweden R. Sweden 03/05/89
21.630 1500 Switzerland Swiss Radio International 03/05/89
21.710 1330 England BBC 03/12/89
21.740 0218 Australia R. Australia 03/12/89
22.542 0000 Utility - FAX (JJC) Tokyo newspaper in J'ese 03/26/89
23.523 0345 Utility (JMH6) Japan meterol agency new frq 03/12/89
24.825 0100 Utility RTTY/75/425/N Philippines to 02 03/05/89
25.228 1300 Utility (CHWR) RTTY/75/850/R Pacific WX 03/26/89
25.230 1425 Utility - FAX (USB) un-id FAX/576/120 charts 03/19/89
25.232 1215 Utility - FAX FAX/120/576 un-id charts (PI?) 03/26/89
25.850 1244 Denmark R. Denmark in Danish 03/12/89
25.945 1600 Costa Rica RFPI with ENG to 1830 03/12/89
30.210 2300 Germany D'Welle in SP (2d harmonic) 03/05/89
30.520 2300 England BBC (2d harmonic) 03/05/89
143.625 0530 Utility (MIR) Soviet space stn & 0730 (PA area 03/12/89
261.675 0244 Utility (Aero) Military exercise (FM narrow) 03/19/89

439. Re: SW Navigator

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-07 05:57:10 UTC
From: rh@well.UUCP
Message-ID: <11259@well.UUCP>
Source record: 19263

In article <48@xenlink.UUCP> terry@xenlink.UUCP (Terry Cioni) writes:
>I recently purchased a copy of the 1989 edition of the World Radio TV Handbook.
>On page 570 they speak about a Hypercard application written by Jim Frimmel of
>'Texas USA'. The Address given (Willowpark, TX) does exists - and I have no
>way of contacting Mr. Frimmel to purchase the application - it looks
>good, and I would dearly love a copy...
>
>If anyone can help me locate the SW Navigator, and or Mr. Frimmel - I would
>greatly appreciate it.

Jim Frimmel's address is 232 Squaw Creek Road, Willow Park, TX 76087 USA.
He will be giving demonstrations of his software at the ANARC Convention,
July 14-16, 1989 in St. Petersburg Beach, Florida. For details/registration
info, write ANARC-89, P.O. 272301, Tampa, FL 33688.
--
..... Robert Horvitz .....
..... ANARC, P.O. Box 143, Falls Church, VA 22046 USA .....
..... uucp: ...{pacbell,hplabs,ucbvax}!well!rh .....

440. Re: Traveling in Europe, need info??

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-07 08:32:32 UTC
From: geertj@nlgvax.UUCP
Message-ID: <230@nlgvax.UUCP>
Source record: 19267

In article <890405-013348-1778@Xerox> "hugh_davies.WGC1RX"@XEROX.COM writes:
>rochester!rit!cci632!cb@cu-arpa.cs.cornell.edu (Curtis Braun) asks for
>travel in Europe info....
>
><...If I take a 2m HT, what do I need on mods, power (bring 30w pa?)...>
>
>No mods needed. The Region 1 2m band extends from 144-146 MHz (i.e. 2Mhz
>smaller than US). All repeaters are -600kHz shift (in low, out high). Many
>need a toneburst (wish I could remember the freq!) to wake them up, then
>are carrier accessed afterwards. You can generate the burst by whistling at
>them, generally. Bring the 30w PA if you want to carry it, but you won't
>need it in urban areas.

The toneburst should be 1750 Hz. Some repeaters don't require a toneburst,
just a carrier with voice.

Channel spacing is 25 KHz. You might need to bring down your FM deviation
a little. In crowded areas, 12.5 KHz is used.

The repeater channels are from 145.600 to 145.775 (thus input from 145.000
to 145.175.) You might find repeater activity on 145.800 or 145.825, but
these QRGs are abandoned in favor of the satelites.

Some other interesting channels:

145.500: general CQ frequency (no QSO, please!)
145.550: general mobile frequency
144.650, 144.675 (and others) Packet radio

Areas to avoid: 144.000-144.100 (CW), 144.100-144.400 (SSB),
144.850-144.9875 (beacons), 145.300 (RTTY), 145.800-146.000 (satelite)
and 146-up (our band stops here)

Hope this helps. Good luck!

73
Geert Jan

441. Real Exams

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-07 12:17:27 UTC
From: rn10+@andrew.cmu.edu
Message-ID: <8YD-PLy00Xo5E0rnsq@andrew.cmu.edu>
Source record: 19264

It's not that you don't have some valididty in your position -- just remember that under ITU rules, you MUST possess "knowledge" of International Morse in order to operate an Amateur station below 30 MHz. The question is, is the code test (as we know it) the only way to meet this "knowledge" requirement? Think about it. So long as the FCC interprets things this way, tho, you must pass a code test to operate below 30 MHz. Period.

wn3vaw

442. Repeater channels in Europe(Re: Toneburst (re: travelling in Europe))

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-07 12:56:04 UTC
From: <>
Message-ID: <463@vice2utc.chalmers.se>
Source record: 19269

In article <1945@dvinci.USask.CA> hardie@dvinci.USask.CA (Peter Hardie) writes:
>
>R0 145.0 145.6
>R1 145.025 all are +600
>R2 145.050
>R3 145.075
>R4 145.100
>R5 145.125
>R6 145.150
>R7 145.175
>R8 145.200
>R9 145.225
>There are also standard simplex channels (named e.g. S20 etc) but I can't
>find the list.
Don't have it either, but R8 and R9 should be obsolete by now (or very
soon to be) since they interfere with the satellite band. Also there are
channels between those above with an X suffix e.g R5X id 145.1375 in and
145.7375.

Welcome to reg. 1

Chris / SM6FBQ
Christer Bernerus (SM6FBQ) ! E-mail:
Univerity Technology Center for Andrew (UTC) ! bernerus@utc.chalmers.se
Chalmers University of Technology
S-412 96 Gothenburg SWEDEN

443. Re: Am about to sink bolts into my roof...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-07 14:36:57 UTC
From: mac@harris.cis.ksu.edu
Message-ID: <1582@deimos.cis.ksu.edu>
Source record: 19271

In article... roblingelbach@cup.portal.com (Robert Alexander Lingelbach) writes:
>Last Sunday night 70 mph winds blew 3 antennas down from my flat roof, and
>I'm considering bolting the tripods to which they are attached to the roof.

You'd better worry about WHAT the bolts are supposed to sink into before
indiscriminatly drilling holes. I don't know anything about flat roofs,
but shingled roofs usually have only 1/2 inch plywood under the shingles.
I suspect you have about the same kind of base with just more gunk between
the wood and the sky; if you don't hit the rafter with your bolt, it won't
do much good!

When I remodeled our house I put extra bracing where I planned on installing
a tripod (and then had trouble locating the bracing when I finally got
around to drilling several years later!-)
--
Myron A. Calhoun, PhD EE, W0PBV, (913) 532-6350 (work), 539-4448 (home).
INTERNET: mac@ksuvax1.cis.ksu.edu
BITNET: mac@ksuvax1.bitnet
UUCP: ...{rutgers, texbell}!ksuvax1!harry!mac

444. Re: flea flyer

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-07 15:04:18 UTC
From: hoffmann@BITSY.MIT.EDU
Message-ID: <8904071504.AA06181@BITSY.MIT.EDU>
Source record: 19272

Will,

If anyone comes to the flea with a printed copy of the
net announcement, I will guarantee they will get the
discount. Do you plan to be in town that weekend?

73, Ron - WA2EYC

445. Re: Electronics Flea at MIT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-07 15:42:22 UTC
From: wmartin@ST-LOUIS-EMH2.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8904071446.AA21775@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 19268

```
>Buyers admission is $1.50 (you get 50c off if
>you're lucky enough to have a copy of our flyer)

Does a printed copy of this net notice count as a 50c-off flyer? :-)
```

446. Re: Traveling in Europe, need info??

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-07 16:01:38 UTC
From: wmartin@ST-LOUIS-EMH2.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8904071505.AA22812@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 19273

For what its worth, Media Network, on Radio Nederland last night (0030 GMT Fridays on 6165 & 15315 kHz), had a segment on the travelling-with-electronics-gear issue with regard to the terrorism/baggage search situation at British airports. (This applied only to that country.)

The discussion can be summarized as follows:

1. Travelling with electronic gear is discouraged.

2. If you take some, it should have batteries installed so it can be demonstrated to operate. (What if it isn't batery-operated?)

3. You should also take a screwdriver suitable for use for opening up the back of anything so they can look inside. (! I can forsee lots of broken HTs and/or voided warranties when some of the new micro-miniturized gear is torn apart by ham-fingered security types...)

4. Preferably pack it in a suitcase that is checked instead of carrying it. (This latter is different from other guidance I have heard elsewhere. Considering the known problems have come from radios packed in luggage, this makes little sense.)

What has never been stated, and for some reason nobody asks, is whether there is some sort of SIZE criteria for the electronic devices they are suspicious of. The Pan Am bomb was in a boom box, fairly large. Even though plastique is efficient, you can't get enough of it in a Walkman or a HT to do nearly as much damage, so why would a terrorist waste time on an ineffective bomb? So there should be some size cutoff in the searches or definitions of suspicious objects, but nobody ever mentions this.

They could probably make a woman's purse out of explosive plastic, fill it with detonators that look like cosmetics, cram it with assorted junk that was also fabricated from plastique, and blow an aircraft in half with that! Any terrorist who watched the news would know now to skip the "electronic device" disguise, especially when the security forces are concentrating on those now and letting other stuff by with less attention!

Will Martin

447. Re: AM broadcast band expanded?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-07 16:20:47 UTC
From: wmartin@ST-LOUIS-EMH2.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8904071524.AA23953@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 19270

> I still don't see terribly many receivers which tune to
> 1705 kHz, but many tune to 1620 or even 1630. Unless there are a significant
> number of receivers which can tune the new band, no one is going
> to apply for frequencies (except perhaps 1610, 1620, and 1630).

I certainly agree with this. The receivers that I have which are considered good AM BCB DX units, like the GE SuperRadio and the Radio Shack TRF, tune only a smidgen above 1600 kHz. The ones which DO tune above 1600 with ease, like the Sony digitals (2001, 2010, 7600D) are NOT considered very good for BCB DX.

Is anyone out there a member of one or more of the AM BCB DX clubs, like the National Radio Club or others? What has been in the newsletters of these clubs about equipment for DX when and if this upper band segment is activated and stations begin to appear there? Are current models of better AM radios being made which tune up to 1700 kHz, or have there been articles on adapting and modifying existing radios to cover that (without at the same time losing the lower end of the band!)?

I can see this range of frequencies staying unused in a manner similar to the AM Stereo fiasco -- Little or no receiving equipment on the market means the broadcasters won't be interested in investing in stations to transmit to non-existent receivers which means that the receiver makers won't be interested in producing receivers when there's nothing to receive which means that no one will set up stations.... and so on ad infinitum.

The other aspect I've heard about this has been that the existing Travellers' Information Stations now on 1610 will be forcibly moved to 1700 or 1710 or thereabouts. This is totally self-defeating, since few if any car radios tune up that high. (Do the digital ones even go to 1610? I'm a non-driver so am unaware of the details...) Anyway, it makes that service essentially useless if they are forced to operate in a region where most of their intended audience cannot tune them. Maybe some can move to 530 but then their coverage increases and interference becomes a problem.

All in all, it looks like another bad deal...

Will Martin

448. WANTED !! MORSE CODE PROGRAM

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-07 17:03:20 UTC
From: dea@drutx.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <10919@drutx.ATT.COM>
Source record: 19265

I rececnt copied three sets of files off of the net for a computer Morse code program. Unfortunately, the first file was garbled apparently, and I need to get another copy of it. So if the originator of the code program or any fellow ham out there in netland would repost the code program I would certainly appreciate it.

73,

Dave Allen, KD0DE

Formally: WN4IAG
WB4IAG
KL7IKW
N5CLC

449. Re: ANARC SWLnet March Log

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-07 18:19:11 UTC
From: hawk@cbnewsl.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <406@cbnewsl.ATT.COM>
Source record: 19274

You wanted feedback..

Please continue the SWLnet log postings, I find them useful and interesting.

Jim Hawkins (WA2WHV)

450. Re: Only in America, Where's the emergency?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-07 19:05:20 UTC
From: degood@hpavla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <4980003@hpavla.HP.COM>
Source record: 19079

jim@foobar.hf.intel.com (Jim Garver) writes:
> Just where do I obtain this information about ARRL staff salary? How much
> does the PAID operator of W1AW make doing what most of us do for enjoyment?

I don't know what you do at Intel, but lots of EE's here are electronics hobbyists who get paid for doing the kind of work they enjoy. I suspect that we probably make at least as much as the W1AW ops. :-)

> Why does it now cost $4.75 for license upgrade processing, none of which
> is for the local VE people who have to pay for supplies and equipment out
> of their own pocket?

The ARRL VEC supplies VEs with the test tapes, test booklets, forms, postage, etc. They also certify their VEs (VE manual, tests, badge, etc.) I think it pretty amazing that the small fee covers all that as well as their labor to develop and handle all that paper.

I think reimbursement of the few VE out-of-pocket expenses (e.g. gasoline) that remain would be hard to administer ("gee ARRL, of course I went to Dayton to help with the exams...") :-)

John DeGood NU3E
Hewlett-Packard Avondale Division
degood%hpavla@hplabs.HP.COM

451. Re: Power supply question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-07 22:03:35 UTC
From: barry@hprmokg.HP.COM
Message-ID: <13770005@hprmokg.HP.COM>
Source record: 19266

Power supplies cannot be connected in parallel for more current. The problem is that their output voltages usually are NOT exactly the same voltage.

When this happens, one power supply "goes at war" with another, trying to make its respective voltage output the same. After all, their job is to attempt to make their output voltages constant (regulation). There may be some wierd power supplies out there that have programmable voltage inputs that could possibly allow parallel connection but these are not typical in low cost power supplies.

Excessive quiescent current is the result and possibly some strange oscillations.

You might try looking at the commercial surplus houses for high current, low voltage DC power supplies. They can often be obtained inexpensively through these means. Also, if you can find a high current transformer (low voltage) w/secondary voltage of around 20 volts or more at your desired current, the remaining components are quite enexpensive for constructing your own power supply.

And, of course, there is the "brute force method" of using lead acid batteries (sealed ones are nice) and an inexpensive automotive battery charger for the DC source.

There are probably other solutions out there so don't believe that the above methods are the only way to solve the problem.

+---+
Barry M. Fowler @ Hewlett Packard Co.	Welcome to Penryn
Roseville Manufacturing Operation	
	Population: 1500
"If you lived here, you'd be	Elevation: 600
home by now."	____
	TOTAL: 2100
+---+

Disclaimer: Come on, Bozo!!! These opinions are mine and
you're a fool if you try to blame my
company for my writing them.

452. Re: ten meter FM warning

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-07 22:50:42 UTC
From: marc@mas.UUCP
Message-ID: <1772@mas1.mas.UUCP>
Source record: 19276

In article <48673@philabs.Philips.Com>, rfc@briar.philips.com (Robert Casey;6282;3.57;$0201) writes:
> 29.000 TO 29.510 MHZ IS SET ASIDE BY INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT TO USE AS
> A PASSBAND DOWNLINK FOR MODE A SATELLITES. WRONG USE OF THIS PORTION OF
> THE BAND COULD BE HAZARDOUS TO YOUR TICKET.

Is this actually illegal?
-Marc

453. FCC's recognition of repeater coordination is a disaster

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-07 23:33:00 UTC
From: goldstein@delni.dec.com
Message-ID: <8904071934.AA29104@decwrl.dec.com>
Source record: 19275
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

(originally To: DECWRL::"splut!jay@uunet.uu.net" in response to a dialogue on a mailing list)

Yes, Jay, it's not an easy question! How can coordinators make room for new services (i.e., packet repeaters) when FM users have already claimed all of the frequencies?

The problem is basically that YOU are being asked to decide it, rather than allowing the "forces of nature" to take their course. Let's go back a couple of decades to the last two major shifts in band occupancy.

Between 1955 and 1965, the HF fone bands went from mostly-AM to mostly-SSB. The first SSB pioneers got sneers of derision about their "Donald Duck" transmissions, but they crept between the carriers, found their niches, and spread out. Eventually the AMers shrank back to niches and today they have a single spot on each band. No coordinator made up a bandplan; the bands just evolved.

Between 1968 and 1971, 2M went from mostly-AM to mostly-FM. In 1967, I belonged to an AM net that met on 146.898, weekly, and to a "midnight net" that met on 145.71. Local activity was centered on 145.32. This was in Northern NJ, btw. The .898 net moved down to .71 by 1968 or so, as 146.94 got busier as the National FM frequency. Then the FMers filled up the 60 kHz channels from 146.94 to 146.64, then the "splits". The uniform 600 kHz repeater business took place around '71, creating the FM bandplan for 146-147. FM stayed above 146, though; OSCAR was to claim 145.8-146.0. And the FCC noticed and allowed Techs to move into the previously-empty space above 147. Eventually the AM retreated to niches around 144.3. That evolution was pretty smooth, except for the chaotic era of the Walkerrules.

I was the editor of 73 Inc.'s "World Atlas of Repeaters 1976". That was the first wide-ranging repeater atlas to feature maps. I did a LOT of work putting it out, checking hundreds of club newsletters, etc. I couldn't just ask the coordinators who was where; not every area had one, and not every repeater was coordinated. But there were only a few places where hams didn't work things out amicably. In the NY area, co-channel repeater spacing was sometimes as low as 30 miles. Yeah, they argued, but it wasn't all that different from 20 meters -- you try to avoid interference and understand that the bands are crowded. Or you have a repeater war for fun. (Why not? Many of the repeaters were totally redundant, just there for ego-tripping, so repeater operation was itself the thrill, not repeate use. And repeater wars are the Radiosport of repeater ownership.)

Eventually FM repeaters were allowed to claim the 144.5-145.5 band, and when packet came out, all that was left was the simplex space around 145.0. All of the repeater pairs had been given out (in many areas), by the time the FCC's coordination procedure was recognized.

Now the repeater wars of 1972 weren't all good (or all bad, really; I enjoyed watching some) but the FCC's recognition of coordination really stopped evolution dead in its tracks. Coordinators were no longer "voluntary", making their job tougher. After all, before, if you didn't like their decision, you could ignore them, and if the "free market" was with you, the coordination would become nugatory or moot. Now, though, they're effectively stuck playing Gosplan, allocating resources among competitive interests, with little or no market mechanism.

So what's a coordinator to do? Well, there are two approaches. One (which is rather idealistic) is for coordinators to declare their decisions "non-binding", legally, so they revert to their 1972-era standing. They could also declare some coordinations to be more binding than others, "protecting" only a critical backbone of repeaters, and "suggesting" frequencies to others on a purely voluntary basis.

Another is for the coordinators, in their unpleasant GosRepeater role, to recognize that FM voice users are no longer so preponderant on 2M (and elsewhere; I just know 2M better) that they deserve as large a percentage of the band as they did in 1979. New, non-voice allocations could then be made where voice allocations already exist.

Which exisiting allocations get booted? Well, in a "free market", the least-used and most private machines would be the easiest ones to, uh, "share frequencies with" and "encourage them to move". The 3-user PL-access machine on Joe Bxzftlp's roof 30 miles outside of town might be a good frequency to "share". So a coordinator would prioritize existing allocations and ask the low-priority ones to move. Maybe let someone offer to buy a new set of crystals.

Prioritization of amateur operation is no fun, but one could posit someting like this:

1. Open repeaters with high usage.

2. Closed repeaters with high usage.

3. Open repeaters with little usage and unique features.

4. Closed repeaters with little usage and unique features.

5. Open repeaters with little usage and no unique features.

6. Closed repeaters with little usage and no unique features.

7. Historical allocations no longer actively used.

Others might give more weight to openness; I tend to accept closed-ness if there's justification, such as experimentation. Individual coordinators, of course, would get to make up their own priorities and

apply them to the user base as they see fit. The low-priority allocations then have to double up on frequencies, or use closer co-channel or adjacent-channel distances to find new homes. That can free up a few repeater pairs for packeteers and other future users.

It's not an easy situation, but ham radio is stagnant enough without applying the Force of Law to maintain frequency allocations in a time warp simply because to change them would force some users to retune their radios or, heaven forbid, learn to share frequencies. I know from sad experience that 2M packet is a total mess, and I know from technical analysis that full duplex repeaters give far more than twice the throughput of single-frequency digipeaters. But to gain such efficiency, we need repeater pairs, and they're all full up.

That's why I think the FCC's coordination rules are a disaster. They can be changed, or the coordinators can recognize the problem and, at the risk of making a few enemies, do the tough job themselves.
fred k1io

454. Re: ten meter FM warning

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-08 03:16:55 UTC
From: karn@jupiter
Message-ID: <15202@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 19078

>> 29.000 TO 29.510 MHZ IS SET ASIDE BY INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT TO USE AS
>> A PASSBAND DOWNLINK FOR MODE A SATELLITES. WRONG USE OF THIS PORTION OF
>> THE BAND COULD BE HAZARDOUS TO YOUR TICKET.

>Is this actually illegal?

No, it's not actually illegal, but in the United States the FCC rules contain a small paragraph that states that amateur operations shall be in accordance with "good amateur practice". The FCC has been rumored to be willing to interpret that as meaning (among other things) that operations in conflict with a band plan that cause interference are not in good amateur practice, and are therefore grounds for a citation.

In practice, however, the FCC doesn't give a damn. Some years ago I had a long running battle with KU2E and a few of his cronies in the Queens area of NYC who loved to hold their interminable FM ragchews on 145.83, 10 KHz above the UoSAT 2m downlink. This persisted despite repeated pleas (in many forms) to move, letters to the FCC, letters to the League, etc. In the latter case, Dave Sumner declined to take a stand for the satellite folks, saying that he didn't want to broaden the artificial distinction between the Amateur Service and the Amateur Satellite Service. Perhaps, but somehow I think a satellite project that costs hundreds of thousands of dollars and a dozen man years of work and can't be retuned once in orbit ought to have SOME priority over a group of old farts too goddamn lazy to turn the knobs on their radios.

Phil

455. Kantronics monobander info?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-08 03:34:16 UTC
From: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <133208@Wayne-MTS>
Source record: 19080

Has anyone had experience with the Kantronics monobanders? These
are single band 80, 40, 20, 15 and 10 meter rigs that sell for
between $320-$350. I had a brief chance to play with the 10m rig,
and it seemed *very* nice- much better than the Uniden et al. None
of this 100KHz "channelized" tuning, better filters, better rcvr,
and so forth.

Please post responses to the net; I think this info would be of general
interest.
de mike ka8osz (oh when will my 2x2 arrive...?)

456. Re: Am about to sink bolts into my roof...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-08 04:35:15 UTC
From: jbn@glacier.STANFORD.EDU
Message-ID: <18262@glacier.STANFORD.EDU>
Source record: 19077

"Every hole in the roof is a dagger through the heart of the house."

457. Re: Traveling in Europe, need info??

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-08 05:20:23 UTC
From: julian@bongo.UUCP
Message-ID: <158@bongo.UUCP>
Source record: 19083

In reference to travelling in Europe, plane security and walkie-talkies plus sundry other gear here are some randon thoughts.

I fly a fair amount and have had very few problems recently with getting a walkie talkie or laptop computer on board.

I have entered planes with my ICOM u2AT on my belt and yes most of the time the metal detector fails to detect it. I have also boarded planes with the radio in my carry on bag. Also in the bag is usually odd single cell batteries batteries, walkmans, battery packs, RS-232 cables etc. In the past I have heard one security drone point at an X-ray screen when my bag was going through and say: "That's a Rubber-Ducky". In St Louis in early January I was pulled aside and asked to open the bag. Yes, the bag with the wires and batteries and walkie-talkie. The security bi-ped placed her hand in my bag, felt my shaving kit and said: "Do you have a shaving kit in here." I answered in the afirmative and was allowed through.

The last real problem I had with electronic gear in security was last April at Heathrow (London) England. They refused to give me a physical check on my Toshiba Laptop unless I could open the case with a screwdriver and show them the guts. The floppies were physically checked, but the computer had to go through the X-ray machine. This was last April (1988). My opinion is that Heathrow has the most efficient security checks. They spot check people all over the place there.

Anyhow in summary, walkie talkies and any electronic gear seem cause little problem these days with security. As a side note, I have noticed a slight increase in security vigilence since the latest Pan Am attack. It will slack off in a month or so. When security people are minimum wage illiterates what do you expect. Recently in Milwaukee they were doing a physical check on all bags, mine, wires and all went through with less trouble than my girlfriends who had all the usual soiled kleenex, cosmetics, gum and debris.

As a side note, I have never had any problems caused by putting my Toshiba Laptop through airport X-Ray. I always get the floppies physically checked. Since my experience at Heathrow, I find it faster to slide the computer through the X-Ray machine than take it out of its case and show a little A> to a disinterested security dweeb.

Yours

--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
n6are@wb6ymh (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

458. Re: Traveling in Europe, need info??

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-08 17:37:01 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.EDU
Message-ID: <1595@ucsd.EDU>
Source record: 19085

I alway run my laptop, calculator, camera, walkie, blank film, tapes, walkman, and cassette tapes through the X-ray. About 1/10th the time they ask to look in the bag - probably when some combination of loose metal items starts looking like a weapon or something. Most of the time it's my collapsable travel umbrella that they want to see.

I have NEVER had a problem with dropped eprom bits, background film fog, erased floppies, lost high-frequency response on music, or missing bits on magtapes. There is no sign of magnetic influence at all.

One time I ran a running camcorder through the x-ray machine. Basically, it's dark in there. You should see what the magnetic-pulse stolen-library-book detector in our campus library does to the scan deflection in a vidicon camera though!

I never check luggage - the bagsmashers are just as likely to store my bag next to a magnetic latch as they are to lose it. In fact, the only time I've ever had problems with magtapes is when they were in checked luggage.

I suspect I'd ask for hand inspection of blank X-ray film, of course, but even 400-speed motion picture original didn't have problems.
- Brian

459. IC-32 quasi-modification

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-08 18:16:58 UTC
From: AXVSCCN@UICVMC.BITNET
Message-ID: <8904081827.AA07647@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 19084

I learned about a useful quasi-mod of the IC-32 that lets you see
the display better at night. There are two LED's on either side
of the display. As presently mounted, they cast a shadow across
the center of the display. Next time you have the cover off your
rig carefully push forward on the LED's until they make contact
with the back side of the plastic that covers the display. This
effectively elevates the LED's and allows them to cast a more even
light on the display. As with all mods, be very careful when
removing/replacing the cover so as not to damage the ribbon connector.
...Chris...

Chris Novy - WA9V BITNET: axvsccn@uicvmc
Southern Illinois Univ. Internet: axvsccn@uicvmc.aiss.uiuc.edu
Carbondale, IL 62901 Packet: WA9V@WD9EBQ
Phone: (618) 453-1657

460. Soviet Keplerian Data 06Apr89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-08 18:20:09 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <839@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 19081

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::::::::::::::::::::::
:: KEPLERIAN ORBITAL ::
:: DATA BULLETIN ::
::::::::::::::::::::::

Satellite : -----
Object # : 19660
Element Set : 133
Date Issued : 06Apr89
Epoch Date : 89 095.71212008
Inclination : 51.6217
R.A.A.N. : 6.1055
Eccentricity : 1.9115E-03
Arg. of Per. : 80.4957
Mean Anomaly : 279.9156
Mean Motion : 15.66356421
Drag Factor : 3.5489E-04
Orbit Number : 2047
S.M.A. : 6747.41084

Satellite : KVANT-1
Object # : 17845
Element Set : 718
Date Issued : 06Apr89
Epoch Date : 89 095.90351413
Inclination : 51.6233
R.A.A.N. : 5.1214
Eccentricity : 1.8858E-03
Arg. of Per. : 82.1667
Mean Anomaly : 278.2340
Mean Motion : 15.66379905
Drag Factor : 4.8962E-04
Orbit Number : 11618
S.M.A. : 6747.34339

Satellite : MIR
Object # : 16609
Element Set : 772
Date Issued : 06Apr89
Epoch Date : 89 095.64831416
Inclination : 51.6254
R.A.A.N. : 6.4230
Eccentricity : 1.8785E-03
Arg. of Per. : 83.5511
Mean Anomaly : 276.8373
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Mean Motion : 15.66360533
Drag Factor : 5.7373E-04
Orbit Number : 17987
S.M.A. : 6747.39903

Satellite : COSMOS 1686
Object # : 16095
Element Set : 213
Date Issued : 06Apr89
Epoch Date : 89 095.93264252
Inclination : 51.6094
R.A.A.N. : 310.7274
Eccentricity : 9.99E-05
Arg. of Per. : 151.4245
Mean Anomaly : 208.5678
Mean Motion : 15.39438319
Drag Factor : 4.4705E-04
Orbit Number : 39705
S.M.A. : 6825.83868

Satellite : SALYUT-7
Object # : 13138
Element Set : 505
Date Issued : 06Apr89
Epoch Date : 89 095.60807656
Inclination : 51.6089
R.A.A.N. : 312.3044
Eccentricity : 1.953E-04
Arg. of Per. : 145.8472
Mean Anomaly : 214.2614
Mean Motion : 15.39406681
Drag Factor : 1.9266E-04
Orbit Number : 39700
S.M.A. : 6825.93221

Satellite : 89 23A
Object # : 19895
Element Set : 23
Date Issued : 06Apr89
Epoch Date : 89 095.71211650
Inclination : 51.6268
R.A.A.N. : 6.1035
Eccentricity : 1.8060E-03
Arg. of Per. : 80.5318
Mean Anomaly : 279.8630
Mean Motion : 15.66359210
Drag Factor : 4.0402E-04
Orbit Number : 313
S.M.A. : 6747.40283

This orbital data was obtained from NASA and compiled by KD2BD @ NN2Z.

--
UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z (John)
..."There is no expedient to which a man will not resort to
avoid the real labor of thinking." ....Sir Joshua Reynolds.

461. Houston TX area hams: Question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-08 23:14:00 UTC
From: iy03+@andrew.cmu.edu
Message-ID: <4YDd8sy00Vo9041kYD@andrew.cmu.edu>
Source record: 19082

Hey There,

I will be heading back home (Houston area) in mid May, and would like to take (re-take) my General code test. Does anyone on the net know of any VE sessions scheduled in the Houston - Galveston area between late May and early August? Also, any pointers to groups planning field day in the area would be greatly appreciated.

TNX es 73,

Ivan (KB5BBD@W2XO, W3VC; IY03@andrew.cmu.edu)

462. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-09 00:30:45 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8904090030.AA22848@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 19087

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial RCP/M, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial RCP/M may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

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- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #484 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 89 93.68505076 0.00000462 54375-3 0 1952
2 00424 80.4662 359.2804 0023720 325.2295 34.7159 13.67115617322634
LAGEOS
1 08820U 89 90.89479552 0.00000018 82211-1 0 7141
2 08820 109.8162 203.6051 0044842 332.9563 26.8448 6.38624638 45699
GOES 2
1 10061U 89 87.99135342 -.00000005 0 2386
2 10061 6.9664 69.2213 0005901 181.6735 178.4370 1.00270933 4571
GPS-0001
1 10684U 89 89.17780630 0.00000012 10000-3 0 677
2 10684 63.5154 103.3964 0106672 199.9597 159.6600 2.00563332 66948
GPS-0002
1 10893U 89 87.14022241 -.00000028 0 9662
2 10893 64.5412 344.1818 0152150 28.4921 332.3685 2.00558999 79726
GOES 3
1 10953U 89 91.03781924 0.00000091 10000-3 0 6225
2 10953 5.8394 71.8491 0005923 277.8997 83.0665 1.00276940 161
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 89 93.05798768 0.00001303 50513-3 0 1009
2 10967 108.0107 132.9064 0002200 270.6354 89.4453 14.34463573563319
GPS-0003
1 11054U 89 88.95103552 -.00000028 0 9937
2 11054 64.0847 340.6029 0053753 117.3660 243.2331 2.00561106 76779
GPS-0004
1 11141U 89 82.57719097 0.00000012 0 1296
2 11141 63.5293 103.3925 0057789 321.2892 38.3616 2.00576657 75348
Anik B1
1 11153U 89 75.84942236 -.00000241 10000-3 0 6468
2 11153 2.3953 80.9797 0004030 208.9466 152.3930 0.99820806 237
NOAA 6
1 11416U 89 87.41921808 0.00001830 78783-3 0 8297
2 11416 98.5062 86.8418 0012581 353.8047 6.2978 14.25624132506392
Solar Max
1 11703U 89 94.04043872 0.00048563 98776-3 0 9007
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2 11703 28.4979 79.9497 0003034 285.3507 74.6722 15.44904947508332
GPS-0006
1 11783U 89 93.99816576 -.00000028 0 8639
2 11783 63.8815 340.1031 0141156 62.3409 299.1405 2.00567245 65515
GOES 4
1 11964U 89 79.16256479 -.00000027 10000-3 0 550
2 11964 4.7480 76.5766 0158284 23.3347 332.9824 0.99391558 1149
GOES 5
1 12472U 89 87.89192575 -.00000248 10000-3 0 7136
2 12472 2.3453 82.6349 0003235 323.7799 36.6114 1.00267719 27801
UOSAT 1
1 12888U 89 87.62758864 0.00061702 11193-2 0 5005
2 12888 97.5654 136.6665 0003089 67.4405 292.7136 15.49386215416470
Meteor 2-08
1 13113U 89 81.60626106 0.00000455 40076-3 0 6318
2 13113 82.5409 127.5913 0014673 311.0143 48.9763 13.83964336353263
Salyut 7
1 13138U 89 93.66049883 -.00003863 -92439-4 0 5032
2 13138 51.6086 321.8075 0001942 136.8534 223.2222 15.39322686396701
Meteor 2-09
1 13718U 89 87.24648156 0.00000759 39432-3 0 7619
2 13718 81.2478 0.7280 0055248 229.0030 130.6342 14.13137627324125
IRAS
1 13777U 89 93.83845646 0.00000618 45451-3 0 6249
2 13777 99.0498 291.9594 0013193 150.3211 209.8780 13.98571694315809
GOES 6
1 14050U 89 89.08974395 0.00000116 0 9221
2 14050 1.1063 83.7067 0001223 340.4033 20.4933 1.00283679 5810
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 89 88.94857491 -.00000040 10000-4 0 3912
2 14129 26.4661 272.9031 6054805 29.5004 354.0930 2.05883157 15588
GPS-0008
1 14189U 89 75.14176849 0.00000011 0 6124
2 14189 63.1634 102.2709 0134326 215.0993 144.0664 2.00571799 41579
Meteor 2-10
1 14452U 89 86.08308297 0.00001675 71826-3 0 7054
2 14452 81.1663 15.8259 0095242 334.1204 25.5234 14.22092271280878
LandSat 5
1 14780U 89 93.60900110 0.00000483 11705-3 0 6994
2 14780 98.1758 157.2601 0004170 107.7612 252.5007 14.57088316270708
UOSAT 2
1 14781U 89 87.56947974 0.00003367 66127-3 0 4251
2 14781 98.0054 148.6937 0012203 210.7283 149.3168 14.63261902270755
LDEF
1 14898U 89 93.05265419 0.00034545 67795-3 0 8010
2 14898 28.5079 344.1120 0001509 89.9500 270.1065 15.45936704279793
GPS-0009
1 15039U 89 93.14724337 0.00000010 0 6422
2 15039 62.9041 100.9941 0015681 277.8643 82.0033 2.00564665 35215
Meteor 2-11
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1 15099U 89 81.96652208 0.00000226 19422-3 0 9314
2 15099 82.5261 74.9487 0014250 114.3039 245.9602 13.83624864238198
GPS-0010
1 15271U 89 95.04255486 -.00000028 0 6054
2 15271 63.3909 339.8744 0099639 319.7185 39.6048 2.00563911 32367
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 89 88.87474108 0.00004343 63672-3 0 31
2 15331 82.5387 51.6323 0024723 348.2178 11.8479 14.75185955242524
NOAA 9
1 15427U 89 89.33722228 0.00000605 35187-3 0 3544
2 15427 99.1390 74.7621 0015550 170.8065 189.3398 14.11927176221322
Meteor 2-12
1 15516U 89 91.76007674 0.00000617 54387-3 0 648
2 15516 82.5417 5.5521 0016648 336.1967 23.8398 13.84077454210486
Cosmos 1686
1 16095U 89 93.79031978 0.00044594 11264-2 0 2112
2 16095 51.6132 321.1647 0003901 151.2293 208.7619 15.39358354396727
GPS-0011
1 16129U 89 92.70461715 0.00000011 0 3082
2 16129 63.6906 101.6030 0115390 150.6673 210.0326 2.00564969 25528
Meteor 3-1
1 16191U 89 91.62134550 0.00000043 10000-3 0 8147
2 16191 82.5442 289.8870 0020420 127.8309 232.4658 13.16866338165440
Meteor 2-13
1 16408U 89 91.92033922 0.00000216 18410-3 0 4749
2 16408 82.5324 280.2916 0016458 149.8844 210.3261 13.84146309165001
Mir
1 16609U 89 93.67036765 0.00025745 24797-3 0 7702
2 16609 51.6247 16.4689 0019102 75.1336 285.1395 15.66127384179565
SPOT 1
1 16613U 89 93.89094889 -.00000629 -28689-3 0 4192
2 16613 98.7035 169.4837 0001382 73.7145 286.4209 14.20031130 1580
Meteor 2-14
1 16735U 89 91.58980541 0.00000389 34044-3 0 2865
2 16735 82.5381 307.3483 0013154 224.8115 135.1952 13.83894300143863
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 89 94.99775496 0.00002174 31987-3 0 5664
2 16881 82.5203 105.6219 0022512 343.0120 17.0021 14.74857020144508
EGP
1 16908U 89 81.62627618 -.00000017 18257-3 0 1208
2 16908 50.0068 204.1897 0011435 125.4888 234.7023 12.44376707118637
FO-12
1 16909U 89 83.69611252 -.00000025 10000-3 0 1370
2 16909 50.0189 198.0467 0011097 130.5680 229.6122 12.44398749118887
NOAA 10
1 16969U 89 89.40092669 0.00001042 47994-3 0 2121
2 16969 98.6444 121.3733 0014808 117.5622 242.7063 14.22913885132736
Meteor 2-15
1 17290U 89 91.72433166 0.00000343 30046-3 0 2367
2 17290 82.4692 215.0930 0014387 114.5067 245.7601 13.83690465113048
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GOES 7
1 17561U 89 79.00000000 -.00000036 10000-3 0 2483
2 17561 0.0499 141.6476 0001458 24.4393 262.7327 1.00272839 861
Kvant
1 17845U 89 92.77704271 0.00048265 46076-3 0 7154
2 17845 51.6302 21.0089 0018026 60.7001 299.6302 15.66050339115696
RS-10/11
1 18129U 89 92.84121067 0.00000129 13051-3 0 7158
2 18129 82.9247 293.8180 0010319 260.7680 99.2270 13.71960401 89063
Cosmos 1870
1 18225U 89 94.54162523 0.00153839 11656-4 26036-3 0 9594
2 18225 71.8760 252.9345 0010890 255.7563 104.3711 16.02448201 99485
Meteor 2-16
1 18312U 89 91.53274366 0.00000219 18868-3 0 2558
2 18312 82.5514 280.2583 0014349 52.4094 307.8372 13.83449912 81918
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 89 91.91159914 0.00000335 29133-3 0 986
2 18820 82.5481 341.1785 0017844 120.0043 240.2873 13.84137464 59137
AO-13
1 19216U 89 89.37166448 -.00000028 10000-3 0 346
2 19216 57.2895 213.9669 6688587 201.4192 106.6281 2.09699506 6084
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 89 93.15604056 0.00000391 10000-2 0 1636
2 19336 82.5417 228.7741 0020594 10.6475 349.5078 13.16855025 33036
NOAA 11
1 19531U 89 89.27742398 0.00000633 37351-3 0 641
2 19531 98.9319 33.6982 0013387 94.2072 266.0630 14.10910964 26340
Soyuz TM-7
1 19660U 89 93.86181886 0.00035472 33624-3 0 1316
2 19660 51.6430 15.5126 0025887 94.1808 266.3307 15.66143287 20184
1989 011A
1 19796U 89 70.12140472 -.00000961 23892-2 0 271
2 19796 62.8312 155.6785 7351306 318.3537 4.7200 2.00603065 519
1989 011D
1 19799U 89 68.75865655 -.00000506 -29417-3 0 82
2 19799 62.8505 155.8716 7323117 318.2753 4.8050 2.04037207 494
1989 012A
1 19800U 89 75.81756769 0.00347003 16404-4 85006-3 0 669
2 19800 65.8270 311.5020 1296343 134.8360 236.4657 13.25605130 3959
1989 012B
1 19801U 89 73.69979937 -.02887515 17218-4 -51246-2 0 560
2 19801 65.8239 315.7017 1243427 135.5400 235.7857 13.40299809 3688
GPS-0014
1 19802U 89 70.93695796 0.00000015 10000-3 0 167
2 19802 55.1211 215.6503 0077655 186.9612 172.8939 2.01900521 472
1989 013C
1 19804U 89 73.79405384 0.00396263 -28712-5 16148-2 0 380
2 19804 37.3842 193.0170 6003260 224.3294 68.9879 4.15875089 1123
1989 014A
1 19807U 89 73.77669857 0.00000818 45909-2 0 320
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2 19807 62.9908 338.8975 7424406 279.9051 10.8010 2.00621212 561
1989 014D
1 19810U 89 74.01083987 0.00000351 53426-3 0 119
2 19810 62.9638 338.6130 7367741 280.1537 11.3209 2.07313260 583
1989 016A
1 19822U 89 78.45474634 0.00027893 22863-2 0 331
2 19822 75.1114 94.3353 4326466 142.9786 256.6972 6.82723171 1744
1989 016B
1 19823U 89016 B 89081.29587005 .00773634 00000-0 00000-0 0 00305
2 19823 074.5686 044.4816 0125969 101.3219 260.2745 15.83310232004454
1989 016C
1 19824U 89 79.44848572 0.00054829 43302-2 0 249
2 19824 75.1096 93.8605 4319426 142.2524 259.1648 6.84257340 1818
1989 017A
1 19826U 89 79.47638162 0.00000359 38850-3 0 349
2 19826 82.9517 212.9735 0029626 202.5847 157.4022 13.71043896 3615
1989 017B
1 19827U 89 77.91681824 0.00000442 47097-3 0 313
2 19827 82.9509 214.0777 0024396 199.4009 160.6223 13.72519946 3398
Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89 90.75610708 0.00000117 10000-3 0 199
2 19851 82.5221 220.8847 0015046 160.1383 200.0366 13.83770013 4379
1989 018B
1 19852U 89 87.94089069 0.00000116 10000-3 0 130
2 19852 82.5200 223.1366 0018296 155.4542 204.7493 13.83527160 3984
1989 019A
1 19862U 89 95.12275817 0.00946225 39673-4 42772-3 0 851
2 19862 62.7868 262.6573 0114960 128.3397 232.5572 16.07713223 5373
1989 020A
1 19874U 89 87.06339145 -.00000150 10000-3 0 83
2 19874 0.0997 330.2385 0022931 155.9890 233.9784 1.00288762 206
1989 020B
1 19876U 89 89.32382638 0.00000037 10000-4 0 153
2 19876 1.1354 298.3516 0041213 32.1598 326.6707 1.00537241 228
1989 020C
1 19877U 89 94.75127070 0.00054406 60542-2 0 179
2 19877 7.0031 319.7005 7291933 201.1459 97.0995 2.28813204 656
TDRS 3
1 19883U 89 84.96599351 0.00000150 10000-3 0 74
2 19883 0.1723 43.3983 0021399 253.4486 62.9265 1.00458708 115
1989 022A
1 19893U 89 89.07599591 -.00011829 -10090-3 0 243
2 19893 62.8445 298.6618 0061020 230.7484 128.8279 15.66186821 2113
1989 022B
1 19894U 89 93.21274122 0.21953696 43985-4 15544-3 0 415
2 19894 62.8131 279.1293 0007916 93.1810 267.4023 16.52865505 2832
Progress 41
1 19895U 89 94.88270168 0.00040252 38213-3 0 221
2 19895 51.6232 10.3135 0018651 80.9334 279.4640 15.66256225 3009
1989 024A
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1 19900U 89 95.12786310 -.00258025 -28332-3 0 274
2 19900 64.7442 355.8954 0026385 45.4011 315.0276 16.09161592 2035
1989 025A
1 19902U 89 91.90280530 -.00000006 0 58
2 19902 74.0141 23.4915 0049314 84.2934 276.3739 12.57623530 1052
1989 025B
1 19903U 89 91.91544232 -.00000007 0 121
2 19903 74.0138 23.5159 0040744 94.7620 265.8092 12.55708456 1050
1989 025C
1 19904U 89 91.92781622 -.00000006 0 50
2 19904 74.0138 23.5172 0029948 93.6541 266.7937 12.53833377 1056
1989 025D
1 19905U 89 91.94013363 -.00000006 0 42
2 19905 74.0139 23.5825 0020492 100.4576 259.8783 12.51975143 1028
1989 025E
1 19906U 89 91.95313548 -.00000006 0 97
2 19906 74.0141 23.5704 0009832 108.7047 251.5073 12.50017440 1057
1989 025F
1 19907U 89 91.88673998 -.00000006 0 54
2 19907 74.0138 23.7315 0009992 181.8487 178.2528 12.47956395 1014
1989 025G
1 19908U 89 91.89920453 -.00000006 0 80
2 19908 74.0136 23.7538 0013309 239.2518 120.7222 12.46072638 1044
1989 025H
1 19909U 89 91.91398589 -.00000006 0 50
2 19909 74.0143 23.7496 0026175 237.4564 122.3956 12.43850994 1006
1989 025J
1 19910U 89 90.09205718 -.00000006 0 51
2 19910 74.0139 26.4893 0136020 260.4384 98.1260 12.23018730 808
1989 026A
1 19911U 89 94.52629740 0.00013032 55936-3 0 187
2 19911 47.6884 347.2051 0019999 34.4121 325.7865 15.22711599 1610
1989 021D
1 19913U 89 90.07589308 0.00000151 10000-3 0 24
2 19913 2.1183 56.3549 0026633 209.8394 150.7565 1.00609025 100
1989 027A
1 19919U 89 94.73165030 -.00000072 10000-3 0 22
2 19919 0.1465 48.5060 0670995 170.8512 135.5534 1.10430102 19
1989 027B
1 19920U 89 92.78502498 -.00077767 20853-4 -27406-2 0 26
2 19920 3.9303 39.3381 7321278 178.9008 188.3347 2.26974481 19
1989 028A
1 19921U 89 95.27156280 0.00092034 96188-1 0 52
2 19921 82.9613 140.0526 0038627 294.7502 65.0000 13.73921931 73
1989 028B
1 19922U 89 94.98022494 0.00004154 42681-2 0 11
2 19922 82.9597 140.2694 0031100 290.4400 70.2314 13.75812519 37
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Dr TS Kelso Asst Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
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463. Re: Novice Question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-09 01:02:53 UTC
From: cs313s31@uhccux.uhcc.hawaii.edu
Message-ID: <3698@uhccux.uhcc.hawaii.edu>
Source record: 19092

Every time a Novice's signal shows up outside of the Novice band (or mode) then a CONTROL OPERATOR must be PRESENT. Automatic control is NOT good enough. It's the same as a guest operator at your house... if Joe Novice wants to talk on 10 FM over your HF rig, YOU are responsible for Joe Novice's actions on your station. You MUST have control of your station at all times. It is permissible to give the PTT to the novice, but you must be able to quickly cease transmission if the rules are violated.

464. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-09 01:12:47 UTC
From: N1.SRM@ISUMVS.BITNET
Message-ID: <8904090117.AA24801@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 19089

The new distribution address (and I suppose subscriptions as well)
for the JBH-ONLINE is LISTSERV@OHSTVMA.BITNET. They had some
distribution problems which stopped publication for a few weeks but
are expected to be back with a regular schedule beginning from
next Monday.
For those of you who are not familiar with this list I might add
that it consists mainly of a summary of international news broadcasts
(BBC, R. Netherlands, R. Australia etc.) monitored in South Bend,
Indiana by John Harlan. It's quite interesting to read but suffers
from an irregular schedule on account of being basically a one-man
operation.

465. Drake RR-2 Manual request

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-09 02:38:28 UTC
From: PROVERO@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <12484636849.21.PROVERO@WSMR-SIMTEL20>
Source record: 19091

1. Does anyone have a manual for the Drake RR-2 communications receiver? It seems to be a rack-mount, commercial version of their ssR-1 (I may be wrong on this one) general coverage receiver. The navy used them in ship's entertainment systems, and a number of them have been hitting the surplus channels recently.

Josh Rovero, KK1D [PROVERO @ WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL]
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466. Tripods on Flat Composition Roofs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-09 05:52:15 UTC
From: COLE@BABETTE.ISI.EDU
Message-ID: <608107935.0.COLE@babette.isi.edu>
Source record: 19086

I have had a 10' tripod on an almost flat composition roof for about 12 years in Los Angeles. The person who pointed out the importance of fastening your anchor bolts into a rafter is certainly correct. I used 3/8" eye bolts drilled into rafters (or whatever the proper name is on a flat roof). I have two sets of guy wires, one attached about 6' up and the other about 10' up.

Finding the rafters was a lot of fun, because some of the area under my roof is inaccessable to anyone but a midget. In one place that was accessible I drove a nail upward from underneath at an angle so it came out in the center of a rafter. In the other two places I took a long thin nail and probed every 3" or so until I located a rafter. Then I filled the holes with roofing cement. If your attic is accessible you are in good shape.

I used 3/8" hex head bolts to fasten the tripod down. Since the roof does slope a bit (about 1 in 40), I used wood shims to level the tripod. Then I covered the bolt heads and shims with roofing cement. No leaks so far.

DON'T tighten the guy wires too tight. There is no need to put permanent stress on the system. When the wind blows they'll tighten up where they need to. My tripod supports a 4-element tribander about 13' above the roof with a discone about 3 feet further up. The rotator is mounted a couple of feet off the roof and the mast is a 12' length of 1 1/2" aluminum with 1/8" wall. This arrangement provides a nice torsion damper when you stop the antenna rotation.

Keep in mind I live in L.A., and this arrangement probably would fail in areas with simultaneous wind and icing. It has survived 60 mph winds, killer smog, and attacks by legions of pigeons.

Randy Cole
KN6W
cole@babette.isi.edu
---

467. Re: HF rigs: IC-725 vs IC-735

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-09 12:50:05 UTC
From: bill@hpfcdj.HP.COM
Message-ID: <16740002@hpfcdj.HP.COM>
Source record: 19088

>Has anyone figured out what advantage the 735 over the 725 or vice
>versa? It looks like pretty much of a wash to me.

I just recently asked myself the same questions and this is what I found.
The 725 does not have qsk capability, and does not have provision
for an integral keyer. The 725 has what icom calls band stacking registers
which I don't really understand (maybe the last freq tuned to in each band
is saved as one moves from band to band). The 725 has quite a few more
memories also.

The most interesting thing that I heard as I called a few dealers around
the country is that the 735's passband tuning is going to be removed from
subsequent versions of the radio. Apparently, this is some kind of
patent infringement (this could very well be rumor, seems like it should
be).

So after looking at all of this I found a 735 with passband tuning and
bought it because the qsk capability was what I was interested in anyway.

Oh yea I also heard some mumbo-jumbo about the 725 already having some
interface to the mobile antenna tuner built in (at a price of about 350
to 500 bucks, this did not matter cause I won't own one). Of course the
new interface probably makes it a lot cheaper.

bill morrison

468. VK2SG RY Dx 4/7/89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-09 14:17:49 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <991@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 19090

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============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
============================================================

BID: RTDX0704

RTTY DX NOTES FOR WEEK ENDING 7TH APRIL 1989

IT HAS BEEN A BAD WEEK FOR DX1. I HAVE SEEN SOME OF THE NOTES THAT HAVE
BEEN TRANSFERRED BY PACKET, AND TO SAY THE LEAST, THE ERRORS HAVE BEEN
HORRIFIC. GENTLEMEN, IF YOU CANNOT PASS THE INFORMATION CORRECTLY, PLEASE
DO NOT SEND A MUTILATED COPY. THAT IS OF NO USE TO ANYONE.

DX WISE THE WEEK HAS BEEN FROM FAIR TO POOR, WITH THE END OF THE WEEK A
COMPLETE LOSS. MAYBE NEXT WEEK WILL BE BETTER.

OUR THANKS THIS WEEK GO TO TG9VT, W1DA, JA1ACB, OD5NG, I5FLN AND VK2EG.

BANDPASS:

FRIDAY:
HC8VB 14085 KHZ AT 0300Z
YJ8JS 14083 KHZ AT 1205Z
9J2KF 14096 KHZ AT 2153Z
TY9JC 14086 KHZ AT 2241Z
FM5FA 14086 KHZ AT 2305Z
KX6GL 28090 KHZ AT 2340Z
EA9JV 14087 KHZ AT 2350Z

SATURDAY:
5B4SF 14088 KHZ AT 0505Z
TR3IDP 14087 KHZ AT 0556Z
TY9JC 28089 KHZ AT 1352Z
5Z4BH 21084 KHZ AT 1955Z QSL

SUNDAY:
YJ8JS 28085 KHZ AT 0035Z
TK5IU 14093 KHZ AT 0050Z
OX3GC 14081 KHZ AT 0119Z
FK8DQ 14077 KHZ AT 0445Z ARQ
4X1TP 28086 KHZ AT 1615Z
VU2JX 21086 KHZ AT 1702Z
HV3SJ 21089 KHZ AT 1745Z QSL
IS0YAV 28091 KHZ AT 1749Z
FM5FA 21083 KHZ AT 2000Z
HR2JAE 21086 KHZ AT 2358Z
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MONDAY:
CT3FF 14091 KHZ AT 1019Z QSL
P29JW 14093 KHZ AT 1044Z
KV4BO 14091 KHZ AT 1131Z
5Z4BH 21089 KHZ AT 1350Z
KP4YS 21092 KHZ AT 1355Z
CN8EL 14092 KHZ AT 2145Z

TUESDAY:
TK5IU 14094 KHZ AT 0915Z
TY9JC 28087 KHZ AT 1355Z
V31AV 14074 KHZ AT 1400Z ARQ
5B4OK 14088 KHZ AT 2200Z
9J2KF 14097 KHZ AT 2207Z
6W1QD 14083 KHZ AT 2208Z

WEDNESDAY:
XF1C 14091 KHZ AT 2245Z

THURSDAY:
CE6OS 14085 KHZ AT 0040Z
J87CF 14090 KHZ AT 0320Z

FRIDAY:
BY9GA 21090 KHZ AT 0059Z

QSL INFORMATION:

AA5AU IS COMPLAINING THAT HE IS GETTING LOTS OF QSL CARDS FOR A NON/EXISTING AA5AU/SV5 OPERATION ON 16TH MARCH. IT MUST HAVE BEEN A PIRATE AS HE WAS NOT THERE AT THAT TIME. PLEASE DONT SEND ANY MORE CARDS FOR THAT ALLEGED OPERATION.

5Z4BH QSL'S VIA KE3A.
HV3SJ WILL QSL VIA I0DUD.
CT3FF QSL ADDRESS IS JOSE LLYEITAS, BOX N 1, PONTA DO SOL, 9360 MADEIRA IS.

NOTES OF INTEREST:

ZL1AMO, RON, SAYS THAT HE HAS CANCELLED HIS TRIP TO NORTH COOKS UNTIL THE END OF MAY OR EARLY JUNE. IN THE MEAN TIME HE WILL BE GOING TO WALLIS ISLAND FROM 6TH TO 26TH APRIL AND WILL USE THE CALLSIGN OF FW0BX. QSL TO HIS HOME CALL.

LA2FFA WILL BE ACTIVE FROM ABOUT 84 DEGREES NORTH FOR ABOUT SIX WEEKS USING THE CALL OF JX0A FROM THE 22ND OF MARCH, THOUGH NO REPORTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED AS YET OF ANYONE WORKING HIM.

JIM SMITH WILL OPERATE FROM TARAWA ON OR ABOUT THE 29TH OF APRIL FOR A SHORT PERIOD. HE WILL THEN BE QRV FROM OCEAN ISLAND WITH THE CALLSIGN OF T33JS.

5W1GP HAS BEN SLIGHTLY DELAYED WITH HIS OPERATION FROM ROTUMA. IT IS NOW EXPECTED TO BE EITHER THE 20TH OR 27TH OF APRIL. HE WILL BE USING BATTERY POWERED EQUIPMENT. HIS LENGTH OF STAY IS NOT KNOWN.

XF4L REVILLA GIGEDO WILL OPERATE FROM APRIL 11TH TO 19TH. QSL TO OH2BN.

MARION ISLAND, ZS8, SHOULD BE ACTIVATED DURING APRIL.

MAY.

ST PETER AND ST PAUL ROCKS WILL BE ACTIVATED FROM THE 3RD TO 9TH OF MAY. THE RTTY CALL WILL BE ZY0SY, OPERATED BY THE NATAL DX GROUP BRAZIL. QSL TO CAIXA POSTAL 385, 59001, NATAL RN BRAZIL

GL DE DX1 (VK2SG)

Relayed via packet in North America by Tad, KT7H @ KE7OM. Thanks to TG9VT and VK2AGE for AMTOR forwarding.
--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM/SWL/SCANNER BBS (1200/2400/PEP) 614-457-4227

469. TS-440s Computer Interface

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-09 20:32:00 UTC
From: MARKIEWI@CSHLAB.BITNET
Message-ID: <8904091932.AA10513@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 19095

I am looking for information on the Kenwood TS-440s Computer interface.
i.e. Baud Rate, Parity, Bits-per-Character etc. and any other information
that might help me get mine going.

Thanks in advance

Peter Markiewicz
Cold Spring Harbor Labs
MARKIEWI@CSHLAB.Bitnet

470. Need Info on Yaesu DX-570

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-09 21:35:35 UTC
From: statton@bu-cs.BU.EDU
Message-ID: <29361@bu-cs.BU.EDU>
Source record: 19094

Greetings,
At the recent ham-fest in Framingham, I recently exchanged a few $$s
for a Yaesu FT-DX-570 80-10m rig. It's equipped with the FV-401
external VFO, for which I have no documentation.

1) How does the VFO switch on the front-panel interact with the
external VFO?O?

2) What does the "normal/cross" switch on the VFO do?

--

From the Terminal of Scott Statton, N1GAK
statton@bu-cs.bu.edu previously scotts@bu-it.bu.edu
also scott@eddie.mit.edu
+1 617 738 8299

471. re: airport X-ray inspections

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-09 21:41:32 UTC
From: john@stiatl.UUCP
Message-ID: <4185@stiatl.UUCP>
Source record: 19096

I've been seeing some comments on the net lately about X-Raying
electronic devices at the airport inspection stations. the general
concern has been a) the X-Ray will damage {eproms, disks, chips} or
b) the magnetic field associated with the machine will do the same thing.

IN lite of this concern, I thought the net would be interested in a couple
of experiments I've done. The most severe involved INTENTIONALLY erasing
EPROMS with X-RAY. It failed. I was given a large quantity of plastic
pack, 1-time-only 27256 eproms that had been removed as part of a firmware
upgrade. If I could erase these things, I'd be into a bonanza.

I first tried a medium level gamma source in my laboratory. I administered
an estimated 500 Rads of radiation over a couple of days. Not a bit flipped.
I then decided to nuke it properly. I took an X-Ray tube used for XRF
experiments and taped an eprom to the exit window. This tube has a
Rhodium target and thus generates X-ray spectra near several absorption
edges of silicon. The first shot was for about 10 minutes at an estimated
dose rate of 1000 R/minute. No effect. So we turned the tube up full
blast and left the thing running overnite. This delivered a dose well in
excess of a megaRad. STILL no flipped bits. We then reasoned that heating
the chip might increase the mobility of the electrons enough to respond to
X-Ray. So we heated the eprom to about 80 degrees C and blasted it again for
24 hours. NOTHING. Not a single bit changed.

To put this dose in perspective, this X-ray tube will expose an X-ray of my
hand in about 5 seconds onto litho film without an intensifier screen.
In other words, hot stuff.

Moral: Nuke 'em til they puke and the EPROM will still be there.

In other experiments, I have made somewhat subjective measurements of the
effects of magnetic fields on floppy disks. About the only thing I've found
in common use that will affect a modern floppy is a strong magnet directly
applied. Degaussing coils (tv and tape), weak refrigerator magnets,
transformers, power supplies, ringing telephones (someone suggested it),
and walkman-type radios and headsets have had no effect. I've tested
both 5.25 and 3.5 disks. My general rule of thumb is that if you
cannot feel a strong tug from the magnetic source AT THE WORKING DISTANCE,
then you have very little to worry about. Remember inverse-square.

So feel free to put your laptop or whatever in the X-Ray machine. It's a
lot less hassle for both sides and is absolutely harmless.

73 john

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | Manual? ... What manual ?!?

Sales Technologies, Inc. Atlanta, GA | This is Unix, My son, You
...!gatech!stiatl!john | just GOTTA Know!!!

472. Re: INFO-HAMS Digest V89 #255

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-09 23:01:50 UTC
From: pryack@MHC.BITNET
Message-ID: <8904092301.AA15248@MHC.mtholyoke.edu>
Source record: 19106

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signoff info-hams
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473. Info on the G.A.P. Anrenna

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-10 03:19:00 UTC
From: STELLABO@CSHLAB.BITNET
Message-ID: <8904100408.AA02048@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 19099

Has anyone had any experience with the CHALLENGER DX-V antenna made by
G.A.P Antenna Products in Flordia. Also are there any other multi-band
Vertical HF antennas that I should consdier other than Butternut ?

Thanks in advance.

Fred J. Stellabotte - Computer Systems Manager
Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory
stellabo@cshlab.BITNET

(516)367-8420

474. Re: Power supply question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-10 03:31:45 UTC
From: kaufman@polya.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <8324@polya.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 19100

In article <13770005@hprmokg.HP.COM> barry@hprmokg.HP.COM (Barry Fowler) writes:
>Power supplies cannot be connected in parallel for more current. The problem
>is that their output voltages usually are NOT exactly the same voltage.

I common hack here is to put 0.1 ohm or so (value depends on the power supply)
in series with the supply, before the voltage sense leads. Many supplies
will hang close to the desired voltage at full current before folding back.

Marc Kaufman (kaufman@polya.stanford.edu)

475. HF rigs: IC-725 vs IC-735

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-10 07:24:00 UTC
From: muellerm@inf.ethz.ch
Message-ID: <1493
Source record: 19101

I bought an IC-725 about one month ago. I chose that rig because I live in a place which is not well suited for HF operations (lots of large buildings in the nearby vicinity) and therefore cannot expect too much from HF.

The IC-725 is a much simplified version of the IC-735. However the simplification went quite far:

- No RF gain control, although the 10 db preamp and -20 db attenuator are still present. However the rig performs well enough that you will rarely miss it.
- No VOX control.
- No full break CW.
- Moderate filter performance. Mainly due to the fact that the circuit was reduced to a double superhet, with only one single filter fighting the QRM in the second IF stage.
- AM reception quality is very poor; lots of interference, heterodyne tones and intermod. Local strong station can be heard several 10 kHz off frequency. This is probably due to the use of a supercheap ceramical filter in AM mode. On the other hand, CW/SSB performance is great and comparable with the performance of the IC-735.
- Noise blanker performance is poor. Neither level nor width can be adjusted. The placement of the NB circuit at the first IF causes it to trigger on any pulse shaped signal within several 10 kHz of the reception signal, including local quality CW and SSB signals. On the other hand, it fights true pulsed noise like ignition interference quite well.

Hope that helps.

HB9CTB
Markus Mueller
Communications Systems Group
Eidgenoessische Technische Hochschule
CH-8092 Zurich
Switzerland

Switch : muellerm@inf.ethz.ch
ARPA : muellerm%inf.ethz.ch@relay.cs.net
UUCP : muellerm%inf.ethz.ch@cernvax.uucp
X.400 : G=markus;S=mueller;OU=inf;O=ethz;P=ethz;A=arcom;C=ch

476. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-10 09:04:24 UTC
From: PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK
Message-ID: <10.Apr.89.10
Source record: 19098

CEPT licences.
==========

recently it was stated on the net that 'CEPT licences are restricted to
30 and 100 watts'. This is not the case - i have a CEPT class II licence
and looking at the UK implementation thereof, my power ratings
are 26DbW for a majority of bands (with one or two exceptions like 160M)

Note that we in the UK at least measure power in DbW delivered TO THE ANTENNA
so if you have lossy feeders, you turn the wick up on the final to compensate
so that the legally limited power is delivered into the antenna. How you
are practically expected to measure this in realith i dread to think - who
puts a wattmeter at the antenna feed point! Most people calculate on the basis
of the published lossiness of their feeders at the frequency concerned, and
hope!
Anyway, we UK people are limited to 26dBW on most bands (thats about 400
watts PEP). Certain UK 'Privelige bands' (like 50 and 70MHz - yes we have
an allocation at 70MHz courtesy of Her Majestys Government) have power
restrictions and/or polarisation restrictions to prevent interference
with other services using these frequencies in other countries.

..._._ de G6WBJ

Please use the following addresses for reply: + \/Natural
+ \/\Environment
JANET: PJML@UK.AC.NERC-WALLINGFORD.IBMA + \/\/Research
ARPA : PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSS.CS.UCL.AC.UK + \/\/\Council
EARN : PJML%UK.AC.NWL.IA@UKACRL +
AX25 : G6WBJ {144.650MHz} + Holbrook House
SPAN : STAR::"PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSS.CS.UCL.AC.UK" + Station Road
PHONE: +44 793 411665 + SWINDON SN1 1DE

477. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-10 09:50:52 UTC
From: PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK
Message-ID: <10.Apr.89.10
Source record: 19097

Re: Using switch-mode power units
==========

I have tried this - the following may be of interest::

1) Many such power units have a 'minimum load' current - typically 5% of rated load. Below this current, the regulation may be lost - in other words if your rig takes 100mA receive current and 15 amps transmit, you may find the output voltage goes up to 16 or 17 volts on receive and only stabilises to 13.8 (or whatever you have set) when you go on to transmit.

2) RF hash - since the power unit is a power oscillator, using a square wave, you dont need Fourier analysis to tell you that there will be harmonics - the one i tried produced a wonderful spectrum of harmonics at 62KHz intervals from 124KHz to well over 800MHz! Clearly the filtering of such beasties may be OK for computer applications, but not when you are looking for sub-microvolt signals six inches from the PSU.

3) RF susceptibility - the power units i have played with seemed easily upset by a few watts of RF in the vicinity - they lost regulation and went into all sorts of odd shutdown modes (overvoltage, overcurrent) when i operated my 1-watt handie-talkie on top of the power unit. I guess RF was getting into the power unit through the voltage sense leads, as a 1000pf capacitor from each 'sense' terminal to earth was the answer. Whether it would cope with higher power setups (tens or hundreds of watts) no doubt depends on the power unit.

Finally - a question. Why, oh why do the makers of ham gear insist on it being supplied at 13.8 volts?? Now we have power-MOSFETs that can run at higher voltages, lets have some designs for equipment that runs at the fifty or one-hundred volt level - the linearity would be *FAR* better and it would make power supplies and cabling cheaper - i need 20 amps at 13.8 volts for my 140-watt 2Meter linear, the same input could be achieved with 2.5 amps at 100 volts. Thinner cables, lighter power units, greater linearity! Come on all you manufacturers - lets see some decently priced gear built to professional standards for a change. The technology is there, whats holding you back?

..._._ de g6wbj

Please use the following addresses for reply: + \/Natural
+ \/\Environment
JANET: PJML@UK.AC.NERC-WALLINGFORD.IBMA + \/\/Research
ARPA : PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSS.CS.UCL.AC.UK + \/\/\Council
EARN : PJML%UK.AC.NWL.IA@UKACRL +

AX25 : G6WBJ {144.650MHz} + Holbrook House
SPAN : STAR::"PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSS.CS.UCL.AC.UK" + Station Road
PHONE: +44 793 411665 + SWINDON SN1 1DE

478. Race Team needs help!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-10 12:56:37 UTC
From: dsherman@bbn.com
Message-ID: <38457@bbn.COM>
Source record: 19105

Our Race Team has the standard business band radios and a current issue military headset with mike. We need someone who knows how to interface the headset with one radio and set-up the drivers helmet (which is a full-face) with mike and speakers. The driver rejects ear-phones, says sweat flows into his ears.

Is there someone out there that would know how to set this up, or know of anyone that can, or of a place to go to? We have one month to go before our first race at Limerock.

Please call (508) 794-4969 ask for Dave. or email this message

Thanks to any and all responses.

p.s. Racing is very expensive so we are always next to broke.

479. 12V equipment

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-10 13:21:17 UTC
From: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP
Message-ID: <2431@cps3xx.UUCP>
Source record: 19114

>Finally - a question. Why, oh why do the makers of ham gear insist on it
>being supplied at 13.8 volts?

Probably because there is no market. People won't buy it IMHO because
they wouldn't be able to run it in their car without an extra power
supply.

If you drive FAST enough, ALL the lights are green.
------> Abortion is murder; Affirmative Action is discrimination. <------
In the rare case that original ideas Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN
are found here, I am responsible. Owen W328, E. Lansing, MI 48825
Internet: hendrick@frith.egr.msu.edu UUCP: ...!frith!hendrick

480. another battery caution

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-10 13:43:34 UTC
From: rfc@briar.philips.com
Message-ID: <49411@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 19093

another battery alert from packet:
From: w3ccv@w3ccv.md.usa.na (Mike)

Recently a SAFETY_GRAM was circulated at one of my
clients and I think this should also be brought to the
attention of the Amateur Radio community.

-=-=-=-=-=-=- BATTERY ALERT -=-=-=-=-=-=-=-- A recent Safe
Alert warned fo the hazzards of mixing alkaline and carbon
zinc batteries. This combination created a pressure
explosion great enough to split and blow the end cap off an
explosion-proof flashlight.

The Eveready Alkaline Energizer was the only battery of the
seven different styles inspected that incorporated a warning
label concerning mixing battery types.

Also, it appears as though all major manufacturers are
converting from carbon zinc to alkaline which has increased
the hazard of mixing battery types, especially with the green
jacketed military batteries which contain no warning labels
of chemical description.

DO NOT MIX BATTERY TYPES

=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=- End of notice.
I suspect that this is a problem if they
are connected in parallel.

481. Re: Power supply question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-10 14:21:53 UTC
From: john@stiatl.UUCP
Message-ID: <4200@stiatl.UUCP>
Source record: 19109

In article <13770005@hprmokg.HP.COM> barry@hprmokg.HP.COM (Barry Fowler) writes:
>Power supplies cannot be connected in parallel for more current. The problem
>is that their output voltages usually are NOT exactly the same voltage.
>
>When this happens, one power supply "goes at war" with another, trying to
>make its respective voltage output the same. After all, their job is to
>attempt to make their output voltages constant (regulation). There may be
>some wierd power supplies out there that have programmable voltage inputs
>that could possibly allow parallel connection but these are not
>typical in low cost power supplies.
>
>Excessive quiescent current is the result and possibly some strange
>oscillations.
>

Well, this is only true for supplies that have active sinking capability.
These are extremely rare except for supplies meant for servo service.
The more common supplies which have only active drive circuitry will work
fairly well in parallel service. The secret is an effective current limit
in each supply. If the current limit on each supply is set to its rated
value and the voltages of each are set to match fairly closely, the
supplies will kick in cascade style, one at a time as current draw
increases.

What happens is when the supply with the highest voltage setpoint reaches
current limit, the voltage will sag and continue to sag until it hits the
next highest setpoint. This supply will then regulate until it saturates
and the next one will pick up.

Thus, each supply will supply its rated current to the load and the only
noticable effect will be a degradation in regulation dependent on the
matching of the voltage setpoints. As a practical matter, I've been able
to match supplies within a few millivolts. Such variance is insignificant
when driving radios or amplifiers.

One thing you do have to watch out for is supplies with foldback current
limiting. If the foldback region is hit before or coincident with the
current limit, oscillations are probable. the solution (where possible)
is to simply set the current limit a bit below the foldback point.

I will echo Barry's suggestion to use a car battery as a surge supply.
My current bench supply has a 50 amp, 12 volt supply in parallel with
a large truck battery. This is bussed to wherever 12 volts is needed.
I've set the power supply to 13.8 volts, just like a car regulator.
The battery maintains excellent regulation and needs water only about
twice a year.

John

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | Manual? ... What manual ?!?
Sales Technologies, Inc. Atlanta, GA | This is Unix, My son, You
...!gatech!stiatl!john | just GOTTA Know!!!

482. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-10 14:26:06 UTC
From: mac@harris.cis.ksu.edu
Message-ID: <1612@deimos.cis.ksu.edu>
Source record: 19103

In article <10.Apr.89.10:51:49.BST.#2716@UK.AC.NWL.IA> PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK ("Peter Morgan Lucas, Network Support, Swindon") writes:
[many lines deleted]
>Finally - a question. Why, oh why do the makers of ham gear insist on it
>being supplied at 13.8 volts?? .....

Not to argue with what may be a reasonable request for higher voltage equipment, but the main reason "13.8 volts" is so commonly specified is that a "12-volt" automobile battery sits at/near 13.8 volts when fully-charged, and in a running automobile, the battery is almost always fully charged.

In other words, equipment needing that voltage input may be operated mobile with little difficulty.
--
Myron A. Calhoun, PhD EE, W0PBV, (913) 532-6350 (work), 539-4448 (home).
INTERNET: mac@ksuvax1.cis.ksu.edu
BITNET: mac@ksuvax1.bitnet
UUCP: ...{rutgers, texbell}!ksuvax1!harry!mac

483. Question about RTTY

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-10 15:48:00 UTC
From: STELLABO@CSHLAB.BITNET
Message-ID: <8904101447.AA29782@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 19104

Is it possibly to send and receive RTTY from rigs that don't have a "RTTY"
or "FSK" mode, such as the ICOM-735/725 and the Yaesu 757/747 ? What would
I need to set a packet station with one of these rigs ?

Thanks for you help in advance. Replys can be sent to me directly at:
stellabo@cshlab.BITNET
or just post the answer.

Fred J. Stellabotte - Computer Systems Manager
Cold Spring Harbor Lab
stellabo@cshlab.bitnet
(516) 367-8420

484. RTTY/FAX SWLing - what type of HF equipment?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-10 16:13:51 UTC
From: marc@infmx.UUCP
Message-ID: <1230@infmx.UUCP>
Source record: 19112

Is my SONY-2010 (with a MFJ-1020A antenna pre-amp) good enough (selective, stable, etc) to use as a receiver for RTTY and/or FAX?
I see many low cost decoders on the market for PC's. As it's coming up on my birthday, I want to know what hints to drop (a new radio's out of the question, though :-)
Thanks in advance,
Marc Kenig
...!pyramid!infmx!marc

485. roof towers (ref KN6W's 10 Apr item)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-10 16:32:41 UTC
From: ATISD-DOOI.XP@GUNTER-ADAM.ARPA
Message-ID: <12485050856.34.ATISD-DOOI.XP@GUNTER-ADAM.ARPA>
Source record: 19102

I used to live in Japan where we had no land to put up antennas
and roof towers were in use by most everyone. They are great! Most
of the time we did not drill holes in the roof. They had "feet"
on a hinge with rubber bottoms that would adapt to the pitch of the roof.
We installed two sets of guys---one on the feet and the other near the top.
We tightened these down with turn buckles and the roof tower became SOLID
even for quite large antennas.
((((((((((((((((((((((((((((((((((((((73))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))
Marv
WG4Q
----

486. New Yaesu FT-470

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-10 18:02:37 UTC
From: wjc@XN.LL.MIT.EDU
Message-ID: <1352@xn.LL.MIT.EDU>
Source record: 19111

I noticed, in the current (April ?) issue of Radio Communication, an advertisement from a British dealer for the FT-470 compact, dual-band (2 m & 70 cm) HT. A further check showed the ad had been running since at least the January issue. I called Yaesu last week, and they have sent me a brochure on the rig.

The physical design is very similar to the FT-411/811. The width and depth (55 x 32 mm) are the same, and the height is about 25 mm greater (164 mm with the FNB-10 battery). Weight with the FNB-10 is 420 grams. The keypad is essentially that of the FT-411/811. A few keys have been relabled, and there is an extra row of four more keys (of a different size and color). The top panel controls consist of the large "tuning" knob (the keypad can also be used for frequency entry) and two small knobs, one of which has a concentric skirt. Those last three controls are apparently (in some order) squelch, volume, and "band A vs. band B" audio balance. The LCD (and keypad) can be backlit and displays 5-1/2 digits of frequency on each band simultaneously.

Some other blurbs from the brochure:

Die-cast rear case/heatsink. Rubber gasket seals around all external controls and connectors.

Dual independent IF circuits for simultaneous reception on both bands.

Defeatable, programmable-interval power saver. Also, Automatic Power Off system that puts the radio "to sleep" after a selectable interval of keypad inactivity.

PTT lock in addition to keypad lock.

Bargraph S/PO meter.

Dual A/B "vfos" for each band and 21 memories per band. All memories store shifts or separate TX/RX frequencies. Each band has its own instant recall memory. Scanning at 14 steps (memories ?) per second.

Built-in 10 memory (15 digits per memory) DTMF autodialer. Transmitted DTMF tones are also heard through the speaker.

Built-in CTCSS decoder/encoder with some sort of PL paging feature.

Apparently no VOX.

The "hard numbers" are:

Frequency Coverage: 144 - 148 & 430(?) - 450 MHz
Channel Steps: 5, 10, 12.5, 20, & 25 kHz
Emission Type: G3E
Supply Voltage: 5.5 - 15.0 VDC
Current Consumption
Standby, 1-sec save: 8 mA
Receive: 150 mA
Xmit, 2 m, 5 W: 1300 mA
Xmit, 70 cm, 5 W: 1600 mA
Sensitivity, 12 dB SINAD: better than 0.158 uV
Adj. chan. selc., +- 25 kHz: better than 60 dB
Intermodulation: better than 65 dB
Audio ouput @12 V: 0.5 W @ 8 ohms for 5% THD
RF Output
2 m: 1.5 - 5.0 W, depending on supply voltage
70 cm: 1.0 - 5.0 W, depending on supply voltage
Freq. stab., -5 - +60 C: better than +-5 ppm
FM noise: better than -40 dB @ 1 kHz
Spurious emissions: better tha 60 dB below carrier

Has anyone seen one of these beasts? I have seen no advertisements in either QST or Ham radio by either Yaesu or dealers. So far as I know, even the FT-811 is still vaporware, although I have had one reported sighting of an FT-411 at HRO (nee EGE) in New Hampshire.

Bill Chiarchiaro
N1CPK
wjc@xn.ll.mit.edu

487. ETCO's successor found

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-10 18:11:05 UTC
From: wmartin@ST-LOUIS-EMH2.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8904101715.AA07492@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 19113

The May '89 Radio-Electronics "Hardware Hacker" column has a brief discussion of several suppliers of surplus and other electronic merchandise, and a table of addresses. On page 76, the writer describes this firm as the "channeled reincarnation" of ETCO:

Surplus Traders
Winters Lane, Box 276
Alburg, VT 05440

(514) 739-9328

That's the total info. The firm did NOT advertise in that issue of R-E, so I have no other idea of their range of products or prices. Unfortunately, R-E didn't give reader-service numbers for the firms listed in that table of suppliers, a rather annoying omission for a magazine that provides reader-service "bingo" cards.

Hope this is of help to the people who were seaching for ETCO.

Regards, Will Martin

488. Cellular eavesdropping in the press

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-10 20:14:20 UTC
From: wmartin@ST-LOUIS-EMH2.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8904101918.AA14015@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 19108

The following item appeared in RISKS Digest V8 #52 and is of interest to Telecom and Hams. Please note there is no mention of the ECPA in this, except fo a slight allusion to it at the end. Also note that the equipment being used is not a high-end 800 MHz-coverage scanner, but a simple TV audio tuner or radio. Obviously a continuous-tuned TV will work as well. (Maybe the bandwidth on this simpler equipment is wide enough that the listeners get multiple cellular frequencies without retuning, and therefore are not impeded by the frequency-hopping during handoffs within conversations? That would mean this low-tech method was actually better for surreptitious eavesdropping than using more sophisticated equipment. Certainly makes fools of the scanner manufacturers who program out cellular coverage!) -- Will Martin

Begin included item
Date: Fri, 07 Apr 89 20:27:24 -0400
From: denbeste@BBN.COM
Subject: Cellular telephones

From the 4/7/89 Boston Globe:

"Some Bostonians are having the time of their lives eavesdropping on Nynex Mobile Communications cellular phones. With the help of their trusty Radio Shack Portavision 55s, designed to pick up the audio portion of UHF television signals, these naughty people claim to have heard Secretary of Finance and Administration Edward Lashman discussing a press conference with his wife and Boston Mayor Ray Flynn checking in with his office. "It makes for a great day," says one listener who calls in sick at his job to spend the day with his ear pressed against the radio. "At 7 a.m. you hear the construction people complaining that their suppliers delivered the wrong stuff. At 9, it's the lawyers telling their clients how to lie in court. After noon the risque stuff starts..."

The article goes on to say that Radio Shack no longer sells that model, and that the FCC says such eavesdropping is illegal.

Steven C. Den Beste, BBN Communications Corp., Cambridge MA
End of item

489. Re: Switching PSUs was: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-10 21:06:25 UTC
From: julian@bongo.UUCP
Message-ID: <163@bongo.UUCP>
Source record: 19107

In article <10.Apr.89.10:51:49.BST.#2716@UK.AC.NWL.IA>, PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK ("Peter Morgan Lucas, Network Support, Swindon") writes:
Lotsa stuff about using switching Power Supplies with radios deleted:
>
> Finally - a question. Why, oh why do the makers of ham gear insist on it
> being supplied at 13.8 volts?? Now we have power-MOSFETs that can run at
> higher voltages, lets have some designs for equipment that runs at the
> fifty or one-hundred volt level - the linearity would be *FAR* better and
> it would make power supplies and cabling cheaper - i need 20 amps at 13.8
> volts for my 140-watt 2Meter linear, the same input could be achieved
> with 2.5 amps at 100 volts. Thinner cables, lighter power units, greater
> linearity! Come on all you manufacturers - lets see some decently
> priced gear built to professional standards for a change. The technology
> is there, whats holding you back?
>
> ..._._ de g6wbj
>
This used to be a major bone of contention with me. I have talked to Mike Stahl K6MC, ex owner of KLM inc. and Dave Andersen president of T E Systems K6QDD about this in the past. Both have manufactured linear amps for VHF and UHF. Both agreed with me that linears using 48V or 100V devices are easier to design and build, are inherently more linear, would possibly be cheaper, require much simpler and cheaper power supplies because less current and less stringent regulation are needed.

Both also said there was no market for such a device because most hams do not have the skills to homebrew a 48V or 100V PSU! Also they claimed it would lock out the mobile market, and not many hams would recognise the advantages and purchase a 48V 100 W linear rather than a 12V 100 W linear. Of course 48V amateur models have not ever been offered as far as I know and build it yourself articles in the amateur press seem almost non existant. The transistors are there for the aviation/military market. I do believe that there was once a 28V linear kit for 70 CMs made by Communications Concepts.

I think 48V linears could sell and so could 48V Power Supplies. Anyhow 48V supplies are often available surplus as ex-telephone equipment.

I called Dave Andersen again today (April/10/89) and discussed this with him anew. He added, without reference to his notes, that he recalled that high voltage (100V) designs could be more sensitive to high VSWR and of course there was the safety problem with higher voltages. But he did say it was worth looking at again. He has produced high voltage commercial designs in the past, but found they did not sell well. He noted that there are plenty of cheap 28V devices out there that have been used in the

aeronautical radio biz.

Yours

--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
n6are@wb6ymh (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

490. RE: airport X-ray inspections

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-10 21:29:00 UTC
From: reisert@tallis.DEC.COM
Message-ID: <8904101841.AA22185@decwrl.dec.com>
Source record: 19110

>Date: 9 Apr 89 21:41:32 GMT
>From: emory!stiatl!john@gatech.edu (John DeArmond)

John,

A friend of mine from Georgia brought two boxes of 3 1/2" floppies from Atlanta to New Jersey last fall and all but two of the floppies had been damaged at one of the airports. Someone from Germany sent my Dad a 5 1/4" floppy and it too was damaged, either in the post office or the airport (the disk was properly protected, there was no mechanical damage to the package). While your research has shown that this shouldn't happen, you won't catch *me* going through an airport security device with magnetic media.

Did you remember to remove the write protect stickers from the floppies you tested? ;-)

jim, AD1C

491. ARRL No-Code vs. NIMBY

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-11 00:08:33 UTC
From: rc@CMR.ICST.NBS.GOV
Message-ID: <8904110008.AA13257@cmr.icst.nbs.gov>
Source record: 19115

Do I see a bit of NIMBY in the proposed frequency restrictions mentioned in the ARRL No-code Committee report? We are told that the new-class licensees should not be segregated and thus develop their own sub-culture, but should NOT be on two (or Not In My Back Yard).

While I still have VERY mixed feelings about no-code, one thing we all need to do right away is to come up with a different name for the proposed new class. This business of Technician and Technician Plus sounds like cheap Hollywood lack of imagination. (Don't get me wrong, I'm sure the Committee just plain ran out of time when it came to choice of name.)

Some names I WOULDN'T want:
Class Complaint

Talker Lets hope this is NOT descriptive of all the new poeple.
Experimenter Realisticly, the experiment will be opening the Icom box.
Technician Even most present Technicians aren't very technical. Phil Karn aside, I doubt that the new class will be more technical.
Leave the present Technicians with their misnomer.
Numbers "What we need is Numbers; lots of hams."

How about:

Restricted Poor vibes, but less perjorative than Novice, for example.
Development Sounds good; oh, that it would be descriptive.

Any other suggestions? After all, it's the pizzazz, not the merit that sells lots of things these days. (And always has)

Bob W3OTC

Don't blame my employer for these mindless (out-of-hours) rantings.

492. University of California, Davis, Picnic Day

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-11 05:29:35 UTC
From: u546025938ea@vega.ucdavis.edu
Message-ID: <3928@ucdavis.ucdavis.edu>
Source record: 19116

The University of California at Davis is holding its annual Picnic Day event
on Saturday, April 15, 1989. At this event, the Yolo [County] Amateur Radio
Society will be sponsoring a ham radio display, including demonstrations
to the public of HF, VHF voice, and VHF packet.

Our station operating times are not set, but will most likely be from
10:00 AM to 4:00 PM Pacific Daylight Time (1700 - 2400 hours zulu); however,
these are approximations. Because of the fact that we will be exposed
directly to the public, we would like to have many QSOs. On Saturday, if
you're sitting around your house or shack, turn on your radio. We will most
likely stick to 10 meter sideband (to demonstrate the privileges of entry-level
Novices), but may go to other bands temporarily. Also, the operating will
be mostly voice.

Listen for "CQ from UC Davis Picnic Day" or something to that effect, from a
variety of callsigns.

Hope to hear you on Saturday.

Thanks and 73s,
Steve N6QGG


```
+--------------------++-----------------------------------------------------+
| Steve Meyer N6QGG || All the ways to get to me: |
| Instructional TV || |
| and || smmeyer@ucdavis.edu n6qgg @ wa6nwe |
| struggling student || smmeyer@ucdavis.bitnet steve@n6qgg.norcal.ampr.org |
| UC Davis || ....!ucdavis!smmeyer [44.4.1.243] |
+====================++=====================================================+
| Cole's Law: thinly sliced cabbage |
+-----------------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

493. Drake RR-2 and RR-3 manuals request

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-11 11:44:45 UTC
From: PROVERO@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <12485260585.16.PROVERO@WSMR-SIMTEL20>
Source record: 19117

1. Anyone out there have manuals to the Drake RR-2 and/or Drake RR-3 communications receivers? Will buy outright or pay postage both ways to borrow.
2. As an alternative, I could use the manuals for the "regular versions. The RR-2 is a rack-mount version of the SS1-R; the RR-3 is a rack-mount, commercial marine version of the R-7 (receiver similar to TR-7).
Thanks,

Josh Rovero, KK1D [PROVERO at WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL]
----

494. Re: Question about RTTY

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-11 14:25:40 UTC
From: john@wa3wbu.UUCP
Message-ID: <408@wa3wbu.UUCP>
Source record: 19118

In article <8904101447.AA29782@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>, STELLABO@CSHLAB.BITNET writes:
>
> Is it possibly to send and receive RTTY from rigs that don't have a "RTTY"
> or "FSK" mode, such as the ICOM-735/725 and the Yaesu 757/747 ? What would
> I need to set a packet station with one of these rigs ?
>

Providing the radio will accept the duty cycle, you can run RTTY and
Packet simply by placing the rig in Lower-Sideband and running the
transmit audio to the microphone. If you have a speech processor, its
a good idea to keep it *off* to avoid splatter. Most SSB rigs will pass
the 170 hz shift RTTY and 200 hz shift Packet with out a problem. Its
only the seldom-used 850 hz shift that I've had trouble getting through
the filters on most SSB rigs.

John

--
John Gayman, WA3WBU | UUCP: uunet!wa3wbu!john
1869 Valley Rd. | ARPA: john@wa3wbu.uu.net
Marysville, PA 17053 | Packet: WA3WBU @ AK3P

495. I built an ultrasonic receiver

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-14 20:32:01 UTC
From: parnass@ihuxz.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <4392@ihuxz.ATT.COM>
Source record: 19119
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics,rec.audio

x
I BUILT AN ULTRASONIC RECEIVER

by Bob Parnass, AJ9S

Both midwestern farmers and radio enthusiasts suffered during last summer's record drought. Many of us were plagued with power line interference, as the wooden power poles shrunk without moisture, allowing the power line hardware to become loose and electricity to arc. We could hear the "eggs scrambling" noises throughout the shortwave spectrum, even up through 220 MHz in places.

I spent a few days driving around the neighborhood with an Icom R-7000 VHF/UHF receiver on the front seat trying to pinpoint the offending power line fixtures. I even walked part of the area with a portable scanner, attenuator, and home made loop antenna.

It was a challenge. The fun of the hunt outweighed the annoyance of the interference. Although I was able to locate a few offending transformers, the power company didn't return my call.

Vowing to build another gadget to help pinpoint power line leaks for the next time this happens, I set my sights on building a device to detect the ultrasonic energy emitted by leaky lines. William Nelson's Interference Handbook (Copyright 1981 by Radio Publications, Inc.) shows an old Hewlett Packard ultrasonic detector, useful for finding corona discharge in the 30 kHz to 50 kHz range (pg. 117). Autumn rains came, vanquishing the noise problem and cooling plans for an ultrasonic detector.

Article Revives Interest

A magazine article rekindled interest in ultrasonics. February 1989 Popular Electronics featured a construction article on an ultrasonic receiver. This was a superheterodyne circuit, with a tuneable local oscillator. I decided to build this unit and ordered a kit of parts from Krystal Kits.

The kit consists of the printed circuit board, potentiometers, ICs, resistors, capacitors, PVC pipe and end caps

(used as an enclosure). I bought a 3-3/4" Radio Shack piezo tweeter (40-1382) for use as an ultrasonic microphone, and supplied my own IC sockets, as none were furnished.

This Krystal Kit is nothing like a Heathkit. There are no instructions, just a reprint of the magazine article with a few hand drawn corrections. Mechanical work, like laying out and drilling holes for the enclosure, remains the responsibility of the builder.

The printed circuit board eased construction, but was only of fair quality. There were extra splashes of copper, which required removal with an X-Acto knife. The holes for the mylar capacitors and several resistors were spaced too closely, forcing contorted bending of some component leads.

The oscillator was supposed to tune 15 kHz - 35 kHz, but mine would only tune 12 kHz - 21 kHz using the specified components. I substituted a 2200 ohm resistor for R5 (originally 15K) which expanded the tuning range to 15 kHz - 66 kHz.

Only young listeners can hear pure sounds near or above 20 kHz. Using my ultrasonic receiver, I have listened to sounds I could otherwise not hear from these emitters:

1. televisions
2. older ultrasonic TV remote control transmitter
3. computer terminals
4. video cassette recorder
5. metal detector searchcoil

Sound sources radiate almost equally well in all directions when the wavelength is large compared with the source. At higher frequencies, and smaller wavelengths, the radiation becomes more directional.

Although the receiver is sensitive, there are a few shortcomings: Moderately loud noises in the sonic range can leak through the receiver and be heard. Since the receiver is not shielded, it can detect some electromagnetic fields as well as acoustic signals.

In conventional radio receivers, the local oscillator generates a fairly clean sinusoidal wave. By contrast, the ultrasonic receiver uses a square wave oscillator, which produces strong harmonics. Thus, you can hear harmonics of the same sound at more than one place on the tuning dial.

I am awaiting the arrival of better weather so I can try
listening for power line corona and the ultrasonic sounds
emitted by insects.

--
~~~~~~
Bob Parnass AJ9S, AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass - (312)979-5414
~~~~~~

496. Computer Control of Keyboard Operated Equipment (Was: Re: Scanners)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-20 13:41:23 UTC
From: root@conexch.UUCP
Message-ID: <27982@conexch.UUCP>
Source record: 19120
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <2461@bucsb.UUCP> cindi@bucsb.bu.edu (Doug Chan) writes:
>In article <972@itivax.iti.org> ajb@itivax.UUCP (Al Boehnlein) writes:
>>
>>1. Are there any scanner boards that can plug into a pc that
>>could be programmed by the pc? Could these be used to track
>>signals from police departments than change frequency?
>>
> I don't know of any scanners that plug directly into the
>PC (nor would I want any to be able to do that... think of all
>the noise and interference generated by the computer!)
> Anyway, there are radios (scanners and shortwave radio
>receivers) available that are able to connect to any RS-232/
>-Doug (on a friend's account...)
>
>cindi@bucsb.bu.edu

It is also simple to interface a keyboard controlled radio receiver (which may lack an RS232C port) to a PC via a parallel port. I have successfully done this with a Sony ICF-2010 portable. This set is nearly totally key-press controlled. Its keyboard circuitry operates on 3 VDC. By employing surface-mount Analog Switches like the 4051, it is possible to construct a circuit which will fit completely within the radio's cabinet that will simulate the individual key-press of a 12 by 12 matrix of keys (the tricky part is the simulation of the simultaneous press of two keys).

Using this circuit technique and a data-base program running on the PC, a program can be written to search the records for stations which match the search criteria in response to a query command, and "print" out a radio key-press command that will cause the selected stations to be tuned.

The receiver has a scanner circuit which will scan those frequencies which have been programmed into its "pre-sets". So, if a station broadcasts on several frequencies, they can be stored to the "pre-sets" and scanned until the best signal quality is found. Of course, it is also possible to write a software scanner.

In short, once you have the radio interfaced to a PC, you can write programs to control it in just about any way you wish. This technique is not only applicable to controlling radios, but virtually any keyboard operated device such as a TV, Micro Wave Oven, X10 System, VCR, Stereo System, or even another computer.

Larry Dighera

--
USPS: The Consultants' Exchange, PO Box 12100, Santa Ana, CA 92712
TELE: (714) 842-6348: BBS (N81); (714) 842-5851: Xenix guest account (E71)
UUCP: conexch Any ACU 2400 17148425851 ogin:-""-ogin:-""-ogin: nuucp
UUCP: ...!uunet!spsd!conexch!root || ...!trwrb!ucla-an!conexch!root

497. ultrasonic mics/transducers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-21 05:19:39 UTC
From: charlie@oakhill.UUCP
Message-ID: <1989@otis.oakhill.UUCP>
Source record: 19121
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

I am looking for something to use as an ultrsonic microphone.
I have a little 25KHz ultrsonic transducer but it is resonant
at 25KHz and offers a very narrow bandwidth around 25. I'd like
to have something with a broader response. I tested a cheapie
condenser mic and it seems to work at 25K pretty well. The
intended application is a tuneable untrasonic receiver of the
heterodyne/homodyne variety and hence the need for broad-bandedness.
Coverage up to 40KHz is desireable.

Charlie Thompson WB4HVD
Austin,TX

498. Easter VHF/UHF/SHF CONFERENCE ANNOUNCEMENT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-21 13:46:14 UTC
From: ewb@raybed2.UUCP
Message-ID: <1303@raybed2.UUCP>
Source record: 19122
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.swap,sci.electronics

The Fifteenth Annual Eastern VHF/UHF/SHF Conference will be held
May 19-21 on the grounds of Rivier College, Nashua New Hampshire. Nashua
is centrally located with easy access via road (RT-3 or RT-93), Bus,
or AIR, (Nashua Airport, or Manchester Airport with connections to New York,
Boston, Chicago, Washington).
Accomodations will be available on the grounds at a rate of $27.50/night
single or $45.00/night double. Morning coffee is included. Many other
accomodations are available ranging from the Red RooF INN to the Sheraton
Terra Hotel. All are within an easy drive. Meals are available locally.
The saturday evening banquet featuring prime rib of beef is available
by reservation only. The cost for the meal is $18.00 p/p.
Conference highlights include the hospitality room starting at 2000 friday
evening, Tech Talks starting sat at 0900 featuring discussions on satellite
receivers, antennas, VHF, UHF, & SHF operation, etc. Also the ever popular
antenna gain contest, for 70, 33, 23, and 13 cm starts saturday at 1100.
Additionally there will be technical exhibits along with some dealers,
photo displays, pre-amp noise figure measuring contest on sunday, as well
as many, many door prizes after the banquet on Saturday evening.
Contact Dave Knight KA1DT 15 Oakdale Ave, Nashua, New Hampshire 03062
for more details or to register. If you have an interest in VHF, UHF, or
SHF operation, this conference is for you.
73
Gene WA1UXA

499. Shuttle Mission STS-30 Details

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-22 04:46:15 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <852@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 19123
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.space.shuttle

The U.S. Space Shuttle ATLANTIS is scheduled for launch on mission STS-30 on April 28th at 2:24 PM EDT (1824 UTC). The countdown is scheduled to begin at 8:00 AM (1200 UTC) on Tuesday, April 25th. The lauch window will be 22 minutes in length.

The primary payload of mission STS-30 will be the deployment of the Magellan Venus space probe.

* LAUNCH WINDOWS *

Here are some launch windows assigned for mission STS-30. All times and dates are expressed in UTC:

Date From To
------+-------+------
28Apr : 18:24 : 18:42
29Apr : 18:18 : 18:43
30Apr : 18:13 : 18:44
01May : 18:07 : 18:45
02May : 18:01 : 18:45
03May : 17:54 : 18:46
04May : 17:48 : 18:47

* VENUS FACTS *

Radius: 3,630 miles
Rotational Period: 243 Earth days
Orbit Period: 225 Earth days
Distance from Sun: 64,920,000 miles
Density: 5.2 times that of water
Surface Gravity: 0.907 times that of Earth's gravity
Atmospheric Pressure at Surface: 90 times that of Earth's surface pressure
Surface Temperature: 850 degrees Fahrenheit
Atmospheric Composition: Carbon dioxide (96%); nitrogen (3+%); trace amounts of surface dioxide, water vapor, carbon monoxide, argon, helium, neon, htdrogen chloride and hydrogen fluoride

* MAGELLAN MISSION HIGHLIGHTS *

Interplanetary Cruise: 442 to 468 days
Planned Trajectory Correction Maneuvers: 15 days after deployment from Shuttle; 360 days after deployment from Shuttle; and 17 days before Venus orbit insertion

Orbit Insertion: August 10, 1990, 1700 UTC, STAR 48 solid rocket motor fires
to put spacecraft in orbit around Venus
Mapping Orbit Period: 3.15 hours
Radar Mapping: 37 minutes per orbit
Mapping Orbit Inclination: 86 degrees
Superior Conjuction: October 26 to November 9, 1990
End of Nominal Mission: April 28, 1991
Data Gap Recoverable: June 27 to July 10, 1991

TRAJECTORY SEQUENCE OF EVENTS:

```
------------------------------------------------------------------
RELATIVE
EVENT MET VELOCITY MACH ALTITUDE
(d:h:m:s) (fps) (ft)
------------------------------------------------------------------

Launch 0/00:00:00
Begin Roll Maneuver 0/00:00:09 183 .16 774
End Roll Maneuver 0/00:00:17 365 .32 2,825
SSME Throttle Down to 65% 0/00:00:30 711 .64 9,043
Max. Dyn. Pressure (Max Q) 0/00:00:59 1,368 1.35 35,133
SSME Throttle Up to 104% 0/00:01:02 1,428 1.43 37,284
SRB Staging 0/00:02:05 4,212 3.93 153,405
Negative Return 0/00:03:58 6,915 7.39 319,008
Main Engine Cutoff (MECO) 0/00:08:31 24,286 22.70 362,243
Zero Thrust 0/00:08:38
ET Separation 0/00:08:45
OMS 1 Burn 0/00:10:31
OMS 2 Burn 0/00:44:27
Magellan/IUS Deploy (orbit 5) 0/06:18:00
Deorbit Burn (orbit 64) 3/23:53:00
Landing (orbit 65) 4/00:53:00

Apogee, Perigee at MECO: 85 x 3 nm
Apogee, Perigee post-OMS 1: 160 x 51 nm
Apogee, Perigee post-OMS 2: 160 x 160 nm
Apogee, Perigee post-deploy: 176 x 161 nm

73, John KD2BD @ NN2Z

<eof>

--
UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z (John)
..."There is no expedient to which a man will not resort to
avoid the real labor of thinking." ....Sir Joshua Reynolds.
```

500. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-23 17:35:04 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8904250706.AA08399@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18877

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial RCP/M, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial RCP/M may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

```
- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #492 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 89101.73537768 0.00000356 41671-3 0 1970
2 00424 80.4672 351.3506 0023201 305.0980 54.7985 13.67119181323739
LAGEOS
1 08820U 89108.58962209 0.00000002 0 7331
2 08820 109.8216 209.6637 0044872 328.9969 30.7860 6.38664407 46829
GOES 2
1 10061U 89104.94416293 -.00000005 0 2434
2 10061 7.0087 69.0094 0005669 179.8388 180.1884 1.00272796 4749
GPS-0001
1 10684U 89107.62596719 0.00000012 10000-3 0 930
2 10684 63.5792 102.7459 0106822 199.7596 159.8268 2.00561097 67312
GPS-0002
1 10893U 89104.59162752 -.00000028 0 9719
2 10893 64.5187 343.6374 0152303 28.5130 332.3613 2.00557888 80076
GOES 3
1 10953U 89 91.03781924 0.00000091 10000-3 0 6225
2 10953 5.8394 71.8491 0005923 277.8997 83.0665 1.00276940 161
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 89106.09849548 0.00001180 46130-3 0 1037
2 10967 108.0099 159.7562 0002826 268.2744 91.8082 14.34494936565188
GPS-0003
1 11054U 89104.90637752 -.00000027 0 9989
2 11054 64.0738 340.1072 0053762 117.6057 243.0146 2.00560865 77093
GPS-0004
1 11141U 89102.51965625 0.00000011 0 1371
2 11141 63.5348 102.7832 0058119 321.1931 38.4008 2.00575557 75748
NOAA 6
1 11416U 89105.45640165 0.00001373 59455-3 0 8361
2 11416 98.5072 104.3510 0010253 297.7131 62.3005 14.25670374508964
Solar Max
1 11703U 89106.11501573 0.00058890 11434-2 0 9151
2 11703 28.4990 355.5634 0002926 53.3994 306.6892 15.46241749510204
GPS-0006
1 11783U 89104.96706191 -.00000028 0 8696
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2 11783 63.8820 339.7400 0141108 62.5557 298.9095 2.00567108 65732
GOES 4
1 11964U 89 97.28408596 -.00000249 10000-3 0 569
2 11964 4.7936 76.3436 0158171 23.8450 337.0124 0.99392857 1324
GOES 5
1 12472U 89100.85614927 -.00000247 10000-3 0 7205
2 12472 2.3643 82.4149 0003452 327.4595 32.7390 1.00262818 27936
UOSAT 1
1 12888U 89106.60042392 0.00074227 12288-2 0 5223
2 12888 97.5630 156.6223 0002010 193.4152 166.7158 15.51928771419411
Meteor 2-08
1 13113U 89 96.06559998 0.00000220 18836-3 0 6340
2 13113 82.5382 116.0956 0013725 266.6835 93.2733 13.83970380355261
Salyut 7
1 13138U 89108.07008769 -.00012022 -29313-3 0 5310
2 13138 51.6093 251.4821 0000843 217.1542 142.7566 15.39927709398926
Meteor 2-09
1 13718U 89106.64686081 0.00000411 21053-3 0 7653
2 13718 81.2487 341.7581 0055551 172.8523 187.3451 14.13149655326863
IRAS
1 13777U 89105.49954650 0.00000303 23545-3 0 6286
2 13777 99.0495 303.4663 0013510 120.9399 239.2941 13.98580158317437
GOES 6
1 14050U 89107.03070960 0.00000111 0 9328
2 14050 1.1563 82.2013 0000526 19.4413 340.3060 1.00288735 5992
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 89105.46152848 -.00000014 0 3941
2 14129 26.4208 270.1678 6055322 34.0870 353.0560 2.05882075 15923
GPS-0008
1 14189U 89108.04758867 0.00000011 0 6216
2 14189 63.1765 101.2367 0134737 215.4525 143.6541 2.00570974 42231
Meteor 2-10
1 14452U 89 99.16958415 0.00000975 41635-3 0 7103
2 14452 81.1701 2.7187 0094206 296.2117 62.9398 14.22114372282736
LandSat 5
1 14780U 89108.57886894 0.00001613 36768-3 0 7194
2 14780 98.1721 171.9511 0004597 67.9121 292.2432 14.57149339272883
UOSAT 2
1 14781U 89105.62166034 0.00002757 54165-3 0 4340
2 14781 98.0058 166.2259 0013661 149.9982 210.2152 14.63355756273395
LDEF
1 14898U 89106.60477724 0.00038931 73865-3 0 8131
2 14898 28.5066 249.2922 0000733 274.7468 85.3383 15.46919143281891
GPS-0009
1 15039U 89103.11898257 0.00000010 0 6479
2 15039 62.9115 100.6846 0015771 276.1841 83.6302 2.00564709 35417
Meteor 2-11
1 15099U 89104.81786028 0.00000240 20698-3 0 9337
2 15099 82.5276 56.7691 0014936 56.3043 303.9563 13.83634830241357
GPS-0010
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1 15271U 89107.50741122 -.00000028 0 6146
2 15271 63.3833 339.4767 0099592 319.8949 39.4348 2.00564271 32610
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 89104.27134469 0.00004403 64389-3 0 108
2 15331 82.5412 37.4307 0023067 296.6247 63.2594 14.75318706244792
NOAA 9
1 15427U 89105.42328670 0.00001078 60987-3 0 3592
2 15427 99.1405 91.1529 0016288 127.0708 233.1954 14.11956644223595
Meteor 2-12
1 15516U 89106.65193500 0.00000492 43176-3 0 697
2 15516 82.5390 353.7120 0015591 293.3627 66.5888 13.84090960212546
Cosmos 1686
1 16095U 89107.81049569 0.00067735 16681-2 0 2239
2 16095 51.6103 252.7475 0001144 207.9925 151.8635 15.39949823398883
GPS-0011
1 16129U 89 99.68483095 0.00000011 0 3104
2 16129 63.6929 101.3877 0115346 150.6370 210.0223 2.00564927 25669
Meteor 3-1
1 16191U 89106.89290231 0.00000043 10000-3 0 8197
2 16191 82.5435 279.0815 0021029 92.3554 268.0033 13.16867900167457
Meteor 2-13
1 16408U 89106.88381489 0.00000229 19562-3 0 4793
2 16408 82.5312 268.3816 0017237 109.1666 251.1372 13.84152794167071
Mir
1 16609U 89108.17258843 0.00032582 42647-3 0 7955
2 16609 51.6220 303.0479 0032092 233.3036 126.5814 15.57680869181835
SPOT 1
1 16613U 89107.84211112 0.00000730 36068-3 0 4374
2 16613 98.7010 183.2062 0000993 79.4794 280.6539 14.20035624 3561
Meteor 2-14
1 16735U 89106.98984327 0.00000214 18321-3 0 2915
2 16735 82.5361 295.1013 0013704 178.7690 181.3508 13.83897603145995
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 89108.36280116 0.00002770 40792-3 0 5814
2 16881 82.5215 93.2725 0021226 296.2779 63.6152 14.74934292146472
EGP
1 16908U 89 96.32406974 -.00000011 22475-3 0 1213
2 16908 50.0128 159.0059 0012094 162.7914 197.3332 12.44377601120463
FO-12
1 16909U 89 83.69611252 -.00000025 10000-3 0 1370
2 16909 50.0189 198.0467 0011097 130.5680 229.6122 12.44398749118887
NOAA 10
1 16969U 89103.53475572 0.00000976 45074-3 0 2155
2 16969 98.6420 135.2470 0014892 79.5658 280.7197 14.22939623134742
Meteor 2-15
1 17290U 89106.33112180 0.00000401 35314-3 0 2415
2 17290 82.4694 203.3866 0014650 78.4659 281.8144 13.83702112115066
GOES 7
1 17561U 89 96.76000789 -.00000036 10000-3 0 2513
2 17561 0.0788 102.8111 0001270 89.1425 168.0185 1.00272633 1046
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Kvant
1 17845U 89107.72223985 0.00137382 17532-2 0 7292
2 17845 51.6219 305.3037 0032623 233.5383 119.2589 15.57677543118033
RS-10/11
1 18129U 89107.86463593 0.00000188 19580-3 0 7305
2 18129 82.9228 282.7142 0010943 213.6222 146.4218 13.71965897 91120
Cosmos 1870
1 18225U 89108.68901419 0.00237505 28488-4 28321-3 0 9829
2 18225 71.8769 214.8393 0010266 243.0934 116.8715 16.08169818101759
Meteor 2-16
1 18312U 89106.86536204 0.00000219 18868-3 0 2610
2 18312 82.5543 268.1203 0012715 14.9863 345.1672 13.83453191 84034
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 89107.01972882 0.00000272 23458-3 0 1033
2 18820 82.5455 329.1756 0018223 80.8225 279.4997 13.84145105 61224
AO-13
1 19216U 89 89.37166448 -.00000028 10000-3 0 346
2 19216 57.2895 213.9669 6688587 201.4192 106.6281 2.09699506 6084
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 89106.89449671 0.00000410 10000-2 0 1768
2 19336 82.5446 219.0305 0017389 324.7174 35.2778 13.20140040 34845
NOAA 11
1 19531U 89105.87146616 0.00000949 54910-3 0 670
2 19531 98.9347 50.1997 0013283 50.1500 310.0839 14.10943162 28689
Soyuz TM-7
1 19660U 89107.85017448 0.00046590 60427-3 0 1441
2 19660 51.6200 304.6602 0034163 232.0416 118.6707 15.57666600 22370
GPS-0014
1 19802U 89 70.93695796 0.00000015 10000-3 0 167
2 19802 55.1211 215.6503 0077655 186.9612 172.8939 2.01900521 472
Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89106.01283733 0.00000117 10000-3 0 246
2 19851 82.5252 208.7385 0015924 121.6804 238.5911 13.83780670 6486
1989 018B
1 19852U 89 87.94089069 0.00000116 10000-3 0 130
2 19852 82.5200 223.1366 0018296 155.4542 204.7493 13.83527160 3984
1989 019A
1 19862U 89 95.12275817 0.00946225 39673-4 42772-3 0 851
2 19862 62.7868 262.6573 0114960 128.3397 232.5572 16.07713223 5373
1989 020A
1 19874U 89 87.06339145 -.00000150 10000-3 0 83
2 19874 0.0997 330.2385 0022931 155.9890 233.9784 1.00288762 206
1989 020B
1 19876U 89 94.29713181 -.00000042 10000-4 0 164
2 19876 1.1453 297.7800 0010668 36.1305 322.6241 1.00103247 276
1989 020C
1 19877U 89 94.75127070 0.00054406 60542-2 0 179
2 19877 7.0031 319.7005 7291933 201.1459 97.0995 2.28813204 656
TDRS 3
1 19883U 89 84.96599351 0.00000150 10000-3 0 74
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2 19883 0.1723 43.3983 0021399 253.4486 62.9265 1.00458708 115
1989 022A
1 19893U 89 89.07599591 -.00011829 -10090-3 0 243
2 19893 62.8445 298.6618 0061020 230.7484 128.8279 15.66186821 2113
Progress 41
1 19895U 89107.85018485 0.00037853 49395-3 0 344
2 19895 51.6246 304.6665 0032299 230.5750 120.1832 15.57678115 5036
1989 024A
1 19900U 89108.62809915 0.00408916 85566-5 41028-3 0 548
2 19900 64.7344 305.8340 0055007 84.5653 276.0494 16.07413721 4200
1989 025A
1 19902U 89107.01572725 -.00000006 0 92
2 19902 74.0147 3.1049 0049489 61.1769 299.4245 12.57624126 2954
1989 025B
1 19903U 89106.97176076 -.00000006 0 175
2 19903 74.0140 3.2753 0040857 71.6803 288.8690 12.55708099 2941
1989 025C
1 19904U 89107.00662505 -.00000007 0 102
2 19904 74.0158 3.3204 0030054 71.3370 289.0949 12.53834581 2941
1989 025D
1 19905U 89107.04132845 -.00000007 0 83
2 19905 74.0136 3.4249 0020597 77.4635 282.8722 12.51975250 2914
1989 025E
1 19906U 89106.99794332 -.00000006 0 159
2 19906 74.0150 3.5632 0009950 85.0480 275.1707 12.50017822 2932
1989 025F
1 19907U 89107.03654697 -.00000006 0 100
2 19907 74.0149 3.6598 0010144 158.9633 201.1839 12.47957051 2905
1989 025G
1 19908U 89106.99162771 -.00000006 0 102
2 19908 74.0143 3.8286 0013109 216.5772 143.4383 12.46072924 2925
1989 025H
1 19909U 89107.03335704 -.00000006 0 107
2 19909 74.0152 3.8727 0026006 214.9716 144.9628 12.43851805 2889
1989 025J
1 19910U 89108.24993836 -.00000006 0 110
2 19910 74.0143 3.5191 0135015 235.0735 123.7552 12.23004508 3025
Delta Star
1 19911U 89108.68764159 -.00001311 -46074-4 0 389
2 19911 47.6830 274.0427 0013271 99.6107 260.5397 15.24307716 3778
1989 021D
1 19913U 89102.00056367 0.00000102 10000-3 0 76
2 19913 2.1466 56.3372 0027703 206.8325 152.9773 1.00614969 229
1989 027A
1 19919U 89108.41252706 0.00000063 10000-3 0 197
2 19919 0.0956 100.3697 0004004 282.7043 336.9206 1.00270933 38
1989 027B
1 19920U 89106.21871672 0.00125308 19209-4 39454-2 0 294
2 19920 4.0088 33.7107 7284022 190.2770 130.8007 2.31923985 321
1989 028A
```

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1 19921U 89106.99648472 0.00000188 18812-3 0 243
2 19921 82.9595 131.4049 0038521 261.3708 98.3085 13.73917329 1683
1989 028B
1 19922U 89105.59815171 -.00001460 -15129-2 0 222
2 19922 82.9572 132.4115 0031794 250.8145 108.9594 13.75760484 1499
1989 029A
1 19923U 89108.63544501 0.00286934 41073-4 12954-3 0 343
2 19923 62.8051 307.0272 0033532 114.5728 245.9081 16.20347190 1949
1989 030A
1 19928U 89108.04050261 -.00000016 10000-3 0 52
2 19928 1.4293 276.3255 0007897 63.7398 295.5956 0.97694360 57
1980 030D
1 19931U 89105.99064633 -.00000004 10000-3 0 18
2 19931 1.4781 276.7380 0015314 24.6682 334.6142 0.98010950 39
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Dr TS Kelso Asst Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
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501. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-23 17:35:04 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8904250704.AA08251@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 19124

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial RCP/M, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial RCP/M may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

```
- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #492 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 89101.73537768 0.00000356 41671-3 0 1970
2 00424 80.4672 351.3506 0023201 305.0980 54.7985 13.67119181323739
LAGEOS
1 08820U 89108.58962209 0.00000002 0 7331
2 08820 109.8216 209.6637 0044872 328.9969 30.7860 6.38664407 46829
GOES 2
1 10061U 89104.94416293 -.00000005 0 2434
2 10061 7.0087 69.0094 0005669 179.8388 180.1884 1.00272796 4749
GPS-0001
1 10684U 89107.62596719 0.00000012 10000-3 0 930
2 10684 63.5792 102.7459 0106822 199.7596 159.8268 2.00561097 67312
GPS-0002
1 10893U 89104.59162752 -.00000028 0 9719
2 10893 64.5187 343.6374 0152303 28.5130 332.3613 2.00557888 80076
GOES 3
1 10953U 89 91.03781924 0.00000091 10000-3 0 6225
2 10953 5.8394 71.8491 0005923 277.8997 83.0665 1.00276940 161
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 89106.09849548 0.00001180 46130-3 0 1037
2 10967 108.0099 159.7562 0002826 268.2744 91.8082 14.34494936565188
GPS-0003
1 11054U 89104.90637752 -.00000027 0 9989
2 11054 64.0738 340.1072 0053762 117.6057 243.0146 2.00560865 77093
GPS-0004
1 11141U 89102.51965625 0.00000011 0 1371
2 11141 63.5348 102.7832 0058119 321.1931 38.4008 2.00575557 75748
NOAA 6
1 11416U 89105.45640165 0.00001373 59455-3 0 8361
2 11416 98.5072 104.3510 0010253 297.7131 62.3005 14.25670374508964
Solar Max
1 11703U 89106.11501573 0.00058890 11434-2 0 9151
2 11703 28.4990 355.5634 0002926 53.3994 306.6892 15.46241749510204
GPS-0006
1 11783U 89104.96706191 -.00000028 0 8696
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```
2 11783 63.8820 339.7400 0141108 62.5557 298.9095 2.00567108 65732
GOES 4
1 11964U 89 97.28408596 -.00000249 10000-3 0 569
2 11964 4.7936 76.3436 0158171 23.8450 337.0124 0.99392857 1324
GOES 5
1 12472U 89100.85614927 -.00000247 10000-3 0 7205
2 12472 2.3643 82.4149 0003452 327.4595 32.7390 1.00262818 27936
UOSAT 1
1 12888U 89106.60042392 0.00074227 12288-2 0 5223
2 12888 97.5630 156.6223 0002010 193.4152 166.7158 15.51928771419411
Meteor 2-08
1 13113U 89 96.06559998 0.00000220 18836-3 0 6340
2 13113 82.5382 116.0956 0013725 266.6835 93.2733 13.83970380355261
Salyut 7
1 13138U 89108.07008769 -.00012022 -29313-3 0 5310
2 13138 51.6093 251.4821 0000843 217.1542 142.7566 15.39927709398926
Meteor 2-09
1 13718U 89106.64686081 0.00000411 21053-3 0 7653
2 13718 81.2487 341.7581 0055551 172.8523 187.3451 14.13149655326863
IRAS
1 13777U 89105.49954650 0.00000303 23545-3 0 6286
2 13777 99.0495 303.4663 0013510 120.9399 239.2941 13.98580158317437
GOES 6
1 14050U 89107.03070960 0.00000111 0 9328
2 14050 1.1563 82.2013 0000526 19.4413 340.3060 1.00288735 5992
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 89105.46152848 -.00000014 0 3941
2 14129 26.4208 270.1678 6055322 34.0870 353.0560 2.05882075 15923
GPS-0008
1 14189U 89108.04758867 0.00000011
```

502. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-23 17:35:04 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8904250703.AA08209@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 19125

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial RCP/M, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial RCP/M may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

```
- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #492 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 89101.73537768 0.00000356 41671-3 0 1970
2 00424 80.4672 351.3506 0023201 305.0980 54.7985 13.67119181323739
LAGEOS
1 08820U 89108.58962209 0.00000002 0 7331
2 08820 109.8216 209.6637 0044872 328.9969 30.7860 6.38664407 46829
GOES 2
1 10061U 89104.94416293 -.00000005 0 2434
2 10061 7.0087 69.0094 0005669 179.8388 180.1884 1.00272796 4749
GPS-0001
1 10684U 89107.62596719 0.00000012 10000-3 0 930
2 10684 63.5792 102.7459 0106822 199.7596 159.8268 2.00561097 67312
GPS-0002
1 10893U 89104.59162752 -.00000028 0 9719
2 10893 64.5187 343.6374 0152303 28.5130 332.3613 2.00557888 80076
GOES 3
1 10953U 89 91.03781924 0.00000091 10000-3 0 6225
2 10953 5.8394 71.8491 0005923 277.8997 83.0665 1.00276940 161
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 89106.09849548 0.00001180 46130-3 0 1037
2 10967 108.0099 159.7562 0002826 268.2744 91.8082 14.34494936565188
GPS-0003
1 11054U 89104.90637752 -.00000027 0 9989
2 11054 64.0738 340.1072 0053762 117.6057 243.0146 2.00560865 77093
GPS-0004
1 11141U 89102.51965625 0.00000011 0 1371
2 11141 63.5348 102.7832 0058119 321.1931 38.4008 2.00575557 75748
NOAA 6
1 11416U 89105.45640165 0.00001373 59455-3 0 8361
2 11416 98.5072 104.3510 0010253 297.7131 62.3005 14.25670374508964
Solar Max
1 11703U 89106.11501573 0.00058890 11434-2 0 9151
2 11703 28.4990 355.5634 0002926 53.3994 306.6892 15.46241749510204
GPS-0006
1 11783U 89104.96706191 -.00000028 0 8696
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```
2 11783 63.8820 339.7400 0141108 62.5557 298.9095 2.00567108 65732
GOES 4
1 11964U 89 97.28408596 -.00000249 10000-3 0 569
2 11964 4.7936 76.3436 0158171 23.8450 337.0124 0.99392857 1324
GOES 5
1 12472U 89100.85614927 -.00000247 10000-3 0 7205
2 12472 2.3643 82.4149 0003452 327.4595 32.7390 1.00262818 27936
UOSAT 1
1 12888U 89106.60042392 0.00074227 12288-2 0 5223
2 12888 97.5630 156.6223 0002010 193.4152 166.7158 15.51928771419411
Meteor 2-08
1 13113U 89 96.06559998 0.00000220 18836-3 0 6340
2 13113 82.5382 116.0956 0013725 266.6835 93.2733 13.83970380355261
Salyut 7
1 13138U 89108.07008769 -.00012022 -29313-3 0 5310
2 13138 51.6093 251.4821 0000843 217.1542 142.7566 15.39927709398926
Meteor 2-09
1 13718U 89106.64686081 0.00000411 21053-3 0 7653
2 13718 81.2487 341.7581 0055551 172.8523 187.3451 14.13149655326863
IRAS
1 13777U 89105.49954650 0.00000303 23545-3 0 6286
2 13777 99.0495 303.4663 0013510 120.9399 239.2941 13.98580158317437
GOES 6
1 14050U 89107.03070960 0.00000111 0 9328
2 14050 1.1563 82.2013 0000526 19.4413 340.3060 1.00288735 5992
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 89105.46152848 -.00000014 0 3941
2 14129 26.4208 270.1678 6055322 34.0870 353.0560 2.05882075 15923
GPS-0008
1 14189U 89108.04758867 0.00000011 0 6216
2 14189 63.1765 101.2367 0134737 215.4525 143.6541 2.00570974 42231
Meteor 2-10
1 14452U 89 99.16958415 0.00000975 41635-3 0 7103
2 14452 81.1701 2.7187 0094206 296.2117 62.9398 14.22114372282736
LandSat 5
1 14780U 89108.57886894 0.00001613 36768-3 0 7194
2 14780 98.1721 171.9511 0004597 67.9121 292.2432 14.57149339272883
UOSAT 2
1 14781U 89105.62166034 0.00002757 54165-3 0 4340
2 14781 98.0058 166.2259 0013661 149.9982 210.2152 14.63355756273395
LDEF
1 14898U 89106.60477724 0.00038931 73865-3 0 8131
2 14898 28.5066 249.2922 0000733 274.7468 85.3383 15.46919143281891
GPS-0009
1 15039U 89103.11898257 0.00000010 0 6479
2 15039 62.9115 100.6846 0015771 276.1841 83.6302 2.00564709 35417
Meteor 2-11
1 15099U 89104.81786028 0.00000240 20698-3 0 9337
2 15099 82.5276 56.7691 0014936 56.3043 303.9563 13.83634830241357
GPS-0
```

503. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-23 17:35:04 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8904250703.AA08200@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 19126

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial RCP/M, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial RCP/M may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

```
- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #492 -
Alouette 1
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2 00424 80.4672 351.3506 0023201 305.0980 54.7985 13.67119181323739
LAGEOS
1 08820U 89108.58962209 0.00000002 0 7331
2 08820 109.8216 209.6637 0044872 328.9969 30.7860 6.38664407 46829
GOES 2
1 10061U 89104.94416293 -.00000005 0 2434
2 10061 7.0087 69.0094 0005669 179.8388 180.1884 1.00272796 4749
GPS-0001
1 10684U 89107.62596719 0.00000012 10000-3 0 930
2 10684 63.5792 102.7459 0106822 199.7596 159.8268 2.00561097 67312
GPS-0002
1 10893U 89104.59162752 -.00000028 0 9719
2 10893 64.5187 343.6374 0152303 28.5130 332.3613 2.00557888 80076
GOES 3
1 10953U 89 91.03781924 0.00000091 10000-3 0 6225
2 10953 5.8394 71.8491 0005923 277.8997 83.0665 1.00276940 161
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 89106.09849548 0.00001180 46130-3 0 1037
2 10967 108.0099 159.7562 0002826 268.2744 91.8082 14.34494936565188
GPS-0003
1 11054U 89104.90637752 -.00000027 0 9989
2 11054 64.0738 340.1072 0053762 117.6057 243.0146 2.00560865 77093
GPS-0004
1 11141U 89102.51965625 0.00000011 0 1371
2 11141 63.5348 102.7832 0058119 321.1931 38.4008 2.00575557 75748
NOAA 6
1 11416U 89105.45640165 0.00001373 59455-3 0 8361
2 11416 98.5072 104.3510 0010253 297.7131 62.3005 14.25670374508964
Solar Max
1 11703U 89106.11501573 0.00058890 11434-2 0 9151
2 11703 28.4990 355.5634 0002926 53.3994 306.6892 15.46241749510204
GPS-0006
1 11783U 89104.96706191 -.00000028 0 8696
```

```
2 11783 63.8820 339.7400 0141108 62.5557 298.9095 2.00567108 65732
GOES 4
1 11964U 89 97.28408596 -.00000249 10000-3 0 569
2 11964 4.7936 76.3436 0158171 23.8450 337.0124 0.99392857 1324
GOES 5
1 12472U 89100.85614927 -.00000247 10000-3 0 7205
2 12472 2.3643 82.4149 0003452 327.4595 32.7390 1.00262818 27936
UOSAT 1
1 12888U 89106.60042392 0.00074227 12288-2 0 5223
2 12888 97.5630 156.6223 0002010 193.4152 166.7158 15.51928771419411
Meteor 2-08
1 13113U 89 96.06559998 0.00000220 18836-3 0 6340
2 13113 82.5382 116.0956 0013725 266.6835 93.2733 13.83970380355261
Salyut 7
1 13138U 89108.07008769 -.00012022 -29313-3 0 5310
2 13138 51.6093 251.4821 0000843 217.1542 142.7566 15.39927709398926
Meteor 2-09
1 13718U 89106.64686081 0.00000411 21053-3 0 7653
2 13718 81.2487 341.7581 0055551 172.8523 187.3451 14.13149655326863
IRAS
1 13777U 89105.49954650 0.00000303 23545-3 0 6286
2 13777 99.0495 303.4663 0013510 120.9399 239.2941 13.98580158317437
GOES 6
1 14050U 89107.03070960 0.00000111 0 9328
2 14050 1.1563 82.2013 0000526 19.4413 340.3060 1.00288735 5992
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 89105.46152848 -.00000014 0 3941
2 14129 26.4208 270.1678 6055322 34.0870 353.0560 2.05882075 15923
GPS-0008
1 14189U 89108.04758867 0.00000011
```

504. Vertical Recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-24 12:00:38 UTC
From: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <137432@Wayne-MTS>
Source record: 18878

I'd echo Bob Parnass' caveats about radial-less verticals: It all depends on soil conditions, and even then it's a toss up. I think if John G.'s friend is only interested in 10-15-20 he should consider a Cushcraft R4. It's a bit more expensive (okay, a lot more) than a 12AQV, but friends in this area report excellent results. And it's not really that expensive when you consider it has what amounts to a built in tuner.
73, mike KA8OSZ

505. ATS-803A Shortwave Radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-24 12:43:43 UTC
From: sterritt%sdevax.decnet@CRDGW1.GE.COM
Message-ID: <8904241243.AA05782@crdgw1.ge.com>
Source record: 18879

Hi,
I got a Radio Shack DX-440 recently, and have since found it to
be *identical* to the ats-803a. It's a very good receiver; I've been able
to get quite a few global stations just using the attached extendo antenna.
I've gotten the $8.49 long-piece-of-wire antenna from RS, but haven't put/hooked
it up yet. The DX-440 is more expensive, but I got a $39.00 5-year total
parts/labor warranty from RS.
NOW: Radio Shack also sells a radio called the DX-360. The book
'Passport to SW Radio' states that not only is it terribly difficult to
tune accurately, AND that it doesn't get the whole 150-29,999 kHz band,
BUT its reception and sound quality are terrible. Alas, it's only $79.99,
so lots of people buy it and think that world radio is horrible because
it is horrible.
So, if you must save the $$$, buy the ats-803a from CSN. It comes
with headphones that the RS doesn't. If you want local service (my first
had a 'bug' that caused it to hum quietly, but annoyingly, when the power
was off) get the RS-label.
--chris sterritt
sterritt%sdevax.decnet@crd.ge.com
Oh, and once you get it, buy BOTH the 'World Radio and TV Handbook' and the
'Passport to SW Radio'. They have the same information, but organize it
differently, so some stuff you grab one, other info you grab the other.
Haven't checked into the magazines yet, but have gotten one recommendation
that said, basically, that 'Popular Communications' is pretty bogus, and
'Monitoring Times' is very good.
Both will send you an example issue for few $. See Passport or WRTH ads.

506. JX7DFA QRV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-24 13:36:00 UTC
From: m_maehre%avh.unit.uninett@NORUNIX.BITNET
Message-ID: <250*m_maehre@avh.unit.uninett>
Source record: 18880

LA7DFA is now QRV as JX7DFA from Jan Mayen Isl.
He will try to be VERY active during his 6 month stay. Mostly CW.
More info on schedules will come to the list as soon as I get
them from Per Einar (JX7DFA).

73 de Magne LA1BFA

507. U5MIR QSL Information

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-24 14:23:00 UTC
From: ppddc@uwocc1.uwo.ca
Message-ID: <0609416807@uwovax.uwo.ca>
Source record: 18881

An area ham has requested confirmation on the QSL address for U5MIR.
Can anyone confirm that it has not changed from previous MIR contacts.

73 de VE3ZDC
Dave Colvin
PPDDC@UWOCC1.UWO.CA
Packet VE3ZDC@VE3GYQ

PS...Are we meeting in Dayton?
Anyone tell me how bad the construction is on the Interstate from
Detroit to Dayton?

508. BATRADIO

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-24 15:25:04 UTC
From: charlie@oakhill.UUCP
Message-ID: <2000@radio.oakhill.UUCP>
Source record: 18882
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

This weekend I decided to scrounge through my junkbox and build
a BATRADIO. I took a 25 Khz narrowband ultrasonic transducer
and preamp'd it and passed the amplified signal to a homebrew
direct conversion 25 KHz receiver. The receiver was a homebrew
mixer and a Wavetek 111B (B as in battery powered). The output
of the mixer was lowpass filtered and sent a jambox for listening.

Austin has a rather unique downtown bat population that lives under
the Congress street bridge. At sundown the bats begin stirring and
then, all at once, about 500,000 bats stop hanging around and start
flying in one giant cloud. Bazzare. The BATRADIO worked great and
I learned a lot about bat transmissions.

Later, after the bats had left the bridge, I drove home and set up
the BATRADIO again. I detected one lone bat, somewhere in the dark
chirping away.

Bat transmissions are FM/AM. That is, they are swept pulses, like
a chirp...which is what they sound like when you downconvert to
the 'human band'. Sometimes the chirping is fast ... sometimes slow.
The bat on my street was chirping slowly until a car drove by and
it suddenly went to double the chip rate...presumably it had
'locked on' to the car. When the car went away the bat resumed
chirping at the slower rate. From what I could tell the bats
must have a 'deviation' of 5 to 10 KHz. Since my receiver was
only about 2 KHz wide at 25 KHz I couldn't know exactly what the
deviation was. The transducer that I used was resonant so it was
not very useful to tune my local oscillator since the sensitivity
dropped off abruptly outside the range of the transducer's center
frequency.

Anyway, it was an educational experience... and the best VLF'ing
I've done in a long time! Happy bat hunting.

-Charlie Thompson WB4HVD
Austin, Texas

509. Re: Vertical Recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-24 15:32:00 UTC
From: Hardie@DOCKMASTER.NCSC.MIL
Message-ID: <890424153214.021868@DOCKMASTER.ARPA>
Source record: 18883

I have the older Cushcraft 1/2 wave vertical. Mine has the motor drive matching unit which is cumbersome. However, the antenna really performs well. I have used it both at home and in the field with the Scouts with great performance. Since it is a half-wave, it does not need a ground plane. I have tried 1/4 wave verticals with/without ground planes and never got acceptable performance.

I drove a 6 foot pole completely in the ground. Then I put a 18 foot pole inside the first pole. The antenna is mounted to the top of the pole. I have not needed guys, and the thing has stayed up for approx 5 years with some winds in the 60 mph range. I wanted the antenna up since there are kids who play in the back yard on occasion and I didn't want any nasty surprizes.

The Cushcraft is outrageously expensive, but it was the only antenna which worked in my situation. The low angle of radiation (theoretically 0) lets me work almost everything I can hear with only 100 watts. -- Doug WA6VVV

510. need pinout for Kenwood TM701 microprocessor

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-24 15:50:17 UTC
From: nebezene@ndsuvax.UUCP
Message-ID: <2590@ndsuvax.UUCP>
Source record: 18895
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

I need the pinout for the microprocessor which controls the Kenwood TM701 144/440 Mhz Tranceiver. Anyone who has access to this information or knows how I can obtain it PLEASE let me know.

The microprocessor is labeled: (in schematic)

uPD75108G-E19-1B

Thank you in advance,

Todd Michael Bezenek
--
Todd Michael Bezenek, KO0N
UUCP: nebezene@plains.nodak.edu
Bitnet: nebezene@ndsuvax
NU040889@ndsuvm1

#! rnews

511. Re: Vertical recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-24 15:51:50 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7120058@hpcupt1.HP.COM>
Source record: 18884

I have a cushcraft R4 and it is pretty good. Not a world class DX
antenna, but works fine. They just came out with a R5 which covers
20/17/15/12/10. Mine covers all but 17, but there is an upgrade availiable
You can gound mount the antenna, but it does not have to be ground mounted.
I have mine up abut 15 on a TV antenna mast mounted to the side of the
house. Actually the antenna is a half wave antenna, and that is
why no radials are needed. The matching network matches the high impedance
feed to the 50 ohm cable. I have an SWR of under 2:1 across all bands.
Since your friend is not trying to get on 80/40 with the vertical, I would
highly recommend the R4/R5. Also there is a review by W1ICP in the April
CQ on the R4. He gave the antenna high marks also.

73's
Jim Hollenback, WA6SDM

512. Re: FCC's recognition of repeater coordination is a disaster

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-24 15:56:08 UTC
From: frg@jfcl.dec.com
Message-ID: <485@jfcl.dec.com>
Source record: 18885
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

In article <2605@splut.UUCP> jay@splut.UUCP (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard) writes:
>In article <481@jfcl.dec.com> frg@jfcl.nac.dec.com.UUCP (Fred R. Goldstein) writes:
>Not exactly. It's a first-come-first-served system, but once a repeater
>is coordinated, it has no privileges or status over any other repeater.
>It's a binary system.
>Repeater wars were disastrous in Southern California, and, to a lesser
>extent, in Texas. I will go a long, long way to avoid officially
>sanctioning them. Pairs will become unusable, and we aill have much more
>conflict within the amateur ranks because of repeater wars. Do you
>really want that? No benefit is enough to put up with repeater wars.
>
Repeater wars were disastrous to those who didn't expect them, or
who didn't know how to cope with them. Malicious interference was
part of some such wars, and should not be condoned. That's different
from the "wars" that go on constantly on the DC bands, where QRM is
simply expected.

>>I don't want coordinators to order anyone offf the air. Repeaters
>>can share frequencies. Voice machines can use PL, anti-PL, bursts,
>>directional antennas, etc.; those are quite common in the NY area
>>where co-channel spacing can be 30 miles or so for small repeaters.
>>Digital machnes have CSMA techniques. You have to take TWO low
>>priority machines and give them ONE frequency, not just knock an
>>exisitng user off the air. Or you can let the marketplace do it,
>>just as the SSB/AM conflict led to an eventually orderly transition.
>
>Good luck. In practice, co-channeling repeaters purposely where they
>will interfere with each other will do nothing more than start,
>officially, a repeater war. That is no more practical than simply
>ordering them off the air.
>Besides, there's that word "priority" again. We can't establish
>priorities.
>Your plan is not politically possible.

Co-channeling repeaters where they are warned that they have some
overlapping coverage is not the same as putting two open repeaters
five miles apart on the same pair. Commercial users have gone
to PL, anti-PL, etc.; these techniques work, especially when the
primary coverage areas differ but secondary areas overlap.

Even a binary priority is a priority. Guy On The Air has priority over
Guy Not On The Air. I see it as quite politically possible to change
this, though the Guys On THe Air (once every month) won't like it.

>The marketplace may do it, but it will do it within the bounds of
>frequency coordination.

If I were to go to my local coordinator and say I wanted a packet repeater-pair, and he followed your rules (I don't know whose he follows, so this is a hypo), then he'll say, "fine, get on the waiting list." I'll no doubt have my channel by April 1, 2007. That's not a marketplace issue -- lots of semi-idle repeaters still take up frequencies.

Again this may stem from experiences -- mine in NYC differ from yours in TX. (It's more peaceful in NE where I live now.) A few repeater overlaps were annoying, but owners worked things out in various ways. So long as everyone knew that they had no God-given right to total exclusivity, and didn't cause MALICIOUS interference, things worked. I have heard some obnoxious californians who obviously needed more uh pursuasion.

Still, coordinators have more options than to simply make waiting lines and leave all intact allocations totally free of sharing.
fred

513. Re: Ham age distribution

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-24 15:56:23 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7120059@hpcupt1.HP.COM>
Source record: 18886

There are some on 75 meter phone late at night alsol
Jim , WA6SDM

514. Mods wanted Kenwood 4000A

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-24 16:52:26 UTC
From: moni@hprnd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1140008@hprnd.HP.COM>
Source record: 18887

I'm looking for the modifications to expand the receive band on a Kenwood
TW-4000A. I would like to expand the 2m receive band upto 174MHZ.
I'm not on Packet yet so I don't have access to the bulletin boards. I
would appreciate someone either posting the mods or e-mailing them to me.
Thanks in advance.
N6UHE
Moni

515. Re: Re: HF rigs: IC-725 vs IC-735

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-24 18:19:00 UTC
From: wordy@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <17555@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 18888

Yes... it still has CI-V (and there is support for the tuner as well).
There are 100 memories, and getting around from band to band is extremely
easy. It does not come stock with an FM filter, but there is one available.
I do miss QSK, but overall performance continues to be excellent.
Cheers...
Steve N4RVE

516. Kenwood TM-621,721 mods ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-24 18:30:19 UTC
From: bmp@hpcupt1.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7120060@hpcupt1.HP.COM>
Source record: 18889

Has anyone spent time looking at the schematics
for the Kenwood TM-621 and TM-721 dual band radios?

As I was doing the cross-band repeater mod (you
might consider it a simplex range extender) it seems
that there are several other 0 ohm surface mount
resistors (shorts) grounding several other pins
on the microprocessor. Does anyone know what other
undocumented features these units have?

Brian Perkin
N6RSW
hpda!bmp

517. Re: Larsen "Kulglass" On-Glass 2-meter antenna

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-24 18:43:15 UTC
From: wordy@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <17556@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 18890

Be careful with installation of on-glass antennas on cars that have
been through car washes... there are waxy cleaners that render the glass
impervious to anything sticky.

There is a product called RAIN-X that allows rain to fall off the glass
by filling in the micropores, and an adhesive antenna will slide right
off. The recommended fix is to scrub the glass with a mild abrasive
after first cleaning with Windex to remove loose particles. Follow this
with the alcohol wipes that come with the antenna.
Finally, heat the glass with a hair dryer to drive out moisture,
then immediately install the antenna. 70-90 degrees F is adequate.

Cheers & 73...
Steve Roberts N4RVE
Computing Across America

518. College Forum at Dayton

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-24 18:54:00 UTC
From: jdo90299@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <121900038@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 18891

REMINDER TO ALL HAMS INTERESTED IN THE ACTIVITIES OF COLLEGE/UNIVERSITY ARCS:

Come to the COLLEGE RADIO FORUM at the DAYTON HAMVENTION.

Discussed will be the activities and problems of clubs today. Hopefully
even a national organization of some sort will be formed.

TIME: 11:30 AM
DATE: SUNDAY APRIL 30
PLACE: ROOM 2 (I believe. Please check at the Hamvention to make sure.)

If at Dayton and interested please check it out!

Questions or comments to:

jdo90299@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu

Jon Ogden, KE9NA

519. DAYTON !!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-24 20:46:17 UTC
From: ewb@raybed2.UUCP
Message-ID: <1305@raybed2.UUCP>
Source record: 18893

Dayton is here for all practical purposes. While there, I'd like to meet
a few of the use net hams. I'll be listening on 223.60 DIR for use-net
calls. If your there, give us a call. If you don't have a 220 ht, stop
over at the ICOM booth and "borrow" their new one for a minute or two.
73
Gene WA1UXA

YO ! DAY-TON'

P.S. Don't forget the FAR OUT BLITZZZZZZZZZZZZZZ !

520. PRO-2021 Life-span

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-25 00:46:51 UTC
From: ST7501@SIUCVMB.BITNET
Message-ID: <8904250707.AA08522@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18913

This is basically for Don Dillon, but, what the heck! everyone can read it{. I have owned a PRO-2021 for about two years now and I haven't had any problems with it. I've taken it on several trips in my truck and it seems pretty rugged. I have had problems finding mods for it, so if you find any for it, I'd sure like to hear about it!!

521. Multiple AM Stereo Receivers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-25 06:48:15 UTC
From: klopfens@bgsuvax.UUCP
Message-ID: <4058@bgsuvax.UUCP>
Source record: 18892
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.audio,sci.electronics

While it is true that an AM stereo radio was possible which would receive any of the competing AM stereo systems, my understanding is that such receivers would have cost at least $200 (I can check the NTIA report--one of them--to se for sure). Since the general public (especially audiophiles) are not into AM radio anyway, how realistic would it be for them to spend that amount of money for an AM radio?

The FCC's decision *not* to set a standard set up the classic chicken-and-egg scenario: radio stations were reluctant to install a system that might be made obsolete and receiver manufacturers were unwilling to market AM stereo receivers until there were some "critical mass" of AM stereo stations operating.

I don't know how it can be argued that AM stereo wouldn't make a difference. We just don't know. Too few people ever 1) had access to AM stereo in their markets and 2) had a receiver that would pick up the appropriate signal.

--
Dr. Bruce C. Klopfenstein | klopfens@andy.bgsu.edu
Radio-TV-Film Department | klopfenstein@bgsuopie.bitnet
Bowling Green $tate University | klopfens@bgsuvax.UUCP
Bowling Green, OH 43403 | (419) 372-2138; 352-4818

522. Re: Vertical recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-25 13:03:35 UTC
From: bgun@trwind.UUCP
Message-ID: <485@trwind.UUCP>
Source record: 18896

I cant say for the Hy-Gain but I have used both the Cushcraft
and Hustler 5 band verticals without radials and have found
the performance to be more than acceptable. (one of the problems
living in the city is the size of the lot).

good luck.

bill

523. Crossed-Field Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-25 13:35:32 UTC
From: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <137790@Wayne-MTS>
Source record: 18897

The March 1989 issue of Electronics and Wireless World has an
interesting article on a new class of physically small transmitting
antennas whose physical size is unrelated to the wavelength of
the operating frequency. The antennas, called crossed-field antennas,
are reported to have excellent radiation efficiency, wide bandwidth
and excellent recieving qualities, and according to the authors,
there appears to be no restriction in physical size- they can be made
as small as possible.

The design appears to take advantage of the displacement current as
a significant source of magnetic field surrounding capacitor plates
at high freqencies. Now, I'm neither engineer nor physicist; I'm a
displaced psycholinguist in the computer biz. It follows that the equations
in the article are beyond my skill to examine. Still, it looks exciting.
I'd like to experiment with the concept. Has anyone else seen this article?

Michael Edelman Bitnet: medelman@waynest1
Wayne State University UUCP: umix!wayne-mts!Michael_Edelman
5925 Woodward Internet: Michael_Edelman@um.cc.umich.edu
Detroit, MI 48202 ARS: KA8OSZ
fax: 1-313-577-5626 Landline: 1-313-577-0742

524. Re: Vertical recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-25 13:42:34 UTC
From: bower@hfsi.UUCP
Message-ID: <298@hfsi.UUCP>
Source record: 19027

In article <2224@wyse.wyse.com> pgraham@wyse.UUCP (PC-NFS Philip Graham x1124 #) writes:
>In article <415@wa3wbu.UUCP> john@wa3wbu.UUCP (John Gayman) writes:
>>
>> I have a friend who is looking for a ground mounted multi-band HF
>>vertical. He's primarily interested in 10-15-20 meters. He wants
>>it ground mounted and does not want to install radials. I know this
>>doesn't make for the ideal setup but certain HF verticals seem to
>
>I have a Butternut vertical and it worked much better than the Hy-gain 10 thru
>40 meter trap vertical that I had before. It was +MUCH+ easier to work the DX.
>And both of these antennas require a pretty good ground system unless you live on a very
salty beach someplace...
>
What is the maximum length of radial that is required on the Butternut
vertical? I have a 40-10 ladder type dipole (shorty) and I am not having
much luck with it. I am thinking of going back to my vertical or better yet
getting a new vertical. (I have the Hy-gain 10-40 but it has been
under the deck so long that I don't know if it is worth remounting.)

Thanks in advance.

Mike N4NMR

525. Re: Revolutionary Antenna Breakthrough!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-25 14:03:46 UTC
From: hoffman@pitt.UUCP
Message-ID: <4968@pitt.UUCP>
Source record: 18898

In article <126500004@tippy> fireman@tippy.uucp writes:
>
>I found this in an advertisement in The Sporting News, thought it would
>lighten up things a bit....
>
>GFX-100 INDOOR TV "DISH" ANTENNAS for only $10!

I saw this ad in Sunday's Parade magazine and read through it carefully
to see if I could find any lies in it and I couldn't! Every statement
made seems to be truthful. I especially liked

>of its elegant parabolic design make the GFX-100 a marketing breakthrough!
^^^^^^^^^

It's definitely not a *technological* breakthrough, just a marketing
one. Wouldn't it be nice if the creative effort that went into hyping
up a pair of rabbit ears were put to more constructive use!

--
Bob Hoffman, N3CVL {allegra, bellcore, cadre, idis, psuvax1}!pitt!hoffman
Pitt Computer Science hoffman@vax.cs.pittsburgh.edu

526. AM quality

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-25 14:24:47 UTC
From: charlie@oakhill.UUCP
Message-ID: <2003@radio.oakhill.UUCP>
Source record: 19029

Speaking of AM..I have a question for you commercial broadcast guys:

Isn't it true that the 'funkiness' of AM comes from the narrow receiver I.F. passband? Because of narrow AM channel spacing? Isn't it also true that the AM stations do not roll off their audio as sharply as the receiver leads you to believe? IF this is TRUE then has anybody tried driving up to their favorite AM station and using a broad band crystal detector into a high quality audio/speaker system to see what AM COULD sound like if someone made a variable I.F. bandwidth receiver? The variable I.F. bandwidth would be useful for adjacent channel rejection. When there is not adjacent channel (usually during the day and in non-megopolis cities) interference the user could crank up the I.F. bandwidth and suck in more of the distant sidebands from the carrier frequency thus retreiving the otherwise lost high frequencies. I know this sounds expensive but in mass production probably not.

I've always noticed that if you 'tune off to the side' of center frequency while listening to an AM station that you can hear the cymbals and syllabants in the program audio (at the expense of distortion) thus proving that there is more info being broacast that is being received.

So what say Dataspan man?

-Charlie Thompson
WB4HVD

527. Re: ultrasonic mics/transducers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-25 15:40:13 UTC
From: ben@val.UUCP
Message-ID: <328@val.UUCP>
Source record: 18894
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <1989@otis.oakhill.UUCP> charlie@oakhill.UUCP (Charlie Thompson) writes:
>I am looking for something to use as an ultrsonic microphone.
>I have a little 25KHz ultrsonic transducer but it is resonant
>at 25KHz and offers a very narrow bandwidth around 25. I'd like
>to have something with a broader response. I tested a cheapie
>condenser mic and it seems to work at 25K pretty well. The
>intended application is a tuneable untrasonic receiver of the
>heterodyne/homodyne variety and hence the need for broad-bandedness.
>Coverage up to 40KHz is desireable.

Hmmm... how about one of those cheap electret pellet microphones?
These are the kind that are built into small cassette tape recorders
and hand-picked ones are used as the element in a PZM. They are
normally bandwidth-limited by the circuit they are used in, but I
think they will actually respond well into the ultrasonic range.
.
.
.
.
.
.
.
--

Ben Thornton packet: WD5HLS @ KB5PM
Video Associates Labs uucp: ...!cs.utexas.edu!oakhill!val!ben
Austin, TX fidonet: 1:382/40 - The Antenna Farm BBS

528. Computer control of PRO2004

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-25 15:48:57 UTC
From: collier@eagle.hf.intel.com.UUCP
Message-ID: <543@gandalf.littlei.UUCP>
Source record: 19028

Actually a number of subjects that have been flying through this
newsgroup have given me an idea:

I would love to see a computer control interface for the (very popular,
I'm concluding!) Radio Shack PRO2004 scanner. This would also be very
useful in monitoring cellular radio systems if it could decode the control
channels and switching the scanner to the appropriate channel to keep
a conversation coherent.

(Note: I said cellular *radio*, not telephones. I too think the ECPA is
basically unenforceable, and I *do* own a cell phone...)

73's
Collier Chun
NM7B @ WA7ARI
Intel Corporation
OEM Platforms Operation
Hillsboro, OR

529. Battery Pack Question for HT's

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-25 16:33:46 UTC
From: BIW104@URIACC.BITNET
Message-ID: <8904260856.AA21767@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18899

I am not sure if one of the old power 12V power cords for a 2AT uses
this method but it seems likely that connecting a number of 2.5A rectifier
diodes in series to drop the voltage from a 12v battery by .7 volts at a
time would work. My 2AT runs on voltages between 7.2v and 10.8v and it ln
should work nicely on 10.6v off of a car battery with 3 diodes, though I plan
to drop the voltage more than that. In addition, I plan to put in an inductor,
cap, fuse, reverse biased diode for reverse polarity protection, and maybe
even a crowbar circuit just in case the voltage goes too high.
Does anyone have any comments on this method?
UE, Chris Tate KA1IVW BIW104@URIACC

530. Re: FCC's recognition of repeater coordination is a disaster

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-25 17:40:45 UTC
From: julian@bongo.UUCP
Message-ID: <181@bongo.UUCP>
Source record: 18900

In article <1130@dover.sps.mot.com>, waters@dover.sps.mot.com (Mike Waters) writes:
>
> In the preparations for the WARC a few years ago, ham radio
> lost quite a bit of credibility (i.e. frequencies) because a delegate played a
> tape of a typical 20M pileup from their country to the other delegates. Including
> all the jamming, profanity, "get lost turkeys" etc. etc.. According to the
> ARRL WARC coordinator (speaking at a YCCC meeting BTW) this was one of the
> biggest "PR" problems they faced. "Why should we give up frequencies for
> THIS?" they were asked.
>
And we are told ad nauseum by the keep code dinausors, one of the
reasons we need to keep CW is to exclude the riff-raff from amateur radio. I
keep saying listen to 20 M any day or 80 M any evening. This comment of mine
is usually ignored. Seems the WARC professionals have not ignored it. Seems
to me that CW has not excluded the riff-raff, but who will admit it?

And then the pros listen to Amateur VHF/UHF bands and hear silence (all
assigened of course) and they say: "Why should we give up frequencies for
this?"

Yours
--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
n6are@wb6ymh (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

531. Re: Mono vs. Stereo: Q About AM Radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-25 18:08:09 UTC
From: julian@bongo.UUCP
Message-ID: <182@bongo.UUCP>
Source record: 18901

It is interesting to watch the academic discussion of Stereo going on here. The posters and readers are all techies/nerds and understand such matters. What does the public understand? Not much alas, they hear buzz words, are told they are good and want them. This is why they buy telephones called "Turbo" and cars called "Laser".

In the early sventies the BBC (Beeb) did a street survey of the common public re their radio reception. One of the questions was: "Which programmes do you receive in stereo?" In there was a "ringer" a programme that was only transmitted on AM (No FM stereo available). Something like 45% of the public were receiving this programme in stereo!

How many of you have seen stereo speakers in non stereo positions: Both behind the sofa - out of the way. One on top of the other. Both lying on their backs on top of a wardrobe (armoire). Stereo is good, we have a stereo. Do not discuss imaging with these people, they don't care. They want stereo and interior decoration.

My opinion of AM stereo is that it is a marketing programme. A way to sell AM to the hoi-polloi. Boy are people going to wail about this. Sure the public want AM stereo, they want anything "New and Improved". Have you asked anyone non technical about digital tape (DAT)? Ask around, most seem to be of the opinion that it is an improved tape formulation for their compact cassette recorder. The majority of the public do not know what the word digital means, but it is good and they want it. CD players in Ghetto blasters is a waste, but it is new, has all the right buzz words and they want it.

Of course price comes above performance, I think the Beta VHS tape war proved that. Crummy pictures for less per hour won the battle.

There is, in this town, a "Talk Format" AM station that broadcasts "In Stereo". Yup, stereo is good and they want it.

This may appear snide and arrogant, it is not meant to be, I am trying to point out that we should talk to the public. Their perception of technology is different from ours - very different.

One last sarcastic comment with a hint of truth: "If my CB has an antenna on each side of the truck, does it mean I am transmitting in stereo?"

Oh, yes, the quality of AM audio could be much better, so could the quality of FM stations. But advertisers judge a station by the size of the audience, not frequency response and dynamic range. This may account for the fact that the best sounding stations in LA are the non commercial stations. I have been told by station engineers here that you gotta make it loud. Yes,

I have been shown how to put tape on the turntable idler to speed it up -
make the music sound jazzier.

Yours
--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
n6are@wb6ymh (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

532. Re: no-code [bootlegger]

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-25 19:19:23 UTC
From: marc@mas.UUCP
Message-ID: <1811@mas1.mas.UUCP>
Source record: 18902

[My original article about an unlicensed "freebander" deleted]

[Someone's reply about not needing scofflaws in ham radio deleted]

In article <30500023@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
> Maybe we can start to reverse
> some of that. I, too, hope your friend changes his attitude and if he
> chooses to become a Radio Amateur, will stay legal all the way like most
> of the rest of us responsible radio users.
>
> --phil ka9wgn--

Thanks Phil, I think you got the original intent of my posting. While I
do not condone my friend's illegal radio operation (believe me, I am VERY
vocal about my displeasure) I know that he WANTS to be legal and that
he is interested in following the rules.

It was perhaps imprudent of me to argue my point by citing an example
of someone operating illegally.

My friend is an innovative and gifted "hacker" in electronics, communications,
and radio. While I can't condone breaking the law, I acknowledge that it is
typical of such people to bend and break rules in the course of their hacking.

I find his spirit inspirational, even as I chide him for operating illegally.
--
Marc de Groot (KG6KF) "The two most common things
..!uunet!apple!mas1!marc in the universe are hydrogen
..!uunet!hoptoad!noe!marc and stupidity." -Harlan Ellison
mdg@postgres.berkeley.edu

533. Review on Kenwood's TL-922A Linear

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-25 20:01:04 UTC
From: AFZ1@PSUVM.BITNET
Message-ID: <83233AFZ1@PSUVM>
Source record: 18903

Does anyone out there have any experience with the Kenwood's Linear?
Is it modifiable for the WARC bands and 10 meters?
How easy is it to use with other non-Kenwood rigs, like FT 767GX and
IC 735, for instance?
Pls reply e-mail if possible. Tnx in advance.
Ahmad, N3FLX
afz1@psuvm.bitnet

534. Yeasu FT767

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-25 20:06:54 UTC
From: Don_Moberly.ElSegundo@XEROX.COM
Message-ID: <890426-211629-3675@Xerox>
Source record: 18904

I recently recieved a Yeasu FT767GX with 6,2,7cm modules. I would like to know if any one has any mods for out of band transmit and any other improvements to the rig.
I would also like to have a control program for the IBM for the unit.
Any help would be greatly appriciated.....Tnx ...73.. WB6LFC..Don

535. vertical ant design

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-25 20:20:56 UTC
From: charlie@oakhill.UUCP
Message-ID: <2005@radio.oakhill.UUCP>
Source record: 18905

If you are interested in verticals then track down K1EA at Dayton.
He will be giving a presentation on verticals that I think will
be enlightening. Right Ken? ... -.-

-Charlie Thompson
WB4HVD

536. Sony problem

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-25 20:25:20 UTC
From: geoffre@oravax.UUCP
Message-ID: <858@oravax.UUCP>
Source record: 18906

I sent my Sony ICF 2010 back to Sony (it was still under warranty) and it came back last friday with exactly the same problem. Now I'm dreading a protracted hassle as I try to get it fixed again (the warranty expired while it was being repaired, and though it's still covered for that fault it could cause problems). So I thought I'd see whether anyone else has had the same problem, as I could do with some amunition when I send it back.

The synchronous detection circuitry stopped working, and then the usb and lsb went out in sympathy. If I press <sync>, the signal-strength lights remain on, but there is no sound, and neither of the upper or lower indicators lights up. The situation with usb and lsb is similar. Oddly, if I rotate the manual tuning knob there is an instant of sound as the frequency makes its incremental jump. If I rotate the tuning knob back and forth like a madman, I can actually hear, but this is hardly the ideal of relaxing, listening to the ether, after a long hard day's work. Occasionally, the problem disappeared for a minute, when it was first turned on (it wasn't the batteries).

The invoice from Sony used cryptic abbreviations, and mentioned cleaning and electrical adjustment.

I'd appreciate hearing from anyone who could shed some light on this.

Geoffrey Hird
Odyssey Research Associates
301A Harris B. Dates Drive
Ithaca, NY 14850
U.S.A.

arpanet: oravax!geoffre@cu-arpa.cs.cornell.edu
telephone: (607) 277-2020

537. code DOES get through better

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-25 21:04:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500026@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 18907

It has been said that CW can get you through when other modes can't, when propogation is poor and/or noise is high. I agree. The reason CW can do this is because IT IS *NOT* EFFICIENT. It is REDUNDANT. You leave a carrier on for many milliseconds that's doing nothing at all but being there.

Of course the slower you send, the more redundant you are, and the more likely you are to get through the really bad noise. This is what is often done on very weak EME paths. They sometimes send so slow it is excruciating to just send a call sign.

So if we are going say that "because CW is (for reasons of inefficiency and redundancy) able to get through QSB/QRN/QRM better, we must make everyone learn how to do it" then we might as well lower the code speed requirement to 1 WPM for all license classes, as that is THE speed to get through with. And while we are at it, why not let people use a Morse Code chart during the test, since at 1 WPM, that's all they need anyway.

--phil ka9wgn--

538. Re: AM quality

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-25 21:11:33 UTC
From: dya@unccvax.UUCP
Message-ID: <1468@unccvax.UUCP>
Source record: 18908

In article <2003@radio.oakhill.UUCP>, charlie@oakhill.UUCP (Charlie Thompson) writes:

> Isn't it true that the 'funkiness' of AM comes from the narrow
> receiver I.F. passband? Because of narrow AM channel spacing?
> Isn't it also true that the AM stations do not roll off their
> audio as sharply as the receiver leads you to believe? IF this
> is TRUE then has anybody tried driving up to their favorite AM
> station and using a broad band crystal detector into a high
> quality audio/speaker system to see what AM COULD sound like

Yes, I've done all the above. The AM station modulation
monitor, BTW, is a wideband crystal detector (generally) and
dumps everything to the air monitor. Most station owners hear
this and think their stations sound just dandy!

If anything, AM needs its bandwidth limited. I'm
a proponent of NRSC-1, the "audio mask" which limits AM
audio to 10 kc (occupied channel to 20 kc). This is far
in excess of conventional AM radios. While 10 kc is not
hi-fi, it compares well with overprocessed FM stations.
Another benefit of NRSC-1 is the specification of
75 uS preemphasis, which helps brighten up standard
radios, while providing noise reduction to NRSC
compliant sets - which are frequently appearing in new
cars.

I installed the brickwall filter, and the
preempahsis (about $700) at all my client stations.
If you put the brickwall filter (down -40 dB at 11 kc)
in your home tape monitor loop, the loss in highs is
obvious. In a noisy car, who cares? The reduction
in high frequency distortion and splatter is amazing;
and NRSC compliant receivers sound great. Besides,
I don't have to transmit anything above 10 kc anymore,
which saves me $75-$175 mo in power at my 50 kw
stations (no joke, I have the Detroit Edison bills
to prove it over a year).

Many AM stations don't limit the audio at all;
the practical upper limit is sometimes the transmitter
(say, 10 kc for 1940's equipment), sometimes, the
antenna system has very high "Q", and directionals are
troublesome where the phasing and coupling equipment
was designed for CW. However, even the worst directional
I know of (WBIV Natick, MA) sounds so overwhelmingly
better on an NRSC compliant receiver that you will

gladly give up the 10-20 kHz segment.

In short, AM stations have been capable of program quality audio since roughly 1955 (decent xmitters), being quite capable of delivering to the receiving antenna audio that (until recently) was superior to your local TV station. (Flames down, boys, old optical prints of Mary Tyler Moore and 5 kc network loops are not even lo-fi). The public perception of "terrible" AM lies squarely at the feet of the installed receiver base.

The public hate of AM is deeply ingrained. About half the people I show the "narrow-wide" switch say "wide" sounds "tinny." Yet, flipping over to FM, it sounds "okay.". The other half say "that's neat, but there is nothing worth listening to on AM..."

What do people in 9 kc spaced countries do, or do SWL's ?

Food for thought....

York David Anthony
DataSpan, Inc

539. Re: Kenwood TM-621,721 mods ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-25 21:43:28 UTC
From: flloyd%crank@Sun.COM
Message-ID: <101117@sun.Eng.Sun.COM>
Source record: 18910

In article <7120060@hpcupt1.HP.COM> bmp@hpcupt1.HP.COM (Brian M. Perkin) writes:

>As I was doing the cross-band repeater mod (you
>might consider it a simplex range extender) it seems
>that there are several other 0 ohm surface mount
>resistors (shorts) grounding several other pins
>on the microprocessor. Does anyone know what other
>undocumented features these units have?

The programming resistors do the following:

1. Select the European frequency bands (430 - 440)
2. Select MARS/CAP xmit freqs (141 - 150)
3. Select unrestricted out-of-band xmit (add a jumper)
4. Select cross-band repeater mod
5. Disable built-in 3 minute timeout timer for crossband repeater.

Number 1 was easy, I just installed a jumper where there were a pair
of empty pads next to a row of four or five other 0 ohm (jumper) "resistors".
I found this quite useless and promptly removed it.

Number 2 is also very easy, but unnessary for 90% of us. If you need MARS/CAP
then you'll be able to get the details from Kenwood.

Number 3 is somewhat of a mystery as I've been told the jumper position
but have been unable to find it on the board. My interest was in
opening up the UHF receive to hear the public service channels.
Unfortuneatly, this mod opens up transmit as well, on both bands and
apparently without restriction (as the gossip goes).

Number 4 is real easy and involves removing the resistor marked R121 on the
schematic.

Number 5 is also easy and just remove R122 to do it. (I haven't though)

What I'd like to know concerns the remote control capabilities that are
available through the microphone plug. From looking at the manual,
it's clear that when the RC-10 remote control handset is used, many of
the radio's front panel controls are made remotely available. Does
anybody know the manner in which the three data pins on the mike plug
are used for this. The three pins are PTT, UP and DOWN (in normal
mode). Presumably, there is a way to communicate with the onboard
microprocessor using these pins. If so, then somebody could
concievably use their PC to control the radio.

Inquiring minds want to know....

Any Ideas?

-fred


```
-------------------------------------------------------------------
| Fred Lloyd KJ6RK PP-SEL flloyd@sun.com |
| Sun Microsystems, Inc. ...sun!flloyd |
| Mountian View, CA |
| (415) 336-6322 |
| Disclaimer: If it ain't broke, don't fix it! |
-------------------------------------------------------------------
```

540. Re: Vertical Recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-25 22:19:35 UTC
From: rkarlqu@hpscdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <5490051@hpscdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 18911

Question on the Cush-Craft R4 vertical:

It is advertised as a "half-wave" vertical, but I
recently learned that it is in fact 18 feet high, which
is barely a quarter wave on the lowest band (14 MHz.).
Evidently, the trap(s) are intended to make it look
1/2 wave long electrically. It is not clear to me that
doing this electrical slight-of-hand results in a large
driving point impedance at the bottom, such as a true
1/2 wave vertical has. It seems to me the current distribution
would be a hybrid of differential and common mode.
Differential mode means the top and bottom are out of
phase and the center has zero voltage. Common mode
means the entire 18 feet is of the same phase (although
the amplitude tapers off). The common mode energy would
cause ground currents to flow down the outside of the
coax, there being little or nothing in the way of a
counterpoise to stop them.

Can anyone explain this better? Any R4 owners who could
post detailed info on the location and electrical parameters
of the traps? Also, by analyzing the matching network, it
should be possible to determine the driving point impedance
of the antenna on 14 MHz. If this is only a few hundred
ohms, instead of the few thousand ohms of a true Zepp, it
would tend to confirm my suspicions.

All this is not intended to be derogatory of the R4. I
used a 33 foot vertical on 14 Mhz. for years and swear
by it. (The R4 wasn't on the market then).

Rick N6RK
rkarlqu%hpscdc@hplabs.hp.com

541. Sweepstakes and the net

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-25 22:42:47 UTC
From: oo7@utastro.UUCP
Message-ID: <3837@utastro.UUCP>
Source record: 18912

Since you asked, Patty, W5EHM (Univ. of Texas ARC), came top in the South Texas section of the CW Sweepstakes - with three club members operating, one of them being my Good Self.

Never mind that we got beaten by some of the single-op stations, nor that there were only two entrants in our division :-) :-)

Our club also won STX on phone, against much stiffer competition (two other entrants rather than just one), but I can't take any credit for this one. It took 7 ops to do this, but they still got beaten by a couple of single-ops.

Funny things, contests.

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu

542. WANTED: Shuttle transmission frequencies (or HF feed of NASA)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-25 23:33:22 UTC
From: kingdon@cunixc.cc.columbia.edu
Message-ID: <1443@cunixc.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 18914
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.space,sci.space.shuttle

With the Space Shuttle ATLANTIS (STS-30) scheduled to launch in a few days (April 28, 1824 UTC), I am interested in finding out if WA3NAN or some other Amateur Radio station will put the NASA feed onto HF (shortwave). I enjoyed listening during the last flight and hope there is continuing service from the Amateur community. Could someone please send to me (or post) a list (preferably for HF) which gives the list of this Amateur service or some of NASA's feeds?

Thanks much, John Kingdon

John Kingdon (212)-678-1689 | CompuServe 71471, 1062
UUCP ...!rutgers!columbia!cunixc!kingdon | ARPA kingdon@cunixc.columbia.edu
BITNET kingdon@cunixc.bitnet | or kingdon@cunixc.cc.columbia.edu

543. Re: Only in America; Where's the emergency?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-25 23:44:18 UTC
From: jim@foobar.hf.intel.com
Message-ID: <285@foobar.hf.intel.com>
Source record: 18915

In article <30500022@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>
>
>The calling frequencies are supposed to be vacated once contact is made
>just so that they are ALSO available for emergency communications.
>It is sad that so many people use 146.52 as a rag chew frequency.
>I'd like to listen to 146.52 regularly for emergencies, but when
>rag chewing goes on, I lock it out. I know others do, too. So often
>on the repeater I hear people say things like "want to go to five-two?".
>Sad, sad, sad.
>
>--phil ka9wgn--

Phil, as a previous poster pointed out, channel 9 of CB land is often worthless for emergencies simply because it is a boring place. True, there are dedicated REACT people here and there and in this state the state police monitor 9, but they also monitor 17 and 19 where the action is on the interstate. Now if we made 146.52 a channel 9 type frequency then it would be a boring place also and I for one would not listen to it. Since there is lots of simplex activity in this area, 146.52 is popular and that at least guarantees someone will be listening.
As for your subscribing to the "calling frequency" attitude that I presume comes from Newington, I give you the example of the Portland, Oregon 146.34/94 repeater which has a 30 second timeout and rag chewing is actively discouraged. Its been that way for more than 10 years and its also been a DEAD CHANNEL for 10 years. Whats sad is to hear someone from out of town trying to raise somebody on what is usually the most popular frequency in other places.
What are you going to do, make 29.600 a quiet zone? How about 144.200? The very act of moving off channel to some unknown frequency discourages multi-person QSO's and isolates the ham community causing cliquishness.

A born ragchewer,

--
Jim Garver <tektronix!psu-cs | uunet!littlei>!foobar!jim
WA7LDV & N3170N jim@foobar<.hf.intel.com|.uucp>
Development Tools Operation, Intel Corp.
503-696-2094 Hillsboro, OR "All extremists should be killed!"

544. Looking for WEFAX operators

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-26 00:07:15 UTC
From: rrw@naucse.UUCP
Message-ID: <1375@naucse.UUCP>
Source record: 18916

I have been thinking about trying to do something
with WEFAX in a data communications class that I
will be teaching in the fall semester this year.

I'd be interested in talking with anyone on the net
who has actually been copying pics from the wx
sats to find out how their system works, does it
produce good pictures, etc.

Please E-Mail to me if you are into WEFAX.

THANKS!

- Bob Wier College of Engineering
Flagstaff, Arizona Northern Arizona University
...arizona!naucse!rrw | BITNET: WIER@NAUVAX | *usual disclaimers*

545. Do IC-730's Need to be Reprogrammed When Their Battery Runs Out?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-26 00:30:53 UTC
From: forrest@sybase.com
Message-ID: <4017@sybase.sybase.com>
Source record: 18917

Is the IC-730 one of the rigs that you have to send back to the
factory to be reprogrammed after its internal battery runs out?

Jon Forrest
forrest@sybase.com
{pacbell,pyramid,sun,{uunet,ucbvax}!mtxinu}!sybase!forrest
415-596-3422

546. AM Stereo on Ham Radio?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-26 01:19:13 UTC
From: klopfens@bgsuvax.UUCP
Message-ID: <4060@bgsuvax.UUCP>
Source record: 18918

A discussion about AM stereo on rec.ham-radio? A recent poster asked (on another group) to keep this discussion off rec.ham-radio. I have received a number of very helpful and informative mailings along with the postings. A couple engineer friends of mine are also ham radio enthusiasts, so I thought this would be a good bet to get some help.

Hope to hear more, too.

Thanks.

--
Dr. Bruce C. Klopfenstein | klopfens@andy.bgsu.edu
Radio-TV-Film Department | klopfenstein@bgsuopie.bitnet
Bowling Green $tate University | klopfens@bgsuvax.UUCP
Bowling Green, OH 43403 | (419) 372-2138; 352-4818

547. Re: Computer control of PRO2004

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-26 01:43:36 UTC
From: doug@hokulea.hig.hawaii.edu
Message-ID: <3842@uhccux.uhcc.hawaii.edu>
Source record: 18919

In article <543@gandalf.littlei.UUCP> collier@eagle.hf.intel.com (Collier Chun) writes:
>I would love to see a computer control interface for the (very popular,
>I'm concluding!) Radio Shack PRO2004 scanner.

Yes, so would I. A computer control interface would be very useful.
If anyone has any ideas, please let me know.

==
* Douglas Myhre <doug@loihi.hig.hawaii.edu> *
* Hawaii Institute of Geophysics *
* Research Computing Facility *
* 2525 Correa Rd. *
* Honolulu, HI 96822 *
==

548. Re: FCC's recognition of repeater coordination is a disaster

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-26 03:42:19 UTC
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <15613@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 18920

> In the preparations for the WARC a few years ago, ham radio
> lost quite a bit of credibility (i.e. frequencies) because a delegate played a
> tape of a typical 20M pileup from their country to the other delegates.

It's a real shame we have the ECPA. I'd love to play a tape of a typical cellular radio conversation to the FCC and ask: "You want to take our frequencies for THIS??" :-)

Phil

549. AMATEUR HF BEACONS ON 28 MHZ

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-26 04:34:53 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1038@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 18921

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============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
============================================================

((( AMATEUR HF BEACONS ON 10 METER BAND )))

(MHZ).....CALLSIGN....LOCATION.
------ -------- ---------

28.050.....PY2GOB......SAO PAULO.
28.175.....VE3TEN......OTTAWA.
28.195.....IY4M........BOLOGNA.
28.200.....GB3SXE......CROWBOROUGH.
28.200.....KF4MS.......ST.PETERSBURG,FL.
28.201.....LU8ED.......BUENOS AIRES.
28.2025....ZS5VHF......DURBAN.
28.205.....DL0IGI......MT.PREDIGTSTUHL.
28.2075....W8FKL.......VENICE,FL.
28.208.....WA1IOB......MARLBORO,MA.
28.210.....3B8MS.......TAMARIN FALL.
28.210.....K4KMZ.......ELIZABETHTOWN, KY.
28.212.....ZD9GI.......GOUGH ISLAND.
28.212.....EA6RCM......PALMA DE MAJORCA ISLAND.
28.215.....GB3RAL......SLOUGH, BERKS.
28.215.....LU4XI.......CAPE HORN.
28.217.....WB9VMY......OKLAHOMA CITY.
28.220.....5B4CY.......ZYYI, CYPRUS.
28.222.....W9UXO.......CHICAGO, IL.
28.2225....HG2BHA......TAPOLCA, HUNGARY.
28.2275....EA6AU.......PALMA DE MAJORCA ISLAND.
28.230.....ZL2MHF......MT. CLIMIE.
28.232.....KD4EC.......JUPITER, FL.
28.232.....W7JPI.......SONOITA, AZ.
28.235.....VP9BA.......HAXULTON, BERMUDA.
28.2375....LA5TEN......OSLO.
28.240.....5Z4ERRV.....KIAMBU, KENYA.
28.240.....OA4CK.......LIMA, PERU.
28.242.....LU4FM.......ROSARIO.
28.2425....ZS1CTB......CAPE TOWN.
28.245.....A92C........BAHRAIN.
28.247.....EA3JA.......BARCELONA.
28.248.....K1BZ........BELFAST, ME,
28.250.....4N3ZHK......MT. KUM, YUGOSLAVIA.
28.250.....Z21ANB......BULAWAYO.
```

28.252.....WB4JHS......DURHAM, NC.
28.253.....OH2TEN......FINLAND.
28.255.....LU1UG.......GENERAL PICO.
28.257.....DK0TEN......KONSTANZ.
28.260.....VK5WI.......ADELAIDE.
28.262.....VK2RSY......DURAL, NR. SYDNEY.
28.264.....VK6RWA......PERTH, WA.
28.266.....KB4UPI......BIRMINGHAM, AL.
28.266.....VK6RTW......ALBANY, WA.
28.268.....VK8VF.......DARWIN.
28.2685....W9KFO.......EATON, IN.
28.270.....VK4RTL......TOWNSVILLE.
28.270.....ZS6PW.......PRETORIA.
28.272.....9L1FTN......FREETOWN.
28.275.....AL7GQ.......JACKSON, MS.
28.277.....DF0AAB......KIEL.
28.280.....LU8EB.......BUENOS AIRES ?.
28.280.....YV5AYV......CARACAS.
28.281.....VE1MUF......NEWFOUNDLAND.
28.284.....VP8ADE......ADELAIDE ISLAND.
28.286.....KA1YE.......ROCHESTER, NY.
28.287.....H44SI.......HONIARA, SOLOMON IS.
28.287.....W8OMV.......ASHVILLE, NC.
28.288.....W2NZH.......MOORESTOWN, NJ.
28.290.....VS6TEN......MOUNT MATILDA, HK.
28.292.....LU2FFV......SAN JORGE.
28.295.....WB4DJS......FT. LAUDERDALE
28.295.....WB8UPN......CINCINNATI.
28.296.....W3VD........LAUREL, MD.
28.299.....PY2AMI......SAO PAULO.
28.300.....VE2MO.......QUEBEC.
28.300.....ZS1LA.......STILL BAY.
28.301.....VE2HOT......QUEBEC.
28.315.....ZS6DN.......IRENE.
28.888.....W9IRT.......HOLLYWOOD.
28.890.....WD9GOE......FREEBURG, IL.
28.992.....DL0ANN......MT. MORITZBERG.

73 ALL DE FE1JPY HENRY IN ANGERS --WF--

550. ARRL LETTER 21-Apr-89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-26 04:39:56 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1040@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 18922

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============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
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The ARRL Letter, Volume 8, Number 8, April 21, 1989

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Editor: Jay Mabey, NU0X

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PART 15 LOW POWER DEVICE RULES ADOPTED--INCLUDES 4 HAM BANDS!

On March 30, the FCC adopted its First Report and Order in General Docket 87-389, amending Part 15 of its rules governing radio- frequency devices, which, because of their low power, are not required to be licensed.

The Order was released April 18, too late to be used in this issue of the ARRL Letter. The information here is drawn from the official presentation at the FCC open meeting, the press conference which followed and from ARRL Washington Coordinator Perry Williams, W1UED.

There's good news, bad news and ghastly news. The good news is that the leakage permitted from some non intentional radiating devices (a broad class of devices including radio and TV receivers, VCRs, stereo equipment and the like) will have to be reduced to the more stringent limits now permitted to Class B computing devices which are used in the home.

The bad news is that non compliant devices of this type are "grandfathered" for ten years! Existing TV tuners, for instance, can be designed, built and sold for another decade, having to observe only today's radiation limits. Though the FCC didn't say a word about RFI to consumer devices, the improvements eventually made in front ends of TVs and VCR/TV combinations should result in improved RF rejection, and thus less likelihood of RFI complaints, but we'll have to wait until the next century to know!

The ghastly news is that the FCC has adopted seven new "consumer bands" where intentional radiating devices, such as home security systems, garage-door openers, wireless stereo speakers and TV "wireless rabbits" (devices which transfer programs to other TVs and VCRs throughout the

house) may operate with higher power than otherwise would be permitted. Four of the specified bands, supposedly selected because Industrial, Scientific and Medical (ISM) devices already operate there, are allocated to the Amateur Radio Service on a primary or secondary basis.

These bands are: 902-920 MHz, 2400-2483.5 (the amateur band here is 2390-2450 MHz), 5725-5875 MHz (hams have 5650-5925 MHz) and 24.00-24.25 GHz (of which 24.00-24.05 is exclusively amateur, the remainder shared).

Existing intentional radiating devices which do not comply with the new technical limits are grandfathered for three years in the design phase, five years for importing and marketing. The new devices, including "TV rabbits" and remote speakers, must comply with the standards set out in the Order from the start.

Questioning of the FCC staff by ARRL revealed that the Order does not deal with RFI issues at all. Manufacturers are not required to include instructions on dealing with interference in consumer guides furnished with their equipment. The only gesture the FCC made toward warning the public about interference is a label stating that the device must not cause interference to any licensed radio service and must accept interference which occurs to it from such services. The second part of this label is not required on radio and TV receivers. Two days after the FCC Order was adopted, the ARRL Executive Committee voted to seek reconsideration and whatever injunctive relief is necessary to protect amateur interests.

1989 DARA AWARD WINNERS NAMED

The Dayton Amateur Radio Association (DARA) HamVention Awards Committee has named Bill Pasternak, WA6ITF, as its 1989 Radio Amateur of the Year. Pasternak was chosen, according to HamVention General Chairman Bill McNabb, WD8SAY, based on "his continuing interest in the promotion of Amateur Radio, his direct participation in the Westlink Amateur Radio News Service, as the author of Amateur Radio articles and books and as the producer of Amateur Radio related videos including The New World of Amateur Radio..."

Chosen as the winner of the Technical Excellence Award is Byron Goodman, W1DX. Goodman was honored for his involvement in the early days of the development of Amateur Radio single-sideband communications and for his founding of the ARRL DXCC program.

The 1989 Specific Achievement Award goes to Phil Karn, KA9Q, (see ARRL Letter Vol. 8 No. 7, page 3) for his work in the development of packet-radio software and his numerous writings on the use of computers in Amateur Radio. Karn was also recognized for his ongoing technical volunteer work with AMSAT-NA.

Presentation of awards will be made at the annual DARA Awards Banquet that will take place on Saturday evening, April 29. 1984 Radio Amateur of the Year Dave Bell, W6AQ, is scheduled to be the keynote speaker.

CRRL RESPONDS TO DOC DEREGULATION PROPOSAL

The Canadian Radio Relay League (CRRL) has responded to the DOC's deregulation proposal. In its submission, CRRL indicated that the deregulation would meet many present and future needs of the Canadian Amateur Service.

CRRL However, expressed the following concerns as well: First; the proposal specified a 6-kHz maximum bandwidth for the 10.100 - 10.150 MHz band. This would allow SSB operation which could interfere with fixed stations that are primary users of this band. Such interference could cause amateurs to lose the band worldwide. CRRL asked DOC to specify a maximum bandwidth of 1 kHz.

A second CRRL concern was DOC's proposal allowing an amateur to establish a home, portable and mobile station under one call, but not to operate these concurrently. CRRL asked DOC to permit this again so amateurs operating computer-controlled BBSs while, say, operating mobile, would not have to get a second station license and call.

Thirdly, CRRL asked DOC to continue issuing VE0 calls for stations on ships in international waters.

The final concern voiced by CRRL noted that deregulation, specifically deregulation of mode subbands, could upset the equilibrium between the Canadian and US Amateur Radio communities. If Canadian amateurs came to understand that, under deregulation, they were free to operate any mode on any frequency in the amateur bands -- without regard for the international Amateur Radio community -- there could be reaction in the US which would result in expansion of US phone subbands. CRRL asked DOC to emphasize to amateurs the importance of observing voluntary band plans developed by the International Amateur Radio Union (IARU).

FCC-ISSUED CALL SIGN UPDATE

The following is a list of most recently issued FCC call signs as of Apr 1.

DIST GRP"A" GRP"B" GRP"C" GRP"D"
Extra Advanced Tech/Gen Novice

0 WS0I KF0BV N0KJD KB0EFB
1 NV1Y KC1OA N1GKL KA1TMF
2 WN2Z KE2MA N2JDT KB2HLH
3 NU3H KD3ME N3GYP KA3UJR
4 AB4NO KM4QA N4VHV KC4JSH
5 AA5LA KG5SW N5ODB KB5IWZ
6 AA6ND KJ6RY N6URD KC6COG
7 WY7T KF7SN N7MMK KB7HHI
8 WQ8O KE8XO N8KNX KB8GUB
9 WG9L KE9PH N9IHE KB9CID

Guam KH2K AH2CE KH2DS WH2AMA
Hawaii ** AH6JT NH6ST WH6CCJ
Alaska ** AL7KY NL7QW WL7BUH
USVI NP2E KP2BO NP2CX WP2AGQ
P.R. ** KP4PY WP4UY WP4IHS

** indicates that all 2 X 1 call signs have been assigned in those areas.

W1AW OPEN HOUSE SCHEDULED

Open house! The ARRL HQ building will be open Sunday, June 11, from 10 AM to 4 PM. If your club or group wants to schedule a visit, please notify Membership Communications Services at HQ. Be sure to bring a copy of your license if you'd like to operate W1AW, however, operating time may be severely limited due to construction.

The Newington Amateur Radio League (NARL) is sponsoring their annual hamfest and flea-market the same day as the W1AW open house. The festivities will be held at the Newington High School between the hours of 9 AM and 2 PM, with "guide service" to HQ provided.

HF PACKET RADIO COOPERATIVE DESIGN INITIATIVE

The ARRL has announced the creation of a new project to develop the next generation of modems and protocols for HF packet radio transmission. The project will coordinate the efforts of Amateur Radio designers whose proposals are adopted by the ARRL. Modest funding will be available for reimbursement of approved direct out-of-pocket expenses relating to the development of prototypes, but not labor, overhead or other costs.

Overall funding for this project is to come from two sources. One is from the ARRL Technology Fund, which welcomes individual and corporate contributions. Also, the League has applied to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) for a small grant to help underwrite this project.

Serious designers interested in participating in this development project may obtain further information from Lori Weinberg at ARRL HQ. General information concerning this project may be found in the May issue of QST on pages 54-55.

FCC INSPECTOR GENERAL NAMED

The Commission has named John Kamp, currently Director of Public Affairs, as the FCC's first Inspector General.

The newly created office of Inspector General is one of 33 such offices created by the Inspector General Amendment Act of 1988.

Kamp's responsibilities will include the conduct and supervision of audits and investigations relating to the programs and operations of the agency; recommending policies for activities designed to promote economy, efficiency and effectiveness, as well as to prevent and detect fraud and abuse in agency programs; and to keep Congress fully informed about any problems or deficiencies within the agency.

Kamp joined the Commission in 1980 as a staff attorney in the Policy and Rules Division, and since has held several legal, policy and public liaison positions throughout the agency. Kamp has also served on the personal staffs of Commissioner James Quello, former Chairman Mark Fowler, and former Mass Media Chief James McKinney.

BBC IS OFF 17 METERS!

There is good news for 17 meter fans! The BBC has vacated its 18.080 MHz broadcasting frequency when it shifted to the spring schedule. Their new frequency is 17.640 MHz.

David Evans, G3OUF, of the Radio Society of Great Britain (RSGB) contacted BBC at the ARRL's request and reports that the move is intended to be permanent.

ARRL MEMBERSHIP FIGURES ARE UP

Once again ARRL membership figures have increased over last year's totals:

Division 1988 1989 to date

Atlantic 15,276 15,822
Central 11,671 12,149
Dakota 3,163 3,341
Delta 5,869 6,227
Great Lakes 12,918 13,539
Hudson 9,713 9,938
Midwest 6,930 7,123
New England 10,899 11,395
Northwestern 8,229 8,909
Pacific 9,671 10,187
Roanoke 9,618 10,142
Rocky Mountain 4,357 4,596
Southeastern 13,862 14,515
Southwestern 13,463 14,154
West Gulf 10,069 10,515

Total membership figures show 158,448 this year compared to 151,361 at this time last year!

DOVE MICROSAT SCHEDULED FOR LAUNCH

The Digital Orbiting Voice Encoder (DOVE) MicroSat will be launched from French Guyana in Fall 1989 by the European Space Agency (ESA) aboard an Ariane 4 launch vehicle.

DOVE is sponsored by AMSAT's Brazilian counterpart, BRAMSAT, and its sun-synchronous orbit will allow ground stations to hear two morning passes, transmitting on 145.970 MHz. DOVE will begin an Amateur Radio educational project that will last one year and include short messages expressing school student's wishes for peace in the world to be transmitted via DOVE's voice encoder. For further details contact

Rich Ensign, N8IWJ,
421 N. Military,
Dearborn, MI 48124,
313-274-1718 (home)
313-278-0900 (school).

RSGB CALL FOR PAPERS

Anyone interested in presenting a paper at the second Radio Society of Great Britain (RSGB) Data Symposium should contact Mike Dennison, G3XDV, at RSGB HQ as soon as possible.

The Symposium is to be held concurrently with the AMSAT-UK Space Colloquium on July 28-30.

Further information may be obtained by writing C/O Lambda House, Cranborne Road, Potters Bar, Hertsfordshire, EN6 3JE, England.

FIRST TEN 17-METER 'WAS' AWARDS Congratulations are in order to the first ten amateurs to earn Worked All States (WAS) on the 17-meter band. The award winners are:

1) Christopher M. Merchant, KA1LMR
2) Joseph Reisert, Jr., W1JR
3) Steven R. Buerg, KD6PY
4) Charles A. Brown, N5CB
5) Walter T. Qualls, W5ERG
6) Raymond C. Baldwin, WB7OHF
7) Theodore H. Raschick, W0RGT
8) Richard I. Little, KY9L
9) Carl D. Hagler, K5CKQ
10)Thomas O. Thorburn, KA1POP

PHIL SAGER, WB4FDT, LEAVES HQ

Phil Sager, WB4FDT, who has conducted the Happenings and League Lines columns in QST for over 3 years, is leaving HQ to attend graduate school at Louisiana Tech University in Ruston, Louisiana.

Phil was also ARRL Letter Editor in 1986-87, and has been in charge of keeping The FCC Rulebook up-to-date since coming to HQ in 1986. During the mid-1970's, Phil worked in the former Amateur and Citizens Division of the FCC in Washington, DC -- the only League staffer to work at the FCC in that capacity -- and served as Virginia Section Manager from 1982-84. Good luck Phil!

551. ARRL DX NR 16

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-26 04:41:33 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1041@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 18923

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============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
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ARRL DX NR 16 (ARLD016) 4/21/89

THANKS TO W9NUF AND THE NORTHERN ILLINOIS DX ASSOCIATION FOR THE FOLLOWING DX INFORMATION.

CONWAY REEF/FIJI. 3D2CR IS CURRENTLY ACTIVE ON SSB AND CW. THEY HAVE APPLIED TO DXAC FOR SEPARATE COUNTRY STATUS. QSLS FOR SSB QSOS GO TO DL9KX, WHILE CW QSLS GO VIA DJ9ON.

CRETE. N6DX PLANS TO OPERATE PORTABLE SV9 FROM APRIL 28 TO 31.

MARION ISLAND. ZS8MI IS ON THE ISLAND AND HAS BEEN WORKED BY EUROPEANS. HE PLANS TO BECOME MORE ACTIVE IN A MONTH OR SO, USING A NORTH POINTING RHOMBIC ANTENNA.

MOZAMBIQUE. THE LICE*zC9MKT EXPIRES IN JUNE. HE PLANS TO BE ACTIVE MAY 12 TO 14 AND MAY 19 TO 21. QSL VIA SM5DKM.

NEW CALEDONIA. NORMAN, YJ8JS PLANS TO ACTIVATE BANKS ISLAND FROM MAY 8 TO 12. THEN HE WILL BE ON FROM TORRES ISLAND MAY 14 TO 18. QSL VIA N4EVS.

OCEAN ISLAND JIM SMITH, VK9NS AND BOB, KN6J WILL ACTIVATE OCEAN ISLAND IN THE KIRIBAT REPUBLIC FOR TWO WEEKS STARTING ABOUT APRIL 30. THEY HAVE APPLIED TO DXAC FOR SEPARATE COUNTRY STATUS.

PITCAIRN ISLAND. VR6ID HAS BEEN WORKED ON 14240 KHZ AT 0330Z AND VR6KY ON 28334 KHZ AT 2230Z. QSL TO CALLBOOK ADDRESS.

REVILLA GIGEDO. THE XF4L OPERATION ENDED ON WEDNESDAY QSLS GO VIA OH2BN.

ST PETER AND PAULS ROCKS. A THREE MAN OPERATION USING THE CALLSIGNS ZY0SS, ZY0SW AND ZY0SY WILL BE ACTIVE ON ALL MODES INCLUDING RTTY FROM MAY 7 TO 10.

SOMALIA. I2JSB RETURNS TO SOMALIA SOON. HE MAY USE THE CALLSIGN T53SJ OR T50DX.

SVALBARD. KIRSTI, VK9NL AND LAILA, WA4ZEL WILL OPERATE PORTABLE JW BEGINNING JUNE 3.

WALLIS ISLAND. FW0BX CONTINUES TO BE VERY ACTIVE. QSL TO RON AT HIS HOME CALLSIGN, ZL1AMO.

WESTERN CAROLINE ISLANDS. TORU, JG1RVN/AH2CE WILL MAINLY RTTY FROM
THE WESTERN CAROLINES MAY 23 TO 26.

RADIOTELETYPE REPORT,
A22BW 14099/1420 QSL TO DK3KD
FW0BX 14088/0745
HV3SJ 14089/2345
J87CF 28090/0130
SV9AKD 21090/1250
TA3B 21093/1420
5B4OK 28087/1700
5Z4BH 21098/2000
7J6CAS 14082/1810

STATIONS WORKED FROM NORTHERN ILLINOIS RECENTLY INCLUDE,
A35ZB 14240/0830
CE0DFL 14179/0515
HV3SJ 212901630 QSL TO I0DUD
JY6ZZ 14053/1600
PY0FF 17210
S92LB 21286/2100
PA0GAM/ST2 28025/1950
SU1EE 14037/0430 QSL TO WA9INK
TA2BK 21029/2130 QSL TO DJ0U
TL8JL 21334/2030
TL8WD 7040/0400
UA3YCA/UD2N 14009/0150 OBAST 002 AR

552. W5YI Report April 15

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-26 04:42:52 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1042@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 18924

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============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
============================================================

::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
:: T H E W 5 Y I R E P O R T ::
:: D i t s & B i t s ::
:: Vol 11 #8 --- 04/15/89 ::
:: HamNet Electronic Edition ::
:: CompuServe's Ham/SWL Forum ::
::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::

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In this issue:
- Wrap-up on ARRL No-Code Panel Report
- New Part 15 Rules Issued!

HamNet thanks Fred Maia, W5YI, for permission to excerpt this Electronic
Edition of his W5YI Report.

o ARRL No-Code Panel Submits Report
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The special committee appointed by American Radio Relay League President
Larry E. Price, W4RA, has submitted its report recommending the creation of
a class of Amateur Radio license not requiring a knowledge of Morse code.
The panel was appointed at the direction of the League's Executive Committee
at its Baltimore meeting on December 10th.

The report was presented to the ARRL Executive Committee, which met on April
1. The Executive Committee did not take a position on the substance of the
report, but authorized its publication in full in the May issue of QST and
reffered it to the full Board of Directors for consideration during its July
21-22, 1989 meeting.

ARRL members, other licensed radio amateurs, and others interested in
Amateur Radio are invited to review the report and to make their views known
to ARRL Division Directors, whose name appear on page 8 of QST magazine.
You may also send your views to us here at the W5YI Report and we will see
```

to it that they find their way to the ARRL Board.

The mission of the committee was "...to explore the implications of no-code amateur license." To carry out this mission, President Price appointed a distinguished committee consisting of members from the ARRL Board of Directors, Amateur Radio industry and radio amateurs at large. In addition, consultants were designated from CRRL, the Canadian Radio Relay League and QCWA, the Quarter Century Wireless Association.

The Committee stresses that its proposal, if adopted, would not cause any licensee to lose any present privileges. It proposes a new class of Amateur Radio license, with a written examination somewhat more comprehensive than the present Technician exam ...but with no requirement for a Morse code examination.

Holders would be permitted to operate on all frequencies and with all privileges now available to Technicians above 30 MHz, except that 2-meter operation would be limited to frequencies between 144.9 and 145.1 MHz and to digital modes only. Examinations would be given only by accredited Volunteer Examiners, and distinctive call signs would be assigned.

The Committee carefully reviewed a wealth of input from interested individuals and Amateur Radio clubs, as well as information it had requested from International Amateur Radio Union (IARU) member societies in other countries which already have a code-free class of amateur license. A large number of alternatives were considered by the committee in developing its recommendations.

ARRL Executive Vice President Dave Sumner/K1ZZ stressed that the committee's report does not represent League policy at this time. The Board of Directors is the policy-making body of the organization, and as such will determine whether the report, with or without modifications, will become League policy.

He pointed out that the League is a representative democracy, with Directors elected to represent the members of their Divisions. Accordingly, anyone reading the report and wishing to have his or her views considered is urged to write the Director of their Division sometime prior to the July Board Meeting.

Note: The text of the ARRL's press release including the full report of the Committee is available in the CompuServe/HamNet LIB 7 Library.

o Part 15: Revolution in Non-Licensed Radio

The FCC has completed a monumental rewrite of Part 15 of its rules, which concerns technical standards for nonlicensed RF products of all kinds. These include so-called "unintentional" emitters such as computer products, video games and VCR's, TV and radio receivers, and other appliances; and "intentional" low-power transmitters such as cordless telephones, garage door openers, security systems, remote-controlled toys, experimental low-power stations, wireless microphones, anti-theft devices and intrusion

detectors. College campuses broadcast to dorms under Part 15 rules by feeding low power programming through a capacity into the AC power system. There are tens of millions of low-power Part 15 devices in operation today by the public.

The changes will introduce new types of RF devices on many frequencies, including amateur frequencies. The FCC also claims it will "clean up" the radio spectrum by tightening the emissions tolerances on receivers over a 10-year period. According to the ARRL's Perry Williams/W1UED, the League may petition the FCC to reconsider the action, particularly because of alleged potential interference to amateur operations.

The FCC said its action will "provide major benefits to the manufacturers of Part 15 devices ...and should also serve the public by enabling new technologies and new equipment categories that satisfy consumer demands to be introduced without the need for Commission rulemaking." The entire rewrite reduces the bulk of the Part 15 rules by more than two-thirds. Eliminated are all unnecessary and overly restrictive technical regulations.

The rules for nonlicensed use of low-power RF devices were established nearly 50 years ago when a manufacturer wanted to sell a "phono oscillator" device to transmit music from a phonograph to a radio. Over the years, Part 15 developed a device-specific approach, with the FCC modifying the rules each time a manufacturer successfully petitioned to allow a particular kind of RF device.

That eventually resulted in a patchwork of complex regulations, as well as FCC files bulging with letters from entrepreneurs who want to market devices not permitted by the rules. The FCC receives about 10,000 applications for approval of Part 15 devices every year. Low-power wireless data transceivers and consumer video transmitters are two popular "verboten" categories that will become legal as long as they comply with the new rules. (Some of these devices are available now in the illegal marketplace).

The video transmitters could be used to transmit from a VCR to TVs elsewhere in the house. They will have to operate on other than standard TV frequencies, using converters to supply final video and audio to the TV set. FCC staff emphasized that manufacturers and consumers will have to recognize the possibility of interference from authorized services to the nonlicensed Part 15 devices.

The FCC had not yet released the full text of the decision by our deadline, but here are highlights of what is now known about the new Part 15:

General limits: The new rules establish general emission limits for radiation and conduction. New Part 15 devices can operate on almost any frequency with any technical parameters provided they meet these emission limits. No longer will the Part 15 rules be "device specific". Devices are forbidden to operate on certain "restricted" bands that carry "critical" operations or require "extreme levels of sensitivity."

The restricted bands are mostly government and aviation frequencyes; amateur bands were not included in the restricted bands. The FCC also decided to

ban new Part 15 devices from TV broadcast channels, due to fears of interference to the coming multi-billion-dollar High-Definition Television (HDTV) industry.

Current channelized operations at 27 and 49 MHz would be phased out in favor of the consumer bands (below) and spurious emission limits for cordless phones and for general operation at 27 and 49 MHz would be tightened.

Consumer bands: The FCC has established additional new general-use Consumer Bands, within which higher emissions - up to 250 millivolts/meter at 3 meters - from Part 15 devices will be allowed (MHz):

13.553-13.567 26.96-27.28 40.66-40.70
49.82-49.90 902-928 2400-2483.5
5725-5875 MHz ...and 24.0-24.25 GHz

These last four "higher power" Part 15 Consumer Bands are also ham bands. The 902-928 MHz band is of particular concerns since the ARRL band plan provides for repeater inputs between 907 and 910 MHz and weak signal/experimental work at 902-902. There is concern that an unlicensed Part 15 device with a maximum range of 1,000 feet could inadvertently become long range by activating a nearby repeater. A worse scenario would be for the proliferation of 902-928 MHz devices to preclude effective future amateur repeater operation. Also raised is the possibility of communications by the unlicensed public with amateur stations.

Although the FCC Report & Order is not yet available, it is believed that the unlicensed field strength in the 902-928 ham band is set at 50 millivolts/meter at 3 meters. This is about half a milliwatt into a dipole antenna.

There is a provision that requires Part 15 devices to accept interference from authorized radio services ...but any interference caused by these devices must be corrected by the Part 15 user. Theoretically, if an unlicensed Consumer Band transmitter interferes with ham radio, its use must be immediately discontinued by the owner. One wonders how this will be received by a shopper who purchased an off-the-shelf consumer electronics contraption without being aware that its use is subject to these restrictions. Hopefully manufacturers will not be putting baby crib monitoring devices ...and other innovative gadgets on spectrum (especially 907-910 MHz repeater inputs) where it will cause difficulty for all. It may well be a non-problem ...but the potential is there.

It appears that products on these bands will be limited to antennas that are permanently attached, or that use a unique antenna connector.

Equipment authorization: The rules for authorization have been streamlined. Certain devices such as electronic watches, calculators and low power PC's are completely exempted from the rules if they do not require AC power. Special temporary authority and experimental licenses will no longer be required for testing devices to determine compliance with the regulations.

External inputs: Rules that allow only microphone input to devices such as awireless mikes and cordless telephones would be deleted.

Interference: FCC Deputy Chief Engineer Bruce Franca said that "there is concern by people that use the radio spectrum in the authorized services, that the services are being cluttered up with radio noise from devices, and so what we tried to do is balance allowing new devices and freedom for manufacturers, and at the same time clean up the radio spectrum. We've done that by imposing stricter standards on receivers and other Part 15 devices."

ARRL's Perry Williams was skeptical that the new Part 15 went far enough in reducing susceptibility of consumer products to RFI. He noted that the FCC has not used its legal authority to enforce sufficient RFI standards. "They're ignoring their obligation to protect the public," he said. Williams noted that tougher emission standards for receivers could reduce RFI susceptibility as well, due to measures such as better shielding. However, he criticized the FCC's decision to allow a lengthy (10-year) grandfathering of existing designs.

In earlier comments to the proposal, the ARRL argued vigorously against permitting increased usage of Part 15 devices, including consumer video transmitters, in bands such as 902-928 MHz which Amateur Radio shares with other services. It called the idea "foolish", and told the FCC that the ham receiving interference "would face the problem of identifying one or multiple interference sources, calling on all neighbors within that range to determine which one(s) had installed such a video transmitter (a continuous duty cycle device when operated); and the difficult or impossible chore of convincing the consumer that the device should not be operated."
[End this issue]

553. QT 4.0 TO BE RELEASED AT DAYTON

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-26 04:45:57 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1043@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 18925

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============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
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QUIKTRAK 4.0 Will Be Ready For Release For The Dayton Hamvention

AMSAT-NA is pleased to announce that QUIKTRAK version 4.0 (QT 4.0) will be ready for release on April 28, 1989. Those who will be attending the Dayton Hamvention will be able to obtain the first available copies of QT 4.0 at the AMSAT booth during the three days of the Dayton Hamvention. After Dayton it will be available from AMSAT-NA Headquarters. This "new" version of Bob McGwier's (N4HY) "premier" satellite tracking program not only retains many of the fine features of QT 3.2 but also allows the user more "flexibility" with the addition of several new features. For example, the number of satellites in which Keplerian data can be maintained has be increased to 100, up from the fourteen which QT 3.2 allowed; also, QTH data can now be kept for over 100 different cities. For those who have auto-tracking capability incorporated into their OSCAR station, with the up-graded "auto-tracking" capability added to QT 4.0, you can now designate up to fourteen different satellites to be "tracked" by your "auto-tracker" in the order of their appearance at your QTH. For OSCAR users who "hate to enter data," a new "full-screen editor" has been added to ease the "data entry" process. If you enjoy watching the position of the satellites being displayed on maps, QT 4.0 now supports EGA graphics; it continues to support CGA graphics with the user choosing between the two graphics modes by a simple entry in your QTH data file. And for those who enjoy making "visual" contacts with space objects, N4HY has not forgotten you! Bob has added a new feature which will inform you whether it will be possible to visually observe a satellite from your QTH for a given time-of-day and sunlight condition. And finally, the feature in which Bob McGwier is particulary pleased with is the "mutual visibility window" option. Have you ever wanted to set up schedule with another station on an OSCAR satellite but didn't want to have to run your tracking program for both QTHs? With this added "mutual visibility" option you will get a tabular listing of AOS, LOS, MA count, and duration for all "windows of mutual visibility" between your QTH and any of the cities you have entered in your QTH database. Also, for AO-13 users, QT 4.0 will give you the time of "minimum-squint-angle" between you and a selected city. For other satellites, for example, RS 10/11, this feature will give you the "time-of-minimum range" between your QTH and the city you select. So if you are looking for that "rare DX station," this new option in QT 4.0 will definitely take the guess work out of the problem. AMSAT-NA has adopted a new

policy on up-grades to QT 4.0 for those individuals who hold valid copies of older versions of the QUIKTRAK program. If you would like more information about this new "update" policy, please call Martha at AMSAT-NA HQ's at (301) 589-6062. [For owners of QUIKTRAK of 3.2 and earlier versions who will be attending the Dayton Hamvention, you will be able to "upgrade" instantaneously to QT 4.0 at the AMSAT booth. Just bring your original disk to the AMSAT-NA booth and it can be done on the spot.]

554. Re: College Forum at Dayton

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-26 05:14:24 UTC
From: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP
Message-ID: <2733@cps3xx.UUCP>
Source record: 19046

Sorry 'bout this folks, but I couldn't get the mail to work to uxa.cso.uiuc.edu. I wonder when a DECENT e-mail system will be constructed?

I can't make it to Dayton this year, cuz I'm back in school. I am at Michigan State University (W8SH) working on a MSEE; eventually I will work on a Ph.D. I used to be in GR working in industry. As a matter of fact, I worked YOU when I was in GR on 2m, and maybe also on 70cm. (Oh, GR is Grand Rapids, MI. Sorry for using the abbreviation, but I'm so used to it.) You should have gotten the QSL card I sent by now. I was in EN72eu; my callsign is N8DGN.

I used to be at Michigan Technological University (W8YY) for my BSEE '86. I have contacts up there in the MTU Amateur Radio Club via e-mail.

I would appreciate it if you could forward any info to me here. In turn, I will forward it up to MTU.

Have fun at Dayton. Oh, if you could, would you please look at the new Kenwood TH-75A dual band (2 & 70) HT. I am interested to find out its size in comparison to the TH-25/45/55AT. I would also like to know if it truly has "resume on carrier drop" scanning. What is the suggested price? If you can't get all of this info, I understand. However, I will greatly appreciate any information you can pass along.

------> Abortion is murder; Affirmative Action is discrimination. <------
In the rare case that original ideas Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN
are found here, I am responsible. Owen W328, E. Lansing, MI 48825
Internet: hendrick@frith.egr.msu.edu UUCP: ...!frith!hendrick

555. Re: College Forum at Dayton

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-26 05:19:12 UTC
From: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP
Message-ID: <2734@cps3xx.UUCP>
Source record: 19047

The previous message was intended for Jon Ogden at Urbana. His name
didn't get in there because the file was first constructed for e-mail.
Then the e-mail didn't work, but that's another story.

------> Abortion is murder; Affirmative Action is discrimination. <------
In the rare case that original ideas Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN
are found here, I am responsible. Owen W328, E. Lansing, MI 48825
Internet: hendrick@frith.egr.msu.edu UUCP: ...!frith!hendrick

556. Worldwide AM Stereo Standards

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-26 06:13:25 UTC
From: klopfens@bgsuvax.UUCP
Message-ID: <4061@bgsuvax.UUCP>
Source record: 18909
Cross-posted to: rec.audio,sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio,rec.video

I am compiling a list of countries which adopted a standard
AM stereo system (such as Motorola's C-QUAM). I am especially
interested in knowing about Australia, New Zealand, Brazil and Canada. Eahc of these
countries was in the process of selecting a standard,
and I believe each did, in fact, select Motorola. Any information
on the percentage of AM stations in those or any other countries
with a stereo standard or sources of this information would be
appreciated.

--
Dr. Bruce C. Klopfenstein | klopfens@andy.bgsu.edu
Radio-TV-Film Department | klopfenstein@bgsuopie.bitnet
Bowling Green $tate University | klopfens@bgsuvax.UUCP
Bowling Green, OH 43403 | (419) 372-2138; 352-4818

557. Why Not 1.2gHz?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-26 09:08:25 UTC
From: dfrandin@pro-sat.cts.com
Message-ID: <8904251916.AA07357@crash.cts.com>
Source record: 19045

I've been watching the ongoing discussion regarding repeater coordination, and I've a thought...All the discussion so far has been regarding 2meters, 220 and 440...Now, being out here in California, I'm quite aware of the status of the above bands, But what about 1.2Ghz, here we have a band that at least in areas other than LA, is practically empty. Looking at the ARRL directory (No flames: I know that publication is *not always accurate*..), we see that in most areas of the country, 1.2gHz appears to be unused, why not put some of the hi-tech/lo-use/private systems here? Our group here in San Diego has done this..We have a 220/440 remote base on 1.2gHz and it's only the second 1.2 system in SD....ICOM makes a great repeater and HT and Yaesu and Kenwood make great mobiles, at a slightly higher price than 440 stuff tho...coverage is good and you'd be surprized at the weird places you can hit the repeater....Just a thot.....

Discussion to !crash!pro-sat!dfrandin

Flames to /dev/null.....

73 Dave WA6QNW...

****
Dave Frandin, WA6QNW
8425 Broadway #234
Lemon Grove, CA 92045
(619)-462-4856
Packet: WA6QNW@W6PPV
UUCP: [ihnp4 cbosgd hplabs!hp-sdd sdcsvax nosc] !crash!pro-sat!dfrandin
ARPA: crash!pnet01!pro-sat!dfrandin@nosc.mil
INET: dfrandin@pro-sat.CTS.COM
****

558. Re: Crossed-Field Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-26 13:50:37 UTC
From: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP
Message-ID: <2742@cps3xx.UUCP>
Source record: 19048

In article <137790@Wayne-MTS> Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU writes:
>The March 1989 issue of Electronics and Wireless World has an
>interesting article on a new class of physically small transmitting
>antennas whose physical size is unrelated to the wavelength of
>the operating frequency. The antennas, called crossed-field antennas,
>are reported to have excellent radiation efficiency, wide bandwidth
>and excellent recieving qualities, and according to the authors,
>there appears to be no restriction in physical size- they can be made
>as small as possible.

I am a skeptic. Are you sure it wasn't the April issue?

>The design appears to take advantage of the displacement current as
>a significant source of magnetic field surrounding capacitor plates
>at high freqencies.

Sounds like curl H = dD/dt + J

------> Abortion is murder; Affirmative Action is discrimination. <------
In the rare case that original ideas Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN
are found here, I am responsible. Owen W328, E. Lansing, MI 48825
Internet: hendrick@frith.egr.msu.edu UUCP: ...!frith!hendrick

559. Re: INFO-HAMS Digest V89 #293

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-26 14:28:34 UTC
From: wayne_a._lightsey.RochXRC@XEROX.COM
Message-ID: <890427-022344-4767@Xerox>
Source record: 19030

re:Date: 23 Apr 89 18:17:12 GMT
>From: shelby!csli!kawai@decwrl.dec.com (Goh Kawai)
>Subject: HF linear amp - info request
>
>I have a question regarding linear amps for HF.

>I notice there are tube linears and solid-state linears. What's
>the difference? Do they differ only in key-down time rating?

>I also find several different types of tubes, for example, 3-500Z,
>3CX800A7, 3CX1200A7, and 8877. How do these tubes differ? I saw
>an ad for different kinds of tubes, and the prices were
>I can't find that ad now, but I do recall that 3-500Z was cheaper
>than the rest. If price were the only difference, then I would
>assume everybody would use the cheapest, so there's got to be some
>difference in performance. I don't know what that difference is.
>
>Some linears have positions for CW and SSB (e.g., Alpha 78). Does
>this mean that such linears are good for only those modes specifically
>shown? Are there linears that amplify RTTY, PACKET, or FM? Are
>there such things as all-mode linears? I am especially interested
>in covering 10 meter FM operation as well as CW and SSB.
>
>I know nothing about individual commercial linears, save that I use
>a sick Alpha 78 at my club station. All info most appreciated.
>
THE DIFFERENCES IN THE TUBES ARE NUMEROUS AND A BRIEF TRIP TO THE ARRL HANDBOOK OR ANY OTHER COMPETENT REFERENCE DIGEST WILL PROVIDE YOU WITH THE TECHNICAL PARTICULARS; I.E. VOLTAGES, MAXIMUM USEABLE FREQUENCY, ETC.

ONE DIFFERENCE RELATIVE TO TUBE LIFE IS COOLING. THE 3-500Z IS A GLASS ENVELOPE TUBE AND THE 3CX800A7, 3CX1200A7 AND 8877 (3CX1500A7) ARE ALL CERAMIC/METAL ENVELOPES WITH FORCED AIR COOLING FINS. SO, PHYSICAL CONFIGURATION IS ONE DIFFERENCE.

ANOTHER DIFFERENCE IS PLATE POWER DISSIPATION. THE 3-500Z IS CAPABLE OF DISSIPATING 500 WATTS SAFELY. HEAT DISSIPATION IS ROUGHLY EQUAL TO THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN POWER INPUT AND OUTPUT. AT 60% EFFICIENCY, 1500 WATTS OUTPUT REQUIRES 2500 WATTS INPUT LEAVING 1000 WATTS (REQUIRES A PR OF 3-500Z'S) TO BE DISSIPATED. FOR COMPARISON, THE 3CX800A7 DISSIPATES 800 WATTS, THE 3CX1200A7 DISSIPATES 1200 WATTS, AND THE 8877 (3CX1500A7) DISSIPATES 1500 WATTS IN A SINGLE TUBE.

ANOTHER DIFFERENCE OF SIGNIFICANCE IS DRIVE POWER REQUIREMENTS FOR A GIVEN OUTPUT. THE 3-500Z AND 3CX1200A7 REQUIRE APPROX. 100 WATTS INPUT TO ACHIEVE 1500 WATTS OUT AND THE 3CX800A7 AND 8877 REQUIRE APPROX 80-90 WATTS IN FOR

1500 WATTS OUT.

ANOTHER IS MAXIMUM OPERATING FREQUENCY: THE 3-500Z TOPS OUT AT 30-40 MHZ AS DOES THE 3CX1200A7. THE 3CX800A7AND THE 8877 ARE USEFUL UP TO 220 MHZ OR S0. AS THE EFFICIENCY AT FREQUENCY IMPROVES, SO DOES THE PRICE.

THE ORDER YOU NAMED THEM IS ALSO THE LOW-TO-HIGH PRICE RANGE WITH 3-500Z AVAILABLE IN THE UNDER-$100 RANGE TO AROUND $850-950 (LAST TIME I LOOKED) FOR AN 8877.

CHOICES ARE NOT STRICTLY PURCHASE PRICE OF TUBE (TRANSISTOR) DRIVEN. OTHER CHOICES INCLUDE PHYSICAL CONFIGURATION OF THE AMPLIFIER, OPERATING FREQUENCY, OPERATING RESERVE FACTOR (ICAS or CCS) AND SUCH MUNDANE CONSIDERATIONS AS THE INSTANT WARM-UP FEATURE OF THE 3CX1200A7 -- WHICH ALLOWS ONE TO FLIP THE AMPLIFIER POWER SWITCH ON AND BEGIN TRANSMITTING WITHOUT WAITING FOR FILAMENTS TO WARM UP AS WITH 3-500Z'S.

SOLID STATE AMPLIFIERS REPLICATE THE FEATURES AND FUNCTIONS OFF TUBE AMPLIFIERS BUT ARE ALMOST ALWAYS NO-TUNE IMPLEMENTATIONS. SPECTRAL PURITY IS ACHIEVED BY A SERIES OF BANDPASS FILTERS. EFFICIENCY OF SOLID STATE AMPLIFIERS IS LOWER (45-50%). ONE MAJOR CONSIDERATION FOR SOLID STATE AMPLIFIERS IS THE INPUT POWER WHICH IS IN THE 90-100 AMP RANGE AT 12 VDC - A STRAIN ON MOST STANDARD AUTOMOTIVE ALTERNATOR SYSTEMS. AT THE INHERENT EFFICIENCIES OF SOLID STATE DEVICES, IT WOULD REQUIRE OVER 200 AMPS AT 12 VDC OR 100 AMPS AT 24 VDC TO PRODUCE A 1500 WATT SIGNAL. FOR THAT REASON AND ALSO THE NEGLIGIBLE GAIN OF 1500 WATTS OVER 750-800 WATTS, MOST SOLID STATE AMPLIFIERS ARE LOWER POWER OUTPUT THAN TUBE AMPLIFIERS. THE PRINCIPAL ADVANTAGE OF SOLID STATE AMPLIFIERS IS FOR MOBILE OPERATIONS.

TUBE AMPLIFIERS ARE AVAILABLE IN YOU-TUNE OR NO-TUNE CONFIGURATIONS. THE NO-TUNE VERSIONS, DUE TO ADDITIONAL COMPONENTRY FOR BROADBAND TUNED CIRCUITS AND BANDPASS FILTERS, ARE MORE EXPENSIVE.

THE CW POSITION ON LINEAR AMPLIFIERS IS THE NON-LINEAR CLASS C AMPLIFICATION MODE, THE MOST EFFICIENT FOR CW . THE SSB POSITION IS THE LINEAR MODE, AB1OR AB2.

RTTY CAN BE FREQUENCY SHIFT KEYED (FSK) OR AUDIO FREQUENCY SHIFT KEYED (AFSK). FM AND FSK SHOUOLD BE TRANSMITTED IN THE SAME MODE AS CW. AFSK (INCLUDES PACKET) SHOULD BE TRANSMITTED IN A LINEAR MODE SINCE IT IS A TONE-MODULATED SSB SIGNAL. THE CW/SSB MODES OF LINEAR AMPS ARE "ALL-MODE" (EXCLUDING PULSE APPLICATIONS) ALBEIT LINEAR AMPLIFICATION OF AM TELEPHONY IS NOT THE MOST EFFICIENT, IT DOES WORK.

FCC LAW PROHIBITS MANUFACTURER AND SALE OF AMPLIFIERS FOR OPERATION ON 10-11 METERS. IF YOU POSSESS A VALID AMATEUR RADIO LICENSE, MOST MANUFACTURERS WILL PROVIDE YOU THE NECESSARY INFORMATION TO MODIFY THEIR AMPLIFIER FOR 10-METER OPERATION.

IF YOU HAVE WORKED 10-METERS MUCH, I WOULD PERSONALLY WONDER WHY YOU WOULD WANT SUCH A DEVICE. 100 WATTS PROVIDES WORLD WIDE COVERAGE WHEN THE BAND IS OPEN AND THE 10 DB OR SO GAIN FROM AN AMPLIFIER WILL NOT FORCE THE BAND OPEN WHEN IT ISN'T. AT BEST, IT CAN EXTEND BAND OPENINGS BY A FEW MINUTES.

A GOOD ANTENNA SYSTEM IS A MUCH BETTER INVESTMENT!

NOTE: ALPHA LINEARS ARE CONSIDERED THE ROLLS-ROYCE OF THE AMPLIFIERS AND PRICED ACCORDINGLY. HOWEVER, THE TUBES IN ANY LINEAR (OR TRANSISTORS) CANNOT WITHSTAND CONTINUOUS ABUSE WITHOUT SERIOUS DEGRADATION. ALPHA WOULD BE HAPPY TO RESTORE YOUR CLUB LINEAR TO PROPER OPERATION AT REASONABLE COST COMPARED TO PURCHASING A NEW ONE. IF YOU CHOOSE TO EFFECT REPAIRS YOURSELF, PAY CLOSE ATTTENTION TO FILAMENT VOLTAGE AT THE TUBE BASE(S) - THEY MUST BE WITHIN PLUS OR MINUS 5% OF MANUFACTURERS RATING ELSE SERIOUSLY DEGRADE THE LIFE OF THE TUBE. BE SURE TO MEASURE THE VOLTAGE AT RMS VALUE. MOST DIGITAL VOLTMETERS OR AN IRON-VANE AC VOLTMETER WILL PROVIDE TRUE RMS READING. 73 KB6CSP

560. Re: ultrasonic mics/transducers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-26 14:44:31 UTC
From: martens@wasatch.utah.edu
Message-ID: <1666@wasatch.utah.edu>
Source record: 18926
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <328@val.UUCP>, ben@val.UUCP (Ben Thornton) writes:
>
> >I am looking for something to use as an ultrsonic microphone.
> >I have a little 25KHz ultrsonic transducer but it is resonant
> >at 25KHz and offers a very narrow bandwidth around 25. I'd like
> >to have something with a broader response. I tested a cheapie

In a small 1977 edition of their 'Pressure Transducer Handbook' National Semi.
lists a pressure transducer recommended fr audio use, p/n LX1701G or LX1701A,
that they claim is good from dc to 50khz! I don't know if they are available
now, (12 years later)?

William Martens
UofUtah Comp Sci Dept.

561. Re: FCC's recognition of repeater coordination is a disaster

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-26 14:56:58 UTC
From: rfc@briar.philips.com
Message-ID: <50861@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 19031
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

A possible solution to the problem of getting a repeater pair for packet use may be a time division schedule. Let the repeater be available for voice use during rush-hour and other popular times, and do packet message forwarding, etc during the dead of night (2AM-4AM), and maybe during low use times when most of the voice users are at thier jobs. Allow breaks in the packet time so emergency voice traffic can get through.
I imagine that some low use repeater users (like those semi-private machines) may like having thier machine be put to some use late at night when everyone's in bed, so they can have more reason to keep the frequency pair for thier semi-private voice use during the day. Just an idea....
73 de WA2ISE

562. Re: Multiple AM Stereo Receivers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-26 15:13:28 UTC
From: rfc@briar.philips.com
Message-ID: <50862@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 19050
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.audio,sci.electronics

I'm probably the only listener in the NYC area [:-)] who owns a stereo AM radio. But there's nothing worth listening to (no music to speak of, I mean any music, trying not to make my musical tastes enter the picture). There's a all news station that is in stereo, but what's the point of that? Also, the interference (powerline crud from florescent lights, etc) makes FM more attractive. In Australia, they seem to have a more healthy AM industry, maybe because they did pick a standard (maybe a bad choice, but it *was* a choice) and they did it before thier AM started to die. There was powerline crud there, but not as bad isain USA.

563. Re: Vertical Recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-26 16:11:13 UTC
From: barry@hprmokg.HP.COM
Message-ID: <13770007@hprmokg.HP.COM>
Source record: 19032

I have had a Hy-Gain 14AVQ for 21 years. It's been ground mounted and roof mounted. 'No problem w/SWR ground mounting it but you do need proper radials for the roof.

I'm still using it (at its 4th QTH).

The newer 14AVQs are more broadband. BTW, the 14AVQ is for 40, 20, 15, and 10 meters. 12AVQ is same less 40 Meters. The 18AVQ is same as the 14AVQ plus 80 meters.

I would buy another one.

Barry
WB6JZL

```
+---------------------------------------------------------------------------+
| Barry M. Fowler @ Hewlett Packard Co. | Welcome to Penryn |
| Roseville Manufacturing Operation | |
| | Population: 1500 |
| "If you lived here, you'd be | Elevation: 600 |
| home by now." | ____ |
| | TOTAL: 2100 |
+---------------------------------------------------------------------------+
Disclaimer: Come on, Bozo!!! These opinions are mine and
you're a fool if you try to blame my
company for my writing them.
```

564. Re: code DOES get through better

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-26 16:37:25 UTC
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <15665@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 19033

>It has been said that CW can get you through when other modes can't, when
>propogation is poor and/or noise is high. I agree. The reason CW can do
>this is because IT IS *NOT* EFFICIENT. It is REDUNDANT. You leave a carrier
>on for many milliseconds that's doing nothing at all but being there.

Phil, although I suspect your comment was tongue-in-cheek, I think I should elaborate on it a bit.

Any digital modulation system will perform better in the presence of noise if you slow it down. This is true for AMSAT-style PSK as well as Morse Code. But "efficiency" depends on more than transmission speed. The proper way to evaluate power efficiency is to look at the "Eb/N0" ratio required to reduce the error probability to a given point. "Eb" is the energy per bit in joules (watt-seconds), and "N0" is the noise spectral density in watts/hertz. N0 depends on the channel and the receiver front end; it is not affected by anything the transmitter can do. Eb is equal to the transmitter power in watts divided by the data rate in bits per second, so it is obviously affected by the data rate. Halving the data rate while keeping everything else constant increases the Eb/N0 ratio by 3 dB. Any power-limited system will perform a *lot* better with a 3 dB Eb/N0 increase.

The proper way to compare Morse Code to other, more modern transmission techniques is to compare the achievable data rates for each scheme given the same transmitter power, the same channel bandwidth and the same channel noise level. Once you compare them on a "level playing field", you will find that any well-designed automatic digital system will outperfom manually received Morse by a substantial margin.

For example, by using an automatic digital system, you could achieve your 1 WPM capability with much less transmitter power than that required by manually received Morse. This is especially so when you consider that an automatic system can be easily scaled to operate over a wide speed range, but manual reception of weak-signal Morse is limited by the filtering ability of the human brain to effective bandwidths of 50 Hz or so. In other words, the Eb/N0 performance of manual Morse suffers greatly at very low speeds, so it becomes even less efficient than machine techniques.

Let's take a look at your comment about "redundancy". Yes, slowing down a transmission constitutes a form of redundancy. You can think of it as a particular form of forward error correction (FEC) called "repetition coding", where each symbol is sent several times and the results averaged to reduce the error probability. In your case, the redundant transmissions of each element happen to be immediately adjacent.

But repetition coding is a power-inefficient form of FEC. The Eb/N0 performance curve remains unchanged, you're just operating on it at a

different point. There are ways to add redundancy to a signal that actually DECREASE the Eb/N0 required for a given error probability (i.e., shift the error probability-vs-Eb/N0 curve to the left), but they require machine reception. This is the idea behind convolutional codes and block codes. These schemes increase the raw channel bit rate and the required bandwidth, but in return they allow you to DECREASE your transmitter power.

For example, the "rate 1/2 constraint length 7 convolutional code" used on the Voyager probe has a coding gain of about 5 dB. Let's say that without convolutional coding I could send 10,000 bits/sec with a transmitter power of 10 watts. By coding, I can drop by transmit power by 5 dB (i.e., to about 3 watts) BUT I CAN KEEP SENDING AT 10,000 BIT/SEC! This is not true for repetition coding; if I had to drop my transmitter power to 3 watts and use repetition coding to maintain the same error rate, I'd have to slow down by 5 dB, i.e., to about 3,000 bits/sec. That's a big difference.

Another place where coding pays off handsomely is the Compact Disk. The use of a Reed-Solomon block code allows you to put far more on a disk with a given audio quality than if you just made each pit on the disk bigger to make it less susceptible to surface defects.

The are two costs to these schemes: you need more bandwidth, and you need hardware (and probably software) on the receiving end. The former is not a serious problem when operating at very low data rates (they're certainly more bandwidth-efficient than CW in a 400 Hz channel!) and the latter is being addressed by the DSP projects. But we need more tekkies to help develop this stuff for the mass amateur market, and these people are highly unlikely to be interested in learning the Morse Code...

Phil

565. Re: Vertical recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-26 16:40:50 UTC
From: kerskine@astro.east.sun.com
Message-ID: <542@eagle_snax.UUCP>
Source record: 19034

Don't ignore rolling your own veritcal. I have a 10M vertical that I put up next to a pine tree in yard. I ran the vertical up the tree, and ran 4 radials in the ground. This has done the job for me for talking to Europe, and I even got a "5-9" from Washington state on 5 watts. All the inof is in the "Tune in the World...".

Keith Erskine - KA1RHO

566. files available

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-26 16:49:00 UTC
From: bitlib@business.uwo.CA
Message-ID: <8904261702.AA09884@julian.uwo.ca>
Source record: 19035

```
These are the files available from the archive at this point in time.
Send email to the above userid. The subject must be the word 'MODS'

This is a list of files available from the RADIO MODS archive.

FILENAME DESCRIPTION of MODIFICATION
-------------- ------------------------------------------------

INTRO MODS Introduction to the archive.

RADIO MODS The file you are reading now.

TH215 MODS Extend frequency coverage of this hand held.

TS711 MODS Extend frequency coverage from 141.0 to 150.995mhz.

TS440 MODS Extend TX to full RX, add 10HZ digit display.

ALLBAND MODS Extend TX on many Kenwood and ICOM radios.
The list includes IC-02AT, Yaesu 757GX, Kenwood 2600,
TS-430S, TS-940, TS-930, TS-440, IC-720,
IC-735, IC-745, IC-751, Icom M-700(Marine HF)

PRO2004 MODS Add cellular coverage to scanner.

PRO34 MODS Add coverage to the scanner.
TM2570A MODS Extend freq rx/tx 141.0 - 150.995mhz 2530/2550/2570A

IC28 MODS Extend TX 138 - 174mhz IC-28A & IC-28H

ICOM32AT MODS Info on hand-held
IC32 More info on Icom handie, this file is different
than ICOM32AT MODS.

FT23R MODS RX/TX 140.0 - 163.995mhz.

FT727R MODS rx/tx 139-160mhz 420-460mhz

760XLT MODS Extending frequency coverage to this scanner.

TM721 MODS Turn the Kenwood dual-bander into a repeater.
TM721-2 MODS More info on TM721 rig.

IC900 MODS Expand RX/TX on many modules/bands

FT411 MODS RX 130-174 TX 140-150

R7000 MODS Fix the flaky display & loss of gain.

TINY2TNC MODS Mod/Fix for hard-of-hearing TNC.
```

** Since I do not personally own every piece of radio equipment
available, I can not insure how accurate are the various mods.
Questions with specific mods should be directed to the
original poster.

Bitnet: MBRAMWEL@UWO.CDN Packet: VE3PZR @ VE3GYQ

567. Re: Battery Pack Question for HT's

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-26 18:03:17 UTC
From: biocca@bevb.bev.lbl.gov
Message-ID: <2494@helios.ee.lbl.gov>
Source record: 19049

In article <8904260856.AA21767@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> BIW104@URIACC.BITNET (Chris Tate) writes:
>
> I am not sure if one of the old power 12V power cords for a 2AT uses
>this method but it seems likely that connecting a number of 2.5A rectifier

The Icom unit is a regulator that can operate at a low in-out differential voltage. It also provides filtering, reverse polarity protection and spike protection.

>diodes in series to drop the voltage from a 12v battery by .7 volts at a
>time would work. My 2AT runs on voltages between 7.2v and 10.8v and it

The diodes would work but don't provide very good regulation and would pass voltage spikes right through (and there are some humdingers in a vehicle). Diodes only drop 0.7 volts at a certain current value, at other currents their voltage drop varies from close to zero up to a full volt or more. In order to guarantee the 0.7 volt drop you may have to install some extra load to guarantee a minimum current (the radio's receiver may be enough -- it depends on the diode). However when the radio is first turned on the higher voltage will be briefly present -- probably not a problem but difficult to be sure.

>should work nicely on 10.6v off of a car battery with 3 diodes, though I plan
>to drop the voltage more than that. In addition, I plan to put in an inductor,
>cap, fuse, reverse biased diode for reverse polarity protection, and maybe
>even a crowbar circuit just in case the voltage goes too high.

Looks like a workable plan but I'd SURE put some overvoltage protection in. At least a zener. On the other hand, a 'real regulator' circuit isn't any more complex than the diodes, etc., and provides more constant output voltage especially in the presence of drooping input voltage.

I built a regulator for Icom 2AT using the LM 317 in a BP-4 battery case. It worked quite well but not quite as well as the Icom unit in some characteristics. Specifically the minimum voltage drop of the Icom unit was very low (don't have the figures but remember less than one volt) and the 317 was more like 1.5 or two volts. This is a non-problem in normal mobile use but when operating from a 12volt gel battery that is nearing exhaustion the Icom unit did power the radio a bit better. The Icom unit did have one disadvantage though, the idle current was higher than the 8ma or so of the LM317. (memory of something like 60 ma) Since that time there are regulators that have better in-out characteristics than the 317, so it could be improved on.

Comments by Alan K Biocca, WB6ZQZ

568. Re: FCC's recognition of repeater coordination is a disaster

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-26 18:27:43 UTC
From: jim@foobar.hf.intel.com
Message-ID: <287@foobar.hf.intel.com>
Source record: 19036

In article <2604@splut.UUCP> jay@splut.UUCP (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard) writes:
>In article <177@bongo.UUCP> julian@bongo.UUCP (julian macassey) writes:
>
>
>> I can't "prove" that the ARRL officials were pro No-Code in the past. My
>>data is from private conversations with them in the past. Their response
>>pretty much was "we are in favour, but the membership isn't".

After reading QST issues from the early 30's to present, I find that ARRL printed policy,
including editorials, selected correspondence in the letters column, and content of articles in general, would not only have me run CW exclusively, but run QRP and send long chains of numbers and punctuations in an endless 'make work' excercise to see how much pointless information can be propagated all over the place. Why not just get a job as a keypunch operator instead? At least it pays a little.
Don't get me wrong about CW's place, I have enjoyed many long ragchews on CW, though this was probably due to my lack of funds. When in upgraded to general at the age of 14, I found that everybody had already switched to SSB and would not talk to AMers. I was forced back to CW where I stayed for some years except for occasional 10 band openings. AM was still okay there.

>
>The ARRL types I've spoken to over the past couple of years (except for
>my Director) have been against no-code.

Yes, that's the feeling I have always gotten from reading QST.

>
>> Just wait, sooner or later, Wayne Green will claim it was all his idea
>>in the first place.
>
>He already has, no doubt.

With good reason. I have read Wayne Green's columns in 73 and Electronics Illustrated since 1966. He has always been proclaiming the demise of ham radio due to code requirements and incentive licensing. While Wayne is a firebrand who writes provoking articles to increase circulation, at least his crackpot ideas are amusing. QST's editorial has always been very conservative and boring.
On reflection, I believe Wayne was right about incentive licensing also. I have never seen the good in it. Its just another certificate for the certificate chasers. Lets go back to novice, general, and extra with no extra privileges.

--
Jim Garver <tektronix!psu-cs | uunet!littlei>!foobar!jim
WA7LDV & N3170N jim@foobar<.hf.intel.com|.uucp>
Development Tools Operation, Intel Corp.
503-696-2094 Hillsboro, OR "All extremists should be killed!"

569. RADIO SHACK PRO2020 MOD(S)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-26 18:45:22 UTC
From: MKELLY@CARLETON.CA
Message-ID: <890426.13534721.019403@ADMIN.CP6>
Source record: 19037

I have recently completed a modification of a Radio Shack PRO 2020
scanner to add another 80 channels to its original 20 channel capability.
The mod involves a lot more than cutting diodes, but if anyone else out
there uses one of these machines, let me know & I will papermail you a copy
of the mod. It MIGHT be helpfull for other scanners that store frequencies in
a chip seperate from the cpu. 73.. mike k. VE3 FFK
papermail c/o Carleton University, Dept. of Engineering, Colonel By Drive,
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, K1S 5B6. <ar>

570. Re: WANTED: Shuttle transmission frequencies (or HF feed of NASA)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-26 20:08:51 UTC
From: eddjp@althea.UUCP
Message-ID: <115@althea.UUCP>
Source record: 19039
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.space,sci.space.shuttle

In article <1443@cunixc.cc.columbia.edu> kingdon@cunixc.cc.columbia.edu (John Kingdon) writes:

~Could someone please send to me (or post) a list
~(preferably for HF) which gives the list of this Amateur service or some of
~NASA's feeds?

Please post this info if possible.
I would like it also.

Thanks in advance.
Dewey

571. Sony Aircraft Headset

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-26 20:42:00 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.bacs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <12600054@silver>
Source record: 19040

Sony makes a lightweight aircraft headset (model DR-6010) similar to their tiny "Walkman" earphones which do not cover the ear, with a small electret microphone on a flexible "gooseneck." These are said to be in service on Japanese airliners.

Sporty's Pilot Shop wants $200 for the headset, $130 for earphones only; that's an enormous markup, even for airplane stuff! (Yes, they're FAA-certified.)

Has anyone seen a reasonably-priced ham version of these headsets?

BTW, "simulated carbon" telephone and aircraft microphones/headsets (e.g., Plantronics MS-50 and "StarSet") work with many modern ham rigs, unmodified. They have dynamic or electret mikes with a preamplifier to give them the electrical characteristics of a carbon mike (variable resistor), and are powered by microphone bias current from the radio. They are expensive new, but cheap and plentiful at hamfests. Reference: _Ham Radio_ October 1981.

--

Frank Reid W9MKV @ K9IU reidgold.bacs.indiana.edu
{inuxc,rutgers,uunet!uiucdcs,pur-ee}!iuvax!silver!commgrp

572. Re: Battery Pack Question for HT's

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-26 21:18:13 UTC
From: dubner@hpspkla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <4630003@hpspkla.HP.COM>
Source record: 19041

> My 2AT runs on voltages between 7.2v and 10.8v and it ln should
> work nicely on 10.6v off of a car battery with 3 diodes, though
> I plan to drop the voltage more than that. In addition, I plan
> to put in an inductor, cap, fuse, reverse biased diode for
> reverse polarity protection, and maybe even a crowbar circuit
> just in case the voltage goes too high. Does anyone have any
> comments on this method?

Chris, I think you're on the right track but the use of a string of forward biased diodes to drop the voltage looks like false economy to me. The use of a 3-terminal regulator or a 1-transistor regulator circuit (emitter follower configuration with Zener diode supplying the base voltage) isn't much more complicated but will provide *much* better voltage regulation and a smaller filter.

73, Joe, K7JD

573. Re: Vertical Recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-26 22:26:03 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7120061@hpcupt1.HP.COM>
Source record: 19042

The first trap is at the point for 10 meters, i.e, the lower half
of the antenna is a true half wave at 29 MHZ. or so. The traps are
for 12 and 15 meters. 14 MHZ is then the length of the antenna minus
the shortening caused by the series inductance. The matching network
is basically a toriod transformer. There is a capacitor or two in there,
but the big interest is the toroid. To tune the beast you work up
from 10 meters. 12 meters is not tuned, but the fixed tune is fine.

Jim, WA6SDM

574. HDTV Technical Transmission Standard

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-26 23:03:47 UTC
From: klopfens@bgsuvax.UUCP
Message-ID: <4064@bgsuvax.UUCP>
Source record: 19038
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.audio,rec.video,sci.electronics

Do any engineers out there (or anyone else) know the current FCC position on setting technical standards? Is the FCC mandated by law to set technical standards such as HDTV or can the FCC simply let broadcasters choose any HDTV transmission standard they want? (I understand that a production standard is a completely different story.)

I had always assumed that it was the FCC's responsibility to set these standards, but the case of AM stereo seems to suggest differently (although maybe the fact that stereo was only a modification of the existing system made a difference; if so, then maybe the FCC will allow any NTSC-compatible HDTV system to fight it out in the marketplace).

--
Dr. Bruce C. Klopfenstein | klopfens@andy.bgsu.edu
Radio-TV-Film Department | klopfenstein@bgsuopie.bitnet
Bowling Green $tate University | klopfens@bgsuvax.UUCP
Bowling Green, OH 43403 | (419) 372-2138; 352-4818

575. Re: Airport Security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-26 23:58:29 UTC
From: dls@genrad.UUCP
Message-ID: <20010@genrad.UUCP>
Source record: 19043

In article <cYGBd3y00Xo580pZVI@andrew.cmu.edu> rn10+@andrew.cmu.edu (Ronald J. Notarius) writes:
>I don't know about the international level, but at least within the US, they
>don't seem to be too concerned about consumer electronics.
>

I don't agree. I just came back from Hawaii. Going thru the xray machine
in Worcester, Ma, they saw my airplane transceiver, had me take it out,
turn it on and get a VALID station (126.55 was ATIS) just to verify that
it was in fact a real radio and not "loaded" with something.

Coming back from Hawaii, they did that not only to my transceiver but also
to the camera.
--
-> Diana L. Syriac <-
->USmail: GenRad Inc., Mail Stop 6, 300 Baker Ave, Concord, Mass. 01742 <-
->usenet: {decvax,linus,mit-eddie,masscomp}!dls@genrad.com <-
->tel: (508) 369-4400 x2459 I'D RATHER BE FLYING!!! <-

576. Dayton Hamvention weather outlook

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-27 02:10:04 UTC
From: GE0730@SIUCVMB.BITNET
Message-ID: <8904270721.AA27010@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 19044

```
FQUS1 KDAY 261903
OHZ005-270300-

DAOH-DAYTON AND VICINITY FORECAST
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE DAYTON OH
302 PM EDT WED APR 26 1989

.TONIGHT...PARTLY CLOUDY. LOW 50 TO 55. LIGHT AND VARIABLE WINDS.
CHANCE OF RAIN IS 20 PERCENT.

.THURSDAY...PARTLY CLOUDY. HIGH 75 TO 80. LIGHT SOUTHEAST WIND.
CHANCE OF RAIN 20 PERCENT.

.THURSDAY NIGHT...MOSTLY CLOUDY. LOW 50 TO 55. CHANCE OF RAIN IS
20 PERCENT.

.FRIDAY...MOSTLY CLOUDY WITH A SLIGHT CHANCE OF SHOWERS.
HIGH NEAR 75. CHANCE OF RAIN 30 PERCENT.

$$
JDD
OQ
FEUS1 KCLE 261901
OHZALL-272030-

OHIO EXTENDED FORECAST
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE CLEVELAND OH
300 PM EDT WED APR 26 1989

.SATURDAY THROUGH MONDAY

FAIR AND DRY. HIGHS 55 TO 65. LOWS 35 TO 45 SATURDAY...AND IN THE 30S
SUNDAY AND MONDAY.

$$

PEROUTKA

Note: I personally wouldn't be surprised to see them dump some rain
back into the extended outlook. There's a lot of storminess
on both sides of the high pressure ridge currently over the
Great Lakes and upper Ohio Valley. We'll have to see !
--------------------------------------------------------------------------
Chris Novy BITNET: axvsccn@uicvmc
Southern Illinois Univ. Internet: axvsccn@uicvmc.aiss.uiuc.edu
Carbondale, IL 62901 Packet: WA9V@WD9EBQ
Phone: (618) 453-1657
--------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

577. Re: FCC's recognition of repeater coordination is a disaster

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-27 12:17:40 UTC
From: jay@splut.UUCP
Message-ID: <2609@splut.UUCP>
Source record: 19063
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

In article <15581@bellcore.bellcore.com> karn@jupiter.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn) writes:
(in response to me:)
>>Coordinators are accepted because they don't say that any repeater is
>>better than any other. As long as we make no value judgments, we are
>>accepted. Prioorities inherently involve value judgments, and everyone's
>>values differ.
>But Jay, you ARE making an implicit value judgement! "First-come, first
>served, and nothing else matters" is just as much a value judgement as
>"FM over SSB" or "voice over packet".

Nope...first-come, first-served is nothing more than objective, and a
realization of the simple fact that it's next to impossible to move or
shut down a repeater without the consent of the trustee. Given that,
it's only common sense to implement rules that will be respected and
work.
We aren't saying "FM over SSB" or "voice over packet". If you want to
put up an SSB repeater, or a duplex packet repeater, fine. Go for it.
All we ask is that you follow the rules.
(I won't get into the myriad problems associated with SSB repeaters...
but experience shows that, at least as currently implemented in the
two-way world, they leave a LOT to be desired.)

>You keep claiming that there are no other objective criteria by which
>you can assign priorities to competing requests for spectrum. But if you
>look back at the article I posted the other week, you will see that
>almost every potential criterion on my list has a clearly objective,
>quantitative measurement associated with it. For example, it ought to be
>obvious to all but the most obtuse frequency coordinator that SSB takes
>about 5-6x less bandwidth than NBFM, and that packet is quantitatively
>far more efficient in moving formal message traffic than reading it by
>FM voice. These comparisons involve hard numbers. They are not
>subjective value judgements.

The hard numbers are there, but that they should be involved in
coordination decisions is where we differ: the consideration that one
repeater is better than another, and therefore should be given priority
in coordination, is a value judgment.

>What is admittedly difficult to resolve, however, are the relative
>WEIGHTS that should be applied to each of the various objective criteria
>when you're arbitrating a dispute between dissimilar groups. For
>example, how much weight should be given to a large RTTY group that is
>competing with a smaller packet group for a given amount of spectrum,
>considering that packet is much more efficient in its use of spectrum?

That's not just difficult to resolve, it's flat impossible. You'll never get the respective groups (no matter what the criterion) to agree that the choice you make is the right one if that choice goes against them. They will always argue the decision, and will eventually flout it.

>This is something that has to be worked out through open discussion, >with each group having its say. The ultimate goal must be to meet the >raison d'etre of the Amateur Service as much as possible. Sticking your >head in the sand and clinging to the first-come-first-served rule come >hell or high water simply isn't going to produce an amateur service that >is capable of holding on to its frequencies.

This kind of thing won't get worked out in open discussion; it'll get endlessly argued in open discussion, with no option being generally acceptable. If a solution is imposed, there will always be a disgruntled faction, and the accumulated weight of unhappiness will eventually bring the system down, producing the repeater wars that Fred Goldstein wants. He's the only one I've ever talked to that does, though.
The great advantage of the first-come-first-served rule is that it's fair, equitable, and working.

Speaking of holding on to frequencies, why can't these new users populate the other frequency bands? We're going to lose the higher bands if we don't use them, and if people put as much effort into populating 902-928 as they did in fighting the coordination system, we'd never be in danger of losing it.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
uucp: uunet!nuchat! (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
hoptoad!academ!uhnix1!splut!jay +--
{killer,bellcore}!texbell! | "Less great!" "Tastes filling!"

578. Re: FCC's recognition of repeater coordination is a disaster

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-27 12:24:57 UTC
From: jay@splut.UUCP
Message-ID: <2610@splut.UUCP>
Source record: 19064
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

In article <1130@dover.sps.mot.com> waters@dover.UUCP (Mike Waters) writes:
>I agree with you Jay that the coordinator had better not be the one to set
>the priorities, but I think some priority schem is going to come along
>anyway.

If not us, who?

>The real problem for the coordinator is not only to stay neutral but to be
>SEEN to be neutral! THAT IS TOUGH TO DO!

It's downright impossible if we get into assigning priorities to various
uses of the spectrum.

>The problem is compounded by two other items (a) the coordinator is a
>volunteer - not full time and (b) the coordinator is the "most expert" person
>around on the subject and so cannot simply remain silent.

Which is why I've been speaking out here...It's all well and good to say
"Let's promote packet! Get the low-use repeaters to double up!", but
from where I sit, there ate impossibilities involved.

>Remember that this IS a "political" problem! There are ways that have been
>developed to solve such problems, slow and painful as they are, but there are
>also ways to disrupt the process. We as hams lose if we do let it degenerate
>into a "war" of any sort.

Absolutely. The job is political.
The "solutions" I've seen so far ignore political realities in favor of
technical fun. I'm not anti-techie, despite some comments I've seen, but
the ham population is larger than that, and a significant number of
people don't care about anything but hearing a kerchunk when they let
off the mike.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
uucp: uunet!nuchat! (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
hoptoad!academ!uhnix1!splut!jay +--
{killer,bellcore}!texbell! | "Less great!" "Tastes filling!"

579. Re: Why Not 1.2gHz?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-27 12:42:13 UTC
From: jay@splut.UUCP
Message-ID: <2612@splut.UUCP>
Source record: 19065

In article <8904251916.AA07357@crash.cts.com> pnet01!pro-sat!dfrandin@nosc.mil writes:
>I've been watching the ongoing discussion regarding repeater coordination,
>and I've a thought...All the discussion so far has been regarding 2meters,
>220 and 440...Now, being out here in California, I'm quite aware of the
>status of the above bands, But what about 1.2Ghz, [...]
>we see that in most areas of the country, 1.2gHz appears to be unused, why
>not put some of the hi-tech/lo-use/private systems here? [...]

Why not, indeed?
I agree that we need to populate bands besides 2, 220, and 440. If we
don't use them, we will most assuredly lose them.
Why can't the new users use the higher bands? There's an enormous amount
of spectrum available. Packet could have hundreds of channels.
Instead of populating the higher bands, though, all we see is
complaining about how all of 2 meters is full.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
uucp: uunet!nuchat! (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
hoptoad!academ!uhnix1!splut!jay +--
{killer,bellcore}!texbell! | "Less great!" "Tastes filling!"

580. Re: FCC's recognition of repeater coordination is a disaster

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-27 13:40:33 UTC
From: jay@splut.UUCP
Message-ID: <2615@splut.UUCP>
Source record: 19051
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

In article <485@jfcl.dec.com> frg@jfcl.nac.dec.com.UUCP (Fred R. Goldstein) writes:
>Repeater wars were disastrous to those who didn't expect them, or
>who didn't know how to cope with them. Malicious interference was
>part of some such wars, and should not be condoned. That's different
>from the "wars" that go on constantly on the DC bands, where QRM is
>simply expected.

Malicious interference was part of ALL such wars that I've ever heard
of, as well as a lot of other, even less savory things. Do you really
want that? I don't. As Mike Waters has said, that kind of thing is even
more damaging.

>Co-channeling repeaters where they are warned that they have some
>overlapping coverage is not the same as putting two open repeaters
>five miles apart on the same pair. Commercial users have gone
>to PL, anti-PL, etc.; these techniques work, especially when the
>primary coverage areas differ but secondary areas overlap.

These techniques may work in the commercial world, but there is no
covenant there. There is one in the amateur coordination field. We can't
unilaterally overturn that covenant.

>Even a binary priority is a priority. Guy On The Air has priority over
>Guy Not On The Air. I see it as quite politically possible to change
>this, though the Guys On THe Air (once every month) won't like it.

If we were to try this, we'd be thrown out and a group that doesn't want
to change it would be installed in our places. After all, we're
violating our gentleman's agreement.

>If I were to go to my local coordinator and say I wanted a packet
>repeater-pair, and he followed your rules (I don't know whose he
>follows, so this is a hypo), then he'll say, "fine, get on the
>waiting list." I'll no doubt have my channel by April 1, 2007.
>That's not a marketplace issue -- lots of semi-idle repeaters still
>take up frequencies.

No, you'll have your channel sooner than that. Besides, there's always
1.2, 900, ...
The semi-idle repeaters have made an agreement: they put up (to a
certain extent) with us telling then where they should operate, and
within what technical parameters, and we protect them. We can't
unilaterally change that, and that's exactly what you're calling for.

>Again this may stem from experiences -- mine in NYC differ from yours
>in TX. (It's more peaceful in NE where I live now.) A few repeater

>overlaps were annoying, but owners worked things out in various ways.
>So long as everyone knew that they had no God-given right to total
>exclusivity, and didn't cause MALICIOUS interference, things worked.
>I have heard some obnoxious californians who obviously needed more
>uh pursuasion.

During the 20 kHz discussions, this was a common thread: "They use
upright 15 kHz channels in the Northeast, why can't we here?"
People who had operated there, and who had moved here, were unanimous:
repeaters there were much less usable than they are here. Lots of
interference, and lots of arguments, and lots of adjacent-channel
problems. The users and trustees of Texas repeaters decided they didn't
want that.

>Still, coordinators have more options than to simply make waiting
>lines and leave all intact allocations totally free of sharing.

Technically, you're correct.
Politically, it's impossible to implement.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
uucp: uunet!nuchat! (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
hoptoad!academ!uhnix1!splut!jay +--
{killer,bellcore}!texbell! | "Less great!" "Tastes filling!"

581. Re: AM quality

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-27 15:44:13 UTC
From: wmartin@ST-LOUIS-EMH2.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8904280702.AA04721@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 19052

For what its worth, high-qyuality variable-bandwidth (or at least selectable-bandwidth) AM receivers were available as hi-fi components up until the growth of FM and FM-stereo eliminated their market. I have a McIntosh MR-66 (if I'm recalling the model # right) AM-FM tube tuner as part of in a hi-fi system; this was their last FM-mono tuner model with provisions for an outboard multiplex adapter. There are 4 AM bandwidths (don't recall the actual specs), and it was one of the tuners designed to feed AM to one channel and FM to the other for two-station cross-band stereo simulcast broadcasts, which were briefly popular prior to FM-stereo. Using the narrow bandwidths allow reasonable AM DXing, and the wider ones provide good sonics on daytime locals. (Lots of heterodynes on wider bandwidths at night, of course.)

Regards, Will Martin

582. DXing in Tel Aviv

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-27 16:25:45 UTC
From: oo7@utastro.UUCP
Message-ID: <3846@utastro.UUCP>
Source record: 19066

I'm going to be visiting Israel (Tel Aviv) May 10-24, which includes the weekend of the CQ-Mir contest. I'd like to hear what the contest and DX world sounds like from 4X, as well as just meet a few amateurs there. I realize that serious contesters don't encourage visitors during contests, but there might be clubs or ops who do contests the way I do them, for - gasp - fun. Anyone know of any leads? I have been in e-mail contact with Yossi Sharon 4X1BQ, who posted here not long ago, and would welcome comments or suggestions by anyone who has operated from 4X or who at least knows who to contact there for a non-disturbing visit.

Shalom* -

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu

(*this and 'falafel' are about the extent of my knowledge of Hebrew, so please don't reply in that funny writing that goes the wrong way on the screen - I have to reset the terminal when that happens)

583. Re: RADIO SHACK PRO2020 MOD(S)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-27 16:27:20 UTC
From: kubley@silver.bacs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <3835@silver.bacs.indiana.edu>
Source record: 19067

I WANT IT! I WANT IT! I WANT IT!

I've had a 2020 for several years & have been frustrated with having to reprogram every time I wanted to add another freq for an evening's listening. I *DEFINITELY* want your mod.

My address is : Jacque Kubley, KA9FJS
6370 E. St. Rd. 45
Bloomington, Indiana 47408

Let me know if I can reimburse you for the copying & postage.

Oh yes, if you discover any other mods for this scanner I'd be interested in them as well.

Jacque ..

---

kubley@silver.bacs.indiana.edu

584. Re: Novice seeking antenna (and other) advice

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-27 16:39:26 UTC
From: wmartin@ST-LOUIS-EMH2.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8904280702.AA04757@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 19053

>Therefore, the more radials you have, the better the "image"
>of the antenna will be formed and the more efficient the radiator will
>become. BTW- you don't have to use all 1/4 wave radials- put at least one
>of these for each band, but the others can be longer, shorter, etc. Many
>short radials is better than a few long ones.

Hmmm... What about just putting down a lot of metal screening over the roof and electrically connecting it to the radials, or eliminating the individual radials themselves entirely in that case? I often see (and have scarfed up) thrown-out screens and screendoors which have copper screen fabric on them. If you ran across a pile of those at a place where the old storm windows and screens are being replaced by new windows, it could be a free source of a roof's worth of groundplane.

I can see possible problems with this idea; are they realistic concerns?

a) Used screening is pretty oxidized, so it might be considered to be a mat of individually-insulated wires, making electrical contact only at random places. Could these myriads of poor and good connections act as rectifiers and introduce spurious-signal generation? There might also be difficulty in soldering the pieces of screen together to make a fully-connected mat. Or would the RF currents just ignore the thin oxidized layer and act as though the screening was conductive at those frequencies? (If the RF power level was high enough, maybe you could melt the screen together without soldering, or use the RF to melt the solder at the joints! :-) (I realize the original inquirer was concerned about this, and it is not likely to happen with legal power levels... I did like the image it brought to mind, though... :-)

b) If you use new screening, I don't know if you can get copper any more; it may all be aluminum or non-conductive synthetic. I don't know if aluminum screen would be good enough -- the individual wire strands would have an oxide coating and be less likely to make good contact in the interweaving than the copper would. If new copper screenwire is available, it is likely to be so expensive that this idea would be laughable. And if there are problems with oxidizing joints as speculated above, it would happen to new wire as it aged in this high-exposure application anyway...

Also, the birdies would get their little feets caught and then cook... :-((Either in the sun or from the RF...)

Hmmm, if you are building a new structure, or putting on a new roof, what about the idea of a layer of copper screening UNDER the roofing material? That would isolate it from the elements, and a few suitably-placed lines could be run out to where the vertical would eventually

be mounted for tying into the groundplane. Hmm, in THIS case you could use aluminum foil! (Heavy-duty bar-b-que grade Reynolds wrap, I suppose, as opposed to the cheapy thin stuff from K-Mart... :-) Some slab insulation material has an aluminized layer -- would that be usable as a groundplane? (Might need jumpers between sheets to insure electrical continuity...)

Well, that's my idle speculation for this topic for the day... Anybody out there actually done anything like this?

Regards, Will Martin

585. Re: Crossed-Field Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-27 17:44:39 UTC
From: charlier@hplsla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <5720039@hplsla.HP.COM>
Source record: 19054

>The March 1989 issue of Electronics and Wireless World has an
>interesting article on a new class of physically small transmitting
>antennas whose physical size is unrelated to the wavelength of
>the operating frequency. The antennas, called crossed-field antennas,
>are reported to have excellent radiation efficiency, wide bandwidth
>and excellent recieving qualities, and according to the authors,
>there appears to be no restriction in physical size- they can be made
>as small as possible.

This article grabbed my attention also, and I must confess I double
checked the month on the cover. But it looks reasonable.

Electromagnetic radiation is mathematically modeled using the Poynting
vector, which is basically proportional to perpendicular portions
of the electric and magnetic field intensities. In a garden variety
antenna both fields are generated by the same current flowing in
the same conductor.

Kabbary, Hately, and Stewart claim in their article that they synthesize
the E and the H fields separately, thereby producing 'vertically polarized
radio waves of intense power density'. Their mechanism for doing this
is to use a pair of parallel circular plates to generate the H fields.
These plates are driven by roughly half the transmitter power.

A pair of cylinders is positioned collinearly with the plates, one
above and one below. These cylinders are driven by the other half of
the power, and generate an E field perpendicular to the H field
generated by the plates. Thus the Poynting vector 'points' outward
radially. I would imagine that the radiation pattern resembles a very
high-gain vertical. They claim that their antenna is roughly 1/100th
of a wavelngth in size, and has a bandwidth of 30%. This translates
to a high-gain (low radiation angle) 80 meter antenna that is a foot
or two high, and has a bandwidth of 1 MHz!

Unfortunately, the article is a bit scanty on practical details. This
is perhaps because the authors are applying for a British patent on their
antenna. This sure would be an interesting area for the amateur
experimenter! Just what do the impedances of the two parts of these
antennas look like? What are the phasing requirements? Has anyone
seen anything else on this?

(The above explanations are crude and subject to my extremely rusty
recollections of field theory)

Charlie Panek (UUCP: hplabs!hp-pcd!hplsla!charlier)
KX7L (domain: charlier%hplsla@hplabs.hp.com)

586. Re: But SHOULD THE FCC SET STANDARDS?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-27 19:24:54 UTC
From: caf@omen.UUCP
Message-ID: <750@omen.UUCP>
Source record: 19055

In article <4052@bgsuvax.UUCP> klopfens@bgsuvax.UUCP (Bruce Klopfenstein) writes:
:The previous poster did an excellent job of reviewing the technical
:difficulties of AM radio. The thrust of my question, however, is
:should the FCC abandon or follow its own precedent in not selecting a
:standard system as it did with AM stereo.

Yes, the FCC should make standards decisions based on sound technical principles, including an intelligent assessment of the ability of technology to improve the implementation of the standard. Whether the FCC is in fact capable of such wisdom is open to question; the misinformation in the "standard encryption" inquiry does not bode well for the future. The last FCC broadcast standards decision of some elegance was the adoption of NTSC color, back in the fifities.

:Also, I am still interested in knowing if there is any *evidence* that
:listeners prefer mono to stereo or vice versa. (We have 2 ears, so I
:assume stereo is preferable; my reviewer wants more proof.)

Other things being equal (which they rarely are), stereo is better than mono. Everything I've read indicates the average listener agrees. If stereo weren't so desireable, CBS wouldn't bother to lie about it with their "CBS StereoSound" scam.

However, since most AM stereo receivers have CQUAM with its well documented problems, the listener may prefer a stable mono signal to the only AM stereo he has ever heard.

Chuck Forsberg WA7KGX ...!tektronix!reed!omen!caf
Author of YMODEM, ZMODEM, Professional-YAM, ZCOMM, and DSZ
Omen Technology Inc "The High Reliability Software"
17505-V NW Sauvie IS RD Portland OR 97231 503-621-3406
TeleGodzilla:621-3746 FAX:621-3735 CIS:70007,2304 Genie:CAF

587. Re: FCC's recognition of repeater coordination is a disaster

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-27 19:58:29 UTC
From: waters@dover.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1174@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 19056

In article <15613@bellcore.bellcore.com> karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn) writes:
>> In the preparations for the WARC a few years ago, ham radio
>> lost quite a bit of credibility (i.e. frequencies) because a delegate played a
>> tape of a typical 20M pileup from their country to the other delegates.

>It's a real shame we have the ECPA. I'd love to play a tape of a typical
>cellular radio conversation to the FCC and ask: "You want to take our
>frequencies for THIS??" :-)

I had an intermod problem with my 440 machine when I started it up, if the local Bell mobile relay (450 something I forget) was up at the same time as my transmitter then I got BOTH. I remember listening to a fascinating conversation between someone and his lawyer about fixing a speeding ticket. I am not sure if the lawyer was just cautious or it was true, but he claimed it wasn't possible in Phoenix.

I wish I had had my recorder going because thew non-lawyer got quite upset at this and named some rather well known officials. Who knows it might have shaken a few things up to replay that on the evening news. Oh well ...

--
Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com OR waters@cad.Berkley.EDU
All this time I've been VIEWING a RUSSIAN MIDGET SODOMIZE a HOUSECAT!

588. Chicago Area - Space Shuttle Atlantis - Monitoring

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-27 20:14:43 UTC
From: tedk@ihuxv.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <3353@ihuxv.ATT.COM>
Source record: 19057
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.space.shuttle

REPOST-FROM:mwester%waveguide.Central@Sun.COM (Mike Westerhof SE Chicago Metro)

Shuttle traffic will be rebroadcast by the 145.21 repeater... the audio
feed actually comes from the NASA select channel from one of the TV satellites.
This repeater is located around Northbrook (I think -- it isn't listed in the
repeater directory), so you may need an outside antenna to hear it at Indian
Hill (Naperville).

Also, there may be a rebroadcast of the video during the evenings on ATV.
Check 439.25Mhz or 434.25Mhz. If you have a cable-ready TV, try cable
channels 58-60, and swing your antenna around...
(ATV audio activity will be on 144.34Mhz -- you'll hear activity on this
frequency when the video is on).

good luck -- de KA9WSB
Mike Westerhof SE Chicago Metro

-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x-x

Ted G. Kekatos
UUCP: ..!att!ihuxv!tedk (312) 979-0804
AT&T Bell Laboratories, Indian Hill South, IX-1F-460
Naperville & Wheaton Roads - Naperville, Illinois. 60566 USA

589. Info wanted - Satellite digital audio.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-27 20:29:47 UTC
From: rc@CMR.ICST.NBS.GOV
Message-ID: <8904272029.AA08559@cmr.icst.nbs.gov>
Source record: 19058

Can someone help?

Why, when I ask the proprietor of the leading local TVRO store about receiving Satellite Digital Audio, does he start talking about SCPC systems?

My real question is whether the digital audio radio station feeds are encrypted. It would be so cheap and easy to do that I would expect it to be the norm. Is it?

Bob, W3OTC

590. Re: Multiple AM Stereo Receivers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-27 21:36:15 UTC
From: rusty@cadnetix.COM
Message-ID: <7686@cadnetix.COM>
Source record: 19059
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.audio

In article <4058@bgsuvax.UUCP> klopfens@bgsuvax.UUCP (Bruce Klopfenstein) writes:
>...
>The FCC's decision *not* to set a standard set up the classic chicken-
>and-egg scenario:

all too true.

>I don't know how it can be argued that AM stereo wouldn't make a
>difference. We just don't know. Too few people ever 1) had access to
>AM stereo in their markets and 2) had a receiver that would pick up
>the appropriate signal.

(Dr. Bruce - I hope you read this...)

here is my situation:

1) I would not buy a stereo AM radio unless the price is really low (i.e.
very little difference between an AM/FM/Cassette for the car whether
it had am stereo or mono)

2) I listen about 50/50 between am and fm when in the car. I listen
to the station which has what I want to listen to, regardless of
whether it is on am or fm. Sure, FM sounds better when you are
'close' to the transmitter, but as I drive to work the FM reception
actually gets much worse than the AM (Boulder strikes again), so
I sometimes *cannot* listen to the FM station!

>Dr. Bruce C. Klopfenstein | klopfens@andy.bgsu.edu
>Radio-TV-Film Department | klopfenstein@bgsuopie.bitnet
>Bowling Green $tate University | klopfens@bgsuvax.UUCP
>Bowling Green, OH 43403 | (419) 372-2138; 352-4818

Rusty Carruth UUCP:{uunet,boulder}!cadnetix!rusty DOMAIN: rusty@cadnetix.com
Daisy/Cadnetix Corp. (303) 444-8075\ 5775 Flatiron Pkwy. \ Boulder, Co 80301
Radio: N7IKQ 'home': P.O.B. 461 \ Lafayette, CO 80026

591. ARRL DX Bulletin Nr 17

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-28 00:30:20 UTC
From: k2ph@cbnewsj.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <128@cbnewsj.ATT.COM>
Source record: 19060

Hr DX bulletin nr 17 arld017 from ARRL Headquarters Newington CT
April 28, 1989 to all radio amateurs - Thanks to K1XM, the Southern New
England DX Association and the Yankee Clipper Contest Club for the
following DX information.

Ocean Island. Jim, VK9NS, and Bob, KN6J, plan to operate as T33JS and
T33RA from April 30 to May 16. QSL T33JS to VK9NS and T33RA to KN6J.

Belau. JF1WQC plans to operate as KC6MJ from May 1 through 6 on all
bands. QSL to his home call.

Ogasawara. JA1NWZ and JR1QUB are expected to operate portable JD1 from
May 3 through 6, including 160 and 30 meters. QSL to their home calls.

Vanuatu. Five members of the Japan Radio Company are expected to be
active /YJ0 May 2 through 8. QSL to home calls.

Peter and Paul Rocks. The Peter and Paul Rocks expedition is currently
scheduled for May 7 through 10.

Mozambique. C9MKT operations are scheduled for May 12 through 14 and
May 19 through 21. These may be their last operations if their license
is not renewed.

Nepal. Members of the Japan UNICEF Ham Club are hoping to operate
9N9ITU May 12 through 16. QSL to JH8GAB.

Johnston Island. KN0E/KH3 has been very active, especially on 20 meter CW.

592. Re: Larsen "Kulglass" On-Glass 2-meter antenna

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-28 01:14:35 UTC
From: pat@hprnd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1140009@hprnd.HP.COM>
Source record: 19061

> / hprnd:rec.ham-radio / wordy@cup.portal.com (Steven K Roberts) / 11:43 am Apr 24, 1989 /
> Be careful with installation of on-glass antennas on cars that have
> been through car washes... there are waxy cleaners that render the glass
> impervious to anything sticky.
>
> There is a product called RAIN-X that allows rain to fall off the glass
> by filling in the micropores, and an adhesive antenna will slide right
> off. The recommended fix is to scrub the glass with a mild abrasive
> after first cleaning with Windex to remove loose particles. Follow this
> with the alcohol wipes that come with the antenna.
> Finally, heat the glass with a hair dryer to drive out moisture,
> then immediately install the antenna. 70-90 degrees F is adequate.
>
> Steve Roberts N4RVE

We bought a Larsen glass mount antenna about 6 months ago. Included with it was an amendment to the instructions giving very specific instructions on cleaning the window. The ones above are about what I remember. They recommended what abrasive to use, I think Bon Ami was one.

I installed the antenna according to instructions on a side window of our van and the match is very good, less than 1.3:1 everywhere I checked. Perhaps we were just lucky.

593. Need copy of _200 Meters and Down_

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-28 01:15:13 UTC
From: payne@batcomputer.tn.cornell.edu
Message-ID: <7842@batcomputer.tn.cornell.edu>
Source record: 19062

Does anyone have a copy of _200 Meters and Down_ (a history of
the early, early days of amateur radio, published by the ARRL)??
I need a copy *fast* and can't wait 4+ weeks for the ARRL to
receive, process, and ship my order. If anyone has a copy that they would
be willing to loan (or even sell), I would be glad to:

Send it back when I'm done (3 weeks or so)
or Send you money to cover costs
or Order you a new copy from the ARRL

Thanks, and please reply via e-mail...
--
= =
Andrew C. Payne, N8KEI UUCP: ...!cornell!batcomputer!payne
INTERNET: payne@tcgould.tn.cornell.edu
PHONE: +1 607 253 2776 USMAIL: 5428 Cls '26-UHall 5 Ithaca, NY 14853

594. Re: INFO-HAMS Digest V89 #306

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-28 12:19:35 UTC
From: CANDREWS@WAYNEST1.BITNET
Message-ID: <8904290704.AA11428@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 19068

Unsubscribe

595. Portable tower needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-28 12:49:26 UTC
From: so-luru@stekt.oulu.fi
Message-ID: <SO-LURU.89Apr28144926@stekt.oulu.fi>
Source record: 18838

The local amateur radio emergency service would like to know, if there is
A PORTABLE TOWER available, which could easily be moved around on a trailer.
The height of the tower would preferably be approximately 15 - 20 meters
(50 - 65 feet), and it would be easily assembled "on the road" by 3 or 4
people.

Any suggestions would be of great interest. The commercial solutions here
in Finland, at least, would definitely be too expensive. If anyone has
blueprints and / or experience of building such a (crank-up) tower, we
would be grateful of an answer!

The tower would be used for a portable repeater for emergency use, so
no 5-el 20 meter yagis needed, just plain VHF antennas..

73 de Luru
--

/// Ari 'Luru' Husa Mail: Tiedonkaari 6 D 25
o-o Packet: oh8nup@oh8ta SF-90570 OULU Finland
o E-mail: so-luru@stekt.oulu.fi Phone: +358 (9)81 561 173
-------------- Ham Radio Operators Do It In High Frequency --------------

596. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-28 13:14:41 UTC
From: PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK
Message-ID: <28.Apr.89.14
Source record: 19069

SUBJECT: BAT-Radar.

I have listened to bat-radar in the past using a similar trick to the 'down-converter' described previously - a signal generator running at about 30KHz feeding a MC1496 balanced mixer, and using a range of different devices for receiving the bats on (piezo tweeter, several ex-TV-remote-control ultrasonic transducers etc). Putting the output through a tunable active filter swept by a scope timebase gives a crude panoramic-adaptor type display of bat activity, however some odd peaks showed up - i could detect my neighbours TV remote controller being used, and some sounds (rotary lawnmower for example) clearly had a lot of ultrasonic components.

Bat-radar does raise some, to me, interesting questions::

1) Is there a limited amount of spectrum-space for the bats to operate in?
2) If they use swept frequency techniques, how do they stop jamming each other when in a flock?
When I was at college, although such things as bat-radar were mentioned, they, together with whales, seals and electric-fishes were covered in a period of 40 minutes, and in poor detail.
Has anyone thought of dangling electrodes into a tank with electric eels in, to measure thevoltage differences they generate? Similarly, what about underwater acoustic navigation of whales, porpoises etc - their clicks and whistles must be rich in ultrasonic components. How do they stop jamming each other. Theres only ONE spectrum!
Undoubtedly using different frequencies allows the balancing of range and resolution (high frequencies for high resolution at short range, lower frequencies for long-range low-resolution operation).
They can also change repetition-frequency and could use a primitive form of interlace or windowing (several bursts transmitted before the echo from the first burst is received back).

Since they can use active techniques (change frequency as they approach an object that they are interested in) maybe this accounts for the sweeping of frequencies that people have heard. I confess to knowing little about such techniques - may be it would be worth further study for military or civil radar.
OK they use an 'active' radar where they generate the signal and listen to the echoes - i wonder if it would be possible for an individual bat in a flock (is flock the correct collective term?) to use the pulses sent by his buddies as the signal-sources for a passive system (just listen to the reverberations and echoes of the cave?)

Finally, was anyone aware that certain species of moths also use ultrasonics to defeat the bats? I cant remember the moth species

but one of them can force air down its proboscis (the coiled tongue that they use to suck up nectar) and this generates a broad spectrum of ultrasonic whitenoise, enough to confuse the bat. The moth then folds its wings and drops, hopefully out of range of the bat!
Seems like Nature beat us to the electronic warfare stage by a few millions of years.
Pete L.

Please use the following addresses for reply: + \/Natural
+ \/\Environment
JANET: PJML@UK.AC.NERC-WALLINGFORD.IBMA + \/\/Research
ARPA : PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSS.CS.UCL.AC.UK + \/\/\Council
EARN : PJML%UK.AC.NWL.IA@UKACRL + NERC Computer Services
AX25 : G6WBJ {144.650MHz} + Holbrook House
SPAN : STAR::"PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSS.CS.UCL.AC.UK" + Station Road
PHONE: +44 793 411665 + SWINDON SN1 1DE

597. Note to Bill Vodall, WA7NWP

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-28 13:40:00 UTC
From: Hardie@DOCKMASTER.NCSC.MIL
Message-ID: <890428134053.821811@DOCKMASTER.ARPA>
Source record: 19070

Sorry to use the net, but I can't find an address for Bill that my system understands.

Bill, I used the home power to tune the antenna for the expected operating frequency. Then I place electrical tape at the joints so I can put the antenna back to the same physical dimensions without tape measures etc. Then I break it into 3 parts for transportation. Reassemble it at the location and stay near that frequency. If there is 110 available, I carry the controller. The last time I was suprized by 110 and had a real enjoyable weekend. If you plan to only use the antenna portable where the motor box can be easily reached, it is easy to replace the motor with a rod and knob extending down through the bottom of the box that will allow you to tune it by hand easily. Do note, there are no replacements for the motor. They were a special unit and Cushcraft has none left. Mine got fried by lightning and I had to improvise with a 110v motor that can 't reverse. It works, but its a pain.

-- Doug WA6VVV

598. RE: vertical recomendation

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-28 14:12:00 UTC
From: Hardie@DOCKMASTER.NCSC.MIL
Message-ID: <890428141218.360440@DOCKMASTER.ARPA>
Source record: 19071

I have the older R3, and someone computed the feed point impediance from the matching network components to be between 1500 and 2K ohms. I no longer have the reference to that. The value seems reasonable given the size of the tuning capacitor.

-- Doug WA6VVV

599. Re: INFO-HAMS Digest V89 #306

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-28 14:34:11 UTC
From: Thomas_Zapata.roch811sd@XEROX.COM
Message-ID: <890428-110922-4714@Xerox>
Source record: 19072

Will there be any Rochester, New York Area - Space Shuttle Atlantis -
Monitoring on 2meter band?

600. JJY info, anyone?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-28 15:24:19 UTC
From: price@MARLIN.NOSC.MIL
Message-ID: <8904281524.AA19721@marlin.nosc.mil>
Source record: 19073

```
-------
I have a need for info on the Japanese time/frequency station JJY.
Specifically I need info on the pulses it sends out for time
ticks, and the hourly schedule (I assume it has "programming" like
WWV at different times each hour). How long are the pulses, what
frequency, is there a family of them, etc?

Have all this info for WWV, but not sure where to turn for JJY.

Thanks in advance--Jim, K6ZH, ARPANET: PRICE@NOSC.MIL
-------

Addressees in 'plarcmem' are: dibona lutz nguyenh price vonmuell duchene
rjohnson ron coleman carder pakus pritchar prickett towson reader comport
jhughes mandich ggarcia blitch_jd@NOSC munn malo major osroff_a@NOSC
smith_em@NOSC buaas sieber mcginni sailors clapp_ga@NOSC marrone craven
agordon loup%csva.sainet.mfenet@nmfecc.arpa
```

601. Re: JJY info, anyone?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-28 16:27:16 UTC
From: carder@COD.NOSC.MIL
Message-ID: <8904281627.AA15524@cod.nosc.mil>
Source record: 19074

Jim,
JJY Tokyo broadcasts on 2.5, 5, 10 and 15 MHz interrupted (no emission) 25-34 minutes each hour. Announcements every 15 minutes (0, 15, 30, &45 minutes past the hour). Pulses of 8 cycles of 1600 Hz tone. First pulse in each minute is preceded by 655 ms of 600 Hz tone. There ia a 1000 Hz tone modulation between minutes 0-10, 20-25, 34-35, 40-50 and 59-60, but is interrupted for 40 ms before and after each second's pulse. Call sign and time (JST) in Morse and voice. Radio propagation forecast in letter code: N=normal, U=unstable, and W= warning or disturbance. Transmitter Long 35 D 42 M North, Lat 139D 31M E. Carrier 2 kW. Accuracy is 0.5X10 to the 10th.
This info is a few years old, but I assume it is still correct.
Good luck,
Don

602. Radio-Shack PRO-34 Mods??

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-28 16:53:37 UTC
From: mdc@indetech.UUCP
Message-ID: <2628@agate.indetech.uucp>
Source record: 19075

I recently acquired a Radio-Shack pro-34 hand held scanner.
It seems to do the things its suppoes topretty well.
General coverage to 900+ mhz but with lots of dead bands,
i.e. not accessable via the keyboard.

A while back I head of a keyboard method to defeat the
band lockout mechanism that would allow you to program
any frequency for another scanner.

Does anyone have either key sequence or a hardware modification
instructions to allow full coverage on the pro 34?

any information would be greatly appreciated.

Mark D. Copple
Independence Technologies

603. Re: But SHOULD THE FCC SET STANDARDS?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-28 17:02:25 UTC
From: jans@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <5019@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM>
Source record: 19076

<The last FCC broadcast standards decision of some elegance was the adoption of NTSC color, back in the fifities.>

Surely, you forgot the little smiley face? Are we talking about Never Twice the Same Color? There's no doubt PAL is superior. (or even *grunt* SECAM) Yet, the manufacturers didn't want to spend $20 more per set for a superior system. I really hope the Japanese drive HDTV before we screw it up! (Right this minute, Japan is trying for best price/performance

:::::: Jan Steinman - N7JDB Electronic Systems Laboratory ::::::
:::::: jans@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM Box 500, MS 50-370 (w)503/627-5881 ::::::
:::::: jsteinma@caip.RUTGERS.EDU Beaverton, OR 97077 (h)503/657-7703 ::::::

604. Re: But SHOULD THE FCC SET STANDARDS?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-28 17:02:50 UTC
From: jans@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <5020@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM>
Source record: 18827

<The last FCC broadcast standards decision of some elegance was the adoption of NTSC color, back in the fifities.>

Surely, you forgot the little smiley face? Are we talking about Never Twice the Same Color? There's no doubt PAL is superior. (or even *grunt* SECAM) Yet, the manufacturers didn't want to spend $20 more per set for a superior system. I really hope the Japanese drive HDTV before we screw it up! (Right this minute, Japan is trying for best price/performance, while US is worried about compatibility.)

:::::: Jan Steinman - N7JDB Electronic Systems Laboratory ::::::
:::::: jans@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM Box 500, MS 50-370 (w)503/627-5881 ::::::
:::::: jsteinma@caip.RUTGERS.EDU Beaverton, OR 97077 (h)503/657-7703 ::::::

605. Space Shuttle (STS-30) rebroadcast frequency given

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-28 17:04:06 UTC
From: kingdon@cunixc.cc.columbia.edu
Message-ID: <1460@cunixc.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 18828

=======> WA3NAN will broadcast STS-30 on 7183Khz(LSB) <=========
(they have a morse given ID perodically, and a voice message ID, tune in the station and wait. (There is more to do than play with communications!))

I have just logged WA3NAN in 7183 Khz(LSB) from New York City. WA3NAN is the club station of the Godard Amature Radio Club (located in Greenbelt, Maryland) which in the past has given monitors a great service by broadcasting the Air to Ground communications for Shuttle missions. The recorded message says that they will be providing the same service for mission 30 of the Space Shuttle (STS-30), which is due to launch in about and hour and a half. If WA3NAN works this mission like it has in the past, they will re-broadcast NASA live during the day, and will work some Ham traffic after dropping the feed at night. The Ham chatter after the feed drops is also quite interesting. This station should be active all weekend (assuming things work as they have in the past).

John Kingdon

John Kingdon (212)-678-1689 | CompuServe 71471, 1062
UUCP ...!rutgers!columbia!cunixc!kingdon | ARPA kingdon@cunixc.columbia.edu
BITNET kingdon@cunixc.bitnet | or kingdon@cunixc.cc.columbia.edu

606. Re: Airport Security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-28 17:23:47 UTC
From: add@v7fs1.UUCP
Message-ID: <345@v7fs1.UUCP>
Source record: 18829

In article <20010@genrad.UUCP> dls@genrad.UUCP (Diana L. Syriac) writes:
>[...] they saw my airplane transceiver, had me take it out,
>turn it on and get a VALID station [...]
>
>Coming back from Hawaii, they did that not only to my transceiver but also
>to the camera.

What frequency did they have you tune your camera to?
Did it come in clearly.

This reminds me that years ago I used to travel with a lead-shield bag for
my camera. About half the time, the X-ray folks would ask me what was in
my carry-on. When I said "a lead-shield bag", they would almost invariably
let me go without asking to see inside it!.The rest of the time, they didn't
even ask.

Now admittedly, this was before the recent publicitly regarding explosives
hidden in electronic equipment.

--

Andrew D Daniel, Video Seven, Inc. Angels fear to tread
..ames!vsi1!v7fs1!add where fools login:

607. VOX IN A BOX

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-28 18:59:26 UTC
From: rrw@naucse.UUCP
Message-ID: <1391@naucse.UUCP>
Source record: 18830

Can anyone give me a citation on a fairly recent QST article
"VOX IN A BOX". I'm looking for a VOX circuit, and have been told
of this, but the library here (believe it or not) dropped its QST
sub back in 1985, and my copies are in storage.

I would REALLY appreciate this and possibly getting a Xerox copy if back
issues are not available.

THANKS & 73's,
de WB0IMC

- Bob Wier College of Engineering
Flagstaff, Arizona Northern Arizona University
...arizona!naucse!rrw | BITNET: WIER@NAUVAX | *usual disclaimers*

608. Re: Space Shuttle (STS-30) rebroadcast frequency given

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-28 19:24:05 UTC
From: sl161004@silver.bacs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <3846@silver.bacs.indiana.edu>
Source record: 18831

While you are waiting for Main Engine I to be fixed, here are some
useful space shuttle frequencies.

SPACE SHUTTLE DOWNLINK (Primary) : 296.8 MHz (Shuttle must be overheard)
SPACE SUIT RADIO: 279 Mhz

(This may not be used if the infrared communication system is. Two
reasons for the IR communication system:

1. The USSR, and for that matter any other investigative agency
will not be able to tune in (or will they?)
2. The radios cannot reach all parts of the shuttle.
The new communication system takes care of that.

Reply-To: sl161004@silver.bacs.indiana.edu (David Chary)
charyd@jade.bacs.indiana.edu

609. Homebrew hardline connectors

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-28 20:34:32 UTC
From: km3t@jjmhome.UUCP
Message-ID: <3833@jjmhome.UUCP>
Source record: 18832

Will someone please tell me where recent articles on homebrew hardline connectors have appeared? I know there have been some recent articles but can't find them. Any help will be appreciated.

I have an application where I have access to lots of hardline but can't afford the "real" connectors. The cable is .5" diameter.

--

Internet: pascoe%capvax@gte.com
Dave Pascoe KM3T/1 UUCP: ..!harvard!ulowell!cloud9!jjmhome!km3t

610. Re: INFO-HAMS Digest V89 #293

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-28 21:04:22 UTC
From: waters@dover.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1180@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 18833

In article <890427-022344-4767@Xerox> "wayne_a._lightsey.RochXRC"@XEROX.COM writes:
>re:Date: 23 Apr 89 18:17:12 GMT
>>From: shelby!csli!kawai@decwrl.dec.com (Goh Kawai)

[A lot of very sound advice on high powere tubes/amps deleted]

One additional consideration, at least for a club station, if you DROP a
3-500Z it is extremely dangerous. You MUST wear face/eye protection while
handling them to protect against this possibility. You also need to be
careful to lay/store them properly.

The newer ceramic tubes will simply short out or crack the ceramic if abused,
expensive but much better than 20-30 sq in of broken glass flying around!
(Those suckers are BIG!)

--
Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com OR waters@cad.Berkley.EDU
CHUBBY CHECKER just had a CHICKEN SANDWICH in downtown DULUTH!

611. Re: But SHOULD THE FCC SET STANDARDS?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-28 21:10:46 UTC
From: waters@dover.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1181@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 18834

In article <750@omen.UUCP> caf@omen.UUCP (Chuck Forsberg WA7KGX) writes:

>The
>last FCC broadcast standards decision of some elegance was the
>adoption of NTSC color, back in the fifities.

If you ever see European (PAL/UHF) TV together with NTSC/VHF you will
be GLAD the FCC isn't trying to be that "sophisticated" any more!

Is it true that NTSC REALLY stands for Never The Same Color ? :-)

I will admit that having 90% of the broadcasting owned by governments helped,
but that is still no reason to be stuck with something as bad as NTSC AND
VHF!

--
Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com OR waters@cad.Berkley.EDU
CHUBBY CHECKER just had a CHICKEN SANDWICH in downtown DULUTH!

612. QSLs from Mongolia

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-28 21:58:17 UTC
From: oo7@utastro.UUCP
Message-ID: <3850@utastro.UUCP>
Source record: 18835

Anyone have any suggestions for the best way to get a QSL card from JT1T? I know it's via JT1KAA, the club station in Mongolia. A note in QRZ-DX (DX mag) last November says IRCs are useless in Mongolia (this is attributed to JT1BG, who ought to know), and says dollars are OK, but in the Nov 88 QST there is mention of the Mongolian equivalent of the WAC award and it says "send [QSL] list with 3 IRCs to" the awards manager in JT. Duh?

I sent a card via JT1KAA with dollars last Nov, nothing received yet. Has anyone had any luck getting a card from JT1T or JT1KAA? A then-local DXer thought he got a card from JT1T through the bureau but wasn't sure (I guess *real* DXers aren't quite sure how many Mongolian cards they have, how they got them, which bands they were for - maybe they get cards from JT every day and never reply to them as there are so many...).

Incidentally, if you are after Zone 23 for WAZ, a better bet than JT1T is to work RV0YF (Tuva - counts as 23); he has a very efficient manager (RB7GG). Finally, are any of the DX mags bold enough to print lists of DX stations who never reply to QSLs? It would sure save the rest of us time, IRCs and postage to know this in advance. I have my own list, but won't include it in case it's grounds for libel...

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu

613. Re: Battery Pack Question for HT's

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-28 22:51:55 UTC
From: barry@hprmokg.HP.COM
Message-ID: <13770008@hprmokg.HP.COM>
Source record: 18836

I agree, the LM317 and the power transistor with the Zener on the base
will work well. The drawback with the transistor circuit is that if
the transistor shorts, you have the unregulated input voltage on the output.

When I use the transistor circuit, I use NPN power Darlingtons and
also place a low value tantylum electrolytic across the Zener.

I have also used the 3-Terminal regulators. A word of caution here...

You need to drop 2.6 volts min. across the 7812 regulator. That means that
your input voltage (from the car) must be at least 14.6 volts (not usually
available from the battery). This is the "Vin rating" specified in the
National databook. Actually, they spec. the part with 19 volts input.
It does work with lower input voltages however (or else the circuit I use
wouldn't work).

Also, the 78xx regulators are only rated for 1 amp. output. The LM317
is rated at 1.5 Amps.

I have used the 3 terminal regulators with my Yaesu FT209RH at 5 watts output.
They do get rather warm when rag chewing. A heat sink solves the problem,
however.

All in all, the LM317 circuit mentioned in the previous posting is the best,
I believe. It doesn't present the input voltage "gotcha", it has a higher
current rating, is adjustable, and only requires 4 external components
to do the job. Just make sure you mount it to a heat sink or a chunk
of sheet aluminum (could be the box you put it in).

The databook I have (TI) doesn't say what the metal tab on the regulator
is connected to but my guess is that it is the regulator output. I would
play it safe and electrically isolate the metal tab from the heat sink
using an insulating washer and hardware just in case the heatsink comes
in contact with any (grounded) metal in your car. You could cause big
problems grounding something inadvertantly. Radio Shack has all of the
stuff and I believe the regulator schematic is on the back of the card for
the LM317.

Tradeoffs, tradeoffs, tradeoffs....

Barry - WB6JZL

614. Space shuttle mission audio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-29 03:56:18 UTC
From: edwards@ncratl.Atlanta.NCR.COM
Message-ID: <420@ncratl.Atlanta.NCR.COM>
Source record: 18837
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.space.shuttle

During the past shuttle missions, I have listened to the
space shuttle to mission control audio on the following frequencies:

12am - 6pm 3860.4 LSB
7185.3 LSB
6am - 12pm 21395.1 USB
14293.3 USB
12pm - 12am 14293.3 USB

6:30pm - 1am No audio, astronauts asleep

Today (Friday) I heard the mission control audio on 14295 USB until
the mission was considered scrubbed.

------------------------------------+------------------------------------
Gordon Edwards III | NCR Corporation
gordon.edwards@Atlanta.NCR.COM | 5555 Oakbrook Parkway
uunet!ncrlnk!ncratl!edwards | Suite 140
| Norcross, GA 30093
--
Gordon Edwards III NCR Corporation
gordon.edwards@Atlanta.NCR.COM 5555 Oakbrook Parkway
uunet!ncrlnk!ncratl!edwards Suite 140
Norcross, GA 30093

615. Re: INFO-HAMS Digest V89 #308

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-29 16:56:10 UTC
From: Robert_S._Karz.WBST311@XEROX.COM
Message-ID: <890429-095630-6670@Xerox>
Source record: 18839

Concerning the Mongolian QSL,
<Anyone have any suggestions for the best way to get a QSL card from JT1T? I know it's via JT1KAA, the club station in Mongolia. A note in QRZ-DX (DX mag) last November says IRCs are useless in Mongolia (this is attributed to JT1BG, who ought to know), and says dollars are OK, but in the Nov 88 QST there is mention of the Mongolian equivalent of the WAC award and it says "send [QSL] list with 3 IRCs to" the awards manager in JT. Duh?>

GEORGE ROBERTSON'S DX STAMP SERVICE, 7661 RODER PARKWAY, ONTARIO, NY 14519 (TELEPHONE 315 524-8806) WOULD BE GLAD TO SELL YOU A MONGOLIAN AIRMAIL STAMP FOR $1.45 THAT YOU CAN USE FOR A SASE TO SEND TO THE MONGOLIAN QSL MANAGER. ITS A LOT EASIER THAN IRC'S AND THERE'S NO QUESTION ABOUT THEIR VALIDITY. GEORGE REQUESTS A SASE FOR ANY ORDERS UNDER $4.

73
Bob Karz
K2OID

616. bat radio and how they share the spectrum - a speculation

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-29 17:36:28 UTC
From: kawai@csli.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <8740@csli.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 18843

Peter Morgan Lucas, Network Support, Swindon, writes:
>Bat-radar does raise some, to me, interesting questions::
>1) Is there a limited amount of spectrum-space for the bats to operate in?
I would assume so. Not only due to the physical limit on the size of the glottis, but also due to the physical limit on the length of the organ of corti. One reason we humans can only hear up to 30,000 Hz (and that's at normal birth - as we age, it drops to about 18,000 Hz, even lower) is because our ears, specifically the long organ within the cochlea which is lined with hair cells, has a finite length. One end is tuned to the low end of our receptive frequency range, and the other, the highest.

>2) If they use swept frequency techniques, how do they stop jamming each
> other when in a flock?
I know very little about bat communication; however, from observations made on the communications of other species, including man, I speculate the following. First, bats probably have different voices across individuals. One reason why we can identify who is talking in a big party is because we have different voices, which is partly a result of the differences in our physique. Individual voice differences have been noted in many species. You can probably recognize your favorite dog's bark from your neighbor's, for example. The second issue is that of language difference across species. There is most likely a difference of how bats chirp across species, at least partially based on their systematic physical differences. A third issue is that of dialectal differences among groups which belong to the same species. This has been observed for some non-human animals. The Canary Islands is not only famous as a DX country, but also as having a separate canary song for each of its islands. You may know that canary breeders put a young chick's cage close to a mature, comptent singer's cage, to make the novice learn how to sing (or send the code, perhaps). Wild parrots and macaws have dialects, and also seasonal songs -- if you ever wondered what wild parrots imitate, well, they imitate other parrots, creating a regional pattern of parrot calls! Bats are known to stick to the same flock (which can grow to be quite large). Perhaps they accomplish this by recoginizing the flock's dialect.

>Has anyone thought of dangling electrodes into a tank with electric eels
>in, to measure the voltage differences they generate?
Yes. The voltage and current output is quite impressive, especially since some electric eels can grow over 2 meters long. This would make them an ideal emergency power source for power not derived from commercial mains on field day. They seem to use a weak electric field as a sensory mechanism, and use it for naviation and for finding food (they are carnivorous). When they find their prey, they zap it. The mating behaviour of electric eels is not known. You wouldn't really be popular if you keep zapping your

potential girlfriend every time she walks through the door! For more info,
cross post to alt.aquaria, to which I also subscribe.

>Similarly, what
>about underwater acoustic navigation of whales, porpoises etc - their
>clicks and whistles must be rich in ultrasonic components. How
>do they stop jamming each other. Theres only ONE spectrum!
Same speculation as for the bats.

>OK they use an 'active' radar where they generate the signal and
>listen to the echoes - i wonder if it would be possible for an individual
>bat in a flock (is flock the correct collective term?) to use the pulses
>sent by his buddies as the signal-sources for a passive system (just
>listen to the reverberations and echoes of the cave?)
Wouldn't be surprised at all if this were the case. We humans do this
to a certain extent, too. For example, say you're walking down a dim
hallway that you're unfamiliar with, and you hear voices, increasing
in amplitude, from down the corrdior, with an echoey ring to it. You might
deduce that the hallway takes a perpendicular bend somewhere in the distance,
and the people are walking towards you from that portion of the hall.
Bats are experts in the sonar business. They probably have this skill as
an innate capability, hard-wired into them.

>Finally, was anyone aware that certain species of moths also use
>ultrasonics to defeat the bats? I cant remember the moth species
Wow, the wonders of nature never fail to impress and humble me. Human
language alone is complex -- and I study only the audio portion of it.

>goh<
ps: i saw the preview of "batman - the movie". the batmobile looked
different, and i didn't recognize it at first. ah well,,,

617. Morse code in Music

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-29 17:40:16 UTC
From: cas@hoptoad.uucp
Message-ID: <7131@hoptoad.uucp>
Source record: 18841

I found a CD/Album that has a lot of morse code in it:

RADIO K.A.O.S. - Roger Waters - Columbia Records - CK 40795

Standard Disclaimer: I have no affiliation with Roger Waters, CBS Inc, or
Columbia Records.

--
Curtis Spangler {sun,pacbell,uunet,pyramid,amdahl}!hoptoad!cas cas@toad.com
N6ECT P.O. Box 170031, San Francisco, California, 94117-0031
"Without love in the dream, It will never come true." J. Garcia / R. Hunter

618. Re: bat radio and how they share the spectrum - a speculation

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-29 18:46:04 UTC
From: haynes@ucbarpa.Berkeley.EDU
Message-ID: <28976@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU>
Source record: 18842

In article <8740@csli.Stanford.EDU> kawai@csli.stanford.edu (Goh Kawai) writes:
>>Has anyone thought of dangling electrodes into a tank with electric eels
>>in, to measure the voltage differences they generate?
>on field day. They seem to use a weak electric field as a sensory mechanism,
>and use it for naviation and for finding food (they are carnivorous). When

I heard a talk some years ago on some species of electric fish that use electric pulses only for sensory purposes; they lack the ability to zap the prey. I'm trying to think of the name of the fish - something about sternarchus, and the only other word I can think of is gymnopediae, which of course is the title of the famous Erik Satie pieces for piano, not the name of a fish. Anyway the lecturer stuck a couple of wires into the tank and played what he got through an amplifier and loudspeaker. I always thought it would be interesting to have one of these fish and put various patterns of electrodes in the tank and pulse them and see how the fish responded.
haynes@ucscc.ucsc.edu haynes@ucscc.bitnet ...ucbvax!ucscc!haynes

"Any clod can have the facts, but having opinions is an Art."
Charles McCabe, San Francisco Chronicle

619. Re: JJY info, anyone?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-30 01:17:31 UTC
From: kevin@lindy.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <2937@lindy.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 18844

In article <8904281524.AA19721@marlin.nosc.mil> price@MARLIN.NOSC.MIL (James N. Price) writes:
->I have a need for info on the Japanese time/frequency station JJY.
->Specifically I need info on the pulses it sends out for time
->ticks, and the hourly schedule (I assume it has "programming" like
->WWV at different times each hour). How long are the pulses, what
->frequency, is there a family of them, etc?

Here is the information that I have on JJY:

Seconds pulses: 8 cycles of 1600Hz and 1000Hz tones

During seconds 0-15 of each minute, code of DUT1, consisting of 45-ms tones of 1600Hz. (I have no idea what this means)

Also, every 10 minutes the station identifies as follows:
Callsign in CW (*2)
Time in JST (Japan time) in CW
Callsign in voice (*2)
"Grade of propagation" warning in CW

The address is:
Communications Research Laboratory
2-1 Nukui-Kitamachi 4-chome
Koganei-shi, Tokyo 184
Japan

This info is basically the same as what is in the WRTH for 1989, on page 54.

Hope that helps some...
--
Kevin Burnett, KC6AOA AMPR.ORG: 44.4.0.231
"She was an acrobat's daughter, she swung by her teeth from a noose; but then one day, her dentures gate way, and she flew through the air like a goose." - Daffy

620. Re: bat radio and how they share the spectrum - a speculation

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-30 03:43:48 UTC
From: sampson@killer.Dallas.TX.US
Message-ID: <7959@killer.Dallas.TX.US>
Source record: 18845

One idea I had for interference suppression of multiple bat echos, would be that each bats echo would be synchronous while other bats echos would not. The same technique used in TACAN DME. 100 aircraft can use a TACAN on the same frequency because they only synchronize with themselves.

621. ICOM 735S Mods ...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-30 13:20:31 UTC
From: GHICKS@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <12490258755.9.GHICKS@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 18840

Well. Thanks for all the help. I've finally made our new ICOMs RECEIVE
on all bands, but can't get them to transmit UNLESS they're in
the HAM Bands. For most of us, this is great! For those of
us that have to work outside of the bands, it's not so good.

I've been told there is a 'sequencer re-initializing' that must be done...
Any ideas on how to do this?

The mod made was that D33 and D34 were to be disconnected. (Done.)

Any assist will be appreciated.
Gregory Hicks
----

622. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-30 15:25:51 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8905010703.AA07277@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18849

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial RCP/M, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial RCP/M may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

```
- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #496 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 89113.07897483 0.00000305 35694-3 0 1986
2 00424 80.4670 340.1740 0022771 274.7601 85.0934 13.67125583325282
LAGEOS
1 08820U 89112.97418241 0.00000002 0 7409
2 08820 109.8203 211.1666 0044889 327.7292 32.0598 6.38664544 47106
GOES 2
1 10061U 89108.93345390 -.00000005 0 2469
2 10061 7.0081 69.1005 0005687 179.3832 180.6406 1.00273101 4785
GPS-0001
1 10684U 89112.61189933 0.00000011 10000-3 0 1010
2 10684 63.5715 102.5842 0107060 199.3682 160.2045 2.00561416 67413
GPS-0002
1 10893U 89111.57222263 -.00000028 0 9731
2 10893 64.5216 343.4269 0152916 28.5525 332.3410 2.00557950 80219
GOES 3
1 10953U 89 91.03781924 0.00000091 10000-3 0 6225
2 10953 5.8394 71.8491 0005923 277.8997 83.0665 1.00276940 161
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 89114.04815401 0.00001250 48585-3 0 1070
2 10967 108.0102 176.1220 0003183 250.3937 109.6855 14.34518135566321
GPS-0003
1 11054U 89110.88956344 -.00000027 0 08
2 11054 64.1068 339.9142 0053639 117.7381 242.8496 2.00560582 77213
GPS-0004
1 11141U 89111.49381530 0.00000011 0 1409
2 11141 63.5331 102.5136 0058051 321.0962 38.4894 2.00575349 75925
NOAA 6
1 11416U 89109.45677940 0.00001426 61722-3 0 8376
2 11416 98.5076 108.2339 0010075 285.8462 74.1607 14.25682879509533
Solar Max
1 11703U 89114.69640745 0.00050655 95412-3 0 9215
2 11703 28.4991 295.4924 0001945 134.8897 225.1861 15.47129726511535
GPS-0006
1 11783U 89110.95011505 -.00000027 0 8734
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2 11783 63.8826 339.5883 0142047 62.1537 299.2857 2.00567636 65857
GOES 4
1 11964U 89 97.28408596 -.00000249 10000-3 0 569
2 11964 4.7936 76.3436 0158171 23.8450 337.0124 0.99392857 1324
GOES 5
1 12472U 89106.84052885 -.00000247 10000-3 0 7210
2 12472 2.3494 81.8640 0003170 331.9169 29.0130 1.00262579 27994
UOSAT 1
1 12888U 89114.33520483 0.00063427 10145-2 0 5325
2 12888 97.5635 164.7507 0000401 330.4074 29.7198 15.52937293420615
Meteor 2-08
1 13113U 89110.45259458 0.00000247 21203-3 0 6350
2 13113 82.5365 104.6563 0013814 222.8933 137.1155 13.83977270357253
Salyut 7
1 13138U 89114.75375383 0.00018932 47265-3 0 5401
2 13138 51.6094 218.8377 0000675 248.0340 112.0581 15.40190720399950
Meteor 2-09
1 13718U 89113.58562930 0.00000430 22130-3 0 7669
2 13718 81.2474 334.9705 0056002 153.0568 207.3533 14.13155794327847
IRAS
1 13777U 89109.50580424 0.00000122 97521-4 0 6292
2 13777 99.0513 307.4207 0013226 110.2776 249.9777 13.98579896317994
GOES 6
1 14050U 89109.02958625 0.00000112 0 9345
2 14050 1.1560 83.2356 0000751 57.6322 302.5760 1.00284381 6017
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 89105.46152848 -.00000014 0 3941
2 14129 26.4208 270.1678 6055322 34.0870 353.0560 2.05882075 15923
GPS-0008
1 14189U 89108.04758867 0.00000011 0 6216
2 14189 63.1765 101.2367 0134737 215.4525 143.6541 2.00570974 42231
Meteor 2-10
1 14452U 89114.57770491 0.00000784 33355-3 0 7122
2 14452 81.1677 347.2837 0093723 251.4163 107.6792 14.22138786284927
LandSat 5
1 14780U 89112.90498625 -.00003089 -68097-3 0 7255
2 14780 98.1728 176.1920 0005152 57.0421 303.1351 14.57115364273516
UOSAT 2
1 14781U 89109.24561230 0.00002816 55308-3 0 4356
2 14781 98.0066 169.7456 0013456 139.2231 220.9963 14.63377428273929
LDEF
1 14898U 89110.28165028 0.00038630 72580-3 0 8163
2 14898 28.5046 223.5376 0001494 336.9298 23.0901 15.47197974282464
GPS-0009
1 15039U 89111.09643208 0.00000010 0 6514
2 15039 62.8876 100.4261 0015284 275.2647 84.5587 2.00564793 35577
Meteor 2-11
1 15099U 89110.81990912 0.00000287 24985-3 0 9359
2 15099 82.5281 51.9959 0014814 40.8796 319.3481 13.83639288242189
GPS-0010
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1 15271U 89112.99192858 -.00000028 0 6163
2 15271 63.3823 339.3007 0099581 320.0031 39.3248 2.00564590 32723
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 89113.76640889 0.00003303 48182-3 0 145
2 15331 82.5423 28.6725 0022420 263.0534 96.8090 14.75386083246191
NOAA 9
1 15427U 89110.87971667 0.00000887 50547-3 0 3618
2 15427 99.1397 96.7124 0016312 113.0414 247.2509 14.11964381224369
Meteor 2-12
1 15516U 89112.14599119 0.00000423 36934-3 0 715
2 15516 82.5380 349.3428 0015534 277.0718 82.8663 13.84094179213307
Cosmos 1686
1 16095U 89114.68880657 0.00068318 16681-2 0 2309
2 16095 51.6052 219.1623 0001008 267.3156 92.4304 15.40205884399948
GPS-0011
1 16129U 89 99.68483095 0.00000011 0 3104
2 16129 63.6929 101.3877 0115346 150.6370 210.0223 2.00564927 25669
Meteor 3-1
1 16191U 89112.81917230 0.00000043 10000-3 0 8203
2 16191 82.5412 274.8840 0021209 76.4494 283.8948 13.16867709168233
Meteor 2-13
1 16408U 89112.88363127 0.00000261 22402-3 0 4804
2 16408 82.5312 263.6067 0017458 93.3847 266.9311 13.84156620167908
Mir
1 16609U 89114.84685467 0.00101979 14556-2 0 8104
2 16609 51.6218 269.6078 0020468 248.4696 111.3513 15.55215204182875
SPOT 1
1 16613U 89116.01560766 0.00000504 25454-3 0 4449
2 16613 98.7005 191.2457 0000787 61.7133 298.4240 14.20019436 4722
Meteor 2-14
1 16735U 89112.91848142 0.00000195 16568-3 0 2929
2 16735 82.5355 290.3862 0014159 161.9162 198.2507 13.83899367146817
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 89112.90812130 0.00002627 38651-3 0 5852
2 16881 82.5190 89.0709 0021439 279.6374 80.2448 14.74958086147146
EGP
1 16908U 89110.45964276 -.00000029 66726-4 0 1226
2 16908 50.0094 115.5450 0011499 200.0590 159.9794 12.44377637122222
FO-12
1 16909U 89112.36835661 -.00000025 10000-3 0 1414
2 16909 50.0159 109.9094 0011193 203.0127 157.0209 12.44399273122451
NOAA 10
1 16969U 89103.53475572 0.00000976 45074-3 0 2155
2 16969 98.6420 135.2470 0014892 79.5658 280.7197 14.22939623134742
Meteor 2-15
1 17290U 89112.69442788 0.00000346 30353-3 0 2428
2 17290 82.4701 198.2803 0014306 62.2930 297.9679 13.83707130115942
GOES 7
1 17561U 89 96.76000789 -.00000036 10000-3 0 2513
2 17561 0.0788 102.8111 0001270 89.1425 168.0185 1.00272633 1046
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Kvant
1 17845U 89113.88195155 0.00123935 17532-2 0 7348
2 17845 51.5229 274.3573 0027211 252.2567 101.8395 15.55169713118992
RS-10/11
1 18129U 89114.86582786 0.00000514 55511-3 0 7373
2 18129 82.9235 277.5386 0011378 193.0842 167.0019 13.71968627 92080
Cosmos 1870
1 18225U 89115.49363524 0.00150975 11246-4 26390-3 0 9941
2 18225 71.8744 196.5900 0010586 259.5581 100.4587 16.01907444102842
Meteor 2-16
1 18312U 89112.36194490 0.00000219 18868-3 0 2620
2 18312 82.5539 263.7633 0012626 359.5693 0.5451 13.83455360 84797
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 89112.51356958 0.00000259 22329-3 0 1046
2 18820 82.5452 324.8106 0018271 65.6539 294.6525 13.84147608 61983
AO-13
1 19216U 89 89.37166448 -.00000028 10000-3 0 346
2 19216 57.2895 213.9669 6688587 201.4192 106.6281 2.09699506 6084
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 89112.57871439 0.00000411 10000-2 0 1784
2 19336 82.5477 214.9880 0018392 313.8243 46.2033 13.20145285 35597
NOAA 11
1 19531U 89111.54455513 0.00000898 52061-3 0 702
2 19531 98.9351 55.8418 0013218 34.9329 325.2707 14.10953152 29482
Soyuz TM-7
1 19660U 89114.84685097 0.00041710 60427-3 0 1505
2 19660 51.6230 269.6085 0020411 248.5811 111.2182 15.55204654 23462
GPS-0014
1 19802U 89 13 A 89101.18994180 0.00000015 00000-0 99999-4 0 277
2 19802 55.1429 214.4439 0068844 159.0987 200.7743 2.00628732 1086
Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89112.95424474 0.00000117 10000-3 0 278
2 19851 82.5274 203.2164 0016436 103.4763 256.8229 13.83784795 7440
Cosmos 2005
1 19862U 89 95.12275817 0.00946225 39673-4 42772-3 0 851
2 19862 62.7868 262.6573 0114960 128.3397 232.5572 16.07713223 5373
MOP-1
1 19876U 89 94.29713181 -.00000042 10000-4 0 164
2 19876 1.1453 297.7800 0010668 36.1305 322.6241 1.00103247 276
MOP-1 R/B
1 19877U 89 94.75127070 0.00054406 60542-2 0 179
2 19877 7.0031 319.7005 7291933 201.1459 97.0995 2.28813204 656
Progress 41
1 19895U 89114.96498249 0.09427593 59046-4 96083-4 0 578
2 19895 51.6236 267.3630 0103260 273.5098 85.3964 16.34668136 6162
Cosmos 2007
1 19900U 89111.68155825 0.00328568 53900-4 45747-3 0 599
2 19900 64.7376 294.5535 0046890 113.4393 247.1709 16.03352976 4699
Cosmos 2008
1 19902U 89116.00392757 -.00000006 0 119
```

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2 19902 74.0150 350.9818 0049383 47.6256 312.8966 12.57624316 4085
Cosmos 2009
1 19903U 89115.97367855 -.00000006 0 194
2 19903 74.0136 351.1735 0040920 57.9208 302.5814 12.55708122 4073
Cosmos 2010
1 19904U 89116.02198481 -.00000007 0 123
2 19904 74.0169 351.2452 0029998 57.7151 302.6852 12.53835344 4072
Cosmos 2011
1 19905U 89115.99017871 -.00000007 0 100
2 19905 74.0133 351.4784 0020649 63.6620 296.6555 12.51975370 4035
Cosmos 2012
1 19906U 89116.04082705 -.00000007 0 173
2 19906 74.0154 351.5364 0009996 71.0983 289.1155 12.50018203 4069
Cosmos 2013
1 19907U 89116.01420355 -.00000006 0 122
2 19907 74.0155 351.7657 0010079 145.8879 214.2831 12.47957635 4029
Cosmos 2014
1 19908U 89115.74202185 -.00000006 0 121
2 19908 74.0137 352.2749 0013011 203.8083 156.2365 12.46073020 4011
Cosmos 2015
1 19909U 89116.04063931 -.00000007 0 121
2 19909 74.0160 352.0316 0026013 201.5921 158.4034 12.43852318 4006
Cos 2008-15
1 19910U 89113.23932265 -.00000006 0 147
2 19910 74.0126 357.2113 0134375 228.1294 130.8211 12.23001671 3636
Delta Star
1 19911U 89115.83185253 -.00008444 -34058-3 0 490
2 19911 47.6782 237.1065 0009644 138.5781 221.4369 15.23615754 4861
TDRS 3 R/B
1 19913U 89107.96552245 0.00000064 10000-3 0 80
2 19913 2.1480 56.9953 0026789 207.3139 152.4783 1.00616442 288
1989 027A
1 19919U 89113.39894763 0.00000063 10000-3 0 207
2 19919 0.0946 90.6478 0003727 295.9918 333.3798 1.00272578 82
1989 027B
1 19920U 89114.79886834 -.00017012 18753-4 -33283-3 0 339
2 19920 4.1357 30.3578 7283793 197.2940 109.3972 2.32327065 539
1989 028A
1 19921U 89115.44425943 0.00000182 18204-3 0 260
2 19921 82.9588 125.1737 0038485 237.5676 122.1754 13.73920071 2843
1989 028B
1 19922U 89113.23468080 -.00001314 -13627-2 0 257
2 19922 82.9562 126.7599 0032388 228.5918 131.2450 13.75739276 2542
1989 029A
1 19923U 89108.63544501 0.00286934 41073-4 12954-3 0 343
2 19923 62.8051 307.0272 0033532 114.5728 245.9081 16.20347190 1949
1989 030A
1 19928U 89114.18446076 -.00000101 10000-3 0 131
2 19928 1.4167 276.9524 0007185 72.3219 287.3922 0.97711980 117
1980 030D
```

```
1 19931U 89110.07558107 -.00000034 10000-3 0 54
2 19931 1.4567 276.8115 0016913 16.9941 342.2992 0.97926874 78
1989 031A
1 19938U 89116.30574742 0.00535186 39473-4 31446-3 0 166
2 19938 62.8101 54.5664 0114541 61.6925 299.7005 16.04977918 896
1989 031B
1 19939U 89114.70890945 0.22749251 44161-4 21521-3 0 195
2 19939 62.7672 60.5627 0024095 131.3155 230.2342 16.49282026 644
--
Dr TS Kelso Asst Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
```

623. NASA Prediction Bulletin Format

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-30 15:26:28 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8905010702.AA07261@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18850

As a service to the satellite user community, the following description of the NASA Prediction Bulletin's two-line orbital element set format is uploaded to sci.space on a monthly basis. The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial RCP/M, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. The Celestial RCP/M may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

==========

Data for each satellite consists of three lines in the following format:

```
AAAAAAAAAAA
1 NNNNNU NNNNNAAA NNNNN.NNNNNNNN +.NNNNNNNN +NNNNN-N +NNNNN-N N NNNNN
2 NNNNN NNN.NNNN NNN.NNNN NNNNNNN NNN.NNNN NNN.NNNN NN.NNNNNNNNNNNNN
```

Line 1 is a eleven-character name.

Lines 2 and 3 are the standard Two-Line Orbital Element Set Format identical to that used by NASA and NORAD. The format description is:

```
Line 2
Column Description
01-01 Line Number of Element Data
03-07 Satellite Number
10-11 International Designator (Last two digits of launch year)
12-14 International Designator (Launch number of the year)
15-17 International Designator (Piece of launch)
19-20 Epoch Year (Last two digits of year)
21-32 Epoch (Julian Day and fractional portion of the day)
34-43 First Time Derivative of the Mean Motion
or Ballistic Coefficient (Depending on ephemeris type)
45-52 Second Time Derivative of Mean Motion (decimal point assumed;
blank if N/A)
54-61 BSTAR drag term if GP4 general perturbation theory was used.
Otherwise, radiation pressure coefficient. (Decimal point assumed)
63-63 Ephemeris type
65-68 Element number
69-69 Check Sum (Modulo 10)
(Letters, blanks, periods = 0; minus sign = 1; plus sign = 2)
```

```
Line 3
Column Description
01-01 Line Number of Element Data
03-07 Satellite Number
```

09-16 Inclination [Degrees]
18-25 Right Ascension of the Ascending Node [Degrees]
27-33 Eccentricity (decimal point assumed)
35-42 Argument of Perigee [Degrees]
44-51 Mean Anomaly [Degrees]
53-63 Mean Motion [Revs per day]
64-68 Revolution number at epoch [Revs]
69-69 Check Sum (Modulo 10)

All other columns are blank or fixed.

Example:

NOAA 6
1 11416U 86 50.28438588 0.00000140 67960-4 0 5293
2 11416 98.5105 69.3305 0012788 63.2828 296.9658 14.24899292346978

Note that the International Designator fields are usually blank, as issued in
the NASA Prediction Bulletins.

--
Dr TS Kelso Asst Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

624. SpaceNews 01May89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-30 18:08:17 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <854@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 18851

Bulletin ID: SPC90501

SpaceNews

MONDAY MAY 1, 1989

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, NJ, and is distributed weekly
on packet radio bulletin board systems and the Unix USENET news network.
It is available around the world on many computer news systems and is available
for unlimited distribution.

* MIR NEWS *

A problem in the electrical power subsystem on the Soviet MIR space station
has made it necessary for the crew of MIR to leave the station and return to
earth. Before their return to earth, Cosmonauts Alexander Volkov, Serge
Krikalev and Valeriy Polyakov placed MIR in a 500 km circular "parking" orbit
that will remain until a repair crew is sent to MIR in the next few months.

U4MIR/U5MIR Amateur Radio operations from MIR have ceased. Operations were
reported as late as 23Apr89 on 145.550 MHz. Many stations in Europe reported
hearing air-to-ground communications from MIR on 121.750 MHz shorthly before
the Cosmonauts left MIR on 27Apr89.

* OSCAR-9 NEWS *

Diary software reloads will take place on Tuesdays and following this, a CCD
image will be transmitted. The time the image is taken will depend on earth
illumination. During the Northern hemisphere winter months, this will either
be Tuesday or Wednesday mornings, UTC. The CCD image will be transmitted until
00:00 UTC on Thursday, when the beacon will switch to Digitalker telemetry.

* OSCAR-10 NEWS *

ALL amateurs are requested NOT to use AO-10 for the next two months.

* OSCAR-11 NEWS *

OSCAR-11's Digitalker is back in operation after several weeks of silence.
FAD-1 Forth Applied Diary operating system version 2.0 is currently in
operation on OSCAR-11.

* OSCAR-12 NEWS *

The latest operating schedule for Fuji-OSCAR-12 is as follows:

Date Mode Operating Period
------+------+-------------------
29May : JA : 1500 - 0754 30May
03Jun : JA : 0715 - 1526
06Jun : JA : 1446 - 0540
09Jun : JA : 0553 - 1405

Note that only the mode J analog transponder will be in operation during these times.

* OSCAR-13 NEWS *

The following operating schedule for AO-13 is expected to remain in effect until 03May89:

Mode : Beginning (MA)
------+---------------
B : 100...160
JL : 160...200
B : 200...255
OFF : 000...100

* SHUTTLE NEWS *

The launch of ATLANTIS was halted 31 seconds before lift-off on 28Apr when the shuttle's on-board computers sensed a malfunction in a pump on the orbiter. Repairs are underway to fix the pump and repair a leaking fuel line.

The launch of STS-30 will be delayed at least until Thursday, this week. The astronauts for this mission have either returned to Houston or gone home while they wait for the problemswith the shuttle to be corrected.

The Magellan space probe must be launched before May 29th, or suffer a two year delay in launch, so that the Earth and Venus will be in the proper attitude so Magellan can achieve an orbit insertion with Venus.

STS-30 TRAJECTORY SEQUENCE OF EVENTS:

RELATIVE
EVENT MET VELOCITY MACH ALTITUDE
(d:h:m:s) (fps) (ft)

Launch 0/00:00:00
Begin Roll Maneuver 0/00:00:09 183 .16 774
End Roll Maneuver 0/00:00:17 365 .32 2,825
SSME Throttle Down to 65% 0/00:00:30 711 .64 9,043
Max. Dyn. Pressure (Max Q) 0/00:00:59 1,368 1.35 35,133
SSME Throttle Up to 104% 0/00:01:02 1,428 1.43 37,284
SRB Staging 0/00:02:05 4,212 3.93 153,405
Negative Return 0/00:03:58 6,915 7.39 319,008
Main Engine Cutoff (MECO) 0/00:08:31 24,286 22.70 362,243
Zero Thrust 0/00:08:38
ET Separation 0/00:08:45

OMS 1 Burn 0/00:10:31
OMS 2 Burn 0/00:44:27
Magellan/IUS Deploy (orbit 5) 0/06:18:00
Deorbit Burn (orbit 64) 3/23:53:00
Landing (orbit 65) 4/00:53:00

Apogee, Perigee at MECO: 85 x 3 nm
Apogee, Perigee post-OMS 1: 160 x 51 nm
Apogee, Perigee post-OMS 2: 160 x 160 nm
Apogee, Perigee post-deploy: 176 x 161 nm

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *

Feedback regarding SpaceNews can be directed to the author (John) via any
of the following paths:

UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z

* SOURCES *

Some of the news contained in this SpaceNews issue was obtained via
OSCAR-9, OSCAR-11 and the KA2QHD and NN2Z PBBSs.

>> SpaceNews is a production of KD2BD Software. All rights reversed. <<

<eof>

--
UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z (John)
..."There is no expedient to which a man will not resort to
avoid the real labor of thinking." ....Sir Joshua Reynolds.

625. News From OSCAR-9 24Apr89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-30 18:13:56 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <855@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 18852

```
***UOSAT 1 COMPUTER STATUS INFORMATION***

COMMAND DIARY V1.2 IN OPERATION
UNIVERSAL TIME IS 01:06:32
DATE 29/04/89
AUTO MODE IS SELECTED
MEMORY WASH POINTER AT 1E55H
LAST CMD SENT BY COMPUTER WAS 29H TO 1
LAST CMD RECD BY COMPUTER WAS 7DH TO 0 WITH DATA 44H

CURRENT WOD COMMENCED AT 00:00:00
DATE 29/04/89
SURVEY INCLUDES CHANS 03,13,

****!!!!!NEWSFLASH!!!!!****

CCD TAKEN AT 09:20:15 ON 25/04/89

WHOLE ORBIT DATA COLLECTION IN PROGRESS

**** UOSAT-OSCAR-9 Bulletin-259d 24th April 1989 ****

UoSAT Spacecraft Control Centre,
University of Surrey, England, GU2 5XH

** UoSAT-OSCAR-9 **

The latest UoSAT-OSCAR-9 element set from RGO is :-

EPOC 89110.59731736
INCL 97.5639
RAAN 160.8197
ECCN 0.0001652
ARGP 317.6533
MA 42.4416
MM 15.52508353
DECY .00074654
REVN 42003

** UoSAT-OSCAR-9 Operations **

The UoSAT-Oscar-9 schedule is as follows:-

Diary software reload will take place on Tuesdays, and following this
a CCD image will be transmitted. The time this image is taken will depend
on illumination, but during the Northern Hemisphere winter months this will
be either Tuesday or Wednesday mornings (UTC). The CCD image will be
transmitted until 00:00 UTC on Thursday, when the beacon will switch to
```

digitalker telemetry. The channels are:-

8 Battery Pack A Temperature (C)
9 Spacecraft +X facet temperature (C)
17 Magnetometer Experiment - Hz Fine
18 Battery Pack B Temperature (C)
19 Spacecraft -X facet temperature (C)
27 Telecommand Receiver Current (mA)
28 Radiation Experiment Temperature (C)
29 Spacecraft -Y facet temperature (C)

From Thursday evening (UTC), the spacecraft will transmit the following sequence of data at 1200 bits/s.

Telemetry - 60 seconds
Bulletin - 60 seconds
Whole Orbit Data (WOD) - 150 seconds

This will continue until 00:00 on the following Tuesday, when the beacon will switch off ready for software reload. The WOD channel are currently as follows:-

Thursday 22,23,30
Friday 3,13
Saturday 3,13
Sunday 1,3,13
Monday 1,23,49

Please use Bulletin ID UOSAT.259A if put on a packet radio BBS.

--
UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z (John)
..."There is no expedient to which a man will not resort to avoid the real labor of thinking." ....Sir Joshua Reynolds.

626. Re: BAT-Radar was (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-30 18:29:06 UTC
From: julian@bongo.UUCP
Message-ID: <188@bongo.UUCP>
Source record: 18848

In article <28.Apr.89.14:32:24.BST.#8266@UK.AC.NWL.IA>, PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK ("Peter Morgan Lucas, Network Support, Swindon") writes:
> SUBJECT: BAT-Radar.
> Finally, was anyone aware that certain species of moths also use
> ultrasonics to defeat the bats? I cant remember the moth species
> but one of them can force air down its proboscis (the coiled tongue that
> they use to suck up nectar) and this generates a broad spectrum of
> ultrasonic whitenoise, enough to confuse the bat. The moth then folds its
> wings and drops, hopefully out of range of the bat!
> Seems like Nature beat us to the electronic warfare stage by a few
> millions of years.
> Pete L.

I was aware that the wax moth could detect bat-radar. The wax moth is a moth that eats beeswax. It is found wherever bees and their products are found. It is an elusive beastie, but can be found in many apiaries, despite what the bee keeper says.

A few years ago, I attended a lecture by an entomologist from UCLA. He specialised in wax moths. I kept bees at the time so was interested in knowing a bit about the moths. He mentioned that if the moth was out in the open and detected bat squeeks it darted for cover. As this was a lecture at a bee club, he didn't dwell too much on this. I have forgotten his name, but could ask around at UCLA.

As an interesting sidenote, he fed his wax moth pupae not on bee combs but a mixture of other stuff, mainly brewer's yeast.

Yours
--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
n6are@wb6ymh (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

627. Kenwood TH-25AT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-04-30 21:46:38 UTC
From: asplund@castor.usc.edu
Message-ID: <3682@nunki.usc.edu>
Source record: 18846
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

A friend of mine just purchased a Kenwood TH-25AT. Upon
reading it's review in "'73 Amateur Radio", he asked me if
I would post on the net asking if anyone knows the MARS AND
CAP modification(s). So how about it? Anyone?

Thanks for the help in advance!

Please send all responses to me directly: Asplund@castor.usc.edu,
and I will promptly pass them along.

Thanks again,
Daryl

628. scdx 2040

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-01 00:36:15 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1050@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 18861

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
============================================================

::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
:: SWEDEN CALLING DXERS ::
:: from Radio Sweden ::
:: Number 2040--April 25, 1989 ::
::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::

Shortwave and other electronic media news from Radio Sweden.

This week's bulletin was written by Agnes Carbon.

Electronic Edition edited by George Wood.

Packet Radio BID SCDX2040

---------------------------------------------------------------------------

NOTE--Next week's Electronic Edition will be delayed, as I'll be in Leningrad
on my honeymoon. Hopefully you should see two editions in two week's time.
(George Wood)

SATELLITE-RADIO--Europe can look forward to a brand-new satellite-radio
service, called Super Gold-The Oldies channel. It's to begin broadcasts from
an Intelsat satellite on July 1st. Besides cable networks, the new service
will probably be picked up by Independent Local Radio stations in Britain.
(Bradley Allen, England)

SATELLITE-TV--We've reported before how the Scandinavian satellite-TV channel
TV3 won the rights to broadcast the ice hockey world championships, which are
going on now here in Stockholm. Now the newspaper "Dagens Nyheter" has
discovered how people with satellite-TV reception equipment can tune in on
the broadcasts, without having to buy decoders, which aren't on the market
anyway, and without having to watch all the commercials.

TV3 itself broadcasts from the Astra satellite. But the signal is being
relayed from Stockholm to TV3's headquarters in London using ECS-2, also
called Eutselsat F2. Anyone who tunes in there can watch the hockey, without
commercials, and even apparently watch the crew clowning around before the
broadcasts. ("Dagens Nyheter")

ALBANIA--Radio Tirana uses now only two SW frequencies for its half hour
German broadcasts: 7310 and 9373 kHz (along with MW 1458 kHz evenings). The
times are 04:00, 12:30, 14:00, 16:00, 19:30 and 21:00. (Wolfgang Gruschel,
West Germany)
```

AUSTRALIA--Updating SCDX-2039, Radio Moscow has stopped interfering with Radio Australia on 9655 kHz at 07:00-10:30. Reception is still bad Sundays until 08:55 because Radio Sofia uses the frequency for Serbo-Croatian and Greek. (Volker Wachtendorf, West Germany)

AUSTRIA--RAI's DX show in German "Kurzwellen-Panorama" is to be broadcast Saturdays at 05:05, 08:05, 11:05, 14:05, 17:05 and 20:05 on 6155 kHz (13730 kHz at 05:05, 08:05 and 11:05). (Helmut Zastrow, West Germany)

AUSTRIA/CHINA--A delegation from Radio Austria International went to China on the invitation of Radio Beijing and the Chinese government to inspect transmitter and relay station sites for a possible exchange of broadcasting hours and relay co-operation agreement. Austria is especially interested in improving reception of shortwave programmes from Vienna in the South East Asian and Pacific regions. Radio Beijing has already concluded relay agreements with Switzerland, Canada, Mali and Spain. (BBC Monitoring)

BELGIUM--BRT has added the new frequency of 9925 kHz for its morning program in German weekdays 08:30-08:55. 6035 and 11695 kHz remain in parallel. (Wolfgang Gruschel, West Germany) The national radio news bulletin in German is broadcast to Europe and Africa over RTBF at 10:30-10:45 on 9925 and 25645 kHz. (Wolfgang Gruschel, West Germany)

BURUNDI--Radio Burundi has been heard testing on 6190 kHz at 17:00. (Marcel Rommerts, Netherlands)

CUBA--Since March 27th, the Havana tourist radio station Radio Taino has announced only 1160 kHz. 830 kHz is no longer announced or observed, though the station continues to use an additional unannounced transmitter on 1040 kHz irregularly. (BBC Monitoring)

FRANCE/GABON--According to an observation made on April 8 at 19:35, Radio France International has changed its frequency from Gabon from 4890 to 4860 kHz. Parallel frequencies were 6175, 7160 and 9760 kHz. (Gerhard A. Werdin, West Germany)

WEST GERMANY/SRI LANKA--The Deutsche Welle relay in Trincomalee will start operating again from May 1st. In German 07:00-14:00 on 21640 kHz, 17:00-18:00 on 21560 kHz, 22:00-24:00 on 11785 kHz, 10:00-14:00 and 17:00-18:00 on 1548 kHz. In English 02:00-02:50 on 1548, 9615 kHz and 11835 kHz; 09:00-09:50 on 11945 and 17875 kHz and 16:00-16:50 on 1548, 6170 and 7225 kHz. (S. Umakanthan, Sri Lanka).

HAITI--On April 6th the Haitian national guard took a number of radio stations off the air by damaging or cutting off their antennas. According to one report, people were wounded at some of the stations. At Radio Liberte soldiers are said to have totally destroyed the transmitter as well, while at Radio Antilles International palace soldiers took away transmitting equipment while a gun was held to the head of a watchman. Only four stations (the official Radio Nationale, the private Arc-en-Ciel, the Catholic Church's Radio Soleil and protestant Radio Lumiere) continued operations. (BBC Monitoring)

IRAQ--Radio Baghdad now uses 11800 kHz for its English broadcast to South Asia at 01:30-03:30, jamming the SLBC's Hindi transmission to South Asia on the same frequency. (Kanwarjit Sandhu, India and Cosimo Cannata, Italy)

ITALY--According to a QSL letter, Radio Europe in Milan broadcasts daily at 08:00-10:00; Tuesday to Friday on 27827 kHz and Saturday, Sunday and Monday on 7295 kHz. (Hans-Dieter Buschau, West Germany)

SOUTH KOREA--Radio Korea will have some new broadcasts in German from May 1 at 11:00-11:45 on 13670 kHz. The English program at 06:00 to North America will move from 6060 to 11830 kHz and Spanish at 01:45 will be beamed to Africa and the Middle East on 6165 kHz. (Herbert Aichele, West Germany)

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES--Updating SCDX-2029 TWR's DX program "Bonaire Wavelength" is aired Sundays and not Saturdays, on 9035 and 11930 kHz at 03:30. (Volker Wachtendorf, West Germany)

PAKISTAN--Updating SCDX-2039, Radio Pakistan's English slow speed new broadcasts use 21575 kHz at 11:05-11:20. (A.E. Broadsmith, England)

UNITED STATES--Greenpeace has started broadcasts in English via KUSW in Salt Lake City. The frequency is 15650 kHz and the broadcasts are Mondays and Thursdays at 18:30, Tuesdays and Fridays at 19:30, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 17:30 and Sundays at 19:15. (Henrik Karlsson, Sweden)

Updating SCDX-2038, the new Christian Science Monitor station WSHB in South Carolina is also broadcasting to Australia at 08:00-10:00 hrs on 17855 kHz. (BBC Monitoring)

The Christian Science Monitor has had to fire all but a handful of the employees working for Monitor Radio and its shortwave World Service. This is because of the financial burden of developing a daily television news program. From May 1st there will be a new consoldiated program on shortwave, run simultaneously from the transmitters in Maine, South Carolina and Saipan. (Radio Netherlands "Media Network")

USSR--Radio Vilnius in Lithuania has a new schedule in English: at 21:30-22:00 on 666 and 6100 kHz and 22:00-22:30 on 666, 6100, 7400, 9765, 9860, 15240, 15455 and 17665 kHz. On Mondays and Thursdays at 22:00, there is now a 4 minute Esperanto transmission.

VENEZUELA--Radio Mara, Maracaibo was heard from around 09:00 until 04:00 on 3275 kHz. (Franz J. Bartel, Venezuela)

ZAIRE--Radio Bukavu was heard on 4860 kHz in French at 03:40. (Hans-Dieter Buschau, West Germany)

UNOFFICIAL RADIO--A station identifying itself as Radio Siboney, the Voice of the Cuban exiles, was observed on March 5th from 17:30-18:27 on 6100.2 kHz. It is believed to be named after a Cuban popular song and addresses itself to Cuban forces in Angola. (BBC Monitoring)

Sweden Calling DXers is the world's oldest radio program for shortwave listeners. Radio Sweden has presented this round-up of radio news, features, and interviews on Tuesdays since 1948. RS broadcasts to North America:

15:30 hrs on 17880 and 21610 kHz
03:00 hrs on 9695 and 11705 kHz

To Europe, Africa, and the Middle East:

17:00 hrs on 1179, 6065, and 9615 kHz
21:00 hrs on 1179, 9655 and 11705 kHz

And to Asia and the Pacific:

12:30 hrs on 17705 and 21610 kHz
14:00 hrs on 17705 and 21610 kHz
15:30 hrs on 17705 kHz
01:00 hrs on 15390 and 17790 kHz

The Radio Sweden schedule to Europe can be found on Sky Channel's teletext Service, Sky Text, on page 496.

The Electronic Edition is based on the Sweden Calling DXers bulletins which are mailed out every 4 weeks to contributors. Contributions can be sent to DX Editor George Wood to Swedish telex 11738, CompuServe (via the HamNet Forum or Easyplex 70247,3516), through the FidoNet system to 2:501/297 or to SM0IIN at the packet radio BBS SK0TM.

Reports can also be sent to:

Radio Sweden
S-105 10 Stockholm
Sweden

Contributions should be NEWS about electronic media--from shortwave to satellites--and not loggings of information already available from sources such as the "World Radio TV Handbook". Clubs and DX publications may reprint material as long as Sweden Calling DXers and the original contributor are acknowledged, with the exception of items from BBC Monitoring, which are copyright.

We welcome comments and suggestions about the electronic edition, Sweden Calling DXers, and our programs in general.

Thanks for 45 contributors this week Good Listening!

--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM/SWL/SCANNER BBS (1200/2400/PEP) 614-457-4227

629. Re: Morse code in Music

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-01 01:03:21 UTC
From: rrw@naucse.UUCP
Message-ID: <1396@naucse.UUCP>
Source record: 18859

In article <7131@hoptoad.uucp>, cas@hoptoad.uucp (Curtis Spangler) writes:
> I found a CD/Album that has a lot of morse code in it:
>
> RADIO K.A.O.S. - Roger Waters - Columbia Records - CK 40795
>
> Standard Disclaimer: I have no affiliation with Roger Waters, CBS Inc, or
> Columbia Records.
>
> --
> Curtis Spangler {sun,pacbell,uunet,pyramid,amdahl}!hoptoad!cas cas@toad.com
> N6ECT P.O. Box 170031, San Francisco, California, 94117-0031
> "Without love in the dream, It will never come true." J. Garcia / R. Hunter

Well, what did it say?

I remember some movie a long time ago had some morse in it, and the
message, which was totally unrelated to the plot line, was something
along the lines of "Hello ARRL, can u rd this?"

- Bob Wier College of Engineering
Flagstaff, Arizona Northern Arizona University
...arizona!naucse!rrw | BITNET: WIER@NAUVAX | *usual disclaimers*

630. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-01 01:36:58 UTC
From: paulf@Jessica.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <1950@Portia.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 18860

In article <28.Apr.89.14:32:24.BST.#8266@UK.AC.NWL.IA> PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK ("Peter Morgan Lucas, Network Support, Swindon") writes:
>SUBJECT: BAT-Radar.
>Bat-radar does raise some, to me, interesting questions::
>1) Is there a limited amount of spectrum-space for the bats to operate in?
>2) If they use swept frequency techniques, how do they stop jamming each
> other when in a flock?

3) Do they require knowledge of Morse Code for a license?
4) Do The Joker and The Riddler know all of this?

Flames to /dev/dull...

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | "Research Scientists need Porsches, too!"
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | -- Bloom County

631. bootlegger reporting

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-01 13:01:58 UTC
From: rfc@briar.philips.com
Message-ID: <51245@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 18847

copied from packet radio by wa2ise:

From: WB2ZTK@WB2ZTK
To: ALL@NJNET

HELLO ALL...

I am going to start taking reports of illegal bootlegger operating on our
bands. Please sent the following info.
YOUR CALL----
YOUR FULL NAME----
YOUR QTH (TOWN, STATE)
YOUR LAT (DEG,MIN,SEC)
YOUR LONG (DEG,MIN,SEC)
MONTH/DAY/YEAR
TIME
FREQ
MODE
SIGNAL LEVEL IN S UNITS
NUMBER OF STATION IN OPERATION
YOUR GUESS AT THIER QTH
THEIR DIRECTION FROM YOU
MEMO NOTES:

Complete the best you can. If there is some infomation you're unable to
give, leave it blank.

Please leave any other comments to me in another message. Try to follow
the above format.

We are going to start a data base of info regarding this infomation.
With help from you we just might pin point where the bootleggers are
and bring action from the FCC. Its a start.

Thank You
Dan Marchesani
WB2ZTK....

632. 32AT MIC

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-01 14:46:46 UTC
From: FRANK@TOPS20.RADC.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <12490536599.9.FRANK@TOPS20.RADC.AF.MIL>
Source record: 18853

I recently purchased an Icom IC32AT (which I am very pleased with) and I would like to use it on packet. I started to wire the mic connector like that of an 02AT but I realized that my mic plug has 3 connections instead of 2. I found this strange since the mics from the 02 series are supposed to be interchangable with the 32. Can anyone shed some light on this matter and/or provide some information concerning the correct connections? Thanks.

Joe - WD2F
----

633. Re: Radio-Shack PRO-34 Mods??

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-01 14:59:49 UTC
From: kirk%enterprise@Sun.COM
Message-ID: <102061@sun.Eng.Sun.COM>
Source record: 18867

```
>
> Does anyone have either key sequence or a hardware modification
> instructions to allow full coverage on the pro 34?
>
> any information would be greatly appreciated.
>
> Mark D. Copple
> Independence Technologies
```

Has anybody got any mods for the Pro-32 Scanner? This
one was the predecesor to the Pro-34.

```
*********************************************************************
* 'Captain' Kirk DeHaan "There's a lot to be said *
* Sun Microsystems Inc. For a blow to the head" *
* *
* kirk@sun.com Blue Oyster Cult *
* *
*********************************************************************
```

634. Re: Need help acquiring antenna cable

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-01 15:04:28 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7120062@hpcupt1.HP.COM>
Source record: 18854

```
Amateur Electronics Supply sells the belden cable. $65 per 100 ft.
their number is 1-800-321-3594. RG-58 will work for SW, but the
belden cable will also.
73's
Jim
```

635. Re: Help with g5rv antenna

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-01 15:11:41 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7120063@hpcupt1.HP.COM>
Source record: 18855

The difference in length is due to the velocity factor of open wire verses the velocity factor of twin lead. Velocity factor is the ratio of the wave length in the cable to the wave length in free space. open wire has a velocity factor close to 1, therefore the length required will be longer.
73's
Jim

636. Fax stations

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-01 16:49:39 UTC
From: rfc@briar.philips.com
Message-ID: <51255@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 18856

Subject: Fax Stations & Frequencys

copied from packet radio - wa2ise
HEADER LIST REMOVED - WA2PVV

F A X - S T A T I O N S
==========

RECEIVED FAX-STATIONS IN
EEKLO - BELGIUM - JO11SE
FROM GUIDO, ONL 7855.

FREQ.KHZ CALL STATION LAND

53,6 RTO MOSCOW METEO USSR
111,8 OLT 21 PRAGUE METEO OK
117,4 DCF 37 (1) OFFEBACH METEO DL
124,6 OLT 3 PRAGUE METEO OK
125,2 SLZ SAF KRISTINEHAMN SM
134,2 DCF 54 (2) OOFENBACH METEO DL
138,7 DCF 39 DPA FRANKFURT DL
2.813,5 GYA 1 RN LONDON G
3.289,1 GFA 21 BRACKNELL METEO G
3.436,5 GZZ 6 LONDON METEO G
3.855,0 DDH 3 HAMBURG METEO DL
3.875,0 RCI 72 MOSCOW METEO USSR
4.037,0 SMA 4 NORRKOEPING METEO SM
4.053,5 ? ? ?
4.248,0 GZZ 2 LONDON METEO G
4.475,0 GYA 1 NOVOSIBIRSK METEO USSR
4.704,0 AOK SN/USN ROTA EA
4.777,5 IMB 51 ROME METEO I
4.782,0 GFE 21 BRACKNELL METEO G
5.150,0 RVO 73 MOSCOW METEO USSR
5.347,0 RVO 73 MOSCOW METEO USSR
5.355,0 RND 22 MOSCOW METEO USSR
5.420,0 RVO 73 KUYBISHEV METEO USSR
5.452,0 ? ? ?
5.527,0 BAF 6 BEIJING METEO BY
5.785,0 NGR USH KATO AOLI SV
6.330,0 CFH CF HALIFAX VE
6.820,0 JKA 2 JIJI TOKYO JA
6.880,0 RAN 77 MOSCOW METEO USSR
6.918,4 ECA 7 MADRID METEO EA
6.950,0 RJK 78 KIYEV METEO USSR
7.495,0 RDK 25 TBILIST METEO USSR

7.640,0 RST 76 MINSK METEO USSR
7.750.0 RAW 78 MOSCOW METEO USSR
7.880,0 DDK 3 HAMBURG METEO DL
8.040,0 GFA 23 BRACKNELL METEO G
8.083,0 RIJ 75 TASHKENT METEO USSR
8.146,5 IMB 55 ROMA METEO I
8.639,0 ACK ROTA METEO EA
9.045,0 5YE NAIROBI METEO 5Z
9.060,0 RCU 73 NOVISIBIRST METEO SM
9.203,0 GFE 22 BRACKNELL METEO G
9.255,0 NGR USN KATO SOLI SV
9.360,0 OXT KOPENHAGEN METEO OZ
10.107,5 ATE 60 DEHLI METEO VU
10.117,0 BAF 4 BEIJING METEO BY
10.130,0 RBW 48 MURMANSK METEO USSR
10.220,0 RDW 76 KHABAROVSK METEO USSR
10.223,2 RKA 78 MOSCOW METEO USSR
10.536,0 CFH CF HALIFAX VE
10.710,0 ? ? USSR
10.727,0 ORI 50 UPI BRUSSELS ON
10.980,0 RDD 79 (3) MOSCOW METEO USSR
11.086,5 GFA 24 BRACKNELL METEO G
11.525,0 RWZ 77 MOSCOW METEO USSR
12.165,0 RKB 78 MOSCOW METEO USSR
12.745,4 JJC TOKYO (TEXT) JA
12.777,0 NDT USN YOKOSUKA JA
12.830,0 ? ? ?
13.470,0 RKU 71 MOSCOW METEO USSR
13.593,0 ? ? ?
13.597,4 IMB 56 ROME METEO I
13.882,5 DDK 6 HAMBURG METEO DL
13.920,0 AXM 35 CANBERRA METEO VK
14.367,0 BAF 8 BEIJING METEO BY
14.436,0 GFE 23 BRACKNELL METEO G
14.582,3 GFA 25 BRACKNELL METEO G
14.842,0 ATV 65 DEHLI METEO VU
14.982,3 RBV 76 TASHKENT METEO USSR
15.950,0 RBI 77 MOSCOW METEO USSR
16.270,0 9VF 207 KYODO SINGAPORE 9V
16.410,0 NAM NORFOLK METEO (SAT) VK9
17.584,5 AOK SN/USN ROTA EA
18.093,0 LRO 84 BUENOS AIRES METEO LU
22.440.0 ? ? ?

(1) TESTCHART AT O8.13 UTC.

(2) 06.43 / 08.51 / 12.25 / 12.44 / 13.00 / 15.39 / 18.43 / 21.43 UTC.
TESTCHART AT 10.40 UTC.

(3) TESTCHART AT 08.10 / 19.46 UTC.

PSE LET ME KNOW IF YOU HAVE MORE GOOD FREQ. 73 AND GOOD LUCK DE
ACHILLES, ON4AEJ.

637. Re: BAT-radar

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-01 17:10:11 UTC
From: DMD@PSUARLC.BITNET
Message-ID: <83985DMD@PSUARL>
Source record: 18875

>In article <28.Apr.89.14:32:24.BST.#8266@UK.AC.NWL.IA>
> PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK
> ("Peter Morgan Lucas, Network Support, Swind)
>SUBJECT: BAT-Radar.
>Bat-radar does raise some, to me, interesting questions::
>1) Is there a limited amount of spectrum-space for the bats to operate in?
>2) If they use swept frequency techniques, how do they stop jamming each
> other when in a flock?

Actually, I can answer this question since I know something about
sonar. It turns out that bats use a form of frequency modulation
called LPM (Linear Period Modulation). For such a waveform, the
instantaneous frequency is described by a hyperbolic function as
opposed to a LFM (Linear Frequency Modulation) where the instantaneous
frequency is described by a linear function.

LPM signals have the advantage of being `Doppler tolerant.' This
means that regardless of the relative motion between the transmitter
(the bat), and a target (an insect), the receiver (the bat, again)
should always be able to accurately determine the target's range.
This result can be derived from matched filter theory. Check any
elementary text on communication/detection theory.

A considerable amount of research in the area of biological sonar
was conducted throughout the 1970's. People were looking into how
bats, dolphin, seals, and whales communicate and echo-locate. Many papers
were published in the various IEEE journals, and in the Journal of the
Acoustical Society of America (JASA). In particular, you may want to
read

`Bat Signals as Optimally Doppler Tolerant Waveforms,' by Altes and
Titlebaum; JASA, Vol 48, No. 4, Part 2, pp 1024-1020, 1970.

I don't know about bats, but in one paper written by these guys a
spectrogram was shown of a call of a Weddel seal. The call was
composes of several pulses whose correlation properties were similar
to that of the LPM; Doppler tolerance. The bandwidth was on the order
of 2 kHz. I don't know if anyone solved the `cross-talk' problem.
I would assume each bat uses a signal based on a slightly different
hyperbolic function. That way he can detect on a signal that has his
own particular `signature' thereby ignoring any others.

Dave, KA3QBQ

David Drumheller dmd@psuarlc The Pennsylvania State University

955 Southgate Drive Applied Research Laboratory
State College, PA 16801 P. 0. Box 30, State College, PA 16804
phone: (814) 234-3178 phone: (814) 86

638. Re: Kenwood TH-25AT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-01 17:20:51 UTC
From: bmp@hpcupt1.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7120064@hpcupt1.HP.COM>
Source record: 18857

Generally, If someone is authorized to transmit
on the CAP or MARS frequencies, they will carry
a permit of some form authorizing them to do so.

Mailing a copy of that permit to Kenwood's customer
service generates the instructions in the return
mail. Most dealers have Kenwood service notes
which generally contain the information as well.

Brian Perkin
hpda!bmp
N6RSW
KME 284 Eagle 980 Mobile

639. News From OSCAR-11 28Apr89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-01 17:45:42 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <856@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 18858

UOSAT 2 COMPUTER STATUS INFORMATION

FAD1 OPERATING SYSTEM V2.0
TODAY'S DATE IS 1 /5 /89
UNIVERSAL TIME IS 15 :32 :12 DAY 2
AUTO MODE IS SELECTED
SPIN PERIOD IS - 159
Z MAG FIRINGS = 0
+ SPIN FIRINGS = 12
- SPIN FIRINGS = 0
RAM WASH POINTER AT 6EC
WOD COMMENCED 1 /5 /89 AT 0 :0 :11
WITH CHANNELS 1 ,2 ,3 ,61 ,
LAST CMD RECEIVED WAS 72 TO 1 WITH DATA 0

ATTITUDE CONTROL INITIATED, MODE 1

DIGITALKER ACTIVE

**** UoSAT-OSCAR-11 BULLETIN - 182 28 April 1989 ****

UoSAT MISSION CONTROL CENTRE
University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey, GU2 5XH, England

** UoSAT D/E update **

The structure for the new UoSAT spacecraft is being machined now,
using the CNC (Computer Numerically Controlled) equipment from the
University of Surrey's department of Mechanical Engineering. The finished
structure will be taken to Toulouse in France soon for a fit check with
the ASAP launcher attach fitting (The Ariane Structure for Auxiliary Pay-
loads).Much work is being done on thermally modelling the spacecraft, in order to
prevent the electronics from too large variations in temperature, which will
increase the lifetime of the spacecraft. The first solar panels have
undergone thermal cycle tests, and are now being fitted with gallium arsenide
cells, which will give 17.5 percent efficiency.

** UoSAT-OSCAR-9 **

The latest UoSAT-OSCAR-9 element set from RGO is :-

EPOC 110.59731736
INCL 97.5639
RAAN 160.8197
ECCN 0.0001652
ARGP 317.6533
MA 42.4416

MM 15.52508353
DECY .00074654
REVN 42003

* UoSAT-OSCAR-9 Decay Competition

The competition is as follows: Using any method you choose, predict the
precise day (UTC) on which UoSAT-1 will decay completely.
Your entry must arrive at least four weeks before the date of your prediction.
Please include the following information:

Name:
Occupation:
Address:
Receiving Equipment:
Predicted Decay Date:
Method Used:
Sweatshirt Size (L/M/S):

The address for entries to the competition is:-

'UoSAT-1 Orbital Decay Competition'
AMSAT-UK
94 Herongate Road,
Wanstead Park,
LONDON E12 5EQ, UK.

** OSCAR-13 **

* Operating Schedule until May 3, 1989 *

Mode B MA 100-160
Mode JL MA 160-200
Mode B MA 200-255
OFF MA 0-100

Many AO-13 users are unaware that there is an AMSAT Operations Net
which is conducted on AO-13 several times each month to help answerquestions about OSCAR satellites and to provide information about the
things going on in AMSAT. The following is a list of the times for the
Ops Net:-

Date UTC

29 Apr 1700
07 May 0300
14 May 0400
21 May 0200
28 May 0200
04 Jun 0300
11 Jun 0000
18 Jun 0100
25 Jun 0300

Nets can be held on B or JL, but may be rescheduled due to "off" periods.
Frequencies are 145.950 MHz up and 435.970 MHz up. All these are for AO-13,
but AO-10 is sometimes used, when available.

(De ANS)

** FUJI-OSCAR-12 **

Date Mode Operating Period

29 May JA 1500 - 0754 30May
03 Jun JA 0715 - 1526
06 JA 1446 - 0540
09 JA 0553 - 1405

* UO-11 WOD *

Day Channels
--- -------
Sun 2,61
Mon 1,2,3,61
Tue 19
Wed 53
Thu 1,2,3,61
Fri 0,10,20,30
Sat 10,11,19,29

*** Reports ***

Many thanks for the reception reports:-
Angus Newman

** $BID **

Please use BID $UOSAT.182B for PR BBS use.

--
UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z (John)
..."There is no expedient to which a man will not resort to
avoid the real labor of thinking." ....Sir Joshua Reynolds.

640. Re: Drilling Antenna Holes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-01 18:01:00 UTC
From: vail@tegra.UUCP
Message-ID: <486@atlas.tegra.UUCP>
Source record: 18862

In article <117@prdmgt.Columbia.NCR.COM> flake@prdmgt.Columbia.NCR.COM (Joe Flake) writes:

In article <1644@ucsd.EDU> brian@ucsd.EDU (Brian Kantor) writes:
>
>from INSIDE, first with a 1/8" drill, then with a 3/8". If your
>antenna needs a larger hole (like 5/8"), use a chassis punch,
>antenna drill, or a tapered reamer.
>

If you must drill from the outside, a friend added this warning:
When using an antenna drill (basically a metal cutting hole saw/drill)
proceed very slowly and stop to allow things to cool before making
the final cut through. The small circle of metal removed by the
drill is likely to be very hot. If it drops from the drill, and
into the car, it lands on the top side of the car's headliner. It
can (my friend claims the voice of experience!) melt through, making
an awfull mess!

The antenna drills I have seen had a magnet built in to catch the
"hole". What I do is this: go to a commercial dealer/installer. I
buy the mount from him and have my car ready for the hole. He walks
out with his cordless drill and presto, a hole.

Hope this helps..

"I remember when the sea was full of fish with mysterious names:
Mudrake, Cornsweat, Yasmuda, and there wasn't much to do in a day."

| | Johnathan Vail | tegra!N1DXG@ulowell.edu
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG@145.110-,145.270-,444.2+,448.625-
-----

641. Re: FCC's recognition of repeater coordination is a disaster

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-01 18:03:16 UTC
From: frg@jfcl.dec.com
Message-ID: <490@jfcl.dec.com>
Source record: 18863
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

In article <2615@splut.UUCP> jay@splut.UUCP (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard) writes:
>In article <485@jfcl.dec.com> frg@jfcl.nac.dec.com.UUCP (Fred R. Goldstein) writes:
>>Repeater wars were disastrous to those who didn't expect them, or
>>who didn't know how to cope with them. Malicious interference was
>>part of some such wars, and should not be condoned. That's different
>>from the "wars" that go on constantly on the DC bands, where QRM is
>>simply expected.
>
>Malicious interference was part of ALL such wars that I've ever heard
>of, as well as a lot of other, even less savory things. Do you really
>want that? I don't. As Mike Waters has said, that kind of thing is even
>more damaging.

Last night there was quite a "war" on my favorite frequency (14.010),
caused by a rather large number of people interested in working a JY9.
And an even bigger one at 14.198 surrounding a YI2. Yet I heard no
malicious interference, just a lot of people playing the game. I did
however hear quite a bit of malicious interference on 3.895, with
fewer than a half-dozen operators trying to carry on a silly
conversation (about par for that band).

I don't want malicious interference, but we have separate rules about
it. Nonmalicious "interference", the inevitable result of sharing
frequencies, is at the heart of ham radio.

>>Co-channeling repeaters where they are warned that they have some
>>overlapping coverage is not the same as putting two open repeaters
>>five miles apart on the same pair. Commercial users have gone
>>to PL, anti-PL, etc.; these techniques work, especially when the
>>primary coverage areas differ but secondary areas overlap.
>
>These techniques may work in the commercial world, but there is no
>covenant there. There is one in the amateur coordination field. We can't
>unilaterally overturn that covenant.

Covenant? Interesting term. Is that as in a deed restriction, or
as in what in Hebrew (Ashkenazic) is called "bris"? Sorry, but my
ham license disclaims frequency ownership.

>The semi-idle repeaters have made an agreement: they put up (to a
>certain extent) with us telling then where they should operate, and
>within what technical parameters, and we protect them. We can't
>unilaterally change that, and that's exactly what you're calling for.

Yes, you can unilaterally change that! Conditions change, and
the terms of grant change. How do you think the clear channel AM
broadcasters felt when the FCC loosened up the AM rules? The AMST
complained but the frequencies are the public's, and the FCC is
exercising judgement over what is the current best way to use them.

>During the 20 kHz discussions, this was a common thread: "They use
>upright 15 kHz channels in the Northeast, why can't we here?"
>People who had operated there, and who had moved here, were unanimous:
>repeaters there were much less usable than they are here. Lots of
>interference, and lots of arguments, and lots of adjacent-channel
>problems. The users and trustees of Texas repeaters decided they didn't
>want that.

That doesn't really relate to abolishing Gosrepeater coordination.
The bandplan and the allocation of channels are two different
issues. I rather like the inverse-split 15 kHz (California) plan,
but we don't really have problems with the 15 kHz plan here any
more; we're used to it.

Sure, it was a pain at first, but we chose our frequencies more
carefully, use tighter crystal filters, etc. Basically, we decided
as a whole that the 1971-vintage radios weren't adequate any more.
Sort of like the way we stopped running AM at 14.210.
fred k1io

642. Yaesu 470R Dual Band--WOW!!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-01 18:13:00 UTC
From: ppddc@uwocc1.uwo.ca
Message-ID: <0610035959@uwovax.uwo.ca>
Source record: 18864

Anyone who didn't make it to Dayton should be sure to check out Yaesu's new dual band radio. 42 memories, 14 mem/sec scan rate, different scan types, built in encode/decode, 10 autodial memories, dual vfo's, dual priority--the list goes on...all for less than $500 US. A close friend bought one and loves it.

Here is the code to extend VHF receive coverage to 130-180 mhz:

1. TURN RADIO OFF.
2. PRESS BOTH UP AND DOWN ARROWS.
3. TURN RADIO ON.

From first indications, this is receive only and UHF is unchanged. If anyone finds any more codes, please email direct. (I'm going to have one within a couple weeks, I hope.)

By the way, my hat is off to the guys at the Yaesu booth. I dropped over $100 on the floor and the took the time to ensure it got back to its rightful owner even though there was no name or address with it. It sure was nice to see such honesty and helpfulness. They could have easily pocketed the money and saved the time and effort of tracking me down.

73 de VE3ZDC
Dave Colvin
Univ. Western Ontario
London, Ontario Canada

643. Re: ICOM 32AT MODS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-01 19:30:24 UTC
From: billp@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <4380044@col.hp.com>
Source record: 18865

Mine locks 426 to 464 MHz.

Bill Pherigo

644. MORE ON PRO2020 SCANNER MOD.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-01 19:31:30 UTC
From: MKELLY@CARLETON.CA
Message-ID: <890501.14322118.027181@ADMIN.CP6>
Source record: 18866

Somebody asked me to post a note saying how I developped the mod to
the Pro 2020 scanner that I posted a while ago, and a written description
of it..... so here it is:
I started thinking about the addition of more memory while repairing the
radio in late 1987 (cpu failure.. 2 addr. lines shorted together inside
the dip). I figured all I had to do was buy another ram or two like is
in there already, solder them piggyback style on top of the original one,
pull out the CE1 lines and bring them to a front panel rotary switch or
equivalent.
It seemed the ram chip was no longer available. After paying fourty bux Canadian
for
the (mask programmed) cpu from radio shack, I wasn't even going to ask
them about the ram. The project went dormant for a bit over a year. A
few weeks ago, I decided that my "next scanner" (the apparantly mythical
AOR 3000) wasn't going to get out of the "vapourware" stage before the
coming motor racing season.
I figured I'd better get to work on updating what I have.
After much time with catalogues and the schematic, I decided the way to
go was to haul out the old memory, put in one with more room in it, and
put a switch or counter on the extra address lines that a bigger ram
must have. Then I realised that the existing ram used a second chip
select to hold the ram out of the picture until the cpu is fully awake.
It occurred to me that if I wanted to, I could keep the original ram
and just select between the two with a mux, using the old ram CE2 line to
keep the new ram from being selected during power_on_reset. I decided on
a counter to go onto the new high order address lines so that if it
actually worked, maybe I could get it to count up after every cycle.
I found a FND 357 seven segment led in the junk box, so I
decided to add it to the counter output lines. After I installed it, I
noticed that there is a high efficiency version, the FND 367 available,
so I bought one of those and put it in. I also got
a 500 Khz ceramic resonator to replace the original 400Khz one.
I figured that if I can get a 25% speedup with no penalty
except a wallet lighter by a two dollar bill, why not?
SO... the current status is:
CE1 from the cpu goes to the input to a 1 to 2 mux (1 input, CE1;
2 outputs, OLD_CE1, NEW_CE1).
The mux is made of 1/2 of a 74hc00 2 input nand and 2/3 of a 74hc10
3 input nand. There is one 3 in nand unused, inputs are tied high.
The 3input nands drive the ce lines on the rams. The third input on
each of the two 3 in nands is driven by the power_on_reset line that
goes to CE2 of the ram in the original machine. This signal stays
low until the rest of the system is powered up and stable, preventing
spurious chip selects (& writes) until the power up sequence is complete.

The top 2 address lines of the new ram (1k x 4 cmos) are selected by a 4520 4 bit binary counter configured to count 0,1,2,3,4 with binary output 101 decoded with another 1/4 of the 74hc00 looking for a high on Q0 and Q2 of the counter at the same time. This signal is inverted (using the last 1/4 of the 74hc00) and fed into the clear line of the counter. The clock inputs are configured so a low on the clock will increase the count. The line(s) being used for the clock have a resistor to counter vcc and a capacitor to ground. The bank select switch is a SPST N.O. switch that shorts the capacitor.
Q2 goes to the select input of the mux. When Q2 is low, chip selects from the cpu go thru to the new ram, and when it is high, the chip selects go to the original ram, as before, like this:
Q0 Q1 Q2
0 0 0 new ram bank 00 bank display reads 0
1 0 0 new ram bank 01 bank display reads 1
0 1 0 new ram bank 10 bank display reads 2
1 1 0 new ram bank 11 bank display reads 3
0 0 1 old ram (only one bank) bank display reads 4
1 0 1 generate asynch reset and go back to 0 0 0
The bank display
is a FND367 using 470 ohm resistors to +5v. The display driver is a 4511 driven off the SECOND counter in the 4520 package. Since one of the segments in a 0-1-2-3-4 counter is always on, it is run (via its resistor) directly off +5, rather than off of the 4511.
I used rather stiff decoupling (around 100uF in parallel with .1uF) on the display "module" (4511+fnd367), and the expansion board on both +5V and +5VBACKUP lines. This may be excessive, but overkill doesn't hurt

THE NEXT TIME I'm in there, I will probably switch the 4520 power line onto the battery backup, so it will power up in the bank I left it in, rather than at any bank at random as it does now. If I were doing it again, I would drive the 4511 off the same lines as the address, rather than using the second counter in the package, because on power up, the two halves of the counter chip might have different numbers in them, causing the bank display to "lie" to you until you go to bank zero (when both halves get a reset and get synched up again)
I have decided that the scan speed is too slow to make any practical use of the idea of decoding "20" in the channel number display and using it to clock the "bank" counter. With that many channels being scanned, the chances of catching anything diminish too far.

THE NEXT MOD is to put a fet switch (probably a TIS73 jfet) across the "speed" switch, with a capacitor from the gate to the switched +5V line and a resistor from the gate to ground. This should hold the "speed" key on the keypad closed on power up, so the machine starts off in "fast" speed, rather than in slow. I havent thought this one out yet, so if you beat me to it, lemme know how it works.
My OTHER scanner is a uniden 100 xl (not xlt). Last week I wrote to them asking about a service manual for that one. Since it is a lot faster than the 2020, and also a handheld, I would be really pleased if I could stuff more memory into that thing before this summer.

645. Re: Portable tower needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-01 19:59:50 UTC
From: rusty@cadnetix.COM
Message-ID: <7736@cadnetix.COM>
Source record: 18876

In article <SO-LURU.89Apr28144926@stekt.oulu.fi> so-luru@stekt.oulu.fi (Ari Husa OH8NUP) writes:
>The local amateur radio emergency service would like to know, if there is
>A PORTABLE TOWER available, which could easily be moved around on a trailer.

I saw a pickuptruck-mounted crankup tower (I believe it went up
about 70 feet) at a ham swap in Phoenix a while back. Maybe someone
here on usenet knows of that person? I thought it was pretty nifty,
myself. What a slick way to get around the antenna ords! Only problem
is when the wind blows :-).

The scanty details I can remember are - it was permanently mounted in
the truck bed, could crank up quite a distance, and held some
VHF and UHF beams on the top. I don't know if he had any provisions
for guying the tower when parked - he did not have it guyed in Phoenix,
but then we did not have any wind that day.

Also, a 50-foot collapsible mast with a spiked bottom plate and guy wires
might do the trick. I am thinking that you would place the bottom plate
on the ground (spike downward), extend the mast sections while horizontal,
connect the guys, and raise the mast onto the bottom plate (perhaps by
having the mast connected to the plate via a hinge, maybe by just
having a stub the mast fits over). Tie down your guy wires, and there
you are. Oh, don't forget to put the antenna on before you raise it! :-)

Well, enough madness for one day. (Madness - thats what happens after
getting back from vacation!).

Rusty Carruth UUCP:{uunet,boulder}!cadnetix!rusty DOMAIN: rusty@cadnetix.com
Daisy/Cadnetix Corp. (303) 444-8075\ 5775 Flatiron Pkwy. \ Boulder, Co 80301
Radio: N7IKQ 'home': P.O.B. 461 \ Lafayette, CO 80026

646. Re: Airport Security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-01 20:05:00 UTC
From: vail@tegra.UUCP
Message-ID: <487@atlas.tegra.UUCP>
Source record: 18983

In article <20010@genrad.UUCP> dls@genrad.UUCP (Diana L. Syriac) writes:

In article <cYGBd3y00Xo580pZVI@andrew.cmu.edu> rn10+@andrew.cmu.edu (Ronald J. Notarius) writes:
>I don't know about the international level, but at least within the US, they
>don't seem to be too concerned about consumer electronics.
>

I don't agree. I just came back from Hawaii. Going thru the xray machine
in Worcester, Ma, they saw my airplane transceiver, had me take it out,
turn it on and get a VALID station (126.55 was ATIS) just to verify that
it was in fact a real radio and not "loaded" with something.

Coming back from Hawaii, they did that not only to my transceiver but also
to the camera.
--
-> Diana L. Syriac <-

To add my own experience: On a recent trip to FLA I packed my HTs,
camera, and battery packs for carry on and expected the worst.
Absolutely NO PROBLEM. Even coming back I expected to get checked
since I thought I might fit their profile: traveled alone, no checked
luggage, long hair and beard, and probably looking nervous as I was
using another person's ticket. The security seemed to be checking
everybody's carry on bags but didn't give either of mine a second
glance. Only on flights outside the US have I had my carry on
examined and then I had no radios. Maybe I looked too suspicious to
really be a terrorist or drug smuggler.

"Wey wey hep uh hole"

_____
| | Johnathan Vail | tegra!N1DXG@ulowell.edu
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG@145.110-,145.270-,444.2+,448.625-
-----

647. Re: Why Not 1.2gHz?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-01 21:06:32 UTC
From: karn@jupiter
Message-ID: <15835@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 18872

>I agree that we need to populate bands besides 2, 220, and 440. If we
>don't use them, we will most assuredly lose them.

For the second time in a month, I actually find myself agreeing with one of Jay Maynard's points. We do indeed need to populate the higher bands. But I do not feel that new modes should be restricted to them exclusively. There are several good reasons to provide space for packet operations on the "standard" bands (2m, 220 and 70cm) as well as the less populated UHF bands (33cm and 23cm).

One is to provide access for those with smaller budgets who may already have equipment for the lower frequencies that can be used part-time for packet.

A second is a result of the great importance of high performance linking and relay operations in packet. These are far more easily done when multiple bands are involved, because expensive duplexers can be avoided. I am presently working on a much more efficient channel access scheme for packet that requires each user station (not just the repeater) to operate full duplex. It is impractical to require each user to have a set of duplexer cavities, so cross-band operation is absolutely essential here.

Propagation is a third reason. Although amateur packet operation is almost always from fixed locations, most of it is multipoint in nature. Multipoint fixed operations require relatively low frequencies for the same reasons that mobile radio does: the need to use omnidirectional antennas, coupled with the increasing path loss associated with higher frequencies when omnis are used.

There must clearly be a fair and balanced distribution of packet activity across the various VHF/UHF bands. I encourage anyone who can to abandon 2m voluntarily for serious packet operations, but at the same time I will fight to preserve space for those who cannot move. I should point out that it was my own belief in the use of frequencies above 2m that led to the confrontation regarding 220 MHz that I mentioned earlier. Nor is 70cm exactly wide-open in many areas; if anything, it is even less efficiently used than 220 MHz. Lightly-used private "ego-machines" are everywhere. Together with the biggest bandwidth squanderer of them all (fast-scan TV), there isn't a lot of room left for much else.

In short, I'm willing to do my part to encourage the packet community to use its allocations more efficiently and to move to less congested bands whenever possible. In return I think I'm entitled to something more than foot-dragging and hand-wringing from the frequency coordinators.

Phil

648. INFO-HAMS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-01 21:21:09 UTC
From: pjstopa@CRDEC4.APGEA.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8905011721.aa19825@crdec4.apgea.army.mil>
Source record: 18987

I am interested in your services. How can I get hooked into it?

/s/ Peter J. Stopa
KA3LKQ

649. Info / Ideas wanted for High School Radio Astronomy

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-01 22:17:26 UTC
From: ted@uhccux.uhcc.hawaii.edu
Message-ID: <3879@uhccux.uhcc.hawaii.edu>
Source record: 18874
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,sci.edu,rec.ham-radio

I am seeking information, ideas, equipment needs and the like for
a High School based Radio Astronomy program.

We would be limited to about $5000, [more likely less ;-)] and
obviously can't construct a 300 foot dish. But a 4 meter one might
be reasonable, though yagis are easier.

This will first be set up in American Samoa, and if possible, spread
to a school in Hawai'i.

I figure that monitoring the sun and jupiter would not be beyond us,
and construction of a radio map of the sky would be reasonable too. Any
other ideas or suggestions. Observation programs we could do?

So, any SARA people on the net? or amateurs involved in radio astronomy?
Or professional type radio astronomers willing to contibute ideas?

One more request, anyone have the address of the Kettering Group in
the UK? e-mail or regular..

[as a side note, I hope to get students involved in amateur radio and
satellite use in this also, any ideas on that are welcome]

Please e-mail replies, if it gets intense, I'll synopsize and post.

Thanks cheers and penguins

ted ted@uhccux.uhcc.hawaii.edu
ted@uhccux.bitnet
ted Brattstrom, 2529 La'i Rd, Honolulu, HI, 96816

650. Re: QSLs from Mongolia

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-01 22:40:55 UTC
From: n6bis@ka9q.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <15837@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 18984

In article <3850@utastro.UUCP> oo7@utastro.UUCP (Nerdley Spudclencher @ Frivollers-R-Us) writes:
>
>Finally, are any of the DX mags bold enough to print lists of DX stations
>who never reply to QSLs? It would sure save the rest of us time, IRCs and
>postage to know this in advance. I have my own list, but won't include it
>in case it's grounds for libel...

I'd sure like to see something like this in the DX mags or on the net.
It wouldn't have to be a strident "This jerk doesn't QSL" sort of thing;
we could do it more politely, like "Has anyone QSL'd with [so and so] and
never gotten a reply?"

A friend told me about a certain EA station who's always very loud into
the US and doesn't seem to QSL. I went ahead a tried anyway since he was
my first EA, and have gotten nada back. I'd like to warn people (especially
new DXers) about such situations, to save them disappointment as well as
time and money. There must be a way we can do it without being openly
insulting.

Patty

==========
Patty Winter N6BIS n6bis@ka9q.bellcore.com
==========

651. Ham tests in Wash, DC

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-02 00:27:40 UTC
From: dsweiger@TRWIND.IND.TRW.COM
Message-ID: <8905020027.AA03417@trwind.ind.TRW.COM>
Source record: 18868

Need to upgarde the ticket.???

Univ of Maryland sponsors W5YI ham test the first Saturday of the month.
Next time is May 6th, 10 am at the Student Activities Building next to the
TERP's field house. Bring 5 dollars and positive photo ID. Novice
thru Extra will be given.

A service of W3EAX, Univ of Maryland.

Need more info ? E-mail me or send packet to N4QQ @ N4QQ.

WB9VKO, Dave

652. No-code buttons

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-02 02:11:22 UTC
From: AKUHN@WPI.BITNET
Message-ID: <8905020211.AA29374@wpi>
Source record: 18869

Sorry to use the net, but I couldn't use the address in the message...
Where do I send some $ to get some of the no-code buttons? I've got a few
people up here at WPI I'd like to give one to...
Thanks-
Alex Kuhn - N1FGX

653. RE: INFO-HAMS Digest V89 #311

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-02 07:03:08 UTC
From: 1843eie@HICKAM-EMH.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8905020703.AA13800@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18986

I N T E R O F F I C E M E M O R A N D U M

Date: 1-May-1989 09:35am HST
From: 1843EIG/EIE
1843EIE
Dept: 1843EIG/EIE
Tel No: 656-1158

TO: INFO-HAMS-REQUEST@WSMR-SIMTEL2 (_INFO-HAMS@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL)

Subject: RE: INFO-HAMS Digest V89 #311

TO:HQ EID-XPCC"AT" GUNTER-ADAM.ARPA. SUBJECT: AFA MEMBERSHIP
DRIVE STATUS REPORT FOR WEEK OF 28 APR. 1. NUMBER OF 1-YEAR RENEWALS:0 2. NUMBER
OF 1-YEAR NEW MEMBERSHIPS:0 3. NUMBER OF 3-YEAR RENEWALS:0 4. NUMBER OF 3-YEAR
NEW MEMBERSHIPS:0 5. NUMBER OF LIFETIME MEMBERSHIPS:0 6. PERCENT OFFICERS
CONTACTED:33% 7. PERCENT ENLISTED CONTACTED:30% 8. PERCENT CIVILIANS
CONTACTED:30% 9. WE RECEIVED OUR AFA PAPER WORK ON THE 27 APR, SO WE ARE
ALITTLE SLOW GETTING STARTED. SORRY ABOUT THAT . MSGT DARRELL MCLEMORE
1843EIG/EIIQ
.

.

654. Bat Navigation & Moths

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-02 12:23:18 UTC
From: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <139513@Wayne-MTS>
Source record: 18870

In response to Goh and Peter, yes, there is a species of moth that has a passive bat-avoidence ECM system. It's very elegant. The moth has two ears in its legs, each connected to the opposite wing in an inhibitory fashion. When a bat pings nearby, the moth turns away from the bat. If the bat is very close, both auditory nerves fire and the moth stops flying and plummets until out of range.

I don't remember any more specific info, as it's been a while since I was in physiological acoustics, but that one always stood out...
mike ka8osz

655. Uniden/Bearcat 205XLT Scanner Mods

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-02 12:53:03 UTC
From: km3t@jjmhome.UUCP
Message-ID: <3858@jjmhome.UUCP>
Source record: 18871
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

I am looking for info on mods for the 200/205XLT handheld scanner (the one that covers 800 MHz). Also, does anyone out there know the actual difference between the 200 and the 205? Apparently they are the same but I am not sure. I am interesting in getting one of these in place of my AOR 900, despite the 205XLT's larger size.

Please e-mail replies direct and I will post to the net if there is sufficient interest.

--

Internet: pascoe%godot.decnet@gtewd.af.mil
Dave Pascoe KM3T/1 UUCP: ..!harvard!ulowell!cloud9!jjmhome!km3t
Packet: KM3T @ K1UGM

656. Omni UHF Antennas for Packet ..

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-02 13:12:58 UTC
From: rc@CMR.ICST.NBS.GOV
Message-ID: <8905021312.AA16763@cmr.icst.nbs.gov>
Source record: 18873

Re: Phil Karn's statement of 1May89 about the low gain of omnidirectional UHF antennas making 1.2 GHz unsuitable for multipoint use ....

Come on now Phil! I suspect that the people who make UHF TV transmitting antennas, and the 2 GHz educational TV antennas would be surprised to learn that UHF omnidirectional antennas have low gain.

Sure it takes stacked elements, but must packet radio always be conducted with the worst RF techniques possible?

Couldn't resist the chance....
73 Bob, W3OTC

657. Re: Help with rc 62b/u coax

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-02 14:41:55 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7120065@hpcupt1.HP.COM>
Source record: 18977

I think that stuff is 92 or 93 ohm coax.. used for tv cameras.

658. Re: Help with rc 62b/u coax

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-02 15:55:48 UTC
From: tomb@hplsla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <5720040@hplsla.HP.COM>
Source record: 18978

> Well i got this coax that has about the same dimensions as rg 58 but
> it says rg 62b/u instead anyone got any ideas on its characteristics,
> especialy in respect to rg 58?
> ----------

Well, last time I answered a question about coax I suggested that the
poster look it up (it was a much more general question, however:
kinda like tell us all about every kind of coax there is). I
got flamed pretty well for that one -- so I'll try to be more helpful
this time :-) :

RG-62A/U: (my book doesn't have the -B version, but it's pretty safe
to say it's very similar...) Low capacitance, single barid.
Inner cond: .0253" solid copper-covered steel.
Dielectric: Polyethelene
Nom. diameter of dielectric: 0.146"
Shielding braid: Copper
Protective covering: IIa (Non-contaminating synthetic resin)
Nominal overall diameter: 0.242"
Weight: 0.382 lbs/ft
Nominal capacitance: 14.5 pF/ft
Maximum operating voltage: 750 volts RMS
Now, the one you won't like -- Impedance: 93 ohms

73, K7ITM

659. NRSC 1-2

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-02 16:05:43 UTC
From: charlie@oakhill.UUCP
Message-ID: <2018@radio.oakhill.UUCP>
Source record: 18995

How does the new AM broadcast standard NRSC work? Is it
basically a sharp (translate brickwall) filter in the program
audio to limit the bandwidth due to modulation sidebands? If
so what does one use? An 8th order elliptical filter or
a digital FIR filter (linear phase)? Any technical poop
anyone has would be greatly appreciated.

What is the difference in NRSC-1 and NRSC-2?

Oh boy! If we limit the bandwidth of modulation sidebands
we can build AM radios that will sound better! am I right?

Charlie Thompson WB4HVD

660. 32AT MIC

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-02 16:17:02 UTC
From: faunt@CISCO.COM
Message-ID: <8905030702.AA22114@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18979

I actually didn't figure out why, but for packet, the two wire connection works fine. I suspect that the other connection is for power to the mic preamp/VOX unit for the headset, but is protected well enough so that shorting it to ground is OK. I'm using a Heath Pocket Packet which came with the right cables (one mini-phone at each end, one micro-phone at each end), and has the correct circuitry built-in for use with units like the 32.

661. Re: 32AT MIC

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-02 17:33:43 UTC
From: biocca@bevb.bev.lbl.gov
Message-ID: <2531@helios.ee.lbl.gov>
Source record: 18980

In article <12490536599.9.FRANK@TOPS20.RADC.AF.MIL> FRANK@TOPS20.RADC.AF.MIL writes:
->I recently purchased an Icom IC32AT (which I am very pleased with) and I would
->like to use it on packet. I started to wire the mic connector like that of an
->02AT but I realized that my mic plug has 3 connections instead of 2. I found
->this strange since the mics from the 02 series are supposed to be interchangable with the
32. Can anyone shed some light on this matter and/or provide some
->information concerning the correct connections? Thanks.

The vox headset for the 02AT has three connections, too. I understand that
the third connection is optional (my old two conductor mic and headset work
fine on my 32AT). I don't have the connections handy here but just do the
same thing as the 02 or even the 2AT and it should work.

Comments by Alan K Biocca

662. Re: Help with g5rv antenna

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-02 17:44:27 UTC
From: biocca@bevb.bev.lbl.gov
Message-ID: <2532@helios.ee.lbl.gov>
Source record: 18997

In article <7120063@hpcupt1.HP.COM> holly@hpcupt1.HP.COM (Jim Hollenback) writes:
>The difference in length is due to the velocity factor of open wire
>verses the velocity factor of twin lead. Velocity factor is the ratio
>of the wave length in the cable to the wave length in free space. open
>wire has a velocity factor close to 1, therefore the length required will
>be longer.

I've built a couple of G5RV's and they resonate on 20 meters near 14.150 as
I recall. I tuned the feeder by starting a couple of feet long and cutting
until swr at 14.150 was flat. The ARRL Antenna Compendium was the source
of information I used. I found that the book figures were a bit long and
the antenna worked better after trimming. Since a tuner is used it isn't
necessary for resonance to operate correctly but the bandwidth without
readjusting the tuner is larger when trimmed. BTW, I've found the impedances
near the top end of 80M (above about 3900) to vary quickly with frequency
and give my Icom automatic tuners fits. It is possible to tune manually
but bandwidth is very narrow. Impedance measurements indicate rapidly
varying reactances with respect to frequency. These effects improved with
trimming (moved up in freq away from band center) but I didn't trim further
to see if they could be moved out of band.

Comments by Alan K Biocca

663. SWL Antenna references?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-02 17:44:37 UTC
From: chuq@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <29985@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 18981

I'm about to move into a place where I have an opportunity to build a decent (non-tower) SWL antenna outside. Anyone want to make recommendations on good books to buy for antenna design ideas? This is for SWL and will be receive-only. One thing I'd really like to do is put up a second antenna specifically for MW (broadcast AM) DXing as well, so a book that'll give me some help there would be especially appreciated.

thanks!

Chuq Von Rospach =|= Editor,OtherRealms =|= Member SFWA/ASFA
chuq@apple.com =|= CI$: 73317,635 =|= AppleLink: CHUQ
[This is myself speaking. No company can control my thoughts.]

Bookends. What a wonderful thought.

664. Re: Help with rc 62b/u coax

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-02 18:37:31 UTC
From: barry@hprmokg.HP.COM
Message-ID: <13770009@hprmokg.HP.COM>
Source record: 18982

RG-58 Zo = 53.5 ohms, 28.5 pF per foot, .195 O.D. (inches), polyethelyne dielectric, max operating voltage (RMS) = 1900 volts.

RG-62B Zo = *93 ohms*, 13.5 pF per foot, .242 O.D. (inches), "Air space polyethelyne dielectric", max operating voltage (RMS) = *750 volts*

Barry WB6JZL

(info. taken from page 24-19 of ARRL Antenna Book, 15th Ed., 1988)

665. Re: Why Not 1.2gHz?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-02 19:26:48 UTC
From: paulf@Jessica.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <2002@Portia.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 18985

The biggest problem with the bands above 450 MHz is the lack of equipment for Joe Typical User. 1.2GHz equipment is available, but not cheap, and the coverage is often spotty. 902 MHz suffers from a malady not unlike 220; since the Japanese don't have a band there, they won't develop equipment for it.

I sincerely hope that no - code doubles or even triples the US ham population. The most significant impact on the rest of us would be the likely resurrection of Collins and Drake, who are likely to see one million hams as a "real market".

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | "Research Scientists need Porsches, too!"
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | -- Bloom County

666. Re: Help with g5rv antenna

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-02 21:23:34 UTC
From: waters@dover.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1206@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 18999

In article <2532@helios.ee.lbl.gov> biocca@bevb.bev.lbl.gov (Alan Biocca) writes:
>In article <7120063@hpcupt1.HP.COM> holly@hpcupt1.HP.COM (Jim Hollenback) writes:

>Since a tuner is used it isn't
>necessary for resonance to operate correctly but the bandwidth without
>readjusting the tuner is larger when trimmed. BTW, I've found the impedances
>near the top end of 80M (above about 3900) to vary quickly with frequency
>and give my Icom automatic tuners fits. It is possible to tune manually
>but bandwidth is very narrow. Impedance measurements indicate rapidly
>varying reactances with respect to frequency. These effects improved with
>trimming (moved up in freq away from band center) but I didn't trim further
>to see if they could be moved out of band.

I would suspect that you are close to either a current loop or node at the
tuner which would cause that effect. To really have a "broadband" antenna
at 80M you need a smaller L/D ration, as in a "cage dipole". They are not
hard to make with plastic rulers as separators and can give a coax fed
dipole that is <1.5 SWR over 3.5-4.0 Mhz. See the Antenna Book for more
detail.

The same principle may work with a G5RV, but its hard to say since that
antenna depends on some specific impedance mismatches. Worth a try though.

Mike Waters

--
Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com OR waters@cad.Berkley.EDU
.. I want FORTY-TWO TRYNEL FLOATATION SYSTEMS installed within
SIX AND A HALF HOURS!!!

667. novice rigs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-02 21:38:49 UTC
From: m2lab: <>;
Message-ID: <8905022138.AA01825@mmlai.LOCAL>
Source record: 18998

I just recently passed my novice exam and I am interested in buying a good used transceiver for 80 to 10 meters. The new rigs by ICOM, Kenwood, Yaesu, etc. are nice but rather expensive. I own a Realistic DX-440 receiver for general shortwave reception, so I *may* be able to get away with a transmitter only. However, I'm unsure of the suitability of the DX-440 as a ham receiver because of its selectivity, and the added inconvenience of a T/R switch.

Basically, I need some advice from hams about rigs that they have used or are using, including both good and bad points, estimated cost, and availability. Any info on features to look for, pitfalls to avoid, exceptionally good or bad rigs, etc. would be welcome. I also welcome any advice on the suitability of the DX-440 as a ham receiver, transceiver vs. separate transmitter and receiver (incl. difficulty of "zero beating"), good sources for equipment, antenna construction tips, and any additional information that would be helpful to a brand new ham.

Thanks in advance,

Bill

reply to: ferrell@mmlai.uu.uucp (or something similar)
USPS: 11239A Crystal Run
Columbia, MD 21044
Phone: (301)997-9352
call sign: Pending (expected any day!)

668. Amateur Digital Systems Conference?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-02 22:06:06 UTC
From: mhorne@ka7axd.WV.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <11362@tekecs.GWD.TEK.COM>
Source record: 18988
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

>
> >ARRL Amateur Radio Computer Networking Conference (what a mouthful) will be
> ^
> ^---- and will this be the year we dump this word as part
> of the title?
>
> It may take computers to do it but we should be looking forward to something
> even more comprehensive. What about voice mail, picture mail and other apps...

Agreed. I would suggest that something like "Amateur Digital Systems Conference" would be more appropriate. This covers the majority of the current and future work under one umbrella.

I've been toying with some ideas for a voice mail interface, perhaps using Phil's package for the transfer (there exists a voice mail protocol, though it is old and pretty much outdated). In a PC-based system, it wouldn't take much to set up a rudimentary VM interface. A DAC/ADC pair with a little analog glue on a board is all that is really necessary. The interface would be a microphone and speaker for I/O, with the software interface being a simple VM browser, allowing the user to 'read' mail and queue messages for delivery to other amateurs. The NET package would do the delivery, though ideally a new protocol would be implemented so that true binary transfers could take place (skipping the binary-to-ascii conversion and allowing data compression and perhaps (maybe someday) encryption). As an alternative to having the PC spoon feed the DAC/ADC pair, a Motorola 56K can be placed on the board to do all the work (and in its spare time it can be used as a modem or image processor).

Along the same lines, we have the potential to do some really exciting things with imaging, using amateur digital communications as the transport medium. Besides the obvious uses of `picture mail' and other one-shot style image exchange, we can start using amateur radio to do `real work'. Images from space can be downloaded from satellites for image processing and display on the user's screen (one of the AMSAT/TAPR microsats will apparently have this capability). The CCD-array observatory down the road can be controlled remotely via packet radio, with the scanned images transferred and displayed at one or more locations in the area. Here amateur radio becomes more of a tool for other hobbies rather than the main hobby of interest.

The hardware to do these kinds of tasks (reasonable compute power, usable monitor resolutions, etc.) is available today. Of course, to reduce the data transfer times down to a reasonable level, high-speed modems are the hardware of choice, with much work to be done to make them available cheaply.

I don't think we should limit ourselves to just "Gee, Bob, I lost another tooth today..." type communications (as we see often in packet radio). There are a lot of other exciting things we can do with our hobby, perhaps attracting new, interesting people to the hobby in the process.

Mike -ka7axd

Michael T. Horne - KA7AXD Interactive Technologies Division, Tektronix, Inc.
mhorne@orca.wv.tek.com (503) 685-2077

669. Re: Amateur Digital Systems Conference?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-03 01:00:12 UTC
From: jans@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <5052@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM>
Source record: 18989
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

<...I've been toying with some ideas for a voice mail interface... (there exists a voice mail protocol, though it is old and pretty much outdated)...>

What's NeXT using? Their machines come with a nifty voice mail, that is somehow glued to regular Unix mail. I had one for a few days, and did 'od -x' on some mail enough to see there was a jumble of binary data.

I'm all for stealing, er, ah, *reusing* things others have worked the bugs out of, rather than rolling my own.

:::::: Jan Steinman - N7JDB Electronic Systems Laboratory ::::::
:::::: jans@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM Box 500, MS 50-370 (w)503/627-5881 ::::::
:::::: jsteinma@caip.RUTGERS.EDU Beaverton, OR 97077 (h)503/657-7703 ::::::

670. Re: Dayton Hamvention weather outlook

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-03 01:33:06 UTC
From: rsj@wa4mei.UUCP
Message-ID: <2268@wa4mei.UUCP>
Source record: 18990

In article <8904270721.AA27010@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> GE0730@SIUCVMB.BITNET (Chris Novy) writes:

++>
++>DAOH-DAYTON AND VICINITY FORECAST
++>NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE DAYTON OH
++>302 PM EDT WED APR 26 1989
++>
++>
++>.FRIDAY...MOSTLY CLOUDY WITH A SLIGHT CHANCE OF SHOWERS.
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
They sure missed this one didnt they?

++>HIGH NEAR 75. CHANCE OF RAIN 30 PERCENT.
++>
++>Note: I personally wouldn't be surprised to see them dump some rain
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
It all came down Friday.

++> back into the extended outlook. There's a lot of storminess
++> on both sides of the high pressure ridge currently over the
++> Great Lakes and upper Ohio Valley. We'll have to see !

--
Randy Jarrett WA4MEI
UUCP ...!gatech!wa4mei!rsj | US SNAIL: P.O. Box 941217
PHONE +1 404 493 9017 | Atlanta, GA 30341-0217

671. Getting your ticket

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-03 03:05:16 UTC
From: cep@lazlo.UUCP
Message-ID: <174@lazlo.UUCP>
Source record: 18991

I just got my (first) ticket...took the test March 18th, which adds up to 44 days, which is approximately 6 weeks. That is through the W5YI Volunteer Examiner Coordinator, in Texas, so the actual time that it took to process it through the FCC was less than one month, according to the note I got from W5YI.

Thought I'd let everyone know, since these questions surfaced not too long ago, and since I know that there are soon-to-be- and hope-to-be-hams on the net, watching :-)

(and, by the way, these 44 days have killed me ... see you all tomorrow on 10m ssb :-)

Chris, N2JGW

672. Re: QSLs from Mongolia

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-03 04:12:07 UTC
From: wheatley@inuxb.UUCP
Message-ID: <708@inuxb.UUCP>
Source record: 18992

> In article <3850@utastro.UUCP> oo7@utastro.UUCP (Nerdley Spudclencher @ Frivollers-R-Us) writes:
> >
> >Finally, are any of the DX mags bold enough to print lists of DX stations
> >who never reply to QSLs? It would sure save the rest of us time, IRCs and
> >postage to know this in advance. I have my own list, but won't include it
> >in case it's grounds for libel...
>
> I'd sure like to see something like this in the DX mags or on the net.

I believe that the DX Bulletin carries something like this; they indicate the "waiting time" for qsls from either direct or via a manager. They will also usually list those dx stations who "NEVER QSL". Of course, one action in this case, is to see about becoming a qsl manager. I have done this for a station or two with a couple of YEAR backlog. After a few months work, I have cleared the backlog and have a few IRCs to show for the effort. QSL managing is basically charity work, but if you can help some people get a qsl card, its well worth it....

73,
steve ku9c
--
Steve Wheatley
AT&T Consumer Products, Indianapolis, IN

UUCP: .....!ihnp4!inuxb!wheatley

CORNET 338-3927
DDD (317) 845-3927

673. Re: Kenwood TH-25AT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-03 05:53:42 UTC
From: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP
Message-ID: <2823@cps3xx.UUCP>
Source record: 18993
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

In article <3682@nunki.usc.edu> asplund@castor.usc.edu (Daryl Asplund) writes:
>A friend of mine just purchased a Kenwood TH-25AT. Upon
>reading it's review in "'73 Amateur Radio", he asked me if
>I would post on the net asking if anyone knows the MARS AND
>CAP modification(s). So how about it? Anyone?
>
>Thanks for the help in advance!
>

I own both the TH-25AT and the TH-45AT. I have modified both to transmit and receive outside of the amateur bands (the 2m rig already rx out of the band). I am a tad too busy now to post the modification instructions, but I will do so in about 5 weeks when the current term is over. In addition to not having a whole bunch of time, some of the information is at a relative's house in a distant city. Please QRX for future mods info.

Disclaimer: I am in no way sanctioning the illegal activity of transmitting on a band for which one does not have a license, and/or with non-type accepted equipment.

Question: When will the HT manufacturers build a rig on 70cm that will recieve non-amateur frequencies? They already include different features for different countries/geographical areas. There is certainly a market in the USA for such a rig. Are the Japanese really so shortsighted not to have figured this out?

------> Abortion is murder; Affirmative Action is discrimination. <------
In the rare case that original ideas Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN
are found here, I am responsible. Owen W328, E. Lansing, MI 48825
Internet: hendrick@frith.egr.msu.edu UUCP: ...!frith!hendrick

674. Re: NRSC 1-2

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-03 13:10:33 UTC
From: dya@unccvax.UUCP
Message-ID: <1481@unccvax.UUCP>
Source record: 19002

In article <2018@radio.oakhill.UUCP>, charlie@oakhill.UUCP (Charlie Thompson) writes:
> How does the new AM broadcast standard NRSC work? Is it
> basically a sharp (translate brickwall) filter in the program
> audio to limit the bandwidth due to modulation sidebands? If
> so what does one use? An 8th order elliptical filter or
> a digital FIR filter (linear phase)?

I think the specification is -1.5 dB at 10 kHz and
-30 dB at 11.5 kHz. (I have the stupid standard at home).
The filter should be linear phase, for obvious reasons. Most
of them are pretty basic fifth order or higher ellipticals;
I'm waiting for someone to do a digital one.

NRSC-1 is the "audio mask" designed to provide for
the 10 kHz brickwall filter and a 75 uS preemphasis character-
istic. It is voluntary, and is the line of first attack at
reducing the occupied bandwidth. Most audio processing
leaves junk behind up to 30 kHz or so (except for newer
Orban /CRL stuff which had gentle filtering) which wastes
transmitter power, stomps your neighbours with splatter,
and so on. However, many transmitters still spew garbage
(like a misadjusted Ampliphase) after NRSC 1, soooo....

we have NRSC-2. This is the "RF mask" proposal.
Basically, it is a tightening up of the occupied bandwidth
specification to take care of dirty transmitters.

NRSC-1 is sooooo wonderful that I doubt that NRSC-2
will become mandatory, at least for a little while. If
we are going to have NRSC-compliant receivers, though,
we probably need both.

> Oh boy! If we limit the bandwidth of modulation sidebands
> we can build AM radios that will sound better! am I right?
>
> Charlie Thompson WB4HVD
>
>

Yes! Yes! Yes! And, for that matter, regular AM radios
will sound better, too.

York David Anthony
DataSpan, Inc

675. Re: INFO-HAMS Digest V89 #314

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-03 13:14:49 UTC
From: PAYCON2@MITVMC.BITNET
Message-ID: <8905040705.AA01683@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18994

The new Yaesu dual band radio (470R) has been mentioned with great respect :-)
However, I didn't see what two bands it covered. Obviously 2m from the posting
but what's the other one? Or does it come in different configurations?

73, Dave (N1EVX)
Acknowledge-To: <PAYCON2@MITVMC>

676. I need 727r CAT info too

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-03 13:58:21 UTC
From: MOOREAM@CTRVX2.VANDERBILT.EDU
Message-ID: <8905040706.AA01707@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18996

I am looking for the 727R CAT interface information as well; I am interested in knowing the format that data are sent & received from the CAT jack. Maybe a brief summary to the net would be appropriate. Maybe it's been done before :-)

-drew, NV1B

677. DAYTON NEWS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-03 18:24:34 UTC
From: ewb@raybed2.UUCP
Message-ID: <1307@raybed2.UUCP>
Source record: 19013

Well here is some of the news from DAYTON.

New RIGS: ICOM with the IC3-SAT, very very small, built in battery, 48 memories, 10 phone memories, built in on-off timer etc, r9000, very impressive very expensive, IC-4KL fancy 2 piece full legal limit amp.

YAESU: Announced their NEW HF RADIO. It is designed to compete with the ICOM 765. The Yaesu version has DDS, two VFO's with their own knobs and readouts, selectable filtering for each vfo, dual receive capability, built in C.W. KEYER (take that all you no-coders :-)) as well as a voice storage for calling "CQ" during a contest or whatever. It also can record the last 30 seconds of the receive audio in case you miss that callsign in the heat of the contest. Lots of other nice features. Price "under $4000.00" Look for a lot of new and innovative products from Yaesu in the future. Also they spoke about a remote control head for the FT-747 !

KENWOOD: Kenwood said emphatically that there is NO TS-950 on the horizon. They basically said that it's already the best so how can you improve it ! (Ya, sure)

GROVE: Bob Grove actually showed up with his sr-1000. It looked ok. The pan display was not working at the time. Front panel kind of rough compared with the overseas stuff.

Lots of other good stuff such as AEA's new ATV tranceiver etc. BTW did anyone else see the QSL holder booth next to the weather instrument company ?

Dayton was a blast. I have my reservations for next year already and would highly recommend it to everyone even though it rained all over the flea market 2 days in a row !
73
GENE WA1UXA

678. Re: QSLs from Mongolia

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-03 19:08:31 UTC
From: waters@dover.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1210@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 19003

In article <708@inuxb.UUCP> wheatley@inuxb.UUCP (Steven Wheatley) writes:
>> In article <3850@utastro.UUCP> oo7@utastro.UUCP (Nerdley Spudclencher @ Frivollers-R-Us) writes:

>QSL managing is
>basically charity work, but if you can help some people get a qsl
>card, its well worth it....

Very true, but if you are serious about DXing and word gets out that you are manager for a bunch of rare ones it is suprising how much easier it is to hear your call in a pileup. Alls fair in love, war, and DXing!

(The above from K1MM a few years back - Hi Bill!)

--
Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com OR waters@cad.Berkley.EDU
On the other hand, life can be an endless parade of TRANSSEXUAL
QUILTING BEES aboard a cruise ship to DISNEYWORLD
if only we let it!!

679. Re: Omni UHF Antennas for Packet ..

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-03 21:39:45 UTC
From: karn@jupiter
Message-ID: <15876@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 19005

>Re: Phil Karn's statement of 1May89 about the low gain of omnidirectional
>UHF antennas making 1.2 GHz unsuitable for multipoint use ....
>
>Come on now Phil! I suspect that the people who make UHF TV transmitting
>antennas, and the 2 GHz educational TV antennas would be surprised to
>learn that UHF omnidirectional antennas have low gain.
>
>Sure it takes stacked elements, but must packet radio always be conducted
>with the worst RF techniques possible?

When I was in college, I worked summers at the Maryland Center for Public Broadcasting in Owings Mills. Part of my job involved operating the local UHF TV transmitter. It ran about 50kw peak on channel 67 to a rather elaborate (yet still omnidirectional) antenna, yielding a peak ERP of about 650 kw. Nevertheless, it was barely receivable in Baltimore, 15 or so miles away. It wasn't until the Annapolis transmitter on channel 22 went on the air in 1976 (with 5 MW peak ERP) that Baltimoreans could watch PBS with a decent signal.

Okay, so this is a cheap shot. (Lousy UHF TV reception is almost always primarily the fault of incredibly poor receiver design.) But it is still true that multipoint communication becomes harder with increasing RF frequency. Assuming constant antenna gains, the free space path loss between them goes up by 6dB with each doubling of frequency according to the formula

path loss (in dB) = 20*log10(4*pi*D/l) ~= 22 + 20*log10(D/l)

where D = distance in meters
l = wavelength in meters

Since D/l is just the distance in wavelengths between the receiver and transmitter, you can see how path loss goes up with increasing frequency.

Another way of looking at this is to consider that as frequency increases, the effective aperture (area) of an antenna with a given gain decreases by 6 dB/octave. But an antenna with a fixed aperture (e.g., a parabolic dish) has a gain that increases by 6 dB/octave, and this can cancel out the increasing path loss. So let's look at a few combinations of antennas and frequencies:

TX antenna RX antenna Net gain/frequency
fixed gain fixed gain -6 dB/octave
fixed gain fixed aperture 0 dB/octave
fixed aperture fixed aperture +6 dB/octave

You can see that if you can use fixed aperture antennas, you actually win by going to higher frequencies. This is why microwaves are so nice for fixed point-to-point links -- assuming you don't lose out to other frequency-dependent effects found in the real world, such as decreased scattering beyond line-of-sight range, plus increasing receiver noise, foliage absorption and possibly water and/or atmospheric absorption if the frequency is high enough (> 10 GHz).

Depending on the type of omni antenna you use in your packet station, you may or may not be able to flatten the pattern and increase the gain (e.g., by stacking) as you go up in frequency. If you can't, you're obviously going to be at a disadvantage. And few end-user stations (as opposed to linking sites on tall towers) are going to have line-of-sight paths to their neighbors or even their local repeater sites -- and this single factor will probably outweigh all others.

As much as I'd love to see greater use made of our higher frequency bands, these and other practical considerations all point to a packet network architecture where the end-user stations operate in a multiple access mode on VHF and UHF frequencies. Each user group is then interconnected by point-to-point backbone links operating on microwave frequencies from good sites (towers, mountaintops). The precise dividing line between "multipoint" (i.e., end-user) and "point-to-point" (i.e., backbone) frequencies will have to be experimentally determined. It will depend a lot on the local geography, but I expect it to be somewhere in the region of 1 GHz. It might be considerably higher in California (where all the users in a valley might well be line-of-sight to a mountaintop repeater site) and considerably lower in Northern New Jersey (where dense foliage and rolling hills make good line of sight paths very rare).

Phil

680. Re: Omni UHF Antennas for Packet ..

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-03 22:04:43 UTC
From: paulf@Jessica.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <2033@Portia.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 19004

In article <8905021312.AA16763@cmr.icst.nbs.gov> rc@CMR.ICST.NBS.GOV (Robert Carpenter) writes:
>Come on now Phil! I suspect that the people who make UHF TV transmitting
>antennas, and the 2 GHz educational TV antennas would be surprised to
>learn that UHF omnidirectional antennas have low gain.
>Sure it takes stacked elements, but must packet radio always be conducted
>with the worst RF techniques possible?
>Couldn't resist the chance....
>73 Bob, W3OTC

Unfortunately, this has the consequence of worsening the Hidden Station Problem, especially if your network has been constructed in the Real World, which has RF absorbing foliage.

In any event, it is spectrally inefficient to operate a multiaccess network above one gigahertz. Potential antenna gain for a reasonable sized array easily overcomes the advantage of spectrum reuse.

For more information, consult my paper in the 1987 ARRL Network Conference Proceedings.

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | "Research Scientists need Porsches, too!"
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | -- Bloom County

681. Re: Omni UHF Antennas for Packet ..

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-03 22:06:47 UTC
From: paulf@Jessica.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <2034@Portia.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 19006

Hmmm, better make that the 7th Annual ARRL Computer Network Conference (1988).

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | "Research Scientists need Porsches, too!"
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | -- Bloom County

682. Discone Antenna Info Needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-03 23:11:16 UTC
From: kenb@hp-ptp.HP.COM
Message-ID: <2700003@hp-ptp.HP.COM>
Source record: 19000

A few weeks ago I asked for info on portable, wide band antennas for backcountry search & rescue use and got quite a few responses through mail. Several folks mentioned discone antennas and I was wondering where I could get more info on them. The most recent ARRL Antenna Handbook rehashes stuff that's been in print for a bit. Anyone know other sources? Is there a way to improve the gain on a discone? Thanks!

73s,

Ken Buscho, KC6AKD

683. Re: SWL Antenna references?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-03 23:43:28 UTC
From: julian@bongo.UUCP
Message-ID: <191@bongo.UUCP>
Source record: 19001

In article <29985@apple.Apple.COM>, chuq@Apple.COM (Chuq Von Rospach) writes:
> I'm about to move into a place where I have an opportunity to build a decent
> (non-tower) SWL antenna outside. Anyone want to make recommendations on good
> books to buy for antenna design ideas? This is for SWL and will be
> receive-only. One thing I'd really like to do is put up a second antenna
> specifically for MW (broadcast AM) DXing as well, so a book that'll give me
> some help there would be especially appreciated.
>
> thanks!
>
> Chuq Von Rospach =|= Editor,OtherRealms =|= Member SFWA/ASFA
> chuq@apple.com =|= CI$: 73317,635 =|= AppleLink: CHUQ
> [This is myself speaking. No company can control my thoughts.]
>
> Bookends. What a wonderful thought.

A simple source of these books is the "Popular Communications Book
Shop". They have several books on SWL antennas and have tons of books on
SWLing and Frequency lists.

Popular Communications
76 North Broadway
Hicksville
New York 11801

Phone: (516) 681-2922

Visa and MasterCharge OK.

They have Ed Noll's new book "Easy-up Antennas for Radio Listeners
and Hams" 163 pages $16.95.

I have often amazed myself at how well a random long wire works as an
SWL antenna, once outperforming a $70.00 BC SWL antenna. Also for Medium
wave, a good long wire and decent ground will work wonders. For
directionality a large loop antenna is unbeatable.

Yours
--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
n6are@wb6ymh (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

684. Manual Needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-04 02:25:00 UTC
From: Parfenuk@BCO-MULTICS.HBI.HONEYWELL.COM
Message-ID: <890504022509.401126@BCO-MULTICS.HBI.HONEYWELL.COM>
Source record: 19011

Looking for a manual or schematic for an older scope of military issue. Picked it up at a flea market and worked well until now.

It's worth fixing, but without documentation it's a bit tough.

It's a HICKOK Electrical Instrument Co, with the mil ID of OS-104B/USM-89. Serial Number 337. Order Number 15877-PP-62.

Have tried FAIR RADIO without luck. Any leads would be appreciated. Will purchase if necessary.

Thanks in advance.. Walt KA1MVM Sudbury MA. 01776

685. handbook for QSOs in Russian - repost from CompuServe

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-04 05:05:24 UTC
From: kawai@csli.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <8813@csli.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 19014

Dear all,
I found the following posting in CompuServe. It may have already appeared on rec.ham-radio, but if it did, I missed it. Reproduced here, with minor format edits, for your benefit.
>goh<

#: 97141 S9/Packet Radio
25-Apr-89 21:16:35
Sb: #RUSSIAN PHRASES FOR HAMS
Fm: Len Traubman DDS / W6HJK 73147,3073
To: ALL

RUSSIAN PHRASES FOR AMATEUR RADIO
==========

This is a new 20-page syllabus compiled by W6HJK to help amateurs better communicate with their Soviet colleagues. You need not be an expert in Russian, only interested in "trying."

The booklet provides (1) English words and phrases for QSOs, accompanied by (2) the Russian translation and (3) the English transliteration, to assist you in pronouncing the Russian.

The syllabus follows the natural sequence of a QSO. There are additional sections on the Russian alphabet, phonetics, CW characters, numerals, and given names. Suggestions are made for addressing mail to the Soviet Union.

The author undertook this project out of a personal interest in improving the quality of his QSOs with Soviet hams and to enhance USA-USSR relations. This booklet is provided free of charge, with the first printing and mailing funded by Beyond War, an educational foundation to build global dialogue and cooperation. If it is useful, you may later choose to make a contribution to help sustain this project.

Requests should be sent to:

RUSSIAN PHRASES FOR AMATEUR RADIO
Len Traubman, W6HJK
1448 Cedarwood Drive
San Mateo, California 94403, USA

PLEASE ANNOUNCE THIS:
(0) on other bulletin boards.
(1) in your club or society publications.
(2) to other hams with whom you speak or meet.

Many thanks, Len

686. Re: INFO-HAMS Digest V89 #311

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-04 05:45:51 UTC
From: millard@eos.UUCP
Message-ID: <3516@eos.UUCP>
Source record: 19015

End!

```
******************************************************************************
* Intelligent people talk about ideas. | Standard disclaimer(s) *
* Average people talk about things. | Millard J. Edgerton, WA6VZZ *
* Small people talk about other people. | millard@eos.arc.nasa.gov *
* -o- | -o- *
* Employed by Sterling Software at NASA Ames Research Center. *
******************************************************************************
```

687. Kenwood TH-215A Headsets from Radio Shack?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-04 07:07:50 UTC
From: 1843eie@HICKAM-EMH.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8905040707.AA01831@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 19012

I N T E R O F F I C E M E M O R A N D U M

Date: 3-May-1989 01:51pm HST
From: 1843EIG/EIE
1843EIE
Dept: 1843EIG/EIE
Tel No: 656-1158

TO: Remote Addressee (_INFO-HAMS@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL)

Subject: Kenwood TH-215A Headsets from Radio Shack?

I have some extra headsets from 49 MHz Radio Shack wireless communications
units (the little belt-clip jobs). Does anyone have any good ideas on how
to get these to work with my Kenwood TH-215A? The earphone part is easy;
it's the microphone element/PTT part I can't quite figure out.

advanTHANKSce es 73,
Jeff

Jeff Miller, WD6CQV/KH6 | "Just because I'm a Californian,
USAF MARS: AFA8JM | it doesn't mean I'm not an
Chief, Engineering Workload Control | American!"
1843 EIG/EIP | -- Agnes DiPesto,
Wheeler AFB, HI 96854-6348 | "Moonlighting"

The opinions expressed are strictly mine, not the Air Force's or anyone else's!

---

688. Re: DAYTON NEWS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-04 10:03:11 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1061@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 19020

In article <1307@raybed2.UUCP> ewb@raybed2.UUCP (EUGENE BALINSKI) writes:
>
> Well here is some of the news from DAYTON.
>
> Lots of other good stuff such as AEA's new ATV tranceiver etc. BTW did
>anyone else see the QSL holder booth next to the weather instrument company ?
>

Did anyone see anything "else" anywhere near the weather instrument
company? Gene, hope you got to stroll by on friday they had two "sale agents"
working.... WOW!!!!!!

--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM/SWL/SCANNER BBS (1200/2400/PEP) 614-457-4227

689. RE: Omni for UHF

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-04 12:28:36 UTC
From: rwb@vi.ri.cmu.edu
Message-ID: <4897@pt.cs.cmu.edu>
Source record: 18929

I suggest going to horizontal polarization for such a network. Above 1 Ghz, omnidirectional high gain antennas are actually easier to build for horizontal polarization than for vertical polarization.

The antenna I'm referring to is called an Alford slot. It consists of a vertical cylinder a few wavelengths long with a vertical slot cut in it. It can be made from a piece of metal tubing.

The slotted cylinder has a velocity factor > 1, which permits a multi wavelength length to have a dipole type current distribution, which results in the high gain.

Of course, the waves don't really travel faster than light. However, the standing wave pattern sets up phase relationships that make it appear has if they do. Imagine a hidden phasing line setup which provides 2.1 cycles of delay between elements spaced every wavelength apart. To an outside observer, waves seem to travel between the elements at 10x the speed of light. This same kind of phasing is what happens in the Alford slot.

The "Microwave Newsletter Technical Collection" has designs for microwave Alford slots. ATV groups have also used these on 432 Mhz.

Robert Berger, N3EMO
rwb@vi.ri.cmu.edu
--

690. Re: Homebrew hardline connectors

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-04 14:40:12 UTC
From: dvh@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <28298@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 19007

I could have emailed this to Dave, but I felt others might benefit from the info, so here goes. You can find an excellent article on making your own connectors for hardline (smooth- jacketed aluminum) or Andrew Heliax (tm) in the April 1987 issue of QST. The article is titled "Hardline Coaxial Connectors You Can Make" (original, eh?) and was written by George Chaney, W5JTL. It begins on page 32. I have constructed several of the connectors he described and they work GREAT! I even use a pair of homebrew 7/8" connectors on my 1296 EME transmit feedline and they perform as well as the Andrew parts, at a much lower cost (almost free vs. about $45 each).

Give 'em a try.

73 Dave Hallidy KD5RO

691. Re: DAYTON NEWS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-04 15:01:00 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.bacs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <12600055@silver>
Source record: 18927

> Well here is some of the news from DAYTON.
> ...
> GROVE: Bob Grove actually showed up with his sr-1000. It looked ok.
> The pan display was not working at the time. Front panel kind of rough

> compared with the overseas stuff.

It was a mock-up with LEDs connected and nothing inside. ("The lights
are on but nobody's home.")

--

Frank W9MKV @ K9IU reidgold.bacs.indiana.edu
{inuxc,rutgers,uunet!uiucdcs,pur-ee}!iuvax!silver!commgrp

692. Deep doo-doo at Dayton

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-04 15:02:00 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.bacs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <12600056@silver>
Source record: 18928

Rumor overheard on 2m: Several sturdy fellows at the Dayton Hamvention stalked a dishonest flea-marketeer (or repeater-war troublemaker) until he entered one of the incredibly disgusting "Port-A-Johns," whereupon they flipped the little house on its back. Perhaps the victim had a few redeeming qualities; door-side-down would have been worse!

Sign inside portable outhouse at Dayton:

```
+----------------------------------------+
| CAPACITY: 10 PEOPLE |
| |
| This unit will serve 10 people for a 40- |
| hour work week. Exceeding this limit |
| will result in an unsanitary condition. |
+----------------------------------------+
```

BTW (unrelated), did anyone see "Mr. Fusion" kits for sale at Dayton?

--

Frank W9MKV @ K9IU reidgold.bacs.indiana.edu
{inuxc,rutgers,uunet!uiucdcs,pur-ee}!iuvax!silver!commgrp
bitnet: reid@iubacs

693. Subject: novice rigs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-04 15:14:33 UTC
From: Doery.WBST147@XEROX.COM
Message-ID: <890504-081624-1266@Xerox>
Source record: 19008

>Basically, I need some advice from hams about rigs that they have used or
>are using, including both good and bad points, estimated cost, and
>availability.

I have been keeping an informal list of used rig prices posted in the
yellow sheets and other sources. I thought that there maybe a few people
intersted so here's my list. Also, the Yellow sheets people have put
together a real nice compendium of rigs, specs, and original price ranges.
I highly recommend it.
I also recommend find an elmer to go along with you (if I only knew then
what I know now).

Ham Trader Yellow Sheets
PO Box 2057
Glen Ellyn IL 60138-2057

(I have no affiliation with them!)

Mike - KE2LI
Mike Doery.wbst147@Xerox.com
COLLINS
75S3 $350-695

DRAKE
MN2000 $250
TR4 $325-400
TR7 $575-850

HALLICRAFTERS
SX100 $125
S108 $100
SR150 $150

HEATHKIT
HW99 $99
HW100 $175
HW101 $150
HW104 $300
SB102 $275
SB220 $375
SB301 $99
HR1680 $90

HENRY RADIO
TEMPO ONE $210-300

ICOM
701 $415
730 $450-500
735 $775
740 $675
745 $750

KENWOOD
TS130S $450-495
TS140 $650
TS180 $500
TS430S $650-725
TS440 $850-1300
TS511S $200
TS520 $330-925
TS530 $425-600
TS660 $495
TS670 $575
TS820 $525
TS830 $650-995
TS900 $795
TS930 $950
TS940 $1430-1900

SWAN
600T $200
TEN-TEC
DELTA $500-580
OMNI C $600
540 $350
CORSAIR II $875

YAESU
FT77 $550
FT101 $395-525
FT102 $700
FT107 $525

694. files available

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-04 16:12:00 UTC
From: bitlib@business.uwo.CA
Message-ID: <8905041617.AA10552@julian.uwo.ca>
Source record: 19009

```
The file is called: RADIO MODS

To receive a copy of a file, send email to the userid: bitlib@uwo.ca
The subject must be MODS. The text of the message contains the file
requests. Example:

sendme intro mods
sendme radio mods

If it looks as if you have seen these files before, your probally
correct. Most of the files have been taken from messages posted to
INFO-HAMS digest. Any new files posted will be retained, or send mail
to userid: mbramwel@uwo.ca

This is a list of files available from the RADIO MODS archive.

FILENAME DESCRIPTION of MODIFICATION
-------------- ------------------------------------------------

INTRO MODS Introduction to the archive.

RADIO MODS The file you are reading now.

TH215 MODS Extend frequency coverage of this hand held.

TS711 MODS Extend frequency coverage from 141.0 to 150.995mhz.

TS440 MODS Extend TX to full RX, add 10HZ digit display.

ALLBAND MODS Extend TX on many Kenwood and ICOM radios.
The list includes IC-02AT, Yaesu 757GX, Kenwood 2600,
TS-430S, TS-940, TS-930, TS-440, IC-720,
IC-735, IC-745, IC-751, Icom M-700(Marine HF)

PRO2004 MODS Add cellular coverage to scanner.

PRO34 MODS Add coverage to the scanner.
TM2570A MODS Extend freq rx/tx 141.0 - 150.995mhz 2530/2550/2570A

IC28 MODS Extend TX 138 - 174mhz IC-28A & IC-28H

ICOM32AT MODS Info on hand-held
IC32 MODS More info on Icom handie, this file is different
than ICOM32AT MODS.

FT23R MODS RX/TX 140.0 - 163.995mhz.

FT727R MODS rx/tx 139-160mhz 420-460mhz

760XLT MODS Extending frequency coverage to this scanner.
```

TM721 MODS Turn the Kenwood dual-bander into a repeater.
TM721-2 MODS More info on TM721 rig.

IC900 MODS Expand RX/TX on many modules/bands

FT411 MODS RX 130-174 TX 140-150

R7000 MODS Fix the flaky display & loss of gain.

TINY2TNC MODS Mod/Fix for hard-of-hearing TNC.

** Since I do not personally own every piece of radio equipment
available, I can not insure how accurate are the various mods.
Questions with specific mods should be directed to the
original poster.

Bitnet: MBRAMWEL@UWO.CDN Packet: VE3PZR @ VE3GYQ

695. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-04 16:13:00 UTC
From: bitlib@business.uwo.CA
Message-ID: <8905041618.AA10571@julian.uwo.ca>
Source record: 19010

```
This file is: INTRO MODS

MODS database
---- --------

This database was setup to archive files containing information on
how to modify radio equipement to either improve its performance,
or add new functions or capabilities to the radio.

This database runs on a IBM 4381 under VM/CMS. The driving software
is a homebrew list exploder with extra routines to handle file requests
from mail. The software was written in REXX and is available to whomever
likes to take a look at it. It was my first real REXX program so be gentil
with regards to beauty of the logic.

To access a file from the archive, send a message to the server running
under userid -> BITLIB@UWO.CA
Also you may try the userid -> BITLIB@UWO.CDN

The subject of the message must be -> MODS

The text of your message descibes what files you want. For example:
sendme intro mods
sendme radio mods
sendme TH215 mods

You can have as many requests in the same message as required.
INTRO MODS is the file you are reading now.
RADIO MODS is a list of files available.
TH-215 MODS is a file that can be requested.

To submit a file for the database, send me the message and I will
add your entry to the database.

**Note: If you don't seem to be getting a reply to your requests, it is
probally due to the fact that your header doesn't show a reachable
address. You must be reachable from UWO. You can place your return
address in the first line of your message. Example:
FROM: someuser@somenode

UUCP users have had some success by stating their address as:
userx!usery!userz@julian.uucp
Julian can usually find most gateways.

Any questions or concerns can be directed to:

Mark Bramwell VE3PZR
University of Western Ontario
```

School of Business Administration
London, Ontario

Bitnet: MBRAMWEL@UWO.CA Packet: VE3PZR @ VE3GYQ

696. Re: Manual Needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-04 18:26:13 UTC
From: waters@dover.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1219@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 19016

In article <890504022509.401126@BCO-MULTICS.HBI.HONEYWELL.COM>
Parfenuk@BCO-MULTICS.HBI.HONEYWELL.COM writes:

> Looking for a manual or schematic for an older scope of military
> issue. Picked it up at a flea market and worked well until now.

According to our Technical Librarian the Navy keeps manuals for just about
everything on microfilm. You can get the unclassified ones for the cost of
copying by making a FOIA request.

You might call your local University Engineering library for address/form
info. though. It has been my experience that they are extremly helpful,
and the Navy generally gets the manual to you in a month or so.

I have got some really wierd test equipment manuals from them that I never
thought had ANY military interest.

--
Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com OR waters@cad.Berkley.EDU
He is the MELBA-BEING... the ANGEL CAKE...
XEROX him... XEROX him --

697. 954.3 MHz

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-04 19:27:31 UTC
From: wjc@XN.LL.MIT.EDU
Message-ID: <1369@xn.LL.MIT.EDU>
Source record: 19017

I've been doing some RF snooping with a spectrum analyzer and have discovered a signal at 954.3 MHz (+/- a few kHz). My location is Lexington, MA.

The signal looks like wideband FM in a channel about 200 kHz wide. However, when I listen to the video output of the analyzer (this allows you to hear AM signals or FM signals via slope detection) I get only garbled voices. It almost sounds like SSB without a BFO. The signal is apparently present throughout the day and is a continuous (i.e. not PTT keyed) transmission.

The best information I have says that the 952 MHz - 980 MHz band is allocated for "Operational Fixed, Domestic Fixed Public."

Does anyone know what this signal might be?

Bill Chiarchiaro
N1CPK

698. Re: NRSC 1-2

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-04 19:46:13 UTC
From: bill@videovax.tv.Tek.com
Message-ID: <5421@videovax.tv.Tek.com>
Source record: 19018

In article <2018@radio.oakhill.UUCP> charlie@oakhill.UUCP (Charlie Thompson) writes:
>How does the new AM broadcast standard NRSC work? Is it
>basically a sharp (translate brickwall) filter in the program
>audio to limit the bandwidth due to modulation sidebands? If
>so what does one use? An 8th order elliptical filter or
>a digital FIR filter (linear phase)? Any technical poop
>anyone has would be greatly appreciated.

NRSC-1 is the audio portion of the specification. It consists of a 75 uS pre-emphasis (the same as used for FM) and a 10 KHz bandwidth. The response must fall very rapidly above 10 KHz. Most processors use sharp analog filters to do this, but there is nothing in the specification the precludes using digital filters. We can expect to see more and more of a station's signal chain to become digital as years pass. I just returned from the NAB convention in Las Vegas, and someone presented a paper on a way to digitally generate an FM stereo signal. The only analog parts of the signal path were a frequency up-converter and the RF power amplifier!

>What is the difference in NRSC-1 and NRSC-2?

NRSC-2, also called the "RF mask," pertains to the radiated emissions from the antenna. Again, a rapidly falling response beyond +/- 10 KHz is specified. It is expected that most stations that adhere to NRSC-1 will be in compliance with NRSC-2 automatically. NRSC-2 was needed mostly for older transmitters that add enough distortion to widen the sidebands. Also, NRSC-1, by itself, is not sufficient to guarantee against radical audio processing by the station that results in components above 10 KHz.

>Oh boy! If we limit the bandwidth of modulation sidebands
>we can build AM radios that will sound better! am I right?

That is precisely the intention of the NRSC. The demo at the NAB show was quite effective in showing the improvements. The bandlimiting greatly reduces adjacent channel interference (splatter), and the pre-emphasis reduces noise and whistles (10 KHz heterodynes). This should make nighttime listening bearable, as well as encourage manufacturers to make wideband radios.

The FCC has just put both standards into law. Compliance with NRSC-1 will be required as of June, 1990. Compliance with NRSC-2 will be required as of several years later, mostly because of difficulties in measurement and modifications or replacement of transmitting equipment that may be necessary in some cases.
--
Bill McFadden Tektronix, Inc. P.O. Box 500 MS 58-639 Beaverton, OR 97077
UUCP: bill@videovax.Tek.com, {hplabs,uw-beaver,decvax}!tektronix!videovax!bill
GTE: (503) 627-6920 "The biggest difference between developing a missle

component and a toy is the 'cost constraint.'" -- John Anderson, Engineer, TI

699. Re: handbook for QSOs in Russian - repost from CompuServe

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-04 19:48:32 UTC
From: winter@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <30107@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 18930

In article <8813@csli.Stanford.EDU> kawai@csli.stanford.edu (Goh Kawai) writes:
>
> RUSSIAN PHRASES FOR AMATEUR RADIO
> ================================
>The booklet provides (1) English words and phrases for QSOs,
>accompanied by (2) the Russian translation and (3) the English
>transliteration, to assist you in pronouncing the Russian.
>
>The syllabus follows the natural sequence of a QSO. There are
>additional sections on the Russian alphabet, phonetics, CW characters,
>numerals, and given names. Suggestions are made for addressing mail
>to the Soviet Union.

Sounds like a thorough job. If you'd like similar information for
several other languages, check out "The Radio Amateur's Conversation
Guide" by OH1BR and OH2BAD. It's a 90-page book with commonly needed
ham phrases translated into German, French, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish,
Russian, and Japanese. The latter two are given as transliterations (plus
Cyrillic for the Russian). Supplements are available for Danish, Serbo-
Croation, and some other languages. There are also accompanying audio tapes.

About 2/3 of the book consists of the aforementioned phrases, with the
remaining part devoted to a multilingual dictionary. I have just a few
minor gripes about it, such as lack of a pronunciation guide, and of
the phrases you'd need when filling out a QSL card. But all in all,
a handy book.

Last I knew, it was being distributed in the U.S. by Transelectro-
America of Long Beach, CA. However, I noticed at Dayton that _CQ Magazine_
also sells the book and tapes, so you can evidently order through
their bookstore service. I think the main book is about $10.

73,
Patty

Disclaimer: Just a satisfied user; I don't know the authors or publishers.
I do have a working relationship with CQ, but they've never offered me
a commission for bringing in book sales. :-)

==
Patty Winter N6BIS INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44] UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
==

700. Ham radar?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-04 21:18:00 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.bacs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <12600057@silver>
Source record: 18935

Have hams experimented with weather radar? My local Skywarn group wants one. Used aircraft and marine radars of dubious serviceability have appeared at the Dayton fleamarket. X-band radars might be retuneable to the 10-GHz ham band. Is pulse radar practical within the 1-kW ham power limit?

Lower frequencies (5-6 GHz?) are optimal for detecting precipitation, however, radars for those frequencies are bulky and usually require 400 Hz 3-phase power (supplied by LARGE aircraft).

One elegant solution is an ATV repeater in Indianapolis with a National Weather Service weather-radar video feed, activated by touch-tone command. This has been invaluable during tornado seasons but is not currently receivable here.

What kind of license is needed for non-ham radars? Is it legal to operate a marine or aircraft radar which is not mounted on a boat or plane? Other than tilting the antenna upward, are there ways to optimize marine radars for observing weather (by changing integration time-constants, etc.)?

Some television stations' weather radar is converted military surplus; does anyone know types/availability/prices?

Marine-electronics shops might be good places to shop for used radars. Sources, anyone?

73--

Frank Reid
PO Box 5283
Bloomington, IN 47407

W9MKV @ K9IU reidgold.bacs.indiana.edu bitnet: reid@iubacs
{inuxc,rutgers,uunet!uiucdcs,pur-ee}!iuvax!silver!commgrp

701. Re: Help with rc 62b/u coax

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-04 21:30:27 UTC
From: Hugh_E._Wells.ElSegundo@XEROX.COM
Message-ID: <890504-143410-2223@Xerox>
Source record: 19019

RG-62/U coax has an impedance of 93ohms, and will handle about 800 volts peak.

73

Hugh W6WTU

702. Re: INFO-HAMS Digest V89 #314

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-04 22:07:29 UTC
From: ATISD-DOOI.XP@GUNTER-ADAM.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <12491403262.13.ATISD-DOOI.XP@GUNTER-ADAM.AF.MIL>
Source record: 19021

field portable antenna for 2 meters

in reply to the subj request for info from N6GF
Gary,

Why not include the most common antenna of all (but not common on two)

the ordinary DIPOLE !! On many trips I have included such in

my brief case and have hung it vertical and it works super!

It is only one meter long (1/2 wave of two meters=one meter) and

beats the heck out of any rubber duckie!

73

Marv, WG4Q
----

703. Re: SWL Antenna references?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-05 00:03:10 UTC
From: barry@hprmokg.HP.COM
Message-ID: <13770010@hprmokg.HP.COM>
Source record: 19022

A good 'ol long wire will probably to the trick for SWL (stranded copper wire is good).

If you're REALLY in to it, get a copy of the ARRL Antenna Book.
Last, Popular Electronics Magazine has SWL articles and some antenna advertisers often have ads for SWL antennas and books about the same.

'Have fun...

You're doing the same thing I did when I first became interested in radio communications. It leads to "harder stuff" (amateur radio, in my case).

Barry
WB6JZL

```
+---------------------------------------------------------------------------+
| Barry M. Fowler @ Hewlett Packard Co. | Welcome to Penryn |
| Roseville Manufacturing Operation | |
| | Population: 1500 |
| "If you lived here, you'd be | Elevation: 600 |
| home by now." | ____ |
| | TOTAL: 2100 |
+---------------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

Disclaimer: Come on, Bozo!!! These opinions are mine and
you're a fool if you try to blame my
company for my writing them.

704. NASA Prediction Bulletins: Space Shuttle

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-05 00:33:23 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8905050708.AA08972@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 19023

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial RCP/M, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current elements for the current shuttle mission are provided below. The Celestial RCP/M may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

STS-30
1 19968U 89124.81499201 .00087149 00000-0 25599-3 0 28
2 19968 28.8878 340.6496 0006169 266.1842 346.0076 15.91174232 00
--
Dr TS Kelso Asst Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

705. ARRL DX Bulletin Nr 18

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-05 00:49:29 UTC
From: k2ph@dxis.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <128@dxis.ATT.COM>
Source record: 19024

Hr DX bulletin nr 18 arld018 from ARRL Headquarters Newington CT
May 5, 1989 to all radio amateurs - Thanks to KB1BE and the Connecticut
DX Association for the following DX information.

DXCC Desk. Malagasy Republic. Documentation for the 5R8VT operation
has been received. DXCC credit for this operation will begin with the
applications received on April 3, 1989 and after.

Ocean Island. The DXpedition to this possible new DXCC country by Jim
Smith, VK9NS, and Bob, KN6J, has been delayed until May 10 because of
transportation problems. They expect to leave Tarawa on Saturday and
be operational by midweek signing T33JS on CW and SSB and T33RA on RTTY
and on six meters. QSL T33JS by VK9NS and T33RA by KN6J.

South Georgia. VP8BUB comes up Sundays at 1600Z on 28470 kHz, working
Europeans and Africans first and then stateside. QSL to G4YLO.

Marion Island. Peter, ZS8MI, is becoming more active as his work
schedule now allows. He is active on 14122 kHz around 0700Z and for
stateside 14256 kHz at 1400Z. He was also worked last Sunday around
28517 kHz at 1600Z. QSL to his home call, ZS6PT.

Aruba. Nao, N1CIX, will activate P40P May 8 through 18, 10 to 80
meters CW and SSB, including the new WARC bands. Accompanying him will
be Claudia, HB9CUY, who will sign P40YL. QSL to their home calls.

Mozambique. Ron, C9MKT, will not be active in June, the last month of
his current license, but will have two May dates. If you still need
C9, May 12 to 14 and 19 to 21 are possibly the last opportunities for a
while.

Central African Republic. Tom, 9Q5NW, is expected to operate as TL8TG
for two days around May 5 and will feature CW on 10 to 20 meters.

Pacific DXpedition. Bing, VK2BCH, will be off in May on his sixth
Pacific DX tour. He will be active on all bands, 160 through 6
meters, starting May 14 as ZK1XV in the South Cook Island through
June 8, then 5W1GY June 8 to 15 from Western Samoa. The next stop is
KH8/VK2BCH June 16 to July 7 from American Samoa. Tokelau, ZK3, and
Rotuma, 3D2, stops are also planned within the July 8 to August 8 time
frame. All QSLs go to VK2BCH, Box 344, Forster, NSW 2428, Australia.
--
==========
Bob Schreibmaier K2PH | UUCP: att!dxis!k2ph or k2ph@dxis.att.com
(Teenage Mutant Ninja DXer) | ARPA: k2ph%dxis@att.arpa
Middletown, N.J. | ICBM: 40o21'N, 74o8'W

706. Help me (possibly others) !!!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-05 01:32:22 UTC
From: atula@cs.keele.ac.uk
Message-ID: <604@kl-cs.UUCP>
Source record: 19025
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

Hi everybody.

I am an amature to the amature radio. Over past few weeks say(5-6) I was regularly reading, rec.ham-radio and rec.ham-radio.packet. Things appeard were remarkable, and grate, despite the problem that I know nothing about that. But I would like to carry on, because it is fasinating. But some wizard(s) may like to help me or possibly quite a lot of people like me. The area which I am particularly interested is in radio packet switching. There were quite a few terms which I collected over past few weeks, that I don't understand is :

BAOUT
AMTOR
KISS
TNC
PK232
....
,.....

list is longer but I suppose this would say someting about my knowledge. :-) I would like somebody write brief introdcuction to this group about this and possibly how to start up. In otherwords what I am asking may be how to start up as an amature. Most possibly these questions have been asked sevaral times in the past. I would be most grateful for some overviews and possibly pointers to good startup books and start-up kits. etc. etc.

Thanks for your patience.

Athula.

707. 6,400 channels for your PRO-2004 scanner

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-05 03:00:37 UTC
From: parnass@ihuxz.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <4461@ihuxz.ATT.COM>
Source record: 19026

x
6,400 CHANNELS FOR YOUR PRO-2004 SCANNER

by Bob Parnass, AJ9S

Chicagoan Denny Beringer sent in a few sheets he picked up at Dayton describing a modification to expand the memory in the Radio ShackO PRO-2004 scanner from 300 to 6,400 channels.

The new circuitry adds 3 ICs, a 7 segment readout, a ribbon cable, a pushbutton switch, and a few resistors and capacitors.

First, diode D510 is added which expands the scanner from 300 to 400 channels. Then, IC504, the stock memory memory IC (a uPD446G), is removed and replaced by a ribbon cable leading to an added printed circuit board. The additional board contains an HM62256 32Kx8 static RAM IC, which holds 16 groups of 400 channels each.

A pushbutton switch, attached to a 4060 CMOS 14 bit binary counter IC, selects one of the 16 groups. The 4 counter output leads are used to select the high order 4 bits of the HM62256. The new group select pushbutton switch is mounted on the front panel, in place of the headphone jack.

How can you tell which group you are in? A specially programmed EPROM (type 2716, 2532, or 2732) is addressed by the ouput of the counter. The EPROM output is connected to a 7 segment LED readout, mounted in place of the Sound Squelch pushbutton. The readout indicates groups 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, A, B, C, D, E, and F.

[Note: If I were to expand the memory in my PRO-2004, I would use just the new HM62256 memory IC and a BCD switch instead of the pushbutton. This would eliminate two of the three ICs, and the 7 segment readout. Sorry, I cannot provide further information, nor a reference, as the sheets sent to me contained no name or address. - Bob Parnass]

--
~~~~~~
Bob Parnass AJ9S, AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass - (312)979-5414
~~~~~~

708. Crossed-Field Antennas: More?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-05 07:08:06 UTC
From: 1843eie@HICKAM-EMH.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8905050707.AA08931@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18931

I N T E R O F F I C E M E M O R A N D U M

Date: 4-May-1989 08:47am HST
From: 1843EIG/EIE
1843EIE
Dept: 1843EIG/EIE
Tel No: 656-1158

TO: Remote Addressee (_INFO-HAMS@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL)

Subject: Crossed-Field Antennas: More?

In INFO-HAMS Digests V89 #307 and #313, there were postings on the subject of Crossed-Field Antennas. When I relayed this information on the local MARS net, it naturally caused quite a stir, and I fully expected this item to also raise a ruckus on this net, too. However ... I've yet to see any other discussion, so I'm beginning to think the whole thing was a April put-on. Quite frankly, an efficient antenna sized at 1% of the operating wavelength seems too good to be true, but would be a boon for those of us in "antenna-unfriendly" residences. Anybody have any other info on these things?

Jeff Miller, WD6CQV/KH6 | "Just because I'm a Californian,
USAF MARS: AFA8JM | it doesn't mean I'm not an
Chief, Engineering Workload Control | American!"
1843 EIG/EIP | -- Agnes DiPesto,
Wheeler AFB, HI 96854-6348 | "Moonlighting"

The opinions expressed are strictly mine, not the Air Force's or anyone else's!
---

709. Re: NASA Prediction Bulletins: Space Shuttle

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-05 10:04:03 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1066@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 18932

In article <8905050708.AA08972@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL (TS Kelso) writes:
>
>STS-30
>1 19968U 89124.81499201 .00087149 00000-0 25599-3 0 28
>2 19968 28.8878 340.6496 0006169 266.1842 346.0076 15.91174232 00

OK, a silly question maybe, but how to I translate this two line notation into the keplerian data need for quiktrak? I can figure out a few items, but get lost trying to get the rest.

--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM/SWL/SCANNER BBS (1200/2400/PEP) 614-457-4227

710. Re: 954.3 MHz

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-05 11:38:04 UTC
From: parnass@ihuxz.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <4462@ihuxz.ATT.COM>
Source record: 18933

In article <1369@xn.LL.MIT.EDU>, wjc@XN.LL.MIT.EDU (wjc) writes:

> I've been doing some RF snooping with a spectrum analyzer and have
> discovered a signal at 954.3 MHz (+/- a few kHz). My location is
> Lexington, MA....
> The signal looks like wideband FM in a channel about 200 kHz wide.
> Does anyone know what this signal might be?

Frequency: 954.3 MHz

Transmitter site: Adover, MA (Essex County), Holt Hill
Receiver site: MA State Police
Framingham, MA (Middlesex County)

Emission: 100F9
Antenna: Parabolic

If this is not the signal you hear, it may give you some clue
to the licensee on this frequency in your state. The data is
from January 1987.
--
~~~~~~
Bob Parnass AJ9S, AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass - (312)979-5414
~~~~~~

711. Headset & Earphone Laws

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-05 12:15:36 UTC
From: gdelong@cvman.UUCP
Message-ID: <8905051215.AA07321@cvman.prime.com>
Source record: 18934

Some discussion has gone on regarding state laws relating to earphones
and headsets in motor vehicles. The following is compiled from some
information publications for motorcyclists:

--
The following states prohibit earphones, headsets, and/or helmet speakers:

Alaska, Florida, Georgia, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Virginia & Washington.

The following states prohibit devices covering or obstructing the hearing
in both ears, but permit single ear devices:

California & Maryland.

Texas has a statute (Sec. 1390) with requires such devices must be
"exclusively for safety or law enforcement purposes and approved by
Dept. of Public Safety."

Illinois Chapt. 95 1/2; 12-610: restricts use of "headsets". (I really
don't know what this means.)

The following states seem to have no statutes directly relating to the topic:
(beware of possable related charges ie: inattention, etc.)

Kansas & Oklahoma.

The remainder of the states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico
permit headsets, earphones and/or helmet speakers.
--

I of course can not personally swear to the accuracy of the above, but
since motorcycle laws very so much from state to state, the various
m/c groups have done a pretty good job of maintaining lists of statutes
which may effect a touring rider. Anyone with "positive knowledge" of
errors in the above is requested to advise me of the correct information.

Hope it helps.

73, Gary

--

_____
/ \ / Gary A. Delong, N1BIP "I am the NRA." gdelong@cvman.prime.com
| \ / COMPUTERVISION Division {sun|linus}!cvbnet!gdelong
____\/ Prime Computer, Inc. (603) 622-1260 x 261

712. Re: Why Not 1.2gHz?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-05 15:31:22 UTC
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250046@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 18936

Paul Flaherty writes:

(propagation comments deleted)
>coverage is often spotty. 902 MHz suffers from a malady not unlike 220; since
>the Japanese don't have a band there, they won't develop equipment for it.

Paul,
This isn't quite the case. The Japanese certainly *do* have a band at 903 MHz
(maybe that isn't what you meant). It is basically the equivalent of our CB but
runs 5-10W and NBFM. From what I understand it is slightly on the decline now but
still populated. Word has it that the Japanese Mafia tends to control it (heavily
influenced by the truckers) and if you show up on the band someone comes to your
door looking for money.
However hardware does exist for both bands. At 900 MHz the Class C power amplifiers
are quite a bargain. I have recently received a moderate quantitiy of drivers and
finals, both are "bricks", which take one from 1 mW to over 10W. Combined cost
was under $10. I anticipate that we will be putting these on in northern California
on FSK for higher speed (>= 500Kbaud) TCP/IP packet switches very soon. The first
prototype is about complete. Look for construction details to come later this year.
Numerous manufacturers make these 900 MHz bricks (Mitsubishi, Toshiba, Matsushita
etc) and they should be available here soon if they aren't already.
For 220 MHz look for Mitsubishi M57774 (25W FM), M67712 (25W all mode) and M67713 (5W FM).
For 900 MHz the M567736(15W), M57744 and M67720(20W) should be interesting.
For 1200 MHz the M57762 is available from RF Parts ($70?) and makes almost 20W linear
and over 30W saturated. It is a real bargain for that band being cheaper and easier
solution to a complete amplifier than the previous alternatives (NEC NEL1306/1320)
was for devices alone (I know, I designed and built one before the bricks were
available).

>I sincerely hope that no - code doubles or even triples the US ham population.
>The most significant impact on the rest of us would be the likely resurrection
>of Collins and Drake, who are likely to see one million hams as a "real
>market".

I hope for an improvement in the ranks too, but I am afraid that unless we have
something more interesting to offer than 20 Meter pile-ups and 2M repeaters we may
not get it. Anyone interested in an amateur nationwide/worldwide high speed network which
would support moderate bandwiths for audio and video in addition to computer-computer
connections for electronic mail, bulletins, file transfer and remote log in?
The technology is *here* and it isn't even expensive!

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.norcal.ampr.org
glenne@hpnmd.hp.com

713. Re: Omni UHF Antennas for Packet ..

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-05 16:01:40 UTC
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250047@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 18937

>Come on now Phil! I suspect that the people who make UHF TV transmitting
>antennas, and the 2 GHz educational TV antennas would be surprised to
>learn that UHF omnidirectional antennas have low gain.
>
>Sure it takes stacked elements, but must packet radio always be conducted
>with the worst RF techniques possible?

Bob,
I agree with Phil's response to this and would like to make one further point.
The exact division between broadcast and point-to-point is going to depend not
only upon terrain but on desired DX and bandwidth. While one can build
big colinear arrays (or whatever) and generate pancake patterns which are omni,
at some point of narrow vertical beamwidth and DX between stations propagational
"de-steering" of the beam will end up negating further increases in the omni
antenna's gain. Not only obstructive fading (like where changes in refractive index
cause the intervening terrain to "rise up" in between to apparantly LOS stations
but also deviations from zero degree (with respect to the horizon) headings can
cause less than the full ERP to be visible to the other end. I believe there is
an example of this here locally in the form of TV channel 50. They are located at
about 4400 feet and 15 miles from local population center. This has resulted in the
need for a transmit antenna with a negative vertical angle instead of one at the horizon.
Had they opted for a lower gain antenna they would have avoided the need to steer it
off of the horizon but would of course have suffered from reduced ERP.
Holding physical aperture constant (whether an omni or a point-to-point antenna)
does offer either zero freq. dependence or 6 dB/octave improvement as Phil correctly noted
(depending on whether held for just one or both ends) but eventually hits an upper limit
at which point DX needs to be reduced to maintain performance. I think this is
generally the reason we see the phone companies limiting their microwave path length to
30 miles or so and I guess it is the same sort of reason that a telescope bigger than
a few inches in diameter doesn't make much sense for earthbound viewers.
This is why I have been concentrating on lowcost, higher datarate hardware for
amateur networking and not just high performance high bandwidth. I think we
need these things to be cheap enough to scatter them all around like popcorn to
make for a really solid network. As Phil noted, the precise separation will depend
on the area, the Rockies has well stirred air and is not the problem that the
coastal/marine areas are.

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.norcal.ampr.org
glenne@hpnmd.hp.com

714. Re: Why Not 1.2gHz?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-05 16:20:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500027@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 18938

> The biggest problem with the bands above 450 MHz is the lack of equipment for
> Joe Typical User. 1.2GHz equipment is available, but not cheap, and the
> coverage is often spotty. 902 MHz suffers from a malady not unlike 220; since
> the Japanese don't have a band there, they won't develop equipment for it.

This is the reason we have to put some pressure on the Japanese manufacturers.
Here's one way:

If you must buy a radio in a band available in Japan (e.g. 2m, 70cm, or 23cm)
then only buy those radios which ALSO have an identical model in a band that
is NOT available in Japan (e.g. 135cm or 33cm).

Buy multi-band rigs where possible (if within your budget). The hope is to
see a true multiband (6m,2m,135cm,70cm,33cm,23cm,13cm) VHF/UHF rig on the
market soon so that competition and creative engineering can get its costs
down, and we can have multi-band flexibility instead of being locked into a
single band and unable to save the other bands.

> I sincerely hope that no - code doubles or even triples the US ham population.
> The most significant impact on the rest of us would be the likely resurrection
> of Collins and Drake, who are likely to see one million hams as a "real
> market".

The increase is likely to be in the new Tech class (or in other VHF/UHF
classes depending on the license structure adopted) so Collins and Drake
will have to get into the VHF/UHF market. That won't be too hard for the
likes of Drake if the original people are involved. Drake, I believe, had
the first radio capable of 144, 220, and 440 all in one (with added modules).

--phil ka9wgn--

715. Re: No-code buttons

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-05 16:34:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500028@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 18939

I didn't see the NO CODE BUTTONS posting come across here. However I've been away for over a week and it could have expired by now. Could someone tell me where to get them?

Email to: <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

--phil ka9wgn--

716. Re: Crossed-Field Antennas: More?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-05 16:41:55 UTC
From: kchen@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <30169@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 18940

In article <8905050707.AA08931@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> 1843eie@HICKAM-EMH.AF.MIL ("1843 EIG/EIE") writes:
>
>In INFO-HAMS Digests V89 #307 and #313, there were postings on the subject
>of Crossed-Field Antennas. When I relayed this information on the local
>MARS net, it naturally caused quite a stir, and I fully expected this item
>to also raise a ruckus on this net, too. However ... I've yet to see any
>other discussion, so I'm beginning to think the whole thing was a April
>put-on. Quite frankly, an efficient antenna sized at 1% of the operating
>wavelength seems too good to be true, but would be a boon for those of us
>in "antenna-unfriendly" residences. Anybody have any other info on these
>things?

Even if the X-field aerial (its a G-land idea afterall :-) is not
an April-fools day joke, doesn't it's size imply that the "gain" must
approach that of an isotropic antenna (i.e., less than that of a
1/2-lambda dipole) ?

Also, for it to work, it must obey the law of reciprocity (i.e.,
work equally well on reception). So, here is a ripe field for those
waiting for no-code licence rules to pass (:-)

I haven't been able to find the couple of X-field aerial references
cited in the article. Anyone else had better luck?

Kok Chen {decwrl,sun}!apple!kchen
Apple Computer, Inc.

717. NOAA Weather Radio freqs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-05 17:30:51 UTC
From: wjc@XN.LL.MIT.EDU
Message-ID: <1372@xn.LL.MIT.EDU>
Source record: 18941

I had been under the impression that the NOAA Weather Radio stations transmitted on either 162.400 MHz, 162.475 MHz, or 162.550 MHz. However, yesterday I discovered a Weather Radio transmission on 162.425 MHz. When the station IDed, it mentioned a transmitter on 162.475 MHz at Mt. Ascutney, VT and another on 162.425 MHz at Marlborough, VT (probably on Hogback Mtn.).

Does anyone know the entire set of frequencies used by NOAA Weather Radio? Also, does anyone have a list of the stations in New England and New York?

Bill Chiarchiaro
N1CPK

718. Re: Omni for UHF

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-05 18:04:00 UTC
From: vail@tegra.UUCP
Message-ID: <490@atlas.tegra.UUCP>
Source record: 18942

In article <4897@pt.cs.cmu.edu> rwb@vi.ri.cmu.edu (Bob Berger) writes:

I suggest going to horizontal polarization for such a network. Above 1 Ghz,
omnidirectional high gain antennas are actually easier to build for horizontal
polarization than for vertical polarization.

The antenna I'm referring to is called an Alford slot. It consists of a
vertical cylinder a few wavelengths long with a vertical slot cut in it. It
can be made from a piece of metal tubing.

Robert Berger, N3EMO
rwb@vi.ri.cmu.edu
--

Please forgive the ignorance: I thought I heard somewhere that this
would give you Circular polarization. Or perhaps the Alford slot was
used with a vertical element 90 degrees out for this? This was used
at 2 Gig I think.

"UNIX is a virus from outer space"

_____
| | Johnathan Vail | tegra!N1DXG@ulowell.edu
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG@145.110-,145.270-,444.2+,448.625-
-----

719. Re: bat radio and how they share the sp

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-05 18:07:00 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.bacs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <12600058@silver>
Source record: 18943

>On this subject, I highly recommend the book "Tuning in to Nature,"
>which I *think* is by Calahan (but go by the title; sure of that).
>Among other subjects, he shows that moth antennae are log periodic...
>
> Cheers... Steve N4RVE Computing Across America
>

Thanks! I must get a copy. _Books in Print_ says:

Tuning into Nature Philip S. Callahan (illus) 240pp.
1976 $10.00 ISBN 0-8159-6309-2 Devin

--

Frank Reid NSS 9086 W9MKV @ K9IU reidgold.bacs.indiana.edu
{inuxc,rutgers,uunet!uiucdcs,pur-ee}!iuvax!silver!commgrp

720. Re: wireless electricity

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-05 18:30:12 UTC
From: rrw@naucse.UUCP
Message-ID: <1414@naucse.UUCP>
Source record: 18944
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

All of this talk about crystal sets and razor blades reminded me
of an incident about 20 years ago, when I was living in Boulder,
Colorado.

I had just moved into a new apartment, and was using a razor blade
(single edge "blue blade" to scrape some masking tape off a large
window). I was standing on a chair, and was thus somewhat insulated
from the floor. Now, Boulder normally has a thunderstorm in the
afternoon on many days during the summer, and one came up while I
was working on this window (on the inside).

Suddenly a LARGE lightning bolt hit the top of the Flatirons, about
3 miles away. These are large monolithic slabs of sandstone that
were tilted up at a sharp angle when the Rocky Mountains rose. They
are about 700' high (if I remember correctly).

I received a h*ll of a jolt from that razor blade when the lighting
struck. Now this was a bit a a suprise, since although I'm familiar
with induced EMF in antenna systems due to nearby strikes, I would have
never thought that a razor blade had enough metallic area to collect
enough EMF to be perceptable. I believe it had something to do with
the fact that at that moment the blade was in contact with a large
insulator (the glass), and it rectified the current. Any comments
on this effect?

73's de WB0IMC

- Bob Wier College of Engineering
Flagstaff, Arizona Northern Arizona University
...arizona!naucse!rrw | BITNET: WIER@NAUVAX | *usual disclaimers*

721. Slot Omni Gain Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-05 19:00:23 UTC
From: rc@CMR.ICST.NBS.GOV
Message-ID: <8905051900.AA02541@cmr.icst.nbs.gov>
Source record: 18945

I think you will find that the Alford slot antenna suggested by
rwb@vi.ri.cmu.edu was marketed for FM broadcast use at the time of the
move to the present FM frequencies (late 40s, 50s) by RCA as the "Pylon".
A four-bay version was common. With the move to circular polarization, the
(and tower-side mounted antennas) this antenna lost its popularity for
100 MHz FM broadcasting. I seem to remember slot antennas for UHF TV.
Side-fire helixes have also been used with HIGH gains on UHF TV.

Come to think of it, maybe the Alford slot was the one sold for FM BC b
by Raytheon when they made BC transmitters. It just looked like four
pipes connected by a plate at the end of each bay, extending above the
trasmitting tower.

Side mounting requirements led to the Andrew Multi-V, and various stacked halos.
The halos are common today with canted (vertical) extension to get dual
H and V polarization.

Bob, W3OTC

722. Omni UHF Slot Ant

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-05 19:11:29 UTC
From: rc@CMR.ICST.NBS.GOV
Message-ID: <8905051911.AA02560@cmr.icst.nbs.gov>
Source record: 18946

Second though....
I guess that it was Workshop Assoc that made the slot, not Raytheon, though maybe sold by Raytheon. In any case, there was still one to be seen on a short tower just north of the Mass Tpk as it winds throung the almost-downtown Boston area - as of last year that is. ^-- through.

Bob, W3OTC

723. Re: DAYTON NEWS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-05 19:58:33 UTC
From: ewb@raybed2.UUCP
Message-ID: <1311@raybed2.UUCP>
Source record: 18947

In article <1061@n8emr.UUCP>, gws@n8emr.UUCP (Gary Sanders) writes:
> In article <1307@raybed2.UUCP> ewb@raybed2.UUCP (EUGENE BALINSKI) writes:
> >
> > Lots of other good stuff such as AEA's new ATV tranceiver etc. BTW did
> >anyone else see the QSL holder booth next to the weather instrument company ?
> >
>
> Did anyone see anything "else" anywhere near the weather instrument
> company? Gene, hope you got to stroll by on friday they had two "sale agents"
> working.... WOW!!!!! ^^^^^^^^^^

We managed to "stroll" by about 30 or 40 times. Definately worth the crowds.
I have already started to make my reservations for next year !! This year was
a blast even though the wx man blew it. I even heard that there was a funnel
cloud spotted in XENIA, not to far away !

DAY-TON' !!

73
Gene WA1UXA

724. Machine Readable Biblio on Ham Radio?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-05 20:11:21 UTC
From: rrw@naucse.UUCP
Message-ID: <1415@naucse.UUCP>
Source record: 18948

Does anyone know of a machine-readable bibliographic data base
for the ham radio mags. I sure would like to be able to run
an electronic search for keywords on subjects I'm interested
in -- for example, if say 73, QST, CQ, and Ham Radio were
cataloged for the last 20 years, I could do a fast KWIC search
for stuff on weather satellites (or whatever)...

Thanks...
73's de WB0IMC

- Bob Wier College of Engineering
Flagstaff, Arizona Northern Arizona University
...arizona!naucse!rrw | BITNET: WIER@NAUVAX | *usual disclaimers*

725. Re: DAYTON NEWS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-05 20:12:04 UTC
From: dvh@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <28331@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 18949

In article <1307@raybed2.UUCP>, ewb@raybed2.UUCP (EUGENE BALINSKI) writes:
> Well here is some of the news from DAYTON.
(Lots of good info about new rigs deleted)

BTW did
> anyone else see the QSL holder booth next to the weather instrument company ?
>
> Dayton was a blast. I have my reservations for next year already and would
> highly recommend it to everyone even though it rained all over the flea
> market 2 days in a row !
> 73
> GENE WA1UXA

Not only did I SEE the QSL holder booth, I was convinced that I should buy one of the digital clocks that lovely Tara was selling :^).. It sits up on my desk here at work, but the important thing- THE PICTURE (which they took if you bought anything)- sits up on top of my TS930 in the shack. BTW- I bet they sold at least a MILLION clocks!!! That girl didn't have one ounce of fat where it didn't belong :^).

Seriously, Dayton was a great show (again) and special congrats to Phil KA9Q for his award!!!

73 Dave KD5RO

P.S. I'll be there next year too! Also, My first trip to the Air Force Museum- well worth the extra day!

726. Re: SWL Antenna references?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-05 21:11:54 UTC
From: chuq@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <30178@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 18950

> I have often amazed myself at how well a random long wire works as an
>SWL antenna, once outperforming a $70.00 BC SWL antenna.

All too true. When we bought the new SWL (a 2010) after my having been away from SWL for many years, I picked up Grove's active indoor antenna with pre-amp (about $90). It worked fine, but in the environment it was in (the office with the computers and printers) was also quite noisy.

One day, in a fit of boredom, I grabbed some zip wire and cut a pair of 1/4 wave longwires and stuck them onto the 2010 (one at 13 meters, one at 19 meters). Much to my surprise, the longwires (one or the other) worked as well or better than the active antenna on everything I tested it against -- and it was much less susceptible to noise.

My current antenna is simply a really long, untuned longwire wrapped around an old broomhandle -- about 300 feet worth. It is attached to the inner core of some coax and moved outside to the driveway when I'm listening (the coax is simply to keep as much of the computer RF away from the signal as possible. There's no balun or any attempt to match the coax and the giant inductor coil I wrapped....). It's significantly stronger than the tuned 1/4 waves, even putting the 1/4 waves outside. One of the things I'm considering doing after I move is putting up a really long longwire (~1000 feet or so) but I don't want to do that without proper grounding. This isn't thunderstorm territory, but there's no sense putting out a charge collector without some kind of protection when it's goig to be that big and out there permanently.

It's interesting how well fairly cheap and primitive antennas do work -- the 1/4 longwire cost about $2.00, plus connector. The inductor coil antenna maybe $10. You don't need a fancy antenna to go out and get some good DX...

Chuq Von Rospach =|= Editor,OtherRealms =|= Member SFWA/ASFA
chuq@apple.com =|= CI$: 73317,635 =|= AppleLink: CHUQ
[This is myself speaking. No company can control my thoughts.]

Bookends. What a wonderful thought.

727. NASA Prediction Bulletins: Space Shuttle

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-05 22:40:02 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8905060702.AA14083@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18960

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial RCP/M, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current elements for the current shuttle mission are provided below. The Celestial RCP/M may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

STS-30
1 19968U 89 33 A 89124.95919992 .00087028 00000-0 25599-3 0 37
2 19968 28.8865 339.5883 0006210 249.6494 110.2994 15.91147694 23
--
Dr TS Kelso Asst Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

728. Keplerian Data For ATLANTIS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-06 02:13:26 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <857@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 18951
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.space.shuttle

```
::::::::::::::::::::::
:: KEPLERIAN ORBITAL ::
:: DATA BULLETIN ::
::::::::::::::::::::::

Satellite : ATLANTIS
Object # : STS-30
Element Set : JSC 094
Date Issued : 05May89
Epoch Date : 89 125.62804418
Inclination : 28.8861
R.A.A.N. : 334.6686
Eccentricity : 3.3260E-03
Arg. of Per. : 204.1244
Mean Anomaly : 23.7676
Mean Motion : 15.85813500
Drag Factor : 5.7E-04
Orbit Number : 14
S.M.A. : 6692.10595

This orbital data was obtained from NASA and compiled by KD2BD @ NN2Z.

--
UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z (John)
..."There is no expedient to which a man will not resort to
avoid the real labor of thinking." ....Sir Joshua Reynolds.
```

729. strategies for more VHF/UHF rigs (was: Re: Why Not 1.2gHz?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-06 02:29:41 UTC
From: kawai@csli.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <8844@csli.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 18957

phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>If you must buy a radio in a band available in Japan (e.g. 2m, 70cm, or 23cm)
>then only buy those radios which ALSO have an identical model in a band that
>is NOT available in Japan (e.g. 135cm or 33cm).

I thought most radios were fairly easily converted to other bands, so just buying a particular model because it happens to have a sister model on a less-used band doesn't sound convincing. Maybe I'm wrong.

>Buy multi-band rigs where possible (if within your budget). The hope is to
>see a true multiband (6m,2m,135cm,70cm,33cm,23cm,13cm) VHF/UHF rig on the
>market soon so that competition and creative engineering can get its costs
>down, and we can have multi-band flexibility instead of being locked into a
>single band and unable to save the other bands.

One way to encourage manufactures to produce multi-band base station rigs might be to stir up more activity on, for example, 135cm, 33cm, and 13cm. We might have ATV repeaters on 13cm, say. If we encourage people to get on the air on the less-populated bands, then we might get cheaper stuff in the long run. Why don't we opt for satellites that will tranceive on 13cm? Greater gain on antennas of relatively smaller physical size might encourage people to use satellites. (Speaking of satellites, I wish amateurs had a geosynchronous satellite ... chasing Oscar was sort of hectic. I felt like a submarine captain, tracking enemy shipping! I'm sure that a geosynchronous satellite will greatly enhance the satellite-user population.)

The Japanese trend, at least for the three major manufacturers, is definitely towards multiband capability. Unfortunately, "multi-band" seems to mean 2m - 70cm - 23cm. The microwave bands (13cm, 5cm, and 3cm) aren't used much. JAs are heading to UHF for sure -- 2m and 70cm are getting to crowded -- so you can count on tri-band handhelds and mobiles appearing soon. The Icom multi-band mobile is a step in that direction. So is the Kenwood TS-790A.

Well ... the gut feeling I have is, can amateurs devise a new mode of communication that is suited especially for UHF/SHF? To explain by analogy: instead of having people move to the suburbs only because downtown is getting congested and all sorts of lids live there, why don't we make the suburbs strikingly unique and attractive, so that people who don't mind living downtown would be tempted to move out? Good news is, in radio, you don't have to move out; all you need is to get on another band. However, if you take a look at 13cm and find the same activities you find on 2m, then going out to buy a 13cm rig isn't that much appealing, is it? I can't come up with good ideas for UHF/SHF, save that if we had a geosynchronous satellite with wide frequency coverage in these bands, we could hope for long-distance high-quality communciations, and that in video, no less. We could go for a nation-wide network of repeaters, but I feel repeater networks just create

a mess (no facts to back up my impression though).

Hope you notice that I'm just thinking out loud.

>goh<

730. SpaceNews 08May89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-06 05:09:27 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <858@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 18952

Bulletin ID: SPC90508

SpaceNews

MONDAY MAY 8, 1989

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, NJ, and is distributed weekly
on packet radio bulletin board systems and the Unix USENET news network.
It is available around the world on many computer news systems and is available
for unlimited distribution.

* VOYAGER NEWS *

Voyager-2 is scheduled to have a close encounter with the planet Neptune at
0500 UTC on 25Aug89. W6VIO, the Amateur Radio club station of the Jet
Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, California, is expected to be active during
Voyager's upcoming encounter, transmitting slow-scan television pictures of
the images of Neptune received at JPL. Monitor 14.235 MHz for W6VIO during the
Neptune encounter in August.

* OSCAR-9 NEWS *

A CCD earth image was taken by OSCAR-9 on 03May89 at 08:57:45 UTC and
transmitted all day on 04May89.

Diary software reloads will take place on Tuesdays and following this, a CCD
image will be transmitted. The time the image is taken will depend on earth
illumination. During the Northern hemisphere winter months, this will either
be Tuesday or Wednesday mornings, UTC. The CCD image will be transmitted until
00:00 UTC on Thursday, when the beacon will switch to Digitalker telemetry.

The 29.510 MHz CW beacon was silent on 06May89 at 01:30 UTC.

* OSCAR-10 NEWS *

According to Peter, DB2OS, and AO-10 command station VK5AGR, OSCAR-10 is again
available for use from 01May89 until September. Due to eclipse periods, the
transponder will not be available for use between MA 226 and MA 24.
The eclipse period will end on 13Jul89, and the transponder will then be
available for use during the entire orbit. Please discontinue use if "FM-ing"
effects are noted on the beacon or transponder downlink passband.

01May89 to 13Jul89: Mode B : MA 25 to MA 225
OFF : MA 226 to MA 24 (eclipse period)
14Jul89 to Sept 89: Mode B : MA 0 to MA 255

* OSCAR-13 NEWS *

The following operating schedule for AO-13 is expected to remain in effect
until 03May89:

Mode : Beginning (MA)
------+---------------
B : 100...160
JL : 160...200
B : 200...255
OFF : 000...100

* JAS-1B *

A second Japanese OSCAR spacecraft is under construction, and is due for
launch with the MOS-1B Marine Obeservation Satellite on an H-1 rocket from the
Tanegashime Space Center at the end of January or beginning of February 1990.

The frequency allocation of transponders, beacons and modes of operations will
be similar to OSCAR-12 and will include:

JA : Uplink 145.90 - 146.00 MHz
: Downlink 435.90 - 435.80 MHz

CW Beacon -- 435.795 MHz, 1 watt output

JD : Uplink 145.85, 145.87, 145.89, 145.91 MHz
: Dwonlink 435.91 MHz

* SHUTTLE NEWS *

The following is a recent Keplerian element set for tracking ATLANTIS on
mission STS-30:

Element Set : JSC 094
Ref. Epoch : 89 125.62804418
Inclination : 28.8861
R.A.A.N. : 334.6686
Eccentricity : 3.3260E-03
Arg/Perigee : 204.1244
Mean Anomaly : 23.7676
Mean Motion : 15.85813500
Decay Rate : 5.7E-04
Orbit Number : 14

Magellan was successfully deployed on orbit 5 and is on its way to Venus.
Telemetry received from Magellan shows that all is well on the spacecraft.

The STS-30 de-orbit burn is scheduled for orbit 64 at 3 days, 23:53:00 mission
elapsed time.

* SKY WATCHING *

MERCURY is presently visible low in the western sky at sunset, but will reach
inferior conjunction on 23May and will no longer be visible this month.

VENUS will become visible at the end of this month, low in western sky after sunset. Venus and Jupiter will appear close to one another in the western sky on May 22-23 at magnitude -3.9, compared to Jupiter's -2.0 magnitude.

MARS is visible near Castor and Pollux in the constellation Gemini this month.

JUPITER is visible low in the western sky after sunset. It will be too close to the sun to be visible by the end of the month, but will re-appear by July as a "morning star".

[Information via the U.S. Naval Observatory.]

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *

Feedback regarding SpaceNews can be directed to the author (John) via any of the following paths:

UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z

* SOURCES *

Some of the news contained in this SpaceNews issue was obtained via OSCAR-9, OSCAR-11 and the KA2QHD and NN2Z PBBSs.

>> SpaceNews is a production of KD2BD Software. All rights reversed. <<

<eof>

--
UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z (John)
..."There is no expedient to which a man will not resort to avoid the real labor of thinking." ....Sir Joshua Reynolds.

731. Re: 954.3 MHz

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-06 14:32:43 UTC
From: sampson@killer.Dallas.TX.US
Message-ID: <8027@killer.Dallas.TX.US>
Source record: 18959

The signal may be a radio station link to the transmitter. There are about 3 such signals locally that go from about 940 to 954. The signal is easily heard on the WBFM mode of my scanner, but is distorted in NBFM. Maybe this is the problem your experiancing?

732. Re: DAYTON NEWS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-06 14:44:42 UTC
From: hicks@ommvii.dec.com
Message-ID: <48@mountn.dec.com>
Source record: 18953

In article <1061@n8emr.UUCP>, gws@n8emr.UUCP (Gary Sanders) writes...
>
> Did anyone see anything "else" anywhere near the weather instrument
>company? Gene, hope you got to stroll by on friday they had two "sale agents"
>working.... WOW!!!!!!
>

I approached the manager at the booth that was "displaying" the wx stations among other "fleshly" things.... I asked him what he was selling, flesh or wx stations and told him I thought it was pretty crude to use such tactics.

I'll be the first to admit that the working models there would turn heads of any normal male. I just don't think that such methods are appropriate in a forum like that. If some private club or group wants to get off on that kind of stuff, then so be it. But there were a lot of people who weren't so impressed, including a lot of women, children and myself.

--chas hicks, WB0LJP

733. Re: Why buy Sony 2010 instead of 803A?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-06 15:11:00 UTC
From: benk@inmet
Message-ID: <132200024@inmet>
Source record: 18954

If nothing else the '2010 has synchronous detection, which is
well worth the extra $$ if you're serious about your listening.

Ben Krepp
{ihnp4,harpo,ima}!inmet!benk

734. ARRL 17: MIR REPORT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-06 16:40:19 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1068@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 18966

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============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
============================================================

ARRL BULLETIN 017 ARLB017
APRIL 27.1988

ACCORDING TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, COSMONAUTS ALEXANDER VOLKOV, U4MIR,
AND SERGEI KRIKALEV, U5MIR, PACKED THEIR BAGS AND RETURNED TO EARTH,
0659 MOSCOW TIME ON APRIL 27. PROBLEMS WITH THE SPACE STATION
ELECTRICAL POWER SUBSYSTEM ARE BEING BLAMED AS THE CAUSE FOR ALL THREE
COSMONAUTS TO EVACUATE MIR. THE THIRD COSMONAUT IS VALERY POLYAKOV.

MIR WAS PLACED IN A PARKING ORBIT AT AN ALTITUDE OF 500 KM AND WILL
REMAIN EMPTY UNTIL A REPAIR TEAM RETURNS IN AUGUST TO FIX THE PROBLEM.
THIS IS ONLY THE SECOND TIME THE SPACE STATION HAS BEEN EMPTY SINCE IT
WAS LAUNCHED IN FEBRUARY, 1986 AR
```

735. Yaesu FT-470/411 CAUTION!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-06 16:49:56 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1075@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 18964

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
============================================================
```

YAESU FT-470 and FT-411 CAUTION!!!

This is a caution for persons considering purchase of either the Yaesu FT-411 or the FT-470 handheld tranceivers.

I purchased an FT-470 Dual-Band HT from R&L Electronics at the Dayton Hamfest. This is a beautiful little radio with enough microprocessor controlled functions to rival even the largest radios. I was initially pleased with this radio while operating at Dayton. Upon returning home to the Indianapolis area, however, I was quite disturbed to hear the combination of a local repeater and the local NOAA weather radio station appearing anywhere and everywhere in the 2 Meter band. Further investigation revealed that the apparent cause is a front end mixing of the 145.25 MHz. repeater and the 162.55 MHz. weather radio. Note the difference in frequencies: 162.55 - 145.25 = 17.3 MHz. OOPS! The first IF frequency of the 2 Meter receiver in the FT-470 is 17.3 MHz! I have since talked to two other local hams who have the same model radio. They both have this problem. The interference is strong enough in the Indianapolis area to render the squelch control totally useless and to rival the signal strength of some otherwise useable repeaters. I am told that the first IF of the Yaesu FT-411 HT is also 17.3 MHz.

Since NOAA weather radio is a 24 hour/day broadcast and the wide area repeater (WA8VZY) on 145.25 MHz. is probably the busiest in Indiana, these Yaesu radios are of questionable utility in the Indianapolis area. Note that my QTH is one county North of the Indianapolis (over 20 miles from NOAA and over 30 miles from WA8VZY). I cannot use this HT on 2 Mtrs with my 11 El. yagi, regardless of where it's pointed! The interference is marginally tolerable at home when using the supplied "rubber duck" antenna.

I have contacted both R&L Electronics of Hamilton, Ohio (local Yaesu service center) and Yaesu in California. I have not received acknoledgement from either party that there is even a problem with these radios in this situation. I am still pursuing this with Yaesu but I am getting nowhere fast.

I really love this little radio but something needs to be done here! It appears to me that there is a design or alignment problem with these units which needs to be cured.

If you are considering buying one THINK AGAIN!!! If you have already bought one and are experiencing similar problems, let me know! I feel sure that if Yaesu can come up with a cure, that they will then acknowledge the problem.

Until then I guess I'll just live with the thing and stick to 440.

Mike... AB9V @ KD9QB

736. scdx.2040

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-06 16:50:56 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1076@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 18965

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
============================================================

::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
:: SWEDEN CALLING DXERS ::
:: from Radio Sweden ::
:: Number 2040--April 25, 1989 ::
::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::

Shortwave and other electronic media news from Radio Sweden.

This week's bulletin was written by Agnes Carbon.

Electronic Edition edited by George Wood.

Packet Radio BID SCDX2040

--------------------------------------------------------------------------

NOTE--Next week's Electronic Edition will be delayed, as I'll be in Leningrad
on my honeymoon. Hopefully you should see two editions in two week's time.
(George Wood)

SATELLITE-RADIO--Europe can look forward to a brand-new satellite-radio
service, called Super Gold-The Oldies channel. It's to begin broadcasts from
an Intelsat satellite on July 1st. Besides cable networks, the new service
will probably be picked up by Independent Local Radio stations in Britain.
(Bradley Allen, England)

SATELLITE-TV--We've reported before how the Scandinavian satellite-TV channel
TV3 won the rights to broadcast the ice hockey world championships, which are
going on now here in Stockholm. Now the newspaper "Dagens Nyheter" has
discovered how people with satellite-TV reception equipment can tune in on
the broadcasts, without having to buy decoders, which aren't on the market
anyway, and without having to watch all the commercials.

TV3 itself broadcasts from the Astra satellite. But the signal is being
relayed from Stockholm to TV3's headquarters in London using ECS-2, also
called Eutselsat F2. Anyone who tunes in there can watch the hockey, without
commercials, and even apparently watch the crew clowning around before the
broadcasts. ("Dagens Nyheter")

ALBANIA--Radio Tirana uses now only two SW frequencies for its half hour
German broadcasts: 7310 and 9373 kHz (along with MW 1458 kHz evenings). The
times are 04:00, 12:30, 14:00, 16:00, 19:30 and 21:00. (Wolfgang Gruschel,
West Germany)
```

AUSTRALIA--Updating SCDX-2039, Radio Moscow has stopped interfering with Radio Australia on 9655 kHz at 07:00-10:30. Reception is still bad Sundays until 08:55 because Radio Sofia uses the frequency for Serbo-Croatian and Greek. (Volker Wachtendorf, West Germany)

AUSTRIA--RAI's DX show in German "Kurzwellen-Panorama" is to be broadcast Saturdays at 05:05, 08:05, 11:05, 14:05, 17:05 and 20:05 on 6155 kHz (13730 kHz at 05:05, 08:05 and 11:05). (Helmut Zastrow, West Germany)

AUSTRIA/CHINA--A delegation from Radio Austria International went to China on the invitation of Radio Beijing and the Chinese government to inspect transmitter and relay station sites for a possible exchange of broadcasting hours and relay co-operation agreement. Austria is especially interested in improving reception of shortwave programmes from Vienna in the South East Asian and Pacific regions. Radio Beijing has already concluded relay agreements with Switzerland, Canada, Mali and Spain. (BBC Monitoring)

BELGIUM--BRT has added the new frequency of 9925 kHz for its morning program in German weekdays 08:30-08:55. 6035 and 11695 kHz remain in parallel. (Wolfgang Gruschel, West Germany) The national radio news bulletin in German is broadcast to Europe and Africa over RTBF at 10:30-10:45 on 9925 and 25645 kHz. (Wolfgang Gruschel, West Germany)

BURUNDI--Radio Burundi has been heard testing on 6190 kHz at 17:00. (Marcel Rommerts, Netherlands)

CUBA--Since March 27th, the Havana tourist radio station Radio Taino has announced only 1160 kHz. 830 kHz is no longer announced or observed, though the station continues to use an additional unannounced transmitter on 1040 kHz irregularly. (BBC Monitoring)

FRANCE/GABON--According to an observation made on April 8 at 19:35, Radio France International has changed its frequency from Gabon from 4890 to 4860 kHz. Parallel frequencies were 6175, 7160 and 9760 kHz. (Gerhard A. Werdin, West Germany)

WEST GERMANY/SRI LANKA--The Deutsche Welle relay in Trincomalee will start operating again from May 1st. In German 07:00-14:00 on 21640 kHz, 17:00-18:00 on 21560 kHz, 22:00-24:00 on 11785 kHz, 10:00-14:00 and 17:00-18:00 on 1548 kHz. In English 02:00-02:50 on 1548, 9615 kHz and 11835 kHz; 09:00-09:50 on 11945 and 17875 kHz and 16:00-16:50 on 1548, 6170 and 7225 kHz. (S. Umakanthan, Sri Lanka).

HAITI--On April 6th the Haitian national guard took a number of radio stations off the air by damaging or cutting off their antennas. According to one report, people were wounded at some of the stations. At Radio Liberte soldiers are said to have totally destroyed the transmitter as well, while at Radio Antilles International palace soldiers took away transmitting equipment while a gun was held to the head of a watchman. Only four stations (the official Radio Nationale, the private Arc-en-Ciel, the Catholic Church's Radio Soleil and protestant Radio Lumiere) continued operations. (BBC Monitoring)

IRAQ--Radio Baghdad now uses 11800 kHz for its English broadcast to South Asia at 01:30-03:30, jamming the SLBC's Hindi transmission to South Asia on the same frequency. (Kanwarjit Sandhu, India and Cosimo Cannata, Italy)

ITALY--According to a QSL letter, Radio Europe in Milan broadcasts daily at 08:00-10:00; Tuesday to Friday on 27827 kHz and Saturday, Sunday and Monday on 7295 kHz. (Hans-Dieter Buschau, West Germany)

SOUTH KOREA--Radio Korea will have some new broadcasts in German from May 1 at 11:00-11:45 on 13670 kHz. The English program at 06:00 to North America will move from 6060 to 11830 kHz and Spanish at 01:45 will be beamed to Africa and the Middle East on 6165 kHz. (Herbert Aichele, West Germany)

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES--Updating SCDX-2029 TWR's DX program "Bonaire Wavelength" is aired Sundays and not Saturdays, on 9035 and 11930 kHz at 03:30. (Volker Wachtendorf, West Germany)

PAKISTAN--Updating SCDX-2039, Radio Pakistan's English slow speed new broadcasts use 21575 kHz at 11:05-11:20. (A.E. Broadsmith, England)

UNITED STATES--Greenpeace has started broadcasts in English via KUSW in Salt Lake City. The frequency is 15650 kHz and the broadcasts are Mondays and Thursdays at 18:30, Tuesdays and Fridays at 19:30, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 17:30 and Sundays at 19:15. (Henrik Karlsson, Sweden)

Updating SCDX-2038, the new Christian Science Monitor station WSHB in South Carolina is also broadcasting to Australia at 08:00-10:00 hrs on 17855 kHz. (BBC Monitoring)

The Christian Science Monitor has had to fire all but a handful of the employees working for Monitor Radio and its shortwave World Service. This is because of the financial burden of developing a daily television news program. From May 1st there will be a new consoldiated program on shortwave, run simultaneously from the transmitters in Maine, South Carolina and Saipan. (Radio Netherlands "Media Network")

USSR--Radio Vilnius in Lithuania has a new schedule in English: at 21:30-22:00 on 666 and 6100 kHz and 22:00-22:30 on 666, 6100, 7400, 9765, 9860, 15240, 15455 and 17665 kHz. On Mondays and Thursdays at 22:00, there is now a 4 minute Esperanto transmission.

VENEZUELA--Radio Mara, Maracaibo was heard from around 09:00 until 04:00 on 3275 kHz. (Franz J. Bartel, Venezuela)

ZAIRE--Radio Bukavu was heard on 4860 kHz in French at 03:40. (Hans-Dieter Buschau, West Germany)

UNOFFICIAL RADIO--A station identifying itself as Radio Siboney, the Voice of the Cuban exiles, was observed on March 5th from 17:30-18:27 on 6100.2 kHz. It is believed to be named after a Cuban popular song and addresses itself to Cuban forces in Angola. (BBC Monitoring)

Sweden Calling DXers is the world's oldest radio program for shortwave listeners. Radio Sweden has presented this round-up of radio news, features, and interviews on Tuesdays since 1948. RS broadcasts to North America:

15:30 hrs on 17880 and 21610 kHz
03:00 hrs on 9695 and 11705 kHz

To Europe, Africa, and the Middle East:

17:00 hrs on 1179, 6065, and 9615 kHz
21:00 hrs on 1179, 9655 and 11705 kHz

And to Asia and the Pacific:

12:30 hrs on 17705 and 21610 kHz
14:00 hrs on 17705 and 21610 kHz
15:30 hrs on 17705 kHz
01:00 hrs on 15390 and 17790 kHz

The Radio Sweden schedule to Europe can be found on Sky Channel's teletext Service, Sky Text, on page 496.

The Electronic Edition is based on the Sweden Calling DXers bulletins which are mailed out every 4 weeks to contributors. Contributions can be sent to DX Editor George Wood to Swedish telex 11738, CompuServe (via the HamNet Forum or Easyplex 70247,3516), through the FidoNet system to 2:501/297 or to SM0IIN at the packet radio BBS SK0TM.

Reports can also be sent to:

Radio Sweden
S-105 10 Stockholm
Sweden

Contributions should be NEWS about electronic media--from shortwave to satellites--and not loggings of information already available from sources such as the "World Radio TV Handbook". Clubs and DX publications may reprint material as long as Sweden Calling DXers and the original contributor are acknowledged, with the exception of items from BBC Monitoring, which are copyright.

We welcome comments and suggestions about the electronic edition, Sweden Calling DXers, and our programs in general.

Thanks for 45 contributors this week Good Listening!

737. Headset for hang gliding question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-06 18:58:59 UTC
From: philb@ptolemy.WV.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <11374@tekecs.GWD.TEK.COM>
Source record: 18962

Another question about headsets: I'd like to use may handheld
when I'm hang gliding, however, I need a headset (with vox) that
can handle up to 45 mph winds and still be intelligable. Anyone
know of a headset that will work in this environment? How about
modifying one to work correctly? Any chance I can use a
Plantronics Starset?

Thanks

Phil Biehl, N7FWL

usenet: ...!{decvax,hplabs,zehntel,reed,uw-beaver}!tektronix!orca!philb
csnet: philb%orca@tektronix.csnet

738. NOAA WX freqs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-06 20:19:23 UTC
From: ST7501@SIUCVMB.BITNET
Message-ID: <8905070711.AA12034@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18969

There are seven frequencies that NOAA uses. They are:

(1) 162.550 Mhz
(2) 162.400 Mhz
(3) 162.475 Mhz
(4) 162.425 Mhz
(5) 162.450 Mhz
(6) 162.500 Mhz
(7) 162.525 Mhz

I believe these are listed in order of most to least used.

Hope this helps,
DE KB9ANK

739. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-06 21:16:18 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8905090740.AA18184@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18955

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial RCP/M, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial RCP/M may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

```
- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #502 -
STS-30
1 19968U 89 33 A 89126.72091695 .00031482 00000-0 11766-3 0 107
2 19968 28.8886 326.5631 0026645 215.8116 144.0468 15.85763178 309
Alouette 1
1 00424U 89119.51919572 0.00000275 32047-3 0 1991
2 00424 80.4663 333.8261 0022640 256.9862 102.8734 13.67128515326169
LAGEOS
1 08820U 89122.36967015 0.00000002 0 7412
2 08820 109.8204 214.3843 0044909 325.8128 33.9779 6.38664061 47700
GOES 2
1 10061U 89117.90800610 -.00000006 0 2547
2 10061 7.0357 68.9139 0005601 179.2928 180.6915 1.00274611 4879
GPS-0001
1 10684U 89122.58387580 0.00000011 10000-3 0 1071
2 10684 63.5432 102.2652 0107371 199.0126 160.5606 2.00561011 67619
GPS-0002
1 10893U 89111.57222263 -.00000028 0 9731
2 10893 64.5216 343.4269 0152916 28.5525 332.3410 2.00557950 80219
GOES 3
1 10953U 89117.95792983 0.00000084 10000-3 0 6448
2 10953 5.8887 71.6153 0006583 255.9114 103.9827 1.00285240 437
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 89121.02145934 0.00001111 43657-3 0 1096
2 10967 108.0075 190.4711 0002745 234.1947 125.8844 14.34533203567320
GPS-0003
1 11054U 89119.36580285 -.00000027 0 52
2 11054 64.0818 339.6548 0054541 117.1794 243.4103 2.00561431 77381
GPS-0004
1 11141U 89117.47659210 0.00000011 0 1417
2 11141 63.5366 102.3203 0058083 321.0487 38.5336 2.00575203 76048
NOAA 6
1 11416U 89122.08938020 0.00001222 53076-3 0 8411
2 11416 98.5063 120.4924 0009918 246.3203 113.6921 14.25712490511336
Solar Max
1 11703U 89120.69398548 0.00055520 10219-2 0 9254
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2 11703 28.4987 253.4607 0001705 191.7425 168.3153 15.47784769512464
GPS-0006
1 11783U 89119.92475236 -.00000027 0 8757
2 11783 63.8692 339.3120 0142379 62.1227 299.3639 2.00567478 66038
GOES 4
1 11964U 89 97.28408596 -.00000249 10000-3 0 569
2 11964 4.7936 76.3436 0158171 23.8450 337.0124 0.99392857 1324
GOES 5
1 12472U 89115.81390816 -.00000246 10000-3 0 7237
2 12472 2.3140 84.2086 0003172 329.7158 27.6449 1.00256452 28089
SME
1 12887U 81100 A 89115.54504393 .00013766 00000-0 51748-3 0 1772
2 12887 97.6880 139.9001 0003409 90.5448 269.6160 15.27279449417119
UOSAT 1
1 12888U 89121.09898916 0.00068785 10633-2 0 5374
2 12888 97.5604 171.8782 0000897 147.6401 212.4697 15.53859889421662
Meteor 2-08
1 13113U 89110.45259458 0.00000247 21203-3 0 6350
2 13113 82.5365 104.6563 0013814 222.8933 137.1155 13.83977270357253
Salyut 7
1 13138U 89121.69579074 0.00035420 86645-3 0 5524
2 13138 51.6104 184.9249 0000756 311.0022 49.0387 15.40446949401023
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 89113.62903427 .00002004 00000-0 45488-3 0 9194
2 13367 98.2165 177.9866 0002811 35.4502 324.7493 14.57112293360127
Meteor 2-09
1 13718U 89116.98419522 0.00000451 23221-3 0 7681
2 13718 81.2469 331.6462 0056312 143.3794 217.1272 14.13159299328329
IRAS
1 13777U 89115.94442776 -.00000043 -17922-4 0 6318
2 13777 99.0484 313.7735 0013671 95.9280 264.3430 13.98578929318893
GOES 6
1 14050U 89116.00961755 0.00000120 0 9371
2 14050 1.1696 83.4928 0000584 194.8330 163.9434 1.00257297 6081
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 89118.08889975 -.00000002 -51681+0 0 3964
2 14129 26.3399 268.1164 6055304 37.3937 352.2227 2.05880716 16180
GPS-0008
1 14189U 89120.51197520 0.00000010 0 6247
2 14189 63.1818 100.8446 0135011 215.4953 143.6040 2.00570446 42489
Meteor 2-10
1 14452U 89118.09553179 0.00000704 29902-3 0 7142
2 14452 81.1656 343.7555 0093775 241.1071 118.0674 14.22141862285423
LandSat 5
1 14780U 89120.59589979 0.00000868 20260-3 0 7364
2 14780 98.1716 183.7450 0003529 45.7467 314.3877 14.57117629274632
UOSAT 2
1 14781U 89114.23701940 0.00002712 53287-3 0 4365
2 14781 98.0075 174.5965 0013581 125.0138 235.2245 14.63403308274656
LDEF
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1 14898U 89120.72869032 0.00033122 60796-3 0 8267
2 14898 28.5046 150.3186 0001749 98.4973 261.5607 15.47852003284086
GPS-0009
1 15039U 89117.57811348 0.00000010 0 6559
2 15039 62.9110 100.2412 0015391 275.9497 83.8607 2.00564906 35700
Meteor 2-11
1 15099U 89118.77440559 0.00000304 26557-3 0 9367
2 15099 82.5290 45.6712 0014652 21.1986 338.9780 13.83644510243284
GPS-0010
1 15271U 89120.96939771 -.00000028 0 6184
2 15271 63.3787 339.0459 0099499 320.1074 39.2165 2.00564748 32885
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 89119.12416610 0.00003462 50484-3 0 160
2 15331 82.5422 23.7314 0022255 244.6445 115.2551 14.75423002246980
NOAA 9
1 15427U 89122.14677923 0.00000759 43529-3 0 3664
2 15427 99.1416 108.1958 0016467 82.7989 277.5052 14.11981070225953
Meteor 2-12
1 15516U 89120.09790295 0.00000354 30830-3 0 730
2 15516 82.5372 343.0195 0015178 253.1745 106.7711 13.84097874214406
Cosmos 1686
1 16095U 89121.69579828 0.00016432 40833-3 0 2366
2 16095 51.6073 184.9243 0001077 334.7551 25.3204 15.40439069401023
GPS-0011
1 16129U 89121.12422950 0.00000011 0 3124
2 16129 63.7081 100.7309 0115410 150.5877 210.0687 2.00564772 26095
Meteor 3-1
1 16191U 89115.85828279 0.00000043 10000-3 0 8215
2 16191 82.5420 272.7374 0021122 70.9834 289.3575 13.16868043168635
Meteor 2-13
1 16408U 89115.84739158 0.00000253 21731-3 0 4810
2 16408 82.5311 261.2476 0017540 85.7702 274.5464 13.84157896168318
Mir
1 16609U 89121.73239582 0.00020734 33283-3 0 8246
2 16609 51.6211 235.3272 0011312 250.7323 109.2326 15.52941335183940
SPOT 1
1 16613U 89122.99120016 0.00000345 17967-3 0 4514
2 16613 98.7007 198.1058 0000531 68.4555 291.6853 14.20039284 5714
Meteor 2-14
1 16735U 89115.88279849 0.00000178 15130-3 0 2936
2 16735 82.5350 288.0280 0014358 153.7143 206.4750 13.83899951147226
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 89120.84530188 0.00001924 28195-3 0 5912
2 16881 82.5241 81.7377 0021421 252.2013 107.6841 14.74998915148317
EGP
1 16908U 89110.45964276 -.00000029 66726-4 0 1226
2 16908 50.0094 115.5450 0011499 200.0590 159.9794 12.44377637122222
FO-12
1 16909U 89112.36835661 -.00000025 10000-3 0 1414
2 16909 50.0159 109.9094 0011193 203.0127 157.0209 12.44399273122451
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NOAA 10
1 16969U 89114.50409837 0.00000777 36204-3 0 2160
2 16969 98.6403 146.0116 0014573 49.4956 310.7489 14.22958934136301
Meteor 2-15
1 17290U 89115.22528347 0.00000343 30168-3 0 2438
2 17290 82.4706 196.2522 0014290 55.6694 304.5815 13.83708811116291
MOS-1
1 17527U 87 18 A 89113.58957768 .00000187 00000-0 16549-3 0 954
2 17527 99.1501 185.5030 0000837 119.8671 240.4688 13.94830615110769
GOES 7
1 17561U 89115.70765195 -.00000038 10000-3 0 2611
2 17561 0.1243 98.4452 0002548 173.3379 88.1959 1.00274602 1234
Kvant
1 17845U 89121.73238681 0.00029374 46759-3 0 7417
2 17845 51.6212 235.3227 0011576 251.6274 108.2944 15.52955103120215
RS-10/11
1 18129U 89121.86700973 -.00000111 -12941-3 0 7444
2 18129 82.9233 272.3646 0011914 173.7751 186.3514 13.71969700 93044
Cosmos 1870
1 18225U 89122.67045190 0.00140338 10231-4 21638-3 0 75
2 18225 71.8732 177.3247 0010634 249.7024 110.2642 16.04030085103996
Meteor 2-16
1 18312U 89115.39952766 0.00000219 18868-3 0 2635
2 18312 82.5529 261.3540 0012524 351.1259 8.9663 13.83456337 85210
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 89115.91107135 0.00000244 20871-3 0 1059
2 18820 82.5448 322.1108 0018343 56.9733 303.3185 13.84148812 62451
AO-13
1 19216U 89 89.37166448 -.00000028 10000-3 0 346
2 19216 57.2895 213.9669 6688587 201.4192 106.6281 2.09699506 6084
OKEAN 1
1 19274U 88 56 A 89114.98768533 .00002979 00000-0 44205-3 0 3520
2 19274 82.5192 185.7830 0024113 48.5712 311.7482 14.74569133 43244
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 89121.01046131 0.00000391 10000-2 0 1840
2 19336 82.5476 209.0222 0016064 263.3975 96.5314 13.16922605 36704
NOAA 11
1 19531U 89111.54455513 0.00000898 52061-3 0 702
2 19531 98.9351 55.8418 0013218 34.9329 325.2707 14.10953152 29482
GPS-0014
1 19802U 89 13 A 89112.65814275 .00000015 00000-0 99999-4 0 301
2 19802 55.1161 213.9967 0069734 154.7705 205.7027 2.00553753 1314
Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89119.10025885 0.00000116 10000-3 0 296
2 19851 82.5291 198.3252 0016753 89.6634 270.6447 13.83788336 8290
Cosmos 2007
1 19900U 89111.68155825 0.00328568 53900-4 45747-3 0 599
2 19900 64.7376 294.5535 0046890 113.4393 247.1709 16.03352976 4699
Cosmos 2008
1 19902U 89116.00392757 -.00000006 0 119
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2 19902 74.0150 350.9818 0049383 47.6256 312.8966 12.57624316 4085
Cosmos 2009
1 19903U 89115.97367855 -.00000006 0 194
2 19903 74.0136 351.1735 0040920 57.9208 302.5814 12.55708122 4073
Cosmos 2010
1 19904U 89116.02198481 -.00000007 0 123
2 19904 74.0169 351.2452 0029998 57.7151 302.6852 12.53835344 4072
Cosmos 2011
1 19905U 89115.99017871 -.00000007 0 100
2 19905 74.0133 351.4784 0020649 63.6620 296.6555 12.51975370 4035
Cosmos 2012
1 19906U 89116.04082705 -.00000007 0 173
2 19906 74.0154 351.5364 0009996 71.0983 289.1155 12.50018203 4069
Cosmos 2013
1 19907U 89116.01420355 -.00000006 0 122
2 19907 74.0155 351.7657 0010079 145.8879 214.2831 12.47957635 4029
Cosmos 2014
1 19908U 89115.74202185 -.00000006 0 121
2 19908 74.0137 352.2749 0013011 203.8083 156.2365 12.46073020 4011
Cosmos 2015
1 19909U 89116.04063931 -.00000007 0 121
2 19909 74.0160 352.0316 0026013 201.5921 158.4034 12.43852318 4006
Cos 2008-15
1 19910U 89113.23932265 -.00000006 0 147
2 19910 74.0126 357.2113 0134375 228.1294 130.8211 12.23001671 3636
Delta Star
1 19911U 89115.83185253 -.00008444 -34058-3 0 490
2 19911 47.6782 237.1065 0009644 138.5781 221.4369 15.23615754 4861
TDRS 3 R/B
1 19913U 89112.93435508 0.00000028 10000-3 0 119
2 19913 2.1633 57.0036 0026791 207.9139 151.7442 1.00619254 335
1989 027A
1 19919U 89115.39349429 0.00000064 10000-3 0 215
2 19919 0.0999 92.6385 0003757 294.6060 332.8282 1.00274867 104
1989 027B
1 19920U 89119.09018115 -.00044246 19062-4 -69849-5 0 349
2 19920 4.5235 17.2364 7326100 212.1714 83.2276 2.31530723 635
1989 028A
1 19921U 89122.43552170 0.00000152 15077-3 0 273
2 19921 82.9594 120.0189 0038515 217.6923 142.1535 13.73921585 3800
1989 028B
1 19922U 89117.08932977 0.00000059 54697-4 0 296
2 19922 82.9550 123.9075 0033528 215.3243 144.7293 13.75750065 3071
1989 030A
1 19928U 89122.22498242 -.00000150 10000-3 0 254
2 19928 1.4185 277.4404 0003404 53.6683 305.7365 1.00290090 190
1980 030D
1 19931U 89116.20366990 -.00000107 10000-3 0 97
2 19931 1.4446 276.8658 0017895 17.3869 342.2987 0.97928741 136
Cosmos 2018
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1 19938U 89123.19428103 0.01682685 41813-4 30095-3 0 337
2 19938 62.8086 27.0561 0077868 90.4647 270.6656 16.23540855 2002
1989 032A
1 19941U 89122.72449744 0.00177456 96630-5 24965-3 0 165
2 19941 62.8194 36.4275 0116782 112.3689 248.9900 15.93523479 963
1989 032B
1 19942U 89122.39234276 0.01499538 39749-4 12695-2 0 130
2 19942 62.8072 37.5799 0092994 117.6501 243.3884 16.04265094 915
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Dr TS Kelso Asst Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
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740. Re: strategies for more VHF/UHF rigs (was: Re: Why Not 1.2gHz?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-06 21:42:15 UTC
From: paulf@Jessica.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <2091@Portia.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 18956

In article <8844@csli.Stanford.EDU> kawai@csli.stanford.edu (Goh Kawai) writes:
>I thought most radios were fairly easily converted to other bands, so just
>buying a particular model because it happens to have a sister model on a
>less-used band doesn't sound convincing. Maybe I'm wrong.

Most radios are "rubberized" to within +-10% of their manufactured center
frequency. Getting beyond that basically involves redesigning the RF
deck, which is possible but not trivial.

GRE of Japan already makes a nice "all VHF - UHF" receiver (the PRO-2004 and
succesors); an all band transmitter isn't that much more difficult. But
the manufacturers would rather have you buy a rig for each band, than one
unit.

>One way to encourage manufactures to produce multi-band base station rigs
>might be to stir up more activity on, for example, 135cm, 33cm, and 13cm.

Chicken and Egg problem. No equipment, no activity, ergo no equipment...

>Why don't we opt for satellites that will tranceive on 13cm?
>Greater gain on antennas of relatively smaller physical size might encourage
>people to use satellites. (Speaking of satellites, I wish amateurs had a
>geosynchronous satellite ... chasing Oscar was sort of hectic. I felt like
>a submarine captain, tracking enemy shipping! I'm sure that a geosynchronous
>satellite will greatly enhance the satellite-user population.)

We're headed in that direction, generally, but that takes time and money.
AMSAT Phase IV is a geosync bird, but we havn't quite figured out yet how
to fund and staff the project (which will be much more costly and time
consuming than any previous satellite project).

>Well ... the gut feeling I have is, can amateurs devise a new mode of
>communication that is suited especially for UHF/SHF? To explain by analogy:
>instead of having people move to the suburbs only because downtown is getting
>congested and all sorts of lids live there, why don't we make the suburbs
>strikingly unique and attractive, so that people who don't mind living
>downtown would be tempted to move out?

I guess you could say, using your analogy, that ham radio is the "low rent"
district of telecommunications. Simple economics keeps people where they
are; why buy a $400 1.2 GHz handheld if I can buy a 2m rig for $125?

The good news on this front is that UHF / SHF gear is getting cheaper, at
least on the component level. Even then, however, coverage on SHF is spotty
without multiple recieve / transmit sites.

What is needed at the moment is a bare - bones (even rockbound) 900 MHz HT. It's silly to have all of the scanning - memory - synthesizer gadgets on a band as sparsely populated as 1200 or 900. You can make arguments for moving upward in frequency 'till the cows come home, and talk yourself blue in the face, but it won't have nearly the effect of cheap equipment...

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | "Research Scientists need Porsches, too!"
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | -- Bloom County

741. Re: Why Not 1.2gHz?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-06 21:56:09 UTC
From: paulf@Jessica.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <2092@Portia.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 18958

In article <1250046@hpnmdla.HP.COM> glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Glenn Elmore) writes:
> This isn't quite the case. The Japanese certainly *do* have a band at 903 MHz
>(maybe that isn't what you meant). It is basically the equivalent of our CB but
>runs 5-10W and NBFM.

I recently dug through a copy of _CQ Ham Radio_ (graciously supplied by Goh Kawai), looking for 900 MHz equipment. A few companies do offer stuff for the 903 band; however it's a cellular radio system, (TX is about 890 MHz), so the rigs would require some modification. I'm planning on making a run to Akihabara late this summer, so I'll probably drag a few rigs back.

Components for SHF are getting cheaper, and more prevalent, no denial there. But very few hams have rf design skills, and even fewer have the time to hack rigs together.

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | "Research Scientists need Porsches, too!"
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | -- Bloom County

742. Where to get the latest KA9Q Software...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-06 23:55:02 UTC
From: howardl@wb3ffv.UUCP
Message-ID: <10089@wb3ffv.UUCP>
Source record: 18968
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio

Hello,

It has been a while since I have posted this information, and with the NEW release of the KA9Q TCP/IP Software I felt I should probably do it again! Here is the information on how to retreive the latest bits from the WB3FFV telephone based bulletin board. PLEASE don't leave me a ton of Email, as I don't have much time to reply...

+--+
HOW TO ACCESS THE WB3FFV AMATEUR RADIO TELEPHONE BBS !!!

I have placed a BBS system on-line that is mainly oriented towards the Amateur Community (but there is other stuff on-line). As of now I have not attempted to promote this system any place except in the amateur channels (PACKET, USENET, & word of mouth), and will continue under this policy, as I hope to keep it oriented toward amateur radio. The various software for UP/DOWNload is available via telephone dialup and Packet TCP/IP, and through user support I hope to keep the latest and greatest ham software on-line. Below is the information that is needed in order to access the BBS via Telephone -or- TCP/IP, please pass it around to as many ham's as possible.

System Name: WB3FFV
Login: bbs
Number: (301)-335-0858 -- 1200 & 2400 (Non-MNP)
Number: (301)-335-1955 -- 2400 (MNP), 9600 & 19200 (PEP)
Data Settings: 8 Bits, NO Parity, 1 Stop Bit
Times: 24hrs/365days (except for routine maintenance)
Software: XBBS (UNIX/Xenix Multiuser BBS)
IP Address: 44.60.0.1 {wb3ffv.ampr.org} [for FTP access on 145.550 mhz ONLY]
Misc. Info: Machine is an 80386 computer running UNIX V.3.2 and features 300+ meg of on-line storage. Most transfer protocols are available!!

I attempt to keep the latest and greatest HAM software on-line, and encourage all to upload anything new that they come up with, as it is of benefit to all. Here is a sample of a couple pieces of software that is available for DOWNLOAD:

KA9Q TCP/IP Software for the PC (Latest OFFICIAL release + TEST Versions)
KA9Q TCP/IP for the Atari-ST, MAC, & Amiga
KA9Q TCP/IP for UNIX based systems
WA7MBL BBS for the PC (Versions 3.31, 4.31 & 5.12)
W0RLI BBS for the PC (Versions 6.xx, 7.xx, 8.xx, 9.xx)
Various BBS utilities and enhancements
Several MORSE CODE Tutors
TheNet software by NORD><LINK (Version 1.01)
Modifications for many HAM Rigs and Scanners

Digital Signal Processing software (DSP)
DX and contesting programs
ARRL Newsletters & Gateway
W5YI Electronic Edition

There is much more available on the BBS, and I don't want to waste a lot of PACKET BBS space trying to list it all, so if you are interested give it a call and see for yourself !!!

For anybody that desires to use UUCP for file transfer, use a login of uucpanon and no password!

P.S. - This system will be kept current within several days when it comes to the TCP/IP software, as I am trying my best to promote IP in the PACKET community...

Internet : howardl@wb3ffv.ampr.org | Howard D. Leadmon
UUCP : wb3ffv!howardl | Fast Computer Service, Inc.
TELEX : 152252474 | P. O. Box 171
Telephone : (301)-335-2206 | Chase, MD 21027-0171

743. Stereo AM radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-07 00:02:10 UTC
From: joel@xrtll.UUCP
Message-ID: <292@xrtll.UUCP>
Source record: 18972

I thought I would just put my two cents in about this AM stereo radio.
I stop listening to AM back in 1975 and never went back.
I feel FM has more to offer, I do have AM stereo inthe car, It came
with the system, sure it sounds like stereo, but it still sounds
like AM, with all its cracks and other interference, FM is the only
thing I listen to.
I guess I would have to say that in our city, we are kind of lucky as we
have so many stations in both bands and they all boost alot of power that
I can travel as far as 100miles and still get a good signal from most stations.

BUT FM lives and my AM stereo button will collect dust for ever.

Speaking of that AM stereo button, Why have one? If the station is stereo, then
it should go on, why would anyone turn it off?

P.S. I would place a closing address here, but I'm not sure what it is, this is
my first message on here.

Joel..

744. Headset & Earphone Laws

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-07 03:01:00 UTC
From: ebrill@JADE.BACS.INDIANA.EDU
Message-ID: <8905070712.AA12050@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18970

In Info Hams V89 #323, Gary Delong N1BIP (gdelong@cvman.prime.com) writes:
*
> llinois Chapt. 95 1/2; 12-610: restricts use of "headsets". (I really
> don't know what this means.)
*
Well, this unfortunately means that they don't allow them at all. A radio
club I used to be secretary for had a big fight with the cops about the
use of headsets that even only covered one ear and had boom mikes on them..
So basically this means that Illinois doesn't let you use headsets. As I
recall there was legislation pending last session of the General Assembly
to change this ... but then I went away to college....

Ed Brill Indiana University--BACS
EBRILL@GOLD.BACS.INDIANA.EDU EBRILL@IUBACS.BITNET KA9TAW@K9IU

745. Goddard rebroadcast of shuttle

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-07 05:29:34 UTC
From: msmith@police.rutgers.edu
Message-ID: <May.7.01.29.27.1989.826@police.rutgers.edu>
Source record: 18967

Kudos go to the Goddard Amateur Radio Club for rebroadcasting the
shuttle audio during the flights.

However, many SWL's out there, who are not hams, do not have SSB
equiptment. Would it be possible for the Goddard club to broadcast on
one or two bands (preferably around 7.25, or 21.40 Mhz) in a mode that
we can receive with a low-end receiver, such as the Emerson PSW-4010?

Mark
--
Mark Smith (alias Smitty) "Be careful when looking into the distance,
RPO 1604; P.O. Box 5063 that you do not miss what is right under your nose."
New Brunswick, NJ 08903-5063 rutgers!topaz.rutgers.edu!msmith (OK, Bob?)
msmith@topaz.rutgers.edu

746. Re: Yaesu FT-470/411 CAUTION!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-07 06:28:50 UTC
From: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP
Message-ID: <2883@cps3xx.UUCP>
Source record: 18963

In article <1075@n8emr.UUCP> gws@n8emr.UUCP (Gary Sanders) writes:
>YAESU FT-470 and FT-411 CAUTION!!!
>front end mixing of the 145.25 MHz. repeater and the 162.55 MHz. weather

Also note that in most areas of the country, there is severe cable TV
leakage on 145.25 from channel E.

------> Abortion is murder; Affirmative Action is discrimination. <------
In the rare case that original ideas Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN
are found here, I am responsible. Owen W328, E. Lansing, MI 48825
Internet: hendrick@frith.egr.msu.edu UUCP: ...!frith!hendrick

747. The Great Bash NSTC Color Debate.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-07 13:03:29 UTC
From: rc@CMR.ICST.NBS.GOV
Message-ID: <8905071303.AA05307@cmr.icst.nbs.gov>
Source record: 18961

As has been said before, NTSC color suffers from being first. BTW, what has happened to the GE receivers that did phase correction in the home based on the vertical interval test signal (line 22???)? That should allow NTSC to have most of the stability of PAL without the video delay line and loss of vertical resolution.

As for SECAM: of course it works on monochrome receivers! I think we have been seeing a bit of unfair SECAM-bashing here. While one wouldn't choose to go with SECAM today, it does work well in the viewer's eyes. The French, as the Brits, started with low definition TV, 415 lines. Then they went to 819 lines, 50 fields. All of their color has been on th 625,50 standard, and the 819 line B&W has been gone for quite some years now. The low VHF channels it was on now have 625 line service. Since France has 6 nation-wide TV channels-nets-programmes, "everything" had to be used for TV.

At least there are a few Fs on six meters, though with very limited power and restricted geographical areas. Remember that France is the largest entirely European country (ie. Russia is larger!), roughly 750x600 miles.

I complain about the flicker on European TV set (in Europe).

73, Bob, W3OTC

748. Dual-Band HT (144-440) Info Request

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-07 17:02:44 UTC
From: mmullica@SADIS01.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8905111412.AA25187@sadis01.af.mil>
Source record: 18971

ATTN: DUAL-BAND HT OWNERS!

I'm in the market for a dual-band HT and want to know if any of
y'all have had any experience, good or bad, that I may profit from?

I'm leaning toward the YAESU FT-470 because of its price, size, memory
management features and autopatch auto-dialer. Also looking at ICOM's
IC-32AT and the new KENWOOD TH-75A. The FT-470 is the least expensive
of the three (I found a source that quoted me $479). I've always been
an ICOM-man in the past, but I have an open mind.

Candid owner/operator comments are what I'm looking for. If you had
it to do all over again...which rig (if any at all) would you go with?
Any regrets in going dual-band on a HT platform? Etc., etc., etc.

With the price of these rig's being what they are, I need to do it
right the first time!

THANKS!

Martin Mullican,
Kelly AFB MARS (AGA4KE)
San Antonio, TX

749. Where to put a rig in a Jeep Cherroke ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-07 19:45:31 UTC
From: stu@tandem.Tandem.com
Message-ID: <431@tandem.Tandem.com>
Source record: 18780

Does anyone have any bright ideas where to mount a UHF single bander (Kenwood TM-421) in a Jeep Cherroke ? I can see several possibilities but would appreciate any input I can get.

Information including where you picked up power would be most useful !.

Please email replies to stu@tandem.com or .....
{pacbell|apple|sun|ubvax}!tandem!stu.

Thanks
Stuart N6TTO

750. PRO-2004 scanner modifications

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-07 20:24:19 UTC
From: tlw@mcnc.org
Message-ID: <1189@speedy.mcnc.org>
Source record: 18973

Can anyone provide me with instructions or a source of
instructions for modifying a PRO-2004 scanner to
receive channels in the 800 MHZ range ?

Please reply by mail to:

Timothy Wilder
tlw@mcnc

751. Re: Why Not 1.2gHz?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-07 23:12:53 UTC
From: jay@splut.UUCP
Message-ID: <2633@splut.UUCP>
Source record: 18779

In article <15835@bellcore.bellcore.com> karn@jupiter.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn) writes:
>For the second time in a month, I actually find myself agreeing with one
>of Jay Maynard's points. We do indeed need to populate the higher bands.
>But I do not feel that new modes should be restricted to them
>exclusively. There are several good reasons to provide space for packet
>operations on the "standard" bands (2m, 220 and 70cm) as well as the
>less populated UHF bands (33cm and 23cm).

I'm not arguing that new modes should be restricted to the higher bands exclusively (with the possible exception of ATV). What I am saying is that, if people are dissatisfied with the amount of spectrum available on the lower bands, that they have another option, and should exercise that option.

>There must clearly be a fair and balanced distribution of packet
>activity across the various VHF/UHF bands. I encourage anyone who can to
>abandon 2m voluntarily for serious packet operations, but at the same
>time I will fight to preserve space for those who cannot move. I should
>point out that it was my own belief in the use of frequencies above 2m
>that led to the confrontation regarding 220 MHz that I mentioned
>earlier. Nor is 70cm exactly wide-open in many areas; if anything, it is
>even less efficiently used than 220 MHz. Lightly-used private
>"ego-machines" are everywhere. Together with the biggest bandwidth
>squanderer of them all (fast-scan TV), there isn't a lot of room left
>for much else.

I'll agree about fast-scan ATV; the position of the US ATV Society (? - they publish an ATV newsletter) is especially unsupportable. They want all of the 70 cm band, from 420 to 444 MHz. Forget about the weak-signal stuff between 432 and 436 MHz, and the repeaters from 442 to 444.

220 MHz is a special case, involving government intervention.

The problem is that you want us to make repeaters unusable, if not shut them down entirely. We don't have that power.

>In short, I'm willing to do my part to encourage the packet community to
>use its allocations more efficiently and to move to less congested bands
>whenever possible. In return I think I'm entitled to something more than
>foot-dragging and hand-wringing from the frequency coordinators.

I think I'm doing as much as I can, given the realities of the situation. Don't forget that I'm a packet user as well, and would love to see it thrive and reach its full potential.

We're not living in a technical utopia, where efficiency is the only criterion. We're living in the real world, where problems are often not

technical, but political.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
uucp: uunet!nuchat! (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
hoptoad!academ!uhnix1!splut!jay +--
{killer,bellcore}!texbell! | "Less great!" "Tastes filling!"

752. Eico Grid-dip meter

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-07 23:53:50 UTC
From: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <140697@Wayne-MTS>
Source record: 18777

Picked up an Eico grid-dip meter at an estate sale the other day; I believe it's a model 710. Seems to work well at HF, but it's very twitchy in the 100-200MHz range. Is this typical? I'd also appreciate a copy of the schematic if anyone has one available. For $30 it seemed a reasonable deal.

Michael Edelman Bitnet: medelman@waynest1
Wayne State University UUCP: umix!wayne-mts!Michael_Edelman
5925 Woodward Internet: Michael_Edelman@um.cc.umich.edu
Detroit, MI 48202 ARS: KE8YY
fax: 1-313-577-5626 Landline: 1-313-577-0742
(p.s...note the new call. I was *really* hoping for KE8ZZ...)

753. SpaceNews 08May89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-08 02:57:33 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <859@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 18789

Bulletin ID: SPC90508

SpaceNews

MONDAY MAY 8, 1989

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, NJ, and is distributed weekly
on packet radio bulletin board systems and the Unix USENET news network.
It is available around the world on many computer news systems and is available
for unlimited distribution.

* VOYAGER NEWS *

Voyager-2 is scheduled to have a close encounter with the planet Neptune at
0500 UTC on 25Aug89. W6VIO, the Amateur Radio club station of the Jet
Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, California, is expected to be active during
Voyager's upcoming encounter, transmitting slow-scan television pictures of
the images of Neptune received at JPL. Monitor 14.235 MHz for W6VIO during the
Neptune encounter in August.

* OSCAR-9 NEWS *

A CCD earth image was taken by OSCAR-9 on 03May89 at 08:57:45 UTC and
transmitted all day on 04May89.

Diary software reloads will take place on Tuesdays and following this, a CCD
image will be transmitted. The time the image is taken will depend on earth
illumination. During the Northern hemisphere winter months, this will either
be Tuesday or Wednesday mornings, UTC. The CCD image will be transmitted until
00:00 UTC on Thursday, when the beacon will switch to Digitalker telemetry.

The 29.510 MHz CW beacon was silent on 06May89 at 01:30 UTC.

* OSCAR-10 NEWS *

According to Peter, DB2OS, and AO-10 command station VK5AGR, OSCAR-10 is again
available for use from 01May89 until September. Due to eclipse periods, the
transponder will not be available for use between MA 226 and MA 24.
The eclipse period will end on 13Jul89, and the transponder will then be
available for use during the entire orbit. Please discontinue use if "FM-ing"
effects are noted on the beacon or transponder downlink passband.

01May89 to 13Jul89: Mode B : MA 25 to MA 225
OFF : MA 226 to MA 24 (eclipse period)
14Jul89 to Sept 89: Mode B : MA 0 to MA 255

* OSCAR-13 NEWS *

The following operating schedule for AO-13 is expected to remain in effect
until 03May89:

Mode : Beginning (MA)
------+---------------
B : 100...160
JL : 160...200
B : 200...255
OFF : 000...100

* JAS-1B *

A second Japanese OSCAR spacecraft is under construction, and is due for
launch with the MOS-1B Marine Obeservation Satellite on an H-1 rocket from the
Tanegashime Space Center at the end of January or beginning of February 1990.

The frequency allocation of transponders, beacons and modes of operations will
be similar to OSCAR-12 and will include:

JA : Uplink 145.90 - 146.00 MHz
: Downlink 435.90 - 435.80 MHz

CW Beacon -- 435.795 MHz, 1 watt output

JD : Uplink 145.85, 145.87, 145.89, 145.91 MHz
: Dwonlink 435.91 MHz

* SHUTTLE NEWS *

The following is a recent Keplerian element set for tracking ATLANTIS on
mission STS-30:

Element Set : JSC 094
Ref. Epoch : 89 125.62804418
Inclination : 28.8861
R.A.A.N. : 334.6686
Eccentricity : 3.3260E-03
Arg/Perigee : 204.1244
Mean Anomaly : 23.7676
Mean Motion : 15.85813500
Decay Rate : 5.7E-04
Orbit Number : 14

Magellan was successfully deployed on orbit 5 and is on its way to Venus.
Telemetry received from Magellan shows that all is well on the spacecraft.

The STS-30 de-orbit burn is scheduled for orbit 64 at 3 days, 23:53:00 mission
elapsed time.

* SKY WATCHING *

MERCURY is presently visible low in the western sky at sunset, but will reach
inferior conjunction on 23May and will no longer be visible this month.

VENUS will become visible at the end of this month, low in western sky after sunset. Venus and Jupiter will appear close to one another in the western sky on May 22-23 at magnitude -3.9, compared to Jupiter's -2.0 magnitude.

MARS is visible near Castor and Pollux in the constellation Gemini this month.

JUPITER is visible low in the western sky after sunset. It will be too close to the sun to be visible by the end of the month, but will re-appear by July as a "morning star".

[Information via the U.S. Naval Observatory.]

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *

Feedback regarding SpaceNews can be directed to the author (John) via any of the following paths:

UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z

* SOURCES *

Some of the news contained in this SpaceNews issue was obtained via OSCAR-9, OSCAR-11 and the KA2QHD and NN2Z PBBSs.

>> SpaceNews is a production of KD2BD Software. All rights reversed. <<

<eof>

--
UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z (John)
..."There is no expedient to which a man will not resort to avoid the real labor of thinking." ....Sir Joshua Reynolds.

754. ANARC SWLnet APRIL loggings

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-08 03:20:02 UTC
From: kingdon@cunixc.cc.columbia.edu
Message-ID: <1489@cunixc.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 18778

Here is the April loggings of the ANARC SWLnet. I received quite a few
replies from my last post, and have decided to keep posting the list.

This list is crossposted from CompuServe without permission of CompuServe or
the ANARC SWLnet. Hope you find it useful
Have fun!

John Kingdon

John Kingdon (212)-678-1689 | CompuServe 71471, 1062
UUCP ...!rutgers!columbia!cunixc!kingdon | ARPA kingdon@cunixc.columbia.edu
BITNET kingdon@cunixc.bitnet | or kingdon@cunixc.cc.columbia.edu
----------------------------------CUT HERE----------------------------------
ANARC Shortwave Listeners Net
P.O. Box 591, Colmar, Pennsylvania 18915

Sundays 1400 UTC 7.240 LSB -- Bob Brown (KW3F) Net Control

**** April 1989 ****

UTC STATION FREQ REMARKS DATE

USA (AFRTS) 13.651 Feeders 105378/93343/92423 04/30/89
USA (AFRTS) 7.572 Feeders 75718/53768/5242/136513 04/30/89
USA (WHRI) 7.405 WHRI new freq 04/16/89
Utility (Aero) 8.891 Arctic air traffic control 04/16/89
Venezuela 9.640 Ecos del Torbes & 4980 04/16/89
0000 Mauritania (?) 4.845 un-id AR music 04/23/89
0030 Utility (Y3S) 4.525 GDR time station 04/16/89
0044 Vietnam 5.010 Voice of to 0500 04/09/89
0048 USSR (Tadzhik) 21.635 R. Moscow (tentv) 04/16/89
0100 Luxembourg 6.090 R. Luxembourg to 0200 04/16/89
0100 Pirate (WJDI) 1.620 WJDI 04/02/89
0100 Utility (Aero) 11.297 Russian VOLMET & 11279 04/23/89
0101 Pirate 6.240 Voice of Tomorrow to 0130 04/02/89
0108 Utility 7.429 RTTY/50/790 Argentina Tel-Am prx 04/16/89
0115 Pirate 6.215 R. Caroline to 0340 04/09/89
0115 USA (WSHB) 7.315 WSHB testing from So Carolina 04/02/89
0125 Utility (NN0ICE) 13.974 RTTY/75/170/R McMurdo 04/30/89
0130 Bolivia 4.649 R. Santa Ana 04/23/89
0130 Pirate (WKND) 7.426 WKND testing to 0214 04/30/89
0130 Utility (ARINC) 6.640 (USB) airline traffic 04/02/89
0200 Columbia 4.925 Reactivated station to 0300 04/23/89
0213 Utility (NN0ICE) 13.974 McMurdo MARS 04/09/89
0216 Utility (USAF) 11.239 McClellan AFB, Ca 04/23/89
0220 Utility 6.753 (USB) Edmonton military WX 04/16/89

0232 Pirate 7.415 "Pirate Radio Network" as ID 04/30/89
0235 Utility 8.910 US Customs Service 04/23/89
0240 USA (RFE) 11.575 R. Free Europe feeder (?) 04/23/89
0259 Yemen 9.779 R. Sana & 5950/6135 04/02/89
0300 Guatemala 3.300 Radio TGNA to 0330 04/16/89
0300 Turkey 9.445 V of to 0348 (hour earlier now) 04/09/89
0318 Utility - CW 16.984 CW (PPR) ID marker 04/09/89
0335 Utility - CW 17.170 (ZLB) Awarua Radio, N Zealand 04/09/89
0340 Utility (66VY41) 13.673 RTTY/50/425/N Dakkar meteo 04/02/89
0350 Botswana 4.820 R. Botswana in ENG/vernac 04/09/89
0350 Columbia 5.020 Ecos del Atrato to 0401 04/09/89
0355 Tunisia 7.475 R. Tunis to 0440 & 12005 (AR/FR) 04/09/89
0358 Utility - CW 7.413 un-id CW 04/23/89
0400 Hungary 6.025 R. Budapest & 6110/9520/9585 04/30/89
0400 Norway 9.650 R. Norway to 0430 04/09/89
0400 Romania 9.570 R. Bucharest to 0430 04/16/89
0411 Clandestine 9.045 Iran Flag of Freedom & 15555 04/02/89
0414 Pirate (WKND) 6.241 WKND 04/30/89
0422 Pirate (WJDI) 1.620 WJDI 04/02/89
0430 Albania 9.480 R. Tirana to 0500 04/09/89
0530 Tonga 5.030 After R. Impacto 04/09/89
0643 Mauritania 4.845 ORT in AR 04/02/89
0740 Mexico 6.185 R. Educacion in SP 04/02/89
0800 Australia 6.020 testing to 1400 & 2000-2100 04/02/89
0810 Australia 9.660 R. Australia, Brisbane 04/16/89
0815 Australia 9.660 R. Australia 04/02/89

0820 Bolivia 6.105 R. Panamericana 04/30/89
0840 Australia 9.580 R. Australia & 9655/11720 04/02/89
0840 Utility (YVTO) 6.110 Venezuela time station YVTO 04/02/89
0847 Paraguay 9.735 R. Nacional 04/02/89
0905 Venezuela 9.660 R. Rumbos in SP 04/02/89
0915 Ecuador 9.745 HCJB, Quito 04/02/89
0917 England 9.750 BBC 04/02/89
0951 Peru 5.050 R. Municipal in SP 04/09/89
1010 Australia (VL8A) 2.310 VL8A, Alice Springs 04/09/89
1030 Australia 6.020 R. Australia 04/30/89
1045 Indonesia 11.865 RRI, Jakarta to 1115 04/23/89
1045 Mongolia 12.015 R. Ulan Bator to 1100 04/30/89
1058 Kampuchea 4.910 V of People Of s/on 1100 04/09/89
1058 Nicaragua 6.099 La Voz de Nicaragua in SP 04/16/89
1100 China (CPBS) 5.800 CPBS, Urumqi, Xinjiang regional 04/16/89
1100 Papua New Guinea 3.385 R. East New Britain in Pidgin 04/02/89
1100 Sri Lanka 11.835 ENG to 1130 & 15120 04/02/89
1100 Venezuela 9.540 R. Nacional 04/16/89
1150 Neth Antilles 15.345 TWR, Bonaire 04/09/89
1200 Austria 17.870 R. Austria Sunday DX program 04/02/89
1200 USA (VOA) 9.350 Feeder USB-CHN & LSB-ENG 04/02/89
1200 Utility - FAX 23.300 FAX/50/576 RX cyrillic text 04/02/89
1209 USSR 9.540 R. Tashkent, Uzbek in ENG 04/02/89

1210 Singapore 11.940 SBC Radio 1 in ENG 04/16/89
1210 Utility 20.192 (LSB) coml phone patch 04/30/89
1236 Germany 25.740 D'Welle in German 04/09/89
1258 Indonesia 11.865 RRI, Jakarta s/on 04/16/89
1310 Pirate 7.416 Radio USA to 1330 04/02/89
1358 Denmark 25.850 R. Denmark in Danish 04/09/89
1415 South Korea 15.575 ENG to 1420 04/09/89
1417 Clandestine 29.826 Voz del CID in SP (harmonic) 04/02/89
1420 Philippines 11.850 FEBC, Manila in ENG & 1015 04/02/89
1430 Greece 15.630 Voice of in GK 04/09/89
1445 Utility - FAX 14.625 FAX/120 (USB) Canada ice recon 04/02/89
1500 Japan 9.505 NHK 04/02/89
1503 Utility - FAX 14.624 FAX Canada ice recon 04/09/89
1530 Sweden 21.610 R. Sweden new time & 17880 04/02/89
1600 Utility 8.765 (USB) Atlantic/Gulf WX 04/16/89
1613 Pakistan 21.740 R. Pakistan in ENG 04/16/89
1728 Utility (NBA) 20.354 RTTY/75/850/N Navy comm station 04/02/89
1732 USSR 15.135 R. Moscow relay 04/02/89
1856 Utility (Aero) 11.279 (USB) Cambridge Bay, Canada 04/30/89
1900 USA (VOA) 17.800 VOA 04/02/89
2000 Syria 17.710 R. Damascus & 15095 04/09/89
2030 Pirate (WENJ) 7.415 WENJ 04/02/89
2040 Algeria 9.535 R. Algiers in FR 04/16/89
2048 Vietnam 15.009 Voice of 04/09/89
2057 Pirate (WBRI) 7.435 WBRI & 7480 at 0031 04/09/89
2101 Utility - CW 25.328 CW (FUM) French navy 04/09/89
2130 Scotland 15.045 Weekend Radio (Sun) 15640/6202 04/16/89
2158 Pirate 7.416 Radio USA to 2243 04/02/89
2204 Pirate 7.416 Radio USA 04/09/89
2210 Camaroon 4.850 CRTV in FR 04/09/89
2214 Israel 17.544 Home service & 11585/15615 04/02/89
2226 Pirate (WENJ) 7.416 WENJ to 2354 04/09/89
2228 South Africa 4.810 R. Orion to 2300 04/09/89
2230 Pirate (WKZT) 7.415 WKZT to 2241 04/23/89
2245 Pirate (RNI) 6.240 Radio NY International 04/30/89

2300 China 5.800 PBS, Xinjiang 04/02/89
2300 UAE 13.605 Abu Dhabi (new frq) & 11965/6170 04/16/89
2300 USA (VOA) 18.511 Feeder USB-ENG & LSB-CHN 04/02/89
2300 Utility - # 6.840 #'s station in ENG & 5046 04/30/89
2310 Burkina Faso 4.815 R. Burkina in FR to 2401 04/09/89
2320 Utility (LOL) 15.000 Argentina time station LOL 04/02/89
2340 Pirate 7.415 Voice of Truth 04/02/89
2342 Hungary 11.910 R. Budapest (co-chnl Havana) 04/23/89
2350 Burkina Faso 4.815 R. Burkina in FR 04/23/89
2350 Vietnam 15.010 Voice of Vietnam 04/02/89

ANARC SWL Net Logs
Country Listing

STATION UTC FREQ REMARKS DATE

Albania 0430 9.480 R. Tirana to 0500 04/09/89
Algeria 2040 9.535 R. Algiers in FR 04/16/89
Australia 0800 6.020 testing to 1400 & 2000-2100 04/02/89
Australia 0810 9.660 R. Australia, Brisbane 04/16/89
Australia 0815 9.660 R. Australia 04/02/89
Australia 0840 9.580 R. Australia & 9655/11720 04/02/89
Australia 1030 6.020 R. Australia 04/30/89
Australia (VL8A) 1010 2.310 VL8A, Alice Springs 04/09/89
Austria 1200 17.870 R. Austria Sunday DX program 04/02/89
Bolivia 0130 4.649 R. Santa Ana 04/23/89
Bolivia 0820 6.105 R. Panamericana 04/30/89
Botswana 0350 4.820 R. Botswana in ENG/vernac 04/09/89
Burkina Faso 2310 4.815 R. Burkina in FR to 2401 04/09/89
Burkina Faso 2350 4.815 R. Burkina in FR 04/23/89
Camaroon 2210 4.850 CRTV in FR 04/09/89
China 2300 5.800 PBS, Xinjiang 04/02/89
China (CPBS) 1100 5.800 CPBS, Urumqi, Xinjiang regional 04/16/89
Clandestine 0411 9.045 Iran Flag of Freedom & 15555 04/02/89
Clandestine 1417 29.826 Voz del CID in SP (harmonic) 04/02/89
Columbia 0200 4.925 Reactivated station to 0300 04/23/89
Columbia 0350 5.020 Ecos del Atrato to 0401 04/09/89
Denmark 1358 25.850 R. Denmark in Danish 04/09/89
Ecuador 0915 9.745 HCJB, Quito 04/02/89
England 0917 9.750 BBC 04/02/89
Germany 1236 25.740 D'Welle in German 04/09/89
Greece 1430 15.630 Voice of in GK 04/09/89
Guatemala 0300 3.300 Radio TGNA to 0330 04/16/89
Hungary 0400 6.025 R. Budapest & 6110/9520/9585 04/30/89
Hungary 2342 11.910 R. Budapest (co-chnl Havana) 04/23/89
Indonesia 1045 11.865 RRI, Jakarta to 1115 04/23/89
Indonesia 1258 11.865 RRI, Jakarta s/on 04/16/89
Israel 2214 17.544 Home service & 11585/15615 04/02/89
Japan 1500 9.505 NHK 04/02/89
Kampuchea 1058 4.910 V of People Of s/on 1100 04/09/89
Luxembourg 0100 6.090 R. Luxembourg to 0200 04/16/89
Mauritania 0643 4.845 ORT in AR 04/02/89
Mauritania (?) 0000 4.845 un-id AR music 04/23/89
Mexico 0740 6.185 R. Educacion in SP 04/02/89
Mongolia 1045 12.015 R. Ulan Bator to 1100 04/30/89
Neth Antilles 1150 15.345 TWR, Bonaire 04/09/89
Nicaragua 1058 6.099 La Voz de Nicaragua in SP 04/16/89
Norway 0400 9.650 R. Norway to 0430 04/09/89
Pakistan 1613 21.740 R. Pakistan in ENG 04/16/89
Papua New Guinea 1100 3.385 R. East New Britain in Pidgin 04/02/89
Paraguay 0847 9.735 R. Nacional 04/02/89
Peru 0951 5.050 R. Municipal in SP 04/09/89
Philippines 1420 11.850 FEBC, Manila in ENG & 1015 04/02/89
Pirate 0101 6.240 Voice of Tomorrow to 0130 04/02/89
Pirate 0115 6.215 R. Caroline to 0340 04/09/89
Pirate 0232 7.415 "Pirate Radio Network" as ID 04/30/89
Pirate 1310 7.416 Radio USA to 1330 04/02/89

Pirate 2158 7.416 Radio USA to 2243 04/02/89

Pirate 2204 7.416 Radio USA 04/09/89
Pirate 2340 7.415 Voice of Truth 04/02/89
Pirate (RNI) 2245 6.240 Radio NY International 04/30/89
Pirate (WBRI) 2057 7.435 WBRI & 7480 at 0031 04/09/89
Pirate (WENJ) 2030 7.415 WENJ 04/02/89
Pirate (WENJ) 2226 7.416 WENJ to 2354 04/09/89
Pirate (WJDI) 0100 1.620 WJDI 04/02/89
Pirate (WJDI) 0422 1.620 WJDI 04/02/89
Pirate (WKND) 0130 7.426 WKND testing to 0214 04/30/89
Pirate (WKND) 0414 6.241 WKND 04/30/89
Pirate (WKZT) 2230 7.415 WKZT to 2241 04/23/89
Romania 0400 9.570 R. Bucharest to 0430 04/16/89
Scotland 2130 15.045 Weekend Radio (Sun) 15640/6202 04/16/89
Singapore 1210 11.940 SBC Radio 1 in ENG 04/16/89
South Africa 2228 4.810 R. Orion to 2300 04/09/89
South Korea 1415 15.575 ENG to 1420 04/09/89
Sri Lanka 1100 11.835 ENG to 1130 & 15120 04/02/89
Sweden 1530 21.610 R. Sweden new time & 17880 04/02/89
Syria 2000 17.710 R. Damascus & 15095 04/09/89
Tonga 0530 5.030 After R. Impacto 04/09/89
Tunisia 0355 7.475 R. Tunis to 0440 & 12005 (AR/FR) 04/09/89
Turkey 0300 9.445 V of to 0348 (hour earlier now) 04/09/89
UAE 2300 13.605 Abu Dhabi (new frq) & 11965/6170 04/16/89
USA (AFRTS) 13.651 Feeders 105378/93343/92423 04/30/89
USA (AFRTS) 7.572 Feeders 75718/53768/5242/136513 04/30/89
USA (RFE) 0240 11.575 R. Free Europe feeder (?) 04/23/89
USA (VOA) 1200 9.350 Feeder USB-CHN & LSB-ENG 04/02/89
USA (VOA) 1900 17.800 VOA 04/02/89
USA (VOA) 2300 18.511 Feeder USB-ENG & LSB-CHN 04/02/89
USA (WHRI) 7.405 WHRI new freq 04/16/89
USA (WSHB) 0115 7.315 WSHB testing from So Carolina 04/02/89
USSR 1209 9.540 R. Tashkent, Uzbek in ENG 04/02/89
USSR 1732 15.135 R. Moscow relay 04/02/89
USSR (Tadzhik) 0048 21.635 R. Moscow (tentv) 04/16/89
Utility 0108 7.429 RTTY/50/790 Argentina Tel-Am prx 04/16/89
Utility 0220 6.753 (USB) Edmonton military WX 04/16/89
Utility 0235 8.910 US Customs Service 04/23/89
Utility 1210 20.192 (LSB) coml phone patch 04/30/89
Utility 1600 8.765 (USB) Atlantic/Gulf WX 04/16/89
Utility (66VY41) 0340 13.673 RTTY/50/425/N Dakkar meteo 04/02/89
Utility (ARINC) 0130 6.640 (USB) airline traffic 04/02/89
Utility (Aero) 8.891 Arctic air traffic control 04/16/89
Utility (Aero) 0100 11.297 Russian VOLMET & 11279 04/23/89
Utility (Aero) 1856 11.279 (USB) Cambridge Bay, Canada 04/30/89
Utility (LOL) 2320 15.000 Argentina time station LOL 04/02/89
Utility (NBA) 1728 20.354 RTTY/75/850/N Navy comm station 04/02/89
Utility (NN0ICE) 0125 13.974 RTTY/75/170/R McMurdo 04/30/89
Utility (NN0ICE) 0213 13.974 McMurdo MARS 04/09/89

Utility (USAF) 0216 11.239 McClellan AFB, Ca 04/23/89
Utility (Y3S) 0030 4.525 GDR time station 04/16/89
Utility (YVTO) 0840 6.110 Venezuela time station YVTO 04/02/89
Utility - # 2300 6.840 #'s station in ENG & 5046 04/30/89
Utility - CW 0318 16.984 CW (PPR) ID marker 04/09/89
Utility - CW 0335 17.170 (ZLB) Awarua Radio, N Zealand 04/09/89
Utility - CW 0358 7.413 un-id CW 04/23/89
Utility - CW 2101 25.328 CW (FUM) French navy 04/09/89
Utility - FAX 1200 23.300 FAX/50/576 RX cyrillic text 04/02/89
Utility - FAX 1445 14.625 FAX/120 (USB) Canada ice recon 04/02/89

Utility - FAX 1503 14.624 FAX Canada ice recon 04/09/89
Venezuela 9.640 Ecos del Torbes & 4980 04/16/89
Venezuela 0905 9.660 R. Rumbos in SP 04/02/89
Venezuela 1100 9.540 R. Nacional 04/16/89
Vietnam 0044 5.010 Voice of to 0500 04/09/89
Vietnam 2048 15.009 Voice of 04/09/89
Vietnam 2350 15.010 Voice of Vietnam 04/02/89
Yemen 0259 9.779 R. Sana & 5950/6135 04/02/89

ANARC SWL Net Logs
Frequency Listing

FREQ UTC STATION REMARKS DATE

1.620 0100 Pirate (WJDI) WJDI 04/02/89
1.620 0422 Pirate (WJDI) WJDI 04/02/89
2.310 1010 Australia (VL8A) VL8A, Alice Springs 04/09/89
3.300 0300 Guatemala Radio TGNA to 0330 04/16/89
3.385 1100 Papua New Guinea R. East New Britain in Pidgin 04/02/89
4.525 0030 Utility (Y3S) GDR time station 04/16/89
4.649 0130 Bolivia R. Santa Ana 04/23/89
4.810 2228 South Africa R. Orion to 2300 04/09/89
4.815 2310 Burkina Faso R. Burkina in FR to 2401 04/09/89
4.815 2350 Burkina Faso R. Burkina in FR 04/23/89
4.820 0350 Botswana R. Botswana in ENG/vernac 04/09/89
4.845 0000 Mauritania (?) un-id AR music 04/23/89
4.845 0643 Mauritania ORT in AR 04/02/89
4.850 2210 Camaroon CRTV in FR 04/09/89
4.910 1058 Kampuchea V of People Of s/on 1100 04/09/89
4.925 0200 Columbia Reactivated station to 0300 04/23/89
5.010 0044 Vietnam Voice of to 0500 04/09/89
5.020 0350 Columbia Ecos del Atrato to 0401 04/09/89
5.030 0530 Tonga After R. Impacto 04/09/89
5.050 0951 Peru R. Municipal in SP 04/09/89
5.800 1100 China (CPBS) CPBS, Urumqi, Xinjiang regional 04/16/89
5.800 2300 China PBS, Xinjiang 04/02/89
6.020 0800 Australia testing to 1400 & 2000-2100 04/02/89
6.020 1030 Australia R. Australia 04/30/89
6.025 0400 Hungary R. Budapest & 6110/9520/9585 04/30/89
6.090 0100 Luxembourg R. Luxembourg to 0200 04/16/89

6.099 1058 Nicaragua La Voz de Nicaragua in SP 04/16/89
6.105 0820 Bolivia R. Panamericana 04/30/89
6.110 0840 Utility (YVTO) Venezuela time station YVTO 04/02/89
6.185 0740 Mexico R. Educacion in SP 04/02/89
6.215 0115 Pirate R. Caroline to 0340 04/09/89
6.240 0101 Pirate Voice of Tomorrow to 0130 04/02/89
6.240 2245 Pirate (RNI) Radio NY International 04/30/89
6.241 0414 Pirate (WKND) WKND 04/30/89
6.640 0130 Utility (ARINC) (USB) airline traffic 04/02/89
6.753 0220 Utility (USB) Edmonton military WX 04/16/89
6.840 2300 Utility - # #'s station in ENG & 5046 04/30/89
7.315 0115 USA (WSHB) WSHB testing from So Carolina 04/02/89
7.405 USA (WHRI) WHRI new freq 04/16/89
7.413 0358 Utility - CW un-id CW 04/23/89
7.415 0232 Pirate "Pirate Radio Network" as ID 04/30/89
7.415 2030 Pirate (WENJ) WENJ 04/02/89
7.415 2230 Pirate (WKZT) WKZT to 2241 04/23/89
7.415 2340 Pirate Voice of Truth 04/02/89
7.416 1310 Pirate Radio USA to 1330 04/02/89
7.416 2158 Pirate Radio USA to 2243 04/02/89
7.416 2204 Pirate Radio USA 04/09/89
7.416 2226 Pirate (WENJ) WENJ to 2354 04/09/89
7.426 0130 Pirate (WKND) WKND testing to 0214 04/30/89
7.429 0108 Utility RTTY/50/790 Argentina Tel-Am prx 04/16/89
7.435 2057 Pirate (WBRI) WBRI & 7480 at 0031 04/09/89
7.475 0355 Tunisia R. Tunis to 0440 & 12005 (AR/FR) 04/09/89

7.572 USA (AFRTS) Feeders 75718/53768/5242/136513 04/30/89
8.765 1600 Utility (USB) Atlantic/Gulf WX 04/16/89
8.891 Utility (Aero) Arctic air traffic control 04/16/89
8.910 0235 Utility US Customs Service 04/23/89
9.045 0411 Clandestine Iran Flag of Freedom & 15555 04/02/89
9.350 1200 USA (VOA) Feeder USB-CHN & LSB-ENG 04/02/89
9.445 0300 Turkey V of to 0348 (hour earlier now) 04/09/89
9.480 0430 Albania R. Tirana to 0500 04/09/89
9.505 1500 Japan NHK 04/02/89
9.535 2040 Algeria R. Algiers in FR 04/16/89
9.540 1100 Venezuela R. Nacional 04/16/89
9.540 1209 USSR R. Tashkent, Uzbek in ENG 04/02/89
9.570 0400 Romania R. Bucharest to 0430 04/16/89
9.580 0840 Australia R. Australia & 9655/11720 04/02/89
9.640 Venezuela Ecos del Torbes & 4980 04/16/89
9.650 0400 Norway R. Norway to 0430 04/09/89
9.660 0810 Australia R. Australia, Brisbane 04/16/89
9.660 0815 Australia R. Australia 04/02/89
9.660 0905 Venezuela R. Rumbos in SP 04/02/89
9.735 0847 Paraguay R. Nacional 04/02/89
9.745 0915 Ecuador HCJB, Quito 04/02/89
9.750 0917 England BBC 04/02/89
9.779 0259 Yemen R. Sana & 5950/6135 04/02/89

11.239 0216 Utility (USAF) McClellan AFB, Ca 04/23/89
11.279 1856 Utility (Aero) (USB) Cambridge Bay, Canada 04/30/89
11.297 0100 Utility (Aero) Russian VOLMET & 11279 04/23/89
11.575 0240 USA (RFE) R. Free Europe feeder (?) 04/23/89
11.835 1100 Sri Lanka ENG to 1130 & 15120 04/02/89
11.850 1420 Philippines FEBC, Manila in ENG & 1015 04/02/89
11.865 1045 Indonesia RRI, Jakarta to 1115 04/23/89
11.865 1258 Indonesia RRI, Jakarta s/on 04/16/89
11.910 2342 Hungary R. Budapest (co-chnl Havana) 04/23/89
11.940 1210 Singapore SBC Radio 1 in ENG 04/16/89
12.015 1045 Mongolia R. Ulan Bator to 1100 04/30/89
13.605 2300 UAE Abu Dhabi (new frq) & 11965/6170 04/16/89
13.651 USA (AFRTS) Feeders 105378/93343/92423 04/30/89
13.673 0340 Utility (66VY41) RTTY/50/425/N Dakkar meteo 04/02/89
13.974 0125 Utility (NN0ICE) RTTY/75/170/R McMurdo 04/30/89
13.974 0213 Utility (NN0ICE) McMurdo MARS 04/09/89
14.624 1503 Utility - FAX FAX Canada ice recon 04/09/89
14.625 1445 Utility - FAX FAX/120 (USB) Canada ice recon 04/02/89
15.000 2320 Utility (LOL) Argentina time station LOL 04/02/89
15.009 2048 Vietnam Voice of 04/09/89
15.010 2350 Vietnam Voice of Vietnam 04/02/89
15.045 2130 Scotland Weekend Radio (Sun) 15640/6202 04/16/89
15.135 1732 USSR R. Moscow relay 04/02/89
15.345 1150 Neth Antilles TWR, Bonaire 04/09/89
15.575 1415 South Korea ENG to 1420 04/09/89
15.630 1430 Greece Voice of in GK 04/09/89
16.984 0318 Utility - CW CW (PPR) ID marker 04/09/89
17.170 0335 Utility - CW (ZLB) Awarua Radio, N Zealand 04/09/89
17.544 2214 Israel Home service & 11585/15615 04/02/89
17.710 2000 Syria R. Damascus & 15095 04/09/89
17.800 1900 USA (VOA) VOA 04/02/89
17.870 1200 Austria R. Austria Sunday DX program 04/02/89
18.511 2300 USA (VOA) Feeder USB-ENG & LSB-CHN 04/02/89
20.192 1210 Utility (LSB) coml phone patch 04/30/89
20.354 1728 Utility (NBA) RTTY/75/850/N Navy comm station 04/02/89

21.610 1530 Sweden R. Sweden new time & 17880 04/02/89
21.635 0048 USSR (Tadzhik) R. Moscow (tentv) 04/16/89
21.740 1613 Pakistan R. Pakistan in ENG 04/16/89
23.300 1200 Utility - FAX FAX/50/576 RX cyrillic text 04/02/89
25.328 2101 Utility - CW CW (FUM) French navy 04/09/89
25.740 1236 Germany D'Welle in German 04/09/89
25.850 1358 Denmark R. Denmark in Danish 04/09/89
29.826 1417 Clandestine Voz del CID in SP (harmonic) 04/02/89

755. j-poles

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-08 13:22:49 UTC
From: kthompso@ncrwic.Wichita.NCR.COM
Message-ID: <5202@ncrwic.Wichita.NCR.COM>
Source record: 18785

There was a posting a few weeks back on j-pole antennae. I bought some foam core twin lead from r.s. and was wondering if there might be a difference in velocity factors from the cheap stuff that would require dimensional changes for proper tuning. Thanks for any replied, direct or posted. Ken N0ITL

email: Ken.Thompson@wichita.NCR.COM

756. Re: NOAA Weather Radio freqs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-08 14:28:17 UTC
From: jle@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880045@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 18974

> / hpfcdc:rec.ham-radio / wjc@XN.LL.MIT.EDU (Bill Chiarchiaro) / 11:30 am May 5, 1989 /

> Does anyone know the entire set of frequencies used by NOAA Weather
> Radio? Also, does anyone have a list of the stations in New England
> and New York?

CH RX/SPLX OFFSET XMIT CHANNEL DESCRIPTION

99 161.400 NOAA WX10
99 161.650 NOAA WX4
99 161.775 NOAA WX9
99 162.400 NOAA WX2
99 162.425 NOAA WX8
99 162.450 NOAA WX5
99 162.475 NOAA WX3
99 162.500 NOAA WX6
99 162.525 NOAA WX7
99 162.550 NOAA WX1

Jer/ Eberhard, (SLASH), N0FZD | Hewlett-Packard - MS99, 1UP10, 15' East
CAP SAR Pilot, COMM,INST,CFI-GLIDER | 3404 East Harmony Road (303) 229-2861
mail: {ihnp4 | hplabs}!hpfcla!jle | Fort Collins, Colorado 80525-9599

757. Re: NASA Prediction Bulletins: Space Shuttle

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-08 14:47:00 UTC
From: vail@tegra.UUCP
Message-ID: <492@atlas.tegra.UUCP>
Source record: 18975

In article <1066@n8emr.UUCP> gws@n8emr.UUCP (Gary Sanders) writes:

In article <8905050708.AA08972@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL (TS Kelso) writes:
>
>STS-30
>1 19968U 89124.81499201 .00087149 00000-0 25599-3 0 28
>2 19968 28.8878 340.6496 0006169 266.1842 346.0076 15.91174232 00

OK, a silly question maybe, but how to I translate this two
line notation into the keplerian data need for quiktrak? I can figure
out a few items, but get lost trying to get the rest.

TS Kelso periodically sends out a description of the NASA format,
excerpted below. There are programs that will read this format and
update the quiktrak files automatically. One I wrote, is called
epoch. I can send the source code (in C) to anyone email or on a SASE
disk to:
Johnathan Vail, N1DXG
RR1 305 Johnson Corner Rd
Lyndebouough NH, 03082

==========

Data for each satellite consists of three lines in the following format:

```
AAAAAAAAAAA
1 NNNNNU NNNNNAAA NNNNN.NNNNNNNN +.NNNNNNNN +NNNNN-N +NNNNN-N N NNNNN
2 NNNNN NNN.NNNN NNN.NNNN NNNNNNN NNN.NNNN NNN.NNNN NN.NNNNNNNNNNNNN
```

Line 1 is a eleven-character name.

Lines 2 and 3 are the standard Two-Line Orbital Element Set Format identical
to that used by NASA and NORAD. The format description is:

Line 2
Column Description
01-01 Line Number of Element Data
03-07 Satellite Number
10-11 International Designator (Last two digits of launch year)
12-14 International Designator (Launch number of the year)
15-17 International Designator (Piece of launch)
19-20 Epoch Year (Last two digits of year)
21-32 Epoch (Julian Day and fractional portion of the day)
34-43 First Time Derivative of the Mean Motion
or Ballistic Coefficient (Depending on ephemeris type)
45-52 Second Time Derivative of Mean Motion (decimal point assumed;

blank if N/A)
54-61 BSTAR drag term if GP4 general perturbation theory was used.
Otherwise, radiation pressure coefficient. (Decimal point assumed)
63-63 Ephemeris type
65-68 Element number
69-69 Check Sum (Modulo 10)
(Letters, blanks, periods = 0; minus sign = 1; plus sign = 2)

Line 3
Column Description
01-01 Line Number of Element Data
03-07 Satellite Number
09-16 Inclination [Degrees]
18-25 Right Ascension of the Ascending Node [Degrees]
27-33 Eccentricity (decimal point assumed)
35-42 Argument of Perigee [Degrees]
44-51 Mean Anomaly [Degrees]
53-63 Mean Motion [Revs per day]
64-68 Revolution number at epoch [Revs]
69-69 Check Sum (Modulo 10)

All other columns are blank or fixed.

Note that the International Designator fields are usually blank, as issued in
the NASA Prediction Bulletins.

758. Guide to hamfesting for beginners

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-08 14:50:54 UTC
From: rfc@briar.philips.com
Message-ID: <51816@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 18794

copied from packet radio (wa2ise)

Subj: Tips for the Hamfester!
Thought this article was worth sharing. Excerpted from the
Chenango Valley ARA newsletter the "Bullthistle Bugle" May 1989
issue. de WB2ACV @ WB2ACV

TEC TOPICS: by Don Russ, N2CZL

There are many reasons to go to a hamfest. The origin of the hamfest was to get hams together to swap rigs, parts and money. Lately thou there are many more reasons to go. There are lectures, presentations, manufacturers representatives, retail sales, auctions, contests, licence tests, ARRL booths, club booths, ECT. I have even witnessed people leaving without buying anything but the admission and a burger! But I'm a purist. None of that before 10 O'clock. I'm there for serious reasons. I have made it best known talent. To get that bargain! And there are a lot to be found.

The best way to get the bargains is to have a plan of attack. The most vulnerable time for a person selling junk, I mean equipment, is when he is unloading it from the car. Then he is busy, distracted, and anxious to make the first sale. In many cases he hasn't thought of what he wants to ask for the thing in your hand and will take an off the cuff offer. This means you should be there first in line. This also guarantees that you get the "I have no idea what this thing-a-ma-jig is so it's fifty cents" type of bargains before someone else does. I have bought fifty dollar tools and parts that way. The best plan of attack is to skim the tables for this type of deal first. Most of my real buys occur an hour before the official start time. Ignore the tables with established parts inventories and 100 pieces of each part, they will be there later. Concentrate on the newcomers and the small tables first and then clean up the rest later.

After the tables have been scanned go back for the "truffles" run. This is where you rout through every box and bag of junk on the site. Look through the 10 cents each box (Molex extractor $25.00, alignment tool $5.00) and the old junk boxes. (6CW4 new in box, variable caps for antenna tuner.) Look for small things under or in larger things. (4 voltage switching supply in old computer cabinet for $1.00, SSI204 touch tone decoder with crystals and a Z-8 controller in a dirty, scuffed cabinet, $50.00 dollar value for $5.00) Look at everything and never ask the

question "What do I need this for?", ask "What can I use this in?" These seem to be the same questions but they are totally different. Also go back to the area where the latecomers are to catch the stuff coming out of the trunk.

Around 10 O'clock you can take it easy and catch some of the other events and displays. Look at the parts tables and professional tables around the fest. Also grab some of the free literature and advice that you can get form the league and other organizations. Grab a burger and seltzer and then do the clean-up round.

The clean-up round involves going to the tables that are packing up and giving the last minute offers. I got a great letter quality printer for my computer buy holding a conversation with the guy while he was in the process of putting it into his trunk. About the time he was about to herniate or burst a vessel he dropped the price to $25.00 and dropped it in my arms as he collapsed. The last minuet deal is the best time for the higher priced items. Some guys are counting on selling a rig to buy a new one at the retailers booth. They might make up the difference out of pocket. Never under-estimate the urge to fiddle with a new piece of equipment. This is also a good time to get free junk. Some people drop the prices to zero just so they don't have to look at it again. Bring a set of tools and scrap it there! Look in the garbage cas. You'll find that some junk was just plain thrown out. Cut out the resistors and caps, remove the switches and knobs and leave the carcasses behind.

When you are in the process of making a deal ask questions, "Are there any minor problems?", "Has it ever been repaired?", "Why are you selling it?", "Where are the manuals?", "What is your call?" If you catch him in even a minor slip of the lip don't trust him. I have been given some real strange stories. If you have his call or address you can get in touch with him later. Get his address from the call book and then ask directory assistance for his number. If you can try it out, do it! Go inside and get 110 AC. If it's a rig you should hear signals if you touch the antenna connector. Try transmitting into nothing for a second. If the rig is any good it'll try to put out power. If it's a 12 volt rig pop your hood and tie it in! Computer gear should give a raster on the screen at least. I tried a LASER that was supposed to work and it didn't. The guy knocked the price to $15.00 and I found a new tube for $20.00. The original price was $50.00.

Homemade equipment has a wealth of parts. This area has a lot of industry that dabbles in computers and such so you sometimes see the prototypes at the fest. These are great for parts and such. Grab a box and sit in front of your TV while un-wrapping some wire wrap. One $1.00 box can give you : 35 wire-wrap sockets at $0.50 each, a proto board for $17.00, a power supply, BNC connectors, caps and resistors, standoffs, cabinet, switches, lamps, IC's and such. If you were to buy these separately it would cost hundreds!

Home-made parts are usually the kind of parts you want anyway, so
these are the best sort of things to buy for parts.

But the most inportant thing to remember is to
have fun!
See you at the Fest!
1928z, 603 msgs, #28620 last @KD6TH-4 MailBox>

759. Re: strategies for more VHF/UHF rigs (was: Re: Why Not 1.2gHz?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-08 15:51:03 UTC
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250048@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 18976

(multi-band radio discussion deleted)

>The Japanese trend, at least for the three major manufacturers, is definitely
>towards multiband capability. Unfortunately, "multi-band" seems to mean
>2m - 70cm - 23cm. The microwave bands (13cm, 5cm, and 3cm) aren't used much.

For one relatively simple multi-microwave band solution see my HR magazine
series in Feb/June/October 1988 showing a 1296/2304/3456/5760 and 10368 MHz
phaselocked multiband transverter system.

>
>Well ... the gut feeling I have is, can amateurs devise a new mode of
>communication that is suited especially for UHF/SHF?

Yes! It is called a real network! A suitable network protocol designed to
automatically (invisibly to the user at least) route information "to where
it is supposed to go" over a system of point-to-point hardware operating at
higher speeds on one or more of the above bands could make efficient use
of the spectrum and the hardware. Multi-Megabaud speeds are not difficult
or expensive (see my $100-per-end 2-10Mbaud 10GHz packet link recently demo'd
at Dayton) and the point-to-point nature of the hardware combined with the
route-it-where-it-should-go software is capable of shipping large amounts of
data around quickly and efficiently.

> To explain by analogy:
>instead of having people move to the suburbs only because downtown is getting
>congested and all sorts of lids live there, why don't we make the suburbs
>strikingly unique and attractive, so that people who don't mind living
>downtown would be tempted to move out?

Agreed! As there are fewer and fewer who are excited about the glow of 4-1000
filaments and more and more newcomers interested in computer sciences don't
we have to offer something of interest if we are maintain the hobby? In the
information age doesn't this have to do with the rapid communication of
information (as opposed to 75 Meters (:>)) ?

> Good news is, in radio, you don't
>have to move out; all you need is to get on another band. However, if you
>take a look at 13cm and find the same activities you find on 2m, then going
>out to buy a 13cm rig isn't that much appealing, is it? I can't come up
>with good ideas for UHF/SHF, save that if we had a geosynchronous satellite
>with wide frequency coverage in these bands, we could hope for long-distance
>high-quality communciations, and that in video, no less. We could go for
>a nation-wide network of repeaters, but I feel repeater networks just create
>a mess (no facts to back up my impression though).
>

>Hope you notice that I'm just thinking out loud.

Thanks for thinking aloud, we need to all get together in changing things if
we are to avoid perishing as a hobby. This is a good place to start.
A nationwide digital network should not be considered as "just a computer
thing" either. At present we are working toward tieing together a portion
of Northern California with 500+Kbaud hardware to start to discover and
demonstrate some of the possibilities. While we are presently running
TCP/IP, a networking protocol, on standard AX.25 packet radio and the
current applications are primarily computer oriented; electronic mail, file
transfer, keyboard-to-keyboard, callbook servers and so on, as we get
some tolerable speeds more general applications can be run. I am hoping
that we can have a network which can support digitized voice and perhaps
slower speed video/graphics before too long.
One of the attractions of this approach is that individuals and local groups
can build their own hardware and applications and add them to the network
as they do. In such a situation both sides benefit. The local group becomes
connected to the resources of the network and the rest of the network gets
in touch with more applications and resources.
This room for expansion fits well with the satellite links you mention.
The hardware for these kinds of speeds and packet switching is really
not expensive and I suspect that if one tenth of the present TNC owners were to
commit as much to implementing such a network as they have for their current
packet operation that we could have a fairly interesting network.
I suppose we will always have the differences of opinions and approach as
to what is the right hardware, software etc and that hams will be "doing
it my way". This will no doubt continue to cause problems but I suppose
it is also part of the fun. Even so, if we can find means to cooperate and
inter-connect these divergent approaches there may still be room for everyone.
I may not grow tired of the excitement of playing with RF/microwave hardware
and my kids (and any other potential new amateurs) may never feel it
about space shots and man-on-the-moon but possibly we could both be interested
in a network offering worldwide file servers/operating systems supporting
audio, video and other information. Non-techie amateurs should still find
a depth and breadth of contesting and social possibilities available too.

Just thinking out loud too.

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.norcal.ampr.org
glenne@hpnmd.hp.com

760. Re: Where to put a rig in a Jeep Cherro

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-08 18:25:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500029@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 18781

> Does anyone have any bright ideas where to mount a UHF single
> bander (Kenwood TM-421) in a Jeep Cherroke ? I can see several
> possibilities but would appreciate any input I can get.

I have a TM-2530 mounted on the passenger side of the gearbox hump.
The mount for this rig is the clamp and lock type so that helps.
The mount is upside down, and is bolted under the gearbox hood.
The radio has the bottom side facing the mount. I also have a TM-3530
piggy-backed onto the TM-2530 using a pair of angle brackets and
four metric screws. The TM-3530 is not secure.

> Information including where you picked up power would be most
> useful !.

Because power levels were not too high, I pulled power from the fuse
block directly. I didn't make the attachment and am not sure exactly
where they are attached on the block. One radio shuts off when I turn
off the engine and the other stays on.

--phil ka9wgn--

761. TM-721A UHF Extend Mod

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-08 18:53:03 UTC
From: flloyd%crank@Sun.COM
Message-ID: <103656@sun.Eng.Sun.COM>
Source record: 18793

Modifying the Kenwood TM-721A for Extended UHF Coverage

Well I finally uncovered the specifics of the mod which will extend the UHF coverage of the TM-721A. This mod changes the UHF receive from it's factory setting of 438 - 449.995 mhz to approximately 420-460 MHZ. There are some peculiarities surrounding this mod so I'll describe them first.

First of all, this mod will allow the UHF digital display to traverse from 400.000 to 499.995. The radio will not, however, tune this entire range due to a combination of a limited synthesizer lock range and the input RF amplifier bandwidth. The apparent useful tuning range is about 420-460, with sensitivity dropping off sharply at either end. Naturally, the best performance is in the middle (the Ham Band :-).

Similarly, the VHF tuning range is extended in the same manner. After the mod is made, the VHF side will apparently tune from between 100-199 mhz but as stated above, there is little or no response outside of the published range (138-170 mhz), due to the same reasons as stated above.

As a final side effect, note that performing this mod will remove all out-of-band transmit restrictions on the rig, for both VHF and UHF. After the mod is in place, the radio will transmit on any frequency that it can tune to.

DISCLAIMER:

The author of this report wishes to strongly remind those who perform this mod that it is ILLEGAL to transmit on any frequencies outside of the ham bands, EVEN IF YOU ARE OTHERWISE LICENSED TO DO SO. This is because of the radio's lack of FCC type acceptance for these frequencies. So beware! Unauthorized use of this feature could be hazardous to your ticket. MARS/CAP users are probably OK with a permit.

Now for the nuts and bolts.....

MODIFICATION PROCEDURE

1. Turn the radio on and write down all of your memory channel frequency assignments, PL codes and anything else you have in memory - It will all have to be reprogrammed after the mod. After writing down all of your data, turn off the unit and disconnect it from the antenna and power supply.

2. Next, remove the bottom cover on the unit. Note: this radio contains a number of CMOS parts which could be damaged by static

discharge. Take all of the regular precautions to make sure that you and your tools are properly grounded for anti-static work. Note that there is a hole in the rear of the subchassis which supports the controller circuit board in which you can see a small, black, 1/4 watt resistor which is labeled on the board as R57. Using a small pair of sharp cutters, clip the lead on the end of the resistor. It is not necessary to remove the part, just clip one end and bend it slightly out of the way.

3. Next, remove the top cover and then open the front panel assembly into the service position. To do this, remove the four silver screws, one on the top, one on the bottom, and one from each side. Two of the screws are in slotted holes. Loosen the screws in the slotted holes slightly so as to allow the front panel to be pulled out and swung down in a hinge-like fashion. Once open, set the radio on a table with the hinged front panel hanging over the edge of your workbench. Familiarize yourself with the inside of this compartment. The most notable features are a silver, button type lithium battery to the left of center and a large, multi-pin microprocessor chip on the right. DO NOT DISCONNECT ANY OF THE RIBBON CABLES.

4. Locate the lithium battery and to it's left you will notice a row of five programming resistor positions, with the middle position vacant. The arrangement looks something like this:

```
|
| ____ ______
| I I:II (Bat-) |MPU |
| (tery) | |
| ---- ------
|
| I <- R121 (remove for cross-band repeater operation)
-----------------------------------------------
```

VVV front of rig VVV

The (:) above indicates where a jumper is to be placed. Use care in soldering since everything is quite small.

5. Reassemble the unit in the reverse order as described above. When you power the rig up, the display should show 440.000 and 144.000 on the displays. It is now ready for operation. If necessary, perform the microprocessor reset function by holding down the F button while turning on the power. Reprogram the unit with the data you saved in step 1.

Comments:

There is nothing special about operating the rig once the modification is made. All functions operate exactly as before except that the range on each band is extended as described above. You will probably want to program the band scan limiting channels (A and B) on both bands since otherwise your vfo scanning will be too broad and will spend a lot of

time scanning in areas which it cannot receive.

In addition, there also exists a cross-band repeater mod. I do not know if having this is a prerequisite to performing the mod mentioned above. If it is, then R121 will also have to be removed. The cross-band repeater mod has already been discussed on the net so I won't go into it at this time.

Enjoy this mod but don't endanger your license! Don't transmit out of band and don't allow others to, even if they're licensed for those frequencies!

-fred

| Fred Lloyd KJ6RK PP-SEL flloyd@sun.com |
| Sun Microsystems, Inc. ...sun!flloyd |
| Mountian View, CA |
| (415) 336-6322 |
| Disclaimer: If it ain't broke, don't fix it! |
---

762. new additions to the archive

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-08 19:17:00 UTC
From: bitlib@business.uwo.CA
Message-ID: <8905081931.AA25693@julian.uwo.ca>
Source record: 18782

Date: 5 May 89 16:48 PST
From: ALLYN@SLACVM.BITNET
To: MBRAMWEL@UWO.CDN
Subject: ft727r CAT interface

FT-727R CAT System Interfacing and Control

This information describes the hardware and software requirements of the CAT (Computer Aided Tranceiver) System in the FT-727R.

Connections

Four connections are used by the CAT SystemL three at the CAT jack, illustrated below, and one (Signal Ground) ar the outer contact of the MIC or EAR jack.

DO NOT SHORT THE OUTER CONTACT OF THE CAT JACK TO GROUND!!!

[Diagram of the CAT plug:

Looks like a stereo audio jack of the appropriate size.

The outer sleeve is +6 to +12 V DC (Battery Voltage) I do not think this line needs to be connected.

The middle contact is the Serial KeyCode Input.

The center contact is the Serial Meter Output (00h to 0Fh).

See the manual for further description.]

Data Format:

All serial data consists of single byte binary codes sent at 4800 baud, TTL levels, with two INVERTED stop bits and one INVERTED start bit.

Key Codes:

CAT Control consists of duplication the keystrokes that can be made on the tranceiver keypad by sending the corresponding keycodes to the Serial Keycode Input contact of the CAT jack. The most significant four bits (MSD) correspond with the key column and the least significant four bits (LSD) correspond with the key row. The Function key (on the side of the tranceiver) is simulated by setting bit 7. Results are identical to those described for manual operation in the FT-727R Operating Manual. Serial Meter Output is sent approximately every 100 ms while receiving.

[Table for the codes. The lines in [] are the original values in the
Yaesu handout, and are followed by the corrected lines as determined
by KB7ABA. Remove the lines in [] to see what sould be the right table.]

[{ FUNC F E D C B]
{ FUNC 8 9 A B C
MSD {
[{ NORM 7 6 5 4 3]
{ NORM 0 1 2 3 4

LSD
V

E +RPT SIMP -RPT PMS P SET
1 2 3 V c

D SAV T T DEC T SET TX M S/CH
4 5 6 M MR

B SAVE T ENC SCAN MC Shift
7 8 9 C <=>

7 LOCK BATT BEEP DUP Step
* 0 # V/U D

763. new additions to the archive

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-08 19:18:00 UTC
From: bitlib@business.uwo.CA
Message-ID: <8905081933.AA25746@julian.uwo.ca>
Source record: 18783

Date: Mon, 8 May 89 11:42:21 PDT
From: flloyd@Sun.COM (Fred Lloyd)
To: MBRAMWEL@uwo.ca
Subject: TM-721A UHF Extend Mod

Modifying the Kenwood TM-721A for Extended UHF Coverage

Well I finally uncovered the specifics of the mod which will extend the UHF coverage of the TM-721A. This mod changes the UHF receive from it's factory setting of 438 - 449.995 mhz to approximately 420-460 MHZ. There are some peculiarities surrounding this mod so I'll describe them first.

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As a final side effect, note that performing this mod will remove all out-of-band transmit restrictions on the rig, for both VHF and UHF. After the mod is in place, the radio will transmit on any frequency that it can tune to.

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all of your data, turn off the unit and disconnect it from the antenna and power supply.

2. Next, remove the bottom cover on the unit. Note: this radio contains a number of CMOS parts which could be damaged by static discharge. Take all of the regular precautions to make sure that you and your tools are properly grounded for anti-static work. Note that there is a hole in the rear of the subchassis which supports the controller circuit board in which you can see a small, black, 1/4 watt resistor which is labeled on the board as R57. Using a small pair of sharp cutters, clip the lead on the end of the resistor. It is not necessary to remove the part, just clip one end and bend it slightly out of the way.

2. Next, remove the top cover and then open the front panel assembly into the service position. To do this, remove the four silver screws, one on the top, one on the bottom, and one from each side. Two of the screws are in slotted holes. Loosen the screws in the slotted holes slightly so as to allow the front panel to be pulled out and swung down in a hinge-like fashion. Once open, set the radio on a table with the hinged front panel hanging over the edge of your workbench. Familiarize yourself with the inside of this compartment. The most notable features are a silver, button type lithium battery to the left of center and a large, multi-pin microprocessor chip on the right. DO NOT DISCONNECT ANY OF THE RIBBON CABLES.

3. Locate the lithium battery and to it's left you will notice a row of five programming resistor positions, with the middle position vacant. The arrangement looks something like this:

```
|
| ____ ______
| I I:II (Bat-) |MPU |
| (tery) | |
| ---- ------
|
| I <- R121 (remove for cross-band repeater operation)
```

VVV front of rig VVV

The (:) above indicates where a jumper is to be placed. Use care in soldering since everything is quite small.

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In addition, my rig also has the cross-band repeater mod. I do not know if having this is a prerequisite to performing the mod mentioned above. If it is, then R121 will also have to be removed. The cross-band repeater mod has already been discussed on the net so I won't go into it at this time.

Enjoy this mod but don't endanger your license! Don't transmit out of band and don't allow others to, even if they're licensed for those frequencies!

-fred

| Fred Lloyd KJ6RK PP-SEL flloyd@sun.com |
| Sun Microsystems, Inc. ...sun!flloyd |
| Mountian View, CA |
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| Disclaimer: If it ain't broke, don't fix it! |
---

764. hamfests?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-08 20:35:58 UTC
From: DDP100@PSUVM.BITNET
Message-ID: <85595DDP100@PSUVM>
Source record: 18784
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.swap

Does anyone know of any Ham-fests scheduled to take place in
the Washington DC area?
Thanks.

ddp100@psuvm.bitnet
or ddp@psuecl.bitnet

765. Need frequency information for microwave transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-08 21:15:49 UTC
From: miket@brspyr1.BRS.Com
Message-ID: <5847@brspyr1.BRS.Com>
Source record: 18786
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

I'm seeking microwave transmitters of certain frequencies and need some assistance. I recently purchased a Sears garage door opener transmitter (Model 53708) which I assumed would have the frequencies I need. Unfortunately, it appears to be frequency-adjustable, with no indication of what the possible frequencies are.

The chip used is a TI TX8835 N 96856. It is connected to a 9-dipswitch unit with 3 positions per switch. I'm assuming that this allows certain pins on the chip to be placed high, low, or neutral. As there are thousands of possible combinations, I have no way of finding out what the possible frequencies for this chip may be.

I'd greatly appreciate it if someone could e-mail me some information about this chip; specifically, what frequencies it can produce and how certain pins need to be tied to achieve them. Many moons ago I had access to chip specs manuals that would give me this information, but, alas, no more.

Please e-mail rather than post. Many thanks in advance.

--
NSA food: Iran sells Nicaraguan drugs to White House through CIA, SOD & NRO.
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~Michael Trout (miket@brspyr1)~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
BRS Information Technologies, 1200 Rt. 7, Latham, N.Y. 12110 (518) 783-1161
"God forbid we should ever be 20 years without...a rebellion." Thomas Jefferson
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

766. need a ham

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-08 22:09:17 UTC
From: bbojo@polyslo.CalPoly.EDU
Message-ID: <11157@polyslo.CalPoly.EDU>
Source record: 18805

I need to communicate with my brother and sister-in-law who are now sailing between the Galapagos Islands and French Polynesia. I have tried the local ham operators that I know or have been referred to but due to their lack of equipment and/or time I have not been able to find someone who can do this for me. It is not an emergency, and I would like to be able to pass on messages somewhat regularly. I know they monitor the following frequencies 14314 and 21404 at 6-8 p.m. Greenwich time. Any help will be appreciated.
Thanks,
Bob Bojorquez Cal Poly State University San Luis Obispo Ca (805)756-2005

767. Motorola and 220

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-08 22:32:51 UTC
From: rfc@briar.philips.com
Message-ID: <51833@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 18787

copied from packet radio:
Subject: 220-222 and Motorola

Last night I sent out a short paragraph from Mobile Radio Technology March 1989 issue. It talked about Motorola's not going to build equipment for the "new" 220MHz to 222MHz band because the channel spacing isn't suited for repeaters.

This is to deal with the thinking at Motorola and point out the ideas that they are looking to. Mr. Robert W. Galvin of Motorola says that the 400Mhz of spectrum used for TV broadcasting should be "recovered" for use by industry and government. His idea is to place all TV on a broadband fibre optic cable. The reasoning behind this is that 400MHz of the spectrum is used for point to point communications (TV).

The bottom line is the almighty dollar that the industry sees on the horizion. To quote Mr. Galvin, "...will, at a minimun, double annually the dollar volume" of business transacted in the sale of TV receivers, transmitters and accessory items.

Already the TV spectrum has lost some channels to cellular telephones, 800MHz land mobile, etc. Now the industry has their eye on almost every useable part of the spectrum available. It's time for us to quit all the petty squabbles over code vs no code and utilize the bands we now have because the cow ain't sacred any more!

73 Clayton KC4OI @ KC4OI TN,USA,NA

768. Re: The Great Bash NSTC Color Debate.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-08 23:45:07 UTC
From: karn@jupiter
Message-ID: <15993@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 18788

> BTW, what
>has happened to the GE receivers that did phase correction in the home
>based on the vertical interval test signal (line 22???)?

It is called a VIR (Vertical Interval Reference), and it is sent on line 19 (both fields). As far as I can tell, it is still included with virtually every network TV program.

The idea of a VIR is to insert a standard test signal into the video at the earliest possible point in the production of a program. It then rides through the remainder of the process and presumably undergoes the same distortions as the video itself. The VIR includes references for luminance gain and setup (white and black references) and chroma amplitude and phase (color saturation and hue). By adjusting the signal so that the VIR looks right, so should the video.

But VIR isn't foolproof. It is not that hard for a TV engineer to "strip off" the VIR and insert a new one. All you have to do on most tape machines is to tweak the vertical blanking such that it blanks line 19. The VIR inserters downstream of the VTR (e.g., at the control room output or transmitter input) will then automatically insert one of their own, correct or not. If (big if) properly used throughout the production process, VIRs work reasonably well.

Actually, I think the reason the VIR receivers haven't caught on (other than cost, of course) is that, for the most part, they really aren't needed. Modern NTSC equipment (including home receivers) is far more stable than it used to be. Things like digital time base correctors handle all the little annoying chroma phase mismatches that used to cause hue shifts unless the engineers kept constantly tweaking everything.

The VIR isn't the only test signal in the vertical interval. There are lots of others, most of which are only of interest to the transmitter engineer. There is a "chroma stairstep" for measuring "differential gain and phase" (intermodulation distortion to you audio engineers), various impulses for measuring overshoot and group delay, a line of color bars, and so on. I used to spend hours taking scope photos of these things when I worked in public television.

Phil

769. Reply to info request re MFJ 1278

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-09 01:43:59 UTC
From: SKOHC@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU
Message-ID: <8905100704.AA26820@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18790

In reply to the request for information about the MFJ
Model 1278 multi-mode controller here are my experiences:

I bought the 1278 about 4 months ago, on sale or so I
thought. What I got was what I paid for - an old
model with old ROM. Now, of course, MFJ had nothing to
do with this - it was the company I bought it from who is
to blame (if you really want the name I'll send it to you).

So, first I called MFJ and they agreed to send me a new ROM -
COD refundable with the old one (a nice gesture).

But, then one day, after about 2 weeks of proper operastion,
the unit stopped working - all 3 led's remained lit and the
PTT relay (transistor) remained on (keyed). I called MFJ,
amd was told that this was not the first they had heard
of such occurrences and to send it back. I got the unit back
in about 2 weeks and it has worked fine ever since.

I suppose I could have had a harder time with MFJ.
Also, I might have just gotten a bum unit.

While speaking with them they told me that they were coming
out with an all new model shortly after Dayton - it is
supposed to blow the 1278 away. So, I suggest you wait
and see what new units come out. The 1278 seems to be a
quality unit with good support, however, there are certainly
features I wish it had - which I suspect the new line of
controllers will - namely, true dual port (the ability to
crossconnect via the two ports).

Enough said, 73, and I hope this helped.

p.s. To those it may concern, please take this as
intended - anything but a flame. I do believe
that abortion and affirmative action are serious
issues worth reflecting on, however, regardless
of my opinion, they are not slogans to be compaigned
for, or to be advertised like a new car. So, I
respectfully ask that those who wish to profess
a viewpoint on these issues find a Philosophy
or political activism newsgroup and do it there.
thanks.

770. 4766 Khz

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-09 03:27:08 UTC
From: eddjp@althea.UUCP
Message-ID: <126@althea.UUCP>
Source record: 18809

I am on the east coast, and I have been hearing a station on 4766 khz since I got my ICOM r71a last Christmas. They sound like a Russian language station, on all night till fade out in the morning, every night.

They're not listed in WRTH, or any of the SWL loggings I've seen posted. Anyone with an idea who they are, would you please email it to me?

Dewey Paciaffi

771. Re: Headset & Earphone Laws

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-09 04:12:53 UTC
From: john@stiatl.UUCP
Message-ID: <4606@stiatl.UUCP>
Source record: 18817

In article <8905051215.AA07321@cvman.prime.com> gdelong@cvman.UUCP (Gary Delong, Network Administrator) writes:
>Some discussion has gone on regarding state laws relating to earphones
>and headsets in motor vehicles. The following is compiled from some
>information publications for motorcyclists:
>
> --
>The following states prohibit earphones, headsets, and/or helmet speakers:
>
> Alaska, Florida, Georgia, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Virginia & Washington.
^^^^^^^

In Georgia, the law only prohibits the obstruction of hearing. It does not specifically name any particular device. The police will, however, pull you automatically for stereo headphones. Some have pulled hams for single earpiece sets. As I can attest from personal experience, this does not stand up in court. Most police departments in the metro Atlanta area have been educated to Amateur operations. Ham headset busts seem to be isolated cases of cops looking for something to harass a ham with when he has nothing else to charge.

One thing I'd suggest to any emergency group that works with local police in emergency services - Be sure and always wear headsets when working around the cops. This gets them used to the devices and associates the headset with public good. It'll take quite some time for it to sink in on some of the single digit IQ types but it's worth the effort.

john
>
--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | Manual? ... What manual ?!?
Sales Technologies, Inc. Atlanta, GA | This is Unix, My son, You
...!gatech!stiatl!john **I am the NRA** | just GOTTA Know!!!

772. Cable TV Intrusions (was: Yaesu FT-470/411 CAUTION!)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-09 07:41:23 UTC
From: 1843eie@HICKAM-EMH.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8905090741.AA18244@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18816

I N T E R O F F I C E M E M O R A N D U M

Date: 8-May-1989 12:11pm HST
From: 1843EIG/EIE
1843EIE
Dept: 1843EIG/EIE
Tel No: 656-1158

TO: Remote Addressee (_INFO-HAMS@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL)

Subject: Cable TV Intrusions (was: Yaesu FT-470/411 CAUTION!)

Kenneth J. Hendrickson writes:
>Also note that in most areas of the country, there is severe cable TV
>leakage on 145.25 from channel E.

Thanks! And I thought that my old Kenwood TR-9000 had just developed a "birdie" on 145.25 in its old age. Now I know what to hammer the local "Mom and Pop" cable TV outfit with when I complain. :-) :-)

BTW, does anyone out there have a cable TV spectrum chart (?) to show where else these bozos might be interfering with us?

Jeff Miller, WD6CQV/KH6 | "Just because I'm a Californian,
USAF MARS: AFA8JM | it doesn't mean I'm not an
Chief, Engineering Workload Control | American!"
1843 EIG/EIP | -- Agnes DiPesto,
Wheeler AFB, HI 96854-6348 | "Moonlighting"

The opinions expressed are strictly mine, not the Air Force's or anyone else's!
---

773. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-09 11:06:02 UTC
From: PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK
Message-ID: <09.May.89.12
Source record: 18791

SUBJECT: Going to higher frequencies - why not roll-your-own?

The recent discussion on the net regarding equipment for higher frequencies leaves me a bit confused. The discussion seems to have been largely along the lines of 'how do we get the Japanese to build us all-singing all-dancing black bricks so we can pay vast numbers of dollars for them'.
My question is WHATS HAPPENED TO THE 'AMATEUR' ??

Why, oh why does everyone cough up their lifes savings for poorly engineered, gimmick-laden Oriental gear, much of which has more 'microprocessor' than 'Radio' in it? (the recently discussed image problems of certain rigs is a perfect example of the grotty RF engineering i speak of!!).
Surely theres SOME of you out there who have access to Motorola/TRW applications notes for microwave devices, and can etch a double-sided PCB in the bottom of a discarded yogurt carton!
Add a crystal, a handfull of discrete devices (or ICs if you must - the Plessey SL6270 VOGAD chip is a good starting place) for audio, and you can for the cost of a set of nicads and a few evenings work, build yourself a 1.2GHz single-channel FM transmitter with an output of a couple of watts.
Stick this into a simple beam (made of offcuts of copper tube - NBS did all the groundwork YEARS ago!) and you are on the air!
Sure, its not synthesized, it only has one channel, and theres not a microprocessor or memory anywhere to be seen, but remember it only cost you fifty dollars!

Why, oh why does everyone go begging, Amex card in hand, to the Orient for equipment of dubious quality and hopeless RF engineering? Surely some radio club could do the basic design work (borrow a spectrum analyser!) and sell the boards at cost-price just to get things started.
(i remember the trials of getting onto 430 megs many years ago when the 2N3866 was a *NEW* device and everyone still used AM!)

..._._ de G6WBJ

Please use the following addresses for reply: + \/Natural
+ \/\Environment
JANET: PJML@UK.AC.NERC-WALLINGFORD.IBMA + \/\/Research
ARPA : PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSS.CS.UCL.AC.UK + \/\/\Council
EARN : PJML%UK.AC.NWL.IA@UKACRL + NERC Computer Services
AX25 : G6WBJ {144.650MHz} + Holbrook House
SPAN : STAR::"PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSS.CS.UCL.AC.UK" + Station Road
PHONE: +44 793 411665 + SWINDON SN1 1DE
*** BUT PLEASE DONT REPLY VIA UUCP-MAIL as someones trashed my account!!***

774. Multiplex Ham Microwave

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-09 12:28:00 UTC
From: SAC.2001CS-XP@E.ISI.EDU
Message-ID: <[E.ISI.EDU].9-May-89.05:28:13.SAC.2001CS-XP>
Source record: 18792

Does anyone have any experience with multiplexing ham microwave
like on 10.5 ghz? Is it even legal? The thought here is of course
to link a repeater site with civilization to provide phone lines
and other features, linking repeaters, etc. I don't know exactly
what equipment would be used or whether analog or digital muxing
would be appropriate or available.

Please E-mail to me as well as posting, if you feel like posting. I
don't always get all of the digests.

Thanks and 73,
Michael

****
Michael Barnes * The nice thing about policies
InterNet: SAC.2001CS-XP@E.ISI.EDU * and standards, is that there
HamNet: WA7SKG * are so many to choose from.
BellNet: 906-346-2578 * If you don't find any you
DS Net: 472-2578 * like, simply wait for next
Snail Net: 2001CS/XP * years models!
K.I. SAWYER AFB, MI *
****
DISCLAIMER: The ideas, comments, remarks, replies, insinuations,
innuendos, flatuations, and any other conceivable or inconceivable
outputs presented here, real, imagined, or implied, simply do not
exist. The names are real, the stories have been changed due to
simple boredom.
****

775. Re: 4766 Khz

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-09 14:59:20 UTC
From: fktsun@watcgl.waterloo.edu
Message-ID: <9597@watcgl.waterloo.edu>
Source record: 18795

In article <126@althea.UUCP> eddjp@althea.UUCP (Dewey Paciaffi) writes:
>I am on the east coast, and I have been hearing a station on 4766 khz
>since I got my ICOM r71a last Christmas. They sound like a Russian language
>station, on all night till fade out in the morning, every night.
>
>They're not listed in WRTH, or any of the SWL loggings I've seen posted.
>Anyone with an idea who they are, would you please email it to me?
>

This is a Cuban relay of the Soviet Mayak Program. The frequency is usually
listed as 4765kHz variable. It has been on the air for several years now and
is regularly heard in N. America. This may explain the relatively few number of
loggings in SWL publications, except maybe in Pop. Comm. I think that it
appears as 4765kHz v. in recent editions of the WRTH.

Opinions are like a**holes. Everybody has one.
- Harry Callahan

Frankie Sun fktsun@watcgl.uwaterloo.ca
Dept. of Computer Science fktsun@watcgl.waterloo.edu
University of Waterloo fktsun@watcgl.waterloo.cdn
Waterloo, Ontario ...{uunet,utai,clyde}!watmath!watcgl!fktsun
CANADA N2L 3G1

Phone: (519)885-1211 ext. 3441

776. CW Filter for Kenwood TS-440S

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-09 16:12:00 UTC
From: STELLABO@CSHLAB.BITNET
Message-ID: <8905100705.AA26946@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18796

Can anyone help?
After my last CW contact that was very difficult due to QRM, I feel it is time to get a CW filter. As a new ham I am not sure which one to buy. There is a 500hz and a 270z filter from Kenwood. Which one is better ? Is there any other manufacturer that makes a better/cheaper CW filter for the TS440 ? Should I consider using some audio filter instead of the rf filters ?

Thanks in advance. Please mail mail replys to: STELLABO@CSHLAB.BITNET or just post them to the bulletin board.

Fred J. Stellabotte - N2JCD
Computer Systems Manager - Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory
stellabo@cshlab.bitnet

777. DAYTON NEWS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-09 16:19:00 UTC
From: Ed@ALDERAAN.SCRC.SYMBOLICS.COM
Message-ID: <19890509161918.4.ED@BLACK-BIRD.SCRC.Symbolics.COM>
Source record: 18797

Date: 6 May 89 14:44:42 GMT
From: shlump.dec.com!mountn.dec.com!ommvii.dec.com!hicks@decvax.dec.com

I approached the manager at the booth that was "displaying" the wx stations among other "fleshly" things.... I asked him what he was selling, flesh or wx stations and told him I thought it was pretty crude to use such tactics.

I'll be the first to admit that the working models there would turn heads of any normal male. I just don't think that such methods are appropriate in a forum like that. If some private club or group wants to get off on that kind of stuff, then so be it. But there were a lot of people who weren't so impressed, including a lot of women, children and myself.

Good for you! Reminds me of a newspaper trade show years ago, where a model dressed in a bathing suit and T-shirt would jump into a pool to demonstrate that such-and-such printing plates could be cleaned with water instead of expensive solvents. On the last day of the show, she "helped" the president of the firm do the demo - in his 3-piece suit.

778. Re: Guide to hamfesting for beginners

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-09 16:44:49 UTC
From: mhorne@ka7axd.WV.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <3280@orca.WV.TEK.COM>
Source record: 18798

>
>... Look at everything and never ask the question "What do I need this for?",
> ask "What can I use this in?"....

Boy, is that a dangerous statement! Too many hams already ask this question
instead of the important question of "do I REALLY need this?" :) :) :)
How many hams do you know who have turned their home into an electronics
warehouse?

Mike
(only half-joking! :)

779. Re: Re: DAYTON NEWS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-09 17:06:30 UTC
From: jans@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <5102@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM>
Source record: 18799
Body handling: HTML body converted to readable text

<>

Is this joint called Digitar, or something similar? If so, stay away from these buggers! They are battery hogs, cheaply constructed (the wind direction pots are not weather-sealed very well, and will develop noise after a few weeks outside, etc.), have a miserable user interface (but then, no worse than most rice-boxes), and get so screwed up in the presence of even a little RF that you have to remove all power for tens of seconds and then re-enter all the calibration data!

:::::: Jan Steinman - N7JDB Electronic Systems Laboratory ::::::
:::::: jans@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM Box 500, MS 50-370 (w)503/627-5881 ::::::
:::::: jsteinma@caip.RUTGERS.EDU Beaverton, OR 97077 (h)503/657-7703 ::::::

780. Re: Help me (possibly others) !!!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-09 17:20:40 UTC
From: bdale@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <4380045@col.hp.com>
Source record: 18800

>There were quite a few terms which I collected over past few weeks, that
>I don't understand is :
>
>BAOUT
Don't recognize this one.
>AMTOR
A digital communications mode used primarily on HF.
>KISS
A protocol used for communications between a TNC and a computer. It
was invented for and is primarily used with the KA9Q TCP/IP software,
though other applications are starting to use the protocol as well.
>TNC
A terminal node controller, sort of a smart modem for use on packet
radio.
>PK232
A particular TNC with many other modes built in (RTTY, AMTOR, CW, etc)
that is made by AEA.

Bdale, N3EUA

781. Re: NASA Prediction Bulletins: Space Shuttle

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-09 17:22:53 UTC
From: mac@harris.cis.ksu.edu
Message-ID: <1857@deimos.cis.ksu.edu>
Source record: 18801

In article <492@atlas.tegra.UUCP> vail@tegra.UUCP (Johnathan Vail) writes:
>In article <1066@n8emr.UUCP> gws@n8emr.UUCP (Gary Sanders) writes:
> In article <8905050708.AA08972@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL (TS Kelso) writes:
>>STS-30
>>1 19968U 89124.81499201 .00087149 00000-0 25599-3 0 28
>>2 19968 28.8878 340.6496 0006169 266.1842 346.0076 15.91174232 00

> OK, a silly question maybe, but how to I translate this two
> line notation into the keplerian data need for quiktrak? ....

Then I must have an even sillier question: how do I get the programs
to translate that three-line notation into something useful for a dumb
want-to-be looker ("Hey look, Ma! That there spot is a satellite!")?
--Myron
--
Myron A. Calhoun, PhD EE, W0PBV, (913) 532-6350 (work), 539-4448 (home).
INTERNET: mac@ksuvax1.cis.ksu.edu
BITNET: mac@ksuvax1.bitnet
UUCP: ...{rutgers, texbell}!ksuvax1!harry!mac

782. Re: TM-721A UHF Extend Mod

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-09 18:20:18 UTC
From: albers@ka3ovk.UUCP
Message-ID: <5270@ka3ovk.UUCP>
Source record: 18802

In article <103656@sun.Eng.Sun.COM>, flloyd%crank@Sun.COM (Fred Lloyd) writes:
>
> Modifying the Kenwood TM-721A for Extended UHF Coverage
>
.....
> Comments:
>
> There is nothing special about operating the rig once the modification
> is made. All functions operate exactly as before except that the range
> on each band is extended as described above. You will probably want to
> program the band scan limiting channels (A and B) on both bands since
> otherwise your vfo scanning will be too broad and will spend a lot of
> time scanning in areas which it cannot receive.
>
Once modified this way, the rig will do some strange things when scanning
the entire 'band' when you have an 'even' upper band limit, such as 148.000.
The rig will scan up to that position, and then fluctuate between the upper
and lower band limits. Reversing the scan direction (with the main tuning
knob or the mic up/down buttons) will re-start the scan in the proper
steps. I'm not sure if it's this mod that does it, but I sure didn't
notice it before.

> In addition, there also exists a cross-band repeater mod. I do not
> know if having this is a prerequisite to performing the mod mentioned
> above. If it is, then R121 will also have to be removed. The cross-
> band repeater mod has already been discussed on the net so I won't go
> into it at this time.
>

The cross band repeater mod DOES have to be done first. We tried it on a
rig fresh out of the box, and untill the cross band repester mod was done,
this jumper dosen't work.

Anyone heard anything about the Kenwood dual-band HT?? It supposedly uses
the same CPU as the 721. Hand held cross band repeater, anyone?

Jon (ka3ovk)

--
| Jon Albers, IRS, Computer Services, Site Support and Installation(CS:M:S:P) |
| UUCP: (drilex|infopro|teemc|tcsc3b2|ki4pv|wb3ffv)!ka3ovk!(root|albers) |
| ARPA: JALBERS@SIMTEL20 Have Trailblazer, will connect..... |
| ka3ovk: Compaq 386/25 Model 300 SCO XENIX-386 Sys V ver 2.3.1 |

783. Re: Need frequency information for microwave transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-09 19:01:37 UTC
From: greg@bilbo
Message-ID: <955@snjsn1.SJ.ATE.SLB.COM>
Source record: 18803
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <5847@brspyr1.BRS.Com> miket@brspyr1.BRS.Com (Mike Trout) writes:
>
>The chip used is a TI TX8835 N 96856. It is connected to a 9-dipswitch unit
>with 3 positions per switch. I'm assuming that this allows certain pins on the
>chip to be placed high, low, or neutral. As there are thousands of possible
>combinations, I have no way of finding out what the possible frequencies for
>this chip may be.

This is admittedly just a guess, but is based on knowledge of my own garage-door transmitter. The dipswitches probably don't alter the frequency at all, but control some sort of code modulated onto the carrier. This is supposed to provide greater security and prevent a would-be-thief from simply driving up to your house and blasting selected frequencies at your garage until the door opens, or simply carrying a number of common door-opener transmitters and trying them until one works (don't laugh, it happens). The number of possible codes in my case is 2^10 (1024), since there are 10 dipswitches.

The frequency is most likely determined by a crystal oscillator. There's probably a tuning coil with a powdered-iron slug for tweaking it, although not all designs have this. Some only have fixed inductors and a small trimmer capacitor for matching with the printed circuit loop "antenna".

Longish .signature follows. Skip now, or don't complain.

Greg Wageman DOMAIN: greg@sj.ate.slb.com
Schlumberger Technologies UUCP: ...!uunet!sjsca4!greg
1601 Technology Drive BIX: gwage
San Jose, CA 95110-1397 CIS: 74016,352
(408) 437-5198 GEnie: G.WAGEMAN

"Live Free; Die Anyway."

Opinions expressed herein are solely the responsibility of the author.

784. Re: Cable TV Intrusions (was: Yaesu FT-470/411 CAUTION!)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-09 19:24:20 UTC
From: waters@dover.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1245@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 18804

In article <8905090741.AA18244@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> 1843eie@HICKAM-EMH.AF.MIL ("1843 EIG/EIE") writes:

>BTW, does anyone out there have a cable TV spectrum chart (?) to show where
>else these bozos might be interfering with us?

There was a very complete writeup in QST a few years back (1984?) which went into the entire CTV RFI/leakage problem complete with freq. charts etc.

ARRL or your local library should have a copy, or send me and SASE and I will Xerox one for you.

--
Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com OR waters@cad.Berkley.EDU
.. someone in DAYTON, Ohio is selling USED CARPETS to a SERBO-CROATIAN

785. HELP with faulty? PRO-2004

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-09 20:09:34 UTC
From: etxsral@tnetxa.ericsson.se
Message-ID: <500@tnetxa.ericsson.se>
Source record: 18820

HELP !

I have a problem with my REALISTIC PRO-2004.

I'm receiving a very noisy weak station (S 0 to S 1).
If I change the frequency to 5 kHz below the nominal freq of the
weak station then I will have almost noise free receiving !

This seems to be the same to almost every weak stations I'm trying to
receive so I don't think that all the transmitting stations is off the
frequency.

I have checked the master 10 MHz oscillator in the scanner
and it's less than +/- 10 Hz wrong (zero-beat against national freq-reference).

Does anyone has any idea what wrong or some ideas about further
faultracing in my PRO-2004

Sincerly,

Lars Nilsson (Member of Radio Communications Assc. SWED-003)
Netid : etxsral@tnetxa.ericsson.se

786. Re: Cable TV Intrusions (was: Yaesu FT-470/411 CAUTION!)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-09 21:58:36 UTC
From: byer@unisoft.UUCP
Message-ID: <2039@unisoft.UUCP>
Source record: 18806

From article <8905090741.AA18244@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>, by 1843eie@HICKAM-EMH.AF.MIL ("1843 EIG/EIE"):
>
> Subject: Cable TV Intrusions (was: Yaesu FT-470/411 CAUTION!)
>
> Kenneth J. Hendrickson writes:
>>Also note that in most areas of the country, there is severe cable TV
>>leakage on 145.25 from channel E.
>
> Thanks! And I thought that my old Kenwood TR-9000 had just developed a
> "birdie" on 145.25 in its old age. Now I know what to hammer the local "Mom
> and Pop" cable TV outfit with when I complain. :-) :-)
>
> BTW, does anyone out there have a cable TV spectrum chart (?) to show where
> else these bozos might be interfering with us?
> --

In my neighborhood, the bozos are a bunch of gas-passers that screw up cable channels 18-20 with a repeater...
byer@unisoft.com

787. How to access the WB3FFV BBS...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-09 22:36:33 UTC
From: howardl@wb3ffv.ampr.org
Message-ID: <10164@wb3ffv.ampr.org>
Source record: 18807
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio

Hello All,

I sent out a message the other day telling people how to get the latest
bits (KA9Q release 890421.0) from my BBS, and mentioned that anyone
interested could use anonymous UUCP to access the files. What I forgot
was to tell everybody how to find the information on the files you desire
to retrieve. Well here one more time is the listing, and hopefully with
enough information to allow anybody access that desires the information...

+--+
HOW TO ACCESS THE WB3FFV AMATEUR RADIO TELEPHONE BBS !!!

I have placed a BBS system on-line that is mainly oriented towards the
Amateur Community (but there is other stuff on-line). As of now I have not
attempted to promote this system any place except in the amateur channels
(PACKET, USENET, & word of mouth), and will continue under this policy, as
I hope to keep it oriented toward amateur radio. The various software for
UP/DOWNload is available via telephone dialup and Packet TCP/IP, and through
user support I hope to keep the latest and greatest ham software on-line.
Below is the information that is needed in order to access the BBS via
Telephone -or- TCP/IP, please pass it around to as many ham's as possible.

System Name: WB3FFV
Login: bbs
Number: (301)-335-0858 -- 1200 & 2400 (Non-MNP)
Number: (301)-335-1955 -- 2400 (MNP), 9600 & 19200 (PEP)
Data Settings: 8 Bits, NO Parity, 1 Stop Bit
Times: 24hrs/365days (except for routine maintenance)
Software: XBBS (UNIX/Xenix Multiuser BBS)
IP Address: 44.60.0.1 {wb3ffv.ampr.org} [for FTP access on 145.550 mhz ONLY]
Misc. Info: Machine is an 80386 computer running UNIX V.3.2 and features 300+
meg of on-line storage. Most transfer protocols are available!!

I attempt to keep the latest and greatest HAM software on-line, and encourage
all to upload anything new that they come up with, as it is of benefit to all.
Here is a sample of a couple pieces of software that is available for DOWNLOAD:

KA9Q TCP/IP Software for the PC (Latest OFFICIAL release + TEST Versions)
KA9Q TCP/IP for the Atari-ST, MAC, & Amiga
KA9Q TCP/IP for UNIX based systems
WA7MBL BBS for the PC (Versions 3.31, 4.31 & 5.12)
W0RLI BBS for the PC (Versions 6.xx, 7.xx, 8.xx, 9.xx)
Various BBS utilities and enhancements
Several MORSE CODE Tutors
TheNet software by NORD><LINK (Version 1.01)

Modifications for many HAM Rigs and Scanners
Digital Signal Processing software (DSP)
DX and contesting programs
ARRL Newsletters & Gateway
W5YI Electronic Edition

There is much more available on the BBS, and I don't want to waste a lot of PACKET BBS space trying to list it all, so if you are interested give it a call and see for yourself !!!

For anybody that desires to use UUCP for file transfer, use a login of uucpanon and no password! Also to obtain a listing of the files that are avalible for UUCP transfer, request a file called FILES in the directory /usr/spool/uucppublic.

P.S. - This system will be kept current within several days when it comes to the TCP/IP software, as I am trying my best to promote IP in the PACKET community...

Internet : howardl@wb3ffv.ampr.org | Howard D. Leadmon
UUCP : wb3ffv!howardl | Fast Computer Service, Inc.
TELEX : 152252474 | P. O. Box 171
Telephone : (301)-335-2206 | Chase, MD 21027-0171

788. sci.commtech Call for Discussion

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-09 23:15:49 UTC
From: klopfens@bgsuvax.UUCP
Message-ID: <4102@bgsuvax.UUCP>
Source record: 18808
Cross-posted to: comp.ivideodisc,comp.graphics,comp.sys.ibm.pc,rec.ham-radio

I would like to get reaction to the formation of a newsgroup, sci.commtech, for the discussion of new communication technologies and their impacts on users (both end users and organizations), media industries, media audiences, and society. The group could be used to post information on developments in new media technologies (generally all means of text, audio, and video generation, storage and transmission). As digital technologies continue to transform the broadcast and electronic media, those of us who grew up in the media/communications field have much to learn from those of you in the computer field.

Example new communication technologies include

* new video technologies (HDTV, IDTV, interactive video, videodisc, picture-in-picture)
* new tape storage technologies (S-VHS, digital VCRs, digital audio tape)
* new optical disk technology applications (compact disk technologies (CD-ROM, CD-Video, CD+Graphics, erasable CDs)
* new delivery technologies (direct broadcast satellites, digital video-on-demand, pay-per-view)
* new telecommunication technologies (integrated services digital network [ISDN], fiber optics)
* new computer-based communications technologies (electronic text [including electronic newspapers], electronic mail, computer networks, videotex [e.g., Prodigy], teletext)

Discussions about *both* new technical and application developments, as well as policy issues related to these new communication technologies would be appropriate. A current policy topic, for example, would be telephone company involvement in cable television.

Please *post* any comments on the name of this newsgroup, its charter, whether or not it should be moderated and, if so, who the moderator should be. Looking forward to your reactions.

Posted 9 May 1989
- -
--
Dr. Bruce C. Klopfenstein | klopfens@andy.bgsu.edu
Radio-TV-Film Department | klopfenstein@bgsuopie.bitnet
Bowling Green $tate University | klopfens@bgsuvax.UUCP
Bowling Green, OH 43403 | (419) 372-2138; 352-4818

789. Re: Need frequency information for microwave transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-10 00:32:19 UTC
From: wiz@xroads.UUCP
Message-ID: <690@xroads.UUCP>
Source record: 18810
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

Regarding the garage door opener question:

I highly doubt that the dip switches CHANGE the FREQUENCY.
They, as with 99.9% of the rest of automation products, change the pulse count or CODE sent to the receiver. The receiver is SET at a FCC approved frequency. Normally a company receives 1, maybe 2 frequencies to run their production on with garage door openers.
It is then up to engineering to develope a smei-fool proof (hah hah ;-) way of discerning the owner from the guys next door.
If you change the dip switches, you are changing the code sent via the oscillator to the receiver. You must then change the code at the receiver to match what your transmitter is set for.

If they indeed DID change frequency, 9 dip switches would enable you to go almost anywhere within the spectrum.
Like I said...I doubt it.

The FCC wouldnt approve.

Enjoy!

-Mike
--
==
= Mike Carter N7GYX, Phoenix AZ| Q: Why did the Chicken cross the road ? =
= hplabs!hp-sdd!crash!xroads!wiz| A: To ESCape the Main Menu . =
==

790. Re: TV flicker at 50 Hz

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-10 01:00:53 UTC
From: marc@mas1.UUCP
Message-ID: <1862@mas1.UUCP>
Source record: 18811

Having spent my teenage years living in Paris (as F0BMZ) I can attest
to the fact that French TV flickers more than American TV, but is not
very annoying.

The color is noticeably better than NTSC -- there is no contest.

The French don't watch TV as much as we do. TV starts at noon and ends
around midnight. There are only three government-contolled channels,
and the programming is the PITS. All TV's are registered with the government
and you have to pay a yearly tax to own one (plus, you have to watch
commercials :-) so many people just don't bother.

Also, alcohol affects one's ability to detect flicker. The French really
DO consume alcohol with just about every meal. I just wouldn't want to
push this point too hard... :-)
--
Marc de Groot (KG6KF) "The two most common things
..!uunet!apple!mas1!marc in the universe are hydrogen
..!uunet!hoptoad!noe!marc and stupidity." -Harlan Ellison
mdg@postgres.berkeley.edu

791. Re: Cable TV Intrusions (was: Yaesu FT-470/411 CAUTION!)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-10 01:17:32 UTC
From: randy@jato.Jpl.Nasa.Gov
Message-ID: <1235@jato.Jpl.Nasa.Gov>
Source record: 18812

In article <2039@unisoft.UUCP> byer@unisoft.UUCP (John Byer) writes:
>>
>> Kenneth J. Hendrickson writes:
>>>Also note that in most areas of the country, there is severe cable TV
>>>leakage on 145.25 from channel E.
>>
>In my neighborhood, the bozos are a bunch of gas-passers that screw up cable
>channels 18-20 with a repeater...
> byer@unisoft.com
It seems to me that if the cable has a leak and is letting its signals spew out into the air, then it is only reasonable to assume that signals floating around in the air can get sucked into the cable via the same leak.

As I recall, in our area, when cellular phones where first introduced, the cable company changed the channel of some of the pay channels so that if a leak appear in the cable, the pay cutomers would not have their extra cost channels wiped out by phone calls.

--
==========
Randy Hammock Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena, CA
USENET: randy@jato.jpl.nasa.gov UUCP: ames!elroy!jato!randy
==========

792. Re: FT747GX

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-10 01:23:23 UTC
From: rkarlqu@hpscdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <5490052@hpscdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 18813

> I'm considering buying the FT747GX. Does anybody have any comments
> good or bad that they could share with me? How about Yaesu HF
> equipment in general?
>
> kb6odf @ n6iiu

I have an FT757 transceiver. It has *dozens* of funny design quirks,
too numerous to go into right now. I would *never* buy
Yaesu HF equipment again.

N6RK
Disgruntled Yaesu consumer

793. PAL Flicker

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-10 01:37:56 UTC
From: julian@bongo.UUCP
Message-ID: <198@bongo.UUCP>
Source record: 18814

I did say in an earlier posting that I considered that all the flickering PAL complaints I heard were from US technicians that only saw PAL on monitors in rooms with 60 Hz lighting. I stated that my assumption was that the "flicker" was the "beat" between 60 and 50 Hz. Phil Karn wrote saying that PAL TVs flicker in their native land (Germany). He said the flicker was so bad he was glad he was not an epileptic.

Well today I was in a teleport facility, or whatever these places that feed TV signals into satellites are called. On the wall was a monitor with a test pattern on it. It also had a most disturbing flicker, Phil may be glad he is not an epilectic when seeing monitors in Germany, I am glad I was not non LSD seeing a PAL monitor under US 60 Hz lights. A technician came up to me and I asked if that was a PAL monitor. He said that some monitors were worse than others. Yes it had a very discernable flicker rate, but the picture quality was nice.

Just say "Yes" to No-Code Buttons still available.

Yours

--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
n6are@wb6ymh (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

794. Re: 4766 Khz

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-10 01:51:44 UTC
From: ralph@lzfme.att.com
Message-ID: <1330@lzfme.att.com>
Source record: 18815

In article <126@althea.UUCP>, eddjp@althea.UUCP (Dewey Paciaffi) writes:
> I am on the east coast, and I have been hearing a station on 4766 khz
> since I got my ICOM r71a last Christmas. They sound like a Russian language
> station, on all night till fade out in the morning, every night.

Sounds like the Cuban relay of the Soviet home service program Mayak
("Lighthouse"), which is broadcast for Soviets at sea in the area.

--
Ralph Brandi [most gateways in the known universe]!att!lzfme!ralph

Work flows toward the competent until they are submerged.

795. Re: strategies for more VHF/UHF rigs (was: Re: Why Not 1.2gHz?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-10 03:05:58 UTC
From: karn@jupiter
Message-ID: <16020@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 18818

Three cheers for Glenn Elmore and his digital microwave work! The stuff he's developing is indeed exactly what we need for the future of amateur radio - as a technical challenge, as a way to use our microwave allocations, and as a real utility that we can apply to public service communications.

At the speeds Glenn is working (roughly 1-10 megabits/sec), packet voice is an entirely practical application. Not just one conversation at a time, either, but literally dozens, all dynamically sharing a common transmission facility. (Packet voice does work, by the way. I've had an experimental Ethernet telephone on my office desk for several years now.)

Consider that mucho bucks have been spent by some of the larger repeater networks to handle just ONE SINGLE QSO at a time. Now consider that a network of Glenn's microwave links interconnected by packet switches could handle a continuous mixture of voice, data (text, programs, etc) and fax-type images from many different users at the same time. There ought to be plenty of interest in such a network from the repeater clubs and operators! They generally have the bucks, the tower sites and the people contacts to make something like this work. All we have to do is to sell them on the idea, and our data can ride along for free...

The big problem, as Glenn alluded to, is in getting everyone to contribute towards a shared facility. Hams are, by nature, rugged individualists who take pride in their own personal achievements. As an AMSAT volunteer, I have encountered many people who won't think twice before buying (or building) an expensive HF linear they don't really need, but can't be convinced that contributing much less money towards a (shared) satellite would, in the end, enhance their ability to communicate much more than the linear. The most they "get" from the satellite is a picture in a magazine; they can't touch it or show it off to their friends, and (they reason) it'll be there anyway even if they don't contribute. Problem is, if enough people think this way, the project will never happen.

I see AMSAT Phase IV as the perfect complement to Glenn's terrestrial microwave work. Microwave links will start on the densely populated coasts, with satellites providing the long-haul connectivity. Unfortunately, neither will happen without a major evolution in the way amateurs think about their service.

Phil

796. What kind of PSK is used on FO-12? MicroSats?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-10 04:14:43 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <860@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 18819
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

Could someone please tell me what kind of PSK modulation is used on FO-12 mode JD. What about the "MicroSats"? I understand G3RUH has a PSK modem kit that works with FO-12 on mode JD, and "RadioKit" sells a PSK modem kit for satellite use.

...But what do these modems consist of?? Are they similar to BELL 212?? Do they run BPSK? QPSK? What baud rates are involved??

HELP! (Please!)

73, John KD2BD

--
UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z (John)
..."There is no expedient to which a man will not resort to avoid the real labor of thinking." ....Sir Joshua Reynolds.

797. Kantonics KPC1: that EEPROM/NOVRAM chip

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-10 06:31:02 UTC
From: jbm@uncle.UUCP
Message-ID: <530@uncle.UUCP>
Source record: 18821

Well, I just got my ticket yesterday. I bought a radio and a TNC at Dayton. I just put the 2.82 EPROM in, after cutting and jumpering. The non-volatile chip I have now is a Xicor X2444 Serial NOVRAM. What is the part I need to replace it with, and where can I get one? While reading the "Reference Guide to XICOR Nonvolatile Memories", I found the X2444. It is a 16 x 16 bit part, max clock is 1MHz, max store cycles is 100,000. I see the part number X2443 in the manuals I have, but not in the guide.

Please e-mail.

Thanks,
John
--
John Bly Milton IV, jbm@uncle.UUCP, n8emr!uncle!jbm@osu-cis.cis.ohio-state.edu
(614) h:294-4823, w:764-2933; N8KSN, AMPR: 44.70.0.52; Don't FLAME, inform!

798. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-10 08:45:04 UTC
From: MDELANY@HBAPN1.Prime.COM
Message-ID: <8905110702.AA10459@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18822

From: MDelany@HBAPN1.Prime.COM (Mark Delany)

To: (INFO-HAMS@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL)

Subject: 50-Hz vs 60-Hz

Date: 10 May 1989 (16:59)

I've been watching the discussions on 50/60Hz for a while and since I live in a country that runs at 50-Hz, I have some subjective observations that may be useful.

First off, some facts about our TV setup as I imagine some are unfamiliar with our local scene.

o The Australian public broadcasters only use PAL.

o It's all at 50-Hz.

o Originally transmitted on VHF, however, over the last 4-5 years our FCC equivalent has been encouraging the broadcasters to move to UHF.

(My suspicion is that this is simply because the rest of the world is going this way and we are too small a market to do anything but follow...

o A lot of our shows come from the US/UK and presumably go through substantial translation to be transmitted as PAL.

Yes, we do get all the major serials: Dallas/Dynasty/Kelloggs <sigh>

No, I've no idea whether ours are ahead or behind in story line (sometimes they use us as a test-ground due to our similarity in TV-cultures).

Now for the subjective bits.

I have never, ever noticed any 50Hz beat/flicker. Further I have never, ever heard anyone mention or complain about it in this country.

Sorry about the "never, ever"s but it's really the case. I'm certain that if it was a common complaint then it'd change - too much money in advertisement to be ignored!

Now we have as many TV addicts per capita as the US, so the only conclusion I can come to is that it is something you subconciously learn to ignore/notice.

But it must take some effort, I along with a number of my work-mates were in the US for about 4 months watching 60-HZ computer screens day and night and no-one noticed anything either on arrival in the US or on our return to 50-Hz-land...

So, presuming we all come from the same gene-pool, I have to suspect that those people who do notice it are highly attentuated and, perhaps this needs to be combined with a life-time of 60-Hz before you become aware of it...

Disclaimer: Disclaimer's aren't worth the paper they're written on.
---

799. Fox Hunting

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-10 12:49:00 UTC
From: SAC.2001CS-XP@E.ISI.EDU
Message-ID: <[E.ISI.EDU]10-May-89.07:49:13.SAC.2001CS-XP>
Source record: 18823

I know this may be a little late, but some things I have seen
done on fox hunts:

Put radio and batteries in a plastic box with a hook on one end
and a *dipole* antenna at the other end. Tie to a long rope.
Hang this from a bridge, preferably a high one. Twist rope so it
winds and unwinds. Weights added to the box may help. This
provides a nice fluctuating pattern.

Use a tuner and load up several miles of railroad track. Use
old, little used or abandoned track. BTW, this also works good
for 160m if you have any abandoned track nearby. Good DX!

Use caution here. Put a beam on a lower bracket of a high tension
powerline tower. Aim the beam down the power lines. It will
look like every tower is an antenna location.

I have seen several dipoles built for HTs that just hook onto the
BNC connector, go up about six inches and out. Made of coat
hanger wire usually. Looks like old surplus survival radios.
Get any old slow motor you can find, gear down to about 1-3 rpm
turntable and fix the HT to that. Put this under a bush, atop a
building, especially anywhere not readily visible and subject to
multi-path. A true challenge.

Avoid vertically polarized antennas. Use horizontal, circular, or
multiple antennas. Use directional antennas and point them at
passive reflectors.

These ideas should only be used with experienced fox hunters as
they may be too frustrating for new comers. I have seen all of
these ideas used in fox hunts over the years.

Have fun and 73,

Michael, WA7SKG

****
Michael Barnes * The nice thing about policies
InterNet: SAC.2001CS-XP@E.ISI.EDU * and standards, is that there
HamNet: WA7SKG * are so many to choose from.
BellNet: 906-346-2578 * If you don't find any you
DS Net: 472-2578 * like, simply wait for next
Snail Net: 2001CS/XP * years models!
K.I. SAWYER AFB, MI *
****
DISCLAIMER: The ideas, comments, remarks, replies, insinuations,

innuendos, flatuations, and any other conceivable or inconceivable
outputs presented here, real, imagined, or implied, simply do not
exist. The names are real, the stories have been changed due to
simple boredom.
****

800. change of address

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-10 12:55:57 UTC
From: ATISD-DOOI.XP@GUNTER-ADAM.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <12492875721.24.ATISD-DOOI.XP@GUNTER-ADAM.AF.MIL>
Source record: 18824

Keith,
They tell me that everything is now OK here with our connectivity to
ddn here at Randolph Air Force Base. Can you please try again with
"scp|atc127@randolph-aim1.arpa" include the quote marks in the adr
they tell me that our host needs to be registered in your host name
table for these things to work. If you have any questions call
Lt Klein, AUTOVON 487-6319.
LtCol Feldman
----

801. Re: Reply to info request re MFJ 1278 [offensive .signatures]

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-10 13:02:52 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewsc.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <727@cbnewsc.ATT.COM>
Source record: 18825

In article <8905100704.AA26820@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>, SKOHC@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU ("Joseph Skoler, KC2YU") writes:

> p.s. To those it may concern, please take this as
> intended - anything but a flame. I do believe
> that abortion and affirmative action are serious
> issues worth reflecting on, however, regardless
> of my opinion, they are not slogans to be compaigned
> for, or to be advertised like a new car. So, I
> respectfully ask that those who wish to profess
> a viewpoint on these issues find a Philosophy
> or political activism newsgroup and do it there.
> thanks.

I'll second that! Thanks for addressing a potentially explosive issue
with diplomacy.
--
==========
Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass (312)979-5414

802. Heathkit IG-102 Signal Generator schematic wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-10 13:52:10 UTC
From: adrian@pedsga.UUCP
Message-ID: <854@pedsga.UUCP>
Source record: 18826

Hi,

Could anyone send me the schematic for a Heatkit IG-102 signal generator?
I'd be glad to reimburse the postage, etc. The local Heath store informs me
that the manual is unavailable. This seems unfortunate as I thought there
would have been a demand for such things and the company must have an
archive? Perhaps its just economics.

Thanks in advance.

Adrian Jefferies
200 Portland Rd #E-18
Highlands,NJ,07732
work: 201-758-7274
home: 201-872-9528

...!rutgers!petsd!pedsgd!adrian

803. SSB Signals on the CW portion of 15 Meters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-10 14:30:00 UTC
From: STELLABO@CSHLAB.BITNET
Message-ID: <8905110704.AA10578@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18577

I have been trying to work CW on the 15 meter band between 21.1mhz and 21.2mhz. Often I can here SSB phone stations working those freq. usually around 21.15. I am new at this, but from what I can read in the reference books 21.1 thru 21.2 does not have any phone priv. for any class of license. Does anybody know where these signals are comming from ?

Fred J. Stellabotte - N2JCD
stellabo@cshlab

804. Re: Help me (possibly others) !!!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-10 15:02:44 UTC
From: chris@hplvli.HP.COM
Message-ID: <4590022@hplvli.HP.COM>
Source record: 18578

```
BAUDOT is a 5 bit digital code used in traditional
RadioTeletype (RTTY).
...chris
```

805. Re: NASA Prediction Bulletins: Space Shuttle

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-10 15:12:05 UTC
From: vail@tegra.UUCP
Message-ID: <494@atlas.tegra.UUCP>
Source record: 18579

In article <1857@deimos.cis.ksu.edu> mac@harris.cis.ksu.edu (Myron A. Calhoun) writes:

> In article <8905050708.AA08972@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL (TS Kelso) writes:
>>STS-30
>>1 19968U 89124.81499201 .00087149 00000-0 25599-3 0 28
>>2 19968 28.8878 340.6496 0006169 266.1842 346.0076 15.91174232 00

> OK, a silly question maybe, but how to I translate this two
> line notation into the keplerian data need for quiktrak? ....

Then I must have an even sillier question: how do I get the programs to translate that three-line notation into something useful for a dumb want-to-be looker ("Hey look, Ma! That there spot is a satellite!")?

AMSAT provides a software exchange or programs for satellite tracking. (you exchange your money for their software, actually the money goes to a good cause and I think is considered a donation) Some are quite good, with maps and graphics and such. I use quiktrak and found it very useful.

AMSAT's number in D.C. is (301) 589-6062.

"....say you're thinking about a plate of shrimp...
..and someone says to you `plate,' or `shrimp'......"

_____
| | Johnathan Vail | tegra!N1DXG@ulowell.edu
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG@145.110-,145.270-,444.2+,448.625-
-----

806. PRO-2004 losing memory

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-10 15:26:29 UTC
From: jimkirk@OUTLAW.UWYO.EDU
Message-ID: <890510092629.20201707@UWYO.BITNET>
Source record: 18580

My recently-purchased PRO-2004 is losing it's memory overnight. I have replaced the battery, to no avail. With the battery disconnected the unit properly blinks and beeps it's warning, so it's not just a busted battery connector. Is this a known, simple-to-fix problem? I'd like to avoid shipping it off for repair (just because it would take a while; I have not modified it (yet)).

807. Airshow Information

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-10 15:39:00 UTC
From: ppddc@uwocc1.uwo.ca
Message-ID: <0610804533@uwovax.uwo.ca>
Source record: 18581

The London (Ontario) International Airshow is scheduled for June 3 and 4
this year.

It is an excellent show and well worth seeing. London is located halfway
between Detroit and Toronto on the 401 highway. Many planes from the U.S.
and overseas fly in for the event--mainly military aircraft though.

Our local repeater group is putting together a special events station
and we hope to be on two meters, packet and HF. The organizers had
rejected our original request because they felt ham radio had nothing to
do with airshows and that they needed no help with communications. They
also said the show would not gain anything (financially) by having us there.

We have since been lucky enough to be able to work with the Royal Canadian
Airforce Association to secure a small site on the grounds.

I will post more information as it becomes available but we would appreciate
making as many contacts as possible and seeing as many people attend to
make this special events station as successful as possible. Maybe the
organizers will have a different view of ham radio by next year.

Anyone who has information on how to publicize this information to the
pilots that are flying in (i.e MARS) please email me direct. We hope
to have a CFARS (Canadian Forces Affiliated Radio Service) operator available
and he should be able to work the same bands as MARS.

Also, we hope to scan the bands with a couple PRO-2004s so we would appreciate
any tips on frequencies. If we find anything unusual, I will be sure to
post it.

73's de VE3ZDC
Dave Colvin
Univ. Western Ontario
London, Ontario, Canada
Packet VE3ZDC @ VE3GYQ

808. Re: The Great Bash NSTC Color Debate.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-10 16:59:34 UTC
From: tomb@hplsla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <5720041@hplsla.HP.COM>
Source record: 18582

> rc@CMR.ICST.NBS.GOV (Robert Carpenter) writes:/ 6:03 am May 7, 1989 /
>
>As has been said before, NTSC color suffers from being first. BTW, what
>has happened to the GE receivers that did phase correction in the home
>based on the vertical interval test signal (line 22???)? That should allow
>NTSC to have most of the stability of PAL without the video delay line and
>loss of vertical resolution.
>
> ...
>
>73, Bob, W3OTC
>----------
What am I missing here? What does the video delay line (presumably the one in the Y channel) have to do with (color) phase correction? I always thought it was to equalize the time delay through the Y (wideband, and short delay) channel so it matched the delay through the chrominance amplifiers (which are narrower band and longer delay). What do you see as the cause of "loss of" vertical resolution?? Seems to me that's determined by the number of lines per frame, and has very little to do with delay lines and phase corrections. Now _horizontal_ resolution (as perceived by the viewer) is determined by video bandwidth (and horizontal scan rate), and _can_ be affected by mismatch of delays, but is also affected by things like color dot (or line) pitch and convergence. I would think mismatch of delays would be the least of the worries: it should be fairly easy to get "right". And risetime of the delay line also shouldn't be a problem: you can do as good as you need to ("real" TV's, I'm sure, are designed to a target price...). BTW, some NTSC receivers were designed with two delay lines: one in the Y channel and another in the I color channel; the Q color channel was the narrowest band of the three and had the longest delay. The other two were delayed to match it. I'm only aware of that being done in 1954 (!) and earlier receivers (though it probably was held over for a while after that).

73, Tom -- K7ITM

809. Re: DO IT YOURSELF SPACE-PROBES?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-10 17:05:44 UTC
From: mbutts@mntgfx.mentor.com
Message-ID: <1989May10.100546.660@mntgfx.mentor.com>
Source record: 18583
Cross-posted to: sci.space,rec.ham-radio

From article <2125@Portia.Stanford.EDU>, by paulf@Jessica.stanford.edu (Paul Flaherty):
> The OSCAR satellites (as opposed to Oscars, which are milsats) are built by
> any of a number of organizations within the amateur radio community. Their
> primary mission is to provide reliable VHF and UHF communication between
> properly equipped amateur stations, although two satellites (OSCARS 9 and 11,
> built by the University of Surrey) are planetary science experiments.
>
> We build the world's cheapest satellites.

The May 1989 issue of QST (an amateur radio magazine you can find in many libraries) carries a detailed article "Microsat: The Next Generation of OSCAR Satellites", part 1 of 2, p.37-40. AMSAT-NA plans to launch 4 Microsats into sun-synchronous polar orbits, piggybacking on a single launch vehicle this year. Microsats are 10 Kg cubes, about 230 mm on a side. I recall hearing at a seminar that they cost only about $40K each. They said the satellites are stabilized using permanent magnets and spun by photon pressure on one side of the antenna masts. Simple!

The primary goal is to implement a digital store-and-forward message handling packet-radio satellite system available worldwide. It is also a demonstration of what how small spacecraft can get using modern microelectronics. The computer has a NEC V40 (8088 clone) with 8MB of RAM disk. The structure has been flight qualified for any of the world's currently available launchers. One of the Microsats will carry a speech synthesizer, which will broadcast telemetry and messages receivable by school children using common scanners. The article goes into detail on the conception, and on the power, radio and computer systems. Next month's article will carry operational details.

--
Michael Butts, Research Engineer KC7IT 503-626-1302
Mentor Graphics Corp., 8500 SW Creekside Place, Beaverton, OR 97005
...!{sequent,tessi,apollo}!mntgfx!mbutts OR mbutts@pdx.MENTOR.COM
Opinions are my own, not necessarily those of Mentor Graphics Corp.

810. Re: CW Filter for Kenwood TS-440S

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-10 17:22:32 UTC
From: waters@dover.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1250@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 18584

In article <8905100705.AA26946@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> STELLABO@CSHLAB.BITNET writes:

>After my last CW contact that was very difficult due to QRM, I feel it is
>time to get a CW filter. As a new ham I am not sure which one to buy. There
>is a 500hz and a 270z filter from Kenwood. Which one is better ? Is there
>any other manufacturer that makes a better/cheaper CW filter for the TS440 ?
>Should I consider using some audio filter instead of the rf filters ?

A common dilemma, and the answer (as usual) "depends on what you are doing".
For casual CW around the US, I would suggest the 500Hz filter (BTW try the
Fox/Tango Club - they carry a lot of GOOD Kenwood filters). Personally if I
only had ONE filter, the 500Hz would be my choice the 270hz is just too hard
to tune - you have to be SLOOOOOW. If you are "into" contesting or DX then
the 270Hz is worthwhile, but you will probably want both!

Audio filters are great for some extra "cutting", but are no substitute for a
GOOD "knothole" in the IF, otherwise you end up getting the IF/detector
overloaded and/or the AVC "pumping" from a strong signal. I have an audio low
pass filter which I use unless I use the 80hz audio filter. The 80hz filter
is mostly useful on 80M to cut QRN, but quiets a pileup on weak ones if you
use it with the 270Hz IF filter.

Tuning with the "narrow-narrow" option is a real chore, but interesting to
listen to. QRM is almost non-existant, signals just pop into existance and
then disappear. You need to be careful when looking for a clear spot though,
people get upset if you are <100Hz from them, but with all that filtering
it is hard to hear someone that far away!

The other thing that you need to watch for is overloading anywhere in the
receiver. Most modern receivers are not bad in that area, but the 75A4 is
still the undisputed king in my books. Oh why did I ever trade mine!
(They STOPPED production in the 1950's and were in a box that 2 ft cubed
which had something to do with it).

If ANY part of the receiver gets driven into overload then no filtering will
remove the trash. About the only way to find out if you are getting an
overload problem is to switch in a 20db pad and see if the QRM goes away, if
it IS then you are overloading something.

Well thats a long response to a short question, but I hope the info is
useful. Try a low pass audio filter anyway, and don't forget a GOOD speaker
with NO "tweeter". Many 'rice box" speakers are just trash and add as much
noise as they develop in audio. Also try some GOOD stereo headphones, the
type that "cup" over your ears, this helps with the noise in the shackk which
can often mask the really weak ones.
--

Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com OR waters@cad.Berkley.EDU
Somewhere in DOWNTOWN BURBANK a prostitute is OVERCOOKING a LAMB CHOP!!

811. Number of TV channels in France.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-10 18:52:54 UTC
From: rc@CMR.ICST.NBS.GOV
Message-ID: <8905101852.AA28113@cmr.icst.nbs.gov>
Source record: 18585

Marc (KG6KF) talks about TV in France some years ago. One of the items has certainly changed; the number of channels/networks. The original three channels (TF1, A2, FR3), they have Canal Plus (partly pay), "le Cinq" (channel 5), and a sixth network either on the air or about to be. With all these networks, the demand for something to air will certainly dilute the "national content" rules that they, and many other countries, have.

In addition, they, like the Brits, are moving to "privatization". It seems to me that Antenna 2 (A2) has gone private ownership, and the three new networks were never government owned.

Bob, W3OTC

812. Re: HELP with faulty? PRO-2004

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-10 20:45:15 UTC
From: kthompso@entec.Wichita.NCR.COM
Message-ID: <360@entec.Wichita.NCR.COM>
Source record: 18586

In article <500@tnetxa.ericsson.se>, etxsral@tnetxa.ericsson.se writes:
> HELP !
>
> I have a problem with my REALISTIC PRO-2004.
>
> I'm receiving a very noisy weak station (S 0 to S 1).
> If I change the frequency to 5 kHz below the nominal freq of the
> weak station then I will have almost noise free receiving !
>
My 2004 stops scanning one step above the carriers while in the FM
broadcast band (WBFM).. is this normal

--
Ken Thompson N0ITL "The problem with doing something
NCR Corp. 3718 N. Rock Road right the first time is that no
Wichita,Ks. 67226 (316)636-8783 one knows how difficult it was."
Ken.Thompson@wichita.ncr.com

813. Re: Help me (possibly others) !!!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-10 21:05:17 UTC
From: waters@dover.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1254@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 18587

In article <4380045@col.hp.com> bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee) writes:
>>There were quite a few terms which I collected over past few weeks, that
>>I don't understand is :

>>BAOUT
> Don't recognize this one.

Me either. Sounds like something off of a 50 year old schematic from inside
and old radio :-)

>>AMTOR
> A digital communications mode used primarily on HF.

Relatively simple and error correcting too.

>>KISS
> A protocol used for communications between a TNC and a computer. It
> was invented for and is primarily used with the KA9Q TCP/IP software,
> though other applications are starting to use the protocol as well.

Actually I thought this stood for Keep It Simple Stupid (as in KISS
principle :-), at any rate the KISS protocol IS an elegantly simple solution to
the handshaking between the TNC and the computer. That is making sure that
each only sends when the other is ready to receive - a problem with some VERY
subtle aspects to it.

--
Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com OR waters@cad.Berkley.EDU
I'm totally DESPONDENT over the LIBYAN situation and the price of CHICKEN..

814. Re: HELP with faulty? PRO-2004

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-10 23:55:07 UTC
From: barry@hprmokg.HP.COM
Message-ID: <13770011@hprmokg.HP.COM>
Source record: 18588

'Sounds like your squelch is slow at stopping the scanning function.

Most scanners that I have played with use the squelch break to stop
the receiver from scanning.

You might try the obvious first before you tear into the thing. Try
decreasing the squelch threshold setting on the receiver.

Barry
WB6JZL

815. [offensive . signatures]

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-11 02:13:00 UTC
From: ebrill@JADE.BACS.INDIANA.EDU
Message-ID: <8905110705.AA10697@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18589

Following along the thoughts of both AJ9S and the original comment to which he has recently referred, if I see another "I am the NRA" message on this net I'm going to shoot you with those guns you so adamantly demand I have a right to use!

Ed Brill, KA9TAW

816. Re: sci.commtech Call for Discussion

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-11 03:33:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500030@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 18590

I would be in favor of sci.commtech.
--phil ka9wgn--

817. Re: Cable TV Intrusions (was: Yaesu FT-470/411 CAUTION!)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-11 04:00:01 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <1871@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 18591

In article <1235@jato.Jpl.Nasa.Gov> randy@jato.UUCP (Randy Hammock) writes:
]As I recall, in our area, when cellular phones where first introduced, the
]cable company changed the channel of some of the pay channels so that if a
]leak appear in the cable, the pay cutomers would not have their extra cost
]channels wiped out by phone calls.

An unlikely event. Cellular phone uses the 800 MHz band. Cable only runs
to 450 MHz.
--
John Moore (NJ7E) mcdphx!anasaz!john asuvax!anasaz!john
(602) 861-7607 (day or eve) long palladium, short petroleum
The opinions expressed here are obviously not mine, so they must be
someone else's. :-)

818. Re: [offensive .signatures]

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-11 05:45:15 UTC
From: julian@bongo.UUCP
Message-ID: <199@bongo.UUCP>
Source record: 18592

In article <727@cbnewsc.ATT.COM>, parnass@cbnewsc.ATT.COM (Bob Parnass, AJ9S) writes:
> In article <8905100704.AA26820@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>, SKOHC@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU ("Joseph Skoler, KC2YU") writes:
>
> | p.s. To those it may concern, please take this as
> | intended - anything but a flame. I do believe
> | that abortion and affirmative action are serious
> | issues worth reflecting on, however, regardless
> | of my opinion, they are not slogans to be compaigned
> | for, or to be advertised like a new car. So, I
> | respectfully ask that those who wish to profess
> | a viewpoint on these issues find a Philosophy
> | or political activism newsgroup and do it there.
> | thanks.
>
> I'll second that! Thanks for addressing a potentially explosive issue
> with diplomacy.

It was I believe Voltaire who said: "I disagree violently with what you say, but will defend to the death your right to say it."

There are many things I read which run counter to my beliefs and mores, every time I read or hear something I disagree with, I consider the above. Each of us no-doubt has a belief and we have the right to state it. If we went around as a bunch of whining ninnies afraid to offend the pretended sensibilties of other ninnies and poltroons, not much would get said and even less would get done.

Out there is the real world, most of the inhabitants have customs that are counter to your standards of behaviour, it shows breeding and maturity to allow others their customs and beliefs. Do we really have to clothe the noble savage?

Have we forgotten the Salman Rushdie affair already?

Yours
--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
n6are@wb6ymh (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

819. Re: Help me (possibly others) !!!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-11 05:59:17 UTC
From: haynes@ucbarpa.Berkeley.EDU
Message-ID: <29138@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU>
Source record: 18593

In article <1254@dover.sps.mot.com> waters@dover.UUCP (Mike Waters) writes:
>In article <4380045@col.hp.com> bdale@col.hp.com (Bdale Garbee) writes:
>>>There were quite a few terms which I collected over past few weeks, that
>>>I don't understand is :
>
>>>BAOUT
>> Don't recognize this one.
>
>Me either. Sounds like something off of a 50 year old schematic from inside
>and old radio :-)

Maybe a misspelling of BAUDOT? The code used by older Teletype gear,
commonly used by hams, consisting of 5 pulses per character (plus the
start and stop pulses). Named for Emile Baudot, whose code was actually
different; the code we call Baudot is more properly called Murray, but
nobody calls it that. Officially it's International Telegraph Alphabet
#2, ITA #1 being the original Baudot. 60 words-per-minute Teletype
uses Baudot. It's also used at 100 WPM, but then ASCII is also used at 100
WPM. See also BAUD - the speed of signaling in units per second,
where a unit is a bit with conventional FSK transmission, but might in
general be more than a bit. (e.g. four-level phase shift keying transmits
two bits per unit element).

haynes@ucscc.ucsc.edu haynes@ucscc.bitnet ...ucbvax!ucscc!haynes

"Any clod can have the facts, but having opinions is an Art."
Charles McCabe, San Francisco Chronicle

820. French TV channels

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-11 06:36:00 UTC
From: HUTIN@eps.slb.COM
Message-ID: <8905110705.AA10744@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18594

There are 6 TV channels in France:

-TF1 general purpose commercial channel
-A2 general purpose public channel
-FR3 general purpose and regional information public channel
-CANAL PLUS movies and sports commercial channel (scrambled)
-La CINQ (the five) general purpose commercial channel
-M6 general purpose commercial channel

These six channels are available in VHF or UHF in all the country.

There is no local TV in France (except a few exception).
Local news are provided on FR3 channel during half an hour per day.

There is a very low number of satellite receiving stations (less than 5000).
There is also a very low number of cable plugs (less than 100000).

73s from FE6CNB Remi from Paris,FRANCE

PS: The number of home in france is around 20 000 000.

821. Recent AMSAT bulletins (long)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-11 06:48:33 UTC
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <16044@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 18595

Posted: Tue, Apr 18, 1989 1:52 AM GMT Msg: IGIJ-3926-7297
From: DCOWDIN
To: IS
Subj: PROJECT DOVE CORRECTIONS TO ANS-105.03

SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-108.01
PROJECT DOVE NEWSLETTER

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 108.01 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD APRIL 16, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

N8IWJ To Publish Monthly PROJECT DOVE PRE-LAUNCH NEWSLETTER

Rich Ensign, AMSAT-NA Science Education Advisor, wants to remind amateurs that the BRAMSAT MICROSAT known as DOVE (Digital Orbiting Voice Encoder), is a unique tool to be used by educators in classrooms all over the world. It's globe-circling nature will enable it, once launched, to be used in many areas of the curriculum. DOVE's first activity, dubbed Language Arts Project 1, has students creating messages of peace in many languages to share with each other around the world. DOVE's speech transmissions with a power of up to 4 watts on a frequency of 145.970 MHz should be easily picked up on the ground by basic receivers and scanners. If you are an educator or a radio amateur who is interested in getting a school in your area involved with PROJECT DOVE, there is now available a monthly "PROJECT DOVE PRE-LAUNCH NEWSLETTER" free for the asking. Rich reports that close to 200 educators are currently receiving this publication. The newsletter is written with the "layman" in mind. It will allow educators who are not radio amateurs or even space science buffs to stay up-to-date with PROJECT DOVE as the satellite progresses toward launch. Rich is also working on a comprehensive teacher's guide to DOVE for release at launch time. Why not help a school in your area become involved with this exciting experiment in orbit. To get your target school and teacher on the newsletter mailing list write:

PROJECT DOVE
Rich Ensign, N8IWJ
421 N. Military
Dearborn, MI 48124
USA
/EX

Posted: Sun, Apr 23, 1989 5:13 AM GMT Msg: GGIJ-3930-8099
From: DCOWDIN
To: IS

Subj: $ANS-112

SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-112.01
QT 4.0 TO BE RELEASED AT DAYTON

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 112.01 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD APRIL 22, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

QUIKTRAK 4.0 Will Be Ready For Release For The Dayton Hamvention

AMSAT-NA is pleased to announce that QUIKTRAK version 4.0 (QT 4.0) will be ready for release on April 28, 1989. Those who will be attending the Dayton Hamvention will be able to obtain the first available copies of QT 4.0 at the AMSAT booth during the three days of the Dayton Hamvention. After Dayton it will be available from AMSAT-NA Headquarters. This "new" version of Bob McGwier's (N4HY) "premier" satellite tracking program not only retains many of the fine features of QT 3.2 but also allows the user more "flexibility" with the addition of several new features. For example, the number of satellites in which Keplerian data can be maintained has be increased to 100, up from the fourteen which QT 3.2 allowed; also, QTH data can now be kept for over 100 different cities. For those who have auto-tracking capability incorporated into their OSCAR station, with the up-graded "auto-track-ing" capability added to QT 4.0, you can now designate up to fourteen different satellites to be "tracked" by your "auto-tracker" in the order of their appearance at your QTH. For OSCAR users who "hate to enter data," a new "full-screen editor" has been added to ease the "data entry" process. If you enjoy watching the position of the satellites being displayed on maps, QT 4.0 now supports EGA graphics; it continues to support CGA graphics with the user choosing between the two graphics modes by a simple entry in your QTH data file. And for those who enjoy making "visual" contacts with space objects, N4HY has not forgotten you! Bob has added a new feature which will inform you whether it will be possible to visually observe a satellite from your QTH for a given time-of-day and sunlight condition. And finally, the feature in which Bob McGwier is particulary pleased with is the "mutual visibility window" option. Have you ever wanted to set up schedule with another station on an OSCAR satellite but didn't want to have to run your tracking program for both QTHs? With this added "mutual visibility" option you will get a tabular listing of AOS, LOS, MA count, and duration for all "windows of mutual visibility" between your QTH and any of the cities you have entered in your QTH database. Also, for AO-13 users, QT 4.0 will give you the time of "minimum-squint-angle" between you and a selected city. For other satellites, for example, RS 10/11, this feature will give you the "time-of-minimum range" between your QTH and the city you select. So if you are looking for that "rare DX station," this new option in QT 4.0 will definitely take the guess work out of the problem. AMSAT-NA has adopted a new policy on up-grades to QT 4.0 for those individuals who hold valid copies of older versions of the QUIKTRAK program. If you would like

more information about this new "update" policy, please call Martha at AMSAT-NA HQ's at (301) 589-6062. [For owners of QUIKTRAK of 3.2 and earlier versions who will be attending the Dayton Hamvention, you will be able to "upgrade" instantaneously to QT 4.0 at the AMSAT booth. Just bring your original disk to the AMSAT-NA booth and it can be done on the spot.]

/EX

SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-112.03
SHORT BURSTS

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 112.03 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD APRIL 22, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Short Bursts

AMSAT-NA's VP of Field Operations, Jack Crabtree, (AA0P) would like to announce the following appointments of new AMSAT Area Coordinators:

Vinnie Banville, WB2YGA, Waymart, PA
Dick Campbell, N3FKV, Annapolis, MD
Roy Robinson, K4EDU, Augusta, GA
Dick Schiller, K4BQH, Crestwood, KY

Each of these appointees has been highly recommended by their respective AMSAT-NA Regional Coordinator. AMSAT-NA extends a hearty welcome to each of these new Area Coodinators to the Field Operations Team.

For those OSCAR satellite enthusiasts who subscribe to QST, in the May issue please take special note of the front cover. There you will find an artist conception of what the AMSAT-NA Phase IV geostationary satellite will look like as part of the ARRL's 75 Diamond Jubilee QSL card. Also, on page 37 of this May issue of QST, you will find the first of a two-part series on the MICROSATs. This article by Doug Lougmiller (KO5I) and Bob McGwier (N4HY) is only part of the MICROSAT "media blitz" which will be going on for several months to come.

/EX

Posted: Tue, Apr 25, 1989 11:49 PM GMT Msg: JGIJ-3932-7832
From: DCOWDIN
To: IS
Subj: U4MIR/U5MIR TO GO QRT

SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-116.01
U4MIR/U5MIR GOES QRT

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 116.01 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD APRIL 25, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Mir Cosmonauts Are Scheduled To Return To Earth On April 27, 1989

According to Ron Broadbent, G3AAJ, European Mir "watchers" have been monitoring the increasing voice "traffic" between the Cosmonauts aboard Mir Space Station and ground-stations in the Soviet Union on a frequency of 121.750 MHz. From all indications, the Cosmonauts aboard Mir are planning to return to earth on April 27th at approximently 02:30 UTC. One of the last tasks to be performed by the crew of Mir is to boost the Space Station into a "parking" orbit which will put Mir at an altitude of 500 km. Because of the change in the orbit, predictions based on NASA Element Set #795 [Epoch 89 108.17258843] will be "late" by about 3 minutes/day starting from April 20th. Thus by April 25th, Mir will be showing up 15 minutes later that your tracking program predicts. It has also been reported by "Aviation Week & Space Technology" [the April 17th issue] that because of a problem in the Electrical Power Subsystem, there will be no follow-up crew aboard Mir for several months; Mir will be empty until a repair team can return to fix the problem. So on Thursday April 27th, Cosmonauts Alexander Volkov, Serge Krikalev, and Valeriy Polyakov will cease their amateur radio operations from Mir. U4MIR and U5MIR will go QRT.

/EX

Posted: Thu, Apr 27, 1989 7:33 AM GMT Msg: GGIJ-3933-8443
From: DCOWDIN
To: IS
Subj: $ANS-118

SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-118.01
AO-13 "DX-PEDITION" TO UA4P

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 118.01 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD APRIL 28, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AO-13 "DX-Pedition" Planned For UA4P In July; 70cm All-Mode Rig Needed

Noted DXers Jim Hartwell (K7UDG) and Gene Kestromin (UA4RZ) are presently in the final stages of organizing a "DX-pedition" to the Soviet Union commencing on July 4, 1989 in the city of Kazan, USSR and finishing near the Caspian Sea on July 16th. Jim, representing the Western Washington DX Club, and Gene, President of the Ziland DX Club, are happy to announce that they have recently received permission from CCCP (the Soviet "FCC equivalent") to also include AO-13 operations in this joint US-USSR "DX operation." Although the main emphasis of this DX effort will be on HF, UA4RZ says that AO-13 operations will also be included whenever AO-13 is visible and Mode B or Mode JL operation is possible. All the necessary antennas are being constructed by the Ziland DX Club and they presently have a 2m all-mode "homebrew" transceiver. Because of the difficulty the members of the Ziland DX Club have in obtaining commercial UHF equipment and even harder time obtaining parts in order to construct a 70cm rig, Jim Hartwell (K7UDG) would like to make an appeal to all OSCAR satellite users who might be

willing to donate a 70cm all-mode transceiver to the Ziland DX Club. Jim wants to emphasis that once this joint US-USSR "DX-pedition" is over, the "donated" 70cm rig will become part of a PERMANENT AO-13 station in the Ziland DX Club in Kazan. UA4RZ has indicated that the Ziland DX Club is about to acquire a "rather old" IBM PC which will be used to track AO-13 and RS 10/11. The Ziland DX Club currently consists of about 100 active members who are very excited about the possibility of working AO-13 from their club station, UA4P. Gene also says that the CCCP has also given them permission to use the AMSAT MICROSAT/PACSATs which are scheduled to be launched later this year aboard a ARIANE IV rocket. But without a UHF rig, not only will the AO-13 "DX operation" from the city of Kazan not be possible, but there will be one less AO-13 station active from the USSR. If you own a "spare" 70cm all-mode rig which you are not currently using and or you wish to donate to this worthy cause, please get in touch with:

Jim Hartwell, K7UDG
12608 Machias Cutoff
Lake Stevens, WA
98258
Phone: (206) 487-7441

/EX

SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-118.03
MICROSAT PROGRESS REPORT #3

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 118.03 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD APRIL 28, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

MICROSAT Progress Report #3 From the MICROSAT LAB In Boulder, CO

Jeff Zerr, AMSAT-NA's Engineer in Charge of Mechanical Assembly has the following items to report from the MICROSAT Laboratory located in Boulder, CO:

1) AMSAT-NA has taken delivery on the first of four "custom built" carrying-cases which will be used to transport each of the four MICROSATs to Kourou, Fr. Guiana. These little "suitcases" had to be specially designed to hold the MICROSATs on a carefully designed plat-form that has its own "shock-absorbers." Jeff reports that they are pleased with the design of the carrying-cases. Each case measures 2.5 ft by 1.5 ft by 1.5 ft.

2) All of the solar arrays have been mounted to the "honey-comb" panels for all of the four MICROSATs. They have also been "electrically" wired together. Jeff points out that "sodering" the wires to each of the panels was an extremely delicate operation. If too much heat is applied, the solar cell "clip" will crack.

3) All the transmitter modules are coming together quite nicely. The electrical parts are being procured. Custom made "standoffs" were

completed which will hold the circuit boards inside the small 1 inch thick modules.

4) One of the results of the "battery fit check" was that there was a "clearance" problem which had to be resolved. Jeff reports that the battery "cradles" have been reworked and an "extra" 1.5 mm was found to solve the problem. The batteries are glued into their respective "cradles."

5) Flight prototype printed circuit boards have been completed by Matjaz Vidmar, YT3MV, for both the 70cm transmitter and the 2m transmitter.

6) The onboard digital computer has now moved from the design phase, "bread-board phase," and is now being fabricated and is ready to be installed into the first MICROSAT.

Jeff says that the final integration date of each of the MICROSATs is still May 15, 1989. Volunteers are very much needed; you don't have to live in Colorado to make a contribution to the MICROSAT construction effort. If you would like to help AMSAT-NA in this construction effort, contact Jeff Zerr at (301) 530-7233.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-118.04
AO-13 OPERATIONS NET SCHEDULE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 118.04 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD APRIL 28, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AO-13 Operations Net Schedule For May & June

Many AO-13 users are unaware that there is an AMSAT Operations Net which is conducted on AO-13 several times each month to help answer questions about OSCAR satellites and to provide information about the many exciting things going on in AMSAT. The following is a list of the times for the Ops Net. Please place this list in a convenient place in your OSCAR station so that you won't miss out on this interesting net which is offered as a service to all AMSAT members.

Here is the Ops Net schedule through June:

Date UTC orb-phs NCS
29 Apr 1700 671-231 WA5ZIB (45 minutes)

*** satellite schedule and orientation change anticipated ***

07 May 0300 687-116 N5BF (06 May local time, U.S.)
14 May 0400 702-056 N5BF (13 May local time, U.S.)
21 May 0200 716-188 (20 May local)
28 May 0200 731-105 (27 May local)

04 Jun 0300 746-045 (03 Jun local)
11 Jun 0000 760-152 (10 Jun local)
18 Jun 0100 775-092 W0RPK (17 Jun local)
25 Jun 0300 790-055 (24 Jun local)

Nets can be held on B or JL, but if the AO-13 satellite schedule is changed such that the Ops Net falls during an "off" period, it will be rescheduled. Frequencies are 145.950 MHz up and 435.970 MHz up. All these are for AO-13, but AO-10 is sometimes used, when available.

Again, the scheduling constraints now used are:

1) The satellite(s) used will be in view of at least the 48 states at the beginning of the Net and for 45 minutes thereafter.
2) The Ops Net will not start before 5 A.M. Pacific time.
3) The Ops Net will not start after midnight Eastern time.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-118.05
FO-12 OPERATING SCHEDULE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 118.05 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD APRIL 28, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

FO-12 Operating Schedule For May & June

The following is the operating schedule for FO-12 for the entire month of May and June:

DATE MODE OPERATING PERIOD
05/03/89 JA 07:15 UTC until 15:26 UTC
05/06/89 JA 14:46 UTC until 05:40 UTC on 05/07/89
05/09/89 JA 05:53 UTC until 14:05 UTC
05/21/89 JD 03:11 UTC until 11:23 UTC
05/24/89 JD 08:41 UTC until 01:37 UTC on 05/25/89
05/28/89 JD 00:56 UTC until 09:08 UTC
06/03/89 JD 05:46 UTC until 00:44 UTC on 06/04/89
06/09/89 JA 04:25 UTC until 21:20 UTC
06/21/89 JA 01:43 UTC until 18:38 UTC
06/24/89 JA 01:03 UTC until 17:58 UTC
06/29/89 JA 00:35 UTC until 15:29 UTC

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-118.06
AMSAT SHORT BURSTS

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 118.06 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD APRIL 28, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Short Bursts

On May 3, 1989 there will commence a spacecraft attitude change for AO-13 in order to compensate for changing sun angles. This will

necessitate a transponder schedule change in order to readjust the Mode JL operating time. The new schedule is as follows:

de VK5AGR 15Apr89: *** AO-13 TRANSPONDER SCHEDULE ***
Until 03May89 ! 03May89 to 14Jun89
Mode-B : from MA 100 to MA 160 ! from MA 3 to MA 160
Mode-JL : from MA 160 to MA 200 ! from MA 160 to MA 200
Mode-B : from MA 200 to MA 256 ! from MA 200 to MA 240
OFF : from MA 0 to MA 100 ! from MA 240 to MA 3
Mode S Beacon 2400.661MHz ON from MA 210 to MA 222 every orbit.
03Apr89: ALON/ALAT 212.0/+2.0 drift 0.016/-0.061 deg/day.

Space Shuttle Astronaut Ken Cameron recently passed his Amateur Extra Class license and became KB5AWP. Ken is presently scheduled to fly on STS-37 which has a planned lift-off date of April 5, 1990. Under the "tutelage" of AMSAT-NA member Lou McFadden, W5DID, Ken was able to "swoop" through all the various parts of the licensing process. Look for Ken's call sometime in the near future: "This is KB5AWP/Space Mobile."

Roy Welch, W0SL, has just recently finished putting the "finishing touches" on his ORBITS II, ORBITS III, and ORBITS IV satellite tracking programs. One of the most notable aspects of the ORBITS IV program is that it will support VGA graphics monitors. If you would like to find out more about these fine tracking programs and the features which they possess, send a s.a.s.e. to:

Roy Welch, W0SL
908 Dutch Mill Dr.
Manchester, MO 63011

/EX

Posted: Sat, May 6, 1989 4:18 PM GMT Msg: BGIJ-3943-5604
From: DCOWDIN
To: IS
Subj: $ANS-126

SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-126.01
AMSAT & DAYTON A GREAT SUCCESS

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 126.01 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD MAY 6, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

The Dayton Hamvention '89 Was The "Finest" In AMSAT-NA History

AMSAT-NA President, Doug Loughmiller (KO5I), is proud to announce that "this was the finest Dayton Hamvention that AMSAT-NA has ever participated in." The list of volunteers supporting Doug at the AMSAT booth reads like a "Who's Who in AMSAT" with the following volunteers: John Champa (K8OCL), Tom Clark (W3IWI), Sue Crabtree (N0GUT), Jack Crabtree (AA0P), Ron Curry (WA4GSS), Courtney Duncan (N5BF), Rich Ensign (N8IWJ),

Dave Filmer (WB9QBP), John Henry (VE2VQ), Jan King (W3GEY), Larry Koziel (K8MU), K.O. Lerner (K9PVW), Bob McGwier (N4HY), Keith Pugh (W5IU), Bob Rogers (W8JLE), Roy Welch (W0SL), and Jim White (WD0E). So intense was the attention given to the AMSAT booth by the attendees of the Hamvention, it was evident that there was always a major "traffic jam" in front of the AMSAT booth. Many a passerby was unable to resist the urge to come by to gaze at the MICROSAT model and also to stare intently at the computer monitors "showing off" QUIKTRAK 4.0 (QT 4.0) and ORBITS IV satellite tracking programs. The MICROSAT model used at Dayton was the vibration "test" prototype which had real solar cells and real antennas. Only the "innards" were fake. Many an amateur who had previously been uninterested in OSCAR satellites found themselves leaving the AMSAT booth not only a member but also with a copy of QT 4.0 in hand. Over 140 new members were signed up. In addition to satellite tracking software being a "big hit" at the AMSAT booth, so was the "A Beginners Guide to AO-13" authored by Keith Bergland, WB5ZDP. During the Hamvention AMSAT sponsored several well attended forums dealing with everything from "getting beginners started on AO-13" to MICROSATs to the Phase IV Geostationary satellite concept; the speakers were: K8OCL, W3IWI, N5BF, W5IU, W3GEY, KO5I, and N4HY with AA0P acting as "Master-of-Ceremonies" for each of the forums. In general, the enthusiasm shown for AMSAT at Dayton left little doubt that the amateur radio community supports AMSAT in all its major endeavors from MICROSATs to Phase IV. Doug Loughmiller would like to thank all those who came by the AMSAT booth to say hello and helped to make this the best Dayton Hamvention AMSAT-NA has ever had.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-126.02
MICROSAT BANDPLAN EXPLANATION

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 126.02 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD MAY 6, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

MICROSAT/LUSAT/PACSAT Frequency Selection Done With Great Care

It has been brought to the attention of AMSAT-NA officials that there is a small but vocal minority of radio amateurs who have been questioning the MICROSAT/LUSAT/PACSAT frequency bandplan. As has been announced in articles in AMSAT-NA Journal and "73 Magazine," the uplink frequencies for LUSAT will be the following: 145.840 MHz, 145.860 MHz, 145.880 MHz, and 145.900 MHz; for PACSAT the uplink frequencies will be 145.900 MHz, 145.920 MHz, 145.940 MHz, and 145.960 MHz. The downlink frequencies for LUSAT and PACSAT will be 437.150 MHz and 437.050 MHz, respectively. AMSAT-NA officials wish to briefly explain the logic for choosing these frequencies for these "store-and-forward" OSCAR satellites.

LUSAT/PACSAT uplink frequencies are all located within the portion of the 2M spectrum designated for the "Amateur Satellite Service" which on 2M includes 145.800-146.000 MHz and on 70cm it includes 435.000-438.000 MHz. Currently the following OSCAR satellites use these frequencies: AO-10, AO-13, FO-12, UO-9, UO-11, and to a limited degree, RS 10/11. However, in

many parts of the world, the portion of the spectrum from 145.800-146.000 MHz is heavily populated and virtually unprotected. For example, many amateurs point to the "chaotic" conditions which exist on 2M in Japan. When JARL and JAMSAT were designing FO-12, such heavy QRM problems where considered very carefully. When the designers of the PACSATs also looked at the QRM problem, they too came to the conclusion that Mode JD was the way to go.

From an equipment standpoint, using Mode JD will allow many OSCAR satellite users to use the same equipment they have available for MODE B operations. It should be noted that on the uplink, packets can be sent with a just a few watts from a 2m FM tranceiver. Since most amateurs generally own a 2M FM tranceiver and a HF rig, obtaining a 70cm converter is an easy way to build a "basic" PACSAT station. Thus the designers of the PACSATs felt that Mode JD was a relatively "cheap" way to go for those who wanted to get started on PACSAT operations.

As far as the actual choice of the frequencies for the uplinks to LUSAT and PACSAT, you will notice that they are located on "opposite ends of the spectrum." The decision by the designers to do this was based mostly on considerations of "orbital dynamics." Because all of the MICROSATs will be "dropped off" from the ARIANE rocket at the same time, it will take many months before they "spread out" to the point that they don't all appear in the sky at the same time over a ground station. In order to avoid having users of LUSAT and PACSAT interfering each other during these first several months, the frequencies for the uplinks had to be widely spaced.

As far as PACSAT users interfering with AO-10, AO-13, and the rest of OSCAR satellites, the best possible passes for the MICROSATs will be less than 17 minutes for an "over-head" pass. This means that there will be a potential of 45 minutes worth of QRM. But as everyone who works packet radio knows, packets are by nature very short bursts. Anyone who has listened to FO-12 will also be aware that 90% of the transmissions are very short. Another important consideration is that the PACSATs will NOT allow digipeating. They will only take messages for storage and allow users to read "mail" directed to them or "unconnected" telemetry packets. This provision for not allowing digipeating will help reduce any possibility of QRM caused by unattended beacons.

The final concern is that once radio amateurs hear packets being sent on the satellite "sub-band" of 2M, that terrestrial "packeteers" will also start sending their packets within the 145.800-146.000 MHz spectrum. To the best knowledge of AMSAT-NA officials, this has not happened with current set of OSCAR satellite frequencies and it is not expected to occur when the new PACSATs are launched. Because the equipment to send PSK packets to the PACSATs is quite different from the AFSK packets sent terrestrially, it would appears unlikely that such an "encroachment" would occur on the satellite "sub-band." In general, amateurs hold very strongly to "gentleman" agreements concerning bandplans.

It is hoped that this short discussion here about MICROSAT bandplan can put to "rest" any lingering questions about this issue. In up coming issues of QEX magazine and ASR, Bob McGwier will be discussing this important topic in great detail. In between time, if you have further concerns or comments, please send them to:

Bob McGwier, N4HY
15 Cherrybrook Lane
East Windsor, NJ
08520

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-126.03
AO-13 TRANSPONDER SCHED CHANGE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 126.03 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD MAY 6, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AO-13 Transponder Schedule Change Occurred On May 3, 1989

On May 3, 1989 AO-13's operating schedule was changed by AMSAT ground command station VK5AGR due to the fact that the solar eclipes in which AO-13 had been experiencing have ended for the time being. On June 14, 1989 an attitude change will commence in order to adjust AO-13's attitude to the following Bahn Coordinates: BLONG=180 deg, BLAT=0 deg. This attitude change on June 14th will be performed in order to keep the high-gain antennas "pointing at the earth's center" at apogee. This will also improve "squint" angles for the larger part of each orbit. But until June 14, 1989, please be advised that the transponder operating schedule for AO-13 is the following:

de VK5AGR 15Apr89: *** AO-13 TRANSPONDER SCHEDULE ***
03May89 to 14Jun89

Mode-B : from MA 003 to MA 160
Mode-JL : from MA 160 to MA 200
Mode-B : from MA 200 to MA 240
OFF : from MA 240 to MA 003

Mode S Beacon 2400.661MHz is ON from MA 210 to MA 222 every orbit.
29Apr89: BLON/BLAT 211.8/+3.3 with a drift rate of 0.016/-0.061 deg/day.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-126.04
AO-10 RETURNS TO SERVICE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 126.05 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD MAY 6, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AO-10 Is Back "On-Line" For OSCAR Satellite Users Until September

AMSAT Ground Command Stations, VK5AGR and DB2OS, want to inform OSCAR satellite users that AO-10 is now back "on-line" for Mode B operation as

of May 1, 1989. AO-10 users are asked, however, NOT to use AO-10 during MA 226 to MA 024 because it is in total darkness and thus no power is being generated by its solar cells. In order to save battery power and help extend the life of the batteries, operations during this "solar eclipse" period is NOT allowed. After July 13, 1989, AO-10 will be will "full-sun" conditions until September and can be used for the entire orbit. So until further notice or until you hear "FM-ing" on AO-10 please adhere to the following operating schedule for AO-10:

de DB2OS 01May89: *** AO-10 TRANSPONDER SCHEDULE ***
01May89 to 13Jul89

Mode-B : from MA 025 to MA 225
OFF : from MA 226 to MA 024

de DB2OS 01May89: *** AO-10 TRANSPONDER SCHEDULE ***
14Jul89 to 01Sep89

Mode-B : from MA 000 to MA 225
OFF : %

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-126.05
AMSAT SHORT BURSTS

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 126.05 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD MAY 6, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT SHORT BURSTS

AO-13 Operations Net Schedule For May

Many AO-13 users are unaware that there is an AMSAT Operations Net which is conducted on AO-13 several times each month to help answer questions about OSCAR satellites and to provide information about the many exciting things going on in AMSAT. The following is a list of the times for the Ops Net. Please place this list in a convenient place in your OSCAR station so that you won't miss out on this interesting net which is offered as a service to all AMSAT members.

Here is the Ops Net schedule through June:

Date UTC orb-phs NCS

07 May 0300 687-116 N5BF (06 May local time, U.S.)
14 May 0400 702-056 N5BF (13 May local time, U.S.)
21 May 0200 716-188 (20 May local)
28 May 0200 731-105 (27 May local)

FO-12 Operating Schedule For May

The following is the operating schedule for FO-12 for the entire month of May:

DATE MODE OPERATING PERIOD
05/03/89 JA 07:15 UTC until 15:26 UTC
05/06/89 JA 14:46 UTC until 05:40 UTC on 05/07/89
05/09/89 JA 05:53 UTC until 14:05 UTC
05/21/89 JD 03:11 UTC until 11:23 UTC
05/24/89 JD 08:41 UTC until 01:37 UTC on 05/25/89
05/28/89 JD 00:56 UTC until 09:08 UTC

Roy Welch, W0SL, has just recently finished putting the "finishing touches" on his ORBITS II, ORBITS III, and ORBITS IV satellite tracking programs. One of the most notable aspects of the ORBITS IV program is that it will support VGA graphics monitors. If you would like to find out more about these fine tracking programs and the features which they possess, send a s.a.s.e. to:

Roy Welch, W0SL
908 Dutch Mill Dr.
Manchester, MO 63011

Because the Cosmonauts had to leave the Mir Space Station last week due to electrical power subsystem problems, perhaps now is a good time for all radio amateurs who have made contacts with U1MIR, U2MIR,...,U5MIR to send in their QSL cards for confirmation of the contact. The following is the address where they should be sent:

Boris Stepanov, UW3AX
P.O. Box 679
Moscow, 107207 USSR

/EX

822. Re: strategies for more VHF/UHF rigs (was: Re: Why Not 1.2gHz?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-11 13:27:51 UTC
From: kthompso@entec.Wichita.NCR.COM
Message-ID: <361@entec.Wichita.NCR.COM>
Source record: 18596

In article <16020@bellcore.bellcore.com>, karn@jupiter (Phil R. Karn) writes:
> packet voice
> is an entirely practical application. Not just one conversation at a
> time, either, but literally dozens, all dynamically sharing a common
> transmission facility. (Packet voice does work, by the way. I've had an
>
> could handle a continuous mixture of voice, data (text, programs, etc)
> and fax-type images from many different users at the same time. There
> ought to be plenty of interest in such a network from the repeater clubs

I think the phone company has done most of this for us. Lets go out and
buy a microwave tower and an old pbx switch.

--
Ken Thompson N0ITL "The problem with doing something
NCR Corp. 3718 N. Rock Road right the first time is that no
Wichita,Ks. 67226 (316)636-8783 one knows how difficult it was."
Ken.Thompson@wichita.ncr.com

823. Re: What kind of PSK is used on FO-12? MicroSats?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-11 13:53:12 UTC
From: barry@dgbt.uucp
Message-ID: <1071@dgbt.uucp>
Source record: 18597
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

From article <860@ka2qhd.UUCP>, by kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP (John Magliacane Wall Township NJ):
>
>
> Could someone please tell me what kind of PSK modulation is used on FO-12
> mode JD. What about the "MicroSats"? I understand G3RUH has a PSK modem kit
> that works with FO-12 on mode JD, and "RadioKit" sells a PSK modem kit for
> satellite use.
>
> ...But what do these modems consist of?? Are they similar to BELL 212??
> Do they run BPSK? QPSK? What baud rates are involved??
>
> HELP! (Please!)
>
> 73, John KD2BD
>
The FO-12 downlink is 1200 bps BPSK. The same format will be used for the
Microsats. The RadioKit modem is in fact the G3RUH kit. However, there is
another kit available from AMSAT and TAPR which is demonstrably superior to
the G3RUH design. It is based on a Japanese design, with some tweaking by
some of the TAPR folks. It also includes the Manchester encoder needed for
the 1200 bps FO-12 & Microsat uplinks. I homebrewed a modem from the
original JA design, and was very impressed with it. In the early days of
mode JD, before they started up the mailbox software, I worked 9 different
countries using the satellite as a digipeater (which probably makes me the
"packet satellite DX King" - any challengers?). :-)

The PSK modem bears some resemblance to a Bell 212, but the latter is a
600 Baud QPSK modem, so they certainly aren't compatible.

73, Barry VE3JF

--
Barry McLarnon Communications Research Center Ottawa, ON Canada
UUCP: ...utzoo!bnr-vpa!bnr-rsc!dgbt!barry INTERNET: barry@dgbt.crc.dnd.ca
Compu$erve: 71470,3651 Packet radio: VE3JF @ VE3JF

824. Book review: "ANARC Guide to U.S. Monitoring Laws"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-11 13:57:59 UTC
From: parnass@ihuxz.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <4481@ihuxz.ATT.COM>
Source record: 18598
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

x
BOOK REVIEW: ANARC GUIDE TO U.S. MONITORING LAWS

by Bob Parnass, AJ9S

Do you as a monitoring hobbyist have the right to receive whatever radio signals you want in the privacy of your own home? No -- not any more. So say the infamous Electronic Communications Privacy Act of 1986 and a growing number of state laws which took away this freedom. You can find out about these restrictions in a new 39 page paperback, ANARC Guide to U. S. Monitoring Laws.

If you are new to the radio hobby, you might not be familiar with ANARC. ANARC is not a company. ANARC is the Association of North American Radio Clubs, a well intentioned umbrella organization of volunteers who look out for the best interests of shortwave and scanner listeners as well as TV, FM, and MW DXers. With the able Bob Horvitz at the helm, ANARC led the fight against ECPA, against FCC proposals to let Part 15 devices run hog wild over the spectrum, and other issues of concern to radio hobbyists.

The ANARC guide presents the text of the ECPA and the restrictive anti scanner laws of 14 states. Author Frank Terranella, ANARC's legal counsel and a radio hobbyist from New Jersey, does a good job of translating the legalese jargon into understandable English for the average person. He even cites a few real cases in which the laws were applied.

The guide sells for $7.50, over 19 cents per page. This may seem expensive, but where else can you get all this legal information in one place? I've seen only one source which surveyed radio listening laws. Several years ago, before ECPA, Bearcat's SCAN organization published a small pamphlet with very terse summaries of state scanner laws.

As the author laments in the foreword, "it is unfortunate that a guide such as this is necessary." Do you need this guide? I think you do. Before you bring a scanner along on vacation, you ought to know the scanner laws in the states through which you drive. Being a ham radio

operator exempts you from Indiana's mobile scanner law, but it would be a good idea to carry a copy of the law in your car to show police if stopped. I recall when WA2PVK had a 19" whip on his car, and was stopped by a policeman in New Jersey to see if his car contained a scanner. New Jersey doesn't exempt hams.

The ECPA stirred up a hornet's net of protest, but hobbyists couldn't compete with powerful, well funded lobbyists. It's too late to argue whether ECPA is right or wrong -- it's law now. Several radio laws are difficult to understand and the hobby needs an author skilled in the legal profession and familiar with radio monitoring to explain them. This book suits the need well.

ANARC Guide to U.S. Monitoring Laws is available for $7.50 from ANARC Publications, P.O. Box 462, Northfield, MN 55057.

--
~~~~~~
Bob Parnass AJ9S, AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass - (312)979-5414
~~~~~~

825. Re: sci.commtech Call for Discussion

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-11 14:21:02 UTC
From: andrew@dgbt.uucp
Message-ID: <1074@dgbt.uucp>
Source record: 18599
Cross-posted to: comp.ivideodisc,comp.graphics,comp.sys.ibm.pc,rec.ham-radio

In article <4102@bgsuvax.UUCP> klopfens@bgsuvax.UUCP (Bruce Klopfenstein) writes:

>I would like to get reaction to the formation of a newsgroup,
>sci.commtech, for the discussion of new communication
>technologies and their impacts on users (both end users and
>organizations), media industries, media audiences, and society.
...

I think this is a great idea! I'm not sure about the name, but I can't think of a better one right now. My preference would be for an unmoderated group.

--
Andrew Patrick, Ph.D. Communications Research Centre
(613) 990-4675 Department of Communications, Ottawa, Canada
UUCP, INTERNET: andrew@dgbt.crc.dnd.ca PATH: utzoo!bnr-vpa!bnr-rsc!dgbt!andrew
BITNET: andrew@doccrc (if all else fails)

826. Re: INFO-HAMS Digest V89 #324

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-11 14:52:53 UTC
From: wayne_a._lightsey.RochXRC@XEROX.COM
Message-ID: <890511-075309-2613@Xerox>
Source record: 18600

Date: 5 May 89 22:39:45 GMT
From: microsoft!clayj@uunet.uu.net (Clay Jackson)
Subject: Hole in the wall

Though not a construction expert, I have not found any solution to your problem short of cutting a hole in the wall where you wish to penetrate the joist(s), drill or cut (with a hole saw) through the joist, then repairing the hole in the wall. This method has been confirmed by two construction contractors who should know if there were an easy solution.

Of note, even if you rigged the pipe with teeth to be chucked, you would probably have to take the roof off to feed it vertically down thru the wall!

Common duct putty, obtainable at any building supply house, is appropriate for sealing the pipe. It is similiar to coax seal but not as sticky, takes a long time to harden (years) but provides an airtight and rodent resistant seal.
Good luck.

827. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-11 15:17:37 UTC
From: dvh@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <28515@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 18601

In article <09.May.89.12:06:25.BST.#0856@UK.AC.NWL.IA>, PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK ("Peter Morgan Lucas, Network Support, Swindon") writes:

>
>
> SUBJECT: Going to higher frequencies - why not roll-your-own?
>
> Why, oh why does everyone cough up their lifes savings for poorly engineered,
> gimmick-laden Oriental gear, much of which has more 'microprocessor' than
> 'Radio' in it? (the recently discussed image problems of certain rigs is
> a perfect example of the grotty RF engineering i speak of!!).
> Surely theres SOME of you out there who have access to Motorola/TRW
> applications notes for microwave devices, and can etch a double-sided PCB in
> the bottom of a discarded yogurt carton!

(Lots of useful info about a possible design deleted)

>
> Why, oh why does everyone go begging, Amex card in hand, to the Orient
> for equipment of dubious quality and hopeless RF engineering? Surely
> some radio club could do the basic design work (borrow a spectrum analyser!)
> and sell the boards at cost-price just to get things started.
> (i remember the trials of getting onto 430 megs many years ago when the
> 2N3866 was a *NEW* device and everyone still used AM!)
>
> ..._._ de G6WBJ
>

Our club, the Rochester VHF Group, is trying to answer some of this need in just the manner you suggest. We have done a design of a 903 MHz transverter which, while maybe more sophisticated than would be necessary to get started on the band, is a state of the art unit which could be used for any type of operation from weak signal CW/SSB to NB (or even WB) FM. We will be marketing the kits at our cost, which will be in the $100 range. Anyone with any type of 2m rig could thus get on the 33cm band.

Also, the North Texas Microwave Society is doing their part. They offer a set of boards for an excellent 1296 MHz transverter, again using 2m as the IF.

Bottom line- there is no reason that we can't greatly increase the ham population and experimentation levels on these bands. We don't need to wait for the "big three" to perceive a need for equipment.

I almost forgot- Down East Microwave has just begun marketing transverter kits for 2304 and 3456 MHz. These are state of the art designs using 2m

as the IF and requiring NO TWEAKING to get them running! Prices are good too- under $200 complete. Now I know, this isn't "rolling your own", but it's close. And for those who are afraid of trying to work with microwave circuits, the transverters I mentioned are a good way to get "initiated" to the world above 30 MHz.

Hope this helps and maybe spurs some people to give these VERY under-used bands a try.

73 Dave Hallidy KD5RO

828. Re: DAYTON NEWS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-11 15:42:12 UTC
From: dvh@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <28516@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 18602

In article <19890509161918.4.ED@BLACK-BIRD.SCRC.Symbolics.COM>,
Ed@ALDERAAN.SCRC.SYMBOLICS.COM (Ed Schwalenberg) writes:
>
> Date: 6 May 89 14:44:42 GMT
> From: shlump.dec.com!mountn.dec.com!ommvii.dec.com!hicks@decvax.dec.com
>
> I approached the manager at the booth that was "displaying" the wx
> stations among other "fleshly" things.... I asked him what he was
> selling, flesh or wx stations and told him I thought it was pretty
> crude to use such tactics.
>
> I'll be the first to admit that the working models there would turn heads
> of any normal male. I just don't think that such methods are appropriate
> in a forum like that. If some private club or group wants to get off on that
> kind of stuff, then so be it. But there were a lot of people who weren't
> so impressed, including a lot of women, children and myself.
>
> Good for you! Reminds me of a newspaper trade show years ago, where a model
> dressed in a bathing suit and T-shirt would jump into a pool to demonstrate
> that such-and-such printing plates could be cleaned with water instead of
> expensive solvents. On the last day of the show, she "helped" the president
> of the firm do the demo - in his 3-piece suit.

Give me a break! I suppose you guys turn off the TV set when a pretty girl
is selling Coke or Chevys, too!!!

Guys, what you saw is called MARKETING!!! Now, you may not like it, and
certainly no body at Dayton forced you to buy an Azimuth clock or Weather
Station- as a matter of fact, no body forced you to look at their booth-
but I bet when you heard their was a pretty girl in a bathing suit
getting her picture taken with a bunch of other hams, you made your
way over there fairly quickly! Nothing wrong with that, most of the other
40,000 at Dayton did the same thing.

I seriously doubt that "a lot of women" were upset by the girl- matter
of fact, it was a woman who told me about it- Evelyn Garrison of Icom,
or I probably would have missed it- I hadn't found that part of the
arena.

The point is, Azimuth managed to sell what otherwise was just another
clock, by using a marketing technique. This is a free enterprise,
capitalist society. What they did was neither illegal, immoral, nor
in all that bad taste- at least she was pretty :^)!

If you really are offended by such displays, then I suggest you start
working to stop them where they begin- on TV. I meant what I said

about turning off the tube at the sight of such commercials- if you are NOT doing this, then I say you are a hypocrite. If you really are working for change in this area, then contact Azimuth and let them know, so they won't do it again. But I'll tell you this- they sold one Hell of a lot of clocks at Dayton, so I suspect it will be tough to convince them that you're right.

73 Dave KD5RO

829. Do you remember the GE Progress Line???

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-11 16:00:46 UTC
From: tech@cs.AthabascaU.CA
Message-ID: <920@auvax.AthabascaU.CA>
Source record: 18603

I have had a GE Progrss Line cluttering my basement for six years now and so I thought I would clutter my trunk with it. The car is a 77 Mercury Marquis so they really have a lot in common.

Since just wiring the rig in and using it is boring I thought I would modify it it for 6 channel operation by removing the 12AX7 xtal oscillators (or is it a 12AT7? No matter.) in the tx and rx strips and putting in a small transistor osicllator circuit board in the now empty space. I would then run another cable in parallel to the main control head cable and replace the present power light and channel switch with a 6 position switch and a seven segment display chip.

This is all being thought of without looking inside the boxes or reading the schematics... Any of you see any potential pitfalls that might await me. What other interesting mods and/or references should I look into?

Oh yes, I know I can buy a synthesized rice box for little more than the price of the 12 crystals but actually 2M FM is not very interesting and rebuilding old equipment is very interesting.

Do you think I can make a Progress line switch fast enough to run packet?

********* 73
********** Richard Loken VE6BSV
. ****
.. **** Athabasca University
.... **** Athabasca, Alberta Canada
.....**** tech@athabascau.ca alberta!auvax!tech

830. BNC connector impedance?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-11 16:27:00 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.bacs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <12600059@silver>
Source record: 18604

Are there really two kinds of BNC connectors (50 and 75 ohms), or do they all have the same impedance despite the larger holes in the backs of the types intended for RG-59, RG-62, etc?

--

Frank Reid W9MKV @ K9IU reid@gold.bacs.indiana.edu
{inuxc,rutgers,uunet!uiucdcs,pur-ee}!iuvax!silver!commgrp

831. SSB in the 15 meter CW band

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-11 17:28:00 UTC
From: Hardie@DOCKMASTER.NCSC.MIL
Message-ID: <890511172800.177978@DOCKMASTER.ARPA>
Source record: 18605

The 21.1 to 21.2 MHz band is a Novice CW band for US amateurs. However, other countries have adopted different allocations of modes for that band. Many countries do not restrict specific modes to sub bands, but allow the amateur to choose from the acceptable modes. I suspect you are hearing from South America. I have heard/worked a large number of those stations in that sub band.

-- Doug WA6VVV

832. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-11 17:53:10 UTC
From: paulf@Jessica.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <2201@Portia.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 18606

In article <09.May.89.12:06:25.BST.#0856@UK.AC.NWL.IA> PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK ("Peter Morgan Lucas, Network Support, Swindon") writes:
>Surely theres SOME of you out there who have access to Motorola/TRW
>applications notes for microwave devices, and can etch a double-sided PCB in
>the bottom of a discarded yogurt carton!
>Sure, its not synthesized, it only has one channel, and theres not a
>microprocessor or memory anywhere to be seen, but remember it only cost
>you fifty dollars!

Sure, the parts cost is $50. But what you're forgetting here is that 1) most hams don't have access to said documents, and couldn't use them if they did, and 2) those who do have access to said documents are usually quite busy making a living (or trying to hack a thesis). And, once you're done, chances are what you have isn't as portable as one of the ricerigs.

I wouldn't mind seeing more experimentation on the amateur bands, but stop harping on the "users" -- who are usually doing something else productive.

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | "Research Scientists need Porsches, too!"
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | -- Bloom County

833. Re: Help me (possibly others) !!!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-11 17:59:29 UTC
From: paulf@Jessica.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <2202@Portia.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 18607

>BAOUT

Probably a typo of BAUDOT. BAUDOT is the radio world's equivalent of ASCII.
It's a 5 bit code used for radioteletype transmission (and for some wire
services as well). It's slowly going the way of AM and spark and CW (oops!).

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | "Research Scientists need Porsches, too!"
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | -- Bloom County

834. Re: The Great Bash NSTC Color Debate.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-11 19:18:10 UTC
From: dya@unccvax.UUCP
Message-ID: <1498@unccvax.UUCP>
Source record: 18608

In article <5720041@hplsla.HP.COM>, tomb@hplsla.HP.COM (Tom Bruhns) writes:
> > rc@CMR.ICST.NBS.GOV (Robert Carpenter) writes:/ 6:03 am May 7, 1989 /

> What am I missing here? What does the video delay line (presumably the
> one in the Y channel) have to do with (color) phase correction? I
> always thought it was to equalize the time delay through the Y (wideband,
> and short delay) channel so it matched the delay through the chrominance
> amplifiers (which are narrower band and longer delay). What do you
> see as the cause of "loss of" vertical resolution?? Seems to me that's

There are possibly two delay lines in the luminance channel, one
of which is used for chrominance/luminance separation (so-called "comb"
color separation) and one of which is used for delay equalisation. The
first delay line is a 1-H delay.

Since comb separation requires averaging adjacent lines, this
most assuredly causes a loss in vertical resolution.

York David Anthony
DataSpan, Inc
DataSpan, Inc

835. Re: hamfests?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-11 19:45:02 UTC
From: bote@csense.UUCP
Message-ID: <234@csense.UUCP>
Source record: 18609
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.swap

From article <85595DDP100@PSUVM>, by DDP100@PSUVM.BITNET:
>
> Does anyone know of any Ham-fests scheduled to take place in
> the Washington DC area?

Washington D.C. area hamfest list (tentative dates).

I have extrapolated these dates from last year's list to
this year's calendar. The dates may not be accurate, but
with 12 years of hamfest experience around this area,
there is a good possibility that these are accurate.

May 28 Howard County, MD: Maryland FM Association; although
I don't have a write-up here listing this one,
it is one of four hamfests traditionally held
at this site off Route 40/144/I-70 @ Rt 32. Moderate
turnout if weather is good (everyone at the beach),
moderate turnout if weather is bad (who wants
to hamfest in the rain?).
Talk-in: 146.76, 146.52

June 4 Manassas, VA: Ole Virginia Hams; at the Prince William
County fairgrounds, Route 234 south of Manassas, Va.
W4PVA, "he does from his home, through the relay station
there" on his bicycle. Bigger each year; tailgating
in huge grassy field.
Talk-in: 146.97, 146.52

July 30 Howard County, MD: Baltimore Radio Amateur Television Society???;
another one of the four hamfests held at this site (see
May 28 above). A good, hot, buggy, local-type hamfest
which grows a little larger each year. Get there early
to beat the heat and gnats.
Talk-in: 146.76?, 147.03?, 146.52

August 6 Winchester/Berryville, VA: Shenandoah Valley ARC;
Clarke County Ruritan Fairgrounds just off Route 7
2 miles west of the town of Berryville, Va. Enjoy
a beautiful day in the Virginny hills, have a
barbecue chicken half, catch up on 6 meteors with
Jethro and Capt. Kirkwood, and buy some junk!
Talk-in: 146.82, 146.52

--
Bote

uunet!cyclops!csense!bote
{mimsy,sundc}!{prometheus,hqda-ai}!media!cyclops!csense!bote

836. 220 MHz Hearing in Washington D.C.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-11 20:12:51 UTC
From: albers@ka3ovk.UUCP
Message-ID: <5300@ka3ovk.UUCP>
Source record: 18610
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

Well, I got back a few hours ago from the above. From what I saw (from the back row), the comission that was conducting the hearing was for the most part much in favor of hams. There were 4 'witnesses': The ARRL, the FCC, UPS, and DOD. Each was allowed time for testimony, and then each member of the comission was givin time to ask questions at the end of each witnesses testimony.
I didn't take notes, but here are some of the high points:

The ARRL described activity on 220, and brought along a packet station. One of their main points was that only on 220 is the channels for wide-band packet, and this is now done in the portion that the FCC took. Also they talked about expense and trouble of re-allocating present stations (FM, packet, EME, etc....), and related this to a game of musical chairs, with the FCC yanking the chairs away.. There was a lot more, and I expect to hear from Chris Imlay later this week with more info...

The FCC was up next, and was quite comical. One of the best laughs was when they were asked if they had tried to find other alternatives to taking away part of 220 -- "Well.....". Also they were forces to admit that they based their idea of the usage of the 220 band on an old copy of the repeater handbook -- stress old. (The ARRL explained eariler that the direcory does not list everything, and lists NOTHING about what's below the repeater allocations).

UPS was very frank -- they didn't care what frequencys they got, as long as they got them, and if the FCC assinged something else, it wouldn't cost them much to change their plans.

DOD came out in support of the amateurs -- they said the FCC had been given comments, but had choosen to ignore them...

Those were my impressions. I think the comission is going to ask the FCC to reconsider, but no decisions were officially given today..

Keep your fingers crossed.....

Jon Albers
KA3OVK
Packet: KA3OVK@N4QQ

--
| Jon Albers, IRS, Computer Services, Site Support and Installation(CS:M:S:P) |
| UUCP: (drilex|infopro|teemc|tcsc3b2|ki4pv|wb3ffv)!ka3ovk!(root|albers) |
| ARPA: JALBERS@SIMTEL20 Have Trailblazer, will connect..... |
| ka3ovk: Compaq 386/25 Model 300 SCO XENIX-386 Sys V ver 2.3.1 |

837. Re: Help me (possibly others) !!!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-11 20:42:00 UTC
From: jlt00316@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <121900039@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 18611

/* Written 8:32 pm May 4, 1989 by atula@cs.keele.ac.uk in uxa.cso.uiuc.edu:rec.ham-radio */
/* ---------- "Help me (possibly others) !!!" ---------- */
There were quite a few terms which I collected over past few weeks, that
I don't understand is :

BAOUT
/* End of text from uxa.cso.uiuc.edu:rec.ham-radio */

I think that you have mistyped/misread the word "baudot". This is a digital
form of representing characters using 5 bits. 5 bits allow 32 different
characters, so you get all 26 capital letters and a few punctuation marks.
This system is older and less popular than ASCII, the standard for almost all
computers, which uses 7 bits allowing all letters, punctuation, and many
special characters.

Jeff, N9HZQ

838. Yaesu's poor choice of 17.3 Mhz

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-11 22:17:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500032@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 18612

Since 145.25 Mhz (mostly due to cable leakage) and 162.55 Mhz (WX radio in many areas) are predominant in this country, Yaesu's choice of 17.3 Mhz for an I.F. frequency was a real fubar.

Something I am wondering about: When I first learned how radios worked, radios with I.F. that is, I learned that there was a preselector circuit ahead of the first mixer so that neither the image signal nor cross mod products would be introduced into the I.F. stage. This circuit is also tuned along with the L.O. frequency so that its bandpass center is on the desired frequency. I never learned how that tuning was kept together. However it was obvious to me that the bandpass had to be at least as narrow as the I.F. frequency itself. So for a 10.7 Mhz I.F. common in FM broadcast receivers, a bandwidth of less than 10.7 was necessary to prevent signals from mixing together and getting into the I.F. stage. Since the band is 20 Mhz wide, tuning the front end preselector is necessary.

I have noticed a lot of radio designs these days with no front end preselector at all, or if there is one, it is a fixed bandpass and is very very wide. It seems that radios are just being made cheaper and cheaper and cheaper.

This must be why so many TV sets are picking up signals on so many different ham bands. I'm sure consumer products are even cheaper than ham products.

--phil ka9wgn--

839. Re: strategies for more VHF/UHF rigs (was: Re: Why Not 1.2gHz?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-11 22:42:54 UTC
From: karn@jupiter
Message-ID: <16065@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 18636

>I think the phone company has done most of this for us. Lets go out and
>buy a microwave tower and an old pbx switch.

Nope. :-) Notice I specifically said PACKET voice, with DYNAMIC
bandwidth sharing. Telephone networks use circuit switching, with static
bandwidth allocation. Packet voice allows you to share bandwidth on a
statistical basis, and to use voice coders whose output rate varies over
time according to the input signal (and whether the person is talking or
not). Significant bandwidth savings are possible.

An integrated pure-packet-switched voice/data communication system would be
a noteworthy achievement even outside amateur radio.

Phil

840. UNIVERSITY RADIO CLUB PRESS RELEASE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-11 23:03:40 UTC
From: cep@lazlo.UUCP
Message-ID: <175@lazlo.UUCP>
Source record: 18613

RIT has a "spirit" package that is given to all incoming freshmen. For the 1989-90 scholastic year, my club decided to put this in. I would appreciate any comments or suggestions, before it goes to print - thanks!

Chris N2JGW, cep4478@ritcv.rit.edu, cep4478@RITVAXA.BITNET, or simply reverse the listed path to cep@lazlo.uucp

---

The RIT
AMTEUR RADIO CLUB
invites
YOU
to become an
AMATEUR RADIO OPERATOR!

WHAT IS AMATEUR RADIO?

Amateur Radio is a hobby! Also known as "Ham Radio", Amateur Radio is a service very much in the public interest. Since the earliest days of radio, hams have made important service and technical contributions to the world - the Amateur Radio operator is a sophisticated, well- trained communications technician!

There are currently over one and a half million licensed Amateurs operators worldwide. Hams' contributions in providing disaster communications have caused ham radio operators to be acknowledged by their governments as a source of technical and communications skills, especially during emergencies. Less known, but equally important, is the tremendous international value that is implicit in hams' unique, "people-to-people" activities. The Ham Radio fraternity is one that doesn't know any geographic, political, or social barriers!

TUNE IN THE WORLD!

Through Amateur Radio, you can be in touch with hams all over the United States, North America, and the entire world! This year, RIT Amateur Radio Club members regularly talked with Amateurs in countries like Brazil, Great Britain, France, and even the Soviet Union!

PUBLIC SERVICE EXCELLENCY

Amateur Radio has long been recognized as a critical resource during communications emergencies. Natural disasters, like the recent Soviet Earthquake, can completely wipe out the normal channels of communication. Amateur Radio is here to provide critical support to emergency relief crews.

Did you know that Amateur Radio is working for the public every day of the year? Through Amateurs, ordinary people can send messages to friends and family through the NationalTraffic We can send your message to anybody, almost anywhere in the world, for free! This service, similar to Western Union (only free of charge) is available to you, NOW! Contact the Amateur Radio Club for further information. Anybody can become a ham!

May 11, 1989

- 2 -

A HIGH-TECH HOBBY - AMATEUR RADIO GOES INTO SPACE!

The world's first non-government satellite carried the voice of Amateur Radio operators around the world! Amateur Radio is the high-tech sport of communication. RIT Amateur Radio Club operators have even experimented with advanced techniques, including tracking these satellites around the world, and even bouncing our radio signals off of the face of the moon!

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

To find out how you can become an Amateur Radio operator, please contact us by telephone, electronic mail, or stop by our club station. The K2GXT office is located under the C.U., between the gym and the Ritz, right next door to W.I.T.R.

RIT Amateur Radio Club, K2GXT
One Lomb Memorial Drive
Rochester, New York 14623
(716)-475-6973

Christopher Piggott, President, N2JGW
(CEP4478@RITVAX or cep4478@ritcv)

Clifford Skolnick, Vice President, N1DPH
(CCS6277@RITVAX or ccs6277@ultb)

Matthew Dobush, Executive Board Member, KA1GPV
Executive Board (MJD8646@RITVAX)

Patrick Palmer, Executive Board Member, KA1PKE
(PAP4660@RITVAX or pap4660@ultb)

May 11, 1989

841. Japan QSL

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-11 23:59:53 UTC
From: joehol@microsoft.UUCP
Message-ID: <5701@microsoft.UUCP>
Source record: 18634

does anybody have the address for a JH1PEP operator ?

Joe Holman, KA7LDN
joehol@microsoft.uucp

842. Re: Help me (possibly others) !!!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-12 00:54:27 UTC
From: michaelk@copper.MDP.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <3118@copper.MDP.TEK.COM>
Source record: 18614

>>>There were quite a few terms which I collected over past few weeks, that
>>>I don't understand is :
>
>>>BAOUT
>> Don't recognize this one.
>
>Me either. Sounds like something off of a 50 year old schematic from inside
>and old radio :-)

To me, it looks like a twisted version of BAUDOT which is a 5-bit
teletype code (pre-ASCII) used in RTTY and boat anchors like the
model 15 teletype I once owned many years ago....

>--
>*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com OR waters@cad.Berkley.EDU*
>I'm totally DESPONDENT over the LIBYAN situation and the price of CHICKEN..

Yes, chicken has been really cheap lately -- so we've been eating a lot
of it. I'm working on my book "20,000 ways to prepare chicken".....

WB4IOJ

--
Mike Kersenbrock
Tektronix Microprocessor Development Products
michaelk@copper.MDP.TEK.COM
Aloha, Oregon

843. Butterfly Beams

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-12 01:18:43 UTC
From: MEHARP01@ULKYVM.BITNET
Message-ID: <8905120704.AA20464@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18615

If anyone out there has had experience with the Butternut HF6B Butterfly beam, please share it with me. I am evaluating antennae and this one is near the top of the heap.

I'll summarize for the net if I get enough responses. Thanks in advance.

Mike Harpe, N4PLE
University of Louisville

844. Re: SSB Signals on the CW portion of 15 Meters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-12 07:49:12 UTC
From: hfir_cif@uhura.cc.rochester.edu
Message-ID: <1939@ur-cc.UUCP>
Source record: 18616

In article <8905110704.AA10578@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> STELLABO@CSHLAB.BITNET writes:
>I have been trying to work CW on the 15 meter band between 21.1mhz and
>21.2mhz. Often I can here SSB phone stations working those freq. usually
>around 21.15. I am new at this, but from what I can read in the reference
>books 21.1 thru 21.2 does not have any phone priv. for any class of license.
>Does anybody know where these signals are comming from ?

Today I heard several SSB phone stations between 21.1 and 21.2 MHz -
Among them was a British ham (I think) operating just below 21.2 MHz.
Does anyone know if the band allocations in the UK (or anywhere else,
for that matter) allow phone operation between those frequencies?

Hossein Y. Firooznia
N2GDS

845. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-12 10:48:59 UTC
From: PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK
Message-ID: <12.May.89.12
Source record: 18617

SUBJECT: Amateur Radio - Communications or Technology.

Does anyone out there actually BUILD gear any more? Almost all the hams i get to talk to nowadays can do nothing but quote 'rice box' model numbers at me and little else. Do we all have too much money (i certainly dont!!). Whats happened to the true spirit of amateur radio - it always used to be said that a true engineer could make for a dime what everyone else would charge ten dollars for. Are there any people out there who can wield a soldering iron or have we all become 'appliance operators' who just press buttons?

Think about it - when did *YOU* last *BUILD* something......
Hands up anyone who hasnt got a soldering iron and an oscilloscope in the shack......

(pause for red faces to return to normal color).

Even if its only building a simple direct conversion receiver for 20 meters, you can say 'you did it yourself'. I feel that we have grown complacent in our old age (and lets face it, the age profile of hams gets older every year) and it doesnt indicate a healthy future for the ham movement as a whole. Arguments such as 'code vs no-code' dont do the movement much benefit in the public eye either. Instead of having different classes of license on the basis of code speed amongst other things (this is as silly as basing it on your ability to run marathons!) why not have 'technical competence' (i.e. give the guy a TVI problem and a box of filters and let him try and solve it!)

A parable::

'And it came to pass that there was once a number of radio amateurs. They spent all their money buying expensive commercial radios, for, having not the wisdom to build their own, there was little else for them to do. And with these commercial radios, which runneth over with features, they indulged in banal contests and the exchange of serial numbers, and bewailed the benefits of code vs. no-code. One day, an upswell of enthusiasm for the microprocessor seized all the hams, and they all spent even more of the money, which they id not really have, on synthesizers, TNCs, computers and personal computers. They talked amongst each other about TCP/IP and NETROM and digipeaters, until they were blue in the face. Then one day, a big bad commercial wolf came along and listened to the babble across the spectrum. 'This is wasting valuable spectrum which i could SELL!' he said to himself, and so after a period of reasoning with the Gods of Spectrum Allocation, he was given huge swathes of the amateur bands in which to practice his commerce. The hams beat their chests and cried in the wilderness, for their allocations were sorely reduced, yet they changed not their ways. The prophets did say 'get thy act together, or all will be lost', but though the

hams were sore afraid, they changed not their ways until it were too late, for by then all their spectrum had been torn from them'

Please use the following addresses for reply: + \/Natural
+ \/\Environment
JANET: PJML@UK.AC.NERC-WALLINGFORD.IBMA + \/\/Research
ARPA : PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSS.CS.UCL.AC.UK + \/\/\Council
EARN : PJML%UK.AC.NWL.IA@UKACRL + NERC Computer Services
AX25 : G6WBJ {144.650MHz} + Holbrook House
SPAN : STAR::"PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSS.CS.UCL.AC.UK" + Station Road
PHONE: +44 793 411665 + SWINDON SN1 1DE

846. Re: HELP with faulty? PRO-2004

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-12 11:39:05 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewsc.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <756@cbnewsc.ATT.COM>
Source record: 18618

In article <500@tnetxa.ericsson.se>, etxsral@tnetxa.ericsson.se writes:

> I have a problem with my REALISTIC PRO-2004.
> I'm receiving a very noisy weak station (S 0 to S 1).
> If I change the frequency to 5 kHz below the nominal freq of the
> weak station then I will have almost noise free receiving !
....
> Lars Nilsson (Member of Radio Communications Assc. SWED-003)

On board PC-1, measure the frequency of crystal X2,
a local oscillator. It should oscillate at 48.045 MHz.

This local oscillator signal is mixed with 48.5 MHz
in IC2 to generate a final IF of 455 kHz.

(Member of Radio Communications Assc. IL-267)

--
==========
Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass (312)979-5414

847. Re: INFO-HAMS Digest V89 #336

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-12 12:27:55 UTC
From: ATISD-DOOI.XP@GUNTER-ADAM.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <12493394905.23.ATISD-DOOI.XP@GUNTER-ADAM.AF.MIL>
Source record: 18619

CW SIGNALS ON 15 METERS-----
21.1 to 21.2 is for CW only for USA hams...most other countries
allow SSB there. I bet you aare hearing the boys from South America !

73

Marv, WG4Q
----

848. Venturer MultiBand

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-12 12:55:58 UTC
From: alan@metasoft.UUCP
Message-ID: <764@metasoft.UUCP>
Source record: 18620

does anyone have experience with the Venturer MultiBand shortwave
radio receiver? how would it compare to say a Sony 2001 receiver?
is is recommended at $100?

PLEASE SEND REPLIES VIA E-MAIL.

thanks.

Alan Epstein
Meta Software Corp UUCP: ...bbn!metasoft!alan
150 Cambridgepark Dr Internet/ARPA: alan%metasoft@bbn.com
Cambridge, MA 02140 USA
----

849. SW receivers: SONY ICF2010 vs ICF7600

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-12 14:12:35 UTC
From: phd_jacquier@gsbacd.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <3195@tank.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 18621

13m, 41m) but i believe of the same quality. Does anybody know the extent of the difference in reception quality between the ICF7601 and ICF2010, apart from the gimmicks? Also how does the ICF2010 rank against the really hot SW receivers such as the GRUNDIG SATELLIT (3400?) which i have never seen in the US but is "THE" SW receiver in the rest of the world.

Eric Jacquier

850. Re: Re: Reply to info request re MFJ 1278 [offensive .signatures]

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-12 14:46:28 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7120066@hpcupt1.HP.COM>
Source record: 18622

Am I missing something? My MFJ 127X has nothing about this in the instruction manual. Perhaps I should write a letter asking for the full manual.
Jim

851. Re: BNC connector impedance?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-12 15:37:48 UTC
From: julian@bongo.UUCP
Message-ID: <200@bongo.UUCP>
Source record: 18623

In article <12600059@silver>, commgrp@silver.bacs.indiana.edu writes:
>
> Are there really two kinds of BNC connectors (50 and 75 ohms), or do
> they all have the same impedance despite the larger holes in the backs
> of the types intended for RG-59, RG-62, etc?
>
Yes, there are 50 Ohm and 75 Ohm versions of both BNC and Type N type connectors. Get hold of a copy of the Amphenol catalogue. Or wander into a parts store and look at their catalogues. Type N 75 Ohm connectors will screw on to 50 Ohm jacks, but the center pin will not mate.

The holes in the back are no indication of the impedance. There are some with tiny (about 3 mm) holes for RG-174 (50 Ohm) and some with bloody great holes (about 10 mm) for RG-8 (50 Ohm).

You mention RG-62 which is 90 Ohm cable, I am not sure if there are 90 Ohm BNCs, but their may be. The model number on the connector will tell you what impedance it is and which cable it is designed for if you get a look at the catty.

Alas, coax conmnectors, like coax need checking in the catty if you are not familiar with them. I have "lost" my Amphenol catty in the garage, so I can not be more specific. But I have found my Belden cable catty which makes me happy. The moral of this is: If your marriage goes in the toilet, you keep the house then you will have somewhere for the ham stuff.

Yours
--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
n6are@wb6ymh (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

852. Re: SSB Signals on the CW portion of 15 Meters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-12 15:52:18 UTC
From: dvh@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <28537@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 18624

In article <8905110704.AA10578@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>, STELLABO@CSHLAB.BITNET writes:
> I have been trying to work CW on the 15 meter band between 21.1mhz and
> 21.2mhz. Often I can here SSB phone stations working those freq. usually
> around 21.15. I am new at this, but from what I can read in the reference
> books 21.1 thru 21.2 does not have any phone priv. for any class of license.
> Does anybody know where these signals are comming from ?
>
> Fred J. Stellabotte - N2JCD
> stellabo@cshlab

Fred-

What you are probably hearing is stations outside the U.S.

Many countries (most, in fact, other than the U.S.), have phone priveledges extending below 21.2 MHz. The reason we don't is to protect the 15m Novice segment of the band from strong Stateside QRM.

Fortunately, most of these stations, as you have observed, stay above 21.150. The best part of the 15m Novice band is and always has been the segment from 21.100 to 21.150, because of this situation.

It is also possible that you have found some South of the Border pirates. No flames or accusations here, but some of those guys DO operate in the 15m band, and the Novice segment is generally less populated than other portions of the band. One of the good things about the current sunspot cycle is that the 15m band is open to someplace just about all the time- one of the bad things is that as a result, some people who operate (legally or otherwise) and normally don't get heard very far away, now are being heard all over the World.

Hope this helps. 73 Dave Hallidy KD5RO

853. Review - The New Radio Shack PRO-2005 Scanner

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-12 16:50:06 UTC
From: parnass@ihuxz.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <4492@ihuxz.ATT.COM>
Source record: 18625

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- 1 -

THE RADIO SHACK PRO-2005 PROGRAMMABLE SCANNER

by Bob Parnass, AJ9S

Manufactured in Japan by General Research Electronics, the Radio Shack PRO-2005 is a 400 channel, wide coverage scanner radio, incorporating NBFM, WBFM, and AM modes. It is the successor to the PRO-2004, the super scanner which put Radio Shack out in front of its competition in the base station scanner market.

The 2005 is basically a 400 channel PRO-2004, built using surface mount components, and housed in a smaller package.

Frequency Coverage

Radio Shack's last minute decision to remove cellular telephone frequency coverage from the PRO-2004 caused a 7 week delay in its introduction. The PRO-2005 appeared in the stores promptly on the heels of the 2004 closeout sale. Both the PRO-2004 and PRO-2005 cover 25-520 and 760-1300 MHz, except for 2 gaps in the cellular telephone bands. The two gaps in the 800 MHz range can be restored in either scanner by clipping a diode.

A matrix of diodes, attached to the microprocessor's input port, is often used to configure radios for sale in different markets. The diode matrix on new the PRO-2005 is located on the vertical circuit board just behind the front panel. There are 2 diodes present, and holes drilled for 2 more.

Lots of Memory

The PRO-2005 has the usual features that scanner buffs have come to expect: individual channel lockouts, selectable rescan delay, an external speaker jack, etc. But, the 400 channel capacity of the PRO-2005 sets another an industry record, just as the 300 channel PRO-2004 did! Casual scanner users may scoff at the usefulness of having so many channels, but seasoned monitorists can have those channels filled up in no time flat, espe-

cially with frequencies in the vast 225-400 MHz military air band, and other federal government allocations.

With so many channels to program, one dreads the thought of a power failure, which could clear memory in a hurry. Not to worry, the PRO-2005 memory is backed up by a

conventional 9 volt alkaline battery (not supplied). The 400 channels are divided into 10 banks of 40 channels each, and one can select or deselect any channel bank from the scan list. Individual channels can be locked out in the customary way, but the PRO-2005 maintains the handy feature introduced in the PRO-2004, a LOCKOUT REVIEW. Successive depressions of this key step through the locked out channels.

Scanners worth their keep have a priority feature, with channel 1 usually designated the priority channel. The PRO-2005 is more flexible; any of the 400 channels may be designated the priority channel. When the PRIORITY key is depressed, that channel will be sampled every 2 seconds, and the radio will stay there if a signal is heard.

The PRO-2005 has two scan speeds, approximately 8 and 16 channels/second, although one would probably use the faster speed in most instances. This is the same speed as the stock PRO-2004, as measured by your reviewer. A diode could be added to the PRO-2004 diode matrix to speed up the scan and search rates by 25%. The provision for extra diodes in the diode matrix makes one hopeful that the same speedup trick can be applied to the newer PRO-2005.

When programming a channel, the PRO-2005 firmware sets the mode automatically, based on its idea of what mode is most prevalent on that frequency. This feature saves extra keystrokes, and makes one appreciate the thought that went into the design of this radio. The default mode can be overridden easily, if need be, like to listen to a NBFM satellite in the 225-400 MHz range, which is mainly populated with AM signals.

Searching

The SEARCH facility found on most programmable scanners allows the entry of a pair of frequencies, then by pressing a key, the radio searches frequencies between those limits. The PRO-2005 allows for 10 pairs of limits! These pairs of limits are stored in their own memory, and don't use up any of the conventional 400 memory channels.

One can set up several search pairs, for instance:

- 46.610-46.970 MHz: cordless telephones

- 144-148 MHz: the 2 meter ham band

- 3 -

- 30.01-30.56, 32-33, 36-37 MHz: US Govt

Another unique feature is the MONITOR key, which stops the search and stores the frequency in one of ten special monitor memories. These memories are separate from the 400 main memory channels. The search can be restarted from where it left off by striking the up or down arrow key.

The user can select the search direction (up or down), and step size of 5, 12.5, or 50 kHz, although the PRO-2005 is intelligent enough to select a default step size based on the frequencies being searched. As on the PRO-2004, there is a hidden step size of 30 kHz, but apparently this step size was disabled when the cellular telephone frequency coverage was removed.

The selected parameters are displayed on the LCD panel, smaller than the panel in the PRO-2004. Search speed is switchable between slow and fast, with fast search being about 14 increments/second (versus 12 for the Uniden/Bearcat 800XLT). For a 12.5 kHz increment, this translates to 11.2 MHz/minute (versus 9.6 MHz/minute for the 800XLT).

The DIRECT key allows one to start searching up or down from whatever frequency is on the display. Let's say the scanner is in MANUAL mode, and set at channel 26, which contains 460.100 MHz. Striking the DIRECT then UP-ARROW keys starts the PRO-2005 searching upwards from 460.100. This is a nice feature.

The PRO-2005 contains a "window detector" circuit, which is called into play during a SEARCH operation. This circuit tries to detect when the radio is tuned close to the center frequency of a station, and prevents the search from halting prematurely, off to the side of the signal.

The AFC (automatic frequency control) circuit of the Bearcat 800XLT often causes a search of 850 MHz signals to halt prematurely. Even though the signal sounds on frequency, the display reads the wrong frequency. Neither the PRO-2004 nor the PRO-2005 have this problem.

The PRO-2005 includes a SOUND SQUELCH, resembling the VSC circuit on the Icom R-7000, which may be used during scan

or search operations. With the the sound squelch enabled, signified by a red lamp above the pushbutton, the scanner will skip over unmodulated signals. This is handy for skipping over "birdies", or link signals with a constant carrier.

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The manual warns that the sound squelch may be fooled by signals with low modulation, and skip over them. The PRO-2005 SOUND SQUELCH tries to detect the presence or absence of modulation (not human speech), so unfortunately, it thinks that noisy dead carriers, digital data signals, and paging tones are worth monitoring and will stop the scanner to listen to them.

Taping Facility

A tape recorder can be connected to the TAPE phono jack on the rear panel, which provides 600 mV of audio at a 10,000 ohm impedance. An audio filtering circuit rolls off the high frequency components before they reach the TAPE jack, which makes it impossible to use it for picking off FM subcarrier signals. In addition to a rear mounted external speaker jack, there is a miniature headphone jack on the front of the scanner.

The PRO-2005 lacks a COR (carrier operated relay) output, like ICOM R7000 and older Bearcat 300 have, which would be useful for actuating a tape recorder.

Basic Performance

To evaluate sensitivity, the PRO-2005 was compared with it's father, the PRO-2004. Since a signal generator was not used, quantitative measurements could not be made. Instead, an Antenna Specialists AV-801 antenna was switched between radios, signals from stations were compared by ear, and the results tabulated.

Simply put, the PRO-2005 proved moderately more sensitive than the PRO-2004 on most bands tested, and just slightly more sensitive on a few bands. The cost one pays for the 2005's increased sensitivity is having to put up with hearing 800 MHz trunked systems and cellular telephone conversations while searching the 118 - 132 MHz commercial aircraft band. The 800 MHz interference was heard only on the 2005, not the 2004. Other than that, intermodulation interference from paging affected both scanners to the same degree, and on the same frequencies.

Although both the 2004 and 2005 can suffer the effects of intermod, they are much more immune than the overly sen-

sitive, image laden Bearcat 800XLT. The PRO-2005 has a 10 dB attenuator, operable by a slide switch on the rear.

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The up conversion design of both the ICOM R-7000 and Radio Shack PRO-2005 allows use of a very high IF (intermediate frequency), which helps avoid image problems. The PRO-2004 owner's manual contains a frequency allocation chart and a section on images. This section appears in the manuals for other Radio Shack models, and was thoughtlessly thrown into the 2005 manual. It babbles on about images being 21.4 MHz away from the real frequency -- true for simpler models, but not so for the PRO-2005.

The audio output quality is good, although the top mounted speaker directs the sound at the ceiling, but adding an external speaker would allow the sound to be directed at the user.

Unfortunately, the audio level of AM signals is somewhat below that of NBFM signals, requiring a different setting of the volume control. When scanning both AM and NBFM modes, one has to find a compromise position of the volume control.

The PRO-2005 squelch control has a wee bit too much hysteresis, a trait inherited from its ancestors. It's like having too much play in a car's steering wheel, or backlash in a gear set. This hysteresis forces one to keep the squelch at a tighter setting, missing weaker signals when scanning or searching. It's not as sloppy as in the early PRO-2004s. I've successfully eliminated this problem completely by replacing a single resistor on the 800XLT, as well as the PRO-2002, PRO-2003, PRO-2004 and PRO-24 scanners.

Mechanical Construction

The PRO-2005 is lighter than the 2004. It is enclosed in a gray plastic cabinet, with a plastic front panel. If one is going to pay $420, one deserves to own some metal, but several stages are internally shielded in their own metal compartments. The entirely plastic cabinet of the older PRO2003 allowed wideband noise to radiate out of the scanner and into nearby shortwave receivers.

The PRO-2005 vertical front panel is an advancement over the sloping panel of the 2004. Now you can stack the scanner on top of other equipment and see the controls without standing up. If sitting directly on a table, two hinged plastic feet, padded with rubber bumpers, can fold out from under the front of the radio to tilt it at a

good viewing angle.

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There is a single BNC antenna connector on the rear of the PRO-2005, and a single telescoping antenna is supplied.

Internal construction is excellent, and the internal shielding is commendable. Interstage shielding is very important in a wide band receiver, to prevent it from "hearing itself", an undesirable phenomena which results in birdies. The PRO-2005 owner's manual lists the birdie frequencies. The shielding is much better in the PRO-2005 than in the 800XLT, which uses no shielding around the 800 MHz converter stage, and probably accounts for some of the birdies in the Bearcat.

Frequencies and other indicators are displayed on a back-lit LCD (liquid crystal display) panel, and the level of backlighting can be dimmed by a pushbutton switch.

Vision impaired scanner buffs will appreciate the conventional raised rubber keyboard in the PRO-2005, which replaced the flat membrane keyboard in the PRO-2004. Only moderate pressure is required for actuation, and key depressions are confirmed by a mild "beep" audio tone.

The PRO-2005 is the right size to fit under the dashboard of intermediate sized cars. Although it can be operated on 12 VDC, neither a mobile power cord nor mounting bracket are provided. These items were included with earlier, pre-PRO-2004 Radio Shack models. The AC power cord is not detachable, and would have to be bundled up to keep it out of the way in a mobile installation.

Owner's Manual

The user manual is outstanding compared with the fold out sheet furnished with Uniden scanner.

A single page frequency allocations chart is included, but is not current. There is no schematic. Thankfully, detailed service manuals for Radio Shack scanners are usually available for $7.50 or $10.00.

The PRO-2005 is warranted for 1 year, which is reassuring.

What's Missing?

So with all these neat features, what's missing from the PRO-2005? A "search and store" mode, like that on the

ICOM R7000 and older Bearcat 250 would have been nice. A lighted keyboard and a signal strength meter would also be welcome, as would a mobile mounting bracket and SCA output jack.

Summary

If all one wants is a scanner to monitor local police and fire, there are certainly cheaper and simpler models than the PRO-2005. This scanner is for those who enjoy actively exploring voice communications in the VHF/UHF spectrum. If you already own a PRO-2004 and have added the diode to expand it to 400 channels, there is little to be gained by purchasing a new PRO-2005 -- unless, of course, you are a passionate scanner collector.

The PRO-2005 has the right features and performance, especially for scanning the wide 225-400 MHz military aircraft band. Good design should not to be taken for granted. GRE engineers used the power of the micropro-cessor to implement useful features in the PRO-2005. Similar processing horsepower was not used so wisely in the Yaesu FRG-9600.

At about $420, the PRO-2005 provides a good alternative to those not wishing to spend $1050 for an ICOM R7000.

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~~~~~~
Bob Parnass AJ9S, AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass - (312)979-5414
~~~~~~

854. Canadians to build new surveillance receiver

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-12 16:56:37 UTC
From: parnass@ihuxz.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <4493@ihuxz.ATT.COM>
Source record: 18626

x
CANADIANS TO BUILD NEW SURVEILLANCE RECEIVER

by Bob Parnass, AJ9S

A communications intercept receiver system monitors a defined frequency range to provide as much information as possible about any signals present. This is accomplished by first doing a spectral search, also known as spectral surveillance. Then the operator can use signal processing equipment to perform a detailed analysis on one or more of the signals found.

The Canadian government has embarked on a project to develop a new wideband surveillance receiver covering the 20 - 1100 MHz range. The system will use a Watkins Johnson WJ8617B receiver and a signal processor (digital quadrature receiver) connected to its 4 MHz wide IF output.

The system will have both coarse and fine search modes of operation. The coarse search mode will use a 4K fast Fourier Transform (FFT) over the entire 4 MHz IF bandwidth, yielding a resolution of 1.5 kHz. The fine search mode will use the FFT over a 200 kHz wide band, permitting 50 Hz resolution.

The engineering work is being done by the Defense Research Establishment Ottawa (DREO).

Information for this note was taken from the March 1988 unclassified report Dynamic Range Considerations in Narrowband and Wideband Superheterodyne Surveillance Receivers, by Andrew Mudry, of the Electronic Warfare Division of the DREO.
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~~~~~~
Bob Parnass AJ9S, AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass - (312)979-5414
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855. Re: SSB Signals on the CW portion of 15 Meters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-12 17:13:37 UTC
From: kawai@csli.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <8948@csli.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 18627

Hossein Firooznia writes:
>Today I heard several SSB phone stations between 21.1 and 21.2 MHz -
>Does anyone know if the band allocations in the UK (or anywhere else,
>for that matter) allow phone operation between those frequencies?

In JA-land, the voice subbands for HF are:

160m none
80m 35525-3575, 3791-3805
40m 7030-7100
30m none
20m 14100-14350 (notice 14100-14150 overlap with W CW subband)
17m band unavailable (starts 1 July 89)
15m 21150-21450 (notice 21150-21200 overlap with W CW subband)
12m band unavailable (starts 1 July 89)
10m 28200-29700

>goh< (kawai@csli.stanford.edu [arpanet]) n6uok

856. Re: Book review: "ANARC Guide to U.S. Monitoring Laws"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-12 18:50:55 UTC
From: sparks@corpane.UUCP
Message-ID: <632@corpane.UUCP>
Source record: 18628
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

In article <4481@ihuxz.ATT.COM> parnass@ihuxz.ATT.COM (Bob Parnass, AJ9S)
writes:
>x
> BOOK REVIEW: ANARC GUIDE TO U.S. MONITORING LAWS
>
> by Bob Parnass, AJ9S
>
> Do you as a monitoring hobbyist have the right to receive
> whatever radio signals you want in the privacy of your
> own home? No -- not any more. So say the infamous Elec-
> tronic Communications Privacy Act of 1986 and a growing
> number of state laws which took away this freedom.

I suspect the biggest culprit in ECPA-1986 is cellular phones.
By limiting our rights to listen to the airwaves, they make it illegal
to listen in on cellular phone calls.

Once all the lawyers and politians (who LOVE cellular phones - nice status
symbol) got wind of the fact that cellular phones were actually radio, and that
it is legal to listen in on any radio broadcast, I bet they hurredly rushed
ECPA through. And they had the clout to do it too.

That's my theory anyway. Any facts out there? How close am I to the truth?
Should I have posted this to talk.rumors? Am I asking to many questions?

oops! Here come the scanner police... gotta go. bye.

--
John Sparks | {rutgers|uunet}!ukma!corpane!sparks | D.I.S.K. 24hrs 1200bps
[not for RHF] | sparks@corpane.UUCP | 502/968-5401 thru -5406
If a town has one lawyer, he starves; if it has two lawyers, they both get rich

857. mfj1278 ROM

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-12 18:52:18 UTC
From: rfc@briar.philips.com
Message-ID: <52163@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 18629

From: KA1RLX@K1LTJ
To: ALL@ALLBBS

To: All users of MFJ-1278 Multi-Mode TNC

From: KA1RLX @ K1LTJ

Subject: Update to previous bulletins: Scrambled Packets Solved

Date: 89-05-07

In response to numerous requests for an update on the status of the MFJ-1278 TNC's problems with scrambled packets, here is the latest news.

A new ROM has been issued for the MFJ-1278 Multi-Mode TNC which, in addition to adding a few new features, cures all known problems with packet operation. This new ROM has been tested by K1LTJ and myself for the past several months and has performed properly without exhibiting any of the lock-up & scrambled packet problems seen with earlier ROMS.

If you have been experiencing the problems detailed in previous bulletins contact MFJ directly to exchange the ROM in your 1278. Depending on the version you own there may be a small charge for this updated ROM due to the software enhancements included with the bug fixes.

de KA1RLX @ K1LTJ, 73.

858. Re: Need frequency information for microwave transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-12 19:03:21 UTC
From: lkraft@hpccc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <5540024@hpccc.HP.COM>
Source record: 18630

I duplicated one of these gadgets once, many years ago. I don't remember the model, but I was able to measure the transmitting frequency by using a loop of wire connected to a frequency counter. If you select a short gate time you can get enough consistent readings to give a good idea what the frequency is. In fact, the exact frequency didn't appear to be critical; the frequency was determined by a simple LC network which I expect drifted all over the place.

Anyway, it consisted of a single oscillating stage operating at about 300 MHz which was pulse modulated by a PCM encoder. I don't remember the number of bits, but the whole thing easily fit on a small PC board, including a short stub antenna. I just hand copied the PC artwork, produced a PC board, obtained and loaded the parts, and adjusted the length of an air-wound coil to set the frequency. After that, it was fully operational.

Hope this helps.

Lyle
AA6LK

859. RS-232 to TTL converter for Kenwood Radios

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-12 19:04:12 UTC
From: wa2sff@cbnewsh.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <589@cbnewsh.ATT.COM>
Source record: 18631

I have constructed the TTL to RS-232 interface for the Kenwood radios
and now have it working.
Until I get software I am using a terminal emulator to talk to the Kenwood.
I thought others might be interested in the interface.
Any comments would be welcome.

Joe Wilkes
att!hound!wa2sff

The following is a diagram for an RS-232 to TTL converter for use with
the Kenwood series of radios.

I built the interface and have transmitted and received data between
the computer and the TS-140.

Parts list:

1 1488
1 1489
1 7404
1 1K resistor
1 rs232 connector
1 six pin connector for kenwood (radio shack)
1 box
1 power supply with +5v, +12v and -12v.
3 IC sockets
1 perf board
misc. wire, nuts, bolts, washers, bypass capacitors (0.1 ufd)

Notes:
1) I had to invert all TTL signals to make the interface work.
The data with the computer interface for my TS-140 would lead me to
believe that I only had to invert the CTS and RTS leads.
If you have trouble making the interface work correctly try removing
the inverters.

2) An RS-232 break-out box is useful in debugging the interface.

3) Cn means computer interface lead n.

4) Rn means radio interface lead n.

5) Someone told me the Kenwood interface is optically isolated but I
don't hear any more RFI from the computer with the interface connected
than with the interface disconnected.

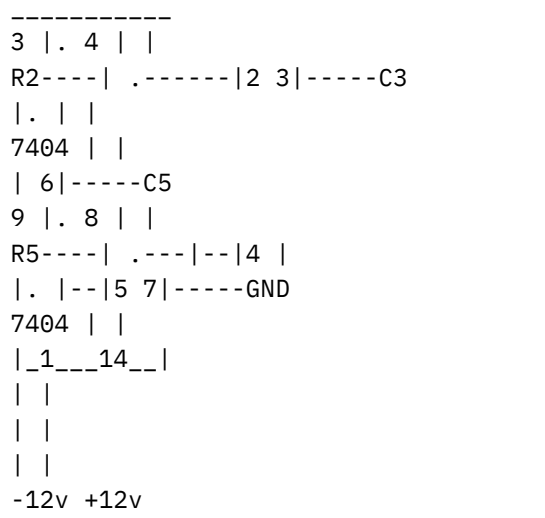
6) For best results use shielded cables between the computer and the converter box and between the converter box and the rig.

7) Bypass the +5v, -12v, and +12v to ground near each IC.
Typical values are 0.1 ufd or higher capacitor.
Deluxe approach--- 0.1 ufd and 10ufd in parallel.

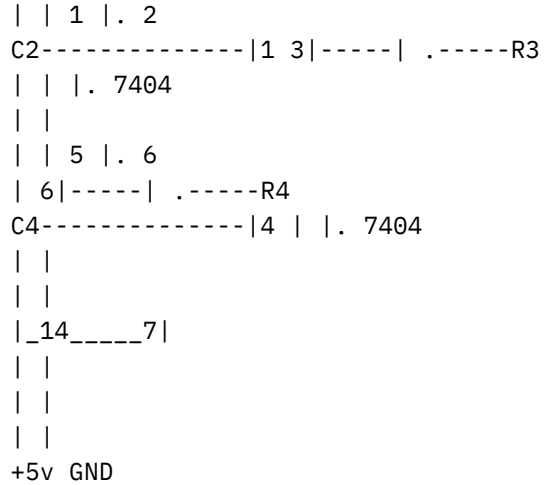
RADIO-TTL COMPUTER RS-232

1 GND--- GND---1
2 TXD--- TXD---2
3 RXD--- RXD---3
4 CTS--- RTS---4
5 RTS--- CTS---5
6 NC --- +5v--1K res------DSR---6
GND---7

1488 -TTL to RS-232



1489 - RS-232 to TTL



six pin connector on radio (viewed from rear)

```
3
o
2 o o 4
o
1 o 6 o 5
|||
---
key
```

Joe Wilkes
att!hound!wa2sff

860. Don't junk that old Bearcat BC-300 scanner

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-12 19:09:23 UTC
From: parnass@ihuxz.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <4494@ihuxz.ATT.COM>
Source record: 18632

x
DON'T JUNK THAT OLD BEARCAT BC-300

by Bob Parnass, AJ9S

Although the Bearcat BC-300 scanner is no longer available, it occupies a fond place in my collection. I exercise little self control when I see a used BC-300 for sale cheap, and have adopted two broken units. They make fine radios after repair.

The BC-300 was the forerunner of today's 760XLT. It was a 50 channel feature laden scanner, introduced around 1979, back when Bearcat was part of Electra. Retail sales of the BC-300 continued until 1987, when it was discontinued by Uniden.

Although Electra offered the pricey BC-350 as a step above the BC-300, firmware bugs and a batch of bad power transformers doomed the 350, and the 300 remained the jewel of Bearcat line.

It's easy to see why the BC-300 model was offered for several years. It boasted premium features like a clock, a carrier operated solid state relay for tape recorder activation, a transmission counter, and a Service Search of 11 ROM banks of preprogrammed channels. For memory, the BC-300 used EAROM (electronically alterable read only memory), so backup batteries were not necessary. The Dog House, a radio shop in Fairfax, Virginia, at one time offered the DH 1000, a 1,000 channel adapter for the BC-300! Unfortunately for federal band listeners, the BC-300 lacked coverage of the 138-144 and 406-420 MHz bands.

While outwardly impressive, internal construction was typical of Electra hand wiring in that era -- a bit messy. BC-300 schematics show at least 100 components changed between earliest and later units. The scanner went through many circuit design changes, but rather than changing the printed circuit board, new components were tack soldered on the foil side in different positions.

Electra stamped all of its scanners with a manufacturing date code on the rear of the cabinet. The code is comprised of a single character (C = Cumberland, Indiana, P = Puerto Rico), followed by four digits denoting year

and week the radio was built. For example, "P2284" denotes the radio was made in the Puerto Rico factory during the 22nd week of 1984.

Switching power supply failure was common in early units due to insufficient capacitance. Electra responded by increasing the value of capacitor C98 from 22 ufd/16 v to 47 ufd/25 v, but I recommend 47 ufd/35 v. If your display is getting abnormally dim, C98 is probably the culprit, as it was in five Bearcat scanners I fixed.

Squelch preset potentiometer R81, mounted on the radio circuit board, was misadjusted in new units, requiring readjustment after the components aged.

In one radio, I replaced Q9, a small signal PNP transistor. Its failure caused the BC-300 to become deaf on all but the UHF band. Failure of squelch gate transistor Q15 caused the squelch to remain open at all times.

Cold solder joints, especially on the wires and ribbon cable connecting the radio board to the logic board, have been responsible for other failures.

I have seen serious IC failures in three BC-300s built around 1984. These include CPU chip IC201, memory chip IC202, and IC203, not in stock at your your local Radio ShackO.

The BC-300 circuitry, especially on the radio board, is very similar to the circuitry in the the BC-220, BC-20/20, BC210XL, and BC-350, so some of the previous remarks may be applicable to these models as well.

I can neither furnish schematics nor repair your radio. If you come across a broken BC-300, obtain a schematic from Uniden and spend some time troubleshooting. If you give up, your BC-300 can be fixed by Electronic Repair Centers in Franklin Park, Illinois, (312)455-5105. I'm told they do good work. The BC-300 is a classic scanner and worthy of your efforts.

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Bob Parnass AJ9S, AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass - (312)979-5414
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861. Re: strategies for more VHF/UHF rigs (was: Re: Why Not 1.2gHz?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-12 19:38:34 UTC
From: frg@jfcl.dec.com
Message-ID: <492@jfcl.dec.com>
Source record: 18633

In article <16065@bellcore.bellcore.com> karn@jupiter.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn) writes:
>>I think the phone company has done most of this for us. Lets go out and
>>buy a microwave tower and an old pbx switch.
(I agree with Phil that pbx switches have no relevance to this
discusion...)
>Nope. :-) Notice I specifically said PACKET voice, with DYNAMIC
>bandwidth sharing. Telephone networks use circuit switching, with static
>bandwidth allocation. Packet voice allows you to share bandwidth on a
>statistical basis, and to use voice coders whose output rate varies over
>time according to the input signal (and whether the person is talking or
>not). Significant bandwidth savings are possible.
>
>An integrated pure-packet-switched voice/data communication system would be
>a noteworthy achievement even outside amateur radio.
>
>Phil

Hmmm, I'm working on building a pine bookcase, and when it's done, I'm
going to build Trump Plaza. Now THAT would be an accomplishment!

But packet voice is one of those neat curiousities whose pitfalls are
deep and many. AT&T in fact just announced what might be the first
real, practical packet (not cell, which already exists, cell meaning
physical layer packet) switch, the IACS. It's full of clever hacks
that you need to make voice sound good on packet, like echo cancellers,
timestamped buildouts, etc. It's aimed at digital terrestrial backbone
nets, which have lots of digital bps bandwidth.

Ham radio, though, deals in an essentially analog medium, radio, and
our limiting commodity is analog bandwidth (spectrum space). So
between Nyquist and Shannon, it's easier to let voice go as voice
(analog) than to first do a Nyquist transformation and then a Shannon
one back to analog!

Then the real zinger. Even with echo cancellers (not needed if you're
half-duplex or not using two-wire telephone sets), you want total
delay in the hundred millisecond or so range. Satellites are annoying
for telephony, even without echo. Now voice needs 32 kbps or so (ADPCM)
or at least 16 kbps for fairly cheap low-quality (ie., ham quality),
so you need to be able to sustain 16 kbps throughput to do packet
voice.

Now Phil, you and I are in another mailing-list discussion about the
desirability of TCP timers, where typical packet radio takes MINUTES
to get a response to a packet. Typical ham packet today is good for
maybe 100 bps, per user. Glenn's high-speed backbone work will enable

us to support decent interactive data applications, but a couple Mbps is a whole lot more efficienty spent on data than on a few packet voice connections!

Not to come off as flaming, but we really do need to increase packet radio bandwidth by a couple orders of magnitude, just for non-voice use; I'm happy to use traditional ham means for voice. Clever technical hackery is fun and may be useful as an experiment, but we're many years away from even thinking about digitizing voice on packet backbones. Heck, when packet radio (other than the TCP/IP work) gets past the mid-1970s, then we'll see where we go next.
fred k1io

862. Re: SSB Signals on the CW portion of 15 Meters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-12 21:38:20 UTC
From: ron@ron.rutgers.edu
Message-ID: <May.12.17.38.17.1989.3069@ron.rutgers.edu>
Source record: 18635

Foriegn hams frequently don't have the same bands. There
is usually SSB from Europe in the 21.150 to 21.200 range.
There are also SSB signals from 7000 to 7100. The latter
is more understandable because the European 40M band ends
at 7100.

-Ron

863. Re: Book review: "ANARC Guide to U.S. M

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-13 01:57:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500033@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 18637

> your car to show police if stopped. I recall when WA2PVK
> had a 19" whip on his car, and was stopped by a policeman
> in New Jersey to see if his car contained a scanner. New
> Jersey doesn't exempt hams.

I definitely call that harrassment, something I know for certain from
personal experience is rampant in New Jersey.

--phil howard--

864. ARRL DX 19: 12 MAY 1989

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-13 02:31:24 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1089@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 18638

QST DE W1AW
HR DX BULLETIN 19 ARLD019
FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS NEWINGTON CT
MAY 12, 1989
RELAYED BY KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

THANKS TO WB2CJL AND THE WESTERN NEW YORK DX ASSOCIATION FOR THE FOLLOWING DX INFORMATION.

DXCC DESK. MALAGASY REPUBLIC. DOCUMENTATION FOR THE 5R4VT OPERATION HAS BEEN RECEIVED. DXCC CREDIT FOR THIS OPERATION WILL BEGIN WITH APPLICATIONS RECEIVED ON APRIL 3, 1989 AND AFTER.

WESTERN CAROLINES. JG1RVN WILL BE ACTIVE AS KC6TY FROM THE REPUBLIC OF PALAU MAY 22 THROUGH THE 26TH ON RTTY. FREQUENCIES WILL BE 14090, 21090 AND 28090 KHZ. QSL VIA TORU, JG1RVN.

ROTUMA. 5W1GP, YAMA, WILL BE ACTIVE FROM HERE MAY 13 THROUGH 20. HE WILL ALSO TRY TOKELAU, ZK2YY, MAY 24 FOR THREE DAYS AND AMERICAN SAMOA, KH8AH, MAY 31 THROUGH JUNE 2. ALL QSLS FOR YAMA NOW GO TO JH4IFF. HE WILL BE LEAVING 5W1 IN AUGUST.

VANADA. VK9JS AND KN6J ARE NOW ACTIVE FROM HERE AS T33JS AND T33RA ON SSB, CW AND RTTY. DUE TO DELAYS, THE OPERATION MAY BE CUT SHORT.

GLORIOSO. FR5AI/G WILL BE ACTIVE FOR ONE MONTH BEGINNING MAY 19.

MARION ISLAND. ZS8MI, PETER, IS QUITE ACTIVE, BEING REPORTED ON 28400 KHZ AT 1600Z FOR FOUR HOURS WORKING EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA, AND ON 14180 KHZ AT 1625Z WORKING NORTH AMERICA BY CALL DISTRICTS.

ST PETER AND PAUL ROCKS. THE DXPEDITION HAS BEEN DELAYED DUE TO BOAT TRANSPORTATION. THEY SHOULD ARRIVE AND BE ACTIVE THIS WEEKEND. THE CALLS WILL BE ZY0CW ON CW, ZY0SY ON RTTY AND ZY0SS ON SSB. QSLS GO TO NATAL DX GROUP, P.O. BOX 597, 59021 NATAL, BRAZIL. THIS IS A NEW ADDRESS.

MOZAMBIQUE. JUNE ACTIVITIES FOR C9MKT HAVE BEEN CANCELED, BUT JACK SAYS THAT HE WILL BE ACTIVE TWICE DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, THE 12TH THROUGH 14TH AND 19TH THROUGH 21ST.

CHAD. F2CW STATES THAT F3CW WILL OPERATE AS TT8CW STARTING MAY 16 FOR UP TO FOUR WEEKS. THIS OPERATION WILL BE ON CW. QSL VIA F2CW.

NEW PREFIX. DURING THE MONTH OF JULY, LIBERIAN AMATEURS WILL SIGN THE PREFIX 6Z IN OBSERVANCE OF THE 142ND INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY OF THE REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA. ALL QSLS FOR 6Z CONTACTS MUST GO VIA K5HUT.

PLEASE DO NOT QSL DIRECT TO LIBERIA.

ANOTHER NEW PREFIX. CYPRIOT AMATEURS ARE SIGNING C4SCG FOLLOWED BY
THEIR REGULAR SUFFIX DURING THE MONTH OF MAY AR

GOOD LUCK ON DX DE KB8NW/OBS

--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM/SWL/SCANNER BBS (1200/2400/PEP) 614-457-4227

865. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-13 05:41:27 UTC
From: waters@dover.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1270@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 18639

In article <8905110702.AA10459@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> MDELANY@HBAPN1.Prime.COM writes:

>I have never, ever noticed any 50Hz beat/flicker. Further I have never,
>ever heard anyone mention or complain about it in this country.

>So, presuming we all come from the same gene-pool, I have to suspect that
>those people who do notice it are highly attentuated and, perhaps this
>needs to be combined with a life-time of 60-Hz before you become aware of
>it...

Hmmmm, an interesting hypothesis. I lived in the UK until I was 12 and watched a lot of TV then (B&W 425 line), and have lived in 60Hz "countries" since then (oh all right - 33 years more, I'm 45!). On visiting the UK/Europe I don't see flicker except in special circumstances, bright picture/dark room etc. I certainly have never found it objectionable, yet others on the net have.

Anyone out there grown up with 60Hz and then spend an extended period (say more than 10 years) with 50Hz?

The interesting thing is that I DO see the flicker on high resolution (>1k line) graphics displays with the 60Hz scan rate. Those are fairly rare now since I think a lot of people got headaches etc. from them.

Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com OR waters@cad.Berkley.EDU
Yes, but which self do you want to be?
--
Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com OR waters@cad.Berkley.EDU
Yes, but which self do you want to be?

866. Re: SSB Signals on the CW portion of 15 Meters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-13 05:52:04 UTC
From: waters@dover.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1271@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 18640

In article <1939@ur-cc.UUCP> hfir_cif@uhura.cc.rochester.edu (Hossein Firooznia) writes:
>In article <8905110704.AA10578@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> STELLABO@CSHLAB.BITNET
>writes:
}>I have been trying to work CW on the 15 meter band between 21.1mhz and
}>21.2mhz. Often I can here SSB phone stations working those freq. usually
}>around 21.15. I am new at this, but from what I can read in the reference
}>books 21.1 thru 21.2 does not have any phone priv. for any class of license.
}>Does anybody know where these signals are comming from ?
}
}Today I heard several SSB phone stations between 21.1 and 21.2 MHz -
}Among them was a British ham (I think) operating just below 21.2 MHz.
}Does anyone know if the band allocations in the UK (or anywhere else,
}for that matter) allow phone operation between those frequencies?

The U.S. is actually an oddity among nations in that we have formally
allocated "sub-bands" for different modes. Most countries (not sure about
the UK) have no restricttion on phone operation other than being within the
ham band. They DO have "gentleman's agreements" between hams which keep
things orderly much like our repeater allocation/coordination.

Even those countries which DO have sub-bands (such as Canada) deliberatly
allocate more space to phone than the US allocation due to the much greater
ham population here. In some cases though the "extra only" assignment (e.g
75 M) is pretty close to their assignment. Just from memory Extras get
3750-4000Khz phone, Canadians get 3725-4000Khz. Enough for a couple of
nets.

On 40M it is even more bizarre since outside North/South America 7200-7300Khz
is non ham! If you listen around 7050-7070 Khz LSB you will hear some
European activity most nights. The problem is filtering out the broadcast
QRM, but thats another story.

--
Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com OR waters@cad.Berkley.EDU
Yes, but which self do you want to be?

867. Re: DAYTON NEWS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-13 07:05:18 UTC
From: paulf@Jessica.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <2249@Portia.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 18641

In article <28516@cci632.UUCP> dvh@cci632.UUCP (David Hallidy) writes:
>clock, by using a marketing technique. This is a free enterprise,
>capitalist society. What they did was neither illegal, immoral, nor
>in all that bad taste- at least she was pretty :^)!

This brought to mind an earlier experience of mine. I was thumbing through some old back issues of Byte, to show my girlfriend the "early days" of microcomputers. Sure enough, in the ads in the back pages (yeah, that was the real reason for subscribing to Byte) were some of the "girlie" ads that used to be pretty common in '70s electronics rags.

She couldn't stop laughing at it ("Amp-le Annie? Ha!"), but she also thought that the advertisers were ignoring (or offending, or both) a good portion of the market, using that technique...

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | "UNIX could use a more user - friendly front
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | end. Anyone still have a card reader?"

868. HF PACKET STATIONS STATE SIDE.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-13 07:37:46 UTC
From: JARVIS@DGAESO51.BITNET
Message-ID: <8905130737.AA29578@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18642

Date: 11-MAY-1989 10:33:00.24
From: JARVIS AT DGAESO51
To: EARN::"INFO-HAMS@SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL"
Subj: HF PACKET STATIONS STATE SIDE.
Hi, I am new to packet radio but hope to get on air after I get a PK-232 next
month. I want to know if there are packet paths (HF) between the USA and VK
and hence what packet stations are available state side for receiving
HF packet input from where I am living, in Chile.

Where can I get the operating frequencies, times, calls etc of HF packet
stations that can forward to VK. I know of VK2AGE in VK that receives HF packet.

I would appreciate any information

Brian Jarvis VK7XD/CE2

JARVIS@DGAESO51.BITNET

869. Book review: ANARC GUIDE TO U.S. MONITORING LAWS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-13 07:37:56 UTC
From: 1843eie@HICKAM-EMH.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8905130737.AA29587@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18643

I N T E R O F F I C E M E M O R A N D U M

Date: 12-May-1989 04:08pm HST
From: 1843EIG/EIE
1843EIE
Dept: 1843EIG/EIE
Tel No: 656-1158

TO: Remote Addressee (_INFO-HAMS@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL)

Subject: Book review: "ANARC Guide to U.S. Monitoring Laws"

Bob Parnass writes:
>It's too late to argue whether ECPA is right or wrong -- it's law now.

Gee, I hope not. Whatever happened to the "right to petition the government
for redress of grievances"?

Jeff Miller, WD6CQV/KH6 | "Just because I'm a Californian,
USAF MARS: AFA8JM | it doesn't mean I'm not an
Chief, Engineering Workload Control | American!"
1843 EIG/EIP | -- Agnes DiPesto,
Wheeler AFB, HI 96854-6348 | "Moonlighting"

The opinions expressed are strictly mine, not the Air Force's or anyone else's!
---

870. Re: Amateur Radio - Communications or Technology.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-13 13:17:01 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewsc.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <773@cbnewsc.ATT.COM>
Source record: 18648

Peter Morgan Lucas asked:

> Does anyone out there actually BUILD gear any more? Almost all the hams i get
> to talk to nowadays can do nothing but quote 'rice box' model numbers at me and
> little else. Do we all have too much money (i certainly dont!!)...
> ......
> Think about it - when did *YOU* last *BUILD* something......

I understand the thrust of your concern, but actually "building
equipment" is only one litmus test for technical ability.

Sure, I build small projects from time to time, like chargers, audio
amplifiers, test equipment gadgets, and even a QRP transmitter or two.
But, I don't build the main components of my station -- and I don't feel
guilty about it. Here's why.

I know basically HOW and WHY the commercial equipment works, and
know enough to fix them when they break, or modify them to suit my
needs. Time is just too precious to spend hunting down parts and doing
the mechanical layout to build a synthesized VHF transceiver or an
HF receiver with the features I want. (My first bitter parts
procurement experience was at age 14, waiting over 6 months
for an XR-50 coil form to build a 6AQ5 based cw transmitter.)

High praise and admiration are due those hams who finish sizeable
construction projects, but I choose to spend my time differently.
--
==
Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass (312)979-5414

871. SSB Signals on the CW portion of 15 Meters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-13 18:55:39 UTC
From: muellerm@inf.ethz.ch
Message-ID: <1588*muellerm@inf.ethz.ch>
Source record: 18644

Hossein Firooznia writes:

> Today I heard several SSB phone stations between 21.1 and 21.2 MHz -
> Does anyone know if the band allocations in the UK (or anywhere else,
> for that matter) allow phone operation between those frequencies?

In Europe (IARU Region 1), the voice subbands for HF are:

160m 1.840 - 2.000
80m 3.600 - 3.800
40m 7.040 - 7.100
30m no phone
20m 14.101 - 14.350
17m 18.110 - 18.168
15m 21.151 - 21.450
12m 24.930 - 24.990
10m 28.300 - 29.300; 29.550 - 29.700

Markus Mueller
Communications Systems Group
Eidgenoessische Technische Hochschule
CH-8092 Zurich
Switzerland

Switch : muellerm@inf.ethz.ch
ARPA : muellerm%inf.ethz.ch@relay.cs.net
UUCP : muellerm%inf.ethz.ch@cernvax.uucp
X.400 : G=markus;S=mueller;OU=inf;O=ethz;P=ethz;A=arcom;C=ch

872. * SpaceNews 15May89 *

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-13 20:52:56 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <861@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 18645

Bulletin ID: SPC90515

SpaceNews

MONDAY MAY 15, 1989

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, NJ, and is distributed weekly
on packet radio bulletin board systems and the Unix USENET news network.
It is available around the world on many computer news systems and is available
for unlimited distribution.

* SHUTTLE NEWS *

U.S. Space Shuttle COLUMBIA is being prepared for mission STS-28 at the
Kennedy Space Center, Florida. It is presently located in Orbiter Processing
Facility (OPF) 1, and is expected to remain there until late June, when it
will be transferred to the Vehicle Assembly Building for mating with its
external tank and solid rocket boosters.

* OSCAR-9 NEWS *

Diary software reloads will take place on Tuesdays and following this, a CCD
image will be transmitted. The time the image is taken will depend on earth
illumination. During the Northern hemisphere winter months, this will either
be Tuesday or Wednesday mornings, UTC. The CCD image will be transmitted until
00:00 UTC on Thursday, when the beacon will switch to Digitalker telemetry.

* OSCAR-10 NEWS *

According to Peter, DB2OS, and AO-10 command station VK5AGR, OSCAR-10 is again
available for use from 01May89 until September. Due to eclipse periods, the
transponder will not be available for use between MA 226 and MA 24.
The eclipse period will end on 13Jul89, and the transponder will then be
available for use during the entire orbit. Please discontinue use if "FM-ing"
effects are noted on the beacon or transponder downlink passband.

01May89 to 13Jul89: Mode B : MA 25 to MA 225
OFF : MA 226 to MA 24 (eclipse period)
14Jul89 to Sept 89: Mode B : MA 0 to MA 255

* OSCAR-12 NEWS *

The following operating schedule for FO-12 is expected to remain in effect
until the end of May:

```
Mode : Time Period (UTC)
------+------------------
JD : 21May 0311-1123
JD : 24May 0841-0137 (25May)
JD : 28May 0056-0908

* OSCAR-13 NEWS *
-----------------
The following operating schedule for AO-13 is expected to remain in effect
until 14Jun89 when a spacecraft attitude change will be made:

Mode : Beginning (MA)
------+---------------
B : 003...160
JL : 160...200
B : 200...240
OFF : 240...003
S : 210...222 (Beacon Only 2400.661 MHz)

* MICROSAT NEWS *
-----------------
Here is a list of frequencies that will be used for the following MicroSats:

AMSAT-NA : MicroSat-A (PACSAT-OSCAR-14 after launch):

Downlink : Uplinks

Primary : 437.050 MHz : 145.900, 145.920, 145.940, 145.960 MHz
Secondary : 437.025 MHz

BRAMSAT : MicroSat-B (DOVE-OSCAR-15 after launch):

Downlink

Primary : 145.970 MHz
Secondary : 145.970 MHz

WEBERSAT : MicroSat-C (NUSAT-OSCAR-16 after launch):

Downlink : Uplink

Primary : 437.100 MHz : 145.900 MHz
Secondary : 437.075 MHz

AMSAT-LU : MicroSat-D (LUSAT-OSCAR-17 after launch):

Downlink : Uplinks

Primary : 437.150 MHz : 145.900, 145.880, 145.860, 145.840 MHz
Secondary : 437.125 MHz

WEBERSAT will support a CCD camera experiment, an FSK packet radio receiver,
a voice synthesizer, and a BPSK packet radio transmitter.

BRAMSAT (Digital Orbiting Voice Encoder, or DOVE) will downlink voice messages
and telemetry using digital voice synthesis and 1200 baud AFSK ASCII.
```

PACSAT and LUSAT will both support FSK packet radio receivers, and BPSK packet radio transmitters. No digital repeater operations will be employed to minimize interference among users.

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *

Feedback regarding SpaceNews can be directed to the author (John) via any of the following paths:

UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z

* SOURCES *

Some of the news contained in this SpaceNews issue was obtained via OSCAR-9, OSCAR-11 and the KA2QHD and NN2Z PBBSs.

>> SpaceNews is a production of KD2BD Software. All rights reversed. <<

<eof>

--
UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z (John)
..."There is no expedient to which a man will not resort to avoid the real labor of thinking." ....Sir Joshua Reynolds.

873. sweden calling dxers 2041

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-14 01:55:53 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1094@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 18653

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============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
============================================================

::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
:: SWEDEN CALLING DXERS ::
:: from Radio Sweden ::
:: Number 2041--May 2, 1989 ::
::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::

Shortwave and other electronic media news from Radio Sweden.

This week's bulletin was written by Agnes Carbon.

Electronic Edition edited by George Wood.

Packet Radio BID SCDX2041

---------------------------------------------------------------------------

BELGIUM--BRT's Spanish broadcast to Latin America uses now 15515 kHz instead
of 9925 kHz at 20:00-20:25. (Yimber H. Gaviria, Colombia).

COLOMBIA--Updating SCDX-2037, Meridano 70 from Arauca is back on 4925 kHz and
was heard until 03:05. (Keijo Salokangas and Bo-Kristian Lindqvist, both
Finland) Our listeners do not write if they heard earlier Centro Todelar en
Arauca on the same frequency. (DX Editor)

ECUADOR--HCJB has replaced 9720 kHz with 9745 to North America at 00:35-06:30
in English because of jamming. 11775 and 15155 kHz remain in parallel. (Tom
Sundstrom via Compuserve). HCJB will be back at its previous time 20:00-20:30
for the broadcast in Nordic languages on 15270, 17790 and 21470 kHz from May
7th. (Mogens Jensen, Denmark)

WEST GERMANY--Deutsche Welle has added some frequencies to its Spanish
broadcasts to Latin America: 11810 kHz at 02:00-02:50 and 15425 and 17720 kHz
at 23:00-00:50. (Stefan Druschke, West Germany)

GUAM--15225 kHz is now used 20:00-09:00 by KSDA. In parallel 13720 at 10:00,
15310 at 21:00, 15125 at 22:00 and 11980 kHz at 02:00-09:00. (George Jacobs
and Associates via Tom Sundstrom)

INDONESIA--Ujung Pandang seems to use 4719 kHz for its local morning and
evening transmissions at 20:55-00:30 and at 08:55-16:05 which is supposed to
be on 4753 kHz. (Richard E. Wood, USA)
```

IRAN--English to Europe from the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran is on 6035 kHz and 9022 kHz at 19:30-20:30. (Jack Kyle, UK)

ITALY--AWR Forli is on the air with a DX program on Sundays in English at 05:30-06:00 and 09:30-10:00. The regular service at 07:00-08:00 and 11:00-12:00 on 7257 kHz. (Joachim Maurer, West Germany). AWR Forli was heard using 7125 kHz until 06:00 which does not appear on its new schedule. (Stefan Druschke, West Germany).

JAPAN--Radio Japan has replaced 15195 with 17880 kHz at 01:00. (Tom Sundstrom)

NORWAY--From May 7th, the duration of all Norwegian broadcasts from RNI will be reduced from 45 minutes to 30. Up to three separate programm will be broadcast on different frequencies simultaneously dependent on the local time in the target area of each frequency. Half-hour programs in English will continue to be broadcast on Sundays only but on fewer frequencies to enable broadcasts in Norwegian to be carried at the same time. According to the schedule the five minute Monday programmes in Spanish will be temporarily suspended due to budgetary problems. (BBC Monitoring)

PAKISTAN--The Radio Pakistan frequencies in use at 16:00 including slow-speed news in English at 16:15 are to the Middle East on 21740, 21580, 17660 and 15605; and to South and East Africa on 21480 and 11895 kHz. (Tom Sundstrom)

PHILIPPINES--Radio Veritas has announced the introduction of shortwave broadcasts to Siberia in May. The 250-kW shortwave transmitter built in 1986 for broadcasts to Korea, China, Vietnam and Burma will be used for these new broadcasts. (BBC Monitoring)

PORTUGAL--Radio Portugal's current schedule in English is: 03:30 on 6060 and 9680 kHz to North America (East), 03:30 on 9705 kHz to North America (West), 16:00 on 11870 and 15250 kHz and 20:00 on 11740 kHz to Europe. (Tom Sundstrom)

SPAIN - RNE in Spanish to Latin America is now on 17715 kHz at 22:05-22:55 (replacing 11775 kHz). (Joachim Maurer, West Germany)

SURINAM-Radio Surinam International was heard back on 17875 kHz at 17:00-17:50 with news in English at 17:35 via Radiobras. There is strong interference from Deutsche Welle in German on this frequency. (Joachim Maurer, West Germany)

TAIWAN--Updating SCDX-2C38, the Voice of Free China broadcasts in German to Europe at 20:57-21:57 on 11860 kHz (and not 11850 kHz). French is at 19:57-20:57 on the same frequencies (17845, 15440, 11860, 9785 and 9765 kHz). (Uwe Gruner, West Germany).

UNITED KINGDOM--The Great North Radio in Newcastle started broadcasting on MW on April 8th. The programs consist mainly of pop music and are on 1152 and 1170 kHz. (John Coxon, England)

USA--WHRI has been heard in Portuguese until 22:00, followed by English on 13760 khz with 17830 kHz in parallel. WRNO which is scheduled to use 13760 kHz

at 21:00 (see SCDX-2011) remains instead on the frequency it uses at 17:00-21:00: 15420 kHz. (Joachim Maurer, West Germany).

WYFR, Family Radio, will be broadcasting from May 7th on 15345 kHz from 16:00 in English, 17:00 in German and 18:00 in Italian to Europe. (Auvo Liimakka, West Germany)

WCSN is on 9840 kHz at 06:00-08:00 and on 21780 kHz at 14:00-16:00. (Richard E. Wood, USA). WHRI is on 7365 kHz at 02:00-06:00 with 9495 kHz in parallel. The latter frequency replaces 11790 at 14:00-15:00 with 15105 in parallel. WSHB is on 7405 at 00:00-02:00 with 13760 kHz in parallel, adding 17855 kHz at 08:00-10:00 to 9455 kHz. 9465 kHz replaces 15205 khz at 22:00-00:00. (Tom Sundstrom)

USSR--Radio Kiev uses 9860 kHz in English to North America at 23:30-00:00. (Jack Kyle, UK)

JAMMING--Jamming has reappeared on 6005 kHz disturbing RIAS Berlin in German. (Slawomir Mierzejewski, Poland)

Sweden Calling DXers is the world's oldest radio program for shortwave listeners. Radio Sweden has presented this round-up of radio news, features, and interviews on Tuesdays since 1948. RS broadcasts to North America:

15:30 hrs on 17880 and 21610 kHz
03:00 hrs on 9695 and 11705 kHz

To Europe, Africa, and the Middle East:

17:00 hrs on 1179, 6065, and 9615 kHz
21:00 hrs on 1179, 9655 and 11705 kHz

And to Asia and the Pacific:

12:30 hrs on 17705 and 21610 kHz
14:00 hrs on 17705 and 21610 kHz
15:30 hrs on 17705 kHz
01:00 hrs on 15390 and 17790 kHz

The Radio Sweden schedule to Europe can be found on Sky Channel's teletext Service, Sky Text, on page 496.

The Electronic Edition is based on the Sweden Calling DXers bulletins which are mailed out every 4 weeks to contributors. Contributions can be sent to DX Editor George Wood to Swedish telex 11738, CompuServe (via the HamNet Forum or Easyplex 70247,3516), through the FidoNet system to 2:501/297 or to SM0IIN at the packet radio BBS SK0TM.

Reports can also be sent to:

Radio Sweden
S-105 10 Stockholm
Sweden

Contributions should be NEWS about electronic media--from shortwave to satellites--and not loggings of information already available from sources such as the "World Radio TV Handbook". Clubs and DX publications may reprint material as long as Sweden Calling DXers and the original contributor are acknowledged, with the exception of items from BBC Monitoring, which are copyright.

We welcome comments and suggestions about the electronic edition, Sweden Calling DXers, and our programs in general.

Thanks to 44 contributors this week Good listening!

874. sweden calling dxers #2042

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-14 01:56:54 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1095@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 18654

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| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
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::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
:: SWEDEN CALLING DXERS ::
:: from Radio Sweden ::
:: Number 2042--May 9, 1989 ::
::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::

Shortwave and other electronic media news from Radio Sweden.

This week's bulletin was written by Agnes Carbon.

Electronic Edition edited by George Wood.

Packet Radio BID SCDX2042

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AUSTRIA--Radio Austria International broadcasts in Spanish at 02:30-03:00 on
9870, 9875 and 13730 kHz; at 06:30-07:00 on 6115, 9870, 13730, 15410 and
21490 kHz; at 13:30-14:00 on 6155, 13730, 15450 and 21490 kHz, at 20:30-21:00
on 5945, 6155, 9870 and 13730 kHz; and at 22:30-23:00 on 6155, 9870 and 11780
kHz (Juan Franco Crespo, Spain)

CANADA--Updating SCDX-2037, Radio Canada International is broadcasting now in
English and French to the Middle East at 03:00-04:00 on 11730 kHz and at
04:00-05:00 on 15275 kHz, probably relayed by Radio Austria International.
(David Crystal, Israel)

Radio Canada International's new schedule in French is weekdays at
05:00-05:15 and 05:30-05:45 on 6050, 6140, 7295 and 9750 kHz; 19:00-19:30 on
5995, 7235, 11945, 15325, 17875 kHz; and 20:30-21:00 on 5995, 7235, 9670,
11945, 15325, 17820 and 17875 kHz. Weekends at 18:30-19:30 on 7235, 15325,
17875 and 21675 kHz.

CUBA--Radio Havana Cuba introduced some changes in its Spanish schedule from
May 1. The station now broadcasts at 00:00 on 9770 kHz; at 06:30-07:30 on
15230 kHz; at 09:00-11:00 on 6060, 11760, 11815, 15155, 15300, 15340 and
17750 kHz; at 18:00-20:00 on 11755, 15350 and 17850 kHz, at 20:00-22:00 on
15155 and 15300 kHz; at 23:00-01:40 on 11910 kHz; at 23:00-02:00 on 11760
kHz; and at 23:00-06:00 on 6060, 11725, 11800 and 11970 kHz. (Juan Franco
Crespo)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA--Radio Prague has added two new frequencies to its French
broadcast to Africa at 18:30: 13215 and 11910 kHz. 7205, 9600, 11685 and
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11990 kHz remain in parallel. (Francois Chalory, France).

FRANCE--Radio France International broadcasts in Spanish to Spain at 21:00-22:00 in on 945 and 5995 kHz. The DX program is aired in the second half hour of the broadcast on Mondays and Tuesdays. (Juan Franco Crespo)

GREECE--Updating SCDX-2033, the Voice of Greece broadcast at 15:00-15:50 has moved from 17580 to 17550 kHz. (Ciro Caportorto, Italy).

INDIA--Some All India Radio regional stations have changed their shortwave frequencies. AIR Calcutta is on 7210 kHz at 06:30-10:00. Air Kurseaong is on 7230 kHz at the same time and Air Ranchi is on 7215 kHz at 07:00-09:40. (Dr. Supranik Sanati, India)

IRAQ--English from Radio Baghdad is to Europe at 20:00-22:00 on 9770 kHz, to North and South America at 01:30-03:30 on 9515 kHz and to India and Pakistan at 01:30-03:30 on 11800 kHz. (Kanwarjit Sandhu, India).

ISRAEL--On April 23rd, Kol Israel's DX Corner announced the following changes in its English language schedule, effective from April 30 to September 3rd. 04:00-04:15 on 17575, 15640 and 11585 kHz to North America, 17630 to Australia/ Asia, 11655 to Eastern Europe. 10:00-10:30 on 21760, 17578 and 11585 kHz to Western Europe, 15650 to Australia/Asia and 17590 to Eastern Europe. 17:00- 17:15 on 11585 kHz to Western Europe, 11655 to Eastern Europe. 19:00-19:30 on 17630, 15640 and 11605 kHz to Western Europe/North America, 17630 to Africa, 13750 to Eastern Europe. 21:30-22:00 on 17630, 17575, 15640 and 11605 kHz to North America/Western Europe, 17575 and 15640 kHz to Latin America and 13750 kHz to Eastern Europe. 23:00-23:30/00:00-00:30/01:00-01:30 to North America on 15640, 15615 and 13750 kHz. (Tom Sundstrom via Compuserve).

Kol Israel broadcasts now only in Spanish and no longer in Ladino at 02:30-02:55 on 11605, 12077 and 15615 kHz and at 23:30-23:55 on 15165, 15640 and 17575 kHz. Listeners are asked to show interest by sending reception reports in order to prevent suspension of these programs due to budgetary problems. (Juan Franco Crespo)

Kol Israel is in Portuguese at 01:30-01:55 on 17575, 15460 and 15615 kHz (Yimber H. Gaviria, Colombia).

ITALY--Adventist World Radio in Forli is in Spanish on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays at 05:00-05:30 and 09:00-09:30 on 7257 kHz and no longer on Mondays and Tuesdays. (Juan Franco Crespo)

JAPAN--Radio Japan is in Spanish to Latin America at 03:30-04:00 on 15325 and 15350 kHz via French Guyana, 11870, 17825 and 21610 kHz, at 09:30-10:00 on 11875 and 21635 kHz via Gabon. (Juan Franco Crespo)

German broadcasts are now on 21690 kHz via Gabon at 06:00 and 21500 kHz directly from Japan. At 20:00-20:30, Radio Japan uses 11835 kHz. (Alfred Dastig, West Germany)

KAMPUCHEA--A station was heard on 6972/75 kHz from 18:00-18:55 in a local language and is believed to be an external service to Europe from Kampuchea

via a Vietnamese transmitter. (Joachim Maurer, West Germany).

MONACO--Trans World Radio broadcasts in Spanish on 9495 kHz on Sundays and Tuesdays at 12:00-12:15 and on 1467 kHz on Thursdays at 19:15-19:30 on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays at 20:30-20:45. (Juan Franco Crespo)

NETHERLANDS--Radio Netherlands has replaced 21615 kHz with 21520 for its English broadcast at 11:00 to South Asia. (Mrs Clare Pinder, UK)

Here are some changes in the Radio Netherlands Spanish schedule: at 02:30-03:25 on 6020, 9590 (6165 and 15560 kHz via Bonaire); at 04:30-05:25 on 6165, 9590 kHz (via Bonaire); at 11:30-11:55 on 6020, 11660 kHz (via Bonaire); at 11:30-12:25 on 15560 kHz; at 12:00-12:25 on 9775, 15530 kHz (via Bonaire); at 18:30-19:25 on 9855 kHz; at 20:30-21:25 on 6020 kHz; at 22:30-23:25 on 9895, 15150, 17575 kHz, and at 23:30-00:25 on 11715, 15315 kHz (via Bonaire). (Juan Franco Crespo)

NIGERIA--Updating SCDX-2037, Radio Nigeria closed on April 25th. According to this report, "following 6 years of missed schedules and transmitting faults due to ancient equipment and financial constrictions, the Federal Radio Corporation of Nigeria can no longer sanction Radio Nigeria operations". (G. Williams, UK) We assume this means the external service, the Voice of Nigeria, which was long regularly heard in Europe on 15120 kHz.

On the other hand, the Organization of African Unity intends to start a radio station which would be called the Voice of Africa. There's speculation it will be headquartered either in the Nigerian Acapital Lagos or the Egyptian capital Cairo. (BBC Monitoring)

Sweden Calling DXers is the world's oldest radio program for shortwave listeners. Radio Sweden has presented this round-up of radio news, features, and interviews on Tuesdays since 1948. RS broadcasts to North America:

15:30 hrs on 17880 and 21610 kHz
03:00 hrs on 9695 and 11705 kHz

To Europe, Africa, and the Middle East:

17:00 hrs on 1179, 6065, and 9615 kHz
21:00 hrs on 1179, 9655 and 11705 kHz

And to Asia and the Pacific:

12:30 hrs on 17705 and 21610 kHz
14:00 hrs on 17705 and 21610 kHz
15:30 hrs on 17705 kHz
01:00 hrs on 15390 and 17790 kHz

The Radio Sweden schedule to Europe can be found on Sky Channel's teletext Service, Sky Text, on page 496.

The Electronic Edition is based on the Sweden Calling DXers bulletins which are mailed out every 4 weeks to contributors. Contributions can be sent

to DX Editor George Wood to Swedish telex 11738, CompuServe (via the HamNet Forum or Easyplex 70247,3516), through the FidoNet system to 2:501/297 or to SM0IIN at the packet radio BBS SK0TM.

Reports can also be sent to:

Radio Sweden
S-105 10 Stockholm
Sweden

Contributions should be NEWS about electronic media--from shortwave to satellites--and not loggings of information already available from sources such as the "World Radio TV Handbook". Clubs and DX publications may reprint material as long as Sweden Calling DXers and the original contributor are acknowledged, with the exception of items from BBC Monitoring, which are copyright.

We welcome comments and suggestions about the electronic edition, Sweden Calling DXers, and our programs in general.

Thanks to 33 contributors this week Good listening!

875. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-14 02:02:19 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8905140701.AA23695@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18652

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial RCP/M, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial RCP/M may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

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- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #507 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 89125.95941037 0.00000235 27246-3 0 2012
2 00424 80.4660 327.4794 0022438 239.5664 120.3261 13.67130780327043
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 89116.76398009 -.00000074 00000-0 99999-4 0 2238
2 03029 12.6680 24.5959 0014478 193.5736 166.3415 1.00272826 78628
LAGEOS
1 08820U 89129.25969005 0.00000002 0 7441
2 08820 109.8224 216.7421 0044912 324.2239 35.5582 6.38663506 48142
GOES 2
1 10061U 89121.89669422 -.00000006 0 2577
2 10061 7.0490 68.8171 0006240 177.5835 182.3870 1.00274748 4915
GPS-0001
1 10684U 89128.56707222 0.00000011 10000-3 0 1119
2 10684 63.5468 102.0722 0106259 198.1496 161.3826 2.00560078 67736
GPS-0002
1 10893U 89111.57222263 -.00000028 0 9731
2 10893 64.5216 343.4269 0152916 28.5525 332.3410 2.00557950 80219
GOES 3
1 10953U 89120.94919771 0.00000083 10000-3 0 6457
2 10953 5.8987 71.5586 0006548 255.2643 104.6362 1.00286010 469
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 89124.08970134 0.00001010 40090-3 0 1112
2 10967 108.0061 196.7846 0002261 240.8216 119.2692 14.34537768567765
GPS-0003
1 11054U 89125.34905905 -.00000027 0 79
2 11054 64.0797 339.4702 0054588 117.3947 243.2054 2.00560969 77502
GPS-0004
1 11141U 89123.95790806 0.00000011 0 1436
2 11141 63.5406 102.1174 0058051 321.0838 38.4680 2.00574926 76179
NOAA 6
1 11416U 89123.07190586 0.00000947 41478-3 0 8425
2 11416 98.5055 121.4478 0010492 241.5372 118.3683 14.25709701511478
Solar Max
1 11703U 89128.49373497 0.00055138 98677-3 0 9379
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2 11703 28.4983 198.7408 0000717 62.4287 297.6401 15.48587573513673
GPS-0006
1 11783U 89125.90779040 -.00000027 0 8774
2 11783 63.8609 339.1134 0142537 62.2971 299.1877 2.00567478 66157
GOES 4
1 11964U 89 97.28408596 -.00000249 10000-3 0 569
2 11964 4.7936 76.3436 0158171 23.8450 337.0124 0.99392857 1324
GOES 5
1 12472U 89125.78624667 -.00000244 10000-3 0 7258
2 12472 2.4352 80.9552 0002430 346.4281 13.3933 1.00252549 28189
SME
1 12887U 81100 A 89120.06556878 .00014499 00000-0 54262-3 0 1790
2 12887 97.6898 144.5622 0003310 67.1291 293.0364 15.27414116417801
UOSAT 1
1 12888U 89129.08196932 0.00071565 10654-2 0 5463
2 12888 97.5584 180.3130 0002198 198.2232 161.9833 15.54885066422906
Meteor 2-08
1 13113U 89124.91183139 0.00000217 18563-3 0 6361
2 13113 82.5363 93.1597 0014455 178.6423 181.4774 13.83982980359259
Salyut 7
1 13138U 89128.96118431 0.00018172 44705-3 0 5624
2 13138 51.6084 149.4142 0001008 1.8376 358.2474 15.40669215402144
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 89113.62903427 .00002004 00000-0 45488-3 0 9194
2 13367 98.2165 177.9866 0002811 35.4502 324.7493 14.57112293360127
Meteor 2-09
1 13718U 89123.00246039 0.00000496 25580-3 0 7693
2 13718 81.2459 325.7584 0056710 126.2826 234.3609 14.13166058329175
IRAS
1 13777U 89121.38148785 -.00000036 -13175-4 0 6325
2 13777 99.0447 319.1374 0013659 82.1615 278.1101 13.98578632319651
TDRS 1
1 13969U 83 26 B 89116.70982300 -.00000236 00000-0 99999-5 0 7890
2 13969 3.4536 69.0376 0003115 201.1259 158.7213 1.00264213 88880
GOES 6
1 14050U 89126.98353881 0.00000123 0 9412
2 14050 1.1989 83.1750 0000261 278.3688 81.4828 1.00256498 6197
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 89118.08895220 -.00000003 -54404+0 0 3972
2 14129 26.3614 268.0965 6056185 37.4444 352.2526 2.05880547 16184
GPS-0008
1 14189U 89120.51197520 0.00000010 0 6247
2 14189 63.1818 100.8446 0135011 215.4953 143.6040 2.00570446 42489
Meteor 2-10
1 14452U 89124.07582663 0.00000632 26794-3 0 7154
2 14452 81.1649 337.7629 0093641 223.6540 135.7190 14.22147810286270
LandSat 5
1 14780U 89129.04217687 0.00001928 43762-3 0 7480
2 14780 98.1697 192.0312 0003708 32.8694 327.2727 14.57136858275866
UOSAT 2
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1 14781U 89124.21962848 0.00002252 44351-3 0 4406
2 14781 98.0064 184.2914 0014451 96.8987 263.3840 14.63442838276117
LDEF
1 14898U 89124.59690181 0.00027797 50631-3 0 8328
2 14898 28.5042 123.1921 0001812 134.7341 225.3372 15.48043728284681
GPS-0009
1 15039U 89121.56689284 0.00000010 0 6566
2 15039 62.8906 100.1234 0014574 277.1258 82.6987 2.00564370 35785
Meteor 2-11
1 15099U 89118.77440559 0.00000304 26557-3 0 9367
2 15099 82.5290 45.6712 0014652 21.1986 338.9780 13.83644510243284
GPS-0010
1 15271U 89120.96939771 -.00000028 0 6184
2 15271 63.3787 339.0459 0099499 320.1074 39.2165 2.00564748 32885
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 89128.68645734 0.00002796 40639-3 0 207
2 15331 82.5421 14.9099 0022885 210.3193 149.6684 14.75475383248394
NOAA 9
1 15427U 89124.27262667 0.00000618 35846-3 0 3673
2 15427 99.1420 110.3636 0016172 76.7978 283.4995 14.11982429226255
Meteor 2-12
1 15516U 89128.55583486 0.00000279 24148-3 0 776
2 15516 82.5364 336.2921 0014860 225.5314 134.4634 13.84100473215571
Cosmos 1686
1 16095U 89128.96118613 0.00022132 54198-3 0 2446
2 16095 51.6079 149.4157 0001507 359.0669 1.0240 15.40674055402148
GPS-0011
1 16129U 89121.12422950 0.00000011 0 3124
2 16129 63.7081 100.7309 0115410 150.5877 210.0687 2.00564772 26095
Meteor 3-1
1 16191U 89128.77448126 0.00000043 10000-3 0 8264
2 16191 82.5474 263.6009 0020334 39.8568 320.4040 13.16869664170334
Meteor 2-13
1 16408U 89128.78669035 0.00000236 20168-3 0 4851
2 16408 82.5335 250.9541 0017843 53.0006 307.2780 13.84163773170109
Mir
1 16609U 89129.00322511 0.00026899 42348-3 0 8351
2 16609 51.6207 199.1234 0011161 280.3842 79.5506 15.53316355185071
SPOT 1
1 16613U 89129.89627627 0.00000713 35239-3 0 4601
2 16613 98.7000 204.8971 0000452 118.3188 241.8047 14.20050406 6694
Meteor 2-14
1 16735U 89128.82454437 0.00000173 14612-3 0 2975
2 16735 82.5337 277.7338 0015284 118.9717 241.2975 13.83903885149016
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 89129.79981138 0.00003574 52564-3 0 6001
2 16881 82.5253 73.4644 0022008 222.0373 137.9207 14.75052154149636
EGP
1 16908U 89124.59521536 -.00000021 15842-3 0 1239
2 16908 50.0066 72.0873 0011518 236.4348 123.5387 12.44378007123984
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FO-12
1 16909U 89112.36835661 -.00000025 10000-3 0 1414
2 16909 50.0159 109.9094 0011193 203.0127 157.0209 12.44399273122451
NOAA 10
1 16969U 89117.94956787 0.00000757 35283-3 0 2177
2 16969 98.6406 149.3932 0014527 39.8819 320.3424 14.22964168136791
Meteor 2-15
1 17290U 89127.15642392 0.00000276 24027-3 0 2465
2 17290 82.4701 186.6877 0014299 22.1382 338.0371 13.83714652117946
MOS-1
1 17527U 87 18 A 89120.69102403 .00000103 00000-0 10221-3 0 1020
2 17527 99.1505 192.5467 0001066 127.1675 232.9573 13.94832860111759
GOES 7
1 17561U 89121.69105956 -.00000039 10000-3 0 2687
2 17561 0.0589 271.6829 0002253 222.1882 226.0727 1.00275624 1291
Kvant
1 17845U 89127.84516411 0.00029688 46759-3 0 7468
2 17845 51.6245 204.8939 0010848 275.2943 84.6658 15.53253591121165
RS-10/11
1 18129U 89128.94111265 0.00000276 29346-3 0 7515
2 18129 82.9251 267.1373 0012452 154.6755 205.5039 13.71972239 94018
Cosmos 1870
1 18225U 89129.65063203 0.00179644 16440-4 24000-3 0 194
2 18225 71.8689 158.5250 0010373 239.8160 120.1773 16.06369805105111
Meteor 2-16
1 18312U 89127.76680225 0.00000218 18868-3 0 2669
2 18312 82.5523 251.5504 0012201 317.0176 43.0032 13.83461225 86927
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 89127.98302863 0.00000158 13212-3 0 1093
2 18820 82.5436 312.5154 0018249 24.4075 335.7947 13.84150791 64126
AO-13
1 19216U 89 89.37166448 -.00000028 10000-3 0 346
2 19216 57.2895 213.9669 6688587 201.4192 106.6281 2.09699506 6084
OKEAN 1
1 19274U 88 56 A 89120.82339204 .00002047 00000-0 30281-3 0 3580
2 19274 82.5193 180.3923 0023621 30.6606 329.5918 14.74599897 44103
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 89128.98780217 0.00000391 10000-2 0 1887
2 19336 82.5476 203.3816 0016010 243.5639 116.3838 13.16926611 37757
NOAA 11
1 19531U 89125.44347447 0.00000725 42422-3 0 734
2 19531 98.9359 69.6676 0012588 358.5960 1.5171 14.10972881 31442
TDRS 2
1 19548U 88 91 B 89 88.95555250 .00000129 00000-0 99999-4 0 220
2 19548 0.3759 85.6281 0002664 253.4727 20.8853 1.00266482 994
GPS-0014
1 19802U 89 13 A 89112.65814275 .00000015 00000-0 99999-4 0 301
2 19802 55.1161 213.9967 0069734 154.7705 205.7027 2.00553753 1314
Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89127.99386327 0.00000117 10000-3 0 339
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2 19851 82.5319 191.2535 0016199 70.4876 289.8032 13.83793616 9523
Cosmos 2007
1 19900U 89111.68155825 0.00328568 53900-4 45747-3 0 599
2 19900 64.7376 294.5535 0046890 113.4393 247.1709 16.03352976 4699
Cosmos 2008
1 19902U 89116.00392757 -.00000006 0 119
2 19902 74.0150 350.9818 0049383 47.6256 312.8966 12.57624316 4085
Cosmos 2009
1 19903U 89115.97367855 -.00000006 0 194
2 19903 74.0136 351.1735 0040920 57.9208 302.5814 12.55708122 4073
Cosmos 2010
1 19904U 89116.02198481 -.00000007 0 123
2 19904 74.0169 351.2452 0029998 57.7151 302.6852 12.53835344 4072
Cosmos 2011
1 19905U 89115.99017871 -.00000007 0 100
2 19905 74.0133 351.4784 0020649 63.6620 296.6555 12.51975370 4035
Cosmos 2012
1 19906U 89116.04082705 -.00000007 0 173
2 19906 74.0154 351.5364 0009996 71.0983 289.1155 12.50018203 4069
Cosmos 2013
1 19907U 89116.01420355 -.00000006 0 122
2 19907 74.0155 351.7657 0010079 145.8879 214.2831 12.47957635 4029
Cosmos 2014
1 19908U 89115.74202185 -.00000006 0 121
2 19908 74.0137 352.2749 0013011 203.8083 156.2365 12.46073020 4011
Cosmos 2015
1 19909U 89116.04063931 -.00000007 0 121
2 19909 74.0160 352.0316 0026013 201.5921 158.4034 12.43852318 4006
Cos 2008-15
1 19910U 89113.23932265 -.00000006 0 147
2 19910 74.0126 357.2113 0134375 228.1294 130.8211 12.23001671 3636
Delta Star
1 19911U 89115.83185253 -.00008444 -34058-3 0 490
2 19911 47.6782 237.1065 0009644 138.5781 221.4369 15.23615754 4861
TDRS 3 R/B
1 19913U 89112.93435508 0.00000028 10000-3 0 119
2 19913 2.1633 57.0036 0026791 207.9139 151.7442 1.00619254 335
1989 027A
1 19919U 89115.39349429 0.00000064 10000-3 0 215
2 19919 0.0999 92.6385 0003757 294.6060 332.8282 1.00274867 104
1989 027B
1 19920U 89119.09018115 -.00044246 19062-4 -69849-5 0 349
2 19920 4.5235 17.2364 7326100 212.1714 83.2276 2.31530723 635
1989 028A
1 19921U 89122.43552170 0.00000152 15077-3 0 273
2 19921 82.9594 120.0189 0038515 217.6923 142.1535 13.73921585 3800
1989 028B
1 19922U 89117.08932977 0.00000059 54697-4 0 296
2 19922 82.9550 123.9075 0033528 215.3243 144.7293 13.75750065 3071
1989 030A
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1 19928U 89129.21038742 -.00000148 10000-3 0 320
2 19928 1.4047 277.4123 0003377 53.0325 308.4736 1.00288691 265
1980 030D
1 19931U 89120.28794469 -.00000086 10000-3 0 104
2 19931 1.4360 276.9114 0017922 17.2994 342.2434 0.97927701 174
Cosmos 2018
1 19938U 89130.07676773 0.01028110 40594-4 34004-3 0 505
2 19938 62.8030 359.5084 0094830 41.7330 319.1934 16.14702320 3118
Photon 2
1 19941U 89129.68368390 0.00211766 10536-4 26651-3 0 284
2 19941 62.8200 9.2992 0108757 113.1765 248.0427 15.96437263 2079
1989 033C
1 19970U 89127.88952142 0.00004776 16505-2 0 96
2 19970 27.9841 336.9823 6565246 5.5715 359.2068 3.20853436 96
1989 034A
1 19972U 89129.64691383 0.00129928 39042-4 86795-4 0 147
2 19972 62.8514 351.8922 0124198 264.8695 93.7945 16.02061677 666
1989 034B
1 19973U 89128.99638017 0.02648943 13782-4 11057-2 0 112
2 19973 62.8344 354.2390 0012752 267.8727 92.2376 16.22430539 565
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Dr TS Kelso Asst Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
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876. Amsat Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-14 06:37:02 UTC
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <16128@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 18646

Posted: Sun, May 14, 1989 6:01 AM GMT Msg: HGIJ-3948-6174
From: DCOWDIN
To: IS
CC: W1AW
Subj: $ANS-133

SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-133.01
ARRL NATIONAL CONVENTION

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 133.01 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD MAY 13, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT-NA To Operate a "All-Satellite, All-Mode" OSCAR Station

In celebration of the 75th anniversary of the founding of the American Radio Relay League, there will be a commemorative station operation under the callsign of W1AW/5 on 2-4 June, 1989. This activity will take place at the ARRL National Convention in Arlington, Texas. The hours of operation will be from 17:00 UTC on Friday, 2 June, through 18:00 UTC on Sunday, 4 June. In keeping with the convention theme "FROM SPARK...1914-1989...TO SPACE," a "deluxe" satellite station will be set up. It is the intention of station planners to operate this station on every pass of every Amateur Radio Satellite that comes within view of Arlington, Texas, during the operating period. In the case of the UOSATS, demonstrations of bulletin and telemetry capture are planned. All modes of operations will be supported from Mode A, B, J, and L.

Both AO-13 and AO-10 should be usable that weekend along with RS-10/11, FO-12, UO-9, and UO-11. Crank up your tracking programs and check your windows "of mutual visability" to Arlington, Texas, (between Fort Worth, and Dallas) for 2-4 June,1989.

Icom, Tandy, Telex-Hy Gain, KC Tracker, and other manufacturers are providing support for this event. The ARRL is providing special QSLs for this event featuring the "Spark...To Space" logo. Every amateur satellite station in the country should have one of these exceptional QSLs.

AMSAT-NA will be well represented in other ways at this convention. Forums on Microsats and Phase IV will be presented on Saturday by Doug Loughmiller, KO5I, President of AMSAT NA and Dick Janssen, WD4FAB, respectively. On Sunday, Keith Berglund, WB5ZDP, will present an introductory level satellite forum.

If you are coming to the convention, please come by the AMSAT Booth or the Commemorative station to volunteer your operating assistance for

the Commemorative Station. If you would like to volunteer in advance, please contact Keith Pugh, W5IU, at (817) 292-5633.

Last but not least. A full size model of the AMSAT-NA PHASE IV project will be on display in the convention lobby for all interested parties to see. It will be hard to miss since it is approximently 8 ft. in diameter and was constructed by students from the Center of Aerospace Technology (CAST) from Weber State College in Ogden, UT. "See you on any of the birds during the weekend of 2-4 June, 1989."

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-133.02
SHASTA SPACECON '89

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 133.02 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD MAY 13, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

All Amateurs Are Invited for a "Beginners" Seminar On OSCAR Basics

Bob Dalleske (W6AMW), AMSAT-NA Area Coordinator, is pleased to announce that an all day seminar about OSCAR satellites is being planned for the northern California area known as "Shasta SpaceCon '89." This seminar will take place at the Student Center at the College of the Siskiyous located in Weed, CA. According to Bob, this seminar is being designed for amateurs, who at the present time, have only a "casual interest" in OSCAR satellite communications and would like to learn more about this exciting aspect of amateur radio. Bob has lined-up an impressive group of speakers which include: Ross Forbes (WB6GFJ), President of Project OSCAR, Courtney Duncan (N5BF), AMSAT-NA VP of Operations, Cliff Buttschardt (W6HDO), Frank Dziurda (K7SFN), Bob Lahde (NA6E), Steve Roberts (N4RVE), and Ed Westbrook (WA6IUM). These experienced satellite users will be "gearing" their forums to folks who want to know what it takes to to get on the AO-13. They will cover such topics as "What are Amateur Satellites and what does the future hold," "MICROSATs: The new 'bird' on the block," "A beginners guide to AO-13," and many, many more topics ranging from equipment needed to get started, and problems which beginners usually encounter getting started. Bob stresses that "technical-jargon" will be kept to a minimum because this conference is designed to inform all those who are not necessarily versed in the technical aspects of satellite communic-ations -- in short, you don't have to be a aerospace engineer or RF communications "type" to find this seminar useful. For more information about this excellent beginners conference, contact Bob Dalleske, W6AMW, at (916) 964-3154 or send a s.a.s.e to

SHASTA SPACECON '89
P.O. Box 220
McCloud, CA
96057

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-133.04
AMSAT SHORT BURSTS

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 133.04 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD MAY 13, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Short Bursts

de VK5AGR 15Apr89: *** AO-13 TRANSPONDER SCHEDULE ***
03May89 to 14Jun89

Mode-B : from MA 003 to MA 160
Mode-JL : from MA 160 to MA 200
Mode-B : from MA 200 to MA 240
OFF : from MA 240 to MA 003

Mode S Beacon 2400.661MHz is ON from MA 210 to MA 222 every orbit.
29Apr89: BLON/BLAT 211.8/+3.3 with a drift rate of 0.016/-0.061
deg/day.

de DB2OS 01May89: *** AO-10 TRANSPONDER SCHEDULE ***
01May89 to 13Jul89

Mode-B : from MA 025 to MA 225
OFF : from MA 226 to MA 024

de DB2OS 01May89: *** AO-10 TRANSPONDER SCHEDULE ***
14Jul89 to 01Sep89

Mode-B : from MA 000 to MA 225
OFF : %

Many AO-13 users are unaware that there is an AMSAT Operations Net
which is conducted on AO-13 several times each month to help answer
questions about OSCAR satellites and to provide information about the
many exciting things going on in AMSAT. The following is a list of the
times for the Ops Net. Please place this list in a convenient place in
your OSCAR station so that you won't miss out on this interesting net
which is offered as a service to all AMSAT members.

Here is the Ops Net schedule through May:

Date UTC orb-phs NCS

14 May 0400 702-056 N5BF (13 May local time, U.S.)
21 May 0200 716-188 (20 May local)
28 May 0200 731-105 (27 May local)

The following is the operating schedule for FO-12 for the entire month
of May and June:

DATE MODE OPERATING PERIOD
05/21/89 JD 03:11 UTC until 11:23 UTC
05/24/89 JD 08:41 UTC until 01:37 UTC on 05/25/89

05/28/89 JD 00:56 UTC until 09:08 UTC
06/03/89 JD 05:46 UTC until 00:44 UTC on 06/04/89
06/09/89 JA 04:25 UTC until 21:20 UTC
06/21/89 JA 01:43 UTC until 18:38 UTC
06/24/89 JA 01:03 UTC until 17:58 UTC
06/29/89 JA 00:35 UTC until 15:29 UTC

As a reminder to those who made contacts with the Mir Space Station and would like to obtain a QSL card confirming the contact, you can send your card to the the following QSL Bureau for U1MIR, U2MIR,...,U5MIR:

Boris Stepanov, UW3AX
P.O. Box 679
Moscow, 107207 USSR

/EX

877. Building stuff (was Re: (none))

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-14 06:42:49 UTC
From: john@stiatl.UUCP
Message-ID: <4727@stiatl.UUCP>
Source record: 18647

In article <12.May.89.12:42:38.BST.#1893@UK.AC.NWL.IA> PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK ("Peter Morgan Lucas, Network Support, Swindon") writes:
>SUBJECT: Amateur Radio - Communications or Technology.
>
>
>
>Does anyone out there actually BUILD gear any more? Almost all the hams i get
>to talk to nowadays can do nothing but quote 'rice box' model numbers at me and
>little else. Do we all have too much money (i certainly dont!!). Whats
>happened to the true spirit of amateur radio -
(deleted)
>Are there any people out there who can wield a soldering iron
>or have we all become 'appliance operators' who just press buttons?
>
(small flame on)

Well gawdam maude, this here guy says I'm an appliance operator because I talk on a rice burner occasionally. Wonder if I'm still an appliance operator when I use my store-bought service monitor or computer? After all, I remember back in the "good old days" when men were men and radios had tubes and computers had front panels.

>Think about it - when did *YOU* last *BUILD* something......
>Hands up anyone who hasnt got

Well I don't use a soldering iron much anymore. CAD, fast turnaround PCB houses, circuit simulation, and surface mount technology have pretty much relegated the old soldering iron to the shelf - except for soldering on PL-259's for the 'ole rice burner. I am kinda cozy with my hot air station though.

>
>Even if its only building a simple direct conversion receiver for 20
>meters, you can say 'you did it yourself'. I feel that we have grown
>complacent in our old age (and lets face it, the age profile of hams gets
>older every year) and it doesnt indicate a healthy future for the
>ham movement as a whole.

These lines are getting kinda old. Tell me, what does building a simplton receiver from an article in a magazine have to do with our missions? You remember, advancing the state of the art, etc. Sure there are old farts around that waste bandwidth and oxygen but so what. Instead of bitching, how 'bout doing something constructive. After all, you don't need anybody's permission to design something.

Yes, I talk on rice-boxes. I understand my capabilities and what I can and cannot do. I realize that the engineers at the factory R&D labs can almost always design better radios than I and most other hams could. If for no other reason than they have the necessary equipment and I don't. It's long since past the time when a knight-kit oscillator and a light bulb dummy load were all that was needed to build a state-of-the-art radio.

One last comment - I consider those who build organizations; ie, the politicians, to be at least as important as the hardware hackers. Most of our common modes of communications - repeaters, packet, ATV and so on REQUIRE cooperation among hams and interfaces with outside concerns. Whether it's obtaining a mountaintop radio site for my latest digital thingamajig or setting up a 501(c)(3) corporation in order to get needed equipment donated by corporate donors, it all counts.
>
(small flame off)

So I'm sitting around the shack looking at things. Over in the corner I see the 25 watt synthesized porta-pak type 2 meter radio I designed and built a few years ago. Over there is a crude spectrum analyzer built around an old heath scope. Over on the bench is a high speed driver board for packet that I never got around to cleaning up and publishing. I see on the packet monitor a binary file being forwarded thru the BBS system using my Chunk'n'Glue program (software's as important as hardware these days, you know). I'm listing to the CD player on a stereo amplifier I designed and built while in school. Over on the other side of the shop is the Tesla coil I built using a 4cx250 as a power oscillator. Will work again too, as soon as I replace the screen bypass caps that detonated from over-current. Then there's the single-chip micro controlled nicad battery quick charger that charges my HT and cellular phone batteries in under 30 minutes - at the same time too. No, it doesn't work on 20 meters but it does it's job well.

On the bench right now is an adaptor to let me use a laptop PC as a smart bullet chronograph - which fits into my other hobby - long range marksmanship. And I'm resurecting a project put on the shelf a few years ago that used radar to track a bullet's speed throughout its flight. Makes the ballistic calculations much more accurate.

Then I notice some paperwork I need to work through for the local packet organization. Politics, you know. Hard to erect switch sites in thin air. And when I go back to work monday as a software engineering manager, I'll probably spend lunch with a collegue who just passed his novice test and is waiting for his call. In order to help repair the mental damage done by learning CW, he's working on a pretty nifty application to ride on top of phil karn's tcp/ip system. I'm providing some design and coding assistance and helping with ham things he may not yet understand.
>
Oh yeah, before I forget, I'm not particularly affluent. And I have an agreement with my wife that my hobbies have to be financed outside my salary. So what do I do? Well, I buy and sell equipment, do some

consulting and a bit of refrigeration work on the side. In short, I find a way to support my hobbies at a comfortable level. This whining about money I hear from so many hams these days makes me sick. It's so trivially simple to make hobby money these days that there is no excuse for whining. With lawn services charging 50 or 60 bux to cut a quarter acre lot and handymen being a dying breed, if you can walk and chew gum at the same time, you can make money. I know a couple of people my age (mid 30's) who make spending money mowing lawns. Couple-three hundred dollars a week after work. And you don't need to make megabucks. 500 to a thousand dollars will buy a nice rig (or a nice scope :-)

I hate to sound like Wayne Green on this subject but he's absolutely correct in his arguments that equipment cost is a lame excuse for not doing things. All you gotta do is get off your arse and do it!

John

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | Manual? ... What manual ?!?
Sales Technologies, Inc. Atlanta, GA | This is Unix, My son, You
...!gatech!stiatl!john **I am the NRA** | just GOTTA Know!!!

878. stabalised power supplies

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-14 07:01:10 UTC
From: JARVIS@DGAESO51.BITNET
Message-ID: <8905140701.AA23659@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18650

Date: 13-MAY-1989 23:38:15.59
From: JARVIS AT DGAESO51
To: EARN::"INFO-HAMS@SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL"
Subj: stabalised power supplies

Is anybody aware of a source for stabalised power supplies. I am
interested in something in the range of 500W to 1000W with
outlets for 115V AND 220V (or 240V).

Thanks for any information that you can give me.

Brian Jarvis JARVIS@DGAESO51.BITNET

879. HF forwarding packet stations in USA

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-14 07:01:46 UTC
From: JARVIS@DGAESO51.BITNET
Message-ID: <8905140701.AA23681@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18651

Date: 13-MAY-1989 23:41:15.21
From: JARVIS AT DGAESO51
To: EARN::"info-hams@simtel20.army.mil"
Subj: HF forwarding packet stations in USA
Hi, I am new to packet radio but hope to get on air after I get a PK-232 next
month. I want to know if there are packet paths (HF) between the USA and VK
and hence what packet stations are available state side for receiving
HF packet input from where I am living, in Chile.

Where can I get the operating frequencies, times, calls etc of HF packet
stations that can forward to VK. I know of VK2AGE in VK that receives HF packet.

I would appreciate any information

Brian Jarvis VK7XD/CE2

JARVIS@DGAESO51.BITNET

880. Re: SW receivers: SONY ICF2010 vs ICF7600

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-14 17:19:26 UTC
From: root@conexch.UUCP
Message-ID: <29452@conexch.UUCP>
Source record: 18649
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

In article <3195@tank.uchicago.edu> phd_jacquier@gsbacd.uchicago.edu writes:
[...]
>Also how does the ICF2010 rank against the really hot SW receivers
>such as the GRUNDIG SATELLIT (3400?) which i have never seen in the US but is
>"THE" SW receiver in the rest of the world.
>Eric Jacquier

I can't comment on the other receivers you mention, but the Sony ICF-2010's performance is outstanding for reception of international shortwave AM broadcast stations. You can tune in a station that is heterodyning with an adjacent station and contains a lot of phase distortion, then enable the synchronous detector, and it is instantly intelligible and the beat note disappears. There is absoultly no question that this feature alone distinguishes this receiver from its peers which lack it.

If you are planing on purchasing a receiver for AM listing, make sure it has a synchronous detector.

Larry Dighera

--
USPS: The Consultants' Exchange, PO Box 12100, Santa Ana, CA 92712
TELE: (714) 842-6348: BBS (N81); (714) 842-5851: Xenix guest account (E71)
UUCP: conexch Any ACU 2400 17148425851 ogin:-""-ogin:-""-ogin: nuucp
UUCP: ...!uunet!spsd!conexch!root || ...!trwrb!ucla-an!conexch!root

881. Re: 220 MHz Hearing in Washington D.C.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-15 04:33:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500034@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 18655

Things do look kind of hopeful from the report of that meeting.

I bet there are a lot of comments that were filed with the FCC on 87-14
that were totally ignored. That's not what the process is supposed to
be about. One issue I raised in my original comment was that the FCC staff
had establish the idea/concept/precedent of letting the Inland Waterways
system on 216-220 Mhz get developed since it had only been recently set up.
I point out that this precedent should also be applied to the even newer
Novice Enhancements, mentioning that more than just Novices will be using
that band as a result. The report and order never touched the subject.
I don't know if they ignored my comments, but they certainly ignored the
topic.

Also, why can't UPS use 855 Mhz just like IBM CE's do with their little
"brick" computer-radios? They work just fine inside the machine room here
and run all day off a tiny (not bigger than 4 AA's) nicad battery, so they
can't be putting out that much power. They also have no visible antenna.
UPS's situation couldn't be much worse.

--phil ka9wgn--

882. Mail

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-15 12:51:00 UTC
From: Parfenuk@BCO-MULTICS.HBI.HONEYWELL.COM
Message-ID: <890515125152.352853@BCO-MULTICS.HBI.HONEYWELL.COM>
Source record: 18656

Please remove BCO-MULTICS.HBI.HONEYWELL.COM from your INFO-HAMS
distribution.

Our Multics system is going away and will not be able to receive
mail for some 2 - 4 weeks.

Thank you for the participation in the past and the information you
have sent us.

We will request to be added in some future time.

Thank you,

Walt Parfenuk.. Postmaster BULL Worldwide Information Systems.

883. ICOM IC-2GAT Antenna Questions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-15 15:03:06 UTC
From: mmullica@SADIS01.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8905161632.AA22222@sadis01.af.mil>
Source record: 18657

ATTENTION ICOM HT OWNERS (especially the IC-2GAT):

I own an ICOM IC-2GAT (and just love it, thank you) and do a fair amount of business traveling, generally staying in hotels along the way. I always take my trusty HT and Repeater Directory with me and when time permits, try to check-in to the local 2-M repeater seen. My HT with its "rubber duck" puts out a signal that when radiated from the confines of the typical iron re-bar reinforced concrete structures (often in excess of 6" thick) of most "modern" hotels is whimpy at best. Even though I am sometimes many stories high, the structure of the building when coupled with the HT-class power (generally 5 watts or so) and the "duck" antenna really limit my transmitting capability.

I recently bought a Larsen self-resonant 1/2 wave antenna with a 39" (or so) piece of flexible "aircraft cable" for a radiating element (instead of the traditional whip). The antenna terminates into a standard 50 ohm co-ax connector. Because I can roll this self-resonant 1/2 wave antenna up and stow it in my briefcase (in a physical space about the size of my fist) and connect it to my HT's BNC via 15' or so of co-ax, the intent here was to make this my "traveling 2-M base station antenna" and hook/tape it to my hotel room's exterior window. I expect this should improve my transmit capability by at least a factor of 2.

In discussing my plans with some of the local crew, one of our ICOM gurus tells me that the ICOM HTs resonate their "duckies" at 30 ohms and not 50 ohms like the KENWOOD or Yeasu rigs and that the above mentioned solution might produce an SWR situation bad enough to damage the HT's finals. But another of our local antenna/feed line gurus tells me that if I connect the 50 ohm antenna to a feedline greater than 2 wave length long (15' or so should do the trick), I should be OK.

MY QUESTIONS:

Can anyone confirm/refute the alleged 30 ohm antenna impedance of ICOM HT's?

Has anyone had any good/bad experiences driving 50 ohm antennas with their ICOM HTs?

Does anyone have any other nifty 2-M HT oriented highly portable self-resonant "base station" antenna solutions (e.g., for hotel use) that have proven effective (am especially interested in solutions involving ICOM HTs)?

Marty Mullican, KB5JDQ
Kelly AFB MARS
San Antonio, TX

884. Antenna coupler unsatisfactory

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-15 15:14:00 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.bacs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <12600060@silver>
Source record: 18660

Along with my PRO-2004 scanner I bought an Antenna Specialists (tm)
"All Band Scanner Antenna Coupler" ($20) which allows scanner and
AM/FM car radio to simultaneously share the broadcast antenna.

The coupler is a block of black plastic with no adjustments. The cable
to the scanner originally had a "Motorola" plug, which I replaced with
a BNC, shortening the cable 1/2 inch in the process.

The coupler is satisfactory as a scanner antenna on VHF and UHF;
AM broadcast performance is good but FM broadcast attenuation is
UNACCEPTABLE (on a typical Japanese digital-tuned car radio).

FM-broadcast performance is too poor to receive stations 40 miles
away, and becomes much worse during the following PRO-2004 conditions:

scanner turned off
scanner on an unused frequency (0.00 MHz)
scanner tuned above 760 MHz

The PRO-2004's input impedance apparently changes during the above
conditions, affecting the antenna coupler (although the coupler works
normally with the scanner disconnected). Setting the scanner's
attenuator switch to the -10dB position alleviates the additional FM-
broadcast loss.

Conclusion: Don't buy this coupler if you listen to out-of-town FM
broadcast stations.

--

Frank Reid W9MKV @ K9IU reid@gold.bacs.indiana.edu
{inuxc,rutgers,uunet!uiucdcs,pur-ee}!iuvax!silver!commgrp

885. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-15 16:11:55 UTC
From: greg@uts.amdahl.com
Message-ID: <c9sV025r26ns01@amdahl.uts.amdahl.com>
Source record: 18661

In article <12.May.89.12:42:38.BST.#1893@UK.AC.NWL.IA> PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK ("Peter Morgan Lucas, Network Support, Swindon") writes:
>SUBJECT: Amateur Radio - Communications or Technology.
>
>
>
>Does anyone out there actually BUILD gear any more?

Perhaps. I think there're still folks who enjoy construction projects, but they're in the minority. Some of the motivation is gone. I thought that new gear was expensive. But then I looked in a 1960 Radio Amateur's handbook, at the prices in the back. Adjust for inflation, and for lack of features and *WOW*! This was one expesive hobby back then! No wonder people home-brewed!

Then I went to a flea market. Saw a good HW101 for $150. Saw TR3/RV3 for $225. A Tempo One for same. So the motivations aren't there any more.

The part of homebrewing I enjoy is getting simple gear working. I don't think that that many SSB exciters have ever been home-brewed, in spite of the dream projects you see in QST. It's always been very expensive to buy all the components at retail, if you can even get them.

Greg

886. Re: The Great Bash NSTC Color Debate.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-15 16:52:44 UTC
From: tomb@hplsla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <5720042@hplsla.HP.COM>
Source record: 18664

>...
> There are possibly two delay lines in the luminance channel, one
>of which is used for chrominance/luminance separation (so-called "comb"
>color separation) and one of which is used for delay equalisation. The
>first delay line is a 1-H delay.
>
> Since comb separation requires averaging adjacent lines, this
>most assuredly causes a loss in vertical resolution.
>
>York David Anthony
>DataSpan, Inc
>DataSpan, Inc
>----------
Is that done? Seriously?? If it's like you say, it's REALLY bad
since time-adjacent lines are from the same field and therefore
actually separated by one line in the frame. How does one build a
delay of 1H that's stable to a few degrees of 3.579MHz? I think I
see how this would work, but it seems like a really dumb way to do
things: low performance and not particularly cheap. (but I suppose
I'm missing something again -- thanks in advance for setting me
straight :-)

(It does seem clear to me that this technique and its attendant loss
of resolution is not dictated by NTSC!)

Tom Bruhns
tomb%hplsla@hplabs.hp.com

887. Re: PAL Flicker

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-15 17:53:00 UTC
From: jerry@qvax2.UUCP
Message-ID: <547@qvax2.UUCP>
Source record: 18658

In article <198@bongo.UUCP> julian@bongo.UUCP (julian macassey) writes:
>
> I did say in an earlier posting that I considered that all the
>flickering PAL complaints I heard were from US technicians that only saw PAL
...

Perhaps we can move this discussion to rec.video? Hint, hint...

--
Jerry Gardner, NJ6A Qantel Business Systems
{hplabs,pacbell,ihnp4}!qantel!qvax2!jerry

Disclaimer? We don't need no stinking disclaimers!

888. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-15 18:02:24 UTC
From: jerry@qvax2.UUCP
Message-ID: <548@qvax2.UUCP>
Source record: 18659

In article <09.May.89.12:06:25.BST.#0856@UK.AC.NWL.IA> PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK ("Peter Morgan Lucas, Network Support, Swindon") writes:

>Why, oh why does everyone cough up their lifes savings for poorly engineered,
>gimmick-laden Oriental gear, much of which has more 'microprocessor' than
>'Radio' in it? (the recently discussed image problems of certain rigs is
>a perfect example of the grotty RF engineering i speak of!!).

Interesting points. As I'll be in the market for a new HF rig soon, would I be better off getting an older rig such as a Collins S-line or the Drake Twins or should I stick to a Japanese rig? I'm more interested in RF performance than dubiously useful gimmicks. Any opinions?

--
Jerry Gardner, NJ6A Qantel Business Systems
{hplabs,pacbell,ihnp4}!qantel!qvax2!jerry

Disclaimer? We don't need no stinking disclaimers!

889. Re: Venturer MultiBand

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-15 18:04:51 UTC
From: wmartin@ST-LOUIS-EMH2.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8905160728.AA02336@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18670

That model was reviewed just last month by Larry Magne on Radio Canada Int'l's SWL Digest program, and he panned it pretty thoroughly. It is just an old-style multiband portable radio, with no real redeeming features. The shortwave coverage is broad, but there is no bandspread, so each SW broadcast band occupies a tiny slice of the dial. There is no digital readout, so tuning a particular frequency is just about impossible, and returning to a specific frequency once tuned is a matter of chance. There is backlash in the dial mechanism, so a slight touch of the tuning knob can move the tuned frequency a variable and indeterminate amount, not necessarily in the direction you intended to tune! The circuitry is of an old and obsolete design, giving rise to many images and spurious signals, with poor selectivity so you cannot separate closely-spaced stations.

It is just about impossible to compare this with a really usable radio, like the Sony 2001 -- by the way, when you cite that model, do you mean the currently-marketed radio sold with that model number outside the US, called the "2010" inside the US? (It would be "2001D"; Sony is insane when it comes to assigning radio model designations.) There WAS a previous "Sony 2001" (I have one); it was the first of the all-digital portable SW radios, and is still usable. It had a few problems (mechanical breakdown of the keys and keypad, and poor selectivity) but still is a reasonably-useful radio.

Don't waste money on the Venturer. It would be worth buying for a few bucks at a yard sale, but otherwise should be avoided. You can get a decent digital-readout radio, like a Philips/Maganavox D2935, or Sangean ATS-803, for under $200. The extra cost is well worth it if you really wanted to listen to shortwave. Both of those are digital-readout models, so shortwave stations are easy to tune, are stable and perform reasonably well -- they are probably the best value-for-money on the market today.

Regards, Will Martin

890. Re: Venturer MultiBand

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-15 18:04:51 UTC
From: wmartin@ST-LOUIS-EMH2.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8905160728.AA02348@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18671

That model was reviewed just last month by Larry Magne on Radio Canada Int'l's SWL Digest program, and he panned it pretty thoroughly. It is just an old-style multiband portable radio, with no real redeeming features. The shortwave coverage is broad, but there is no bandspread, so each SW broadcast band occupies a tiny slice of the dial. There is no digital readout, so tuning a particular frequency is just about impossible, and returning to a specific frequency once tuned is a matter of chance. There is backlash in the dial mechanism, so a slight touch of the tuning knob can move the tuned frequency a variable and indeterminate amount, not necessarily in the direction you intended to tune! The circuitry is of an old and obsolete design, giving rise to many images and spurious signals, with poor selectivity so you cannot separate closely-spaced stations.

It is just about impossible to compare this with a really usable radio, like the Sony 2001 -- by the way, when you cite that model, do you mean the currently-marketed radio sold with that model number outside the US, called the "2010" inside the US? (It would be "2001D"; Sony is insane when it comes to assigning radio model designations.) There WAS a previous "Sony 2001" (I have one); it was the first of the all-digital portable SW radios, and is still usable. It had a few problems (mechanical breakdown of the keys and keypad, and poor selectivity) but still is a reasonably-useful radio.

Don't waste money on the Venturer. It would be worth buying for a few bucks at a yard sale, but otherwise should be avoided. You can get a decent digital-readout radio, like a Philips/Maganavox D2935, or Sangean ATS-803, for under $200. The extra cost is well worth it if you really wanted to listen to shortwave. Both of those are digital-readout models, so shortwave stations are easy to tune, are stable and perform reasonably well -- they are probably the best value-for-money on the market today.

Regards, Will Martin

891. Book on Radio Astronomy

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-15 18:58:00 UTC
From: BRUCEH@UTKVX3.BITNET
Message-ID: <8905160729.AA02387@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18672

Someone asked about a book on Radio Astronomy the other day. I have found
that the book "Radio Astronomy for the Amateur" by Dave Heiserman, to be
a good book. It is published by Tab Books.
It is Tab #714, ISBN 0-8306-4714-7 Library of Congress 74-33624

Thanks,

Bruce Harrison
Univ. of Tenn. at Martin
Computer Center
Martin, TN 38238

BRUCEH@UTKVX (bitnet)

892. Re: Building stuff

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-15 21:33:44 UTC
From: jans@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <5150@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM>
Source record: 18665

People still build, it's just that the components have gotten more complex. In the old, old days, you had to have a vacuum pump and a glass works, then tubes became components that were purchased and combined into more complex functions.

Combining a >= 4800 baud modem with a modern "rice box" is no less challenging than building a super-regen from a 12AU7, and it's much more useful!

C'mon, guys! It's a big hobby! Those who enjoy the "cutting edge" aspect of it will prefer not to re-invent wheels, but will combine larger and larger chunks of off-the-shelf fuctionality in new and exciting ways. Those who enjoy craftsmanship and the very act of building something will continue to spend more time and effort on re-creating existing technology than if they had purchased it -- so what? Those who simply enjoy a good chat are going to do it by the most cost-effective means, which is *not* by building it -- who cares?

"Real hams" make their own ICs from beach sand! :-)

:::::: Jan Steinman - N7JDB Electronic Systems Laboratory ::::::
:::::: jans@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM Box 500, MS 50-370 (w)503/627-5881 ::::::
:::::: jsteinma@caip.RUTGERS.EDU Beaverton, OR 97077 (h)503/657-7703 ::::::

893. Shure 444D microphone

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-15 23:46:42 UTC
From: AFZ1@PSUVM.BITNET
Message-ID: <86844AFZ1@PSUVM>
Source record: 18669

I am thinking of using the Shure 444D desk microphone with the Yaesu FT767GX transceiver. Any comments on this setup - good or bad?

Tnx es 73 de Ahmad, N3FLX/9M2DX

<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>
<< >>
<< Ahmad F. M. Zain Bitnet : afz1@psuvm >>
<< 316 Communications and Space Science Lab Packet : N3FLX@WA7SSO >>
<< Pennsylvania State University 9M2DX@9M2BBS >>
<< University Park, PA 16802. "Time is Life" >>
<< >>
<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>

894. Indiana Packet Traffic Newsletter 05/89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-16 01:33:03 UTC
From: brandtk@silver.bacs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <4000@silver.bacs.indiana.edu>
Source record: 18663
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

```
==========================================================================
May, 1989 Indiana Packet NTS Newsletter Vol. 3 Issue 5
==========================================================================
A monthly forum for ideas about packet traffic handling
Jay Farlow, WB9MDS, Editor

AMTOR-PACKET LINKING PROGRAM TO ADD NTS FEATURES
By Bob Foster, WB7QWG @ WB7QWG

APlink is a bulletin board program which acts as a gateway between AMTOR
and packet radio (see IPNN 11/89). Vic Poor, W5SMM wrote the program. An HF
traffic handler has requested Vic install special handling for NTS traffic.
So Vic has developed a scheme to handle that request. He has only received
input from that one individual, and is seeking other opinions.
The following information comes from an excerpt of planned APlink
documentation.
The purpose of APlink's NTS features would be to make selected APlink
installations a clearing point for NTS traffic being passed between active
NTS stations. When activated, these facilities would restrict access for
certain NTS traffic to designated NTS stations and provide for automatic
confirmation of access and forwarding back to originating stations. The
APlink SYSOP would be expected to coordinate with NTS Trans-Continental Corps
(TCC) directors, to learn what stations should be allowed NTS privileges.
The proposed software would have specific requirements of operators who
enter NTS traffic. If they expect the designated NTS stations to handle the
traffic it would have to be addressed to the call sign of the APlink station,
or the "@ BBS" field would have to be left blank. For example, where WA8DRZ
is the APIINK station, any of the following commands would "capture" a
message for the NTS user:

ST WA8DRZ
ST NTS
ST WA8DRZ AT WA8DRZ
ST NTS AT WA8DRZ
ST WA8DRZ AT 94062
ST NTSTX AT WA8DRZ

In other words, any "ST" message reaching WA8DRZ with WA8DRZ in either
the "TO" field or the "@ BBS" field or with a blank "@ BBS" field is
considered an NTS message with restricted access and to be cleared by a
participating NTS station.
Continuing with this example, messages arriving at WA8DRZ, that are
addressed such as the following would be autoforwarded by the APLINK station
and would not be treated as restricted NTS messages:
```

ST 78240 AT NTSTX
ST WB7QWG AT WB7QWG
ST WA5QZI AT 78229

ANY station would be allowed to ENTER an NTS message. Restrictions would only apply to message ACCESS.
Messages intended to restricted NTS access would have to use the following form (lower case is the APLINK system response):

ST WA8DRZ
nr 5678 nts ga msg + ?
NTS WISCONSIN

NR 45 R HXG W7ABC 8 TACOMA WASH 1254Z 23 MAY

ROSEY MAY JONES
321 GARDEN ST
GREEN BAY WISCONSIN
404-555-4321

HAPPY BIRTHDAY X SEE YOU SOON X LOVE
TONY

NNNN
nr 5678 filed ga + ?

Note that the "title" or "subject" line is the NTS routing. The first non-blank line following is the standard NTS header.
When a station with NTS privileges enters the command, "NTS," APlink would send a list of all NTS messages that have not been accepted by an NTS station. If the station then reads any of the messages, APlink would send the following prompt:

ACCEPT (YES / NO / CANCEL) + ?

The system would not proceed until one of the three responses is given. A response of YES means that the NTS station accepts responsibility for further delivery and APLINK will mark it as forwarded and delete it from the NTS message list. A response of NO leaves the status of the message unchanged and a response of CANCEL provides the option of removing a message from the system that is unsuitable for amateur handling. In all three cases APlink would generate a confirmation message as discussed below.
The confirmation message would be addressed to the station originating the message into the APLINK system (not the station whose call appears in the NTS header line).
The confirmation will take the following form:

CNF

UR MSG NR 5678 ACCEPTED BY W2DEF 890523/1534Z
NR 45 R HXG W7ABC 8 TACOMA WASH 1245Z 23 MAY

NNNN

The word "ACCEPTED" will alternately be "READ" or "CANCELED" depending on the accessing station's response to the above prompt.
APLINK would hold messages in the system for at least 24 hours after they have been marked as forwarded. Sometime after 24 hours has passed from forwarding, APLINK would remove the messages from the system and archive them. Only the SYSOP could retrieve a message from the archive. A message that remains unforwarded in the system for 21 days would be removed and archived.
Please send comments on these proposed features to WB7QWG @ WB7QWG. If you wish, also send a copy to WB9MDS @ KB8NH, for possible inclusion in a future issue of IPNN.

APRIL PBBS TRAFFIC REPORTS

KD9QB Noblesville, IN
10 NTS Messages (0.7% of messages entered)
KA9LQM Evansville, IN
22 NTS Messages (1.6% of messages entered)
W9ZRX Westfield, Indiana
420 NTS Messages

EDITOR INVITES COMMENTS, DUPLICATION

WB9MDS sends this newsletter to every PBBS in Indiana, and to HamNet on the CompuServe Information Service (C.I.S.). Feel free to duplicate all or any part...as long as you credit the source. Send comments and questions to WB9MDS @ KB8NH, or 72737,157 on C.I.S.

895. Re: Building Things

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-16 11:19:00 UTC
From: rc@CMR.ICST.NBS.GOV
Message-ID: <8905161119.AA06239@cmr.icst.nbs.gov>
Source record: 18662

(Putting on Long Grey Beard..)
Back in the "Good Olde Days", when hams were hams, etc., and really built things, the things they really built weren't very complex. The things I built back in the 40s and 50s (mostly), couldn't have had more that three dozen parts for the most complex (plus screws, nuts, etc.). I suppose that I built more than many did. Certainly only the most ambitious have built receivers since some time in the 1930s. Vhf converters were common projects up to the 60s, but only took a couple of dozen parts. Most xmtr building went out when SSB came in ....

I don't count kit assembly as "building", since no design effort or thought is involved.

Why this comment? Well, with the proliferation of advanced semiconductor complex components, a MUCH wider range of things can be built within the "three dozen parts" limit. Think about what is possible. Since digital design is MUCH simpler than RF analog, or at least cantains much less "art", digital projects with perhaps twice the parts count seem reasonable. Certainly a very simple binary-phase-shift-keyed adaptor for use with SSB transceivers could be done in less than 50 parts. As mentioned by Glenn Elmore and others, "brick" power amplifiers, etc., greatly reduce the effort required to get repectable power at VHF and higher.

My main point is, using maximum-scale-of-integration greatly leverages the effort spent on home building projects, where design-time and skill is often the limiting factor. Let the (JA) manufacturers use a thousand parts in a rig, maybe that approach is cheapest for them - where reproduction cost predominates. When I set out to build but one device, I need to get the maximum from the limited time I have available - thus buy subassemblies where possible.

Comments? (ie: what about software/firmware complexity? off-the-shelf utility modules?)

Bob, W3OTC

896. DUAL-BAND HT FEEDBACK

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-16 13:08:55 UTC
From: mmullica@SADIS01.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8905171438.AA27595@sadis01.af.mil>
Source record: 18666

RE: DUAL-BAND HT FEEDBACK

Earlier this month, I asked the INFO-HAMS "world" a question pertaining to dual-band HTs. I got such a good response to my inquiry, I thought I'd share a few of my my "answers" back with the INFO-HAMS group. Hopefully, this feedback will be of benefit to someone.

My initial inquiry went as follows:

ATTN: DUAL-BAND HT OWNERS!

I'm in the market for a dual-band HT and want to know if any of y'all have had any experience, good or bad, that I may profit from?

I'm leaning toward the YAESU FT-470 because of its price, size, memory management features and autopatch auto-dialer. Also looking at ICOM's IC-32AT and the new KENWOOD TH-75A. The FT-470 is the least expensive of the three (I found a source that quoted me $479). I've always been an ICOM-man in the past, but I have an open mind.

Candid owner/operator comments are what I'm looking for. If you had it to do all over again...which rig (if any at all) would you go with? Any regrets in going dual-band on a HT platform? Etc., etc., etc.

With the price of these rig's being what they are, I need to do it right the first time!

THANKS!

Martin Mullican, KB5JDQ

Here are some of the responses I got from you, the INFO-HAMS folks.

Martin,

I purchased the Icom IC-32AT at Dayton Hamfest. I had looked at and talked to the owners of all the dual band talkies. When I started looking I had a strong bias towards the Icom because of the accessories that I already had. At Dayton I saw the Yaesu 470 and several hams that I know bought them outright. After playing with one for a while I almost went inside and bought one but then I stopped and talked to the fellow that is at most of the major hamfests who does all the mods to the radios. When I found out all the things that he could make the 32AT do I decided to go ahead and get one and also protect my investment in Icom accessories. One of the mods that he makes converts the 32AT into a cross band repeater without any external hardware. I bought it from Universal Amateur Radio in Reynoldsberg Ohio for $499. I did buy the Yaesu 4700 mobile dual band

radio though.

Randy Jarrett WA4MEI

Martin:

I have owned a Yaesu FT-727R for about a year now and love it. However, it is nothing compared to the new 470.

The dual band HT is great and I don't think I would sacrifice it for anything else. Even though you lose some of the convenience of a small package that is available in some of the mini-HT single band rigs, the performance that most dual bands offer is much superior.

I am trying to sell my 727 so that I can move up to the 470 quite soon. One of my close friends bought the 470 in Dayton and he loves it. It has more features on it that all of his other equipment combined! Five or six of the other guys in my repeater group have ordered or are planning on ordering one within the next few months.

On the other hand, one of our group bought the Icom 32AT and is very happy with it, although it doesn't have as many bells and whistles.

Getting off the subject, would you know of any of the crews from your base coming up to the London International Airshow on June 3 & 4. We are setting up a special events station and would like to get this out to a few of the crews to see if we can get some good contacts. Any help would be appreciated!

Hope this info is of some help.

73 de VE3ZDC...Dave Colvin
Univ. Western Ontario, London, Ont., Canada

Martin:

I own a ICOM 32AT .. and could not be happier with it. This HT has given me no trouble at and has EVERY feature you could possibly want. This bulletin board has had some horror stories lately about the Yaesu HT, and has for the brand new Kenwood HT .. I would wait a year before buying it. I know that the 32AT is a little pricy ... but believe me ... it is well worth it.

Fred J. Stellabotte - N2JCD

Martin,

If you've "always been an Icom man", you'll find the IC-32AT satisfying, and will continually wonder upon hearing all the HT-of-the-week weenies talking about the more-memory, more-features Yaesu and Kenwood handhelds whether you've done the right thing after all. Until you start dropping the set off tables, onto driveways, and the like. Now, I'm told that the small-format Kenwoods withstand similar abuse well in their own right, although those I've seen that have been the unplanned objects of such "testing" do end up a bit more scarred >from the experience than the Icoms (an ABS vs. Icom's polycarbonate case would seem to be the reason). As an Icom man, you already have a complement of

accessories, all of which will work with the '32 (obviously excluding the DC adaptor for the older 10.8v models); get another manufacturer's HT, and welcome to the land of extras all over again (and if you thought Icom accessory prices were a bitch, add another five or ten percent and you've got Kenwood prices).

I got my '32 in February and as you can guess, am pleased with it. I have noticed that the receiver appears to be a tad less sensitive than the '02 on 2m and my Yaesu FT-708R's on 70cm, and (corroborating someone's recent posting on rec.ham-radio) the s-meter is stupidly over-scaled ("s9" readings with the squelch not set high but still closed are irksomely common). The dual-band antenna (like all dual-band HT antennae I've ever seen) is the weak link in the tumbling-drop scenario, and with any dual-band HT, should probably be considered a consumable item, hi. The available soft case isn't quite as nice as the older soft cases with their fabric seam-reinforcements, both in terms of looks and utility (I ceased dicking with the top flap that's a separate piece on the new case and which opens rearward, in fact must be opened to get to the keypad; I have thrown it into the junk box after finding that even after mods with an x-acto knife, it still is a nuisance). Icom decided to use up their inventory of belt clips left over from the micro-nAT line by incorporating them into the '32's design, and these are a minor liability in that under the wrong circumstances, they can bend open if the rig snags on something while still mounted on your belt (and the snag-likelihood is enhanced by the clip's design's causing the radio to ride 1/4" to 1/2" lower on your hip). I've noticed that if you are feeding DC station power to the rig into the top jack, if that power is interrupted (e.g., by jiggling the plug), the set is prone to lose information that you've stored in memory (not a problem if you are careful never to insert/remove the plug unless the set is switched off first, and I've not yet had any problems from mobile vibration with the power plug; I encountered the memory-loss-from-power-glitch phenomenon when heavy-handing the plug in the shack only).

Not being constrained by a choice of obsolete microprocessor technology in the design (as the later '02AT et al were), Icom has been able to update the control software while maintaining the good parts of its old look-and-feel. You'll find operation of the set will come to you quite naturally if you've been using '0n series sets. The three jacks on the top panel are now mounted in a rubber block that provides a nice extra cushion against physical shock (the mic jack on my '02 worked loose and now keying through it is intermittent; I don't anticipate ever having this kind of problem occur with the '32). The rubber caps for the jacks are now captive instead of eminently loseable; only the BNC cap is detachable, and the BNC is now recessed into the top plate, so this one is less likely to go flying away when you detach from things in a rushed situation. Battery consumption seems to be on a par with my '02AT (I use BP-8 or CM-8 packs almost exclusively). One odd observation is that when the battery is low, it will die on 2m transmissions (and the display will flash when the transmitter is keyed) but will continue to transmit on 70cm for a good while longer (on 70cm, when the transmitter is keyed, the "TX" led will light and immediately go out instead of staying lit, and full power seems to be developed anyway, until the battery really is down). The '32 receive audio is louder than the '0n's, which is a mixed blessing in light of the dirty squelch tail (no dirtier than the older Icoms, just more obtrusive now when making use

of the capability to turn it up louder).

I hope this top-of-the-head user report proves useful to you. Let's hear what you ultimately decide to get. Good luck!

73 de KB6OWB!
Harris

Martin,

I have been the somewhat satisfied owner of a Yaesu FT-470 for 3 weeks now. Their are a few things wrong with the rig that I flat out believe are due to dumb engineering. The radio *IS* a pretty nifty rig on the whole, however.

First off, the few things mentioned on INFO-HAMS have been checked out by me, KB7Z, and N7CTM. We all possess 470's. My rig and KB7Z'z are consecutive serial numbers 90243 and 90244. Having a rig out of the first thousand can have it's drawbacks.

The problem about the 17.3 MHz IF is indeed true. Our local NOAA weather station is on 162.475. I took my FT-23 and dialed up 145.175 (in the band plan allocated to linear translator outputs, none in this area) and sure enough when I keyed the transmitter, NOAA popped out on the FT-470. It could be a big problem for people in Cincinnati... Better engineering could have prevented that problem.

The second OH FU I have found is annoying because it's a goof that I feel only a novice or an engineer with a deadline would make. If the radio is *NOT* receiving a signal on *EITHER* band, the speaker is totally silent. No problem. Just what you'd expect. If you are monitoring both bands with one band inactive and the other band receiving a nearly full-quieting to full-quiet signal, you can hear the unsquelched inactive band audio about 20 to 30 db down under the audio from the active receiver. I think any sane engineer would have designed the radio such that an inactive receiver would have it's audio completely muted going into the audio mixer. If you are outside or in a car, it isn't really noticeable unless you are listening explicitly for it. Indoors in a reasonably quiet room, you can't really avoid hearing it. Some people think the received signal isn't full quieting. I haven't been out to the shop yet, but one of these days when I am, I'm going to hook it up to the communications monitor and measure the level of the squelch noise and write YAESU a nasty-gram. Actually, I'm told that Yaesu knows about some of problems and is going to do some corrective engineering. It wouldn't hurt to call them (1-213-404-2700 or I think 1-800-999-2070) and mention the problems and see what you can find out. Maybe they'll get enough abuse that they *WILL* fix them.

On the other hand, the features designed into this rig make it very desireable. Since we don't have local repeater outputs screwing around with local WX stations in the receiver front ends, the first problem *isn't*. I live with the squelch mute problem by baising the balance control toward the primary band which helps. The new Kenwood HT has only two channels on

each band that carry "odd" splits. All others have to conform to band plan. :-(= It only has 20 memories per band, as I recall. The Yaesu has 21 memories/band *ALL* of which can be programmed for any split. The "standard" split selected is changeable. The offset is also changeable. It will store ten 15-digit phone numbers in the autodial memories. The frequency increment in VFO mode is programable as well.

Where I work, we hold a license in the Experimental Radio Service for about a dozen frequencies between 152.0 and 159. MHz. The license limits us to a power level of which I can't recall (25 watts?) and has a waiver on the type acceptance requirements. The only requirement is that its up to *US* to correct any interference problems that we cause. We build and use a lot of little 1 watt transmitters to remotely acquire data in the field for our research. Hence, I am awaiting the Technical Manual (supposed to be available in June) to see if (1) it can be modified for out-of-band transmission and (2) it will cross-band repeat.

In closing, I must say I really have no regrets that I purchased the FT-470. I have already found it very convenient vs packing around either my FTH-2005, FT-23R, or FT-73R. KB7Z has a Kenwood UHF handheld (I can't recall the model. He preferred it to the FT-73R, but now carries his FT-470 around. He also has and likes his Kenwood 721 Dual Band rig, so he isn't really biased one way or the other unlike me. I'm an old Icom man, too (IC-230, IC-22A, IC-2AT).

Since I'm starting to ramble I'll close this out. Hope you find this of some use.
73,
Reid

Martin,

I have the ICOM, and would do it again. The Yaesu and Kenwoods aren't up to the Icom in quality. The Yaesu is very attractive, I'll admit. I've never owned any other units, so this isn't worth a lot.

Martin:

I too have just went through the dual-band HT study. I was serious about the YAESU FT-470, but after talking to several people who are strong YAESU fans, I had second thoughts.

They always seem to have one problem after another. You will also notice a lot of notes bandwidth concerning image problems that this new model has.

Many of the local ARES and CAP groups use ICOM and swear by it. I was convinced, and bought the ICOM 32AT and LOVE IT!!

Jeff, WO0J

In closing, let me say THANKS for all your help folks!

73,

Martin Mullican, KB5JDQ
Kelly AFB MARS
San Antonio, TX

P.S. I bought the ICOM!

897. Re: The Great Bash NSTC Color Debate.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-16 13:43:09 UTC
From: rfc@briar.philips.com
Message-ID: <52544@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 18673

In article <5720042@hplsla.HP.COM> tomb@hplsla.HP.COM (Tom Bruhns) writes:
>>...
There are possibly two delay lines in the luminance channel, one
of which is used for chrominance/luminance separation (so-called "comb"
color separation) and one of which is used for delay equalisation. The
first delay line is a 1-H delay.

Since comb separation requires averaging adjacent lines, this
most assuredly causes a loss in vertical resolution.
>>----------
>Is that done? Seriously?? If it's like you say, it's REALLY bad
since time-adjacent lines are from the same field and therefore
actually separated by one line in the frame. How does one build a
delay of 1H that's stable to a few degrees of 3.579MHz? I think I
see how this would work, but it seems like a really dumb way to do
things: low performance and not particularly cheap. (but I suppose
I'm missing something again -- thanks in advance for setting me
straight :-)
>
>(It does seem clear to me that this technique and its attendant loss
>of resolution is not dictated by NTSC!)
>

1-H line combs are built to only average the higher frequency portions
of the television lines, where the color subcarrier is found. The
lower frequencies are not averaged, so there is no loss of vertical
resolution except in the high freq region. The high freq vertical
smear is not that obvious appearing. (A lot of TV signal processing is
designed by making tradeoffs by using processes that make for losses
that the human eye is less sensitive to). One method of building a 1-H
delay line is to make an analog CCD or digital FIFO that grabs discrete
samples of the TV line. The timing of the FIFO is controlled by a PLL
oscillator locked onto the color burst signal. NTSC tv lines are
specified to be exactly 455/2 cycles of the color burst freq, so we can
use a FIFO that is 910 samples long and run it at 4x color burst freq,
to make a 1-H delay. This makes the delay line as stable as you can
make the PLL.
73 de WA2ISE

898. Homebrewing for the technically inept

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-16 14:28:36 UTC
From: SKOHC@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU
Message-ID: <8905170704.AA11811@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18667

In reference to the latest round of Homebrewing gear postings I pose the following query:

How can a 22 year old ham, like myself, who is not an EE (electrical Engineering) or other technically oriented major, be expected to build led readout, super-hi-tech, dual-band.... equipment?

Now, I see I might have misled the reader into thinking I'm protesting the Homebrew push. Au contrair, the homebrew power supply and antenna (2 or the many projects that work) have given me immense pleasure - even though its not 12 mhz. digital.....

My point is this: Lets figure out a way of bringing back the know-how and incentive to the ham community, so that everyone can experience the fun of homebrewing.

BTW, I do, of course, acknowledge that there are a great deal of you out there who are quite gifted and knowledgeable in the area of building gear - this posting is on behalf of those who aren't.

899. Re: College class for Novice ticket (lo

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-16 15:42:00 UTC
From: jlt00316@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <121900042@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 18668

As far as learning the code, I don't think it will be a problem. I was a junior in EE and in about 4 study sessions of 2 hrs. each, I learned the code. I would just provide tapes and let them go at it. Perhaps you could suggest/ organize code parties at a local establishment of their choice. Or your house. That could be fun, they would learn the code, and it's always great to do something with a prof. outside of class.

Jeff, N9HZQ
jlt00316@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu

900. Electronic Editions?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-16 20:18:37 UTC
From: 17158EJG@MSU.BITNET
Message-ID: <7817158EJG@MSU>
Source record: 18680

Hi... This is my first post to this group, but I've been reading news and the digest version for quite some time. I've got a few questions for anybody out there with some experience with amateur-related information available via the Internet/Anonymous FTP or otherwise.

So, does anyone know of any subscription lists or Anonymous FTP sites where I can obtain the electronic editions of any of these: the W5YI report, the ARRL Letter, etc.?

The reason I'm interested in this is because I'm the co-editor of the Livonia Amateur Radio Club newsletter, and we're always looking for good articles. In the past, I've retrieved some of these publications from Compu$erve, but that costs big $$$. I figure with net access, I can do it for a lot cheaper.

Please reply via MAIL, I'll post a summary if there's interest.

Any information will be GREATLY appreciated.

__ | Eddy J. Gurney, N8FPW |
(_ _| _| | 17158ejg@msu.bitnet | "It works on paper; there must be a
(__(_|(_|(_) | 17158ejg@ibm.cl.msu.edu | bug in the compiler." -- Mark Harris
_/

901. Re:TM-721-A UHF GENERAL COVERAGE MODIFICATIONS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-16 22:06:52 UTC
From: dea@drutx.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <11245@drutx.ATT.COM>
Source record: 18674

First off, I want to thank Fred Lloyd, KJ6RK, for the excellent information that he gave us on modifying the TM721-A for UHF "General Coverage" . If you have made the mods though, you have no doubt found out that the receiver just can't seem to work much above 455.650 Mhz.

Not being terribly familiar with Phase Locked Loops, I feel like its out of my league to chase this one too far. But for those who are knowledgable (sp?) about those things, here is what I found. I took a Cushman FM signal generator and started walking up the band in 25 khz steps, setting the Cushman first and then tuning the 721. At 455.650 Mhz the receiver would no longer solidly receive the signal, but instead it would slowly oscillate at about a 2 cps rate between white noise and a solid full-quieting signal. My guess between playing with the radio and talking to Fred Lloyd is that the PLL circuitry is simply at the upper limit of its range. Unfortunately, almost all of the local police frequencies that I want to listen to are in the 460-462 Mhz range.

I want to point out that when the receiver was tuned to 455.625 the PLL was working normally and I was able to receive a full quieting signal with a .5 microvolt signal, so we know that the problem isn't sensitivity. I suspect that there is a way to drag the VCO voltage "UP" so that you could use the "General Coverage" spectrum at the expense of the lower part of the amateur spectrum.

At this point I'm going to throw the challenge back out there to you wizzards that eat and breath this digital/analog stuff to try and figure out what kind of alternatives are available to squeeze a little more out of the radios' UHF spectrum.

Dave Allen
KD0DE
AT&T Bell Laboratories - Denver
(303)538-4509

902. 6MJ6/6LQ6/6JE6C 1 KW HF Amp ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-16 22:48:05 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880047@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 18675

Ok, I'm publicly admitting that I ACTUALLY KNOW ABOUT VACUUM TUBES and that I ACTUALLY USE THE HF BANDS. Go ahead and flame me, I love mail.

I rediscovered vacuum tubes after my curiousity took me into the realm of "macho" HF transmitters where transistors are still too expensive for the interesting power levels (What I really want is to get my signal 3 dB over the noise on 80 and 40.) I may even move into VHF after I get HF figured out.

Are there any schematics out there for a 1KW HF amplifier that uses the 6MJ6 sweep tube ? I'm having a little trouble designing a plate tank for these beasties, due to the huge inter-electrode capacitances generated by 4 or 10 6MJ6s in parallel. The TUNE and LOAD values are radically different than say, a vanilla amp using a 3-500Z at 3 KV, which makes finding components quite difficult.

I need at least one of three things:

1) I understand there is an Ameritron HF 1KW amp that uses 4? 6MJ6 tubes. If you have one of these, I'll send you a SASE for a schematic, a dime for the copier, and an "attaboy" certificate not-quite-suitable for framing.

2) I've been told that there may be a 6MJ6 linear amp schematic in one of the old ARRL Handbooks. If you've got one, the SASE offer still applies.

3) The manufacturer's specs for the 6MJ6. There seems to be a serious lack of these, at least for the mfgr (Sylvania) that has their name printed on the tubes I have. I've been guessing Cplate = 23pF, Vp(max) = 1000V, and Pdiss = 30W, which are radically wrong. The full specs would be welcome. An error of a few pF multiplied by 4 or 10 is the difference between something that works and something that gets unsoldered. Again, the SASE offer applies.

The 6MJ6 has several aliases. It also answers to 6JE6C and 6LQ6, so that complicates things a little.

Thanks to all for helping me reduce my spurious emissions. The Rube Goldberg amp I've got is permanently QRT until I design a tank that actually gets a plate current dip.

73, de KF0CA
aka
Perry "meets FCC spectral-purity requirements" Scott
..{ihnp4,hplabs}!hpfcla!perry-s

903. NEW COMMUNICATION/INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES: an update

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-17 00:24:55 UTC
From: klopfens@bgsuvax.UUCP
Message-ID: <4138@bgsuvax.UUCP>
Source record: 18676
Cross-posted to:
news.groups,rec.audio,rec.video,comp.sys.ibm.pc,comp.sys.mac,comp.graphics,rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics,rec.games.video

For those of you interested in the sci.commtech call for discussion:
an update. All the feedback has been positive, and much of it has
been enthusiastic. The idea is to bring together various professional
backgrounds to a common interest: new communication technologies and
their impacts on society, media industries, organizations, and individuals.
The latest developments in technology would also be posted and discussed.
The difference between sci.commtech and, for example, rec.video or rec.audio,
is that sci.commtech will *not* be the place to post inquiries as to what
equipment one might wish to buy.

There has been some discussion about the name, with sci.comm.tech being
a common suggestion; Usenet authorities tell me sci.commtech is better
as the former implies a second heirarchy. Another good suggestion is
to call the group sci.infotech. Please post your reactions to news.groups,
and watch for a call for a vote in the next couple of weeks.

Thanks for your interest, and those who have an opinion which has not
yet been expressed, I encourage you to post as soon as possible.

Thanks.
--
Dr. Bruce C. Klopfenstein | klopfens@andy.bgsu.edu
Radio-TV-Film Department | klopfenstein@bgsuopie.bitnet
Bowling Green $tate University | klopfens@bgsuvax.UUCP
Bowling Green, OH 43403 | (419) 372-2138; 352-4818

904. AO-13 Operating Schedule

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-17 01:56:43 UTC
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <16182@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 18685

```
Posted: Tue, May 16, 1989 9:05 PM GMT Msg: MGIJ-3950-4481
From: AMSATDL
To: AMSAT
CC: DCOWDIN, UOSAT, ARRL, IS
Subj: OSCAR-13 SCHEDULE UNTIL 16-NOV-89

S AMSAT @ALL $ADL160589A OSCAR-13 SCHEDULE UNTIL 16-NOV-89

Following is the AMSAT OSCAR-13 transponder schedule
for the next few months.

O S C A R - 1 3

Date : 14Jun89 until 16Aug89 ! 16Aug89 until 16Nov89
Attitude: 180/0 ! 210/0
Mode-B : MA 0 to MA 110 ! MA 3 to MA 160
Mode-JL : MA 110 to MA 145 ! MA 160 to MA 200
Mode-B : MA 145 to MA 255 ! MA 200 to MA 240
OFF : % ! MA 240 to MA 3
Mode-S : MA 150 to MA 160 ! MA 210 to MA 222

Transponders will be in operation during the whole orbit
from June 14 until Aug 16 due to excellent sunangle and
power budget. No perigee operation between August and
November due to perigee eclipses!

Good DX
73's DB2OS
/EX
```

905. Re: Number of TV channels in France.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-17 03:59:31 UTC
From: marc@mas1.UUCP
Message-ID: <1879@mas1.UUCP>
Source record: 18689

In article <8905101852.AA28113@cmr.icst.nbs.gov>, rc@CMR.ICST.NBS.GOV (Robert Carpenter) writes:
> Marc (KG6KF) talks about TV in France some years ago. One of the items
> has certainly changed; the number of channels/networks.

I stand corrected! Those clever French -- how was I to know that their state of the art in TV would advance an order of magnitude faster than their telephones? ;-)

A votre sante...
--
Marc de Groot (KG6KF) "The two most common things
..!uunet!apple!mas1!marc in the universe are hydrogen
..!uunet!hoptoad!noe!marc and stupidity." -Harlan Ellison
mdg@postgres.berkeley.edu

906. Want info on current SWL schedules

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-17 05:21:19 UTC
From: friedl@vsi.COM
Message-ID: <1121@vsi.COM>
Source record: 18688

Hi folks,

After years of inactivity I've finally gotten another
shortwave receiver. I'm at a total loss, however, on where I go
to find general info on schedules of the major international
broadcasters. I know there are clubs out there, but I have no
clue whatsoever on where I would find them. I would really love
to get some info on a couple of SWL clubs to get me started, as
well as the address of the National Radio Club (for MW DXing).

Please respond via email, we don't get any rec.* groups.

73s,
Steve, KA8CMY

--
Stephen J. Friedl / V-Systems, Inc. / Santa Ana, CA / +1 714 545 6442
3B2-kind-of-guy / friedl@vsi.com / {attmail, uunet, etc}!vsi!friedl

"California: the land of cute women, hot tubs, and no rust" - me

907. Re: Machine Readable Biblio on Ham Radio?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-17 07:53:50 UTC
From: onymouse@netcom.UUCP
Message-ID: <1248@netcom.UUCP>
Source record: 18686

in article <1415@naucse.UUCP>, rrw@naucse.UUCP (Robert Wier) says:
>
>
> Does anyone know of a machine-readable bibliographic data base
> for the ham radio mags. I sure would like to be able to run
> an electronic search for keywords on subjects I'm interested
> in -- for example, if say 73, QST, CQ, and Ham Radio were
> cataloged for the last 20 years, I could do a fast KWIC search
> for stuff on weather satellites (or whatever)...
>
> Thanks...
> 73's de WB0IMC
>
> - Bob Wier College of Engineering
> Flagstaff, Arizona Northern Arizona University
> ...arizona!naucse!rrw | BITNET: WIER@NAUVAX | *usual disclaimers*

DIALOG Information Services has a magazine index online which contains
"popular" periodicals.
Also, H.W.Wilson Co. and NewsNet have some info on periodicals.
All these are accessible via IQuest on Compu$erve.

J DeBert
onymouse@netcom.UUCP [...!uunet!apple!netcom!onymouse]

{ Disclaimer: "I deny everything!!!"}

908. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-17 10:07:29 UTC
From: larson@unix.SRI.COM
Message-ID: <30705@sri-unix.SRI.COM>
Source record: 18692

("Peter Morgan Lucas, Network Support, Swindon") writes:

> Does anyone out there actually BUILD gear any more? Almost all the
> hams i get to talk to nowadays can do nothing but quote 'rice box'
> model numbers at me and little else. Do we all have too much money (i
> certainly dont!!). Whats happened to the true spirit of amateur radio
> - it always used to be said that a true engineer could make for a dime
> what everyone else would charge ten dollars for. Are there any people
> out there who can wield a soldering iron or have we all become
> 'appliance operators' who just press buttons?

What raw materials do you use for building your gear? Do you buy
bulk silicon for building your integrated circuits, or do you refine
the sand yourself? I trust you are not buying pre-made components,
since you feel so strongly about the matter.

I just use a different scale of components than you do. I build things.
I build *systems*.

Alan

909. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-17 11:39:49 UTC
From: PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK
Message-ID: <17.May.89.12
Source record: 18677

SUBJECT: Band-plans

Recent discussion on people 'Hearing SSB in the CW section' of 21MHz etc -
just to clarify the situation here in the UK (and i beleive most of Europe
too!).
UK licences are of 2 classes - 'A' (26dBw transmit power, all modes, all
bands, 12WPM code requirement) and class 'B' (26DbW transmit power, all modes,
all bands from 6 metres upwards, no-code).
The band-plan in the UK is *VOLUNTARY* hence you can transmit anything
you like in terms of modes, anywhere you like in the bands for which you
have permission (but you wont make many friends). There are no compulsory
CW or SSB 'segments' as in the States.
Hence if you hear something that doesnt fit with your national band plan,
just remember that there are other countries which dont subscribe to the
same architecture as yours! In practice, it all seems to work OK, until
you get odd band conditions. For example when theres a lift on 2 meters,
everyone goes mad in Europe, and the normal SSB calling frequency (144.300)
turns into a wall of white noise. Problem is, everyone thinks that you must
call on the calling frequency. This is fine when activity is low (when i am
in the far reaches of Scotland, i can beam south and hear *NOTHING* on the
calling frequency for DAYS on end!!!!) but during openings, the only sane
thing to do is to find an apparently unoccupied frequency, and then call.
Then, at least you stand a chance with relatively low power (100 watts PEP
to a 9-ele beam) whereas on the calling frequency you are mixing it
with the big boys (400 watts to 4*9-element beams at 150 feet) and you dont
stand a chance!

ALSO remember that some of the bands in the States are different in the
rest of the world - for example we have '80 metres' 3.5 to 3.8MHz
whereas in the States you call it '75 metres' 3.5 to 4.0MHz. Calling for
Europeans in the 3.8 to 4.0MHz band is likely to be met with deadly silence
(or at best, the BBC World Service - these frequencies are used as a
shortwave broadcast band !!!!!)

Pete Lucas

Please use the following addresses for reply: + \/Natural
+ \/\Environment
JANET: PJML@UK.AC.NERC-WALLINGFORD.IBMA + \/\/Research
ARPA : PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSS.CS.UCL.AC.UK + \/\/\Council
EARN : PJML%UK.AC.NWL.IA@UKACRL + NERC Computer Services
AX25 : G6WBJ {144.650MHz} + Holbrook House
SPAN : STAR::"PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSS.CS.UCL.AC.UK" + Station Road
PHONE: +44 793 411665 + SWINDON SN1 1DE
'Deprive a mirror of its silver and even the Czar will not see his face'

910. Re: Building stuff

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-17 12:52:33 UTC
From: dvh@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <28640@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 18678

In article <5150@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM>, jans@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM (Jan Steinman) writes:
> "Real hams" make their own ICs from beach sand! :-)

The ICs aren't hard to make- but, getting the Thoriated Tungsten for those
damn power tube filaments is REALLY tough! :^)

Dave KD5RO

911. Home building

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-17 13:38:14 UTC
From: wmartin@ST-LOUIS-EMH2.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8905180726.AA26341@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18679

Those of you interested in the discussion on building electronic gizmos might find this book interesting: SILICONNECTIONS by Forrest Mims. I found it at the local library and read it a few weeks ago. Copyright date is around '86 or '87, I think. Mims is one of the people who designed circuits, wrote a lot of the project-construction articles for Popular Electronics, and had a column there. He was involved with the MITS organization, wrote the manual for the Altair microcomputer, and his name probably is familiar to anyone who was into electronics as a hobby in the past decades.

Anyway, his comments on the way the hobbyist-electronics magazines changed over the years, and particularily how the project-construction emphasis changed, would be interesting to anyone who cares about home-building electronics. Probably would be worthwhile checking your local library for that book next time you're there...

Regards, Will Martin

912. HF Propagation to HC8

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-17 13:59:49 UTC
From: n2ic@drutx.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <11248@drutx.ATT.COM>
Source record: 18681

Here is a MINIPROP (TM) run on the path from California HC8.
It confirms my intuition - almost any time of day or night should
work on 20 and 15 meters.

To help you interpret these results...
The numbers given under each frequency are the absolute signal levels
(based on some reference power and antenna). Obviously, the higher
the number, the stronger the signal. The letter "A" after the number means
that the frequency is above the E-layer cutoff freqeuncy (ECOF) and below
the Maximum Usable Frequency (MUF). This is optimum !
The letter "a" after the number means that the frequency is below the
ECOF - probably lots of absorption (i.e. the signal levels may be overly
optimistic). The letter "B" after the number means that the frequency
is greater than the MUF, but less than the Highest Possible Frequency (HPF).
The band may be open, but don't count on it.

In conclusion, look for the highest signal levels, with the letter "A"
following the signal level. Plan your schedule accordingly.

By the way, MINIPROP (TM) is available from W6EL.

Good luck !
Steve, N2IC/0

MINIPROP (TM) SHORT-PATH PREDICTIONS 05-20-1989 Path Length : 5184 km
Sunspot Number : 147.0 Flux : 190.0 F Hops : 2 Radiation Angle : 9 deg
TERMINAL A : 37.30 N 120.00 W California Bearing to B : 136.7 deg
TERMINAL B : 0.30 S 90.10 W Galapagos Islands Bearing to A : 327.0 deg
Terminal A Sunrise/Set : 1252/0301 UTC Terminal B Sunrise/Set : 1157/2356 UTC

---------- SIGNAL LEVELS ABOVE 0.5 uV ------------
UTC FMUF ECOF 3.6 MHZ 7.1 MHZ 14.1 MHZ 21.2 MHZ 28.3 MHZ

0000 26.9 13.2 -16.6 a 18.3 a 31.5 A 32.5 A 31.6 B
0200 26.0 8.9 36.7 a 40.1 a 38.4 A 35.8 A 33.5 B
0400 25.6 4.5 51.8 a 46.3 A 40.3 A 36.7 A 34.0 B
0600 24.2 2.2 51.8 A 46.3 A 40.3 A 36.7 A 34.0
0800 22.9 2.2 51.8 A 46.3 A 40.3 A 36.7 A 34.0
1000 21.0 2.2 51.8 A 46.3 A 40.3 A 36.7 B 34.0
1200 19.1 6.7 39.1 a 41.1 A 38.7 A 35.9 B 33.6
1400 21.4 12.8 15.4 a 30.6 A 32.1 A 31.4
1600 25.2 15.4 -5.6 a 24.0 a 29.0 A 29.6 B
1800 28.7 16.2 -17.0 a 20.4 a 27.3 A 28.6 A
2000 30.0 15.8 -16.3 a 20.6 a 27.4 A 28.7 A
2200 28.8 15.1 -3.6 a 24.6 a 29.3 A 29.8 A

913. Re: Building Things

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-17 14:50:37 UTC
From: greg@uts.amdahl.com
Message-ID: <e8En02UK27SV01@amdahl.uts.amdahl.com>
Source record: 18691

In article <8905161119.AA06239@cmr.icst.nbs.gov> rc@CMR.ICST.NBS.GOV (Robert Carpenter) writes:
>
>Comments? (ie: what about software/firmware complexity? off-the-shelf
>utility modules?)
>
This morning in QST I saw a review of a PLL frequency synthesizer module with lots of control capability. It occurred to me that if one were to find an old Ten Tec Triton, or some such, and remove the VFO, replacing it with such an animal, one might just be onto something...

Let's see, and add a microprocessor controller for some of the other functions...

Hmm.

Greg

914. Re: dx-vhf

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-17 15:15:36 UTC
From: iy03+@andrew.cmu.edu
Message-ID: <EYQMmMy00Xoa83bV1-@andrew.cmu.edu>
Source record: 18700

For some reason, I am unable to get through to the original poster.

Address for WWWS (3WS)

WWWS FM-94.5
1 Allegheny Square
Suite 800
Pittsburgh, PA 15212

73,

Ivan (KB5BBD@W3VC)

915. Re: Homebrewing for the technically inept

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-17 15:26:05 UTC
From: mark@adec23.UUCP
Message-ID: <1686@adec23.UUCP>
Source record: 18690

In article <8905170704.AA11811@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>, SKOHC@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU ("Joseph Skoler, KC2YU") writes:
> In reference to the latest round of Homebrewing gear postings I
> pose the following query:
>
> How can a 22 year old ham, like myself, who is not an EE (electrical
> Engineering) or other technically oriented major, be expected to build
> led readout, super-hi-tech, dual-band.... equipment?
>
> Now, I see I might have misled the reader into thinking I'm protesting
> the Homebrew push. Au contrair, the homebrew power supply and antenna
> (2 or the many projects that work) have given me immense pleasure -
> even though its not 12 mhz. digital.....
>
> My point is this: Lets figure out a way of bringing back the know-how
> and incentive to the ham community, so that everyone can experience the
> fun of homebrewing.
>
> BTW, I do, of course, acknowledge that there are a great deal of you out
> there who are quite gifted and knowledgeable in the area of building gear
> - this posting is on behalf of those who aren't.

I agree. In the community I am in I find a lot of people that are not technically inclined in HAM-Radio. They ask a lot of questions about how to build this or that, or how to modify this or that. I usually give them enough advice to work on it, or direct them to suitable literature (both the ARRL Handbook and ARRL Antenna Handbook are excellent reading material for technically disadvantaged persons as a guide to building projects initially). The problem is (just like my kid was afraid of the joystick on the computer to play games) is the fear of the unknown. I know for sure my community could be a better place if more prospective builder and experimenters existed.

I can relay to all that are still afraid (and I'm sure there are not many that are that are on the computer network :-) that there is a great joy in building (and matching) a simple 5/8 wave antenna (and other projects). Nothing feels better when you dig yourself into a hole too deep (technically speaking) and manage to crawl out with a working project. But I preach to the converted here ...

What we need are more `teachers' to give the technically disadvantaged a chance to feel the accomplishment, providing project ideas and giving them an opportunity (if not for a brief moment) to be called an expoit in their field!!!!

73 de VE6MGS
Ciao,
-- Mark Salyzyn

916. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-17 16:01:04 UTC
From: jwb@mcnc.org
Message-ID: <1210@speedy.mcnc.org>
Source record: 18698

In article <30705@sri-unix.SRI.COM> larson@unix.sri.com (Alan Larson) writes:
>("Peter Morgan Lucas, Network Support, Swindon") writes:
>
(I'm not sure about the attribution of the double >> statement-JWB)
>> Are there any people
>> out there who can wield a soldering iron or have we all become
>> 'appliance operators' who just press buttons?
>
>What raw materials do you use for building your gear? Do you buy...
>
>I just use a different scale of components than you do. I build things.
>I build *systems*.
>
> Alan
As a person who overlaps both in age and inclination the two points of view
mentioned here I have given in to my urge to comment. As a teenager with
little money in the '60s I constructed such things as an amplifier with 2
807's for my even then obsolete 10B ssb Exciter--I know I should have built
the 10B, but I got it for 40 bucks. When 741 op amps came to the boonies
I made things like active filters, etc. Now, it appears to me that state
of the art or even "trailing edge" technology often requires some software
as well as hardware knowledge or, particularly as in the case of UHF, is often
best performed by assembling prebuilt modules in innovative ways. I have
found that many hams are very allergic to software or even "firmware". It's
not that hard to make an EPROM programmer or even to figure out how to use
that technology to advantage. And by software, I don't mean BASIC on Aunt
Minnie's PC. I think ARRL and QST have been particularly slow to under-
stand this. We need projects using digital signal processors (and, damn
it, not just the hardware part and "send $45 and a blank EPROM to W99xxx")
QEX could be filling part of that role, but it's mighty thin. This is the
reason I think the KA9Q software package is so important. This shows that
a group of hams, or even one hams, can understand the interface between
"hardware" and "software" and ultimately marry the two and improve them
both. To me, this aspect is MUCH more important than whether packet radio
adopts tcp/ip or some other protocol for rational networks. There appear
to be relatively few hams who understand this, and half of them are out for
financial gain. I even get a little upset that satellite tracking programs
are sold by AMSAT or that TAPR is (or was) in the hardware sales business.
They are good organizations, but this sort of thing has inhibited the free
true public domain improvement in some areas. Lets somehow update the ham
tradition of using the tools available to solve specific important problems
(whether those tools be soldering irons or cross assemblers).
Jack K4FRS

917. Radio Time Sources

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-17 16:06:11 UTC
From: marcus@osf.org
Message-ID: <894@osf.OSF.ORG>
Source record: 18699

I am trying to get some information on radio clocks, specifically
the kind used to provide a reliable standard time for a LAN. I have been
recommended to Precision Standard Time Inc. in Fremont, CA. They make a
dandy clock called the Time Source, which is perfect for my needs.
It's a radio receiver tuned to WWV in CO, which puts out serial data
on an RS232 port. This data, as you might've guessed, is the decoded
time according to the NBS.

Now here's the rub:

It seems that PSTI has disconnected their phones. Unfortunately, I
don't know if they have simply moved, or if they are out of business.
This, as you might imagine, makes it difficult for me to order
equipment.

Does anyone out there in netland have any information on PSTI or their
distributors? If they have indeed gone belly up, does anyone have
information on other vendors of similar products? Please forward this
on to anyone with knowledge.

Thanks in advance,

mark roman

918. Re: ICOM IC-2GAT Antenna Questions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-17 17:34:22 UTC
From: bower@hfsi.UUCP
Message-ID: <301@hfsi.UUCP>
Source record: 18701

Have you considered building a J-pole with TV lead? These have
been used quite successfully from hotels that I have stayed at. There
have been a number of articles (one just recently, I believe) here.

919. Re: Dual-band HTs (Yaesu vs. Kenwood)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-17 20:01:00 UTC
From: CSMSCST@OAC.UCLA.EDU
Message-ID: <8905180745.AA27016@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18682

I use a Yaesu FT-411 (2m) and a Kenwood TH-315A (220). My impression is that these are a good deal like the FT-470 and TH-75A respectively. My opinion is that Yaesu wins hands down on the features, but that Kenwood walks away on performance.

The 50 memories in the 411 mean you can program in every frequency you ever use, even those you only use on trips. The DTMF memories are great for repeater control sequences. The worst feature of the 411 (and the 470 is just the same) is the *extremely* low volume. This radio is *not* useable outdoors unless you use a lapel speaker or earphone. The 411 also suffers from desense and cross-mod in RF-hot locations. It seems to me that there is some synthesizer LO noise apparent in the receiver audio.

I miss a number of the 411 CPU's features in the Kenwood. However, there is plenty of audio, and I have seen no indications of front end overload. My impression is the the 315 is somewhat more sensitive than the the 411, but I have not measured this. The Kenwood gives enough warning of dying nicads to finish a QSO, while the Yaesu just quits. Note that although the TH-75A looks like the TH-2/315, it uses smaller TH-25AT batteries, changers, etc -- that's a drawback if you have 2/315 accessories already. Both the 315 and 411 have gotten compliments on excellent TX audio quality.

A fix for the 411/470 low audio is available from Engineering Consulting in Brea for $23 (714-671-2009 or see any of the ham mags). This is a relatively clean mod, but not for the faint of heart - t'aint much room inside there. See the June issue of 73 for a review of the 411.

I'm waiting for the TH-75A to show up in local stores. I want one.

/Chris Thomas - WA6HTJ 00000100
00000200
INTERNET: csmscst@oac.ucla.edu 00000300
BITNET: csmscst@uclamvs.bitnet 00000400

920. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-17 20:09:00 UTC
From: 7523003%SANDY@TWNCTU01.BITNET
Message-ID: <8905180745.AA27047@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18683

sub info-hams Kuo C.y.

921. Re: Building stuff.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-17 20:16:00 UTC
From: ROSK@TRIUMFER.BITNET
Message-ID: <8905180745.AA27062@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18684

Just a quick note while the iron warms up ...

>Peter Morgan:
>Does anyone out there actually BUILD gear any more? Almost all the hams I get
>to talk to nowadays can do nothing but quote 'rice box' model numbers at me
>and little else. Do we all have too much money (I certainly dont!!)... Think
>about it - when did *YOU* last *BUILD* something......

For me it's still Amateur _EXPERIMENTAL_ Radio, and these days T.V. too!
Sure, I buy to save the chore of re-inventing the wheel, but then I fix the
rice-box or whatever so it has the features I really want, which the
manufacturer forgot to put in.

Most of my time I spend building stuff that you just can't buy - like
microprocessor controlled 2kW 1200MHz ATV repeaters, and multiplexed
digital audio link systems.

I don't have much interest in rubber-stamp "QSO'S" on long waves, and
probably most other constructors don't either, so it's not surprising that
you don't get to talk to many. Now if you call me on 10.150GHz .....

Gotta go - the iron's hot .....

Robert Skegg. VE7AII ROSK@TRIUMFCL.BITNET
Disclaimer: The opinions and information expressed herein have nothing
to do with my employer.

/\/\/\/\.....

922. Re: Building stuff (was Re: (none))

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-17 23:00:56 UTC
From: barry@hprmokg.HP.COM
Message-ID: <13770012@hprmokg.HP.COM>
Source record: 18687

/ jerry@qvax2.UUCP (Jerry Gardner @ex2561) writes.....
>
>
>
>
>
>In article <09.May.89.12:06:25.BST.#0856@UK.AC.NWL.IA> PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK
("Peter Morgan Lucas, Network Support, Swindon") writes:

>>Why, oh why does everyone cough up their lifes savings for poorly engineered,
>>gimmick-laden Oriental gear, much of which has more 'microprocessor' than
>>'Radio' in it? (the recently discussed image problems of certain rigs is
>

>Interesting points. As I'll be in the market for a new HF rig soon, would I
>be better off getting an older rig such as a Collins S-line or the Drake
>Twins or should I stick to a Japanese rig? I'm more interested in RF
>performance than dubiously useful gimmicks. Any opinions?

(personal opinion on)

Take a look at the inside of the "new rigs". 'Think you could fix it if
something stopped working? Fat chance! You are dependant upon the
dealers and manufacturers to do the job. 'Probably need computer diagnostics
also plus documentation.

The "old fart" rigs are simple, easier to repair, more-forgiving to
lousy antenna matches, and generally have more power output. You can
get them with the necessary items (dual VFOs, etc). You can also build or
buy a simple digital frequency readout for under $100. if you wish.

And... spend less than 1/2 the bucks.

My old "toober" still gets 200 watts out, has the original tubes, and has
a ton of hours on it (Swan 350C, 19 years old).

Yeah, the new rigs are fun. You almost always need more power with them
and... How many people have you heard on the bands saying: "my ricebox
has (static) something wrong (distorted audio) with it but I can't figure
out what it is"?

Save your money and get a Collis S-Line, the newer Drakes, Swan, et.al.

(personal opinion off)

Some of the larger ham stores (Henry Radio, the "yellow sheets" advertised
in QST, etc) have some pretty good selections of used gear.

Barry
WB6JZL

923. DEREGISTEREXTEXTRACT/APPEND RACT/APPEND Kenwood Interfacing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-17 23:36:25 UTC
From: 31005_1650@uwovax.uwo.ca
Message-ID: <2218@uwovax.uwo.ca>
Source record: 18693

I have just completed and have operational an interface for use
between a KENWOOD TS440s and any RS232 equipped computer. The interface
uses the MAXIM family of chips thus requiring only +5 vdc to operate.

The radio requires two interfaces that cost about $100.00 each. The
first interface consists of an 8251 programmable serial interface chip
worth about $ 3.00 and the second chip is a 4040 binary ripple counter.
These chips install under the metal RF shield located on the rear of
the front portion of the radio. Opening the top of the radio and looking
under the shiny tin RF shield will reveal the ONLY two empty sockets.

The second portion of the interface involves a device to convert the TTL
logic levels within the radio to RS232 levels. The following circuit
will allow you to operate a three wire interface between the radio and
your computer. No need to worry about RTS and CTS.

Parts :

1 - MAXIM MAX232CPE integrated circuit
1 - 74LS04 inverter
4 - 10ufd capacitors rated at 6.5 volts or greater

Wire the pins as follows :

MAX232CPE 74LS04

Pin Connect to Pin Connect to

1 n/c 1 n/c
2 n/c 2 n/c
3 n/c 3 n/c
4 n/c 4 n/c
5 n/c 5 n/c
6 n/c 6 n/c
7 pin 3 of RS232 port on computer 7 ground
8 pin 2 of RS232 port on computer 8 n/c
9 pin 13 of 74LS04 9 n/c
10 pin 10 of 74LS04 10 pin 10 of MAX232CPE
11 n/c 11 pin 2 of ACC1 jack on radio
12 n/c 12 pin 3 of ACC1 jack on radio
13 n/c 13 pin 9 of MAX232CPE
14 n/c 14 VCC 5 volts DC
15 ground
16 VCC 5 volts DC

Pin 1 of ACC1 jack on radio must be connected to ground.

I have installed this interface in the radio under the upper circuit board. I cut the cable going to the 6 pin DIN plug at ACC1 and installed this circuit in line. I now have true RS232 levels present on ACC1. The circuit is powered from within the radio. Current draw for the entire circuit is under 10 mA.

I also have available some prototpe code written in TURBO BASIC by Mark, VE3PZR available at request. The software demonstrates the basic principles behind interrogating the radio for information as well as setting modes on the radio. The interface on the Kenwood series of radios is much nicer that on Yaesu radios due to the fact that you can still operate the radio while the computer is communicating with it. The radio will send an update string once every 1.5 seconds while you are changing the settings of controls. With the Yaesu CAT system, you must turn the CAT interface on via program control. When this is done, the front of the radio is locked out until you disable the CAT. Programming is much simpler with the Kenwood line as commands are in straight forward ASCII sequences. The Yaesu CAT requires conversion to HEX and placing the resultant bytes in reverse order before sending them to the radio. I have written quite a comprehensive control program for the FT-767 which is also available to anyone who desires it.

73's de Tony VE3ZAV
519-681-1650
London, Ontario, Canada

924. ICOM R7000 computer interface

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-18 00:15:34 UTC
From: north@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <1937@internal.Apple.COM>
Source record: 18713

I'm looking for a detailed description / programmer's guide
for the ICOM R7000 VHF/UHF scanner computer interface protocol.
Does anybody have such a description (and could email it) or
know where to get it? I have the repair manual, but it describes
the electronics only. Thanks in advance.
--

Don North ----- Apple Computer, Inc. ----- Advanced Technology Group

UUCP: ...!{voder,nsc,decwrl,sun}!apple!north CSNET: north@Apple.COM

{{ Facts are facts, but any opinions expressed are my own, and *do not* }}
{{ represent any viewpoint, official or otherwise, of Apple Computer, Inc.}}

925. Re: ICOM IC-2GAT Antenna Questions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-18 02:06:12 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewsc.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <864@cbnewsc.ATT.COM>
Source record: 18694

The manual for my IC-2GAT walkie-talkie specifies a 50 ohm
output impedance.

--
==
Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass (312)979-5414

926. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-18 09:58:16 UTC
From: PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK
Message-ID: <18.May.89.11
Source record: 18695

SUBJECT: Scanner information wanted.

HELP - i need information on scanner marketplace. I need something that
will cover 66-88MHz and receive AM. ('How quaint' i hear you all cry, but
this is a strange world and theres not much I can do about it).
It must be ROBUST (i.e. it must have a metal case and be able to withstand
being dropped/sat on/bounced about in the back of a 4X4 etc). Should also
be waterproof - the speaker cone of my Regency 200 just dissolved
after 2 days of Scotch Mist!
Should be portable (but not miniature necessarily - to me if it weighs
less than 10 pounds complete, its portable!) Ideally it should be attachable
to a rucksac or other backpack so i can keep all my pockets free for other
things.
Should have ability for being on standby (i.e. switched on, squelch closed)
for long periods (2 to 3 days) without needing batteries changed - this
implies *BIG* nicads or lead/acid jelly-electrolyte cells.
Should have plenty of audio output (1 watt minimum).
I dont really need much sophistication in scanning - the ability to monitor
2 channels is all i need (sampling each one at one second intervals).

I guess none of the commercially available scanners really fills my needs,
certainly the little handheld Regency one only lasts 6 hours on a set of
nicads, so i end up with about 20 batteries in my pockets on field trips.

It might be possible to modify an air-band receiver (they use AM, but a bit
higher in frequency) by recrystallising and slugging the tuned circuits with
some extra capacitance to pull them down in frequency a bit.
Another suggestion that i have received is to get a commercial portable
two-way set and junk the transmit side, then build a 'scanner' to switch
between the 2 crystals (dead easy, a 555, an inverter, and a changeover
reed-relay, and possibly a transistor to stop the 555 when the squelch opens).

Any other suggestions??

Please use the following addresses for reply: + \/Natural
+ \/\Environment
JANET: PJML@UK.AC.NERC-WALLINGFORD.IBMA + \/\/Research
ARPA : PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSS.CS.UCL.AC.UK + \/\/\Council
EARN : PJML%UK.AC.NWL.IA@UKACRL + NERC Computer Services
AX25 : G6WBJ {144.650MHz} + Holbrook House
SPAN : STAR::"PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSS.CS.UCL.AC.UK" + Station Road
PHONE: +44 793 411665 + SWINDON SN1 1DE
*** BUT NOT VIA UUCP - someones bent my account ***

927. Mail Service

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-18 11:50:00 UTC
From: Parfenuk@BCO-MULTICS.HBI.HONEYWELL.COM
Message-ID: <890518115016.403101@BCO-MULTICS.HBI.HONEYWELL.COM>
Source record: 18696

Last week I asked to be removed from the INFO-HAMS and PACKET-RADIO mailing list. This was requested due to the fact that we were loosing our ARPA connection and system which supports the mail system here.

It now appears that we will continue to operate until June 1st at any rate, thus IF possible, can we be added to your mailing list for both these digests ???

I will keep you informed as to the status of our connection, thus the mail can continue.

Thanks,, Walt KA1MVM Postmaster BCO..

928. Re: French phones

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-18 12:17:17 UTC
From: rc@CMR.ICST.NBS.GOV
Message-ID: <8905181217.AA12777@cmr.icst.nbs.gov>
Source record: 18697

I think that you are out-of-date about French phones as well as TV. As a result of a number of years of national crash project, French phones now really work. All numbers are now eight digits, with two regions (prefix of 1 to call into Paris area, no prefix for non-Paris to non-Paris. There are now real phone booths (boxes for the Gs). And you can understand what is being said on the other end of the line.

Actually, starting with an out-of-date system, they have been able to leap-frog into a pretty advanced system. I'm sure you know of the million or so Minitel CRT terminals, delivered instead of phone directories, but also spawning a very wide range of consumer information services unknown in most other countries. Just read the magazine and Paris Metro ads to be amazed at what you can do with your Minitel!

73,
Bob

929. Re: Want info on current SWL schedules

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-18 14:24:19 UTC
From: combs@hpscdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <5490054@hpscdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 18702

Hi. I think that if you pick up a World Radio TV Handbook (available most everywhere) you can get your schedules and addresses of SWL club as well. In addition, Passport to Worldband Radio is a good companion to the WRTH.

Bob Combs KCA6RC

930. Re: Book on Radio Astronomy

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-18 15:31:11 UTC
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250051@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 18703

```
And don't overlook:

Radio Astronomy
---------------
by John Kraus (W8JK)
McGraw Hill 1966

Library of Congress 65-28593

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.norcal.ampr.org
glenne@hpnmd.hp.com
```

931. RE: T.S. Kelso

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-18 17:00:21 UTC
From: frank@ut-emx.UUCP
Message-ID: <13145@ut-emx.UUCP>
Source record: 18704
Cross-posted to: sci.space,rec.ham-radio

In article <4YOMW=W00UkZ1U64N0@andrew.cmu.edu> ota+@ANDREW.CMU.EDU (Ted Anderson) writes:
>I've gotten a couple of complaints about the long postings containing
>satellite orbital elements. While I understand that these are very
>useful for folks that observe satellites I wonder how many people really
>use this information....
> Ted Anderson

>>I for one want to put in my vote of *appreciation* for Kelso's NASA prediction
>>bulletins. I don't see the once a week posting as a problem for those who
>>don't care either. For those of us who enjoy satellite communications or just
>>tracking them, it sure is nice to have the up to date orbital elements!
>>
>>Thank you T Kelso, keep up the good work.

>>73s de + VE3WWG (rest of Warren Gay's signature, brambo!wwg, deleted.)

I ALSO WISH TO THANK MR. T.S. KELSO FOR HIS PREDICTION BULLETINS!!!!!

They are very useful to the members of this group that use them, and this
is an effective way to get current info to a large group of people.

For the folks on these newsgroups that don't wish to read them, use 'l' first
to see if there is anything you want to see, and use 'K' if not. Individual
postings can be 'not read' by using 'n'.

Thank you for your patience in allowing those that do USE THE INFO provided
by Mr. Kelso to continue receiving it through this media.

Frank Abernathy
P.O. Box 4394
Austin, Texas 78765-4394

(512)-244-0625

By the way Warren, I can't seem to get E-mail to you anymore*, give me your
home address and I'll send you what I have if you still need it.

*it is My fault, not the networks. :^)

932. Re: 6MJ6/6LQ6/6JE6C 1 KW HF Amp ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-18 17:28:53 UTC
From: dya@unccvax.UUCP
Message-ID: <1503@unccvax.UUCP>
Source record: 18705

In article <7880047@hpfcdc.HP.COM>, perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:

> Are there any schematics out there for a 1KW HF amplifier that uses the
> 6MJ6 sweep tube ? I'm having a little trouble designing a plate tank
> for these beasties, due to the huge inter-electrode capacitances
> generated by 4 or 10 6MJ6s in parallel. The TUNE and LOAD values are
> radically different than say, a vanilla amp using a 3-500Z at 3 KV,
> which makes finding components quite difficult.

Why do this? (The merely obvious answer might be to avoid
building a 3-4 kv supply for proper vacuum tubes). Frankly, I can't
stand my Julian Betts AB10SG 10 kw AM transmitter (commercial
broadcast) which uses dual 4CX10000D's in a screen modulated circuit;
multiple sweep tubes have got to be at least as difficult to construct
networks and tune.

I have no idea what the continuous plate dissipation of the
6MJ6 tube is, but suspect that 30-40 watts is not unreasonable. For
400 watts plate dissipation, you'd need 10. At wholesale prices
this works out to $111.27 (from Richardson Electronics).
(The 6146A, with lower interelectrode capacitance, is $8.95/tube).
Now, a 4-400C is $120, a 3-500Z is $126.
Either amplifier will be infinitely easier to neutralize than
the sweep tube amplifier; although I'm sure the latter is possible.
Of course, an air-system socket is required for the 4-400C, and the
glass chimney is highly desirable.

I went down this path once in modifying a RCA BTA-1M transmitter
(for drivers) and was not impressed with tube life. In constructing
any circuit, it is not unusual to lunch receiving tubes...they
are not designed for momentary overloads. Improper loading
and loss of excitation can waste a sweep tube in a hurry. On
the other hand, the 4-400C and 3-500Z have some thermal reserve
and are rated for overdissipation during tuning.
Although the initial cost is somewhat higher, you can
probably find 4-400C's pulled out from your local AM radio
station that have plenty of life left for amateur use. Under
ICAS conditions, a 4-400C or 3-500Z (new) should last 5000
hours with a proper filament voltage management program.

Just out of curiosity, what are the operating con-
ditions for 10 sweep tubes in parallel?

York David Anthony
DataSpan, Inc

933. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-18 17:36:33 UTC
From: ron@ron.rutgers.edu
Message-ID: <May.18.13.36.31.1989.3811@ron.rutgers.edu>
Source record: 18706

There are no CW segments, just no phone segments. A US amateur can send CW on any amateur band (and I've heard such on 20M). We also call the stuff from 3.5 to 3.750 80 M. 75M is a degenerate segment of SSB, full sideband & carrier AM and other QRM.

-Ron

934. Systems Programmer I

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-18 17:37:36 UTC
From: MEHARP01@ULKYVM.BITNET
Message-ID: <8905222004.AA22697@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18707

I have a Bearcat 100XLT scanner that I listen to frequently. Our local police department is on 460.025, 460.150, 460.375 and 460.225. I also live right under the antenna (within 1 mile) of our Yellow Cab service, the EMS dispatch folks and some kind of paging service. The taxi service is on 473.??? (I don't remember exactly what frequencies) and EMS is around 450-460. The paging service must have a HUGE transmittter because their signal was so strong that it was getting into my aparment complex cable TV system.

Is there anything I can do about this? During emergencies or special events all of these frequencies become quite active but the scanner is severely degraded. When I am out somewhere it does just fine.

Thanks in advance.

de N4PLE

935. Re: 220 MHz Hearing in Washington D.C.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-18 18:04:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500035@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 18708

> I have been away from this newsgroup for a couple of weeks, so could you
> please fill me in on the Inland Waterways system? All info will be
> appreciated. Please e-mail me directly if you think that most in this
> group already know about the system.

I know very little about it. The FCC did, however, reference it in the NPRM 87-14 for other purposes, namely a reason not to use 216-220 Mhz where an alternative for ACSSB uses could have gone. The Inland Waterways system had only recently been established, and its usage patterns could not be well esatblished yet. I agreed with the FCC attitude on that, and tried to get it extended to cover all of 220-225 Mhz because of the major changes that could result from the Novice Enhancement, changes now likely to be nullified by the current decision.

--phil ka9wgn--

936. Re: Homebrewing for the technically inept

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-18 18:39:19 UTC
From: dvh@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <28677@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 18709

In article <8905170704.AA11811@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>, SKOHC@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU ("Joseph Skoler, KC2YU") writes:
>
> How can a 22 year old ham, like myself, who is not an EE (electrical
> Engineering) or other technically oriented major, be expected to build
> led readout, super-hi-tech, dual-band.... equipment?
>
> My point is this: Lets figure out a way of bringing back the know-how
> and incentive to the ham community, so that everyone can experience the
> fun of homebrewing.

Well, sounds like you, and probably lots of others, need an elmer.
Have you tried the local radio club (if there is one), to see what
kinds of people are in your area? Lots of times clubs are a good way
to meet the kind of people who can "show you the ropes" as far as
getting a project started. That may not be the answer, especially
if your local club is more contest or dx oriented. Still, there may
be someone you can get next to who has the tools, time, and interest.
Of course, my feeling is that even if you find such a person, you
should probably start out with a (relatively) simple first project.
One that's got a high probability of success, no matter how badly
you goof it up- DON'T TRY TO BUILD AN SSB TRANSCEIVER YOUR FIRST
TIME OUT!!!

As you develop the necessary design and construction skills, then
you can tackle more serious stuff.

The bottom line is: I bet there are people in your area who would
welcome the chance to teach a neophyte how to roll his own. I have
made the offer of help many times in my area (Rochester, NY) and
although there wasn't much response at first, folks are coming
around now. I know I'm flattered when someone asks for my help with
a project- I'm sure most others of my ilk would feel the same. I
relish the opportunity to give back what amounts to a small part of
the help I got when I started out.

Hope this helps you some. Good luck.

73 Dave Hallidy KD5RO

937. Re: ICOM IC-2GAT Antenna Questions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-18 20:08:10 UTC
From: cb@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <28678@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 18710

I use an AEA antenna on my kenwood (Hotrod-1). It works for me.
It seems silly that the Portable isn't set up for 50 ohm match,
afterall I use the portable in my wife's car all the time on a
car mounted 1/4 or 5/8 whip...
--
my signature file just got squashed.....................
email: cb@cci632 or !rochester!kodak!n2hkd!curtis
Curtis Braun, Computronics, PO Box 1002 Fairport NY, 14450

938. Repeater Isolation without a Duplexer

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-18 20:59:09 UTC
From: cep@lazlo.UUCP
Message-ID: <178@lazlo.UUCP>
Source record: 18711

My university club has basically decided that getting a 2m duplexer is not only a pain in the neck, but it's also expensive...we decided that a better alternative (at least from a $$$ standpoint) will be physical separation of the Rx/Tx antennas.

According to the book, at 146Mhz, 300' horizontal spacing will yield 60db isolation with a standard 600kc split. According to those specs, a 40' vertical spacing will also yield 60db isolation.

My two questions are:

(1) What is the relationship between spacing and isolation if we do BOTH - i.e. 300' horizontal and 40' vertical? I don't really believe that 60db from the horizontal plus 60db from the vertical would add up to 120db total isolation - but I don't really know!

(2) We are planning on using Ringo Ranger II's. I don't understand the relationship that the 7db gain the Ringo Ranger has will do to the isolation figures - i.e. will 7db gain, does that imply a 7db loss of isolation on the receiver? (if "gain" is the opposite of "isolation", that is, will they cancel each other in a linear sort of fashion?)

Chris, N2JGW

UUCP: ..rutgers!rochester!ritcsh!kodak!pcid!gizzmo!lazlo!cep
--
Christopher Piggott, N2JGW, President
Rochester Institute of Technology Amateur Radio Club, K2GXT
One Lomb Memorial Drive, Rochester, NY 14623 / (716)-475-6973

939. Re: 6MJ6/6LQ6/6JE6C 1 KW HF Amp ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-18 22:53:25 UTC
From: waters@dover.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1302@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 18712

In article <1503@unccvax.UUCP> dya@unccvax.UUCP (York David Anthony @ WKTD, Wilmington, NC) writes:
>In article <7880047@hpfcdc.HP.COM>, perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:

>> Are there any schematics out there for a 1KW HF amplifier that uses the
>> 6MJ6 sweep tube ?

> I have no idea what the continuous plate dissipation of the
>6MJ6 tube is, but suspect that 30-40 watts is not unreasonable. For
>400 watts plate dissipation, you'd need 10. At wholesale prices
>this works out to $111.27 (from Richardson Electronics).
>(The 6146A, with lower interelectrode capacitance, is $8.95/tube).
>Now, a 4-400C is $120, a 3-500Z is $126.

The only way I have seen "sweep tube linears" work is in SSB Grounded Grid service - AB1 I think. You are quite right about the plate dissipation, but the PEAK dissipation and allowable/achievable peak current is extremely high. Thus the 4 tubes for 1kw (PEP!). About 30 seconds CW ot "tune up" on one of these and you buy new tubes though.

For the unititiated, one of the "problems" with SSB is that the peak power is far higher than the average power. The 2:1 ratio applies ONLY to a two tone sine wave, uncompressed voice can easily be 10:1 or 20:1. Thats 20KW peak for 1kw average! Most amplifiers are limited in their peak output as well as their average output, so a 2KW PEP amplifier may only run at 3-400 watts average power with a normal voice.

Ah yes but we can compress the voice to get a better ratio. True but ANY change to the voice signal adds distortion and makes it hard to understand, or if the "compression" takes place in the amplifier (called "clipping" now) it produces "splatter" or spurious signals. Just listen to 20M SSB to hear lots of examples of both.

There are compressors that have been designed that will compress 10-20 db without "too much" distortion (define too much ...), but they are expensive. The "sweep tube linear" is a reasonable solution if (a) you don't run a compressor AND (b) you NEVER run CW or any continuous transmission for more than about 1 second at a time. This includes tune up!

> I went down this path once in modifying a RCA BTA-1M transmitter
>(for drivers) and was not impressed with tube life. In constructing
>any circuit, it is not unusual to lunch receiving tubes...they
>are not designed for momentary overloads. Improper loading
>and loss of excitation can waste a sweep tube in a hurry. On
>the other hand, the 4-400C and 3-500Z have some thermal reserve
>and are rated for overdissipation during tuning.

Tube life is not exactly great, but for most ham stations to put 200hrs of actual transmitting will be several years. Try a clock hooked up to you XMIT switch if you don't believe me. Thus tubes lasting 100hrs or so are quite reasonable. The sweep tubes are designed for momentary overloads with a thick anode which will absorb a lot of heat for a few hundred milliseconds.

> Although the initial cost is somewhat higher, you can
>probably find 4-400C's pulled out from your local AM radio
>station that have plenty of life left for amateur use. Under
>ICAS conditions, a 4-400C or 3-500Z (new) should last 5000
>hours with a proper filament voltage management program.

An excellent source if you run CW and have a limited budget BTW. The cost of the 3-4KV power supply is high though and not easy to duplicate by work arounds. I used 4 1940-50 "console" radio supplies to get 3KV at 700Ma peak once, but it was bulky and those old radios don't cost 50 cents each any more!

> Just out of curiosity, what are the operating con-
>ditions for 10 sweep tubes in parallel?

Never tried it, must be almost like a solid state amp. - 50 ohm output!

--
Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com OR waters@cad.Berkley.EDU
"His super power is to turn into a scotch terrier."

940. Re: ICOM IC-2GAT Antenna Questions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-19 06:54:16 UTC
From: julian@bongo.UUCP
Message-ID: <211@bongo.UUCP>
Source record: 18714

In article <8905161632.AA22222@sadis01.af.mil>, mmullica@SADIS01.AF.MIL (Martin Mullican) writes:
>
> Does anyone have any other nifty 2-M HT oriented highly portable
> self-resonant "base station" antenna solutions (e.g., for hotel use)
> that have proven effective (am especially interested in solutions
> involving ICOM HTs)?

I have an ICOM u2AT and use it in my travels, usually for packet radio.
The portable antenna I use is a mag-mount. It works on most vehicles (Not Corvettes) and is good in offices on filing cabinets. Works in Motels on air-conditioning hoods. Works on fridges, and when all else fails, borrow or steal a cookie sheet. It also works fine on galvanised guttering. Fits in a suitcase. You can graft a sheet of steel into the suitcase and use that as a groundplane and airport security panic starter.

Yours
--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
n6are@wb6ymh (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

941. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-19 09:49:26 UTC
From: PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK
Message-ID: <19.May.89.11
Source record: 18715

SUBJECT: 'Hotel-room' antennas.

Several people have discussed these recently. I have done some of the same
sort of things - a twin-lead j-pole hung from the window (it can be rolled
up and stowed away when not in use, so it doesnt attract the suspicious
attentions of the hotel cleaning staff!).
Another technique i have used on 'commercial premises' where a concealed
indoor antenna is needed is to use the self-adhesive foil strip thats sold
for home security systems (the stuff you stick to glass, so if the glass is
smashed, it breaks the strip and sets the burglar alarm off)
This can be bought from R.S. or your local security man.
It comes as a transparent adhesive-backed tape about an inch wide, with
an aluminium strip bonded to it (strip about 3/8 inch wide).
A simple vertical dipole can be made for 2 meters or your favourite VHF band
by sticking the stuff to the centre of any suitable window.
Very thin coax should be used to connect to the ends
of the dipole (i used small tags and small nuts/bolts with washers to clamp
the coax to the aluminium foil - careful, the foil can be easily broken by
excess flexing, or the weight of the coax. A self-adhesive cable tie can be
used to take the strain off the joint). Run the coax away from the antenna
at 90 degrees for at least 1/4 wavelength to avoid 'RF-on-the-braid' effects
You can set it for either vertical or horizontal polarisation depending on
how big the window is.

My experimental antenna showed less than 1.5:1 SWR between 144 and 146MHz when
the total length was 38 inches end-to-end, with a half-inch gap at the feed
point. Installed on the window of a 16-storey block, i could easily work
over 40-50 miles with a 5-watt TX. It also worked well as a scanner
antenna - excellent reception of the local fire/police departments.
Being a flat strip, its length/width ratio is better than simple wire,
this promotes a wider bandwidth than you would get with wire alone.

Theoretically, if your window is big enough, you could add directors and
reflectors, or even try making a Quad-loop. Rotating the beam may be a bit
of a problem though.
(ask for a room facing the way you want to beam?)

Possible problems - well, the foil tracking bonds quite well to the window,
and may incur the wrath of the hotel management when you vacate the room
and they find their windows covered with foil.
I'm told that some glass (the tinted variety) may be conductive to some
degree, or that there may be a partially conducting film laminated into
it. This would give some strange effects.
Also theres a risk of detuning and spurious coupling if the window frames are
metallic. I suppose someone will work out how to feed the RF straight into

the window frames and do away with the need for the foil. Wonder who will be the first to work all continents using a pair of end-fed windowframes at 200 feet?
Also, if you are thinking of running much power, the foil strips wont like it, if you put more than about an amp through them, they melt!
Dont stand too close to the antenna if you run high power - the effects of high-level RF on the human body may be harmful.

Happy Experimenting...
G6WBJ

Please use the following addresses for reply: + \/Natural
+ \/\Environment
JANET: PJML@UK.AC.NERC-WALLINGFORD.IBMA + \/\/Research
ARPA : PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSS.CS.UCL.AC.UK + \/\/\Council
EARN : PJML%UK.AC.NWL.IA@UKACRL + NERC Computer Services
AX25 : G6WBJ {144.650MHz} + Holbrook House
SPAN : STAR::"PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSS.CS.UCL.AC.UK" + Station Road
PHONE: +44 793 411665 + SWINDON SN1 1DE

942. RE: T.S. Kelso

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-19 14:02:00 UTC
From: root@techsup.UUCP
Message-ID: <400010@techsup>
Source record: 18716

Please add my name as well to the list of thanks
to T.S.Kelso for the orbit data. I use it as
often as it shows up at this site. I am curious
about some of the birds listed. Several have names
such as '1989 031B'. Could anyone tell me what these
are and who flies them? Thanks again.

Steve Dakin
WQ5N

943. WWV solar data, via this net ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-19 14:06:50 UTC
From: so-mmw@stekt.oulu.fi
Message-ID: <SO-MMW.89May19160650@stekt.oulu.fi>
Source record: 18717

Does anyone know if it is possible to have WWV solar data this network ?
If someone knows a FTP address or something, please send mail for it !

best 73 ! Marko/OH8WM so-mmw@stekt.oulu.fi

.

944. Crossed Field Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-19 14:39:17 UTC
From: david@select4.uucp
Message-ID: <6198@ux.cs.man.ac.uk>
Source record: 18718

There has been some debate on the net recently about a Wireless World article on the "Crossed Field Antenna". Some people even thought it might be an April Fool's spoof. Well, an advert for a commercial version of this antenna has appeared in the latest UK callbook, and this may be of interest to the less skeptical.

The near verbatim text of this ad follows, but, note I have no connection with the company, and you should give the hype the consideration you think it deserves:

CROSSED FIELD ANTENNA All bands - Eighty to Ten Metres
Sensational Poynting vector synthesis, completely new principle. Pat Pend.
Model CFA 2: 0.4-metre diameter, 0.5-metre high, on a 1-metre by 1-metre mesh ground plane.
Highly efficient, receives and transmits, broadband (3.5 - 3.8 MHz without retuning). Minimal TVI problems (better than any wire antenna for EMC). Even flat dwellers can be on 80 metres. Very low VSWR, can operate inside loft or be placed on the roof. Planning problems solved!
Complete systems for up to 1kW including phasing unit: 450 Pounds Sterling inc. VAT and postage.

Hately Antenna Technology (GM3HAT),
1 Kenfield Place,
Aberdeen AB1 7UW,
Scotland.

I think you will agree that this sounds revolutionary, so I will send for technical info, and if anyone is interested I will summarise on the net.

David, G0JVY.

David Tait, Tel/Fax: +44-61-275 4504/4512
Electrical Engineering Dept. JANET: tait@uk.ac.man.ee.v1
The University, UUCP: ...!mcvax!ukc!muee!tait
Manchester, M13 9PL, UK. Radio: G0JVY @ GB7NWP

945. propagation info request

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-19 15:27:35 UTC
From: Mike_Doery.WBST147@XEROX.COM
Message-ID: <890519-082809-22100@Xerox>
Source record: 18719

```
Sorry I couldn't respond directly.
Steve,
From miniprop:
from California to the Galapagos: Bearing 136.7deg, 3221mi
15M should be open all day,
20M from 0000Z to 1200Z
assuming a sunspot number of 175
Good Luck
Mike Doery
KE2LI
```

946. Bahn Coordinates (reference needed)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-19 15:42:03 UTC
From: mjk@edison.GE.COM
Message-ID: <1983@edison.GE.COM>
Source record: 18720

Does anybody know of a good reference that would explain the algebra related to point angles resulting from the Bahn Coordinates? I could also use a good verbal definition of how the coordinates are expressed. I think I have the basic idea, but I have never seen these mentioned in any Satellite handbook I have seen. Bahn coordinates are mentioned all of the time in the AMSAT bulletins, so I guess they must be used by a healthy number of people.

Thanks in advance to anyone who can provide this info. 73 de KB4CNQ

947. Re: Hammerlund HQ140X

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-19 16:26:04 UTC
From: barry@hprmokg.HP.COM
Message-ID: <13770013@hprmokg.HP.COM>
Source record: 18721

In the classifieds of QST magazine, there is an advertiser that
claims to have catalogs on equipment like yours for a few bucks.

You might give them a try.

I had a Hammerlund HQ110 and found it a simple yet effective design.

'Lacked a bit in the sensitivity area but a good receiver overall.

'Have fun,
Barry
WB6JZL

948. puma HT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-19 18:17:10 UTC
From: rfc@briar.philips.com
Message-ID: <52902@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 18722

Anyone know where I can get a service manual for a Puma MR 27D dual band handie talkie? (No, this Puma is not the sneaker copmany!). This thing was made in Japan, (does this message find its way into Japan?).
thanks in advance.

Also, thanks for answers to my qth question!

73 de WA2ISE

949. Congrats to KD5RO!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-19 19:19:52 UTC
From: paulf@Jessica.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <2386@Portia.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 18723

...who was the single op multiplier leader on 902 and 2304 in the ARRL
VHF Sweepstakes, and the W. NY section leader!

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | "UNIX could use a more user - friendly front
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | end. Anyone still have a card reader?"

950. Re: 6MJ6/6LQ6/6JE6C 1 KW HF Amp ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-19 19:40:35 UTC
From: sorgatz@ttidca.TTI.COM
Message-ID: <4471@ttidca.TTI.COM>
Source record: 18724

<<lineeater munches some AMTOR...gets a CRC error..and indigestion!>>

In article <1503@unccvax.UUCP> dya@unccvax.UUCP (York David Anthony @ WKTD, Wilmington, NC) writes:
+In article <7880047@hpfcdc.HP.COM>, perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:
+
+> Are there any schematics out there for a 1KW HF amplifier that uses the
+> 6MJ6 sweep tube ? I'm having a little trouble designing a plate tank

In the 1971 issue of the Radio Amateurs Handbook you will find a circuit that uses 4 sweep tubes of this type. Actually, any of the common types can be used. 6LQ6, 6LF6, 6CE6, 6MJ6..ad absurdum. BUT- remember! These kinds of amps are very seldom operable in any mode but SSB (drive it light, the glass envelopes won't take much!) or light-duty CW.

+> for these beasties, due to the huge inter-electrode capacitances
+> generated by 4 or 10 6MJ6s in parallel. The TUNE and LOAD values are

Nope. Forget it. More than 4 tubes of this type is gonna be a kludge, and worse yet; the harmonic content of your output is going to be about 2 dB below your intended signal. Can't really tell you why, it just works out that way. In a prior incarnation, (God, it was hell on 11 meters! :-)) I've serviced a few of this kind of amp. One of them, the "Golden Falcon", used 10 6LQ6's, the tube life was very short with AM use, about 4-6 months! If run in SSB service, the tubes would last a year, max. The damn thing had a s-cage blower in it, and on-the-air it sounded like a truckload of turkeys crashing thru a gay-bar at happy hour! VERY BLOODY-WIDEBANDED! LOTS OF TVI! ..despite all attempts at adjustment, running at full power, the design is not exactly "good engineering practice".

+> radically different than say, a vanilla amp using a 3-500Z at 3 KV,
+> which makes finding components quite difficult.
+
+ Why do this? (The merely obvious answer might be to avoid
+building a 3-4 kv supply for proper vacuum tubes). Frankly, I can't

He's right. Don't be lazy, build a good power supply so you can run a proper tube, the sweep tube linears are mostly junk! Besides, you cannot run them with packet, AMTOR, RTTY or really hot CW anyway...

+ Just out of curiosity, what are the operating con-
+ditions for 10 sweep tubes in parallel?
+
It borders on desperation. ;-)

--
-Avatar-> (aka: Erik K. Sorgatz) KB6LUY +-------------------------+

Citicorp(+)TTI *----------> panic trap; type = N+1 *
3100 Ocean Park Blvd. (213) 450-9111, ext. 2973 +-------------------------+
Santa Monica, CA 90405 {csun,philabs,randvax,trwrb}!ttidca!ttidcb!sorgatz **

951. MFJ-752C Active CW/SSB Filter

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-19 19:45:00 UTC
From: STELLABO@CSHLAB.BITNET
Message-ID: <8905222007.AA23018@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18725

Does anybody have any experience with the Active audio filter sold by MFJ for around $100.00 ? I am consdering this filter along with the Healthkit filter and the Trac*One CW processor.

Any comments about any of those filters would be geatly appreciated.

Fred J. Stellabotte - N2JCD
stellabo@cshlab.BITNET

952. Re: 6MJ6/6LQ6/6JE6C 1 KW HF Amp ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-20 00:32:54 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880048@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 18726

Re: why do this ?

I picked up the amplifier at a flea market from a CB'er. Four tubes were feeding six. At 4 watts input, I got about 350 watts out. The problem is that my 100-W xmtr can't go that low ! I've already fried the input matching network.

Re: operating conditions

For class C, 1 KW in, Rplate = 500 at 990volts (max for the 6LQ6). I found some specs, and it's true that it could handle the momentary overloads of SSB, since it can dissipate 300 W for 20 seconds. However, the pi network caps are huge - about 10X anything I've ever seen.

I found some specs after calling all the TV repair shops in town. I've also found a couple schematics for 4-tube amps (500W SSB). Thanks to all the responders.

I found a cheap source of 3CX250Bs in the chip fab here at the plant, so I'll probably go that route. Path of least resistance and all that.

Perry Scott, KF0CA

953. Re: ICOM IC-2GAT Antenna Questions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-20 02:02:54 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewsc.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <30905@sri-unix.SRI.COM>
Source record: 18727

The manual for my IC-2GAT walkie-talkie specifies a 50 ohm
output impedance.

--
==
Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass (312)979-5414

954. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-20 02:13:27 UTC
From: PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK
Message-ID: <30997@sri-unix.SRI.COM>
Source record: 18728

SUBJECT: Band-plans

Recent discussion on people 'Hearing SSB in the CW section' of 21MHz etc -
just to clarify the situation here in the UK (and i beleive most of Europe
too!).
UK licences are of 2 classes - 'A' (26dBw transmit power, all modes, all
bands, 12WPM code requirement) and class 'B' (26DbW transmit power, all modes,
all bands from 6 metres upwards, no-code).
The band-plan in the UK is *VOLUNTARY* hence you can transmit anything
you like in terms of modes, anywhere you like in the bands for which you
have permission (but you wont make many friends). There are no compulsory
CW or SSB 'segments' as in the States.
Hence if you hear something that doesnt fit with your national band plan,
just remember that there are other countries which dont subscribe to the
same architecture as yours! In practice, it all seems to work OK, until
you get odd band conditions. For example when theres a lift on 2 meters,
everyone goes mad in Europe, and the normal SSB calling frequency (144.300)
turns into a wall of white noise. Problem is, everyone thinks that you must
call on the calling frequency. This is fine when activity is low (when i am
in the far reaches of Scotland, i can beam south and hear *NOTHING* on the
calling frequency for DAYS on end!!!!) but during openings, the only sane
thing to do is to find an apparently unoccupied frequency, and then call.
Then, at least you stand a chance with relatively low power (100 watts PEP
to a 9-ele beam) whereas on the calling frequency you are mixing it
with the big boys (400 watts to 4*9-element beams at 150 feet) and you dont
stand a chance!

ALSO remember that some of the bands in the States are different in the
rest of the world - for example we have '80 metres' 3.5 to 3.8MHz
whereas in the States you call it '75 metres' 3.5 to 4.0MHz. Calling for
Europeans in the 3.8 to 4.0MHz band is likely to be met with deadly silence
(or at best, the BBC World Service - these frequencies are used as a
shortwave broadcast band !!!!!)

Pete Lucas

Please use the following addresses for reply: + \/Natural
+ \/\Environment
JANET: PJML@UK.AC.NERC-WALLINGFORD.IBMA + \/\/Research
ARPA : PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSS.CS.UCL.AC.UK + \/\/\Council
EARN : PJML%UK.AC.NWL.IA@UKACRL + NERC Computer Services
AX25 : G6WBJ {144.650MHz} + Holbrook House
SPAN : STAR::"PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSS.CS.UCL.AC.UK" + Station Road
PHONE: +44 793 411665 + SWINDON SN1 1DE
'Deprive a mirror of its silver and even the Czar will not see his face'

955. Home building

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-20 02:13:40 UTC
From: wmartin@ST-LOUIS-EMH2.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <30999@sri-unix.SRI.COM>
Source record: 18729

Those of you interested in the discussion on building electronic gizmos might find this book interesting: SILICONNECTIONS by Forrest Mims. I found it at the local library and read it a few weeks ago. Copyright date is around '86 or '87, I think. Mims is one of the people who designed circuits, wrote a lot of the project-construction articles for Popular Electronics, and had a column there. He was involved with the MITS organization, wrote the manual for the Altair microcomputer, and his name probably is familiar to anyone who was into electronics as a hobby in the past decades.

Anyway, his comments on the way the hobbyist-electronics magazines changed over the years, and particularily how the project-construction emphasis changed, would be interesting to anyone who cares about home-building electronics. Probably would be worthwhile checking your local library for that book next time you're there...

Regards, Will Martin

956. DUAL-BAND HT FEEDBACK

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-20 02:13:59 UTC
From: mmullica@SADIS01.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <31002@sri-unix.SRI.COM>
Source record: 18730

RE: DUAL-BAND HT FEEDBACK

Earlier this month, I asked the INFO-HAMS "world" a question pertaining to dual-band HTs. I got such a good response to my inquiry, I thought I'd share a few of my my "answers" back with the INFO-HAMS group. Hopefully, this feedback will be of benefit to someone.

My initial inquiry went as follows:

ATTN: DUAL-BAND HT OWNERS!

I'm in the market for a dual-band HT and want to know if any of y'all have had any experience, good or bad, that I may profit from?

I'm leaning toward the YAESU FT-470 because of its price, size, memory management features and autopatch auto-dialer. Also looking at ICOM's IC-32AT and the new KENWOOD TH-75A. The FT-470 is the least expensive of the three (I found a source that quoted me $479). I've always been an ICOM-man in the past, but I have an open mind.

Candid owner/operator comments are what I'm looking for. If you had it to do all over again...which rig (if any at all) would you go with? Any regrets in going dual-band on a HT platform? Etc., etc., etc.

With the price of these rig's being what they are, I need to do it right the first time!

THANKS!

Martin Mullican, KB5JDQ

Here are some of the responses I got from you, the INFO-HAMS folks.

Martin,

I purchased the Icom IC-32AT at Dayton Hamfest. I had looked at and talked to the owners of all the dual band talkies. When I started looking I had a strong bias towards the Icom because of the accessories that I already had. At Dayton I saw the Yaesu 470 and several hams that I know bought them outright. After playing with one for a while I almost went inside and bought one but then I stopped and talked to the fellow that is at most of the major hamfests who does all the mods to the radios. When I found out all the things that he could make the 32AT do I decided to go ahead and get one and also protect my investment in Icom accessories. One of the mods that he makes converts the 32AT into a cross band repeater without any external hardware. I bought it from Universal Amateur Radio in Reynoldsberg Ohio for $499. I did buy the Yaesu 4700 mobile dual band

radio though.

Randy Jarrett WA4MEI

Martin:

I have owned a Yaesu FT-727R for about a year now and love it. However,
it is nothing compared to the new 470.

The dual band HT is great and I don't think I would sacrifice it for anything
else. Even though you lose some of the convenience of a small package that
is available in some of the mini-HT single band rigs, the performance that
most dual bands offer is much superior.

I am trying to sell my 727 so that I can move up to the 470 quite soon. One
of my close friends bought the 470 in Dayton and he loves it. It has more
features on it that all of his other equipment combined! Five or six of
the other guys in my repeater group have ordered or are planning on ordering
one within the next few months.

On the other hand, one of our group bought the Icom 32AT and is very happy with
it, although it doesn't have as many bells and whistles.

Getting off the subject, would you know of any of the crews from your base
coming up to the London International Airshow on June 3 & 4. We are setting
up a special events station and would like to get this out to a few of the
crews to see if we can get some good contacts. Any help would be appreciated!

Hope this info is of some help.

73 de VE3ZDC...Dave Colvin
Univ. Western Ontario, London, Ont., Canada

Martin:

I own a ICOM 32AT .. and could not be happier with it. This HT has given
me no trouble at and has EVERY feature you could possibly want. This
bulletin board has had some horror stories lately about the Yaesu HT, and
has for the brand new Kenwood HT .. I would wait a year before buying it.
I know that the 32AT is a little pricy ... but believe me ... it is well
worth it.

Fred J. Stellabotte - N2JCD

Martin,

If you've "always been an Icom man", you'll find the IC-32AT satisfying, and
will continually wonder upon hearing all the HT-of-the-week weenies talking
about the more-memory, more-features Yaesu and Kenwood handhelds whether you've
done the right thing after all. Until you start dropping the set off tables,
onto driveways, and the like. Now, I'm told that the small-format Kenwoods
withstand similar abuse well in their own right, although those I've seen that
have been the unplanned objects of such "testing" do end up a bit more scarred
>from the experience than the Icoms (an ABS vs. Icom's polycarbonate case would
seem to be the reason). As an Icom man, you already have a complement of

accessories, all of which will work with the '32 (obviously excluding the DC adaptor for the older 10.8v models); get another manufacturer's HT, and welcome to the land of extras all over again (and if you thought Icom accessory prices were a bitch, add another five or ten percent and you've got Kenwood prices).

I got my '32 in February and as you can guess, am pleased with it. I have noticed that the receiver appears to be a tad less sensitive than the '02 on 2m and my Yaesu FT-708R's on 70cm, and (corroborating someone's recent posting on rec.ham-radio) the s-meter is stupidly over-scaled ("s9" readings with the squelch not set high but still closed are irksomely common). The dual-band antenna (like all dual-band HT antennae I've ever seen) is the weak link in the tumbling-drop scenario, and with any dual-band HT, should probably be considered a consumable item, hi. The available soft case isn't quite as nice as the older soft cases with their fabric seam-reinforcements, both in terms of looks and utility (I ceased dicking with the top flap that's a separate piece on the new case and which opens rearward, in fact must be opened to get to the keypad; I have thrown it into the junk box after finding that even after mods with an x-acto knife, it still is a nuisance). Icom decided to use up their inventory of belt clips left over from the micro-nAT line by incorporating them into the '32's design, and these are a minor liability in that under the wrong circumstances, they can bend open if the rig snags on something while still mounted on your belt (and the snag-likelihood is enhanced by the clip's design's causing the radio to ride 1/4" to 1/2" lower on your hip). I've noticed that if you are feeding DC station power to the rig into the top jack, if that power is interrupted (e.g., by jiggling the plug), the set is prone to lose information that you've stored in memory (not a problem if you are careful never to insert/remove the plug unless the set is switched off first, and I've not yet had any problems from mobile vibration with the power plug; I encountered the memory-loss-from-power-glitch phenomenon when heavy-handing the plug in the shack only).

Not being constrained by a choice of obsolete microprocessor technology in the design (as the later '02AT et al were), Icom has been able to update the control software while maintaining the good parts of its old look-and-feel. You'll find operation of the set will come to you quite naturally if you've been using '0n series sets. The three jacks on the top panel are now mounted in a rubber block that provides a nice extra cushion against physical shock (the mic jack on my '02 worked loose and now keying through it is intermittent; I don't anticipate ever having this kind of problem occur with the '32). The rubber caps for the jacks are now captive instead of eminently loseable; only the BNC cap is detachable, and the BNC is now recessed into the top plate, so this one is less likely to go flying away when you detach from things in a rushed situation. Battery consumption seems to be on a par with my '02AT (I use BP-8 or CM-8 packs almost exclusively). One odd observation is that when the battery is low, it will die on 2m transmissions (and the display will flash when the transmitter is keyed) but will continue to transmit on 70cm for a good while longer (on 70cm, when the transmitter is keyed, the "TX" led will light and immediately go out instead of staying lit, and full power seems to be developed anyway, until the battery really is down). The '32 receive audio is louder than the '0n's, which is a mixed blessing in light of the dirty squelch tail (no dirtier than the older Icoms, just more obtrusive now when making use

of the capability to turn it up louder).

I hope this top-of-the-head user report proves useful to you. Let's hear what you ultimately decide to get. Good luck!

73 de KB6OWB!
Harris

Martin,

I have been the somewhat satisfied owner of a Yaesu FT-470 for 3 weeks now. Their are a few things wrong with the rig that I flat out believe are due to dumb engineering. The radio *IS* a pretty nifty rig on the whole, however.

First off, the few things mentioned on INFO-HAMS have been checked out by me, KB7Z, and N7CTM. We all possess 470's. My rig and KB7Z'z are consecutive serial numbers 90243 and 90244. Having a rig out of the first thousand can have it's drawbacks.

The problem about the 17.3 MHz IF is indeed true. Our local NOAA weather station is on 162.475. I took my FT-23 and dialed up 145.175 (in the band plan allocated to linear translator outputs, none in this area) and sure enough when I keyed the transmitter, NOAA popped out on the FT-470. It could be a big problem for people in Cincinnati... Better engineering could have prevented that problem.

The second OH FU I have found is annoying because it's a goof that I feel only a novice or an engineer with a deadline would make. If the radio is *NOT* receiving a signal on *EITHER* band, the speaker is totally silenT. No problem. Just what you'd expect. If you are monitoring both bands with one band inactive and the other band receiving a nearly full-quieting to full-quiet signal, you can hear the unsquelched inactive band audio about 20 to 30 db down under the audio from the active receiver. I think any sane engineer would have designed the radio such that an inactive receiver would have it's audio completely muted going into the audio mixer. If you are outside or in a car, it isn't really noticeable unless you are listening explicitly for it. Indoors in a reasonably quiet room, you can't really avoid hearing it. Some people think the received signal isn't full quieting. I haven't been out to the shop yet, but one of these days when I am, I'm going to hook it up to the communications monitor and measure the level of the squelch noise and write YAESU a nasty-gram. Actually, I'm told that Yaesu knows about some of problems and is going to do some corrective engineering. It wouldn't hurt to call them (1-213-404-2700 or I think 1-800-999-2070) and mention the problems and see what you can find out. Maybe they'll get enough abuse that they *WILL* fix them.

On the other hand, the features designed into this rig make it very desireable. Since we don't have local repeater outputs screwing around with local WX stations in the receiver front ends, the first problem *isn't*. I live with the squelch mute problem by baising the balance control toward the primary band which helps. The new Kenwood HT has only two channels on

each band that carry "odd" splits. All others have to conform to band plan. :-(= It only has 20 memories per band, as I recall. The Yaesu has 21 memories/band *ALL* of which can be programmed for any split. The "standard" split selected is changeable. The offset is also changeable. It will store ten 15-digit phone numbers in the autodial memories. The frequency increment in VFO mode is programable as well.

Where I work, we hold a license in the Experimental Radio Service for about a dozen frequencies between 152.0 and 159. MHz. The license limits us to a power level of which I can't recall (25 watts?) and has a waiver on the type acceptance requirements. The only requirement is that its up to *US* to correct any interference problems that we cause. We build and use a lot of little 1 watt transmitters to remotely acquire data in the field for our research. Hence, I am awaiting the Technical Manual (supposed to be available in June) to see if (1) it can be modified for out-of-band transmission and (2) it will cross-band repeat.

In closing, I must say I really have no regrets that I purchased the FT-470. I have already found it very convenient vs packing around either my FTH-2005, FT-23R, or FT-73R. KB7Z has a Kenwood UHF handheld (I can't recall the model. He preferred it to the FT-73R, but now carries his FT-470 around. He also has and likes his Kenwood 721 Dual Band rig, so he isn't really biased one way or the other unlike me. I'm an old Icom man, too (IC-230, IC-22A, IC-2AT).

Since I'm starting to ramble I'll close this out. Hope you find this of some use.
73,
Reid

Martin,

I have the ICOM, and would do it again. The Yaesu and Kenwoods aren't up to the Icom in quality. The Yaesu is very attractive, I'll admit. I've never owned any other units, so this isn't worth a lot.

Martin:

I too have just went through the dual-band HT study. I was serious about the YAESU FT-470, but after talking to several people who are strong YAESU fans, I had second thoughts.

They always seem to have one problem after another. You will also notice a lot of notes bandwidth concerning image problems that this new model has.

Many of the local ARES and CAP groups use ICOM and swear by it. I was convinced, and bought the ICOM 32AT and LOVE IT!!

Jeff, WO0J

In closing, let me say THANKS for all your help folks!

73,

Martin Mullican, KB5JDQ
Kelly AFB MARS
San Antonio, TX

P.S. I bought the ICOM!

957. Re: Dual-band HTs (Yaesu vs. Kenwood)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-20 02:14:17 UTC
From: CSMSCST@OAC.UCLA.EDU
Message-ID: <31005@sri-unix.SRI.COM>
Source record: 18731

I use a Yaesu FT-411 (2m) and a Kenwood TH-315A (220). My impression is that these are a good deal like the FT-470 and TH-75A respectively. My opinion is that Yaesu wins hands down on the features, but that Kenwood walks away on performance.

The 50 memories in the 411 mean you can program in every frequency you ever use, even those you only use on trips. The DTMF memories are great for repeater control sequences. The worst feature of the 411 (and the 470 is just the same) is the *extremely* low volume. This radio is *not* useable outdoors unless you use a lapel speaker or earphone. The 411 also suffers from desense and cross-mod in RF-hot locations. It seems to me that there is some synthesizer LO noise apparent in the receiver audio.

I miss a number of the 411 CPU's features in the Kenwood. However, there is plenty of audio, and I have seen no indications of front end overload. My impression is the the 315 is somewhat more sensitive than the the 411, but I have not measured this. The Kenwood gives enough warning of dying nicads to finish a QSO, while the Yaesu just quits. Note that although the TH-75A looks like the TH-2/315, it uses smaller TH-25AT batteries, changers, etc -- that's a drawback if you have 2/315 accessories already. Both the 315 and 411 have gotten compliments on excellent TX audio quality.

A fix for the 411/470 low audio is available from Engineering Consulting in Brea for $23 (714-671-2009 or see any of the ham mags). This is a relatively clean mod, but not for the faint of heart - t'aint much room inside there. See the June issue of 73 for a review of the 411.

I'm waiting for the TH-75A to show up in local stores. I want one.

/Chris Thomas - WA6HTJ 00000100
00000200
INTERNET: csmscst@oac.ucla.edu 00000300
BITNET: csmscst@uclamvs.bitnet 00000400

958. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-20 02:14:23 UTC
From: 7523003%SANDY@TWNCTU01.BITNET
Message-ID: <31006@sri-unix.SRI.COM>
Source record: 18732

sub info-hams Kuo C.y.

959. Re: Building stuff.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-20 02:14:30 UTC
From: ROSK@TRIUMFER.BITNET
Message-ID: <31008@sri-unix.SRI.COM>
Source record: 18733

Just a quick note while the iron warms up ...

>Peter Morgan:
>Does anyone out there actually BUILD gear any more? Almost all the hams I get
>to talk to nowadays can do nothing but quote 'rice box' model numbers at me
>and little else. Do we all have too much money (I certainly dont!!)... Think
>about it - when did *YOU* last *BUILD* something......

For me it's still Amateur _EXPERIMENTAL_ Radio, and these days T.V. too!
Sure, I buy to save the chore of re-inventing the wheel, but then I fix the
rice-box or whatever so it has the features I really want, which the
manufacturer forgot to put in.

Most of my time I spend building stuff that you just can't buy - like
microprocessor controlled 2kW 1200MHz ATV repeaters, and multiplexed
digital audio link systems.

I don't have much interest in rubber-stamp "QSO'S" on long waves, and
probably most other constructors don't either, so it's not surprising that
you don't get to talk to many. Now if you call me on 10.150GHz .....

Gotta go - the iron's hot .....

Robert Skegg. VE7AII ROSK@TRIUMFCL.BITNET
Disclaimer: The opinions and information expressed herein have nothing
to do with my employer.

/\/\/\/\.....

960. Indy Car frequencies

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-20 02:15:00 UTC
From: ebrill@AQUA.BACS.INDIANA.EDU
Message-ID: <8905222008.AA23060@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18734

Date: 19 May 89 22:37
Message-ID: <400@K9IU>
From: WD8CIC@K9IU
To: ALL@ALLIND
Subject: INndy 500 frequencies

The following are frequencies which may be in use
during the Indianapolis 500:

John Andretti 471.412
Mario Andretti 468.362
Michael Andretti 468.512
Emerson Fittipaldi 462.262
Al Unser, Sr. 469.825
Scott Brayton 466.012
Danny Sullivan 856.925
Rick Mears 856.800
Unser, Jr. 469.9625
Pruett 467.750
Luyendyk 853.5
Fabi 855.525
Sneva 471.4125
Daly 460.9875 also 462.212
Cogan 472.1375
Foyt 456.9125
Rahal 462.1375 possibly scrambled
Guerrero 463.500
Brayton 467.725
Lewis 466.5875
Boesel 468.6625
Heinrath 472.7875

Pace Car 935.137
Commentators 471.412
Blimp 151.625

USAC 461.687
466.487
461.637

1>
- - - - - - - -
Relayed from Packet Radio by Ed Brill, KA9TAW
EBRILL@GOLD.BACS.INDIANA.EDU
KA9TAW@K9IU.BACS.INDIANA.EDU

961. Some FAA shortwave frequencies

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-20 02:19:22 UTC
From: parnass@ihuxz.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <31047@sri-unix.SRI.COM>
Source record: 18735
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.aviation

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US: FAA, aeronautical wx for Carribean, 0.1F1 emission
[Perrine, FL]_______ 14.8530____WBR70 (govt recds)
US: FAA, Emergency Net, J7B and J3E emissions
[USA-wide]__________ 4.0535____several (govt recds)
" " 4.0565____several (govt recds)
US: FAA, Emergency Net, usb
[Auburn, WA]________ 13.9050____KCJ70 (govt recds)
" [Denver, CO]________ 13.9050____WHX46 (govt recds)
" [Fremont, CA]_______ 13.9050____KMR96 (govt recds)
" [Hampton, GA]_______ 13.9050____KDM50 (govt recds)
" [Longmont, CO]______ 13.9050____KCP63 (govt recds)
" [Los Angeles, CA]___ 13.9050____KOJ77 (govt recds)
" [Palmdale, CA]______ 13.9050____KJK77 (govt recds)
" [Salt Lake City, UT] 13.9050____KJK75 (govt recds)
US: FAA, Emergency Net
[Albuqurqe, NM]_____ 13.6290____KGH23 (govt recds)
" [Anchorage, AK]_____ 13.6290____KDM53 (govt recds)
" [Aurora, IL]________ 13.6290____KJB96 (B. Parnass)
" " 16.3840____KJB96 (B. Parnass)
" " 27.6250____KJB96 (B. Parnass)
" " 4.4750____KJB96 (B. Parnass)
" " 7.4750____KJB96 (B. Parnass)
" " 8.1250____KJB96 (B. Parnass)
" [Des Plaines, IL]___ 13.6290____WHX51 (govt recds)
" [Farmington, MN]____ 13.6290____KCJ20 (govt recds)
" [Ft Worth, TX]______ 13.6290____KBR25 (govt recds)
" " 13.6290____KDM47 (govt recds)
" [Hampton, GA]_______ 13.6290____KDM50 (govt recds)
" [Houston, TX]_______ 13.6290____KMU31 (govt recds)
" [Indianapolis, IN]__ 13.6290____KLB48 (govt recds)
" [Islip, NY]_________ 13.6290____KCD73 (govt recds)
" [Jamaica, NY]_______ 13.6290____KJK82 (govt recds)
" [Kansas City, MO]___ 13.6290____KKU40 (govt recds)
" [Leesburg, VA]______ 13.6290____KJK80 (govt recds)
" [Longmont, CO]______ 13.6290____KCP63 (govt recds)
" [Los Angeles, CA]___ 13.6290____KJK73 (govt recds)
" [Martinsburg, WV]___ 13.6290____KIT88 (govt recds)
" [Memphis, TN]_______ 13.6290____KLE86 (govt recds)
" [Nashua, NH]________ 13.6290____KLD70 (govt recds)
" " 13.6290____WHX45 (govt recds)
" [Oberlin, OH]_______ 13.6290____KLA25 (govt recds)
" [Oklahoma City, OK]_ 13.6290____KIA21 (govt recds)
" [Olathe, KA]________ 13.6290____KKA82 (govt recds)
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" [Palmdale, CA]_____ 13.6290____KJK77 (govt recds)
" [Ronkoncoma, NY]____ 13.6290____KJK72 (govt recds)
" [Washington, DC]____ 13.6290____KEM80 (govt recds)
US: FAA, maintenance, usb
[Bismark, ND]_______ 13.9050____call? (govt recds)
US: FAA, NW Maintenance Net, usb @150w
[Boise, ID]_________ 6.8715____WMX22 (govt recds)
US: FAA, scene of accident and command & control net, usb
[Diamondhead, HI]___ 14.4655____KCC97 (govt recds)
" [Guam]_____________ 14.4655____KCD72 (govt recds)
" [Pago Pago, America] 14.4655____KDM48 (govt recds)
US: FAA, SW Hurricane Net, usb @100w
[Albuqurqe, NM]_____ 6.8715____KEA37 (govt recds)
" [Baton Rouge, LA]___ 6.8715____KAO31 (govt recds)
" [Brownsville, TX]___ 6.8715____KCA37 (govt recds)
" [Corpus Christi, TX] 6.8715____KJB35 (govt recds)
" [Ft Worth, TX]_____ 6.8715____KDM47 (govt recds)
" [Gulfport, MS]_____ 6.8715____KEG95 (govt recds)
" [Houston, TX]_____ 6.8715____KIC30 (govt recds)
" " 6.8715____KMU31 (govt recds)
" [Lafayette, LA]_____ 6.8715____KCK47 (govt recds)
" [Mobile, AL]_____ 6.8715____KMU20 (govt recds)
" [New Orleans, LA]___ 6.8715____WEK71 (govt recds)
" [Palacios, TX]_____ 6.8715____KGC36 (govt recds)
" [San Antonio, TX]___ 6.8715____KIA48 (govt recds)
" [Santa Fe, NM]_____ 6.8715____KBY35 (govt recds)
" [Shreveport, LA]____ 6.8715____KOB92 (govt recds)
" [Tucumcare, NM]_____ 6.8715____KAB34 (govt recds)
" [Wichita Falls, TX]_ 6.8715____KPA54 (govt recds)
US: FAA, SW Hurricane Net, usb @1kw
[Beaumont, TX]_____ 6.8715____KED67 (govt recds)
" [Chickasm, OK]_____ 6.8715____KOS41 (govt recds)
" [Oklahoma City, OK]_ 6.8715____KIA21 (govt recds)
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~~~~~~
Bob Parnass AJ9S, AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass - (312)979-5414
~~~~~~

962. Re:TM-721-A UHF GENERAL COVERAGE MODIFICATIONS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-20 02:37:25 UTC
From: dea@drutx.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <31164@sri-unix.SRI.COM>
Source record: 18736

First off, I want to thank Fred Lloyd, KJ6RK, for the excellent information that he gave us on modifying the TM721-A for UHF "General Coverage" . If you have made the mods though, you have no doubt found out that the receiver just can't seem to work much above 455.650 Mhz.

Not being terribly familiar with Phase Locked Loops, I feel like its out of my league to chase this one too far. But for those who are knowledgable (sp?) about those things, here is what I found. I took a Cushman FM signal generator and started walking up the band in 25 khz steps, setting the Cushman first and then tuning the 721. At 455.650 Mhz the receiver would no longer solidly receive the signal, but instead it would slowly oscillate at about a 2 cps rate between white noise and a solid full-quieting signal. My guess between playing with the radio and talking to Fred Lloyd is that the PLL circuitry is simply at the upper limit of its range. Unfortunately, almost all of the local police frequencies that I want to listen to are in the 460-462 Mhz range.

I want to point out that when the receiver was tuned to 455.625 the PLL was working normally and I was able to receive a full quieting signal with a .5 microvolt signal, so we know that the problem isn't sensitivity. I suspect that there is a way to drag the VCO voltage "UP" so that you could use the "General Coverage" spectrum at the expense of the lower part of the amateur spectrum.

At this point I'm going to throw the challenge back out there to you wizzards that eat and breath this digital/analog stuff to try and figure out what kind of alternatives are available to squeeze a little more out of the radios' UHF spectrum.

Dave Allen
KD0DE
AT&T Bell Laboratories - Denver
(303)538-4509

963. HF Propagation to HC8

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-20 02:37:41 UTC
From: n2ic@drutx.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <31166@sri-unix.SRI.COM>
Source record: 18737

Here is a MINIPROP (TM) run on the path from California HC8.
It confirms my intuition - almost any time of day or night should
work on 20 and 15 meters.

To help you interpret these results...
The numbers given under each frequency are the absolute signal levels
(based on some reference power and antenna). Obviously, the higher
the number, the stronger the signal. The letter "A" after the number means
that the frequency is above the E-layer cutoff freqeuncy (ECOF) and below
the Maximum Usable Frequency (MUF). This is optimum !
The letter "a" after the number means that the frequency is below the
ECOF - probably lots of absorption (i.e. the signal levels may be overly
optimistic). The letter "B" after the number means that the frequency
is greater than the MUF, but less than the Highest Possible Frequency (HPF).
The band may be open, but don't count on it.

In conclusion, look for the highest signal levels, with the letter "A"
following the signal level. Plan your schedule accordingly.

By the way, MINIPROP (TM) is available from W6EL.

Good luck !
Steve, N2IC/0

MINIPROP (TM) SHORT-PATH PREDICTIONS 05-20-1989 Path Length : 5184 km
Sunspot Number : 147.0 Flux : 190.0 F Hops : 2 Radiation Angle : 9 deg
TERMINAL A : 37.30 N 120.00 W California Bearing to B : 136.7 deg
TERMINAL B : 0.30 S 90.10 W Galapagos Islands Bearing to A : 327.0 deg
Terminal A Sunrise/Set : 1252/0301 UTC Terminal B Sunrise/Set : 1157/2356 UTC

---------- SIGNAL LEVELS ABOVE 0.5 uV ------------
UTC FMUF ECOF 3.6 MHZ 7.1 MHZ 14.1 MHZ 21.2 MHZ 28.3 MHZ

0000 26.9 13.2 -16.6 a 18.3 a 31.5 A 32.5 A 31.6 B
0200 26.0 8.9 36.7 a 40.1 a 38.4 A 35.8 A 33.5 B
0400 25.6 4.5 51.8 a 46.3 A 40.3 A 36.7 A 34.0 B
0600 24.2 2.2 51.8 A 46.3 A 40.3 A 36.7 A 34.0
0800 22.9 2.2 51.8 A 46.3 A 40.3 A 36.7 A 34.0
1000 21.0 2.2 51.8 A 46.3 A 40.3 A 36.7 B 34.0
1200 19.1 6.7 39.1 a 41.1 A 38.7 A 35.9 B 33.6
1400 21.4 12.8 15.4 a 30.6 A 32.1 A 31.4
1600 25.2 15.4 -5.6 a 24.0 a 29.0 A 29.6 B
1800 28.7 16.2 -17.0 a 20.4 a 27.3 A 28.6 A
2000 30.0 15.8 -16.3 a 20.6 a 27.4 A 28.7 A
2200 28.8 15.1 -3.6 a 24.6 a 29.3 A 29.8 A

964. Re: Building stuff (was Re: (none))

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-20 03:44:47 UTC
From: barry@hprmokg.HP.COM
Message-ID: <31712@sri-unix.SRI.COM>
Source record: 18738

/ jerry@qvax2.UUCP (Jerry Gardner @ex2561) writes.....
>
>
>
>
>
>In article <09.May.89.12:06:25.BST.#0856@UK.AC.NWL.IA> PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK
("Peter Morgan Lucas, Network Support, Swindon") writes:

>>Why, oh why does everyone cough up their lifes savings for poorly engineered,
>>gimmick-laden Oriental gear, much of which has more 'microprocessor' than
>>'Radio' in it? (the recently discussed image problems of certain rigs is
>

>Interesting points. As I'll be in the market for a new HF rig soon, would I
>be better off getting an older rig such as a Collins S-line or the Drake
>Twins or should I stick to a Japanese rig? I'm more interested in RF
>performance than dubiously useful gimmicks. Any opinions?

(personal opinion on)

Take a look at the inside of the "new rigs". 'Think you could fix it if
something stopped working? Fat chance! You are dependant upon the
dealers and manufacturers to do the job. 'Probably need computer diagnostics
also plus documentation.

The "old fart" rigs are simple, easier to repair, more-forgiving to
lousy antenna matches, and generally have more power output. You can
get them with the necessary items (dual VFOs, etc). You can also build or
buy a simple digital frequency readout for under $100. if you wish.

And... spend less than 1/2 the bucks.

My old "toober" still gets 200 watts out, has the original tubes, and has
a ton of hours on it (Swan 350C, 19 years old).

Yeah, the new rigs are fun. You almost always need more power with them
and... How many people have you heard on the bands saying: "my ricebox
has (static) something wrong (distorted audio) with it but I can't figure
out what it is"?

Save your money and get a Collis S-Line, the newer Drakes, Swan, et.al.

(personal opinion off)

Some of the larger ham stores (Henry Radio, the "yellow sheets" advertised
in QST, etc) have some pretty good selections of used gear.

Barry
WB6JZL

965. Re: Where to get ARRL books/tapes?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-20 04:21:54 UTC
From: trey@ut-emx.UUCP
Message-ID: <31821@sri-unix.SRI.COM>
Source record: 18739

In article <11704@s.ms.uky.edu>, hucaby@ms.uky.edu (David Hucaby) writes:
> Can somebody relay the ARRL's address/phone number or a summary of
> materials available to me?

American Radio Relay League
225 Main Street
Newington, CT 06111
203-666-1541

966. Re: TM-721-A UHF GENERAL COVERAGE MODIFICATIONS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-20 06:57:37 UTC
From: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP
Message-ID: <3062@cps3xx.UUCP>
Source record: 18740

In article <31164@sri-unix.SRI.COM> dea@drutx.ATT.COM (AllenDE) writes:
> ... stuff deleted ...
>Not being terribly familiar with Phase Locked Loops, I feel like its out of
>my league to chase this one too far. But for those who are knowledgable (sp?)
> ... stuff deleted ...
>simply at the upper limit of its range. Unfortunately, almost all of the local
>police frequencies that I want to listen to are in the 460-462 Mhz range.
> ... stuff deleted ...
>microvolt signal, so we know that the problem isn't sensitivity. I suspect
>that there is a way to drag the VCO voltage "UP" so that you could use the
>"General Coverage" spectrum at the expense of the lower part of the amateur
>spectrum.

I will be posting a message to the net soon regarding a modification to the Kenwood TH-25AT & TH-45AT. I modified mine so I can receive (and transmit) outside of the range in which the radio covers when it comes from the factory. From the factory, without adjusting the PLL, the 70cm radio covered from 427-456 MHz (after opening up the coverage range as controlled by the ASIC CPU). I "retuned" the VCO so that the radio now covers 439-468 MHz. This retuning was easy, and required only a screwdriver, and a scope.

I also opened up the tuning range on the 2m unit, but did not retune the PLL. The 2m PLL locks up in the range from 136-166 MHz. I may retune the 2m rig in the future so I can hear the railroad stuff.

Look for the discussion of this modification in about 4 weeks after my current term is over. Until then, I won't have the time to do it. In addition, some of the documentation is at my sister's house in a city about 80 miles distant. Please QRX.

Disclaimer: I do not endorse the illegal activity of transmitting on a frequency for which you do not have a license, and/or using non-type accepted equipment.

Stupid Question: When will the Japanese build 70cm radios for the amateur service in the United States which have receive coverage outside the amateur band. Lord knows there's a fantastic market, and a great potential for $profit$!

------> Abortion is murder; Affirmative Action is discrimination. <------
In the rare case that original ideas Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN
are found here, I am responsible. Owen W328, E. Lansing, MI 48825
Internet: hendrick@frith.egr.msu.edu UUCP: ...!frith!hendrick

967. Re: Homebrewing for the technically inept

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-20 12:00:02 UTC
From: julian@bongo.UUCP
Message-ID: <213@bongo.UUCP>
Source record: 18741

In article <28677@cci632.UUCP>, dvh@cci632.UUCP (David Hallidy) writes:
> In article <8905170704.AA11811@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>, SKOHC@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU ("Joseph Skoler, KC2YU") writes:
> >
> > How can a 22 year old ham, like myself, who is not an EE (electrical
> > Engineering) or other technically oriented major, be expected to build
> > led readout, super-hi-tech, dual-band.... equipment?
> >
> > My point is this: Lets figure out a way of bringing back the know-how
> > and incentive to the ham community, so that everyone can experience the
> > fun of homebrewing.

I couldn't agree more. I can't imagine being interested in radio or even computers without being able to swing a soldering iron. It is of course yet another essiential field of knowledge that is neither taught nor tested in the amateur licencing prceedure. Wouldn't you rather have today's new amateurs be able to solder a PL-259 than read CW? Stupid question I know, someone will disgree and accuse me of encouraging delinquency and degeneracy.

When I have taught amateur radio courses, I have offered a "Come back and learn soldering and construction after you take the exam". Not many takers I'm afraid. But the offer is always open. If anyone reading this lives in Southern California, I will offer to teach them all I know on construction, parts scrounging, recycling wire coat hangers as antennas, etc.

Lets face it, knowing how to build, alter and modify stuff can make amateur radio affordable. If you can use simple tools, you need never buy an antenna. You also never need to pay $25.00 for an RS-232 cable that you can build for $2.00, or cheaper if you scrounge or recycle the parts.

Then of course Joseph makes the rash assumption that Electronic Engineering graduates can build stuff. I wish that were true, I have had to teach a few, who had never actually soldered anything. They do all theory and a little bit of plugging ICs into proto-boards these days. Maybe when all the old guys die soldering will go the way of French Polishing and plastering.

But I digress, we do need "How to build stuff" courses. Maybe the ARRL can get behind this. Maybe High Schools can teach this. How about something really radical like "Become a HAM and learn how to build electronic gizmos."

Yours
--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian

n6are@wb6ymh (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

968. Re: Help me (possibly others) !!!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-20 14:28:46 UTC
From: cs313s31@uhccux.uhcc.hawaii.edu
Message-ID: <3982@uhccux.uhcc.hawaii.edu>
Source record: 18742

```
BAOUT ?= BAUDOT

BAUDOT is another name for RTTY (radioteletype).
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969. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-20 18:40:38 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8905221708.AA12167@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18743

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial RCP/M, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial RCP/M may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

```
- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #512 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 89136.49791445 0.00000267 31112-3 0 2022
2 00424 80.4645 317.0909 0022713 210.8187 149.1643 13.67136586328489
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 89127.73360661 -.00000073 00000-0 99999-4 0 2251
2 03029 12.6818 24.5051 0014234 193.9434 165.9362 1.00272634 78738
LAGEOS
1 08820U 89135.83652910 0.00000003 0 7458
2 08820 109.8245 218.9947 0044947 322.8698 36.9127 6.38663739 48567
GOES 2
1 10061U 89131.86847866 -.00000008 0 2599
2 10061 7.0726 68.7025 0005626 179.9219 179.9596 1.00276047 5016
GPS-0001
1 10684U 89133.05447275 0.00000011 10000-3 0 1130
2 10684 63.5466 101.9430 0107164 199.2154 160.3534 2.00560901 67827
GPS-0002
1 10893U 89129.52221167 -.00000028 0 9760
2 10893 64.5219 342.8736 0153034 28.4994 332.3666 2.00557759 80574
GOES 3
1 10953U 89128.92546343 0.00000081 10000-3 0 6520
2 10953 5.9287 71.4442 0006341 258.4427 101.3153 1.00288109 541
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 78064 A 89128.06444437 .00000926 00000-0 37118-3 0 1136
2 10967 108.0054 204.9658 0002449 238.1763 121.9127 14.34544234568338
GPS-0003
1 11054U 89125.34905905 -.00000027 0 79
2 11054 64.0797 339.4702 0054588 117.3947 243.2054 2.00560969 77502
GPS-0004
1 11141U 89131.43659752 0.00000011 0 1454
2 11141 63.5451 101.8689 0058095 321.3066 38.3977 2.00575072 76328
NOAA 6
1 11416U 89132.40588058 0.00001033 45114-3 0 8458
2 11416 98.5051 130.5118 0011163 209.2778 150.7762 14.25728810512801
Solar Max
1 11703U 89133.19727680 0.00054978 96642-3 0 9426
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2 11703 28.4981 165.7004 0000739 293.1254 66.9057 15.49095345514406
GPS-0006
1 11783U 89133.88534167 -.00000027 0 8825
2 11783 63.8458 338.8450 0144026 62.5373 299.0241 2.00567532 66313
GOES 4
1 11964U 89 97.28408596 -.00000249 10000-3 0 569
2 11964 4.7936 76.3436 0158171 23.8450 337.0124 0.99392857 1324
GOES 5
1 12472U 89130.77335271 -.00000244 10000-3 0 7275
2 12472 2.4466 80.8176 0010629 304.0809 55.8975 1.00253016 28234
SME
1 12887U 81100 A 89125.56831730 .00013708 00000-0 51099-3 0 1824
2 12887 97.6898 150.2360 0003389 60.2965 299.8552 15.27558747418647
UOSAT 1
1 12888U 89132.62089275 0.00074758 10910-2 0 5505
2 12888 97.5588 184.0531 0002736 172.4051 187.7261 15.55417431423457
Meteor 2-08
1 13113U 89124.91183139 0.00000217 18563-3 0 6361
2 13113 82.5363 93.1597 0014455 178.6423 181.4774 13.83982980359259
Salyut 7
1 13138U 89135.70655950 0.00017962 43849-3 0 5709
2 13138 51.6084 116.4367 0001259 36.4780 323.6238 15.40910602403186
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 89129.07971959 -.00000204 00000-0 -40360-4 0 9372
2 13367 98.2150 193.2361 0002500 358.0182 2.0858 14.57108358362372
Meteor 2-09
1 13718U 89129.94112594 0.00000490 25224-3 0 7701
2 13718 81.2451 318.9695 0057021 106.9585 253.7852 14.13172603330155
IRAS
1 13777U 89131.39710487 0.00000211 17054-3 0 6345
2 13777 99.0448 329.0129 0013530 57.7133 302.5352 13.98582995321055
TDRS 1
1 13969U 83 26 B 89124.68849603 -.00000234 00000-0 99999-5 0 7904
2 13969 3.4692 68.8073 0002579 235.8642 124.7845 1.00279160 88967
GOES 6
1 14050U 89131.96872975 0.00000122 0 9460
2 14050 1.2229 82.7444 0001134 162.1194 197.7197 1.00262600 6240
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 89118.08895220 -.00000003 -54404+0 0 3972
2 14129 26.3614 268.0965 6056185 37.4444 352.2526 2.05880547 16184
GPS-0008
1 14189U 89129.48631023 0.00000010 0 6254
2 14189 63.1906 100.5704 0135026 215.4978 143.5661 2.00570363 42660
Meteor 2-10
1 14452U 89131.04110243 0.00000539 22733-3 0 7177
2 14452 81.1637 330.7815 0094097 203.2535 156.4366 14.22153056287265
LandSat 5
1 14780U 89136.25233982 0.00001661 37865-3 0 7578
2 14780 98.1716 199.1065 0002998 7.8300 352.2920 14.57142043276910
UOSAT 2
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1 14781U 89131.19360724 0.00002147 42264-3 0 4433
2 14781 98.0025 191.0613 0014844 76.5627 283.7316 14.63471925277134
LDEF
1 14898U 89132.00922053 0.00035015 62721-3 0 8403
2 14898 28.5054 71.1789 0001819 230.3829 129.6740 15.48552251285838
GPS-0009
1 15039U 89126.55275175 0.00000010 0 6571
2 15039 62.8965 99.9595 0014758 276.4485 83.3452 2.00564289 35888
Meteor 2-11
1 15099U 89125.21029300 0.00000315 27521-3 0 9376
2 15099 82.5293 40.5530 0014313 4.2426 355.8844 13.83648813244172
GPS-0010
1 15271U 89120.96939771 -.00000028 0 6184
2 15271 63.3787 339.0459 0099499 320.1074 39.2165 2.00564748 32885
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 89131.06002461 0.00002835 41205-3 0 223
2 15331 82.5415 12.7195 0023043 201.9174 158.1061 14.75489092248747
NOAA 9
1 15427U 89133.27198562 0.00000603 35051-3 0 3712
2 15427 99.1416 119.5367 0016313 53.9162 306.3516 14.11996818227523
Meteor 2-12
1 15516U 89130.07392211 0.00000277 23977-3 0 788
2 15516 82.5363 335.0847 0014884 221.2669 138.7368 13.84101224215785
Cosmos 1686
1 16095U 89135.96599193 -.00002795 -61957-4 0 2515
2 16095 51.6000 115.1563 0007663 133.3592 226.9264 15.40899670403226
GPS-0011
1 16129U 89121.12422950 0.00000011 0 3124
2 16129 63.7081 100.7309 0115410 150.5877 210.0687 2.00564772 26095
Meteor 3-1
1 16191U 89132.72531515 0.00000043 10000-3 0 8281
2 16191 82.5467 260.8058 0020043 28.1147 332.0994 13.16869605170859
Meteor 2-13
1 16408U 89130.81070922 0.00000232 19852-3 0 4875
2 16408 82.5337 249.3445 0017767 47.7129 312.5539 13.84164608170386
Mir
1 16609U 89135.62905166 0.00028396 44074-3 0 8441
2 16609 51.6210 166.1111 0011089 307.7665 52.2272 15.53680670186106
SPOT 1
1 16613U 89136.94228989 0.00000333 17429-3 0 4680
2 16613 98.7392 211.8536 0000500 147.8127 212.2977 14.20043373 7697
Meteor 2-14
1 16735U 89130.84894711 0.00000170 14364-3 0 2996
2 16735 82.5336 276.1236 0015435 113.6629 246.6159 13.83904493149296
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 89135.76928931 0.00003781 55566-3 0 6068
2 16881 82.5255 67.9486 0022649 201.0054 159.0243 14.75095022150519
EGP
1 16908U 89131.98427533 -.00000073 -24061-3 0 1244
2 16908 50.0134 49.3821 0011043 255.9918 103.9689 12.44377303124900
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FO-12
1 16909U 89112.36835661 -.00000025 10000-3 0 1414
2 16909 50.0159 109.9094 0011193 203.0127 157.0209 12.44399273122451
NOAA 10
1 16969U 89132.22351507 0.00000736 34371-3 0 2189
2 16969 98.6404 163.3989 0013945 359.8655 0.2518 14.22985935138822
Meteor 2-15
1 17290U 89130.62729244 0.00000260 22518-3 0 2492
2 17290 82.4714 183.9079 0013976 14.2442 345.9110 13.83716094118428
MOS-1
1 17527U 87 18 A 89128.65326055 -.00000355 00000-0 -25114-3 0 1102
2 17527 99.1524 200.4416 0000876 146.3991 213.7298 13.94839179112869
GOES 7
1 17561U 87 22 A 89125.68024199 -.00000039 00000-0 99999-4 0 2695
2 17561 0.0464 275.1168 0002074 216.4571 228.4472 1.00274916 1331
Kvant
1 17845U 89135.95063233 0.00044367 68238-3 0 7522
2 17845 51.6216 164.5051 0010822 297.7297 62.1840 15.53713572122427
RS-10/11
1 18129U 89135.86934258 0.00000097 99793-4 0 7581
2 18129 82.9248 262.0191 0012888 136.9758 223.2397 13.71974588 94962
Cosmos 1870
1 18225U 89136.69405275 0.00150883 11178-4 25588-3 0 329
2 18225 71.8692 139.5616 0009741 257.1865 102.8149 16.02437162106249
Meteor 2-16
1 18312U 89130.29810928 0.00000218 18868-3 0 2699
2 18312 82.5560 249.5485 0011261 308.3665 51.6485 13.83462453 87274
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 89131.01908429 0.00000147 12233-3 0 1126
2 18820 82.5432 310.1016 0018107 16.1833 343.9895 13.84151340 64546
AO-13
1 19216U 89 89.37166448 -.00000028 10000-3 0 346
2 19216 57.2895 213.9669 6688587 201.4192 106.6281 2.09699506 6084
OKEAN 1
1 19274U 88 56 A 89128.89821660 .00003037 00000-0 45053-3 0 3669
2 19274 82.5171 172.9324 0022742 4.5741 355.5834 14.74635966 45299
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 89135.44585169 0.00000391 10000-2 0 1942
2 19336 82.5466 198.8153 0016663 222.7610 137.2222 13.16847086 38602
NOAA 11
1 19531U 89131.25827359 0.00000995 57453-3 0 756
2 19531 98.9376 75.4564 0011625 341.3660 18.7056 14.10981357 32261
TDRS 2
1 19548U 88 91 B 89 88.95555250 .00000129 00000-0 99999-4 0 220
2 19548 0.3759 85.6281 0002664 253.4727 20.8853 1.00266482 994
GPS-0014
1 19802U 89 13 A 89112.65814275 .00000015 00000-0 99999-4 0 301
2 19802 55.1161 213.9967 0069734 154.7705 205.7027 2.00553753 1314
Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89133.92291971 0.00000116 10000-3 0 361
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2 19851 82.5309 186.5291 0015670 54.4739 305.7882 13.83796358 10340
TDRS 3
1 19883U 89 21 B 89127.78550279 .00000159 00000-0 99999-4 0 129
2 19883 0.1977 95.9364 0004462 85.5903 178.1761 1.00291982 280
Cosmos 2007
1 19900U 89111.68155825 0.00328568 53900-4 45747-3 0 599
2 19900 64.7376 294.5535 0046890 113.4393 247.1709 16.03352976 4699
Cosmos 2008
1 19902U 89116.00392757 -.00000006 0 119
2 19902 74.0150 350.9818 0049383 47.6256 312.8966 12.57624316 4085
Cosmos 2009
1 19903U 89115.97367855 -.00000006 0 194
2 19903 74.0136 351.1735 0040920 57.9208 302.5814 12.55708122 4073
Cosmos 2010
1 19904U 89116.02198481 -.00000007 0 123
2 19904 74.0169 351.2452 0029998 57.7151 302.6852 12.53835344 4072
Cosmos 2011
1 19905U 89115.99017871 -.00000007 0 100
2 19905 74.0133 351.4784 0020649 63.6620 296.6555 12.51975370 4035
Cosmos 2012
1 19906U 89116.04082705 -.00000007 0 173
2 19906 74.0154 351.5364 0009996 71.0983 289.1155 12.50018203 4069
Cosmos 2013
1 19907U 89116.01420355 -.00000006 0 122
2 19907 74.0155 351.7657 0010079 145.8879 214.2831 12.47957635 4029
Cosmos 2014
1 19908U 89115.74202185 -.00000006 0 121
2 19908 74.0137 352.2749 0013011 203.8083 156.2365 12.46073020 4011
Cosmos 2015
1 19909U 89116.04063931 -.00000007 0 121
2 19909 74.0160 352.0316 0026013 201.5921 158.4034 12.43852318 4006
Cos 2008-15
1 19910U 89113.23932265 -.00000006 0 147
2 19910 74.0126 357.2113 0134375 228.1294 130.8211 12.23001671 3636
Delta Star
1 19911U 89115.83185253 -.00008444 -34058-3 0 490
2 19911 47.6782 237.1065 0009644 138.5781 221.4369 15.23615754 4861
TDRS 3 R/B
1 19913U 89112.93435508 0.00000028 10000-3 0 119
2 19913 2.1633 57.0036 0026791 207.9139 151.7442 1.00619254 335
TELE-X
1 19919U 89115.39349429 0.00000064 10000-3 0 215
2 19919 0.0999 92.6385 0003757 294.6060 332.8282 1.00274867 104
1989 027B
1 19920U 89119.09018115 -.00044246 19062-4 -69849-5 0 349
2 19920 4.5235 17.2364 7326100 212.1714 83.2276 2.31530723 635
Cosmos 2016
1 19921U 89122.43552170 0.00000152 15077-3 0 273
2 19921 82.9594 120.0189 0038515 217.6923 142.1535 13.73921585 3800
1989 028B
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1 19922U 89117.08932977 0.00000059 54697-4 0 296
2 19922 82.9550 123.9075 0033528 215.3243 144.7293 13.75750065 3071
Raduga 23
1 19928U 89135.19033412 -.00000153 10000-3 0 420
2 19928 1.3614 277.6311 0002476 53.7599 305.9566 1.00268632 327
1980 030D
1 19931U 89128.45891538 -.00000015 10000-3 0 131
2 19931 1.4156 276.8888 0017886 17.5390 342.5731 0.97924528 252
Cosmos 2018
1 19938U 89136.92147427 0.00841174 39986-4 32614-3 0 661
2 19938 62.7993 332.3288 0107663 65.4936 295.8174 16.10706091 4217
1989 033C
1 19970U 89131.31720995 0.00005230 18262-2 0 131
2 19970 27.9809 335.0964 6564627 8.6770 358.6668 3.20891148 207
Cosmos 2019
1 19972U 89136.72980649 0.00457761 41030-4 49660-4 0 295
2 19972 62.8509 323.7150 0102260 266.8504 92.0572 16.20619941 1806
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Dr TS Kelso Asst Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
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970. Re: 6MJ6/6LQ6/6JE6C 1 KW HF Amp ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-20 19:49:02 UTC
From: waters@dover.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1316@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 18744

In article <7880048@hpfcdc.HP.COM> perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:
>Re: why do this ?

>I picked up the amplifier at a flea market from a CB'er.

Your first and biggest mistake right there! Every CB "linear" that I have ever seen was (a) GROSSLY overrated as to its power capability and (b) had a spurious output that had to be seen to be believed. There used to be one operated mobile in Clearwater Fla. that put out more power on 2M than 11M. We used to hear it override repeaters all over town.

For CB use they are illegal, for amateur use they are JUNK! I have been offered many at hamfests and flea markets and their owners get insulted when I tell them that the case is worth 50 cents, the connectors about 10 cents and I would throw the rest in the trash!
Four tubes were
> At 4 watts input, I got about 350 watts out. The problem
>is that my 100-W xmtr can't go that low ! I've already fried the input
>matching network.

Be sure to measure the freq. of the output! Bet most of its not where you think it is! And the front panel says something like 2KW linear too right? At 350 actual watts, that is higher power than most such "linears" put out though.

>I found a cheap source of 3CX250Bs in the chip fab here at the plant, so
>I'll probably go that route. Path of least resistance and all that.

A much better choice - you won't regret it.
--
Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com OR waters@cad.Berkley.EDU
Goldenstern's Rules:
1. Always hire a rich attorney
2. Never buy from a rich salesman.

971. Kenwood TH-75A: Vapourware?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-20 20:59:03 UTC
From: bmp@hpcupt1.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7120067@hpcupt1.HP.COM>
Source record: 18745

Has anyone actually seen a Kenwood TH-75A that was for sale?
I'm referring to the new Kenwood miniature dual band handheld
radio advertised on the back cover of the May 89 QST.
Is it still vapourware?

Brian Perkin
hpda!bmp
N6RSW

972. Icom 02AT Rx range extend mod??

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-21 03:38:00 UTC
From: mo@prisma
Message-ID: <16800007@prisma>
Source record: 18746

I have a venerable Icom 02AT HT and I would like to do the mod to
extend the receive coverage. Does anyone have any information
on this, or know where to find it??
Thank,
-Mike O'Dell
N4NLN
mo@prisma.com

973. Obit for W3CDQ

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-21 11:49:24 UTC
From: rc@CMR.ICST.NBS.GOV
Message-ID: <8905211149.AA19928@cmr.icst.nbs.gov>
Source record: 18747

E. M. ZANDONINI, W3CDQ, SILENT KEY

Extracts from obit in the "Washington Post":
Elizabeth M. Zandonini, 90, a retired radio aide with the National Bureau of Standards who had been an amateur radio operator for more than 70 years, died of cancer May 16 at Sibley Memorial Hospital. .... During World War I, she earned a commercial radio license. After the war she used her radio training to teach Morse code to hospitalized veterans at Fort Meade and Fort McHenry in Baltimore. ....

The following bio is from the book "Achievement in Radio: Seventy Years of Radio Science, Technology, Standards, and Measurement at the National Bureau of Standards". U. S. Government Printing Office, 1986.
--- quoted ---
Miss Elizabeth M. Zandonini entered the Radio Laboratory on July 28, 1921, as a radio aide. Her career with the section, and later with CRPL (Central Radio Propagation Laboratory) was to be a long and colorful one. In the same year that she joined the Bureau, Miss Zandonini became owner and operator of amateur radio station W3CDQ, a Washington-based station, and one that she continues to operate. Because of her many activities in the Radio Section, a deserving appellation would be that of a "factotum excellentia". Among her many duties and special abilities in association with the Radio Section were: librarian, office clerk, typist, compiler of bibliographies, searcher of the technical literature, translator (French, German, Italian, and Spanish), laboratory assistant, radio operator, lecturer, writer, guide, and hostess. EMZie elected not to follow the Central Radio Propagation Laboratory to Boulder and transferred to the Bureau's Radioactivity Section (Radiation Physics Division). She retired from the Bureau on June 30, 1965.
--- end of quote ---
EMZie was a mainstay of the old Washington Radio Club. She operated the HF bands, almost exclusively CW. She appears in a number of the QST pictures of the "Governors-to-President Relay"* in the 30s.

73, Bob, W3OTC
---
* What? At the time of each U. S. Presidential Inagural, hams collected congratulatory messages from the state governors and relayed them to the Washington Radio Club. There was a little ceremony when they were all delivered to the new President.

974. Comments on 10-Meters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-21 18:24:36 UTC
From: mmullica@SADIS01.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8905221953.AA07922@sadis01.af.mil>
Source record: 18748

==========

Date: 19 May 89 10:17:45 GMT
From: portal!cup.portal.com!AllanWS@uunet.uu.net (Allan W. Schlaugat)

Subject: Novice 10 Meter Question

The last 5 days on 10 meters has given me much excitement. While I have logged dozens of stations on 40 and 15 CW so far in my 3 week Ham Radio career, I have doubled that total in just 3 days on 10 meters USB. No "DX" stations yet, just stateside...until tonight (I think?!?!).

I was mobile with my HR-2510 (25 w) in Western Wisconsin listening for any W4s or W5s to chat with to make the trip go quicker (mobiles aren't choosy either!! :-) when I heard "it." Sandwiched between two W4's was a weak station was calling "CQ". What did I have to lose I thought...so I called back to him. All I got out of the QSO was a exchange of call's and names until the W4 QRM and QSB did him in. Humm...WH6CDR...California! Not bad for 0320-GMT and 25 watts. Later that night a friend told me that WH6 was HAWAII!!! Wow!

Now the questions to "the net" (aka My Elmers :->)...is this normal? I am not a QSL hound, but what is this guy's address so I can send him a letter (I don't have a "Callbook")? What do I have to look forward to on 10 meters this summer? I mainly thought of just ignoring 10 meters most of the time but...

Thanks!!!

Allan W. Schlaugat / KB9CLK (licensed since April, 1989)
allanws@cup.portal.com / KB9CLK Al : QuantumLink

==========

Allen,

RE: Your message listed above.

Welcome to 10-Meters!!!

Yes, contacts like the one you mention above are not un-common at all on 10-M right now. Band conditions like the ones you experienced should be routine for the next 24-30 months, too! It's especially neat to know that with 25 watts and a "wet noodle" for an antenna...you can easily work the world. No 6-element "super-beams" up 150' plus 1,500 watts needed here.

As you work/listen on ten (especially between 28.3 and 28.5), you'll hear folks ask for/give their 10-10 numbers. These folks are members of 10-10 International, a world-wide "club" for people who LOVE 10-M.

You need to get in touch with 10-10 International and find out more about 10-M and how to better exploit/enjoy this great amateur band!

Just send a S.A.S.E to:

10-10 International
Attn: Chuck, W6YLJ
18130 Bromley St.
Tarzana, CA 91356

Ask for a 10-10 "information package."

28-Mhz is HOT!!!

Marty, KB5JDQ

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975. AMSAT Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-22 03:57:47 UTC
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <16322@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 18749

Posted: Sat, May 20, 1989 3:20 PM GMT Msg: NGIJ-3953-4980
From: DCOWDIN
To: IS
CC: W1AW
Subj: $ANS-139

SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-139.01
AO-13 STAYS ON DURING PERIGEE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 139.01 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD MAY 20, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AO-13 Transponders To Be Operational During Perigee Until August 16th

AMSAT Ground Command Stations, DB2OS, G3RUH, and VK5AGR, have been for the past several months been studying the battery conditions on AO-13 and usage of the transponders, and have decided that it is now safe to allow "perigee" operations of the transponders on AO-13 beginning May 14th and lasting until August 16th. An important factor which has influenced their decision is the fact that AO-13 will be in "full-sun" conditions for the next three month. Also, the position of the orbit with respect to the sun during this time period will provide very good sun angles for solar panel illumination. Normally there has always been a "perigee-shutdown" of the transponders but with the batteries in such good shape, the Ground Command Stations are interested in seeing how this "full-time" operation will affect the "battery power-budget." If it is found that this extended operation causes a "negative power-budget," operations during perigee will cease. As usual, listen to the General Beacon on AO-13 at 145.812 MHz for immediate updates to the operating schedule. As general rule, AO-13 users should always be cognizant of their RF power output. But during these new "perigee" operations, you should pay special attention to WATCH YOUR RF POWER OUTPUT and not use any more power than is necessary to have a return signal strength no louder than that of the General Beacon. Operators are encouraged to experiment with QRP operations during this time period in which AO-13 is passing the closest to the Earth.

The following will be the operating schedules for AMSAT OSCAR-13 for the next several months. Please post this in a convenient place in your ham shack for quick reference.

M de VK5AGR 14May89: *** AO-13 Transponder Schedule Update ***
14May89 to 14Jun89
Mode-JL from MA 160 to MA 200 ! Mode-B from MA 200 to MA 160
Also, for a trial period the OMNI-directional 70cm antenna will
be connected to the Mode-B RCVR from MA 20 to MA 40. These changes
have been introduced to enable stations who have access around

perigee to experiment with perigee operation. Mode S unchanged.
14May89: BLON/BLAT 212.0/+2.4 with a drift rate of 0.016/-0.061 deg/day,
respectively.

O S C A R - 1 3

Date : 14Jun89 until 16Aug89 ! 16Aug89 until 16Nov89
Attitude: 180/0 ! 210/0
Mode-B : MA 0 to MA 110 ! MA 3 to MA 160
Mode-JL : MA 110 to MA 145 ! MA 160 to MA 200
Mode-B : MA 145 to MA 255 ! MA 200 to MA 240
OFF : % ! MA 240 to MA 3
Mode-S : MA 150 to MA 160 ! MA 210 to MA 222

Transponders will be in operation during the whole orbit from June 14 until
Aug 16 due to excellent sunangle and power budget. No perigee operation
between August and November due to perigee solar eclipses!

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-139.02
MICROSATS LAUNCH DATE CHANGE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 139.02 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD MAY 20, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Arianespace Officials Now Say MICROSATs Launch Set For November 9, 1989

During this past week, Jeff Zerr (AMSAT-NA Engineer-in-Charge of Mechanical
Assembly for the MICROSATs) has been in Kourou, French Guiana discussing
important issues about planning and logistics with Arianespace officials
concerning the up coming MICROSAT launch. Arianespace officials have now
informed AMSAT-NA that the launch for the MICROSAT launch has been "pushed-
back" and is now pegged for November 9, 1989. This particular mission in
which the MICROSATs will fly on is commonly referred to by the French as a
"call-up" mission. It is called this because the primary payload, the SPOT-2
earth resources/photo-reconnaisance satellite, is being launched is to replace
the aging SPOT-1 which has been operational for several years now. The idea
behind this "call-up" mission is to replace SPOT-1 ten-minutes before it dies;
apparently SPOT-1 is not ready to "die" yet. OSCAR users should not be
dismayed by this delay; launch delays have always been a part of every AMSAT
OSCAR satellite "launch campaign." OSCAR satellite users should use this
"extra" time to acquire either a G3RUH or TAPR PSK demodulator so that they
can have their PACSAT stations ready, and hopefully, avoid the "last minute
rush" to become operational on the MICROSATs once they are launched. AMSAT-NA
will keep you informed if there are any further changes to the launch date.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-139.03
DOVE DOWNLINK FREQUENCY CHANGE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 139.03 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD MAY 20, 1989

TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

DOVE MICROSAT Downlink Frequency Changed To 145.825 MHz

With the "impending" re-entry of UOSAT-OSCAR-9 (UO-9) predicted to occur in October, BRAMSAT President, Dr. Junior de Castro (PY2BJO) has made a decision to move the Digital Orbiting Voice Encoder (DOVE) downlink frequency to 145.825 MHz. Many satellite users will recognize this frequency as the same one in which UO-9 and UO-11 use for their voice "downlinks." Originally DOVE was designed to use 145.970 MHz as its voice downlink frequency. However, after consultation with AMSAT officials, a decision was made to change it to 145.825 MHz in order to maintain "commonality" with previous amateur radio "scientific and educational" amateur radio satellites, that is, UO-9 and UO-11. Also, it was pointed out that many schools had previously accquired simple FM receivers which were crystal controlled and only operated on 145.825 MHz. Therefore, it was BRAMSAT's desire to see this "commonality" maintained and so the DOVE downlink frequency was changed.

[SPECIAL NOTE: If you are an educator or radio amateur who is interested in setting up a program at a elementry school in your area using DOVE, contact Rich Ensign, N8IWJ, 421 North Military Dr., Dearborn, MI 48124 to receive your information packet.]

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-138.04
ARRL NATIONAL CONVENTION

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 138.04 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD MAY 20, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT-NA To Operate a "All-Satellite, All-Mode" OSCAR Station (W1AW/5)

In celebration of the 75th anniversary of the founding of the American Radio Relay League, there will be a commemorative station operation under the callsign of W1AW/5 on 2-4 June, 1989. This activity will take place at the ARRL National Convention in Arlington, Texas. The hours of operation will be from 17:00 UTC on Friday, 2 June, through 18:00 UTC on Sunday, 4 June. In keeping with the convention theme "FROM SPARK...1914-1989...TO SPACE," a "deluxe" satellite station will be set up. It is the intention of the station planners to operate this station on every pass of every Amateur Radio Satellite that comes within view of Arlington, Texas during this operating period. In the case of the UOSATS, demonstrations of bulletin and telemetry capture are planned. All modes of operations will be supported from Mode A, B, J, and L.

Both AO-13 and AO-10 should be usable that weekend along with RS-10/11, FO-12, UO-9, and UO-11. Crank up your tracking programs and check your windows "of mutual visability" to Arlington, Texas, for 2-4 June,1989. For those with QT4.0 who would like to use the "mutual visibility" option, Arlington has the following location: Long=97.083W, Lat=32.750N, and Height above sea-level: 210 Meters.

Icom, Tandy, Telex-Hy Gain, KC Tracker, and other manufacturers are providing support for this event. The ARRL is providing special QSLs for this event featuring the "Spark...To Space" logo. Every amateur satellite station in the country should have one of these exceptional QSLs.

AMSAT-NA will be well represented in other ways at this convention. Forums on Microsats and Phase IV will be presented on Saturday by Doug Loughmiller, KO5I, President of AMSAT NA. Joining Doug will be AMSAT-NA VP for Engineering, Jan King (W3GEY) and Dick Jansson, WD4FAB, to discuss the Phase IV geostationary satellite design. On Sunday, Keith Berglund, WB5ZDP, will present an introductory level satellite forum. Also on Sunday, Bill Tynan, W3XO, will give a forum on the Shuttle Amateur Radio Experiment (SAREX).

If you are coming to the convention, please stop by the AMSAT Booth or the Commemorative station to meet the many AMSAT volunteers who will be present. If you would like to volunteer your operating assistance for the Commemorative Station, please contact Keith Pugh, W5IU, at (817) 292-5633.

Last but not least. A full size model of the AMSAT-NA PHASE IV project will be on display in the convention lobby for all interested parties to see. It will be hard to miss since it is approximently 8 ft. in diameter and was constructed by students from the Center of Aerospace Technology (CAST) from Weber State College in Ogden, UT. "See you on any of the birds during the weekend of 2-4 June, 1989."

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-139.05
OSCAR SATELLITES NEED YOU!

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 139.05 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD MAY 20, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

All OSCAR Enthusiasts Are Asked To Support The Amateur Satellite Program

This year will be a "banner" year with the launch of six, or perhaps seven amateur radio satellites. Almost every international AMSAT organization is involved in a major satellite construction effort. As radio amateurs know world-wide, amateur satellites are universal -- they are open to anyone who wishes to use them. With this unprecedented period of OSCAR construction currently happening, all AMSAT organizations need your help and support. Please try to remember the next time you hear your signal coming back from an OSCAR the literally thousands of hours of labor freely volunteered by AMSAT volunteers. In short, OSCARS satellites need your support.

EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-139.06
AMSAT SHORT BURSTS

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 139.06 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD MAY 20, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT Short Bursts

AMSAT is seeking additional Area Coordinators throughout North America. These additional members of the Field Operations organization are needed to support the expected inrush of activity and excitement centered about the launch of an additional six or seven amateur radio satellites this year. AMSAT-NA is seeking those who wish to promote the Amateur Radio Satellite program, and primarily, those experienced satellite users who will serve as "Elmers" for aspiring satellite enthusiasts. If you are interested in joining this team of "make it happen" amateurs, contact the AMSAT VP of Field Operations:

Jack Crabtree, AA0P
4327 W. Bellewood Dr.
Littleton, CO 80123
(303) 795-7736

Many AO-13 users are unaware that there is an AMSAT Operations Net which is conducted on AO-13 several times each month to help answer questions about OSCAR satellites and to provide information about the many exciting things going on in AMSAT. The following is a list of the times for the Ops Net. Please place this list in a convenient place in your OSCAR station so that you won't miss out on this interesting net which is offered as a service to all AMSAT members.

Here is the Ops Net schedule through June:

Date UTC orb-phs NCS

21 May 0200 716-188 (20 May local)
28 May 0200 731-105 (27 May local)
04 Jun 0300 746-045 (03 Jun local)
11 Jun 0000 760-152 (10 Jun local)
18 Jun 0100 775-092 W0RPK (17 Jun local)
25 Jun 0300 790-055 (24 Jun local)

Nets can be held on B or JL, but if the AO-13 satellite schedule is changed such that the Ops Net falls during an "off" period, it will be rescheduled. Frequencies are 145.950 MHz up and 435.970 MHz up. All these are for AO-13, but AO-10 is sometimes used, when available.

The following is the operating schedule for FO-12 for the rest of the month of May and for June:

DATE MODE OPERATING PERIOD
05/21/89 JD 03:11 UTC until 11:23 UTC
05/24/89 JD 08:41 UTC until 01:37 UTC on 05/25/89
05/28/89 JD 00:56 UTC until 09:08 UTC
06/03/89 JD 05:46 UTC until 00:44 UTC on 06/04/89
06/09/89 JA 04:25 UTC until 21:20 UTC
06/21/89 JA 01:43 UTC until 18:38 UTC
06/24/89 JA 01:03 UTC until 17:58 UTC
06/29/89 JA 00:35 UTC until 15:29 UTC

de DB2OS 01May89: *** AO-10 TRANSPONDER SCHEDULE ***
01May89 to 13Jul89

Mode-B : from MA 025 to MA 225
OFF : from MA 226 to MA 024

All radio amateurs who live in the Northern California area are reminded of the "Shasta SpaceCon '89" which will be held in Weed, CA on June 17th at the Student Center of the College of the Siskiyous. This all day seminar is designed to be a "beginners introduction" OSCAR satellites. Many excellent speakers from AMSAT and Project OSCAR will be present. For more information about this fine seminar, please contact Bob Dalleske, W6AMW, at (916) 964-3154.

/EX

976. Re: mfj1278 ROM

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-22 13:06:08 UTC
From: Susie@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <18657@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 18750

Small charge for the ROM, this is the second update that
they have had. 2.2 and now 2.3? This means they give
your your 14.95 credit back to you when they get your
Old ones in the mail. But, make sure you register it
even if they tell you that you do not have to. Because
they lost my two chips.

Susie KA3-STH

977. Heath customer service number

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-22 14:41:05 UTC
From: adrian@pedsga.UUCP
Message-ID: <873@pedsga.UUCP>
Source record: 18751

A few weeks ago I asked for help in locating an obsolete Heathkit schematic as the local Heath store couldnt help. On received advice (thanks Jack) I tried the Heath Benton Harbor number & they are going to mail me a copy.

For your information, the customer service number is: 616-982-3614

Adrian Jefferies (uucp) ...!rutgers!petsd!pedsgd!adrian

978. ARC-5 Schematic Needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-22 16:26:49 UTC
From: flloyd%crank@Sun.COM
Message-ID: <106070@sun.Eng.Sun.COM>
Source record: 18755

I've recently purchased an ARC-5 transmitter (sans power supply) which
covers 3.0 to 4.0 Mhz CW. I'm building a power supply for the thing
and am in need of a schematic. Does anyone have a copy? Any leads
would be much appreciated.

-fred

| Fred Lloyd KJ6RK PP-SEL flloyd@sun.com |
| Sun Microsystems, Inc. ...sun!flloyd |
| Mountian View, CA |
| (415) 336-6322 |
| Disclaimer: If it ain't broke, don't fix it! |
---

979. Re: 6MJ6/6LQ6/6JE6C 1 KW HF Amp ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-22 19:27:05 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880049@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 18752

I don't think sweep tube amplifiers are necessarily a bad thing, if properly designed. Most of these "CB" amplifiers give sweep tubes a bad name because they are typically tuned for maximum smoke and have poorly designed pi tank networks. At least this particular amplifier does - no dip in plate current because the TUNE cap is too small.

According to DeMaw, W1FB, in QST 2/80, you can make a sweep tube amplifier that develops 1KW input, because they have a 300W intermittent dissipation spec. He warns that FM, AM, and CW could easily exceed the continuous power ratings (30W), so some caution is needed. The second and third harmonics are way down, on the order of 30dB, so it is possible to make one that works well.

The biggest difficulty I've found so far is in designing a proper tank with the parts that came with the amplifier. Because sweep tubes can only take about 1000V, the plate resistance is very low - on the order of 500 ohms for 1KW dc input. This requires larger TUNE caps than the other classic designs, say using a 3-500Z at 3KV. The real problem is that 500 ohms falls in the never-never land between the high impedance matching networks used for tubes and the low impedance networks used for transistors, so finding pre-designed networks is difficult.

Another problem appears to be designing around the high combined plate and cathode capacitances. It isn't particularly difficult, although the sweep tube doesn't work well at VHF because of this.

On the other topic (using 3CX250Bs):

Where is a cheap source for sockets and chimneys ? I looked in the AES catalog and nearly fainted when I saw the prices. The socket and chimney costs as much as the tube !

Perry KF0CA

980. How to clean a smoker's radio?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-22 22:47:21 UTC
From: ritchie@hpldola.HP.COM
Message-ID: <12120024@hpldola.HP.COM>
Source record: 18753

I just picked up a Uniden HR2510 ($140) at the swapfest last weekend and was wondering if someone has some suggestions for a slight problem I have with it. The former owner is a nicotine addict and the case smells like an old ashtray. What is a good way to get rid of the smell from the radio? I tried using a mixture of ammonia and water (scrubbing the case and knobs with a toothbrush) but it still smells slightly.
Dave N4DJS

981. Spread Spectrum

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-22 23:20:12 UTC
From: sampson@killer.DALLAS.TX.US
Message-ID: <8173@killer.DALLAS.TX.US>
Source record: 18764

What groups are working with SS? I'd like to join a newsletter/magazine and see what's going on in this. I'd also be interested in schematics for tried and tested designs of both of the popular methods (direct sequence/freq hop). Thanks, Steve.

982. Re: French phones

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-22 23:39:39 UTC
From: waters@dover.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1331@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 18762

In article <8905181217.AA12777@cmr.icst.nbs.gov> rc@CMR.ICST.NBS.GOV (Robert Carpenter) writes:
...
>And you can understand what is
>being said on the other end of the line.

>Actually, starting with an out-of-date system, they have been able to leap-frog
>into a pretty advanced system.

If I can understand it with my AWFUL French then it MUST be a VERY advanced system :-) - or do you still have to learn the language?

Its an old joke, but its late in the day too ....

--
*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *
[Sir Stafford Cripps] has all the virtues I dislike and none of the vices I admire.
-- Winston Churchill

983. BRIAN 70cm Converter

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-23 00:00:14 UTC
From: joehol@microsoft.UUCP
Message-ID: <5785@microsoft.UUCP>
Source record: 18763

```
THIS MESSAGE IS FOR: BRIAN , JARVIS @ DGAES051.
--------------------------------------------------

***** sorry to post to everyone - my email keeps coming back. ****

MESSAGE as follows:

got your messages for Chevy Chase, but having problems sending
email down to Chile.

add $3 for mail purposes to the original amount.

Joe Holman, KA7LDN
15325 Redmond Way Q-280
Redmond, WA 98052

73 de Joe
```

984. Re: Re: INFO-HAMS Digest V89 #360 Crystal needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-23 00:36:58 UTC
From: rkarlqu@hpscdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <5490055@hpscdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 18754

> I need a replacement crystal, X1, on PWB Asmbly PLL-2010. The
> crystal is marked FM20 13.677 MHz. It is in an HC-1B/u holder
> with wire leads. (The exact calculation is 123.10000 / 9 =
> 13.677777.. MHz.)
>
> Edgie, WA6VZZ

General comment on crystals:

Generalization: in my experience, 99% of "bad" crystals
aren't really bad, they just are near the edge of their spec
and won't work in that particular oscillator circuit. I've
never seen a crystal go truly dead (*NO* activity) short of
being dropped on the floor (and then you can shake it and
hear the pieces rattling around).

Before replacing a difficult to obtain crystal, try fiddling
with the circuit, especially the capacitor from the base to
the emitter, and also the capacitor from the collector to
the emitter. Also, try increasing the transistor bias current.

Sometimes this will also fix a circuit which goes out of
oscillation when you attempt to tune it to frequency.

Hope that helps

N6RK

985. Crossed-FIled antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-23 12:28:40 UTC
From: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@MAILGW.CC.UMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <144517@Wayne-MTS>
Source record: 18756

> I think you will agree that this sounds revolutionary, so I will send for
> technical info, and if anyone is interested I will summarise on the net.
>
> David, G0JVY.

Please do! The local ham community (well, five of us) are still
divided on this. I'm *very* interested!!!!
Michael Edelman Bitnet: medelman@waynest1
Wayne State University UUCP: umix!wayne-mts!Michael_Edelman
5925 Woodward Internet: Michael_Edelman@um.cc.umich.edu
Detroit, MI 48202 ARS: KA8OSZ
fax: 1-313-577-5626 Landline: 1-313-577-0742

986. Re: Crystal needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-23 15:08:33 UTC
From: chris@hplvli.HP.COM
Message-ID: <4590023@hplvli.HP.COM>
Source record: 18757

I have always had excellent results from International
Crystal Manufcturing in Oklahoma City. (408) 236-3741.
I use ICM almost exclusively for transmitter crystals,
and have never been disappointed. I have less concern
about uP clocks, etc, so I can tolerate lower tolerance
:-) in crystals in these applications.
Their prices are a bit higher than JAN and a few others,
but you can't beat the quality.
73 de WD5IBS #include standard.disclaimer ....chris

987. antenna

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-23 19:21:47 UTC
From: kthompso@entec.Wichita.NCR.COM
Message-ID: <365@entec.Wichita.NCR.COM>
Source record: 18770

```
| I was planning to build a 1/4 wave antenna with drooping
| radials. With 1/4 inch tubing for elements, I've been
| instructed to shorten the vertical 2-3% to compensate for
| the velocity factor and to make the radials 5-7% shorter
o than a 1/4 wave. My book says make the radials slightly
/ ! \ longer than a 1/4. Any opinions on which is right, or
/ ! \ works best? Would not these look electrically the same?
/ ! \
!
!
!
!
!

--
Ken Thompson N0ITL "The problem with doing something
NCR Corp. 3718 N. Rock Road right the first time is that no
Wichita,Ks. 67226 (316)636-8783 one knows how difficult it was."
Ken.Thompson@wichita.ncr.com
```

988. Re: Repeater Isolation without a Duplexer

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-23 19:24:25 UTC
From: bobw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <4380046@col.hp.com>
Source record: 18758

I've tried the two antennas instead of a duplexer technique before and got nothing but grief. It is difficult to maintain the required isolation and the differing antenna positions tends to compromise the coverage. (The coverage is usually not balanced on transmit and receive.) Other people have related similar problems to me. I would suggest coughing up the money for a good duplexor instead.

Anyone out there in netland have any better luck with the two-antenna solution?

Bob KB0CY

989. Re: Bearscat/Uniden 760/950XLT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-23 19:31:33 UTC
From: bobw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <4380047@col.hp.com>
Source record: 18759

I have a Uniden 760 which I am happy with. I have used it at home with the short whip antenna and with an external antenna on the roof. I also run it mobile. Although I am located at a fairly high elevation and am exposed to alot of RF, I have not experienced any intermod problems. I am sure that they exist in the design as the other folks have stated. There is one image frequency that gives me a problem -- a local ham repeater shows up on a forest service frequency.

You can correctly quibble with the absolute performance of the radio, but for the $240 that I have invested in it, I am pleased with its capability. I have several friends who own one or two of them and they would provide similar opinions.

Bob KB0CY

990. LeMans station.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-23 19:39:51 UTC
From: GR3426@SIUCVMB.BITNET
Message-ID: <8905240733.AA11889@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18760

Last summer, on "48 Hours," CBS news profiled the 24 Hours of
LeMans auto race. Does anyone know if this station can be heard on
hf, or is the station strictly local in nature? Any information
will be appreciated.

Gerald Zimmerman, ka9tqk
SIUCVMB

991. Re: How to clean a smoker's radio?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-23 19:40:30 UTC
From: music@hpfcmgw.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1690031@hpfcmgw.HP.COM>
Source record: 18761

/ hpfcmgw:rec.ham-radio / ritchie@hpldola.HP.COM (Dave Ritchie) / 4:47 pm May 22, 1989 /

I just picked up a Uniden HR2510 ($140) at the swapfest last weekend and was wondering if someone has some suggestions for a slight problem I have with it. The former owner is a nicotine addict and the case smells like an old ashtray. What is a good way to get rid of the smell from the radio? I tried using a mixture of ammonia and water (scrubbing the case and knobs with a toothbrush) but it still smells slightly.
Dave N4DJS

Hi
This may sound real strange..... but when I was in the business I have done the following:
Remove covers on electronic device and throw the whole mess into the dish washer. Be careful not to use too much soap (about 1/10th the normal dose and it should be fresh, old soap (Cascade) will leave grit) don't have other dishes in the washer.
Run a normal wash cycle with the "power drying" feature turned off or catch the washer at the end of the last rinse and remove the electronic device. Place the device in front of a fan with a large amount of air volume and let the device blow dry at room temperature for 24 hours befor using.

Yes it is sometimes radical to go to this length but it seldom does any harm to anything.

Have fun and soapy 73's

John Wells WA0LHB in Ft Fun, Co

992. Re: How to clean a smoker's radio?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-23 20:21:04 UTC
From: julian@bongo.UUCP
Message-ID: <215@bongo.UUCP>
Source record: 18773

In article <12120024@hpldola.HP.COM>, ritchie@hpldola.HP.COM (Dave Ritchie) writes:
>
>
> I just picked up a Uniden HR2510 ($140) at the swapfest last weekend and was
> wondering if someone has some suggestions for a slight problem I have with
> it. The former owner is a nicotine addict and the case smells like an old
> ashtray. What is a good way to get rid of the smell from the radio? I tried
> using a mixture of ammonia and water (scrubbing the case and knobs with a
> toothbrush) but it still smells slightly.
> Dave N4DJS

The best way to clean electronics gear of smoke gunk and residue (and
this includes burnt building smoke) is with a combination of Denatured
alchohol, 409 (Swipe or Fantastic) and Windex (Not Windolene you Gs). Use
clean rags, paper towels and "Q-Tips" (Cotton Buds) to transport the fluids.

Really greasy sticky stuff should first be approached with denatured
alchohol (High proof Vodka, white litnin', or methylated spirits). Be
careful with the alchohol, it can disolve some cheapo silk screened labels.
This will disolve most greasy smoke residue. Then approach the whole thing
with tons of 409 and lots of rags. You can then wipe over with clean water
or finish off with the spray Windex.

The further you can disassemble the unit before cleaning the better. PC
boards etc that are gooped can be sprayed with alchohol on site, or taken to
a facility with post soldering resin removal cleaning tanks (EEK! there goes
the ozone layer!). Wash the boards in the tank - some parts may need removal
from the board first. But a spray bottle with your local equiv of Stolichnya
does a good job.

Also dont forget to clean line cords, connectors etc. Use lotsa Q-Tips
in those crevaces. I have used this routine on equipment salvaged from fires
and also to clean my own gear when I was sucking down 20 Gouloise Disque
Bleu per day.

If you don't have access to 409 or its equivelant, you can make up a
solution of industrial detergent (Shell Telpol) water and denatured
alchohol.

When you have finished, the rig should smell faintly of soap and look
like new. If there is an odour residue, it's because you have not removed
all the smoke residue from behind knobs, panels, pcbs, line cords etc.

Yours
--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian

n6are@wb6ymh (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

993. Re: Automatic Defect Detectors

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-23 22:31:58 UTC
From: brandt@bnrmtv.UUCP
Message-ID: <5511@bnrmtv.UUCP>
Source record: 18774
Cross-posted to: rec.railroad,rec.ham-radio

From article <1386@xn.LL.MIT.EDU>, by wjc@XN.LL.MIT.EDU (Bill Chiarchiaro):
>
> trackside devices called automatic defect detectors or hotbox
> detectors. These apparently examine passing trains for hotboxes and
> other problems and then, using a voice synthesizer, transmit a report
> to the train crew over radio.
> Does anyone know of any of these devices (and the radio frequencies
> they use) in the Boston and Worcester (MA) areas?

I used to hear these when I was going to school in San Luis Obispo, California. There is quite a climb for the Southern Pacific there called Cuesta Grade. I guess the detectors were somewhere around that grade. I was hearing them on SP's road frequency around there on 161.55 MHz (NBFM). They would say something like "S-P Milepost two-one-seven (short pause), no defects, no defects" in a female voice.

You might try searching the range 160 - 161.6 MHz for active railroading frequencies in your area. This range covers about 95% of railroad radio traffic and I think those automatic detector units broadcast on one of the normal railroad frequencies for the railroad(s) they serve.

994. Re: MFJ-752C Active CW/SSB Filter

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-23 23:06:27 UTC
From: rkarlqu@hpscdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <5490056@hpscdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 18765

> Does anybody have any experience with the Active audio filter sold by MFJ for
> around $100.00 ? I am consdering this filter along with the Healthkit filter
> and the Trac*One CW processor.
> Any comments about any of those filters would be geatly appreciated.
>
> Fred J. Stellabotte - N2JCD

I don't have an MFJ filter, but I do have an MFJ RTTY demodulator.
I opened the box once to look inside and discovered that the PC
board had been etched almost to death. About a dozen traces had
been patched with wires, and many others looked like they
were about ready to fall off. They didn't even epoxy down the patch
wires! Any company that would allow something like this to go out
the door will never sell anything to me again.

N6RK

995. Regency HX1500 for Sale

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-24 00:05:20 UTC
From: zordon@cpro.uucp
Message-ID: <222@cpro.UUCP>
Source record: 18766
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio,ba.market,ba.forsale,misc.forsale

I have a Regency HX-1500 Handheld 55 Channel Scanner for sale in good
Condition. It includes NiCad cells and Magnetic Mount mobile antenna
I will pay shipping and am asking $200.00 OBO. If you are interested
reply here or call Randy at (707)442-9376.

996. Icom 02AT RX coverage expansion help?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-24 04:55:33 UTC
From: mo@uunet.UU.NET
Message-ID: <55678@uunet.UU.NET>
Source record: 18772

I have a venerable Icom 02AT HT and I would like to do the RX coverage expansion mod on it. Any pointers to this would be appreciated.
Thanks
-Mike

997. Re: Bahn Coordinates (reference needed)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-24 05:55:35 UTC
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <16358@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 18771

Mark,

Although I have implemented the calculations you refer to, I don't know of any actual references. A good textbook on trigonometry and analytic geometry would be helpful.

The operations are pretty straightforward, even if you need a computer to make them practical. The "bahn" coordinates refer to the orientation of the spacecraft spin axis (and antennas) with respect to the orbit plane. ("Bahn" is the German word for "path".) They are generally given in polar coordinates, i.e., "bahn latitude" and "bahn longitude". Longitude is in the plane of the orbit, latitude is perpendicular to it.

Originally, the zero-zero reference direction was to be defined by the geocentric spacecraft position vector at perigee. Given the Phase III design, this would be the ideal orientation for the spacecraft since it would place the earth in the center of the antenna pattern at apogee.

Unfortunately, both AO-10 and AO-13 spin in the opposite direction to the original plan (AO-10 by accident, AO-13 because it was carried upside down on the launcher). Instead of changing a few signs in the onboard software, the author chose instead to invert the entire spacecraft coordinate system, which has caused no end of confusion to everyone. So the nominal antenna orientation is longitude 180 degrees, latitude 0. (He also expresses angles in units of 256ths of a circle, again causing considerable confusion. But I digress...)

Anyway, to find the angle at which you see the spacecraft antennas, you first compute the 3-D cartesian position vectors of the observer and spacecraft in the earth-centered coordinate system (where the XY plane contains the equator, and the Z axis contains the earth's rotation axis). Subtract the observer position vector from the spacecraft position vector; this gives you your "look vector" (vector from observer to spacecraft).

Now take the orientation of the spacecraft's spin axis in the "bahn" coordinate system. Using the inclination and RAAN figures from the Keplerian orbital elements, rotate this vector into the earth-centered coordinate system. Find the angle between this vector and the look vector computed above (use the dot product operator) and you have your antenna aspect angle.

If you have a sun model (a subroutine that gives the vector position of the sun as a function of time) you can do similar vector operations to compute the sun angle on the satellite, determine whether the satellite is in eclipse, find out if it's dark outside without looking out the window, etc.

Phil

998. Re: Repeater Isolation without a Duplexer

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-24 07:14:05 UTC
From: bote@csense.UUCP
Message-ID: <247@csense.UUCP>
Source record: 18767

From article <178@lazlo.UUCP>, by cep@lazlo.UUCP (Christopher E. Piggott):
> My two questions are:
> (1) What is the relationship between spacing and isolation
> if we do BOTH - i.e. 300' horizontal and 40' vertical?
> I don't really believe that 60db from the horizontal
> plus 60db from the vertical would add up to 120db
> total isolation - but I don't really know!
> (2) We are planning on using Ringo Ranger II's. I don't
> understand the relationship that the 7db gain
> the Ringo Ranger has will do to the isolation
> figures

1. It is much easier to achieve vertical isolation, say on a tower,
for your purposes than to achieve horizontal separation.
There are still near-field effects which may cause
duplex noise if you have any rust on the tower, but
they will most likely be less than if you duplex
on one antenna. Put the receive antenna way up high
and mount the transmit antenna a good ways below it.
As soon as the two antennas are no longer aligned
in the same vertical line, their fields will begin
to interact much more and drastically reduce the
effectiveness of vertical separation. If you really
must have horizontal separation, do it right and
get a mile or so between them with a phone line
or RF link-another expense and a big maintanence
headache!

2. A Ringo Ranger?! After you find a real antenna, the gain
figures for it will indicate how much it compresses
the standard 'figure 8' dipole pattern down into
an elliptical pattern; that is where 'gain' comes
from. It is gain referenced to another antenna's
pattern. Since a high gain vertical dipole array
squeezes the pattern in the vertical plane such
that it is much weaker off the horizon, it has the
effect of extending the reach of the pattern out
toward the horizon, much like squeezing a round
balloon until it takes the shape of a bullet.

I find vertical dipoles are the way to go. If they require
repair, the wiring harness is usually the culprit and
is usually accessible externally. If the elements bolt
on to the mast with clamps or similar fasteners, it is
a relatively simple job to tighten them; these are the

two biggest sources of noise on these antennas. Plus
you get a free DC ground with every one!

--
Bote
uunet!cyclops!csense!bote
{mimsy,sundc}!{prometheus,hqda-ai}!media!cyclops!csense!bote

999. Another (and tougher) law against listening ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-24 07:26:28 UTC
From: die@cpoint.UUCP
Message-ID: <2297@cpoint.UUCP>
Source record: 18768
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.video

I have been casually following the technical side of the war between the pirates and the satellite/cable interests over the last three years with an eye toward its implications for the design of other security systems.

Toward this end I recently subscribed to one of the underground rags "Satellite Watch Newsletter" published by Resort Publishing Company in Hot Springs AR. This publication chronicles a deadly serious war between the FCC, FBI and pirates with hundreds of felony arrests and confiscations of both equipment and financial assets. Having no other connection with this underworld I have little idea of the accuracy of these reports; however, one item mentioned warrents note by those on the net who merely listen to or study radio signals (rather than deliberately stealing encrypted cable TV services for which there is a clear mechanism of payment and subscription).

In the May issue Sat Watch makes a somewhat hysterical mention of a change to Title 14 section 605 (which I believe is the Goldwater satellite viewing law passed in 1984 or 85 rather than the more traditional "section 605" which I think is now 705?) and title 18 section 2512 (part of the ECPA ?). The article says (qouted in part without permission):

"On January 1st. 1989, Title 14, Section 605 and Title 18 section 2512 of the Communications Act of 1984 (sic) were amended making it a felony to attempt or to assist others to attempt to monitor unauthorized signals over the public airways. The penalties for this 'crime' (sic) include seizure of assets, fines of up to $600,000 and imprisonment. According to the FCC, a person does not actually have to monitor the airways to be charged with a crime - the mere knowlage or possession of tools that could be used to monitor the airways is sufficient evidence to issue a search and seizure warrent. (Agents have seized soldering irons.)"

"While the intent of the law was to prevent unauthorized reception of pay TV signals that are transmitted over the public airways, the broad language makes it a crime to monitor any signal (scrambled or not) that one has not been specifically authorized to receive. This includes commercially supported stations that are legally viewed via VHF or UHF, but are illegal to view via microwave (PBS, C-Span, and AFRTS) fall into this catagory (sic)."

[I thought that C-Span was open to all and entirely legal to watch]
(Material about cable "monopoly" and press corruption omited).

"Probably the most frightening aspect of this entire situation is the effort big government is taking to enforce the new law

restricting monitoring of the public airways. In a time when
our country is racked with violent crime, our government is
allocating tremendous resources (more than 10% of the total
FBI force, plus hundreds of other federal agents) (sic) to prevent
private citizens from monitoring the public airways in the
privacy of their homes."

..... (more omited)

Does anybody know anything about this change to the law ?

What are its implications? The ECPA was a bit vague, but "not
specifically authorized" goes well beyond the ECPA and would seem
to restrict legal radio listening to CB, ham-radio, GMRS, the public part
of broadcast signals and very little else as those are the only
signals for which specific authority is granted in the ECPA. (The
other types of signals such as aircraft, marine and police and government
mentioned in the ECPA are not exactly authorized, as I read the language, but
merely not specifically defined as private).

If anything like 10% of the FBI is being devoted to stamping out
RF signal piracy then it is very clear that someone in government at
a pretty high level has some very different priorities than the
attitude expressed in 1985 (about ECPA) of "we won't seriously try to enforce
this", and "Section 605 is enough .. we don't need more". It is indeed
interesting that so little about this effort has gotten into the media.

On the other hand it is amazing that of the more than 1.5 million
(figures from newsletter) Videociphers sold, only 400,000 have ever
been authorized. This implies that there are at least a million pirate
TVRO systems out there, and at an average price of $300-400 for modification
over the $350 retail price of a Videocipher, there has been real money in
the TV piracy business. I suppose that an illegal enterprise of that scale
might well attract serious federal law enforcement attention.

It is also amazing that a million relatively upscale families able to
pay $1500-2000 for a TVRO system (and to own a site on which to put a dish)
are perfectly willing to steal cable service that other people pay for. This
reflects the sort of society in which we live, I guess. (Perhaps it also
reflects the sort of people who bought TVRO systems in the first place with
the rights to use the signals so ambiguous.)

Does anyone know whether the current FCC/FBI crackdown is motivated
by the $500 million scale of the cable TV signal piracy problem or reflects a
broader federal determination to aggressively enforce the view that the right to
passively and privately receive a radio signal is a privilage granted by the
transmitting party rather than a natural right having its origin in the laws of
physics and common sense ?

In any case I guess the quiet hobby of passively listening to the radio
out of curiousity and for no particular economic gain, except perhaps that gain
that stems from sharpening one's technical skills, is now largely illegal
and soon perhaps to become an aggressively prosecuted offense. Back in

1978-1979 when Bob Cooper and friends started to publicize the possibilities of intercepting microwave signals from satellites and exploiting them to obtain free cable programming, I thought that I saw the end of this quiet little hobby of high tech signal exploration for the technical elite. And alas that day of reckoning is here. I've often wondered if by founding a large scale industry fuelled by signal piracy they accellerated the inevitable process of locking up the spectrum or slowed it down. If they hadn't created the TVRO business would the 1989 law still be the old gentleman's section 605 that didn't quite make it explicitly illegal to intercept signals in the privacy of one's home if there was no obvious economic benefit or disclosure ? Or would scanners and cellular phones have done it anyway ?

I suppose this all has to do with the emerging concept of information as property. In a society in which there are increasingly complex, arbitrary, and unenforcable rules and laws as to what we can do with information in the abstract divorced from any particular physical embodiment it makes as much sense for it to be illegal for me to interpret the electromagnetic energy in my back yard as does to forbid me from using a pattern of bits on two computers at once if I have only paid for the right to use it on one. And the increasingly obvious fact that there is no way that most forms of electronic information (such as the bits on a program floppy or a CD) can be protected except by social compact makes it just as sensible to rule that information broadcast for all to see is private property and owned and controlled by the source.

It was fun while it lasted.
--
David I. Emery Clearpoint Research Corp.
35 Parkwood Dr, Hopkinton Ma. 01748 1-508-435-7462
{decvax, cybvax0, mirror}!frog!cpoint!die
{m2c}!jjmhome!cpoint!die

1000. Re: How to clean a smoker's radio?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-24 11:41:16 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewsc.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <960@cbnewsc.ATT.COM>
Source record: 18769

I have found no better way to clean equipment knobs than using
an ultrasonic cleaner filled with water and dish detergent.
This is especially effective for cleaning the gunk (including
dead skin) from the recesses of knurled knobs.
--
==
Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass (312)979-5414

1001. Re: How to clean a smoker's radio?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-24 16:19:20 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.EDU
Message-ID: <1733@ucsd.EDU>
Source record: 18533

I used to clean 450 MHz Pre-prog radios by spraying them with 409 until the grease ran free, then spraying them with the high-pressure garden hose, and finally finishing up with a run through the dishwasher, except for the drying cycle. A final rinse with distilled water and then dry it in the oven on as low as it'll go with the door cracked open to let the steam out.

Uh, take the tube shields off first, unless you like dirty tubes. Or take the tubes out and wash them separately.

It was often necessary to shoot a little talcum powder into the coil forms to keep the ferrite slugs from getting stuck to the wax, but I never had a problem with the radio being damaged by this kind of treatment.

This worked on Motorola 140D and T44 radios too, but the T44s had many more incidents of frozen coil slugs. The cure was simple: you ran an electric drill down the middle of the coil form to crunch up the slug, blast the pieces out with compressed air, shoot some talcum powder into the form, and thread a replacement slug in.

If you've never worked in commercial two-way, you have no idea how dirty the inside of a radio can get when it's mounted under the hood of a tow truck.

Don't do this to rice rockets. They won't survive.

Brian Kantor WB6CYT UC San Diego brian@ucsd.edu

1002. Re: Automatic Defect Detectors

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-24 16:31:51 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.EDU
Message-ID: <1734@ucsd.EDU>
Source record: 18534
Cross-posted to: rec.railroad,rec.ham-radio

I was looking at a Motorola "Voice Reporter" radio just the other day.

It's a two-watt highband VHF (130-175 MHz) transceiver with a voice synthesizer, Quik-Call, singltone, and touch-tone encoders in it. There is a microprocessor and an installer-programmed EPROM. The unit can monitor 4 or more alarm conditions, be equipped with battery backup and/or solar power, and will report alarm conditions by keying on the transmitter and sending a programmed phrase, an indentification sequence, and the alarm status. Apparently they are often sold with temperature, pressure, voltage, and intrusion sensors. The radio's receiver is used to ensure that only one reports at a time.

The unit is ordinarily housed in a NEMA-approved locking electrical box with tamper switches, and has a power supply module, the alarm controller module, backup batteries, and a modified Maxar-80 transceiver. The one I looked at was on 157.6 (I think).
I dunno what they sell for.

Brian Kantor WB6CYT UC San Diego brian@ucsd.edu

1003. Transmitting with very low power (QRPp)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-24 16:39:04 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewsc.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <971@cbnewsc.ATT.COM>
Source record: 18535

Has anyone been transmitting using very low power (QRPp)
lately? My homebrew 3 watt cw transmitter, made from a tape
recorder bias oscillator, is broken.

Now, my only functioning transmitter is an old tube type Globe
VFO. I've been using it on 40 meter CW to work stations during
the day when the noise level is low.

The VFO only puts out 115 milliwatts. My transmitting antenna
is nothing special -- a 132' center fed Zepp only 23' high.
A separate receiving antenna connected to Japan Radio NRD-525
allows full break-in (QSK) operation.

--
==========
Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass (312)979-5414

1004. Quotrek

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-24 17:24:00 UTC
From: andrew@berlioz
Message-ID: <259@bach.nsc.com>
Source record: 18531

I have been offered a Quotrek system by my broker. This is marketed by
Lotus (I *think* the well-known software house?) and is a fixed-frequency
tuner with a dial-up keyboard. It operates autonomously with its own
antenna; here in the Bay Area, it piggy-backs off KQED on 88.5 MHz.
It provides real-time stock quotations from NY and other exchanges.

Apparently every set is issued with a unique number tied to the client's
name, making it possible for Lotus to "turn your service on or off".

I imply from this that an encoded low datarate channel has been leased,
which includes serial number data in some fashion.

Does anybody have an idea as to how this system operates?
73 de G3UHD (on location)
--
Andrew Palfreyman USENET: ...{this biomass}!nsc!logic!andrew
National Semiconductor M/S D3969, 2900 Semiconductor Dr., PO Box 58090,
Santa Clara, CA 95052-8090 ; 408-721-4788 there's many a slip
'twixt cup and lip

1005. Re: Hammerlund HQ140X

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-24 19:20:09 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7120068@hpcupt1.HP.COM>
Source record: 18775

This is a test. It is only a test.

1006. NEEDED - hand held 2 meter and marine bands

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-24 19:57:18 UTC
From: abm@mbunix.mitre.org
Message-ID: <54552@linus.UUCP>
Source record: 18776

Probably the question has been asked and answered before but does anyone have a handheld that comes equiped for both 2meter and marine bands for transieier operation? Alternatively, has anyone put a modification to a 2 meter rig to allow marine band operations?

I'll summarize for the net.

thanks in advance
Alex Murphy wd2t abm@mbunix.mitre.org 617-271-2284

1007. Re: How to clean a smoker's radio?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-24 22:33:08 UTC
From: waters@dover.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1361@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 18527

In article <1733@ucsd.EDU> brian@ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) writes:

>If you've never worked in commercial two-way, you have no idea how dirty
>the inside of a radio can get when it's mounted under the hood of a tow truck.

Yes I do - the Ottawa Ont. Club bought a whole fleet of old taxicab radios
at around $10 each. They had been under the dash of a cab for xxx years
(where xxx was some smi-infinite number :-)). They were filthy, but I don't
have any new suggestions about cleaning - we just used garden hoses and car
washes!

--
*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *
Fresco's Discovery:
If you knew what you were doing you'd probably be bored.

1008. Sporting events scanner frequencies, revisited

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-25 02:43:38 UTC
From: mzal@pegasus.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <2917@pegasus.ATT.COM>
Source record: 18528
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.sport.misc,rec.autos,rec.autos.sport

On June 26, 1987, Bob Parnass (ihuzz!parnass) posted a list of frequencies used at various sporting events by various teams and organizers. Does anyone know if this list is still accurate or if there is an updated copy available? (Maybe Bob is still out there?) I am particularly interested in the entries related to motorsports.

If anyone would like a copy of my old copy of this list of frequencies, send me email and I will forward it to you.

-- "The Model Citizen" Mike^Z [allegra, rutgers!att] pegasus!mzal

1009. ANARC Convention Update

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-25 05:21:18 UTC
From: rh@well.UUCP
Message-ID: <11833@well.UUCP>
Source record: 18537

Here's an update on plans for the ANARC convention:

ADDITIONAL PRESENTERS:

Mayin Correa will speak on "The Role of Radio in the Democratization of Panama." One of the best-known journalists in Panama, Mrs. Correa is now living in exile in the US. Her family owned an AM station in Panama City, Radio Continente, which was taken over by Noreiga's forces in 1987 to stop their reporting of civil rights violations and opposition activities. Elected to the National Assembly, she has been unable to serve because of an arrest warrant stemming from her radio reports. Mrs. Correa's reports are still aired daily on Radio Impacto in Costa Rica.

Chuck Roswell, producer of TWR's "Bonaire Wavelength," will present a slide show about broadcasting in the Caribbean, forcussing on his station.

Tom Meyer will record one of his "Happy Station" shows at the convention, for later broadcast on Radio Netherlands.

The latest broadcasters to confirm that they'll attend are Han Hee-Joo, producer of Radio Korea's DX program, and from South Africa, either the head of Radio RSA Fanus Venter, or Piet Maartins, or both.

Convention Registration is US$25, plus the hotel (US$50/night) and banquet (US$25). Join us at the Dolphin Beach Resort in St. Petersburg Beach, Florida, July 14-16. To register write to ANARC-89, P.O. Box 272301, Tampa, FL 33688 USA. See you there!

--
.... Robert Horvitz ....
.... ANARC, P.O. Box 143, Falls Church, VA 22046 USA ....
.... uucp: ...{pacbell,hplabs,ucbvax}!well!rh ....

1010. Re: How to clean a smoker's radio?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-25 13:30:29 UTC
From: rusty@cadnetix.COM
Message-ID: <8100@cadnetix.COM>
Source record: 18529

In article <12120024@hpldola.HP.COM>, ritchie@hpldola.HP.COM (Dave Ritchie) writes:
>
> ... a nicotine addict and the case smells like an old ashtray.
> Dave N4DJS

And, in article <215@bongo.UUCP> julian@bongo.UUCP (julian macassey) responds:

> Really greasy sticky stuff should first be approached with denatured
>alchohol (High proof Vodka, white litnin', or methylated spirits). Be
>careful with the alchohol, it can disolve some cheapo silk screened labels.

It can also discolor some plastics (or, at least, when I sprayed Lysol Spray
on a can opener once it made the fake wood turn whitish... My wife was not
impressed!)

>This will disolve most greasy smoke residue. Then approach the whole thing
>with tons of 409 and lots of rags. You can then wipe over with clean water
>or finish off with the spray Windex.
>
BTW, does 409 still dissolve paint? back in high school I noticed this
phenomenon while cleaning a homemade camping cabinet (I'm 35 now, so its
been quite a while). If it still likes to soften paint, then you might
want to be careful with it as well.

Another possible cleaner is TSP. Yes, I know its terrible stuff, and
can remove the top layer of paint, but it works great on silicon caulking,
so you might find it useful. Wear gloves, though. You might even want
to use gloves for some of those other detergents Julian mentioned.

(Hmmm, this probably all belongs in misc.consumers, but it started
here and I have a feeling that it is over by now, so why bother them
over there? :-).

Rusty Carruth UUCP:{uunet,boulder}!cadnetix!rusty DOMAIN: rusty@cadnetix.com
Daisy/Cadnetix Corp. (303) 444-8075\ 5775 Flatiron Pkwy. \ Boulder, Co 80301
Radio: N7IKQ 'home': P.O.B. 461 \ Lafayette, CO 80026

1011. Re: INFO-HAMS Digest V89 #360 Crystal needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-25 13:45:47 UTC
From: K2ANC.WBST128@XEROX.COM
Message-ID: <890525-072422-12270@Xerox>
Source record: 18530

We have locally (Rochester, NY area), a crystal house that does very well
at matching crystals from other manufacturers. The name is Elenex Crystals
and they are located in a very small town south of here called North
Cohocton, NY. Give them a call at (716) 534-5280. Hope this helps.
73,
Lou K2ANC

1012. Re: How to clean a smoker's radio?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-25 14:23:08 UTC
From: john@stiatl.UUCP
Message-ID: <4913@stiatl.UUCP>
Source record: 18543

In article <1690031@hpfcmgw.HP.COM> music@hpfcmgw.HP.COM (John Wells) writes:
> This may sound real strange..... but when I was in the business I have done
>the following:
> Remove covers on electronic device and throw the whole mess into the dish
>washer. Be careful not to use too much soap (about 1/10th the normal dose
>and it should be fresh, old soap (Cascade) will leave grit) don't have other
>dishes in the washer.

I do the same thing and it works very well..

One caution, however...

Do not do this with any equipment that uses wax potting. Many
Japanese radios use wax to pot IF cans. The hot water will melt this
wax out.

Be sure to relube any ball or sleeve bearings (pots, tuning caps and so
on) after cleaning.

john

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | Manual? ... What manual ?!?
Sales Technologies, Inc. Atlanta, GA | This is Unix, My son, You
...!gatech!stiatl!john **I am the NRA** | just GOTTA Know!!!

1013. Re: List of Indy Car Frequencies

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-25 15:10:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500036@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 18532

> This list is a complilation of frequencies sent to me as well as ones gotten
> from the crews themselves. During this past month, the Associated Press and
> United Press International photographers working on turn three at the
> Indianapolis Motor Speedway have been searching for and verifying these
> frequencies as much as possible. Here are the results:
>
> David Spoelstra (Associated Press Stringer) 5-23-89
.
.
.

> ABC Channel 6 138.475 449.062 465.400 455.675 158.850 483.287
^^^^^^^
???????

Is this a typo?

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

1014. DX4400 opinion

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-25 15:32:18 UTC
From: Jan_Bares.WBST147@XEROX.COM
Message-ID: <890525-102932-1280@Xerox>
Source record: 18536

I have been looking at the communications receiver sold by Radio Shack: DX440 (PLL synthesized circuit) for $200 ($240 includes 5 years of free repairs).

I wonder how good is it for he money and, can a comparable performance be bought for less? Or, does someone else offer more performance for the same cost?

Any comment will be appreciated.

1015. R-71A Passband Tuning Gone!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-25 15:48:49 UTC
From: rats@cbnewsc.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <8905251148.AA01234@cbnewsc.ATT.COM>
Source record: 18542

The latest Monitoring Times states that the new ICOM R-71s are being shipped with the passband tuning removed!

Both the concentric knob and associated 15-pole filter have been removed.

1016. Re: Another (and tougher) law against listening ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-25 16:58:44 UTC
From: john@stiatl.UUCP
Message-ID: <4918@stiatl.UUCP>
Source record: 18544
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.video

In article <2297@cpoint.UUCP> die@cpoint.UUCP (David I. Emery) writes:
>
> It is also amazing that a million relatively upscale families able to
>pay $1500-2000 for a TVRO system (and to own a site on which to put a dish)
>are perfectly willing to steal cable service that other people pay for. This
>reflects the sort of society in which we live, I guess. (Perhaps it also
>reflects the sort of people who bought TVRO systems in the first place with
>the rights to use the signals so ambiguous.)
>

I take strong exception to the use of the word "pirate" to describe those who receive sattelite signals and do not pay the ransoms demanded by some stations. I also take exception to impuning the motives of these people or society.

I do not watch TV (sattelite or other) enough to care except that this is another classic example of the government and special interests teaming up to grab yet another public resource and make criminals out of ordinary citizens.

Look at the situation through other than industry double-talk. What the sattelite industry is saying is that they have the right to grab large pieces of public resources (frequency bands and geosync slots) and then have exclusive use of same.

Now, public policy has always been that these resources would be licensed for the use of licensees BUT no guarantee has ever been implied that this use is exclusive or private. A personal freedom that until recently has been inviolate has been the right to receive any radio signal that strikes one's antenna. There have been quite legitimate restrictions on the use of any information gathered from this listening.

The traditional agreement between the American public and the users of RF (licensees) has been that in return for being given the use of a shared and finite resource, the public has retained the right to receive anything broadcast using this resource.

If the satelite companies REALLY desire secure transmission, they could at any time avail themselves of wireline services just like the networks used to do (and still do in some cases). Sure it's more expensive than RF - no one said it's not.

The ECPA, of course, has changed some of the rules - at least until it is challenged in court. (THAT should be an interesting fight).

In my personal case, if I were ever to become bored to the extent of needing TV, I'd buy a satelite receiver and a modified VideoCypher despite any law to the contrary. The fine tradition of civil disobedience in this country does, after all, address just such grabs of our freedoms.

John

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | Manual? ... What manual ?!?
Sales Technologies, Inc. Atlanta, GA | This is Unix, My son, You
...!gatech!stiatl!john **I am the NRA** | just GOTTA Know!!!

1017. Question HF<->VHF Gateway

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-25 17:19:25 UTC
From: ST5631@SIUCVMB.BITNET
Message-ID: <8905270712.AA15440@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18538

Ok, here's a new one to the net. Is it now legal to have an unattended HF<->VHF packet gateway? There has been some discussion here locally, (Southern Illinois) as to whether this is now allowed, but nobody *really* seems to know. I have got a multitude of answers, with the most common being YES, NO, and Yes if you have a special permit. I have spoken with several HF packet stations and *they* don't even seem to know. So, I got smart, or so I thought, I called the Governing body over communications, the FCC. Well, to my surprise *they* didn't even know. So here I am in a quandry wondering if it is now legal or not. I have been told that recently the rules have changed and it now is. But, if you read the June issue of QST in the article reviewing the KAM it clearly states that it is still illegal. I have run into a couple of guys that say it is if you get some sort of special permit from the FCC, but the FCC themselves didn't even know what that permit would be. If anyone out there has the *answer*, I would greatly appreciate hearing from you. I would also like the source(s) of you information.

Thanks and deeply wondering. I can be reached at any of the below addresses.

P.S. You may op to post any information to the net also. 73's de KE9KD


```
================================================================================
| |
| BITNET: ST5631@SIUCVMB.BITNET PACKET: W9UIH@WD9EBQ or W9UIH@WB9JTK |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| KE9KD W9UIH |
| Kelly D. Jones Southern Illinois University Amateur Radio Club |
| 1195 E. Walnut J8 Engineering and Technology Building, D |
| Carbondale, IL Carbondale, IL |
| 62901 62901 |
| |
================================================================================
```

1018. Re: Repeater Isolation without a Duplexer

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-25 18:33:52 UTC
From: waters@dover.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1366@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 18539

In article <4380046@col.hp.com> bobw@col.hp.com (Bob Witte) writes:

> I've tried the two antennas instead of a duplexer technique before
>and got nothing but grief.
...

>Anyone out there in netland have any better luck with the two-antenna
>solution?

No in fact of the dozen or so times I have been involved none have worked well enough to be worth the trouble (I include my full duplex remote base here too). The only times it DOES work is crossband - 2M to 432 or some such, or by using sites separated by more than a mile.

The one time the separate sites were used was a cable TV receiving location and they were adamant about NO transmitters (the link was landline). It worked, but the coverage was very strange. We ended up using the remote as an auxiliary receiver with a fairly high powered/low sensitivity setup on the mountaintop (together with almost giga-watt ERP from TV, FM broadcast etc). The transmit site was about 200 yards across with almost 50 transmitters including 5 TV channels, intermod was unbelievable!

In this case the remote receiver worked well for weak/dx signals and the mountian top receiver worked well for "downtown" fill in coverage. I think they ended up with the local receiver having priority though. Not a simple set up and the chief engineer for one of the FM stations was club trustee!

Get a duplexor!

--
*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *
Menu, n.:
A list of dishes which the restaurant has just run out of.

1019. Re: How to clean a smoker's radio?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-25 20:32:00 UTC
From: mo@prisma
Message-ID: <16800008@prisma>
Source record: 18540

The bargain wasn't quite as bargain as
it first looked? Better thee than me.

You might try isopropyl alcohol - it is usually a good
solvent without disolving the plastic (but try in
an out of the way place first!!!)

-Mike

1020. NEW! SWL bitnet mailing list, Subscription info:

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-25 20:39:35 UTC
From: kingdon@cunixc.cc.columbia.edu
Message-ID: <1552@cunixc.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 18541
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

ALL ARE INVITED TO JOIN A
>>>>>NEW SHORT WAVE LISTENERS ELECTRONIC MAILING LIST<<<<<

WHAT IS SWL-L?

Now there is a medium which SWLers can use to trade information on:

o Frequency lists (for all modes, all frequencies)
o Projects (homebrew, from simple to complex)
o Ask questions about:
o Monitoring
o Radios
o Antennas
o Listening conditions
o RFI
o etc.
o Learning!

I have been reading rec.ham-radio(.packet/INFO-HAMS) for 3 years.
While I have learned a great deal from reading this list, I feel it is
important to the SWLing community to have its "own place." There have been
some SWL related articles, which are welcomed by these Ham forums, yet I
have not found a dedicated SWL related information base.

Now, there exists such a medium here. There is a new listener's
group set up via LISTSERV here at Columbia University

Now SWLers can subscribe to a list which will be mailed to them
which will contain items of interest including, but not limited to the above
topic areas. You can receive frequencies FAST. How would you like to find
out the utility frequencies for an emergency situation within hours (not
days like it takes some Usenet messages to be sent and replied to via the
net, or MONTHS for magazines!). How about talking about projects you are
working on, antennas or radio problems? Many, many issues can be discussed.
I hope you will subscribe to the list, and if you do PLEASE POST!

HOW DO I GET ON THE LIST?

Just like any Bitnet listserver list you may subscribe to the SWL-L
list here at Columbia University.

INSTRUCTIONS:
1) if you're sending from a BITNET node, you can say:
(CMS) tell listserv at cuvmb subscribe swl-l your name here
(VMS) send listserv@cuvmb subscribe swl-l your name here

2) if you're sending from an internet site, or a UUCP site, do the
following:
a) send a letter to listserv@cuvmb.cc.columbia.edu -or-
rutgers!columbia!cuvmb.cc.columbia.edu!listserv
b) the first line of the body of the letter should read:
subscribe swl-l your names here.

3) You will receive a letter of confirmation. In this letter you
will find out more information about listservers and bitnet file servers.

4) To post to the list send mail to SWL-L@cuvmb with your subject
and letter. This letter will be echoed to all members of the List.

5) There is also a file server availiable. You may get a listing of
the files in the file server (currently there are none) by sending a command
to listserv (addressed in the same manner as you used to sign on the list).
The command will be the body of the letter. The command for a directory
listing is:
get swl-l filelist
You may request a specific file by sending a command (to listserv) which
says:
get filename filetype
as listed in the filelist.

REMEMBER!
----
send COMMANDS to Listserv@cuvmb
send LETTERS to SWL-L@cuvmb

Sign up and have fun!

John Kingdon

John Kingdon (212)-678-1689 | CompuServe 71471, 1062
UUCP ...!rutgers!columbia!cunixc!kingdon | ARPA kingdon@cunixc.columbia.edu
BITNET kingdon@cunixc.bitnet | or kingdon@cunixc.cc.columbia.edu

1021. Mods for BC200/205XLT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-26 12:51:34 UTC
From: PETE_SIMPSON@DGC.MCEO.DG.COM
Message-ID: <8905261351.AC00045@adam.DG.COM>
Source record: 18545

CEO file contents:

The following was received from Grove Enterprises with my friend's BC200XLT.

.....

BC200/205XLT CELLULAR RESTORATION

Note: It is unlawful to monitor cellular telephone conversations. It is possible to monitor signals from the deleted ranges even without conversion. Simply add 21.7 MHz to the deleted frequency and enter the higher (image) frequency. Reception is virtually identical in strength to that which would be heard on the deleted frequency.

The frequencies deleted at the factory may be restored, but the procedure must not be attempted by anyone unfamiliar with electronic circuitry. Grove Enterprises assumes no liability for damage caused by this procedure. The modification will void your warranty.

TOOLS REQUIRED: Small Phillips screwdriver, small wire cutters.

1. Slide off the battery pack and remove the antenna from the scanner.

2. Using a small Phillips screwdriver, remove the two screws from the back of the scanner, the two screws which hold the battery retaining spring at the base and the spring itself.

3. Carefully pry the bottom of the rear cover from the radio and remove the cover.

4. Locate the two small screws at the base of the circuit board and remove them. Gently pull the front panel from the mainframe at the base and separate them.

5. Locate the (64 pin quad flatpack) microprocessor IC labelled "UNIDEN UC-1147" and the 10k ohm (brown-black-orange) leadless resistor positioned above the letters "DEN" on the IC.

6. Using miniature wire cutters, cut the resistor body in two without disturbing anything else near it. If the left solder pad comes loose, it may be peeled from the board. Brush or blow away any residue. This completes the restoration.

REASSEMBLY

7. Insert the top of the front panel into the slot under the volume/squelch control panel and, noting carefully the alignment of the dual inline connector at the bottom of the board with the mating socket, press the

front panel firmly into place. Be sure that the holes at the bottom of the circuit board line up with the holes in the plastic standoffs below them. Insert the two screws and gently tighten them.

8. Replace the back cover by inserting the top of the cover into the slot under the volume/squelch control panel; press the cover into place, insert and tighten the screws.

9. Reposition the battery retaining spring (slotted side toward notched hole), insert the two remaining screws and gently but securely tighten them.

10. Slide the battery pack into place; switch the scanner on to make sure the display comes on. If not, the battery is discharged or the dual-inline connector was misaligned during assembly (see step 7).

Assuming the display comes on, press: MANUAL, 845.0, E; within two seconds, the frequency 845.000 should appear on the display.

Cut this resistor
|
V
[*10k*] [ ]

I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I
= =
= =
= =
= =
= U N I D E N =
= =
= =
= =
= =
= U C - 1 1 4 7 =
= =
= =
= =
I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I

.....

Pete Simpson, KA1AXY SIMPSON_P@MERCURY.CEO.DG.COM
Data General Corp
Westboro, MA 01580
(508) 870-9837 "My company doesn't have anything to
do with this."
.....

1022. QSL info needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-26 13:05:34 UTC
From: carrigan@PICA.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8905260905.aa12820@COR3.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 18546

Can anyone give me the qsl info for YC0RX (Tjok)? This call is not listed

in my 88 Callbook. Also, does anyone have the QSL Mgr for 3D2CR ???

Thanx for any help

Chuck W2RK

1023. Re: Another (and tougher) law against listening ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-26 15:05:10 UTC
From: rm@hpcvlx.HP.COM
Message-ID: <102280002@hpcvlx.HP.COM>
Source record: 18547

I see a parallel between the right to own and operate radio receivers and the right to own and operate firearms. If government starts taking away some of that right by restricting the type of radio reception allowed ON ONE'S OWN PROPERTY, haven't they already tried and succeeded to some extent with Americans' firearms? A big difference is the zeal of the NRA vs. the ARRL. Maybe the NRA is a bit vehement at times, but it would be good to see more of that mentality in the ARRL.

Since these commercial entities are braodcasting on my premises, in the true sense of liberty I believe I should have freedom to receive any of it. They have the responsibility to scramble or otherwise encode their stuff if necessary, since they are the origination point.

I was amazed several years ago to learn that government was even contemplating laws against this liberty. Now it sounds like they've taken a second more active step by confiscating "illegal" receivers and other gear, e.g., soldering irons, etc. If true, this is a very grave situation. I watched a movie called The Hiding Place, about Corrie ten Boom in Holland during World War Two, and one of the first things the NAZIs did after occupation was confiscate all radios.

1024. Oracle/Mac sample stacks wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-26 15:19:00 UTC
From: WMLBTAM@UCCCVM1.BITNET
Message-ID: <8905270705.AA15163@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18548

Date: 26 May 1989, 10:15:13 EST
From: WMLBTAM at UCCCVM1
To: INFO-HAMS at WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL

Subject: Oracle/Mac sample stacks wanted

We're ready to get started in earnest leaning what Oracle/Mac and Oracle/VMS can do together--but the samples in the Oracle/Mac package leave quite a bit to be desired (:-( ). Does anyone out there have any sample stacks for Oracle you can post me--or post to the net, for wider distribution? Either way, I (and I bet lots of others!) thank you.

==========
Theodore Allan Morris | 231 Bethesda Avenue, ML# 574
University of Cincinnati Medical Center | Cincinnati, OH 45267-0574
Medical Center Information and Communications | 513-558-6046 (W), 731-3451 (H)
Information Research and Development | WMLBTAM@UCCCVM1, NTS WB8VNV,
==========| or AppleLink U1091
Call me up and I'll talk data to ya'! | (you-one-zero-nine-one)
==========

1025. Missent message

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-26 15:22:00 UTC
From: WMLBTAM@UCCCVM1.BITNET
Message-ID: <8905270705.AA15196@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18549

Date: 26 May 1989, 10:20:17 EST
From: WMLBTAM at UCCCVM1
To: INFO-HAMS at WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL

Subject: Missent message

Moderators! I missent you a msg. re: Oracle/Mac which was destined elsewhere. Please accept my apologies--you may destroy it! I'll resend to the appropriate group.

Many, many apologies...

Ted Morris, WB8VNV

1026. Re: Transmitting with very low power (QRPp)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-26 15:39:31 UTC
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250052@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 18550

Bob,

>Has anyone been transmitting using very low power (QRPp)
>lately? My homebrew 3 watt cw transmitter, made from a tape
>recorder bias oscillator, is broken.

I run a lot less than this on 10368 MHz SSB, but I don't think
that is what you meant....

>Now, my only functioning transmitter is an old tube type Globe
>VFO. I've been using it on 40 meter CW to work stations during
>the day when the noise level is low.

Where's my VF-1 when I need it?

>The VFO only puts out 115 milliwatts. My transmitting antenna
>is nothing special -- a 132' center fed Zepp only 23' high.
^--------
!
Now the real point of this reply. This is what I
called the antenna I first used as a novice too.
Since then I have seen it called a "Windom". Isn't
center-fed Zepp oxymoronic? I thought Zepp referred
to the antenna for a Zeppelin which was a trailing
dipole fed at the end? I'm not trying to be picky,
I just always wondered.

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.norcal.ampr.org
glenne@hpnmd.hp.com

1027. Lightning Arresters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-26 17:37:34 UTC
From: SKOHC@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU
Message-ID: <8905270711.AA15406@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18551

Hi net,

Would someone please explain the difference between, including the difference in performance, between sealed air chamber lightning arresters and Gas Discharge arrester? The former type cost under $10.00 (ten dollars) each, the latter upwards from $35 .00 (thirty-five)?

Now, Now, please do resist the temptaion to say _oh, about $25.00_, hi.

Thanks, Joe, kc2yu

Bitnet: skohc@cunyvm

or, kc2yu @ kd6th (145.07)

or, 44.68.0.56

1028. Re: NEEDED - hand held 2 meter and marine bands

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-26 17:44:33 UTC
From: ewb@raybed2.UUCP
Message-ID: <1317@raybed2.UUCP>
Source record: 18552

In article <54552@linus.UUCP>, abm@mbunix.mitre.org (Alexander B. Murphy) writes:
> Probably the question has been asked and answered before but does anyone have
> a handheld that comes equiped for both 2meter and marine bands for transieier
> operation? Alternatively, has anyone put a modification to a 2 meter rig to
> allow marine band operations?
>
> I'll summarize for the net.
>
> thanks in advance
> Alex Murphy wd2t abm@mbunix.mitre.org 617-271-2284

Any radio that operates in the marine band must be FCC TYPE APPROVED. You can
buy a commerical radio and operate in the ham bands and marine bands (some
of the ICOM commerical radios may have the freq range) but use of your ham
2 Meter rig in the marine bands is illegal, except under emergency conditions.
If you are nabbed using it there you could loose your ham ticket as well
as any other licenses (radio) you may hold.

73
Gene WA1UXA

1029. Re: Another (and tougher) law against listening ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-26 18:49:57 UTC
From: ins_atge@jhunix.HCF.JHU.EDU
Message-ID: <1847@jhunix.HCF.JHU.EDU>
Source record: 18557
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.video

In article <4918@stiatl.UUCP> john@stiatl.UUCP (John DeArmond) writes:
>I take strong exception to the use of the word "pirate" to describe those
>who receive sattelite signals and do not pay the ransoms demanded by some
>stations. I also take exception to impuning the motives of these people
>or society.

I figure that if companies continue to transmit their RF through
MY BODY that I have a natural right to intercept that transmission.
Same goes for radar detectors (if you want an undetectable speed measuring
device, use VASCAR!).
I would like to see a good legal test of the anti-interecpt laws.
I understand the electronics manufacturers problems, but just because
an industry can benfit from unethical laws doesn't mean we have to
pass them.

-Thomas Edwards
N3HAU

1030. Radioteletype Weather Broadcasts?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-26 19:08:40 UTC
From: olsen@XN.LL.MIT.EDU
Message-ID: <1418@xn.LL.MIT.EDU>
Source record: 18556
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.aviation

I would appreciate hearing any information people have about radioteletype broadcasts of weather reports and forecasts.

If I receive e-mail responses, I will post a summary. Thanks.

1031. Needed: Regency HR2A Schematic

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-26 19:11:50 UTC
From: ST5631@SIUCVMB.BITNET
Message-ID: <8905270714.AA15505@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18559

Well, as long as the trend seems to be needing schematics, here's one for everyone. The Southern Illinois University Amateur Radio Club is looking for a schematic for an old HR2A. We have intentions of putting this thing on the air as a dedicated 24 hour node. If anyone would happen to have a schematic for this beast, I would appreciate knowing so. We would be more than happy to pay for a copy, shipping, FAX, or any other charges that might apply. Thanks so much in advance. And hope to see ya on the air. 73's.

P.S. For someone that doesn't even care for packet, it is almost humorous that I am posting this. :-) 73's.

**** I can be reached at any of the following addresses. ****

| |
BITNET: ST5631@SIUCVMB.BITNET PACKET: W9UIH@WD9EBQ or W9UIH@WB9JTK
KE9KD W9UIH
Kelly D. Jones Southern Illinois University Amateur Radio Club
1195 E. Walnut J8 Engineering and Technology Building, D
Carbondale, IL Carbondale, IL
62901 62901

1032. New England's Largest Ham Radio/Electronics Flea Market

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-26 19:32:44 UTC
From: ewb@raybed2.UUCP
Message-ID: <1318@raybed2.UUCP>
Source record: 18553
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.swap,sci.electronics

The "HOSS TRADERS" Ham Radio and Electronics flea market will take
place June 2 and 3 at the Deerfield Fairgrounds, RT-43 Deerfield N.H.
Doors open at 4 P.M. Friday afternoon for early deals and camping. The
doors stay open all night for late arrivals. The major activity starts
saturday morning at dawn.
This marks the return of the flea market to Deerfield after a two
year absence.

73
Gene WA1UXA

1033. Re: Transmitting with very low power (QRPp)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-26 19:44:26 UTC
From: sorgatz@ttidca.TTI.COM
Message-ID: <4505@ttidca.TTI.COM>
Source record: 18558

In article <971@cbnewsc.ATT.COM> parnass@cbnewsc.ATT.COM (Bob Parnass, AJ9S) writes:
+
+Has anyone been transmitting using very low power (QRPp)
+lately? My homebrew 3 watt cw transmitter, made from a tape
+recorder bias oscillator, is broken.
+

I've had exellent luck using the AEA DX Handy on 10 meters. I built up a backpack kit that includes:

o 15"x12" 15vdc @ .450 AHr Solar Array, output terminated in a cheap cigarette lighter plug.

o 4 AHr Nicor 'Lil Nic' Nicad pack (normally used for portable VCRs)

o (believe it or not!) Radio Shack power-adapter (12->9vdc) This has a cigarette-lighter plug input and a series of output adapters.

o Also from the above source, a y-harness for cigarette lighter plug.

o Speedex straight key on a hardwood base, with a SPDT for the Tx CTL

o Cheapo-homebrew 10 m. 1/4 wave dipole using rg174 and some plastic insulators and some light nylon cord with battery charger-sized aligator-clips.

o A low-buck($3.50 @ discounter) CALRAD-brand high impedance (50K Ohm) hand mic. w/ coil cord.

o Some usual 'stuff': pliers, screwdriver, knife, duct-tape, etc.

Using this setup I've made over 100 contacts during peak conditions on 10 m. Both CW and SSB. The output is only 2w PEP and the receiver, although sensitive, is somewhat limited by the telescopic whip. The dipole fixes that! ..and it can be erected in either plane of polarization for best effect.

I added 4 spots of thin rubber pad to the back of the unit's case, this gives it some "feet" and helps prevent skidding across picnic tables. The only real bummer about this toy is that the VXO has such a limited range, (50KHz per xtal) and if you DO change xtals, you must retune the various stages for peak performance. Mine came with 28.2-28.25, and 28.3-28.35 as the CW and SSB ranges. Hey, it works! And it is EZ..and people freak when they do hear you!

73 for now,
--
-Avatar-> (aka: Erik K. Sorgatz) KB6LUY +-------------------------+
Citicorp(+)TTI *----------> panic trap; type = N+1 *

3100 Ocean Park Blvd. (213) 450-9111, ext. 2973 +-------------------------+
Santa Monica, CA 90405 {csun,philabs,randvax,trwrb}!ttidca!ttidcb!sorgatz **

1034. Chinese Jamming of the V.O.A.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-26 19:52:53 UTC
From: dong@brauer.harvard.edu
Message-ID: <1950@husc6.harvard.edu>
Source record: 18555

In the program Media Network on Radio Netherland at 00:30 UTC may 26, the host Johnathan Marks gave more details about the recent Chinese jamming of the V.O.A.'s Chinese program.

Johnathan called the director of the V.O.A. Richard W Carlson at Washington D.C. Mr.Carlson claimed that they first detected the interference on Monday and they had pinpointed the location of the jammers. It is in the southern part of China, just outside of Canton [Guang Zhou]. Three of five of their frequencies were jammed and they were not sure if the other two were also jammed, at least they had not detected from their monitoring posts. Mr.Carlson said that they had also detected jamming to the B.B.C.'s Chinese transmission from Hong Kong on Monday night and they notified the B.B.C. immediately. The jamming on B.B.C. was not found the next day.

Johnathan Marks gave the frequencies for V.O.A. Chinese program at 22:00 UTC on 15395, 9545, 7200. [Some of them should be audible in North America.]

Mr.Carlson said that because of the jamming, the V.O.A. had started it's 1 megawatt MV transmitter in the Philippines to China. He didn't give the frequency.

Mr.Carlson claimed that the director of Radio Beijing [Ms Yilan Ding?] had a very good personal relationship with him. The director and 10 of her followers had dinner at Mr.Carlson's home a few weeks ago.

At the end of Media Network, Johnathan called Mike Bird of Radio Australia at Melbourne. Mr.Bird told him that Radio Australia's Chinese program has also been jammed.

Apparently, Deutsche Welle and Radio Moscow's Chinese programs have not been affected.

[Can somebody on the west coast start to monitor the Chinese domestic stations on shortwave and post the news to the net? It is hard to do it here in the northeast. I am also looking for the complete schedule for the V.O.A.'s Chinese program. I mean something more current than the 1989 WRTH.]

****

Rui-Tao Dong dong@math.harvard.edu
dong@huma1.bitnet
****

1035. Re: Another (and tougher) law against listening ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-26 21:11:42 UTC
From: isolated@alix.UUCP
Message-ID: <237@alix.UUCP>
Source record: 18560
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.video

In article <376@v7fs1.UUCP> add@v7fs1.UUCP (Andrew D. Daniel) writes:
>In article <2297@cpoint.UUCP> die@cpoint.UUCP (David I. Emery) writes:
>> [...]
>>rule that information broadcast for all to see is private property and
>>owned and controlled by the source.
>> [...]
>
> ...
>In the case of broadcast radio (or even broadcast cellular phone), these
>signals are intruding into my house _without my permission_. I find it
>ridiculous that company XYZ can bombard me with radio waves _inside my own
>home_ and that it should be a crime for me to listen to them.
>
>Andrew D Daniel, Video Seven, Inc. Angels fear to tread
>..ames!vsi1!v7fs1!add where fools login:

I agree!!!

If you put in my house, or yard, it is mine.

If someone dumps their trash in my yard I have to clean it up!

If someone's dog doo-doos in my yard I have to clean it up!

If someone throughs toxic waste in my dumpster I am legally liable for
its disposal.

So, if you put in my house, or yard, it is mine, unless it has value?
I believe, if I have to pay for the bad stuff shouldn't the good stuff
be mine? If I were to toss a hundred dollar bill in your yard and leave
it, do you have the right to take it?

If I tossed a trash bag in your house, could you sue me? Therefore, can
we sue HBO to stop broadcasting into my home? After all, I can't have my
children watching that smut! I mean there must be at least 47 breasts in
that last show:-)

If HBO doesn't want me to watch their broadcast, encrypt it. If
their encryption method is not any good, change it. If that is to costly
keep it out of my home! I don't leave my money in their house.

thank you,
James D. Corder
...osu-cis!alix!jdc
alix!jdc@cis.ohio-state.edu

ps. I haven't purchased a dish because of this STUPID law.

1036. USSR Ham Phrases: Follow-up!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-27 01:51:57 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <869@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 18554

Bulletin ID: $W6HJK689

RUSSIAN PHRASES FOR AMATEUR RADIO

Thanks for the tremendous response to W6HJK's book on Russian Phrases
for Amateur Radio. In the last few days, Len has received about 400
requests for this free book. The plan was to make this self-sustaining
through contributions. If you liked the book, you were invited to
contribute whatever you felt comfortable giving. Unfortunately, the
unexpected rush of requests has put a kink in the cash flow. If you
are planning to send for this book, or have already done so, a small
contribution "up front" would really help Len in his effort.

Requests should be sent to:

RUSSIAN PHRASES FOR AMATEUR RADIO
Len Traubman, W6HJK
1448 Cedarwood Drive
San Mateo, California 94403-3911

When posting on packet radio, please use BID $W6HJK689
Relayed via packet in North America by Tad, KT7H @ WS7M.

--
UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z (John)
..."There is no expedient to which a man will not resort to
avoid the real labor of thinking." ....Sir Joshua Reynolds.

1037. Selling Spectrum.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-27 12:51:51 UTC
From: julian@bongo.UUCP
Message-ID: <216@bongo.UUCP>
Source record: 18564

I brought this subject up a few months ago and was severely flamed for "Broadcast Bashing" (what dat?). Maybe this time this will be read for what it is: A note about possible trouble on the horizon and the direction from which it may come.

In the May edition of Communications International on page 61 is an article headlined "Marketing the Radio Spectrum". It is a very poorly written and confused article, but the itent is plain. The author is in my opinion an illiterate MBA. He seems to have the broadcast bands and the point to point (2-way) bands all lumped together. The whole article is pretty unreadable, but like most padded ramblings, it is accompanied by a pie chart. The chart is of spectrum use in New Zealand of all places.

There are a few interesting points that the author Robin Foster makes. He mentions "In the US, for example, both the Carter and Reagan administrations proposed auctioning the spectrum, but received substantial opposition from engineers worried about the high level of interference." He further mentions, "The UK too has been considering various proposals, ranging from the auctioning of frequencies to the formation of private sector operators to take over the role of the Radio Communications Division." He mentions that Australia and New Zealand are also looking into peddling spectrum spots.

It turn out that a "UK/US consultant National Economic Research Associates (NERA)" did the study on RF spectrum sales for New Zealand. At the end of the article is piece that says " Robin Foster (The author) is a director of NERA, a firm of micro-economic consultants specialising in broadcasting and telecommunications." There is mention of "a NERA team of economists, engineers and lawyers." Worrying isn't it.

Anyhow, this guy neglects to mention or acknowledge that various bands have various uses and even different propagation. He seems to reduce it all to the spectrum being owned like land and users buying or leasing from the lowest bidder without bureaucrats in the way. I can see it now, Taxicabs buying spots at 2 Megs cos that's really cheap.

Anyhow, despite the knocking on my part, I see this as a real threat, not only to the amateur community, but also to the point to point services, as well as broadcasting. I will be the first to admit that spectrum slots could be sold and the Govt could use the income. What worries me is that the people proposing it haven't a clue about RF. All we need is a bunch of half witted essurient yuppies carving up spectrum and flogging it off to cellular carriers etc.

If anyone would like a copy of this dreary but troubling article, I will be happy to mail a xerox for an sase. Send to:

Spectrum Spivs
742 1/2 North Hayworth Avenue
Hollywood
California 90046-7142

If you want your own copy of the magazine, it is published in the UK:
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International Thompson Publishing Ltd.
100 Avenue Road
London NW3 3TP
England

Phone: +44 1-935 6611

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Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
n6are@wb6ymh (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

1038. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-27 19:05:04 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8905280722.AA15298@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18566

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial RCP/M, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial RCP/M may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

```
- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #517 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 89144.84085712 0.00000430 50573-3 0 2049
2 00424 80.4625 308.8650 0022906 189.7346 170.3394 13.67144906329624
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 89127.73360661 -.00000073 00000-0 99999-4 0 2251
2 03029 12.6818 24.5051 0014234 193.9434 165.9362 1.00272634 78738
LAGEOS
1 08820U 89143.19631086 0.00000003 0 7558
2 08820 109.8282 221.5191 0044873 321.2712 38.4832 6.38663632 49032
GOES 2
1 10061U 77048 A 89141.83993263 -.00000009 00000-0 00000 0 0 2633
2 10061 7.0900 68.5793 0005415 177.7014 182.0551 1.00278098 5110
GPS-0001
1 10684U 89139.53623295 0.00000011 10000-3 0 1216
2 10684 63.5532 101.7321 0107762 199.2805 160.2727 2.00560981 67950
GPS-0002
1 10893U 78 47 A 89137.99862650 -.00000028 00000-0 00000 0 0 9798
2 10893 64.5286 342.6121 0155489 29.3287 331.4770 2.00556930 80740
GOES 3
1 10953U 78062 A 89140.89064257 .00000079 00000-0 99999-4 0 6581
2 10953 5.9601 71.3115 0005919 277.4090 82.2234 1.00281321 663
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 78064 A 89140.05821680 .00001244 00000-0 48309-3 0 1169
2 10967 108.0055 229.6754 0002670 252.3859 107.6979 14.34578957570057
GPS-0003
1 11054U 89135.81972682 -.00000027 0 90
2 11054 64.0718 339.1421 0055368 117.0090 243.5906 2.00561124 77719
GPS-0004
1 11141U 89141.40778364 0.00000011 0 1521
2 11141 63.5617 101.5565 0058415 321.3702 38.1743 2.00573960 76520
NOAA 6
1 11416U 79 57 A 89136.05520938 .00001106 00000-0 48169-3 0 8460
2 11416 98.5063 134.0541 0011216 198.4608 161.6187 14.25737820513324
Solar Max
1 11703U 89145.11070757 0.00048275 81458-3 0 9520
```

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2 11703 28.5030 81.9387 0001476 341.0583 18.9937 15.50251710516253
GPS-0006
1 11783U 80 32 A 89141.86267015 -.00000027 00000-0 00000 0 0 8900
2 11783 63.7306 338.5710 0149556 63.7630 297.7776 2.00568572 66472
GOES 4
1 11964U 89 97.28408596 -.00000249 10000-3 0 569
2 11964 4.7936 76.3436 0158171 23.8450 337.0124 0.99392857 1324
GOES 5
1 12472U 81049 A 89141.74455507 -.00000241 00000-0 99999-4 0 7296
2 12472 2.5243 79.7760 0005046 217.5212 142.9813 1.00246455 28347
SME
1 12887U 81100 A 89143.57846926 .00017523 00000-0 63915-3 0 1962
2 12887 97.6872 168.8171 0002308 45.9003 314.2431 15.28222761421396
UOSAT 1
1 12888U 81100 B 89143.10166730 .00067182 00000-0 92658-3 0 5696
2 12888 97.5557 195.1436 0003104 183.5591 176.5650 15.56982352425081
Meteor 2-08
1 13113U 82 25 A 89139.29870599 .00000250 00000-0 21521-3 0 6386
2 13113 82.5366 81.7237 0015637 137.6013 222.6358 13.83990228361241
Salyut 7
1 13138U 89144.65553428 0.00003151 79420-4 0 5834
2 13138 51.6103 72.6642 0001022 57.3969 302.7369 15.41205394404568
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 89142.60765872 .00000084 00000-0 23629-4 0 9598
2 13367 98.2136 206.5783 0001250 317.8153 42.2975 14.57098905364345
Meteor 2-09
1 13718U 89137.44615328 0.00000555 28639-3 0 7736
2 13718 81.2435 311.6245 0057220 86.1533 274.6209 14.13181782331215
IRAS
1 13777U 89138.33645661 0.00000549 40687-3 0 6361
2 13777 99.0461 335.8582 0014071 37.9801 322.2356 13.98592460322020
TDRS 1
1 13969U 83 26 B 89139.64876346 -.00000233 00000-0 99999-5 0 7943
2 13969 3.4033 71.0328 0001971 74.8900 284.3462 1.00275010 89114
GOES 6
1 14050U 83 41 A 89141.94134694 .00000122 00000-0 00000 0 0 9544
2 14050 1.2346 83.2478 0000938 146.6872 212.4016 1.00267368 6346
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 83 58 B 89133.63044561 -.00000018 00000-0 00000 0 0 3986
2 14129 26.2912 265.5123 6056158 41.6955 351.1922 2.05880761 16508
GPS-0008
1 14189U 89136.96497340 -.00000008 -60386+2 0 6286
2 14189 63.1877 100.3306 0135226 215.5846 143.4804 2.00569782 42818
Meteor 2-10
1 14452U 83109 A 89136.52887798 .00000543 00000-0 22931-3 0 7189
2 14452 81.1629 325.2796 0094384 187.1890 172.7941 14.22158661288040
LandSat 5
1 14780U 89144.62994452 0.00006161 13753-2 0 7674
2 14780 98.1682 207.3241 0002078 1.2280 358.9388 14.57142270278133
UOSAT 2
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1 14781U 84 21 B 89139.19293824 .00002536 00000-0 49730-3 0 4474
2 14781 98.0032 198.8283 0014858 53.1318 307.1367 14.63517545278309
LDEF
1 14898U 84 34 B 89142.89756837 .00030579 00000-0 53333-3 0 8528
2 14898 28.5068 354.7032 0002762 343.6675 16.3330 15.49287204287528
GPS-0009
1 15039U 89136.02595318 0.00000010 0 6602
2 15039 62.9135 99.6471 0015753 274.1210 85.6726 2.00564301 36071
Meteor 2-11
1 15099U 84 72 A 89139.67288665 .00000399 00000-0 35094-3 0 9392
2 15099 82.5317 29.0563 0013120 325.0580 34.9696 13.83660067246174
GPS-0010
1 15271U 89136.42575814 -.00000028 0 6210
2 33271 63.3738 338.5510 0099419 320.5931 38.7289 2.00565115 33196
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 84105 A 89143.06318279 .00002575 00000-0 37305-3 0 241
2 15331 82.5408 1.6440 0024026 162.3622 197.8382 14.75550734250515
NOAA 9
1 15427U 89141.35005720 0.00000911 51801-3 0 3738
2 15427 99.1413 127.7700 0016179 31.8599 328.3547 14.12013078228664
Meteor 2-12
1 15516U 89138.96557245 0.00000230 19654-3 0 803
2 15516 82.5355 328.0112 0015387 194.4767 165.5957 13.84103834217011
Cosmos 1686
1 16095U 89144.85006596 -.00002817 -61957-4 0 2619
2 16095 51.6091 71.7119 0001229 34.7504 325.4212 15.41205907404593
GPS-0011
1 16129U 89137.07911354 0.00000011 0 3148
2 16129 63.7070 100.2358 0115839 150.3801 210.2537 2.00564823 26411
Meteor 3-1
1 16191U 89140.70296138 0.00000043 10000-3 0 8300
2 16191 82.5502 255.1708 0019818 10.0172 350.1329 13.16870093171907
Meteor 2-13
1 16408U 89140.71391474 0.00000269 23213-3 0 4903
2 16408 82.5360 241.4687 0017121 23.1854 337.0072 13.84170127171759
Mir
1 16609U 89144.63267446 0.00013525 21094-3 0 8584
2 16609 51.6215 121.2206 0011213 341.2191 18.8603 15.54108918187506
SPOT 1
1 16613U 89144.83383565 -.00012831 -60515-2 0 4758
2 16613 98.7380 219.6453 0000973 142.1438 217.9730 14.19988763 8818
Meteor 2-14
1 16735U 89140.82632696 0.00000312 27212-3 0 3004
2 16735 82.5355 268.1911 0015883 87.7838 272.5142 13.83911192150676
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 89144.72318619 0.00007518 11055-2 0 6145
2 16881 82.5262 59.6751 0023158 171.4161 188.7288 14.75169015151833
EGP
1 16908U 86 61 A 89142.42533593 -.00000045 00000-0 -43229-4 0 1259
2 16908 50.0135 17.2815 0011058 280.6652 79.2940 12.44377531126207
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FO-12
1 16909U 86 61 B 89141.68312223 -.00000025 00000-0 99999-4 0 1456
2 16909 50.0144 19.7909 0011031 275.9006 84.0546 12.44399338126104
NOAA 10
1 16969U 89141.36433320 0.00000842 39080-3 0 2201
2 16969 98.6398 172.3670 0013451 333.4036 26.6449 14.23003626140124
Meteor 2-15
1 17290U 89140.09985266 0.00000219 18837-3 0 2518
2 17290 82.4671 176.3094 0013541 348.5954 11.4894 13.83719409119734
MOS-1
1 17527U 87 18 A 89142.64089760 -.00000551 00000-0 -39713-3 0 1250
2 17527 99.1503 214.3116 0001278 102.9883 257.1399 13.94849764114814
GOES 7
1 17561U 87 22 A 89141.63589100 -.00000041 00000-0 99999-4 0 2745
2 17561 0.0121 303.4742 0001425 197.7392 218.8261 1.00277144 1497
Kvant
1 17845U 89144.82553237 0.00045071 68238-3 0 7619
2 17845 51.6198 120.2628 0011673 343.1042 16.6913 15.54129731123801
RS-10/11
1 18129U 87 54 A 89142.87048828 .00000182 00000-0 18865-3 0 7657
2 18129 82.9270 256.8466 0013166 119.4720 240.7770 13.71976888 95929
Cosmos 1870
1 18225U 89144.74157572 0.00152150 11958-4 22408-3 0 477
2 18225 71.8672 117.9276 0010137 242.5711 117.4063 16.04795694107537
Meteor 2-16
1 18312U 89140.27866792 0.00000219 18868-3 0 2712
2 18312 82.5559 241.6411 0010789 275.9094 84.0851 13.83468294 88652
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 89140.85010641 0.00000180 15185-3 0 1135
2 18820 82.5420 302.2807 0016805 350.6080 9.4762 13.84154451 65900
AO-13
1 19216U 89 89.37166448 -.00000028 10000-3 0 346
2 19216 57.2895 213.9669 6688587 201.4192 106.6281 2.09699506 6084
OKEAN 1
1 19274U 88 56 A 89142.87602340 .00001279 00000-0 18757-3 0 3819
2 19274 82.5154 160.0157 0021512 318.1038 41.8482 14.74688316 47359
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 89140.91635919 0.00000390 10000-2 0 1971
2 19336 82.5438 194.9494 0016861 208.3214 151.6986 13.16845822 39329
NOAA 11
1 19531U 89141.32770476 0.00000752 43887-3 0 771
2 19531 98.9370 85.4729 0011599 313.1175 46.9025 14.10998035 33684
TDRS 2
1 19548U 88 91 B 89 88.95555250 .00000129 00000-0 99999-4 0 220
2 19548 0.3759 85.6281 0002664 253.4727 20.8853 1.00266482 994
GPS-0014
1 19802U 89 13 A 89138.08673647 .00000015 00000-0 99999-4 0 368
2 19802 55.1186 213.0064 0068830 155.7676 204.6269 2.00554512 1820
Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89139.85198623 0.00000116 10000-3 0 381
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2 19851 82.5223 181.7988 0015571 33.1244 327.2402 13.83799887 11168
TDRS 3
1 19883U 89 21 B 89140.54014464 -.00000206 00000-0 99999-4 0 145
2 19883 0.2650 70.1857 0004792 60.6512 229.2573 1.01123680 422
1989 027B
1 19920U 89119.09018115 -.00044246 19062-4 -69849-5 0 349
2 19920 4.5235 17.2364 7326100 212.1714 83.2276 2.31530723 635
Cosmos 2016
1 19921U 89122.43552170 0.00000152 15077-3 0 273
2 19921 82.9594 120.0189 0038515 217.6923 142.1535 13.73921585 3800
1989 028B
1 19922U 89117.08932977 0.00000059 54697-4 0 296
2 19922 82.9550 123.9075 0033528 215.3243 144.7293 13.75750065 3071
Raduga 23
1 19928U 89137.18522349 -.00000154 10000-3 0 446
2 19928 1.3545 277.7136 0002516 53.1772 306.5633 1.00268455 345
1980 030D
1 19931U 89128.45891538 -.00000015 10000-3 0 131
2 19931 1.4156 276.8888 0017886 17.5390 342.5731 0.97924528 252
Cosmos 2018
1 19938U 89138.65810262 0.00948361 40344-4 31726-3 0 701
2 19938 62.7992 325.3796 0098866 65.6693 295.4718 16.13844776 4494
1989 033C
1 19970U 89137.23696754 0.00005355 18531-2 0 152
2 19970 28.0053 331.8252 6564429 14.0215 357.8855 3.20955312 392
1989 036A
1 19986U 89145.16571216 0.00758760 34632-4 31407-3 0 218
2 19986 64.7820 77.3863 0120024 88.1646 268.1558 16.07714677 1235
1989 037A
1 20000U 89145.23895233 0.00129520 54825-5 10994-3 0 67
2 20000 69.9539 79.5998 0048321 13.5132 346.6679 16.10742593 138
1989 037B
1 20001U 89144.98924932 0.02785553 20643-4 12706-2 0 44
2 20001 69.9617 80.3629 0050215 63.2940 297.4536 16.18400335 94
--
Dr TS Kelso Asst Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
```

1039. * SpaceNews 29May89 *

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-27 19:44:57 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <870@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 18561

Bulletin ID: SPC90529

SpaceNews

MONDAY MAY 29, 1989

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, NJ, and is distributed weekly around the world. It is available for UNLIMITED distribution.

* UoSAT-D NEWS *

The operating system for the UoSAT-D PCE is now running in Torrance, California. The UoSAT PCE Software Development Model, a complete hardware prototype but without all of the memory present, arrived at Quadron Service Corporation 10 May 89, with the documentation trailing along behind by two days. Quadron has donated their commercial multi-tasking operating system for use on UoSAT-D and on the AMSAT-NA Microsats.

On 12 May 89, the operating system and the hardware were mated. The spacecraft version of the Quadron software (called qCF) has been under development by Harold Price, NK6K and Skip Hansen, WB6YMH, for several months. Jeff Ward, G0/K8KA and other UoSAT engineers have been keeping Quadron up to date on the latest hardware developments, so minimum delay was expected between the arrival of the hardware and the first successful test.

The UoSAT version of the operating system is very close to the same code as that which runs on the Microsat CPU and on the original qCF host, the IBM Realtime Interface Co-Processor (RIC). The major differences are the timers, the low-level RAMUNIT access, and the low-level I/O drivers. All of the user-level interfaces are the same, allowing the IBM RIC card to be used as an inexpensive software development platform, and allowing for easy exchange of software and ideas between UoSAT and Microsat.

The multitasking operating system and the non-file parts of the C library were brought up on the PCE today. The AX25 driver awaits the PCE-specific HDLC drivers, which should be available shortly. The AX25 driver has already been tested on Microsat and the RIC.

[Story via OSCAR-9]

* OSCAR-9 NEWS *

It looks like OSCAR-9 will NOT be taking any CCD pictures for some time. A revised operating schedule was recently issued for OSCAR-9. Diary software

reloads will still take place on Tuesdays. Digitalker telemetry will follow.
The telemetry channels currently being downlinked via the Digitalker include:

08 : Battery Pack A Temperature (C)
18 : Battery Pack B Temperature (C)
22 : Battery Voltage +14V (Volts)
29 : Spacecraft -Y Facet Temperature (C)
35 : 145 MHz Beacon Output Power (UnCalibrateD)
39 : Spacecraft +Y Facet Temperature (C)
49 : Spacecraft +Z Facet Temperature (C)
59 : Spacecraft -Z Facet Temperature (C)

From Thursday at around 12:00 UTC, the spacecraft will transmit the following
sequence of data at 1200 bits/second:

Telemetry : 60 seconds
News Bulletin : 60 seconds
Whole Orbit Data (WOD) : 150 seconds

This will continue until 06:00 UTC on the following Tuesday when the beacon
will switch off to help facilitate a software reload.

* OSCAR-12 NEWS *

The following is latest operating schedule for FO-12:

DATE MODE OPERATING PERIOD

28May JD 00:56 to 09:08 UTC
03Jun JD 05:46 to 00:44 UTC
09Jun JA 04:25 to 21:20 UTC

* OSCAR-13 NEWS *

The following operating schedule for AO-13 is expected to remain in effect
for the next few months:

Date 14Jun89 until 16Aug89 16Aug89 until 16Nov89
Attitude 180/0 210/0
Mode-B MA 0 to MA 110 MA 3 to MA 160
Mode-JL MA 110 to MA 145 MA 160 to MA 200
Mode-B MA 145 to MA 255 MA 200 to MA 240
OFF % MA 240 to MA 3
Mode-S MA 150 to MA 160 MA 210 to MA 222

Transponders will be in operation during the whole orbit from June 14 until
Aug 16 due to excellent sun angle and power budget. No perigee operation
between August and November due to perigee solar eclipses!

* RS-10 NEWS *

The RS-10 mode 'A' transponder now works without limiting of its output power
on each of its 10, 4KHz wide, subchannels. The limit was about 400 mW for each
of the subchannels. PEP output power of the transponder is 5 watts.

* MICROSAT NEWS *

The planned downlink frequency of BRAMSAT's project "DOVE" MicroSat was
recently changed from 145.970 to 145.825 MHz, the same 2-meter frequency used
by OSCARs 9 and 11. This move will make it possible to use existing UoSAT
receivers to pick up signals from DOVE once it is launched and in operation.

The MicroSats are currently scheduled for launch on November 9, 1989.

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *

Feedback regarding SpaceNews can be directed to the author (John) via any
of the following paths:

UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z

* SOURCES *

Some of the news contained in this SpaceNews issue was obtained via
OSCAR-9, OSCAR-11 and the KA2QHD and NN2Z PBBSs.

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<eof>

--
UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z (John)
..."There is no expedient to which a man will not resort to
avoid the real labor of thinking." ....Sir Joshua Reynolds.

1040. News From OSCAR-9 22May89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-27 19:52:17 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <871@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 18562

UOSAT 1 COMPUTER STATUS INFORMATION

COMMAND DIARY V1.2 IN OPERATION
UNIVERSAL TIME IS 14:59:30
DATE 27/05/89
AUTO MODE IS SELECTED
MEMORY WASH POINTER AT 0A23H
LAST CMD SENT BY COMPUTER WAS 29H TO 1
LAST CMD RECD BY COMPUTER WAS 7DH TO 0 WITH DATA 36H

CURRENT WOD COMMENCED AT 00:00:00
DATE 27/05/89
SURVEY INCLUDES CHANS 03,13,

**** UOSAT-OSCAR-9 Bulletin-261a 22nd May 1989 ****

UoSAT Spacecraft Control Centre,
University of Surrey, England, GU2 5XH

** UoSAT-OSCAR-9 **

The latest UoSAT-OSCAR-9 element set from RGO is :-

EPOC 89141.30198371
INCL 97.5605
RAAN 193.2339
ECCN 0.0001994
ARGP 151.4810
MA 208.6160
MM 15.56754564
DECY .00070883
REVN 42480

** UoSAT-D News **

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The multitasking operating system and the non-file parts of the C library were brought up on the PCE today. The AX25 driver awaits the PCE-specific HDLC drivers, which should be available shortly. The AX25 driver has already been tested on Microsat and the RIC.

Please use Bulletin ID UOSAT.260A if put on a packet radio BBS.

--
UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z (John)
..."There is no expedient to which a man will not resort to avoid the real labor of thinking." ....Sir Joshua Reynolds.

1041. News From OSCAR-11 26May89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-27 19:56:24 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <872@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 18563

UOSAT 2 COMPUTER STATUS INFORMATION

FAD1 OPERATING SYSTEM V2.0
TODAY'S DATE IS 27 /5 /89
UNIVERSAL TIME IS 15 :7 :39 DAY 7
AUTO MODE IS SELECTED
SPIN PERIOD IS - 159
Z MAG FIRINGS = 0
+ SPIN FIRINGS = 77
- SPIN FIRINGS = 0
RAM WASH POINTER AT 3076
WOD COMMENCED 27 /5 /89 AT 0 :0 :8
WITH CHANNELS 10 ,11 ,19 ,29 ,
LAST CMD RECEIVED WAS 112 TO 1 WITH DATA 1

ATTITUDE CONTROL INITIATED, MODE 1

DIGITALKER ACTIVE

**** UoSAT-OSCAR-11 BULLETIN - 186 26th May 1989 ****

UoSAT MISSION CONTROL CENTRE
University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey, GU2 5XH, England

** UoSAT-D News **

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* UO-9 elements *

Epoch : 89136.09422780
Inclin: 97.5587 deg
RAAN : 187.7271 deg
Eccn : 0002057
ArgPer: 198.6348 deg
MeanAn: 161.4877 deg
MeanMo: 15.56010620 rev/day
Decay : 00084611 rev/day^2
RevNo : 42399

** AO-13 SCHEDULE **

Date 14Jun89 until 16Aug89 16Aug89 until 16Nov89
Attitude 180/0 210/0
Mode-B MA 0 to MA 110 MA 3 to MA 160
Mode-JL MA 110 to MA 145 MA 160 to MA 200
Mode-B MA 145 to MA 255 MA 200 to MA 240
OFF % MA 240 to MA 3
Mode-S MA 150 to MA 160 MA 210 to MA 222

Transponders will be in operation during the whole orbit from June 14 until Aug 16 due to excellent sunangle and power budget. No perigee operation between August and November due to perigee solar eclipses!

** FUJI-OSCAR-12 **

DATE MODE OPERATING PERIOD

28/05 JD 00:56 to 09:08 UTC
03/06 JD 05:46 to 00:44 UTC
09/06 JA 04:25 to 21:20 UTC

** UO-11 WOD **

Day Channels
--- -------
Sun 2,61
Mon 1,2,3,61
Tue 19
Wed 53
Thu 1,2,3,61
Fri 0,10,20,30
Sat 10,11,19,29

** Reports **

Thanks for the reports:-

VK3DTO x 2
G6WIA
VK3JT
N4VDY
Angus Newman x 3

G3CWV - We hope to start using the packet WOD soon!!

** $BID **

Please use BID $UOSAT.186B for PR BBS use.

Info supplied by ANS, RGO, JARL

--
UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z (John)
..."There is no expedient to which a man will not resort to
avoid the real labor of thinking." ....Sir Joshua Reynolds.

1042. Callsign servers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-27 20:45:33 UTC
From: SKOHC@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU
Message-ID: <8905280723.AA15342@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18567

Hi all. I have a question about the 2 callsign servers that were mentioned in previous postings.
Regarding the n6oyu server, what is the stations IP address? And, what route should I use from NYC via TCP/IP 2 meters?
Regarding the Marvin.cs.buffalo.edu server, Is it possible to access it from a bitnet node? I tried Tel Marvin.cs.buffalo.edu, but couldn't get it to work.
Thanks, Joe, kc2yu, skohc@cunyvm, 44.68.0.56

1043. HV caps for Tektronix 531A ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-27 22:56:41 UTC
From: john@wa3wbu.UUCP
Message-ID: <426@wa3wbu.UUCP>
Source record: 18565

This isn't totally Ham-radio related but I hope someone can point me
in the right direction. A friend just acquired a used Tektronix 531A
O-scope. Big, heavy but not a bad general purpose bench scope when gotten
for free. :-) Anyway, it appears to have a few bad caps in the HV power
supply. He showed them to me and they look tubular, perhaps paper. The
values are .0068uf @ 5KV and .00047uf @ 10KV. I've searched through all
my component catalogs and nothing I have shows anything with this high
of working voltage. Anyone know where we could purchase replacements from ?
Would something like this still be available from Tektronix and would
the price scare me ? :-) If anyone can offer any suggestions it would
be appreciated. This guy is just going through Tech school and its his first
O-scope (remember when ?) :-) Thanks!

73, John

--
John Gayman, WA3WBU | UUCP: uunet!wa3wbu!john
1869 Valley Rd. | ARPA: john@wa3wbu.uu.net
Marysville, PA 17053 | Packet: WA3WBU @ AK3P

1044. Re: HV caps for Tektronix 531A ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-28 05:09:59 UTC
From: haynes@ucbarpa.Berkeley.EDU
Message-ID: <29367@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU>
Source record: 18569

In article <426@wa3wbu.UUCP> john@wa3wbu.UUCP (John Gayman) writes:
>
>for free. :-) Anyway, it appears to have a few bad caps in the HV power
>supply. He showed them to me and they look tubular, perhaps paper. The
>values are .0068uf @ 5KV and .00047uf @ 10KV. I've searched through all

I had the same problem with my 531A a few years back. Those black Sprague
tubular caps seem to have been fairly unreliable, even in lower voltage
applications. Anyway I replaced the bad ones with high voltage disc
ceramic caps made for TV sets. But I don't remember where I got them, and
maybe you can't get them anymore now that TV sets are solid state.
But maybe you could ask at a TV repair shop, if there are such things
anymore.
haynes@ucscc.ucsc.edu haynes@ucscc.bitnet ...ucbvax!ucscc!haynes

"Any clod can have the facts, but having opinions is an Art."
Charles McCabe, San Francisco Chronicle

1045. Re; Vertical Antenna Design

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-28 06:04:00 UTC
From: CSMSCST@OAC.UCLA.EDU
Message-ID: <8905280724.AA15407@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18568

On 23 May 89 19:21:47 GMT, Ken Thompson posted:

I was planning to build a 1/4 wave antenna with drooping radials. With 1/4 inch tubing for elements, I've been instructed to shorten the vertical 2-3% to compensate for the velocity factor and to make the radials 5-7% shorter than a 1/4 wave. My book says make the radials slightly longer than a 1/4. Any opinions on which is right, or works best? Would not these look electrically the same?

Practically speaking, it won't make a bit of differnce. What you are constructing is an approximation to a 1/4-wave monopole over an infinitely large ground plane (or conducting half space, if you want to talk like an antenna physicist). The radials are not a tuned circuit element, and their length is not critical.

One constructs a vertical with a drooping ground plane for some or all of the following reasons:

1. The impedance of a 1/4-w monopole is about 35 ohms. This yields an SWR at resonance of 52/35 or about 1.5 when fed with standard 52 ohm coax. Drooping radials increase the resistive component of the feedpoint impedance to around 50 ohms, providing a better match.

2. The lobes of radiation from a monopole over a ground plane are skewed slightly above horizontal. Drooping radials may flatten the pattern and direct more signal toward the horizon where it can do some good. However, this is likely to occur only with VHF/UHF antennas since HF antennas are not usually high enough off the (real) ground.

3. A 1/4-wave radius skirt will act as a choke and decrease currents flowing in the outside of the coax feedline. Those currents tend to skew the radiation pattern upward, away from the horizon. This is the theory behind antennas such as the AEA Isopole. With only 4 radials, this effect is probably minimal; the Isopole has a solid skirt.

4. It may be easier to construct drooping radials at HF than horizontal ones. Never underestimate convenience.

I strongly recommend "The Amateur Radio Vertical Antenna Handbook" by Paul Lee, published by CQ, for a general understanding of vertical antennas. He spends much time stressing the importance of grounds in vertical antenna

design.

If you must err, err on the side of too much ground plane, rather than too little. Remember the discone -- it has a 10:1 frequency range, but cuts off abruptly at the point where the skirt becomes a 1/4 wave.

1046. Need schematic for Uniden XE 200 cordless phone

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-28 14:23:36 UTC
From: hpk@cbnewsh.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <979@cbnewsh.ATT.COM>
Source record: 18570
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

I recently acquired a non-functional Uniden XE 200 cordless phone.
Does anybody have a schematic for it?
I will gladly pay copying costs.
--
Howard Katseff
Room 4G-622, AT&T Bell Laboratories, Holmdel, NJ 07733
UUCP: att!vax135!hpk INTERNET: hpk@vax135.att.com
PHONE: 201 949-5337

1047. Another (and tougher) law against listening ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-28 15:09:00 UTC
From: ebrill@JADE.BACS.INDIANA.EDU
Message-ID: <8905290702.AA12391@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18571

In article in digest V89 #369, James D. Corder (isolated@alix.UUCP) writes:
>...keep it out of my home!

Well I have to say I disagree with your analogy. If you didn't want your neighbor's dog "poo poo"ing on your lawn, you'd put a fence up. If you want, you can find ways of keeping physical objects out. But radio waves are a different bird.

Following your logic might eventually lead to "well, since they are going thru my home anyway, I can probably alter them...hey, maybe I can even broadcast them! To hell with the FCC!" The whole reason the FCC was established was to regulate the resource of radio waves.

Do you tell the phone company that when you move the coax they have run in your yard (if you have buried utility lines) is yours and you are taking it with you? And are the sewers from your house engraved with your name?

If you say that radio should not be protected by laws, well I can think of a whole bunch of other aspects of humanity that are regulated and nobody really complains. It's just life in a democracy.. You can be happy that even with the ECPA the FCC doesn't have radio-police that are watching your every move.

73, Ed Brill KA9TAW
Indiana University *BACS*
EBRILL@GOLD.BACS.INDIANA.EDU EBRILL@IUBACS.BITNET KA9TAW@K9IU BBS(812)8557252
---> Yes, boss, I'm making trouble on the net again.

1048. Re: INFO-HAMS Digest V89 #366

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-28 19:18:00 UTC
From: AXM2F@UOTTAWA.BITNET
Message-ID: <8905290703.AA12468@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18572

Please unsubscribe me

arie

73's de VE3JLM / 4X6JO

1049. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-28 19:21:00 UTC
From: 7523003%SANDY@TWNCTU01.BITNET
Message-ID: <8905290703.AA12489@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18573

```
sub info-hams
```

1050. ARRL Letter 05-May-89 p 1 of 3

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-28 23:04:07 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1113@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 18574

Note: This is getting to me a little late, but better than never -n8emr
==========
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
==========

The ARRL Letter, Volume 8, No. 9, May 5, 1989 - Part 1 of 3

Editor: Tom Hogerty, KC1J

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CARIBBEAN EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

At the invitation of the United Nations Disaster Relief Organization's Pan Caribbean Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Project Director, and sponsorship of the Agency For International Development's Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance, ARRL Field Services Manager Richard Palm, K1CE, traveled to Trinidad in March to attend a PCDPPP conference on emergency telecommunications. The PCDPPP organized the meeting of telecommunications officials in conjunction with CARICOM, the Caribbean Community and Common Market.

The conference objectives were to review recent disaster experiences, improve operational procedures, review emergency telecommunications facilities and mechanisms, strengthen network services against disasters, and develop proposals for a regional response mechanism.

In addition to national telecommunications ministers, there were several experts on hand to advise conferees on matters within their areas of expertise. OFDA Telecommunications specialist Art Feller, KB4ZJ, and Texas A & M authority Pierre Catala, WA1UAT, served in this advisory role. Other participants included recognized leaders of the region's amateur community, most notably Dr Eric Munroe, 6Y5EE, the principal Amateur Radio player in the Jamaican relief effort following Hurricane Gilbert.

Conferees discussed a proposal for a CARICOM emergency response and relief mechanism. Goals would be to ensure a coordinated response to disasters in the community by member states, and maximize the impact of resources and institutional capacity available in the event of a disaster. Amateur Radio would be written into the plan to facilitate warnings, mobilization/planning in the pre-event period, and resource mobilization in the post-event period.

A highlight of the conference was Dr Eric Monroe's review of the Amateur Radio role in the Hurricane Gilbert disaster relief effort in which amateur support operation was maintained for eight days with 1400 pieces of emergency and/or priority traffic handled by the thirty seven participating amateurs. Dr Monroe is the Jamaica Amateur Radio Association's Disaster Communications Coordinator.

The conference afforded ARRL an excellent opportunity to make contacts with the region's telecommunications and Amateur Radio leaders, and develop an appreciation for their needs in disaster communications planning. The amount of attention the conferees devoted to discussions of the role of Amateur Radio in their plans was most impressive.

DAYTON HAMVENTION AWARDS PRESENTED

More than 30,000 amateurs from more than 20 countries attended the 38th annual "mega event" at the Hara Arena Exhibition Center in Dayton Ohio on April 28-30.

Three awards were presented at the convention banquet. Dayton's Amateur of the Year award went to Bill Pasternak, WA6ITF. Bill has been published in QST, CQ Magazine, World-Radio News, 73 and others. Bill has worked as technical supervisor and field producer for three major ARRL video tape productions: "Amateur Radio's Newest Frontier, SAREX" and the award winning "The New World of Amateur Radio". Bill wrote, produced and recorded amateur radio public service "spot" announcements featuring famous entertainers and conceived and instituted Westlink Report's "Young Ham of the Year" Award.

Phil Karn, KA9Q, was the recipient of the Special Achievement Award. Phil, licensed since 1971, has been an AMSAT volunteer since 1980. An early contributor to the PACSAT/MICROSAT design concept, Phil's major project has been the development of a computer networking package tailored for amateur packet radio. In November 1988, he was elected to the AMSAT Board of Directors.

The Technical Excellence Award went to Byron Goodman, W1DX. First licensed in the early 1930s, Byron is one of the true technical giants in Amateur Radio.

He was the first editor of the ARRL Antenna Handbook, now considered a world standard for antenna design.

Byron's most important contribution to Amateur Radio was recognizing the value of single sideband. He encouraged amateurs to experiment with this new mode, primarily through his QST column "On The Air With Single Sideband". He also had a hand in establishing the famous DXCC program.

Congratulations to all three award winners. (TNX DARA)

The ARRL Letter, Volume 8, No. 9, May 5, 1989 - Part 2 of 3

Editor: Tom Hogerty, KC1J

NATIONAL REPEATER DATA BASE ALIVE AND WELL

A special forum was held at the Dayton HamVention for the purpose of introducing the on-line availability of the National Repeater Coordination data base to potential participating coordinators. At this demonstration, Willem "Van" Van Aller, K3CZ, outlined the history of the data base project, stemming from a major push at the NE coordinators meeting in White Plains, NY, in 1985, and moving somewhat sporadically through several changes in scope and direction to the present newly available system.

At the conclusion of the presentation, Van and Salavatore L D'Anna, WA3KOK, of TMARC demonstrated a successful on line access of the data base at ARRL HQ in Newington, and showed how it would be used to access news and message type mailboxes, as well as the upload and download of coordination information files. Many thanks to the HamVention staff for making the demonstration possible with a last minute installation of a telephone line in the meeting room.

Applications are now being taken by Jay Mabey, NU0X, System Administrator, ARRL HQ for registration as a user of the data base. Currently, the data base contains the total technical information used by TMARC for their routine coordination purposes, as well as directory level information for many other areas of the country. The latter needs to be enhanced and expanded to the full format by the affected coordinators. Safeguards built into the data base program prevent coordinators from viewing other coordinators' information without permission.

Additional information is available in recent and future Repeater Coordinator News Letters. TNX K3CZ.

RETRANSMISSION OF ATLANTIS COMMUNICATIONS

Frank Bauer, KA3HDO, president of the Goddard Space Flight Center Amateur Radio Club (GSFC), WA3NAN, has invited all radio amateurs to listen to the live voice communication transmissions between the astronauts on board the space shuttle Atlantis and Mission Control in Houston. The retransmissions are conducted on these HF frequencies: 3.860, 7.185, 14.295, 21.395, and 28.650 MHz. OSCAR Satellite enthusiasts are able to listen on the AO-13 downlink frequency of 145.955 MHz whenever mode B operation is in effect. Amateurs local to WA3NAN in the Greenbelt MD area are able to monitor 147.45 MHz simplex as well as watch what is going on by tuning into the Metro Vision ATV repeater on 439.25 MHz.

The launch, first slated for Friday, April 28 from Cape Canaveral was held at the 31 second mark and was rescheduled for Thursday, May 4th.

The primary mission of STS-30 is to deploy the interplanetary space probe Magellan launching it on its 15 month flight to the planet Venus. It is the first interplanetary probe launched by the US in 10 years. Continuous retransmissions will occur for the first 6 hours and 18 minutes of the mission up to the time the probe is deployed. After that retransmission of communications will occur only during the shuttle crew's waking hours.

GSFC regularly retransmits Shuttle missions with the permission of NASA and the FCC.

U4MIR/U5MIR QRT

Cosmonauts Alexander Volkov U4MIR, Sergei Krikalev U5MIR, and Valery Polyakov packed their bags and returned to Earth at 0659 Moscow time on April 27th. Problems with the space station's electrical subsystem are being blamed as the cause for all three Cosmonauts evacuating MIR. This is only the second time the space station has been empty since it was launched in February, 1986.

MIR was placed in a parking orbit at an altitude of 500 km. and will remain empty until a repair team returns in August to correct the problem.

AMSAT CHOOSES MICROSAT LOGO

Congratulations to Marc de Filippis, F6EZH, for submitting the winning design for the AMSAT-NA MICROSAT Logo Design Competition announced last November. Marc's idea was chosen because it best "typifies" the concept of Amateur radio satellites. His concept represents, through the use of five brilliant colors, the ARIANE rocket lifting the MICROSATs to outer space and the five continents they will serve each day.

John Champa, K8OCL, AMSAT-NA Executive vice president has given the "go-ahead" to turn F6EZH's design into a 3" diameter patch. The design will also be enlarged and reproduced in the form of a large decal which will be affixed to the side of the ARIANE rocket that will launch the MICROSATs later this year. Patches will be available soon from AMSAT-NA Headquarters.

The ARRL Letter, Volume 8, No. 9, May 5, 1989 - Part 2 of 3

Editor: Tom Hogerty, KC1J

"CQ FIELD DAY, CQ FIELD DAY"

It's May, and while most folks are enjoying the flowers and thinking about their summer vacations, hams are thinking about Field Day June 24-25! Complete Field Day rules appear in the May issue of QST on page 103.

If you haven't done so already, send for your Field Day package containing publicity kit, dupe sheet, summary sheet and check list by sending a 9 X 12-inch SASE containing 4 units of first class postage or 4 IRCs to ARRL HQ, Special Requests, 225 Main St, Newington, CT 06111.

This year additional bonus points have been added for public relations. In addition to 100 points for media publicity, points have been added for operations in a public place and for conducting an information booth for the visiting public.

WHAT'S HAPPENING WITH PRB-3?

ARRL Executive Vice President David Sumner, K1ZZ told the ARRL Executive Committee at its April 1, Kansas City meeting that no FCC action had been taken on the possible privatization of amateur call sign assignments PRB-3, and that the likelihood of positive Commission action is waning with the passage of time. ARRL has reaffirmed its interest in, at minimum, finding a

way to resume issuance of club and special event station call signs.

C.L.E. SEMINAR ADVANCE REGISTRATION

There is still time to preregister for the seminar titled "Land-Use Regulation of Federally-Regulated Communications Facilities and the Doctrine of Federal Preemption," nicknamed the PRB-1 seminar. It will be held at the ARRL National Convention in Dallas/Ft Worth on Saturday, June 3 from 8:30 AM-12:30 PM.

Although you may register at the door, preregistration is being handled by the Regulatory Information Department at HQ.

Written course material will be provided to advance registrants by mail or at the door. There is a charge for written materials, but admission to the seminar is free to anyone not desiring them.

See the February 11, 1989 issue of The ARRL Letter for additional details on the seminar.

LT. GEN. FRANCIS H. (BUTCH) GRISWOLD, K0DWC, SK

The April 15 issue of the Washington Post reported the passing of Air Force Lt. Gen. Francis H. (BUTCH) Griswold, K0DWC. General Griswold enlisted in the Army in 1928 and received his commission in the Army Air Corps in 1929. After his promotion to major general in 1946, his assignments included those of commander of the Third Air force in Britain.

During the mid 50s, K0DWC and W6EZV, General Curtis LeMay, put Collins ham gear on an Air Force plane and flew around the world, staying in touch with Offutt AFB, Omaha, Nebraska the whole time. This proved the concept of HF SSB for Air Force use and allowed them to convert to this mode of communication without incurring extensive research and development costs.

The amateur community will miss K0DWC. Thanks to Richard M. Seamon, W3IUS for passing along this information.

HQ EDITORIAL CHANGES

Effective with this edition, Tom Hogerty, KC1J, takes over as Editor of the ARRL Letter. Tom is Manager of the Regulatory Information Department at HQ.

Outgoing Editor Jay Mabey, NU0X has assumed responsibility for editing the ARRL Repeater Directory. With Phil Sager's, WB4FDT departure from HQ, John Hennessee, KJ4KB is now Conductor of QST's League Lines and Happenings Columns.

--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM/SWL/SCANNER BBS (1200/2400/PEP) 614-457-4227

1051. Re: HV caps for Tektronix 531A ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-29 06:20:07 UTC
From: beale@sierra.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <139@sierra.stanford.edu>
Source record: 18427

In article <426@wa3wbu.UUCP> john@wa3wbu.UUCP (John Gayman) writes:
>... A friend just acquired a used Tektronix 531A O-scope....
>... it appears to have a few bad caps in the HV power
>supply. He showed them to me and they look tubular, perhaps paper. The
>values are .0068uf @ 5KV and .00047uf @ 10KV. I've searched through all
>my component catalogs....

I couldn't find the exact values you mention, but with paralleling,
the following might do:

Disc Ceramic capacitors:

.001 uf 3000 VAC/10 kV DC $5.95
.0025 uf 4500 VAC/15 kV DC $12.95

--- from p.54 of RadioKit's 1988 catalog, perhaps out of date since
they claimed their 1989 catalog would be out in April. They can be
reached at:

Radiokit (603) 635-2235
P.O. Box 973 TELEX 887697
Pelham, NH 03076

Of course, Fair Radio Sales is often good for obscure/antique parts
of WWII vintage. For sheer voltage, you can't beat

Plastic capacitor
0.02 mf 120,000 WVDC 17.5"x6.3"x4.5" 18 lbs $120

though this may not be what you need (:-). I didn't see any of the
caps you wanted in their '89 catalog but their address is

Fair Radio Sales Co. (419) 223-2196 / 227-6573
P.O. Box 1105 FAX (419) 227-1313
1016 E. Eureka St.
Lima, Ohio 45802

...their catalog may have an organization, but it escapes me. You
just have to wander through the tube-type walkie talkies and 135 Volt
batteries ("weak..."). Std. disclaimer: no affiliation with above
companies and no warranty express or implied. Hope this helps!

--- John Beale N8JUF beale@sierra.stanford.edu -----------

1052. Re: Transmitting with very low power (QRPp)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-29 15:03:03 UTC
From: mark@adec23.UUCP
Message-ID: <1687@adec23.UUCP>
Source record: 18428

In article <1250052@hpnmdla.HP.COM>, glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Glenn Elmore) writes:
> >is nothing special -- a 132' center fed Zepp only 23' high.
> ^--------
> !
> Now the real point of this reply. This is what I
> called the antenna I first used as a novice too.
> Since then I have seen it called a "Windom". Isn't
> center-fed Zepp oxymoronic? I thought Zepp referred
> to the antenna for a Zeppelin which was a trailing
> dipole fed at the end? I'm not trying to be picky,
> I just always wondered.
Nope, the Center-fed Zepp is still correct. Any antenna that is connected
to a transmission line end fed ... The Center fed zepp is a pair or 0.64
wave elements. The center 0.14 on each side used to be a transmission line,
but it was found that the cancelling radiation from that section is minimal
when part of the antenna (3.4 db down to 3.1 db over a half wave dipole).
That 0.14 wavelength section is end feeding (voltage feeding) the half wave
section. Even if the antenna doesn`t have the 0.14 wavelength section feeding
the half wave (a full wave dipole?), there is still a transmission line
voltage feeding (end feeding) an antenna. You just have a pair of them ...
In fact you can view this antenna as a co-phased pair of half waves separated
by 0.28 of a wavelength. Or, if you want, it can be viewed as the dipole
equivalent of a 5/8 wave antenna (if a dipole is compared to a counterpoised
1/4 wave). The original Zeppelin antenna was an end fed half wave fed by a
quarter wave transmission line (to transpose it to current feed), later fed by
any length of transmission line (but longer than quarter wave). A J pole is
another version of this antenna.

Now, lets count the names ....

73 de VE6MGS
Ciao,
-- Mark Salyzyn

1053. London International Airshow

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-29 20:38:00 UTC
From: ppddc@uwocc1.uwo.ca
Message-ID: <0612463354@uwovax.uwo.ca>
Source record: 18575

The London (Ontario) International Airshow gets off the ground this Saturday and Sunday with over 90 military aircraft coming in from 14 NATO nations. The 25th anniversary of the first flight of the F-111 and NATO's 40th anniversary will be featured.

There will be an amateur radio special events station set up (beside the beer tent) to promote amateur radio. This small scale station is being established courtesy of the 427th Wing of the Royal Canadian Airforce Association and will be operating under the call sign VE3YXU (YXU is the airport identifier).

We welcome those attending the show to stop by and sign our visitor log. We also would like to make as many contacts as possible to show the organizers that amateur radio can make a very positive addition to their event.

73 and please don't hesitate to request further information.

Dave Colvin
VE3 ZDC
Univ. Western Ontario
London, Ontario, Canada
(519) 679-2111 ext. 8722
Packet VE3ZDC @ VE3GYQ

1054. AMSAT Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-30 02:02:45 UTC
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <16459@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 18576

Posted: Sat, May 27, 1989 7:10 PM GMT Msg: BGIJ-3958-5112
From: DCOWDIN
To: IS
CC: W1AW
Subj: $ANS-147

SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-147.01
RS 12/13 LAUNCH IMMINIENT!

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 147.01 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD MAY 27, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

RS 12/13 Is Scheduled To Be Launched In June

AMSAT-NA has learned from Ron Broadbent, G3AAJ, that the launch of RS 12/13 is imminient. This information was made available from reliable Russian sources familiar with amateur satellite activities in the Soviet Union. It is felt by G3AAJ's colleagues in the Soviet Union that the launch of RS 12/13 will occur sometime in June.

RS 12/13 will closely resemble RS 10/11 in many ways. It will support modes A, K, KA, KT, and T; also RS 12/13 will possess a "robot." Like RS 10/11, this new Radio Sputnik "bird" will fly "attached" to a maritime navigational satellite. The preliminary orbital characteristics are the following: 1000 mile circular orbit, 83 degree inclination, and 105 minute nodal period [equator-to-equator]. AMSAT-NA urges all OSCAR enthusiasts to monitor the planned beacon frequencies of 29.408 MHz for RS 12 and 29.4582 MHz for RS 13. The "robot" downlink frequencies for RS 12/13 will be 29.4543 MHz and 29.5043 MHz, respectively. At the present time it is unknown which beacon and/or "robot" will be turned on first after launch. Amateurs wishing to use RS 12/13 should look for transmissions on all four frequencies mentioned above.

If you should hear the CW beacon on these frequencies for RS 12/13, please contact AMSAT HQ's [(301) 589-6062] so that this information can be passed along to AMSAT Net Control Stations for announcement during the many regular AMSAT Nets each week. Please include the date, time, frequency, your call, and QTH. In the meanwhile, all those who have Amateur Satellite Report (ASR) #183 can refer to it for the "preliminary" bandplan information. When the exact frequencies are known, AMSAT-NA will publish them as quickly as possible in ASR, post them on the AMSAT-NA BBS [(303) 447-3003], and will also make them part of the next AMSAT News Service (ANS) Bulletins.

When informed of this, Doug Loughmiller (KO5I), AMSAT-NA President, indicated that amateur satellite enthusiasts would be watching the developments with great interest and anticipation. Doug also added: "We wish our Russian

colleagues great success with their latest endeavor."

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-147.02
DOVE DOWNLINK FREQUENCY REVISED

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 147.02 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD MAY 27, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Further Clarification Provided On The Dove Frequency Change To 145.825 MHz

AMSAT-NA regrets thats there were errors in the reporting of this topic in AMSAT News Service (ANS) Bulletin ANS-139.02 last week. AMSAT-NA hereby provides this further clarification and apologizes for any confusion or misconceptions that resulted from our initial report of this topic.

As announced last week in ANS-139.02, BRAMSAT President, Dr. Junior de Castro (PY2BJO), has given the "OK" to move the Digital Orbiting Voice Encoder (DOVE) downlink frequency to 145.825 MHz. AMSAT-NA, BRAMSAT, and the University of Surrey officials would like to further explain the reasons justifying this bandplan change. Several months ago, Dr. Martin Sweeting (G3YJO) of the University of Surrey initiated a "orbital mechanics" analysis to study the potential for mutual interference if both DOVE and UO-11 used the same downlink frequency of 145.825 MHz. It was found by studying the AOS and LOS times for the projected DOVE orbit and the current UO-11 orbit there would only be a few occasions when DOVE and UO-11 would appear simultaneously over the same QTH; thus, mutual QRM would be minimal. After careful study of the results of this analysis, Martin Sweeting (G3YJO) offered the suggestion that DOVE change frequencies to Jan King (W3GEY), AMSAT-NA VP for Engineering and MICROSAT Program Manager. It was obvious from a engineering standpoint that the only impact this would have was a change in crystals in the DOVE transmitter and this change could be easily accomodated. After Jan King presented this suggestion to BRAMSAT President, Junior de Castro (PY2BJO), Junior agreed with this suggestion that DOVE should also utilize this established frequency for amateur educational and scientific satellites.

It is hoped that this brief discussion will clear up any misconceptions regarding this frequency selection for the DOVE downlink.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-147.03
N4HY ATTENDS MEETINGS IN PARIS

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 147.03 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD MAY 27, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Bob McGwier (N4HY) Attends Meetings With Arianespace Officials In Paris

Bob McGwier (N4HY), AMSAT-NA Assistant VP for Engineering, met with Arianespace officials to discuss many important topics related with the launch of the MICROSATs during his brief trip to Paris on May 10-11th. Also in

attendence was Dr. Martin Sweeting (G3YJO) representing the University of Surrey as well as SPOT-2 payload representatives. This AMSAT News Service (ANS) Bulletin will only cover the major points of these very important meetings.

The launch of the ARIANE IV carrying SPOT-2, UOSAT D & E, and the MICROSATs has now been set for November 9, 1989 at 01:35:27 UTC. The first major pay-load separation event occurs after a Mission Elapse Time (MET) of 17 minutes 8 seconds after launch when the SPOT-2 satellite separates from the 3rd stage of the ARIANE IV. After a reorientation maneuver of the 3rd stage is performed, at 20 minutes 9 seconds (MET) UOSAT D & E will be released. Next, after another reorientation maneuver of the 3rd stage is accomplished, at 21 minutes 6 seconds MET all four of the MICROSATs will be separated from the 3rd stage. Finally, the 3rd stage will vent any remaining fuel it has left in its tanks and simultaneiously perform a "collision avoidance" maneuver. By the end of the first day, it is predicted that the MICROSATs will be approximently 1000 km away from SPOT-2 and anywhere from 70 to 170 km away from UOSAT D & E. The MICROSATs, it is predicted, will be separated from each other by distances that range from 30 km to 100 km.

On May 11th a fit check was performed with the vibration "test-model" to see how well the MICROSATs would mate to the Ariane Small Auxillary Payload (ASAP) structure. It was found that except for a small cable that needed to be re-routed, the vibration test-mode fitted perfectly in all of the four positions where MICROSATs would be mounted on the ASAP structure. The only other concern was expressed about the DOVE 2m downlink antenna. A special "cup-like" struture will be fabricated to "spiral" that particular antenna inside of and hold it there until DOVE separates from the ASAP structure. It was felt by the engineers involved that this would allow the "long" 2m downlink antenna to uncurl nicely from the spacecraft at separation. The major concern was that the tip of the 2m downlink antenna might touch some of DOVE solar cells at separation from the ASAP structure.

Bob McGwier (N4HY) indicated that series of meetings with Arianespace officials went extremely well. The "fit check" was one of the major "milestones" which had to be passed in order to have the MICROSATs "approved" for flight aboard the ARIANE IV launch vehicle this November.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-147.04
LAUNCH SCHEDULE FOR OSCARS

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 147.04 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD MAY 27, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

A Summary Of All Planned Amateur Radio Satellite Launches

Last week Tom Clark (W3IWI) had a chance to talk with Eduardo Dias who is the manager of a satellite tracking station in Santiago Chile. This was one of the tracking stations which supported the launch of the Japanese H-1 rocket that carried FO-12. Eduardo mentioned that the next Japanese launch of their H-1

rocket has been set for January 23, 1990. Eduardo said that he had been contacted by the JARL and asked if he could provide amateur radio support since JAS-2 will also fly on this mission. JAS-2 will be the "follow-on" to FO-12.

At this point AMSAT would like to give a quick "run-down" of all known amateur radio satellite launch activies scheduled for next several months.

SATELLITE LAUNCH DATE
========= ===========
RS-12/13 June '89
PACSAT 11/09/89
LUSAT 11/09/89
DOVE 11/09/89
UOSAT D 11/09/89
UOSAT E 11/09/89
JAS-2 01/23/90

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-147.05
U2MIR HAS DINNER AT W4PUJ QTH

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 147.05 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD MAY 27, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Musa Manoroff (U2MIR) Visited W4PUJ And Others For An "Eyeball" QSO

On the evening of May 12, Dick Daniels (W4PUJ) along with Tom Clark (W3IWI), John Shew (N4QQ), Martha Saragovitz (XYL of N4QQ), Rich Zwirko (K1HTV), and the XLY's of W4PUJ, W3IWI, and K1HTV, all had the privilege of meeting the MIR Space Station Cosmonaut Musa Manaroff (U2MIR). Musa was in the US to visit with NASA space medicine specialists as a "specimen" to prove that humans can survive 366 days in space with no long term ill effects. Through their contacts in NASA, W3IWI and W4PUJ were able to arrange a dinner party for Musa at W4PUJ's QTH.

During the dinner party, Musa told many humorous anecdotes about his year long stay in outer space. He commented about spending "366 times 16" [orbits/day] nights away from his wife and children (ages 7 and 8). Musa talked about the size of Mir which was about two normal rooms. Musa emphasized that when the Yaseu FT-290 tranciever arrived in November of '88, amateur radio operations from Mir provided a great deal of enjoyment. Although Musa is an electrical engineer, before he was licensed in space aboard Mir, he was only a SWL. Musa said that he hopes to remain active in amateur radio and keep his U2MIR call.

Later in the evening Musa had a chance to see W4PUJ's hamshack and enjoyed tuning around the 20M band and also listening to the downlink passband of AO-13. Tom Clark showed Musa some of the receiver modules he was building for the MICROSATs and also the "little" packet unit (Tasco/Heath HK21 TNC) which Astronaut Ron Parise (W4SIR) will carry on a future Space Shuttle mission.

In saying "73's" for the evening, W3IWI on behalf of AMSAT, presented Musa an honorary "life-membership." Musa also recieved one the new MICROSAT patches. In summary, it was a very enjoyable evening for all those who attended this "eyeball QSO," and it only proves without a doubt that Amateur Radio certainly does promote international goodwill and friendship.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-147.06
AMSAT SHORT BURSTS

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 147.06 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD MAY 27,1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT Short Bursts

The following will be the operating schedules for AMSAT OSCAR-13 for the next several months. Please post this in a convenient place in your ham shack for quick reference.

M de VK5AGR 14May89: *** AO-13 Transponder Schedule Update ***
14May89 to 14Jun89
Mode-JL from MA 160 to MA 200 ! Mode-B from MA 200 to MA 160
Also, for a trial period the OMNI-directional 70cm antenna will
be connected to the Mode-B RCVR from MA 20 to MA 40. These changes
have been introduced to enable stations who have access around
perigee to experiment with perigee operation. Mode S unchanged.
14May89: BLON/BLAT 212.0/+2.4 with a drift rate of 0.016/-0.061 deg/day,
respectively.

O S C A R - 1 3

Date : 14Jun89 until 16Aug89 ! 16Aug89 until 16Nov89
Attitude: 180/0 ! 210/0
Mode-B : MA 0 to MA 110 ! MA 3 to MA 160
Mode-JL : MA 110 to MA 145 ! MA 160 to MA 200
Mode-B : MA 145 to MA 255 ! MA 200 to MA 240
OFF : % ! MA 240 to MA 3
Mode-S : MA 150 to MA 160 ! MA 210 to MA 222

Transponders will be in operation during the whole orbit from June 14 until Aug 16 due to excellent sunangle and power budget. No perigee operation between August and November due to perigee solar eclipses!

In celebration of the 75th anniversary of the founding of the American Radio Relay League, there will be a commemorative station operation under the callsign of W1AW/5 on 2-4 June, 1989. This activity will take place at the ARRL National Convention in Arlington, TX. The hours of operation will be from 17:00 UTC on Friday, 2 June through 18:00 UTC on Sunday, 4 June. In keeping with the convention theme "FROM SPARK...1914-1989...TO SPACE," a "deluxe" satellite station will be set up. It is the intention of the station planners to operate this station on every pass of every Amateur Radio Satellite that comes within view of Arlington, Texas during this operating period. All modes of operations will be supported from Mode A, B, J, and L.

So listen and try to work W1AW/5 on every OSCAR satellite you can. Crank up your satellite tracking programs and check for windows "of mutual visability" to Arlington, Texas, for 2-4 June,1989. For those with QT4.0 who would like to use the "mutual visibility" option, Arlington, TX has the following coordinates: Long=97.083W, Lat=32.750N, and Height above sea-level: 210 Meters.

AMSAT is seeking additional Area Coordinators throughout North America. These additional members of the Field Operations organization are needed to support the expected inrush of activity and excitement centered about the launch of an additional six or seven amateur radio satellites this year. AMSAT-NA is seeking those who wish to promote the Amateur Radio Satellite program, and primarily, those experienced satellite users who will serve as "Elmers" for aspiring satellite enthusiasts. If you are interested in joining this team of "make it happen" amateurs, contact the AMSAT VP of Field Operations:

Jack Crabtree, AA0P
4327 W. Bellewood Dr.
Littleton, CO 80123
(303) 795-7736

Many AO-13 users are unaware that there is an AMSAT Operations Net which is conducted on AO-13 several times each month to help answer questions about OSCAR satellites and to provide information about the many exciting things going on in AMSAT. The following is a list of the times for the Ops Net. Please place this list in a convenient place in your OSCAR station so that you won't miss out on this interesting net which is offered as a service to all AMSAT members.

Here is the Ops Net schedule through June:

Date UTC orb-phs NCS

28 May 0200 731-105 (27 May local)
04 Jun 0300 746-045 (03 Jun local)
11 Jun 0000 760-152 (10 Jun local)
18 Jun 0100 775-092 W0RPK (17 Jun local)
25 Jun 0300 790-055 (24 Jun local)

Nets can be held on B or JL, but if the AO-13 satellite schedule is changed such that the Ops Net falls during an "off" period, it will be rescheduled. Downlink frequencies are 145.950 MHz and 435.970 MHz for Mode B and JL, respectively. All these are for AO-13 but AO-10 is sometimes used when available.

The following is the operating schedule for FO-12 for the rest of the month of May and for June:

DATE MODE OPERATING PERIOD
05/28/89 JD 00:56 UTC until 09:08 UTC
06/03/89 JD 05:46 UTC until 00:44 UTC on 06/04/89
06/09/89 JA 04:25 UTC until 21:20 UTC
06/21/89 JA 01:43 UTC until 18:38 UTC

06/24/89 JA 01:03 UTC until 17:58 UTC
06/29/89 JA 00:35 UTC until 15:29 UTC

de DB2OS 01May89: *** AO-10 TRANSPONDER SCHEDULE ***
01May89 to 13Jul89

Mode-B : from MA 025 to MA 225
OFF : from MA 226 to MA 024

All radio amateurs who live in the Northern California area are reminded of the "Shasta SpaceCon '89" which will be held in Weed, CA on June 17th at the Student Center of the College of the Siskiyous. This all day seminar is designed to be a "beginners introduction" OSCAR satellites. Many excellent speakers from AMSAT-NA and Project OSCAR will be present. For more information about this fine seminar, please contact Bob Dalleske (W6AMW) at (916) 964-3154.

/EX

1055. MacIntosh software for Novice Ham Test

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-30 13:17:09 UTC
From: dls@genrad.com
Message-ID: <21562@genrad.UUCP>
Source record: 18441

I am just in the final "audit" of a MacIntosh Hypercard stack which I created for the Novice Ham Test. I'm still removing typographical errors (and a couple of wrong answers....), but other than that, it's basically complete.

This is an interactive Test stack, which can be use mostly for review prior to taking the Novice Ham test for real....but can also be used to GENERATE the Novice Ham test to give to other new ham hopefuls (I'm one of them....). It is completely multiple choice. The question pool is the entire 302 questions out of the back of "Tune in the World with Radio". The questions which WEREN't multiple choice have been converted to multiple choice by me (about 15 of them). The test consists of 30 questions, one from each subgroup chosen randomly by the Hypercard handler "random". Facility is provided for IMMEDIATE feedback (ie, if you answer the question wrong, before continuing to next question, it will tell you the correct answer). Alternatively, or in addition, you can also get a review of incorrect answers after the entire 30-question test is completed.

You can print a test of 30 questions, along with a separate answer key, although it DOES take some time to print if all you have is an Imagewriter. You can print the results report, which gives time, number and percentage of correct answers, and question numbers of incorrect answers, along with a separate answer key. A help page is provided for how to run it. Graphics are same as those shown in back of "Tune in the World...".

The stack is about 650K long, and will fit on one double sided floppy. Hypercard almost REQUIRES 1Meg and a hard disk to run. I have a 1Meg MacPlus with 32Meg hard drive and ImageWriter II. I did find that printing the 30-question test (NOT the result report) uses a lot of memory and wouldn't run at first. I simply removed most of my Inits and Cdevs that I didn't really need anyway, then rebooted and had no problems printing it....I think I'm gonna get more memory for my MacPlus....

If anyone is interested in obtaining a copy (you must already have HYPERCARD, I won't supply that! I had to PAY for my copy of Hypercard) of Novice Ham Test, send me a double sided diskette and I'll copy it for you.

I still have a couple of enhancements I'm making to it, so any comments, corrections to it would be greatly appreciated. THIS IS PUBLIC DOMAIN SOFTWARE AND MAY NOT BE SOLD BY ANYONE ELSE, although I have no objection to it being included as part of a Morse code Software, for only the cost of the diskette itself. I have MacMorse, and I know the author of that was interested in my Novice Ham Test.

Send diskette (and explanation!!) to:
Diana L. Syriac
49A Meadow Pond Drive
Leominster, Ma. 01453
Be sure to include postage for return mail (uh...one or two stamps?)
and a return address (I'm not telepathic, although my daughter sometimes
is....).

-> Diana L. Syriac <-
->USmail: GenRad Inc., Mail Stop 6, 300 Baker Ave, Concord, Mass. 01742 <-
->usenet: {decvax,linus,mit-eddie,masscomp}!genrad!dls or dls@genrad.com <-
->tel: (508) 369-4400 x2459 I'D RATHER BE FLYING!!! <-

1056. Toxic chemical emergency preparedness

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-30 13:20:48 UTC
From: rfc@briar.philips.com
Message-ID: <54103@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 18442

copied from packet:
Msg# TSP Size Read To @ BBS From Date Time
945 BN 4826 3 ALL WA2GYY 890522 1742
Subject: Living through a toxic accident
RACESBUL.NY1

LIVING THROUGH A TOXIC ACCIDENT.

It could happen in your area - ANYTIME.
BULLETIN: A truck carrying toxic chemicals just overturned near your location, or you learn that suffocating fumes are escaping from a nearby chemical plant, or a nuclear accident...An explosion in a rocket plant in Nevada - thousands evac'd, traffic deadlocked..An overturned truck carrying propane, on Long Island - 1000 families evac'dfor 3 days...A chlorine fire in Springfield, Mass. - 25,000 residents evac'd...

PANIC? or knowing ahead-of-time what steps to take for protection of life and property. According to informed sources, simply going inside a building or vehicle may afford the best protection in cases where short releases of toxic fumes are present.

Studies have shown that brick structures offer 5 times the protection of being outside, and 2 to 3 times the protection of wooden structures.

All agree that in any toxic emergency, the most critical requirement is to remain calm, using radio and TV to keep abreast of developments.

SOME TIPS FROM THE EXPERTS:

Never attempt to drive thru a gas cloud, particularly chlorine or ammonia. A vehicle engine can stall, or catch fire from sparks igniting gases.

If unable to get inside a structure or vehicle, move perpendicular to the wind to escape the highest concentration of gas- never face the source..if possible move at least 1/2 mile from the danger area.

Rail and Truck accidents involving hazardous materials are the most likely to require evacuation, according to transportation authorities.

If forced to leave home following an evac order, primary concern should be personal safety. Lock residence, taking only basic needs, particularly avoid taking pets as shelters cannot accomodate them, all according to Ted Gautier, Director of Disaster Operations for the American Red Cross. (A lot of people probably won't leave thier pets

behind to die. ed).

He also states that the ARC strives to have shelters open and fully supplied within an hour or two following a disaster, providing 3 meals a day, cots, blankets, nurses, & child care, all at no cost to the victims.

Gautier also stresses need for pre-emergency planning - pack a small bag with basic needs, incl. port radio, sum of money in hidden wallet compt., and first aid kit including tincture of iodine...Studies at Penna State Univ. have shown that iodine applied immediately after a nuclear accident can block the intake of radioactive materials that can cause thyroid cancer - most effective when applied to hand-sized sections of the forearm. Gautier also recommends keeping car fully fueled where possible.

Know your school, nursing home and hospital evac plans; experts caution however against attempting to pick up people at these facilities unless absolutely necessary - Reason: Possible traffic barricades and/or gridlock, and possibility of danger traveling thru unprotected areas.

LIVING THROUGH A TOXIC
ACCIDENT

If staying inside a
structure, close all doors and windows. Fill bathtub full of water, then turn off water at mains - later addl water may be obtained by draining water heater or toilets, if necesssary.

If in vicinity of suspected dangerous fumes, take short, quick, shallow breaths thru a wet towel as a filter - according to studies at Clark Univ. this one basic step would have substantially reduced the high casualties at the Bhopal, India pesticide plant accident.

If coming in from the outside remove all clothing incl. shoes - take shower - seal clothes in plastic bag for later radioactive check.

Sources: -Federal Emergency Management Agency, Wash., D.C. - Office ofEmergency Mgmt. Schenectady Co. N.Y. - American Red Cross - NYS Dept. of Transp.,Albany, N.Y. - L.O.Cunningham.

Submitted by: K2TNC, John Herring, ARO, Schdy. Co. RACES. -To report a toxic accident or for information call: CHEMTREC - 800-424-9300.

TRANSMITTED TO:NYNET MAY 15, 1989 --BY WA2GYY @ WA2UMX ARO Albany Co. RACES. SYSOPS PLEASE SAVE AS "RACESBUL.NY1" BY WA2GYY @ WA2UMX>
<EOF> 1956z, 125 msgs @WB2GTX PARC MailBox Secaucus, NJ, >

1057. Too Much power often used on 10 meters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-30 14:06:25 UTC
From: gdavis@uvm-gen.UUCP
Message-ID: <1191@uvm-gen.UUCP>
Source record: 18445

I wonder if anyothers out there,what with the good prevailing conditions
on 10 have noticed the excess use of power? I use 100 watts and a 4 ele.
yagi at 60 feet and from here in Vt. have received 5/9+15 reports from YB0
land. Why then have so many taken to using 500,1000 0r even 1,500 watts on 10.
It would seem reasonable that even if these linear amps are working properly,
that IMD will be only -35db or so below signal causing much unneeded QRM for
others who would like to enjoy the band. Are there others who have observed this20 meter
mentality transferred to Ten? 73
Gary- KU1H

1058. FORMULA 1 MOTOR RACING FREQUENCIES (lend me your ears..please)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-30 14:10:03 UTC
From: MKELLY@CARLETON.CA
Message-ID: <890530.09221968.086074@ADMIN.CP6>
Source record: 18429

I am going to the Formula 1 Grand Prix motor race in Montreal June 18,
but only for the day, so I need help in searching out frequencies to
listen to on the scanner. If you are going to be in the Phoenix, Ariz.
area around June 1-4, or the Montreal area around June 13 to 18, would
you please give the V/UHF spectrum a listen, and collect anything you can
on frequencies used by the formula 1 "circus". If you already have info
from previous years (Montreal or Detroit), that would be helpfull also.
For Montrealers: I already have the current Haruteq book, but there isn't
much in there.
If there is any doubt about the info reaching me on time, then call collect
(voice). My home # is (613) 722 5918. thanks in advance 73 mike VE3 FFK

BTW. Thanks for the indy postings, I think they will help later this year
at mosport.

1059. Distribution

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-30 14:39:00 UTC
From: Parfenuk@BCO-MULTICS.HBI.HONEYWELL.COM
Message-ID: <890530143901.414327@BCO-MULTICS.HBI.HONEYWELL.COM>
Source record: 18430

Please remove BCO-MULTICS.HBI.HONEYWELL.COM from your INFO-HAMS
distribution.

Our Multics system is going away and will not be able to receive
mail for some 2 - 4 weeks.

Thank you for the participation in the past and the information you
have sent us.

We will request to be added in some future time.

Thank you,

73's for now Walt Parfenuk.. Postmaster (KA1MVM)
BULL Worldwide Information Systems.

1060. ILLEGAL TO OPERATE AT AIRPORTS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-30 14:39:00 UTC
From: ppddc@uwocc1.uwo.ca
Message-ID: <0612529078@uwovax.uwo.ca>
Source record: 18431

You no doubt have been reading the postings about the London Airshow
that takes place this weekend.

Well folks, after months of preparation our plans for a special event
station have gone down the tubes. Why? The airport manager has
rescinded his verbal okay and now tells us we need a special license.
Our local Dept. of Communications inspector has warned that the use
of any ham radio transmitter on ANY government property is illegal
without permission of the commander/manager. This includes a handheld.

It certainly is disheartening to try to promote their event and to
receive this type of treatment. It is also intimidating to know that
there are regulations out there that seem to appear whenever someone
tries to do something innovative. No wonder our hobby seems to be
losing its initiative in this area.0

If anyone is coming to London for the show, please be sure to check in to the
145.390 MGI Repeater. Our group will make you welcome even if the Airshow
organizers and authorities won't! But remember, don't do it from the Show!

73 de VE3ZDC
Dave Colvin
UWO
London, Ontario
Canada

1061. Re: Callsign servers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-30 14:54:16 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7120069@hpcupt1.HP.COM>
Source record: 18432

I have heard mention of a call sign server on the net. Could some
on fill me in what they are?
73's and thanks
Jim, WA6SDM

1062. SSB Filter for Kenwood TS-440S

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-30 15:17:00 UTC
From: STELLABO@CSHLAB.BITNET
Message-ID: <8905310736.AA22373@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18433

I would like to purchase a SSB filter for my Kenwood TS-440s. Kenwood sells two filters one has a band witdth of 1.8Khz the other is 2.1Khz. The manual claims that without any filter the Bandwidth is 2.2Khz. This leads me to think that the wide filter is a bit of a waste. Is there more to it than just bandwidth ? I plan to use the SSB filter for AMTOR, RTTY, and SSB work Is the 1.8Khz to narrow ? Has anybody out there have any experience with any of these filters.

You can mail to me direct at: STELLABO@CSHLAB.BITNET ... I will summarize and post if I get enough responces.

Thanks in advance.

Fred J. Stellabotte - Computer Systems Manager
Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory
stellabo@cshlab.BITNET

1063. Help with sending a QSL to RA2FM

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-30 15:24:00 UTC
From: STELLABO@CSHLAB.BITNET
Message-ID: <8905310737.AA22440@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18434

I had my first contact with a USSR station a few nights ago. The station call letters are:
RA2FM

Does anybody know how I can send/get a QSL card from this station? The station does not appear in any of the callbooks.

Thanks in advance ....

Fred J. Stellabotte - Computer Systems Manager
Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory
stellabo@cshlab.BITNET

1064. Re: Repeater Isolation without a Duplexer

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-30 15:24:01 UTC
From: chris@hplvli.HP.COM
Message-ID: <4590024@hplvli.HP.COM>
Source record: 18435

In Albuquerque, there is a quite successful 443 MHz
repeater running without duplexer using vertical
separation. In fact, the receiver has a ARR GaAs preamp
at the antenna, and there are no desense problems.
The receiving antenna is at the top of a 125' tower,
the transmitting antenna is about 50' up.
Keys to success:
1. Real antennas (ie Celwave Stormchief on the Rx,
Celwave Stationmaster on the Tx.)
2. Good feedline (3/4" Heliax). You can forget isolation
completely if you try to use normal Coaxial cable.
3. Good Tx/Rx isolation all the way to the power supply.
(RF leakage in the shack can be just as big a problem
as coupling on the tower).
4. Good vertical separation (about 70' in this case).
5. Good commercial receiver (GE, in this case) with
helical resonator in teh front end.
6. No other transmitters on the same band at this site.
This is one reason the unprotected preamp could be used.
The preamp (NOT usually a good idea on repeaters) was
added because of the necessity of driving about 200' of
feedline from the receiver.

In most cases, I think you are better off springing
the $500 for a cavity duplexer (on 440 MHz, more on
lower bands). Also remember that Tx/Rx RF isolation MUST
include all wiring in the repeater: Audio, Power,
controller, etc. This (and continuous duty Transmitters)
is what distinguishes a well made repeater from any old
mobile rig.
73, de WD5IBS.....chris

1065. Pro-2005 WARNING!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-30 15:36:02 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <73@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 18436
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

I went to the local Radio Schlock today to look at the Pro-2005 after reading glowing reviews, and after being happy (- desense :-( ) with the 2004 that I own. I was shocked to discover that there is no mobile mounting bracket for the gadget, and now simple way to do it (no bolt holes available for mounting)! It looks like one would have to make some sort of sandwich to hold on to it! This is pretty bad - They make it smaller, with a better keyboard for mobile use, and then they leave out the mounting bracket! Also, in keeping with their strange policy, they don't have a removable power cord.
Sigh.

If anyone comes up with a good mounting for this thing, or finds an after-market one (business idea, anyone?), please post.

Thanks
--
John Moore (NJ7E) mcdphx!anasaz!john asuvax!anasaz!john
(602) 861-7607 (day or eve) long palladium, short petroleum
The opinions expressed here are obviously not mine, so they must be someone else's. :-)

1066. Re: Question HF<->VHF Gateway

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-30 16:29:15 UTC
From: stevew@wyse.wyse.com
Message-ID: <2240@wyse.wyse.com>
Source record: 18444

In article <8905270712.AA15440@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> ST5631@SIUCVMB.BITNET (Kelly Jones) writes:
>Ok, here's a new one to the net. Is it now legal to have an unattended
>HF<->VHF packet gateway? There has been some discussion here locally,
>(Southern Illinois) as to whether this is now allowed, but nobody *really*

This is STRICTLY by memory so PLEASE DON'T take this as gospel. I believe that an HF to VHF gateway probably does require monitoring. The big concern is third party traffic. As I recall, the requirement was waved for VHF since it is unlikely that illegal third-party traffic will be handled by an automatic station, i.e. from a country we don't have an agreement with. This requirement wasn't waved for HF.

Steve KA6S

1067. More on QRPp with a VFO, Heath HW-9 questions.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-30 16:30:56 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewsc.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <1052@cbnewsc.ATT.COM>
Source record: 18437

x
I've received some mail about operating QRPp with my old
Globe VFO, but my electronic responses to some of you
bounced.

The Globe VFO contains no output filtering to prevent
transmission of harmonics, so I'm using a Drake
transmatch between my VFO and antenna. The pi network
configuration acts as a low pass filter to suppress radi-
ation of harmonics. I operate at the low end of 40m cw
(~7.040 MHz) just to be safe, so any harmonics also fall
within amateur bands.

Out of four contacts so far, my best DX has only been
about 900 miles -- Long Island Sound, NY. QRPp operation
is restricted to Saturday and Sunday mornings and early
afternoons, when 40 meters is quiet, otherwise my 100 mw
signal is hopelessly submerged under the static crashes.

Do you use a Heath HW-9 transceiver? How do you like it?
Interested in selling it?
--
==
Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass (312)979-5414

1068. Re: Question HF<->VHF Gateway

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-30 16:33:56 UTC
From: clements@bbn.com
Message-ID: <40634@bbn.COM>
Source record: 18443

In article <8905270712.AA15440@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> ST5631@SIUCVMB.BITNET (Kelly Jones) writes:
>Ok, here's a new one to the net. Is it now legal to have an unattended
>HF<->VHF packet gateway?

The legality issue has nothing to do with gatewaying HF to VHF, it has to do only with running unattended on HF. That is illegal. However, on request by the major players in the HF packet mail forwarding network and the League, an STA (Special Temporary Authority) was granted to a specific group of hams to do this for a stated period. They are required to submit a report on their experiences at the end of that time. (Now that I think of it, that time should be up about now. Anybody know?)

So, No, you can't just fire up and do it, but Yes, some specified stations are doing it under an STA.

>I got
>smart, or so I thought, I called the Governing body over communications,
>the FCC.

Not meaning to be impolite, but this is almost never the right thing to do. You are likely to provoke a negative answer which will then be used as a precedent. It's much better to ask someone knowledgable, such as the FCC desk at the League or a TAPR or AMSAT person involved with the specific activity to find out the lay of the land first.

>| KE9KD W9UIH |
>| Kelly D. Jones Southern Illinois University Amateur Radio Club |

Bob Clements, K1BC, clements@bbn.com

1069. Information Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-30 19:01:51 UTC
From: preacher@lopez.UUCP
Message-ID: <586@lopez.UUCP>
Source record: 18438

I am interisted in information anyone may have on "Solar Flux", and "A Index". I am aware the numbers for both of these can be found on WWV and have read some information on this.

The reason I ask this is because the system I work is working on a Data Base on Radio Information. This would include Ham Radio, Short Wave Radio,AM, FM, and Video Broadcasters, Citizen Band Radio, or any other form of transmitting or receiving radio signals.

Thanks.

1070. Re: NEEDED - hand held 2 meter and ma

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-30 19:57:00 UTC
From: gwl@QAOKIS.UUCP
Message-ID: <18100017@QAOKIS.UUCP>
Source record: 18439

One must remember that marine band radios require FCC type acceptance that is not required for operation in the amateur bands.

George Lower - W5TOQ

1071. SW Radios for travel

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-30 21:52:37 UTC
From: FTDDR@ALASKA.BITNET
Message-ID: <8905310804.AA24105@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18450

I'm hunting around for a shortwave radio to take on trips. It has to be small, have useable performance, and shouldn't be too expensive (so I can afford to replace it if it gets lost, stolen, or smashed...).

Sony has various models that would seem to fit, but I haven't had any luck finding reviews for them. For example, the ICF-SW1S is billed as a travel radio, with multi-voltage adapter and an active antenna. They've got a couple of low-end models, the 4920 and 7601, that are a little larger but cheap.

I would appreciate hearing from anyone who is using one of these compact SW radios, or who knows where they are reviewed in a magazine.

Thanks very much,
Don Rice
KL7JIQ
FTDDR@ALASKA.bitnet
Home of some of the world's finest, longest summer days...today's sunrise was at 3:30 AM, sunset will be 1:10 AM tomorrow morning...

1072. Dupe-checking software

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-30 22:54:50 UTC
From: BRANDIEZ@UREGINA1.BITNET
Message-ID: <8905310804.AA24135@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18451

Hello;

I'm looking for some dupe-checking or contest logging software that will
run on a pc-compatible machine under ms-dos. I would like to find something
that our club can use on laptops during Field Day. Does anybody know
of anything public-domain which is already available??

Thank-you
Perry Brandiezs VE5AGA
BRANDIEZ@UREGINA1.BITNET

1073. Re: Bearscat/Uniden 760/950XLT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-30 23:08:56 UTC
From: kenw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <4380048@col.hp.com>
Source record: 18440

I currently own two 760XLTs. The most recent one was purchased about a month ago and I noticed that the design had changed from the original. First, the antenna jack was changed from a Motorola style to a BNC. Second, the pc board was relaid out. The rf front end board is now on the opposite side of the main board. The battery compartment has been replaced with a lithium battery. Most other things have remained the same.

However, I am now noticing a new intermod (paging station) coming through on my favorite fire channel! The older model does not exhibit this rude behavior and I'm toying with a helical trap for the paging frequency (if I can locate it!).

Otherwise, the new version seems identical to the first. No, I have not attempted the cellular mod to the second version, so I can not verify if it will still work.

Ken WA6TTY...

1074. Pro-2005 channel spacing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-30 23:46:37 UTC
From: phil@diablo.amd.com
Message-ID: <25798@amdcad.AMD.COM>
Source record: 18449

I just read a review of the Pro-2005 in _Monitoring Times_ and it said the available channel spacings were 7.5, 12.5, and 50 KHz. This seems unfortunate. I was hoping it would also handle 33 KHz. Does anyone know if MT is correct and what the 2004 offered?

--
Phil Ngai, phil@diablo.amd.com {uunet,decwrl,ucbvax}!amdcad!phil
"In California, the reward for saving water is a lower quota."

1075. Space Shuttle radio manager to speak at ANARCON-89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-31 06:36:02 UTC
From: rh@well.UUCP
Message-ID: <11913@well.UUCP>
Source record: 18459

We have a further update to our list of speakers for the ANARC Convention:
Alan J. Perrish, Director of Ground Engineering for the US Space Shuttle,
will show a videotape and speak on NASA's use of two-way radio
at Kennedy Space Center in support of Shuttle missions.

Information about registering for the convention has been posted in the
past few days. If you missed it, write to ANARCON-89, P.O. Box 272301,
Tampa, Florida 33688.
--
..... Robert Horvitz .....
..... ANARC, P.O. Box 143, Falls Church, VA 22046 USA .....
..... uucp: ...{pacbell,hplabs,ucbvax}!well!rh .....

1076. Beepers already being restricted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-31 12:56:02 UTC
From: rgt@beta.lanl.gov
Message-ID: <25281@beta.lanl.gov>
Source record: 18452

I was given a copy of _USA_ _Today_, and saw a "face-off" on the issues. According to this article, Representative Kweisi Mfume (D-Md) says the following (reprinted without permission, spelling errors are probably mine):

The drug business is using the latest technology to promote its deadly trade. One such advance, the paging device, or beeper, is now appearing in classrooms and schoolyards. I have introduced the Beeper Abuse Prevention Act to curtail the use of beepers by young people who deal drugs. It would require the Federal Communications Commission to prescribe regulations that would restrict the possession and use of paging devices by persons under age 21.

Law officers say dealers and suppliers send coded messages via beeper to youths in school. The codes translate into messages like "meet me at our regular place after class to pick up the drugs." Drug traffickers are even using 800 numbers now available with regional paging services. A supplier could actually conduct a transaction in Baltimore from Miami, for example.

My bill, H.R. 1504, would require any person selling or renting paging devices to verify the identification and age of every customer; encourage parents and businesses to take more responsibility in their children's or employees' activities; make it unlawful for a person to knowingly nad willfully rent, sell or use paging devices in violation of rules prescrived by the FCC (there are provisions for stiff fines and up to three-year prison terms for adults who illegally provide beepers to youths); and require parents or businesses who allow the use of beepers to state that intention with and affidavit at the time of purchase.

He goes on to say that he recognizes that there are legitimate uses of beepers, but we can no longer stand by and watch drugs flow into our neighborhoods. The opposite side is taken by Lynn Scarlett, from Santa Monica, CA. She asks what beepers have to do with the drug trade, and regulating their use will not put a dent it it. She also says that there is little evidence that gun control keeps guns out of the hands of gangsters, and it will take a good dose of wizardry to keep beepers away from bad guys. She finishes with:

The logic of the Beeper Abuse Prevention Act opens the door for laws to make us sign promises that we won't, we swear, use these things for illicit acts when we buy them. De Tocqueville, that eminent observer of our nation, waned that our loss of freedom

would sneak in through passage of quiet, seemingly innocuous
and well-intended laws -- laws like H.R. 1504.

Before you ask, I cut the article out of the newspaper, and did not cut out the part that shows the date of the paper. But it was last week, which means from 22 to 26 May. It was probably the Wednesday or Thursday (21 or 22 May) issue, on the opinion page at the bottom.

I also saw a reference, in passing, to a "beeper law" in Minnesota, which implies that they are already restricted there.

How long before ham radios and scanners?

1077. Re: Too Much power often used on 10 meters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-31 15:53:17 UTC
From: ucjj@ihlpf.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <8634@ihlpf.ATT.COM>
Source record: 18446

In article <1191@uvm-gen.UUCP>, gdavis@uvm-gen.UUCP (Rev.Gary Davis) writes:
>
> ..... I use 100 watts and a 4 ele. yagi at 60 feet and from here
> in Vt. have received 5/9+15 reports from YB0 land. Why then have
> so many taken to using 500,1000 0r even 1,500 watts on 10.
>
If conditions are ideal, as they have been in past months,
it would be difficult to tell the difference between a station
running 100W and one with 1KW. Being a casual operator on
10 meters, I rarely talk to anybody who is running >100W.

But, I'd guess that if I ever wanted to work YB0 land (wherever
that is) I might expect to tangle with those running
higher power. So, I think of something that Harry Truman
once said about not going into the kitchen if you can't stand
the heat. HI

I do believe, however, that since NEW amateur KW amps
are now being manufactured sans ten meters, the number of
KWs heard on ten will dwindle down to a precious few.

73, Clinton - n9aq - att!ihlpf!ucjj

1078. SCUBA and Amateur (HAM) Radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-31 16:01:40 UTC
From: rbono@necis.UUCP
Message-ID: <1056@necis.UUCP>
Source record: 18460
Cross-posted to: rec.scuba,rec.ham-radio

I am told that I am crazy, but here is what I want to do:

Operate Amateur Radio under water while SCUBA diving.

This is for the fun and learning experience of it! I plan to use
voice (I think the excitment of it would get lost if I used Morse Code), and
would like to work both the VHF FM band (for local, New England contacts) and
various HF bands for world-wide contacts.

But I need some *HELP*! I am looking for some sort of INEXPENSIVE mask or
regulator attachment that would allow me to insert a microphone, and have
full use of my mouth (for talking!). This is a *LOW* budget, probably one
time operation, so I would like to keep the cost as low as possible.

If you have any ideas as to how I could find or contruct a SAFE piece of
equipment for this, or if you might have something I could borrow, or buy,
please contact me!

The dive plan will probably be similar to the following:

All radio equipment will be on-board a boat (on the surface) with
antennas for the frequencies of interest.

Audio cables will be run from the boat to the diver (that me! :-))
who will have a speaker and a microphone.

The boat crew will log contact for the diver (this should keep the
logs from getting wet).

Planned depth of "dive" would be 20 to 30 feet in the Atlantic
ocean (off New England somewhere between Gloucester and Maine).

Dive partner will help with cables, and photograph the event.

Please contact me if you can help in any way. I have been talking about
this for quite a few years now, and would like to attempt to merge my two
favorite hobbies this summer!

Thanks,
Rich, NM1D

--
/**\
* Rich Bono (NM1D) If I could only 'C' forever!! rbono@necis.nec.com *
* (508) 635-6303 NEC Information Systems NM1D @ WB1DSW-1 *
**/

1079. Re: Beepers already being restricted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-31 19:01:41 UTC
From: add@v7fs1.UUCP
Message-ID: <382@v7fs1.UUCP>
Source record: 18461

In article <25281@beta.lanl.gov> rgt@beta.lanl.gov (Richard Thomsen) writes:
> [...] Representative Kweisi Mfume (D-Md) says [...]
> I have introduced the Beeper Abuse Prevention Act to curtail
> the use of beepers by young people who deal drugs. [...]

Restricting the use of beepers by minors is a band-aid measure if I ever saw one, and next-to unenforcable. Instead, why don't law enforcement authorities use the information on the airwaves to gather evidence and track this drug-dealing. The same could be true of cellular phones used in the drug trade.

My personal feeling is that the airwaves are public and anyone should be allowed to listen, legally. This includes police, amateurs, and, unfortunately, drug dealers. (Note that current law does NOT agree with me on this).

In today's legal environment, police (or DEA, etc.) have to go to great lengths to get a ONE count conviction, since the only admissable evidence they have is often an undercover buy.

However, if this hard evidence is backed up by pager or cellular records, then I (personally) would consider similar pager or cellular activity to be prima facie evidence of other drug dealing.

This is even more true of cellular phones. In fact, when a call is placed to a cellular phone, a "page" is sent out throughout the system. If the phone hears this page, it acknowledges. This signal is easily trackable by triangulation. Normally, this is followed by a "ring" command to the phone. If this "ring" command isn't sent, the phone owner will never know he or she is being tracked.

In conculsion, the technology that drug dealers are using against us can be used against them. I think that this is a better solution that forcing them to abandon this technology in favor of one that cannot help US in the fight against crime.

are
--

Andrew D Daniel, Video Seven, Inc. Angels fear to tread
..ames!vsi1!v7fs1!add where fools login:

1080. Re: SCUBA and Amateur (HAM) Radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-31 19:10:08 UTC
From: aga@santa_fe.Tops.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <629@suntops.Tops.Sun.COM>
Source record: 18462
Cross-posted to: rec.scuba,rec.ham-radio

Try a throat mike. If you can't find the WWII variety any mic element appropriately waterproofed and taped to the throat should do the trick.

Tony WA6LZH

1081. Marvin.cs.buffalo.edu

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-31 19:46:08 UTC
From: Joel_Glickman@MTS.RPI.EDU
Message-ID: <1374787@MTS.RPI.EDU>
Source record: 18447

I tried getting callsign information from marvin but had no luck.
I telnetted over to the computer and got a login prompt. I typed
a callsign at the login prompt and it then asked me for pw. I then
just typed the callsign over again to see what happens. Nothing
happened. It seems as thought the computer wants me to login before
it'll let me do anything. How exactly do you extract callsigns from
this service? Thanks for your info!

-Joel Glickman (KA1PRT) glickman@mts.rpi.edu

1082. ANARC Club-Scan (May 89)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-31 20:18:40 UTC
From: rh@well.UUCP
Message-ID: <11919@well.UUCP>
Source record: 18448

**********| ANARC CLUB-SCAN: May 1989 |**********

The * ALL OHIO SCANNER CLUB's * 5th annual summer meeting & picnic will be June 17 at the Blenden Woods Metro Park in northeast Columbus, 11:30 a.m. - 10 p.m. For directions/more info, contact Dave Marshall (50 Villa Rd., Springfield, OH 45503)... Dave Jones' "Federal View" column in the bimonthly "American Scannergram" is expanding to 12 pages/issue, with a goal of 16 pages if there's enough input from contributors... In the May/June issue Dave describes the new Air Force One and profiles the US Customs radio network; Terry Colgan reports on aerial refueling exercises; and Mark Lucas discusses Global Positioning Satellites...

AOSC address: 50 Villa Road, Springfield, OH 45503 USA; US dues $15.00/year; Canadian US$18.00/year; sample bulletin $2.00 to No America, elsewhere 3 IRCs.
****

Effective July 1st, the * ASSN. OF CLANDESTINE ENTHUSIASTS * will have a new address: P.O. Box 11201, Shawnee Mission, KS 66207-0201 USA... A giant 46-page March/April/May/June issue of "Free Air" has been mailed to ACE members, along with a separate booklet of loggings. There's so much in them we'll have to tell you about the contents in our next "Club-Scan"... Because Keith Thibodeaux's job is interfering with regular publication of "Free Air," ACE is looking for someone else to take on the task. Volunteers should write to the new address (above)...

ACE address: P.O. Box 46199, Baton Rouge, LA 70895 USA;
US dues $16.00/yar; Canada/Mexico US$17.00; elsewhere US$23.00;
sample bulletin $1.50 to No America, elsewhere 3 IRCs.
****

The * ASSN. OF DX REPORTERS' * "Amateur Section" editor, Mike Witkowski, has updated his directory of ham DX nets. Listing 600+ nets with regularly scheduled on-air meetings, it'll be available soon from Tiare Publications... The May "DX Reporter" featured Marty Blaise's comparative test of 5 indoor SW antennas, and an ITU schedule of weather bulletin broadcasts from Canadian coastal stations...

ADXR address: 7008 Plymouth Road, Baltimore, MD 21208 USA;
dues $17.00/year No America, elsewhere by surface mail $19.00/year;
sample bulletin $1.00 No America, elsewhere 5 IRCs.
****

Noting the recent stormy solar weather, Sheldon Harvey offers this helpful reminder in the * CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DX CLUB's * April bulletin: write to Radio Netherlands (P.O. Box 222, 1200 JG Hilversum, Netherlands) and ask for their free 12-page pamphlet by Dave Rosenthal called "The Solar Guide: How to Use Geophysical Alert Broadcasts"... Elsewhere in April's "CIDX Messenger": Ed Janusz reviews the Selena Vega 215, a SW receiver made in the USSR; Greg Mattson reports on his visit to Australia; Rob Zahora gives readers of his computer column a guided tour of the ANARC BBS; and Dr. C.Q. Gigglehertz explains "The Effect of DX on Brain Waves"...

CIDX address: #61 - 52152 Range Road 210, Sherwood Park, AB, T8G 1A5 Canada; dues USA $25.00/year; Canada CN$26.00/year; elsewhere by airmail CN$32.00/year; sample bulletin $1.00 in North America, elsewhere $2 or 4 IRCs.
****

Marco Vicentini won first prize in * CLUB ONDES COURTES DU QUEBEC's * 1988 DX contest. The award is based on loggings published in the monthly "L'Onde," weighted according to a formula that takes into account the station's power and the great-circle distance from transmitter to receiver... A list of French-language DX shows, compiled by Stephan Blondel and Marco Vicentini, appeared in "L'Onde" a few months ago. With an updated list in the March 20th issue, it looks like this is becoming a quasi-regular feature...

COCQ address: 160 rue Prieur ouest, Montreal, PQ, H3L 1R5 Canada; dues CN$35.50/year, elsewhere CN$37.50/year; sample bulletin (all in French) NA $1.50; elsewhere 5 IRCs.
****

The * INTERNATIONAL RADIO CLUB OF AMERICA's * annual convention will be held June 30-July 2 at the Best Western Heritage Inn, 11269 Point East Drive, Sacramento, California. Registration is US$22, the banquet US$10.95 + tax + 15% gratuity. To register by the June 15th deadline, write Ric Heald, 8539 Bellamy Way, Sacramento, CA 95828 USA... Karl Zuk has been re-elected president of the IRCA. He's also the new editor of Monitoring Times' mediumwave column, and must have caused megawatt heartburn at the NAB when Radio World published his letter defending the unlicensed Radio NewYork International...

IRCA address: P.O. Box 21074, Seattle, WA 98111 USA; dues USA $20.00/year; Canada/Mexico $26.00/year, write to club re other areas; No American trial subscription (10 issues + New Member Packet), $7.50; sample bulletin $.50 in No America; elsewhere 3 IRCs.
****

A detailed 10-page profile of the Ground Wave Emergency Network (GWEN), compiled by Ken Stryker and Dave Wilson, with help from dozens of contributors, leads off the April issue of the * LONGWAVE CLUB OF AMERICA's * bulletin... Much of the rest of the issue is devoted to the theory and construction of large broadband loop antennas, plus Mike Mideke's quarterly propagation report...

LWCA address: 45 Wildflower Road, Levittown, PA 19057 USA; dues $12.00/year in No America, elsewhere $20.00/year; sample bulletin $1.00 in No America, elsewhere 5 IRCs.
****

The April "DX World," published by the * MIAMI VALLEY DX CLUB *, ran an editorial by Dave Hammer on the relationship between hams & SWLs that stirred a heated discussion at the Dayton Hamvention... Elsewhere in that issue, Mark Lucas reviews propagation in the month of March, Brad Lovett describes the "poor DXer's BFO," John McColman tells how to restore 800 MHz coverage on the PRO2005 scanner, and [anonymous] lists WHCA/Secret Service frequencies...

MVDXC address: 4666 Larkhall Lane, Columbus, OH 43229 USA; dues US$8.00/year; sample bulletin $1 in No America, elsewhere 3 IRCs.
****

In the * NATIONAL RADIO CLUB's * "DX News": Dallas Lankford tells how to build a circuit for combining a loop and inverted-L antenna to obtain a cardioid response pattern at mediumwave frequencies (Feb 27)... Pete Taylor describes his "Latin American DX Trip" aboard the Royal Viking Star cruise ship and onshore in Peru, Ecuador and Panama (April 24)... Jack Woods summarizes several scientific articles about "The Effects of Weather on the Ionosphere" (April 24)... And Eric Bueneman is reviving NRC's column for FM broadcast DXers...

NRC address: P.O. Box 118, Poquonock, CT 06064 USA; dues USA $24.00/year, Canada $25.00/year, elsewhere write to club; sample bulletin $1 in No America, elsewhere 3 IRCs.
****

Harold Cones, chairman of the * NORTH AMERICAN SHORT WAVE ASSN.'s * Editorial Committee, has announced the formation of a Graphics Committee "to develop unique and professional mastheads for the columns" in "FRENDX." A contest is being held to pick a new NASWA logo.... Roland Archer's April "DXers Forum" tells of a neat widget due out soon from Kiwa Electronics (9815 61st South, Seattle, WA 98118 USA; phone 206-722-KIWA): an outboard synchronous detector/audio amp combination. "The MAP [Multiband AM Pickup] completely replaces the detector and audio stage of any solid-state receiver with a 455 kHz IF." Anticipated price: about US$340...

NASWA address: 45 Wildflower Road, Levittown, PA 19057 USA; dues $18.00/year worldwide by surface mail (for airmail delivery of bulletin, write to club); sample bulletin $1 in No America, elsewhere 5 IRCs.
****

In the March "Club-Scan" we noted a reference in "SPEEDX" to the trial of a group of radio monitors in England. Rickey Stein's "International" column in the May issue of the * RADIO COMMUNICATIONS MONITORING ASSN.'s * newsletter is entirely devoted to that case. Five south Londoners were convicted of violating the 1949 Wireless

Telegraphy Act, fined nearly L8,000 plus court costs, and over L10,000-worth of radio equipment was taken from them. Their crimes included "listening to various frequencies, inciting others to listen to them, publishing lists of them and disclosing information heard on them"... Paul Bastian is the RCMA's new "Low Band Skip" editor... Editors are needed for the RCMA's "Monitoring & the Law" and "Digital Communications & Computer Corner" columns...

RCMA address: P.O. Box 542, Silverado, CA 92676 USA; dues $18.50/year USA, elsewhere $22.50/year; sample bulletin $1.50 in No America, elsewhere 6 IRCs.
****

Nominations are open until June 1st for * SPEEDX's * Board of Directors. The candidates' statements will appear in the summer issues of the bulletin... Kent Willis continues his tutorial on audio filtering in the April "Technically Speaking" column...

SPEEDX address: P.O. Box 196, DuBois, PA 15801-0196 USA; dues $20.00/year worldwide for surface delivery of bulletin (write to club for airmail rates); sample bulletin $1.50 in No America, elsewhere 8 IRCs.
****

The * WORLDWIDE TV-FM DX ASSN. * is all agog at what the solar cycle is producing: trans-Pacific TV DX, first reported by Gordon Simkin in the May "VHF-UHF Digest"... The WTFDA's annual convention is August 4-6 at Bill Kretschmer's house (104 Kopp Ave., N. Syracuse, NY 13212). Attendees must make their own motel reservations. Registration, due by June 1st, is US$35... The 12th edition of the "FM Atlas" is due out next month: US$11 postpaid from Bruce Elving, 241 Anderson Rd., Esko, MN 55733-9413 USA... There was a nice write-up about WTFDA in the April/May issue of the ham magazine "RadioSporting"...

WTFDA address: P.O. Box 514, Buffalo, NY 14205 USA; US dues $17.00/year, Canada US$18, elsewhere $27.00; sample bulletin $1 in No America, elsewhere 6 IRCs.
....

CLUBSCAN is a monthly feature of the ANARC Newsletter. Subscriptions to the Newsletter are $8/year to US addresses; US$8.50 to Canada/Mexico; US$13 elsewhere. Order from: ANARC Publications, P.O. Box 462, Northfield, MN 55057 USA.

----------| E N D |----------
--
.... Robert Horvitz ....
.... ANARC, P.O. Box 143, Falls Church, VA 22046 USA ....
.... uucp: ...{pacbell,hplabs,ucbvax}!well!rh ....

1083. Re: SCUBA and Amateur (HAM) Radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-31 21:46:00 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.bacs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <12600061@silver>
Source record: 18453

>I want to operate Amateur Radio under water while SCUBA diving.
>...
>Rich, NM1D

Diving masks with microphones are extremely expensive. A diver friend who is also an MD says that bone-conduction transducers work well for underwater communication. He also says that conventional plug-type earphones should not be used underwater because they interfere with pressure equalization of the ears, and may cause injury if they are forced too far into the ear canal.

A single bone-conduction transducer can act as both microphone and earphone. It mounts behind the ear, under a wetsuit hood. Water improves the coupling.

I don't know where to get bone-conduction transducers, or whether special underwater models are made. Can anyone post the address of a supplier of professional underwater electronics?

--

Frank Reid W9MKV @ K9IU reid@gold.bacs.indiana.edu
{inuxc,rutgers,uunet!uiucdcs,pur-ee}!iuvax!silver!commgrp

1084. Re: Beepers already being restricted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-31 22:05:45 UTC
From: kevin@lindy.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <3323@lindy.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 18454

In article <382@v7fs1.UUCP> add@v7fs1.UUCP (Andrew D. Daniel) writes:
->Restricting the use of beepers by minors is a band-aid measure if I ever
->saw one, and next-to unenforcable. Instead, why don't law enforcement
->authorities use the information on the airwaves to gather evidence and
->track this drug-dealing. The same could be true of cellular phones used
->in the drug trade.
Well, they can do that legally only if they get a warrant, the same as if
they want to put a wiretap on someone's phone. Whether or not it should
be that way is open to question.

->My personal feeling is that the airwaves are public and anyone should be
->allowed to listen, legally. This includes police, amateurs, and, unfortunately,
->drug dealers. (Note that current law does NOT agree with me on this).
True.. if you don't want someone to listen to you, you should have to scramble
it yourself, or use landline.
--
Kevin Burnett, N6UWS (ex-KC6AOA) AMPR.ORG: 44.4.0.231
"She was an acrobat's daughter, she swung by her teeth from a noose;
but then one day, her dentures gave way, and she flew through the air
like a goose." - Daffy

1085. Re: MFJ-752C Active CW/SSB Filter

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-31 22:11:54 UTC
From: rec@mplvax.EDU
Message-ID: <875@mplvax.EDU>
Source record: 18455

In article <8905222007.AA23018@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> STELLABO@CSHLAB.BITNET writes:
>Does anybody have any experience with the Active audio filter sold by MFJ for
>around $100.00 ? I am consdering this filter along with the Healthkit filter
>and the Trac*One CW processor.
I have been using the MFJ-752C filter on ssb and cw for several years and
find it to be very useful. I use it in addition to a 500 Hz filter in the
KW TS-440S and sometimes stand alone. I would recommend it without
reservation.

N6RXG

--
richard currier marine physical lab u.c. san diego
rec@mplvax.nosc.mil
{decvax|akgua|dcdwest|ucbvax} !sdcsvax!mplvax!rec

1086. Re: Too Much power often used on 10 meters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-05-31 22:25:28 UTC
From: sorgatz@ttidca.TTI.COM
Message-ID: <4526@ttidca.TTI.COM>
Source record: 18456

<< lineeater munches an SDLC frame with a double-CRC error! Chokes! >>

In article <1191@uvm-gen.UUCP> gdavis@uvm-gen.UUCP (Rev.Gary Davis) writes:
+
+ I wonder if anyothers out there,what with the good prevailing conditions
+on 10 have noticed the excess use of power? I use 100 watts and a 4 ele.

Gary- You're absolutly right! I would like to point out, however, that
the people doing this are NOT Novices or Technicians! A careful look thru
Part 97 reveals that "..Amateur transmitting power shall not exceed that
necessary to maintain communication..". I think some of the OT's have lost
track of that.

Another point: Is there some real reason for those having General and higher
class licenses to run AM phone between 28.3 and 28.5 ?? I KNOW it's legal!
But traditionally, the fellows involved with groups like SPAM, etc have been
recommending that AM phone be run ABOVE 29.0, so as not to clog the lower
frequencies with carriers and hetrodynes.

Yet Another: Contest BOZOS. Yup, that's what I said...who the !@#$%^
are these 'people' that think they can totally monopolize a frequency, for
an entire weekend?!! A lot of us here in the L.A. area use 28.310 as our
main net and ragchew frequency. It also serves us as a calling frequency...,
but don't you know that everytime one of those 'ROTTEN QRM' contests is
running, some idiot will sit there for 5-10 hours straight?! Just TRY and
ask him for a break...He'll give you that "You're 5+9 in DMxx..QRZ?!" crap,
and when you tell him, in a polite fashion, that you'd like to use the freq
to make a call, locally, he'll come unglued! He'll tell you that HE's BEEN
on this frequency for HOURS! What a joke!
My recommendation: Contesters, don't take that silly wall plaque stuff so
damn seriously...it's only a hobby, remember?? ;-) Also, kindly remember that
just because you've been using a particular frequency for several hours to
chase paper doesn't mean you OWN that chunk of the spectrum! Be reasonable.
Be flexible, finish your current contact and ask if anyone else would like to
make a call.

Smaller point: Would those of you running Uniden HR2510's mind turning OFF
the 'Roger Beep'?? Those things serve no useful purpose whatsoever, and only
add to the QRM. Besides, they sound silly..you guys that run those beepers
are making 10 meters sound like 11 meters.

73 fer now,
--
-Avatar-> (aka: Erik K. Sorgatz) KB6LUY +-------------------------+
Citicorp(+)TTI *----------> panic trap; type = N+1 *
3100 Ocean Park Blvd. (213) 450-9111, ext. 2973 +-------------------------+

Santa Monica, CA 90405 {csun,philabs,randvax,trwrb}!ttidca!ttidcb!sorgatz **

1087. Re: Beepers already being restricted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-01 00:12:53 UTC
From: ron@ron.rutgers.edu
Message-ID: <May.31.20.12.51.1989.506@ron.rutgers.edu>
Source record: 18457

>Restricting the use of beepers by minors is a band-aid measure if I ever
>saw one, and next-to unenforcable. Instead, why don't law enforcement
>authorities use the information on the airwaves to gather evidence and
>track this drug-dealing. The same could be true of cellular phones used
>in the drug trade.

Because in their fits of lets make listening illegal laws they have made
collecting evidence this way illegal. Thanks to the EPCA criminals have
a congress mandate dexpectation of privacy with regard to these things and
police could not listen to the phone calls without a warrant anymore than
they can tap your home telephone. (Note that the congress punted on cordless
phones, therefore there is no expectation of privacy there and police can
and do snoop on those).

-Ron

1088. College class for Novice ticket (longish)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-01 03:10:38 UTC
From: Mike.Volckmann@f24.n114.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <4096.24872A57@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 18458

In an article of <12 May 89 05:41:45 GMT>, rrw@naucse.UUCP (Robert Wier) writes:

>
> Take a minute to try to remember back to your NOVICE days...
>

Not that long ago for me. I was first licensed December of 87.

> I am toying with the idea of making the obtaining (or at least
> the attempt to obtain) a novice ticket a part of a data communications
> course which I will be teaching this fall.
>

I wish someone had offered this when I was in collage.

> This will be a Junior level course in our college of engineering here,
> so I wouldn't anticipate any difficulity with the non-code section.
> The code (assume that no-code isn't available by that time...) is the
> potential problem. I don't know if it is reasonable to expect
> college students to be able to acquire a 5wpm proficency under a
> "force" situation in 10 weeks or not. It's been so long since I
> got my ticket that I can't remember much about how long it took
> me to get to novice speed.
>

I managed to learn code to 5wpm by myself with Gordon West's 21 day novice course in 30 days. I did adjust my schedule so that I managed to practice for 15 minutes every morning, noon and night.

> I've been thinking that if the students end up the semester with
> something more than a grade, but with a certification from the
> government, it might result in several desirable things:
>
> a) students MIGHT show more interest in the course work given a
> "hands on" basis for use
>
> b) if some of the students actually go on to get on the air, it MIGHT
> help increase the HR population
>
> c) Having a ticket for students to show to nom-ham parents might be
> a good PR device for the college...
>
> I would be quite interested to read any comments pro or con on this.
> Especially if you were in a similar situation as a novice,or have
> taught in a similar situation.

>

I think it is a good idea and can do nothing but good.

Mike
KB7DJE

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!24!Mike.Volckmann
Internet: Mike.Volckmann@f24.n114.z1.fidonet.org

1089. Please stop sending

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-01 04:20:14 UTC
From: jwhited@ANKARA.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8906010728.AA08040@ucbvax.berkeley.edu>
Source record: 18463

PLEASE DELETE MY ADDRESS FROM YOUR MAILING LIST!!!!!
I am retiring from active duty and will contact you in the future
if I am able in getting back into DDN..Tnx for your service!!
Warm regards...Col. Glenn Whited

1090. Re: Dupe-checking software

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-01 05:43:55 UTC
From: wheatley@inuxb.UUCP
Message-ID: <713@inuxb.UUCP>
Source record: 18464

> that our club can use on laptops during Field Day. Does anybody know
> of anything public-domain which is already available??
>
There is a PD software program called, appropriately, FIELDAY, which
is pretty good for field day operation. Anyone wanting a copy of
the program (i THINK i have the latest version) send a disk and SASE
to me at the callbook address.

good luck in field day

Steve KU9C (3AIND!)
--
Steve Wheatley
AT&T Consumer Products, Indianapolis, IN

UUCP: .....!ihnp4!inuxb!wheatley

CORNET 338-3927
DDD (317) 845-3927

1091. Eskip propogation

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-01 12:47:18 UTC
From: GE0233@SIUCVMB.BITNET
Message-ID: <8906021243.AA04819@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18465

I too noticed the E skip opening Sunday-May 14th. There have
been subsequent openings on May 18th, 29th and 30th noted at my
QTH in Makanda (Southern) Illinois. Following are my loggings
for those openings:

DATE TIME(CDT) CHANNEL CALL LOCATION

5/14/89 2120 2 KQTV St.Joseph,MO
2200 5 KGWN Cheyenne,WY
2222 2 KNOP N.Platte,NE
5/18/89 1750 2 KNMZ Santa Fe,NM
2010 2 XEPM Ciudad Juarez,
MEXICO
5/29/89 2016 4 KGBT Arlingen,TX
5/30/89 1958 4 WBC Boston, MA
2000 2 WGBH Boston, MA
2030 5 WCVB Boston, MA
2042 6 WLNE Bedford, MA

The above are confirmed loggings, in other words the station
ID came up and was visually or audibly clear enough for definite
identification. On the night of the 29th Mexico was trying to
come in on 2 and 4 but I could not get a good ID, and on 5/30
Canada was there on 2 and 4 but once again not clearly enough
for an ID though it was certain that they were speaking French
and the commercials were for Canadian products. By the way,
the local stations here which would be E skip candidates are
3 and 6. It takes a strong opening to override these signals.
It does not take a very strong opening to override the St.
Louis stations 2,4,and 5.
E skip TV DXing can be lots of fun and you don't need any
sophisticated equipment to pull in those stations; my $49.95
RCA B&W (rabbit eared) does a fine job (sometimes it does better
than the Sony with a beam and rotor!). Even though I am a ham,
I'm not a 6M enthusiast (yet), so I can devote these entire
openings to chasing TV DX! Good hunting everyone, the E skip
season has definitely arrived.
==========
Sue Brieschke BITNET: GE0233@SIUCVMB
Southern Illinois University PACKET: WA9X@WD9EBQ
Carbondale, IL. 62901 PHONE: (618) 536-2411
Disclaimer: These are my own opinions and ideas - who else
would want to claim them?
==========

1092. Re: INFO-HAMS Digest V89 #374

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-01 12:57:19 UTC
From: ATISD-DOOI.XP@GUNTER-ADAM.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <12498643139.24.ATISD-DOOI.XP@GUNTER-ADAM.AF.MIL>
Source record: 18466

(1)CALLBOOKS--in reply to the 31 May info-hams question, yes
there is a bbs with USA callbook info...it has the FCC database on
a hard disk and is available for callbook-type info. My querries
have been answered in a few hours. Send packet querries @WA4ONG.
He is in Richmond, VA.

(2)In reply to VE3ZDC's note on Illegal to Operate at Airports, I had
a humerous thing happen to me at the Detroit airport. Had a change
of planes there a few months ago with a two hour wait. Pulled
my two-meter brick out of my brief case and enjoyed several
QASOs with W8's doing a shift change at the Ford plant. A police
man came up to me in the Detroit airport loby and told me not to
transmit because such would be harmful to the airport's navigational
aids. I pointed to the brick on his belt and ask him if he uses
that to transmit in the airport....and why does my brick mess up
the navigational aids while his does not. The cop scratched
his head and walked off.......

((((((((((((((((((((((((((((((((((((73))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))
Marv
WG4Q

1093. Re: SCUBA and Amateur (HAM) Radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-01 13:08:54 UTC
From: tas@dekalb.UUCP
Message-ID: <574@dekalb.UUCP>
Source record: 18467
Cross-posted to: rec.scuba,rec.ham-radio

In article <1056@necis.UUCP>, rbono@necis.UUCP (Rich Bono) writes:
> I am told that I am crazy, but here is what I want to do:
>
> Operate Amateur Radio under water while SCUBA diving.
>
> But I need some *HELP*! I am looking for some sort of INEXPENSIVE mask or
> regulator attachment that would allow me to insert a microphone, and have
> full use of my mouth (for talking!). This is a *LOW* budget, probably one
> time operation, so I would like to keep the cost as low as possible.
> Thanks,
> Rich, NM1D
>
You may want to try the Aquavox. It is attached to your regulator and
enables you to talk underwater. If I am assumming correctly, you should
be able to insert a very small mic inside the Aquavox and talk right into it.

For more info. call (407) 783-5672 regarding this device and tell them
what you want to do.

N. Tasova - Information Technology Center for Academic Systems
UUCP:{cbosgd,decvax,hplabs,ihnp4,linus,seismo}!gatech!dekalb!tas
---

1094. Systems Programmer I

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-01 13:21:08 UTC
From: MEHARP01@ULKYVM.BITNET
Message-ID: <8906020724.AA19537@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18468

Does anyone out there have the drawings for a coaxial dipole good on ten meters? I am trying to find them. I looked in the Antenna Handbook but I couldn't find that antenna specifically.I know the calculations for for a wire dipole (I built one) but I want to see what the differences are for coax.

I have access to a FAX machine if you want to save postage. Thanks in advance!

de N4PLE

"Don't believe in luck, RELY on it!" - Hans "The Fat Man" Fiedler
---
Michael Harpe, N4PLE | BITNET: MEHARP01@ULKYVM
University of Louisville | PSTN: 502-588-7785
Louisville, KY | AURAL: "Mike!"

Disclaimer: Read the prospectus carefully before you invest.

1095. Systems Programmer I

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-01 13:21:08 UTC
From: MEHARP01@ULKYVM.BITNET
Message-ID: <8906021244.AA04879@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18469

Does anyone out there have the drawings for a coaxial dipole good on ten meters? I am trying to find them. I looked in the Antenna Handbook but I couldn't find that antenna specifically.I know the calculations for for a wire dipole (I built one) but I want to see what the differences are for coax.

I have access to a FAX machine if you want to save postage. Thanks in advance!

de N4PLE

"Don't believe in luck, RELY on it!" - Hans "The Fat Man" Fiedler
---
Michael Harpe, N4PLE | BITNET: MEHARP01@ULKYVM
University of Louisville | PSTN: 502-588-7785
Louisville, KY | AURAL: "Mike!"

Disclaimer: Read the prospectus carefully before you invest.

1096. Re: "marvin"'s call book service..

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-01 13:34:19 UTC
From: rc@CMR.ICST.NBS.GOV
Message-ID: <8906011334.AA00336@cmr.icst.nbs.gov>
Source record: 18470

I really value the availability of this service, and have been using it to clear out my backlog. If others are having trouble getting through, they should remember to include the socket number (2000).

Thanks for the service!

73,

Bob W3OTC

1097. Re: SCUBA and Amateur (HAM) Radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-01 13:40:41 UTC
From: tas@dekalb.UUCP
Message-ID: <575@dekalb.UUCP>
Source record: 18471
Cross-posted to: rec.scuba,rec.ham-radio

In article <1056@necis.UUCP>, rbono@necis.UUCP (Rich Bono) writes:
>
> full use of my mouth (for talking!). This is a *LOW* budget, probably one
> time operation, so I would like to keep the cost as low as possible.

Sorry, I forgot to include the price of The Aquavox. It is $99.00 +
$3.00 for shipping & handling w/ 30 day money back guarantee.

N. Tasova - Information Technology Center for Academic Systems
UUCP:{cbosgd,decvax,hplabs,ihnp4,linus,seismo}!gatech!dekalb!tas
---

1098. MARVIN call sign server

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-01 14:05:54 UTC
From: sweigert@NADN2.NADN.USNA.NAVY.MIL
Message-ID: <8906011405.AA15111@nadn2.NADN.USNA.NAVY.MIL>
Source record: 18472

Yes, Marvin.cs.Buffalo.EDU will give you call sign info. But you must connect to port 2000 at the specific IP address. You need to connect like this:

TELNET 128.205.32.4 2000

Make sure you have a space and then 2000. You will connect. It will not prompt you for username or password. In fact you will get no prompt. Once connected simply input call sign and carriage return.

WB9VKO
PO Box 4423
Annapolis, MD 21402

cheers.....

1099. Re: Re: INFO-HAMS Digest V89 #360 Crystal needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-01 14:46:19 UTC
From: hoffman@pitt.UUCP
Message-ID: <5202@pitt.UUCP>
Source record: 18473

When we changed our fire dispatch frequency several years ago I
ordered several hundred crystals from ICM. One batch of pager
crystals must have been bad, because we had eight out of ten crystals
fail within one year. They didn't rattle, and I didn't take any
apart to see what they looked like inside. I sent them back to ICM
and they were replaced promptly without charge.

---Bob.

--
Bob Hoffman, N3CVL {allegra, bellcore, cadre, idis, psuvax1}!pitt!hoffman
Pitt Computer Science hoffman@vax.cs.pittsburgh.edu

1100. bat radar

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-01 15:09:00 UTC
From: DAVE@TAUENG.BITNET
Message-ID: <8906021325.AA06868@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18474

A very good book relating to ranging and detection by living organisms, navigation and (synthetic) remote sensing is:

Localization and Orientation in Biology and Engineering, Edited by D. Varju and H.U. Schnitzler, ISBN 3-540-12741-0 Springler-Verlag, 1984.

Some of the articles contained within the book on the subject of bat echolocation are:

The Performance of Bat Sonar Systems,

Control of Echolocation Pulses in the CF-FM-Bat Rhinolopus rouxi, and

Echolocation seen from the viewpoint of Radar/Sonar Theory

73's

David Prutchi 4X/HC1DT
The Biomedical Engineering Program
The Faculty of Engineering
Tel-Aviv University

1101. Re: range of radio waves

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-01 15:15:29 UTC
From: barry@hprmokg.HP.COM
Message-ID: <13770014@hprmokg.HP.COM>
Source record: 18475

Repeaters are usually located on top of hills where they can obtain
the advantage of a "line of sight" look down at most people using
2 meters. CB (thankfully) doesn't use repeaters.

1102. FAX MODEM

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-01 15:21:00 UTC
From: DAVE@TAUENG.BITNET
Message-ID: <8906021325.AA06852@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18476

Has anyone tried to operate 9600 bps single-chip image modems in half duplex ?
Rockwell has such a chip, the R96MFX 9600 bps MONOFAX (R) Modem, which could prove to be an inexpensive (50US$ a chip in Israel ...) way of storing and transmitting image through limited bandwith devices/channels if it can be operated in half duplex or talk-only/listen only modes.

73's

David Prutchi 4X/HC1DT
The Biomedical Engineering Program
The Faculty of Engineering
Tel-Aviv University

1103. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-01 15:43:15 UTC
From: PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK
Message-ID: <01.Jun.89.16
Source record: 18477

Subject: 'Sweepers'.

I have recently been reading up on 'sweepers', those rough, wobbly carriers that sometimes pass through the frequency you are listening to : particularly on HF.

I have identified two basic kinds : those that are deliberately swept in frequency (radars of various kinds, and those applications where an unknown resonance is to be identified) and those whereby the sweeping is accidental. The latter are mainly 'industrial Scientific and Medical' (ISM) applications : i recently came across a wood-drying system at a factory making replacement doors : they had an untuned power-oscillator (centered on 27-ish MHz) with a power according to the manufacturers documentation, of 10Kilowatts. This device used raw, unrectified AC on the anodes (its a push-pull self-excited oscillator). The 'load' consisited of two metal plates, connected to the oscillator with thick copper braids. A glued-together door is placed between the plates, and the glue is hardened by a 15-30 second burst of RF (the water-based glue is heated by dielectric loss).
There was a bank of four such oscillators in use in the factory concerned. No attempt was made to stabilise oscillator frequency or to screen radiation from the oscillators. The signal could easily be detected 35 miles away on a communications receiver, sweeping over about 130KHz as the glue dried, (somewhere between 5 and 10KHz/sec).
I also know that diathermy equipment (used in hospitals for cauterising wounds, sealing arteries etc) works around 13.56MHz and in many cases several hundred watts are used.

it doesnt take much imagination to see how a powerful, untuned and unstabilised oscillator running off raw unrectified AC can produce a wide range of nasty and ferocious harmonics. With this sort of power, you dont actually need an antenna if you have plenty of lossy leads between the RF source and the load. Some of the oscillators use water:cooled anodes on the tubes : none of the ones i saw had the slightest attempt to prevent RF leaking out onto the copper water cooling feed pipes.
Imagine a number of these oscillators in use on the top floor of a factory or hospital complex : with the right propagation conditions their ability to be heard over phenomenal distances is quite understandable. One or two really bad ones could easily drift HF and intrude on 14 or 28MHz with their raspy wobbly carriers. Since they arent 'transmitters' in the normally accepted sense, they undoubtedly fall into an odd area as regards the legislation and getting them suppressed.

Surely the time has come for the production and use of these things to be stopped : i accept that RF has its uses, but why cant the things be adequately stabilised so they dont drift off frequency, and also used in shielded rooms (do metal:framed buildings act as faraday-cages i wonder?)

Pete G6WBJ

Please use the following addresses for reply: + \/Natural
+ \/\Environment
JANET: PJML@UK.AC.NERC-WALLINGFORD.IBMA + \/\/Research
ARPA : PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSS.CS.UCL.AC.UK + \/\/\Council
EARN : PJML%UK.AC.NWL.IA@UKACRL + NERC Computer Services
AX25 : G6WBJ {144.650MHz} + Holbrook House
SPAN : STAR::"PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSS.CS.UCL.AC.UK" + Station Road
PHONE: +44 793 411665 + SWINDON SN1 1DE

1104. Re: Beepers already being restricted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-01 15:58:13 UTC
From: henryb@hpspdra.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1000002@hpspdra.HP.COM>
Source record: 18478

In article <382@v7fs1.UUCP> add@v7fs1.UUCP (Andrew D. Daniel) writes:

> My personal feeling is that the airwaves are public and anyone should be
> allowed to listen, legally. This includes police, amateurs, and,
> unfortunately,
> drug dealers. (Note that current law does NOT agree with me on this).

Right on. I couldn't agree more. The laws in most countries are equivalent
to a position where one could be prosecuted for reading secrets printed
in a newspaper or listening to secrets shouted from a soapbox.

If don't want people to receive your information you shouldn't transmit it!

If you think ANY ordinary telecommunications are secure you are incautious.

Henry Black G4NOC - My views, endorsement by my employer not intended.

1105. Re: Marvin.cs.buffalo.edu

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-01 17:13:42 UTC
From: bowen@cs.Buffalo.EDU
Message-ID: <6222@cs.Buffalo.EDU>
Source record: 18479

In article <1374787@MTS.RPI.EDU> Joel_Glickman@MTS.RPI.EDU writes:
> I tried getting callsign information from marvin but had no luck.
> I telnetted over to the computer and got a login prompt.

By default, telnet connects to socket number 23. The marvin server is running on socket number 2000. The way you would most likely access the server is with the command:

telnet marvin.cs.buffalo.edu 2000

When connected, just type a callsign and you're on your way. Let me know if you have problems. 73...

Devon Bowen (KA2NRC) FAX: (716) 636-3464
University at Buffalo BITNET: bowen@sunybcs.BITNET
Internet: bowen@cs.Buffalo.EDU
UUCP: ...!{watmath,boulder,decvax,rutgers}!sunybcs!bowen

1106. Yeasu FT767

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-01 17:28:45 UTC
From: Don_Moberly.ElSegundo@XEROX.COM
Message-ID: <890601-103417-1306@Xerox>
Source record: 18480

I recently recieved a Yeasu FT767GX with 6,2,7cm modules. I would like to know if any one has any mods for out of band transmit and any other MODS/ improvements to the rig.
I would also like to have a control program for the IBM for the unit.
Any help would be greatly appriciated.....Tnx ...73.. WB6LFC..Don

1107. add me to list

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-01 17:48:27 UTC
From: rtaggart@DDN-WMS.ARPA
Message-ID: <XX.180.22808.612726506@XX.QMAIL>
Source record: 18481

```
Sorry about that. Sent you a message with no text in it.
Anyway, please add me to your mailing list.
TNX DE K8RYA-BOB.
~
```

1108. Re: Beepers already being restricted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-01 19:27:39 UTC
From: johnd@tsdiag.ccur.com
Message-ID: <339@tsdiag.ccur.com>
Source record: 18482

In article <25281@beta.lanl.gov>, rgt@beta.lanl.gov (Richard Thomsen) writes:
> I was given a copy of _USA_ _Today_, and saw a "face-off" on the issues.
> According to this article, Representative Kweisi Mfume (D-Md) says the

> the use of beepers by young people who deal drugs. It would
> My bill, H.R. 1504, would require any person selling or renting

> How long before ham radios and scanners?
^^^^^^^^ HOW BOUT NOW!!! (900mhz phone svc)

Hey Folks , Its all downhill since they Approved the ECPA, lets face it,
It was cheaper to lobby washington, than put scrambling/cypher logic
in cellular phones. Yunno, dont fix the problem, make it illegal, yea
thats the ticket 8-). Gee the bad guys wount listen if they know its
illegal right? What a joke, and as usual the consumer, and general public
are the ones getting screwed.
Now i guess the police need a wiretap order to "listen" on the airwaves for
drug dealers. It USED TO BE PUBLIC airwaves. seems counter productive to me.

The beeper thing sounds like desperation legislation to me, but cant blame
someone for trying all they can to solve the problem if they think its right.
But The real problem is drugs comming in, and having a market here in the
first place. Legislate everything that could possibly aide the drug biz, and
its going to get real uncomfortable around here for law abiding citizens.
Tuff questions, tuff answers. Regards, johnd

"ECPA=1st major atrocity against freedom and democracy in america,
in our lifetime"

(Sorry but the ECPA just makes me go non-linear 8-)

--
US MAIL: John Decatur - CONCURRENT COMPUTER CORP.(Ex MASSCOMP,Interdata)
FAX: 201-870-4249 2 Crescent Pl. Oceanport NJ 07757 PH 201-870-4093
UUCP: ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!johnd or johnd@tsdiag.ccur.com KA2QHD
IP: 44.64.0.40 ka2qhd.ampr.org PACKET RADIO: ka2qhd@nn2z TWX:710-7226502

1109. Re: ILLEGAL TO OPERATE AT AIRPORTS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-01 23:15:22 UTC
From: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP
Message-ID: <3242@cps3xx.UUCP>
Source record: 18483

In article <0612529078@uwovax.uwo.ca> ppddc@uwocc1.uwo.ca (Dave Colvin) writes:
>You no doubt have been reading the postings about the London Airshow
>that takes place this weekend.
>Well folks, after months of preparation our plans for a special event
>station have gone down the tubes. Why? The airport manager has
>rescinded his verbal okay and now tells us we need a special license.
>Our local Dept. of Communications inspector has warned that the use
>of any ham radio transmitter on ANY government property is illegal
>without permission of the commander/manager. This includes a handheld.

I was also harassed last year during the 3rd annual ARRL 10 GHz contest when I set up and operated for a short time from the Kent County Airport (GRR) near Grand Rapids, MI. The strange thing is, there was a cop about 2000 feet away at the entrance of the airport with his 10.525 GHz radar unit, measuring the speed of motorists. An airport cop drove up, took a look at the "menacing looking" 2' backsplash fed dish antenna, and told me I would have to leave the airport and immediately stop transmitting. I told him that he was wrong. I have a license from the Federal Gov't. (FCC) that permits me to transmit anyplace in the US or it's territories (but didn't tell him that on board an aircraft or ship it is required to secure permission from the captain first - I didn't want to complicate things.) I further informed him that the airport is part of the city of Grand Rapids, and thus is public property; I had a perfect right to be there. I was off of the road so I was not a traffic hazzard, and I was in a public area of the airport, far away from any aviation traffic. I showed him my license. He still wanted to play rambo-cop, however, and told me that after I left, I shouldn't come back. I told him I wouldn't, and he left me alone. This, (and other experiences I have had) make me very distrustful of police - (Why do they spend almost all of their time giving people tickets for exceeding the speed limit by 5% or so, when there are rapes, murders, drug dealers and users, robberies, muggings, etc.) - I think that virtually all of them are on a power trip. That however is another story.

I don't know what the laws are in Canada, but I do know that Canada is like the US in that EVERYTHING is legal EXCEPT what is specifically legislated against. I suspect that your DOC official may have been wrong, and just backing up his gov't "friend" at the airport. I would have challenged him to cite the law restricting your license on gov't property. (I used to live in Windsor for 4 years, and there was at least 1 occasion on which I violated the alleged law you speak of.) Talk about making criminals out of ordinary law-abiding citizens!

----> Abortion is murder; Affirmative Action is discrimination. <----
In the rare case that original ideas Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN

are found here, I am responsible. Owen W328, E. Lansing, MI 48825
Internet: hendrick@frith.egr.msu.edu UUCP: ...!frith!hendrick

1110. ICOM 2S(??) Receiver

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-02 01:00:54 UTC
From: MJK2660@RITVM.BITNET
Message-ID: <8906030734.AA01842@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18484

A friend mentioned that he had seen a new ICOM receiver at a local hamfest. He describes it as being no bigger than a couple of handheld battery packs and being able to receive from 500khz to 1.2ghz. He thought it had a model number of 2S. Does anyone have any info on this radio? Thanks in advance.

Mike Koziol WA2BRX

1111. Subscribe

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-02 14:18:05 UTC
From: arie@ee.su.oz.AU
Message-ID: <8906012330.AA25313@uunet.uu.net>
Source record: 18485

Please add me to the distribution list

Arie Markus VE3JLM / 4X6JO

1112. FT-209RH mods resolved

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-02 16:07:14 UTC
From: bilbo@navajo.berkeley.edu
Message-ID: <14324@pasteur.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18486

Some time ago I had tried the FT-209 mods as published in the Dec. '87
73 magazine. It hadn't worked correctly, and someone on the net verified
that the jumpers listed weren't correct, but they'd forgotten the correct
jumpers. Well I finally got around to doing the mod, and here are the
results.

The magazine article says to jump pins 1, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, and 16.
In every 209RH I've opened, pins 1, 9, and 13 are already jumped.
Adding jumpers 7, 10, 11 and 16 allows "out-of-band" transmission.
But the receiver becomes thoroughly confused, and is not tunable.
The solution: DON'T jump 11 and 16.

So the final steps are:
1) Add jumpers to 7 and 10.
2) Give the VCO can a 1/2 turn clockwise if you're moving to higher freqs.
3) Reset radio and reprogram rcv and xmit freqs, and rptr offset.

Hope this helps!

Bill -KI6DG

All the usual disclaimers apply.

1113. Re: ILLEGAL TO OPERATE AT AIRPORTS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-02 17:11:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500037@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 18487

> aviation traffic. I showed him my license. He still wanted to play
> rambo-cop, however, and told me that after I left, I shouldn't come
> back. I told him I wouldn't, and he left me alone. This, (and other
> experiences I have had) make me very distrustful of police - (Why do
> they spend almost all of their time giving people tickets for exceeding
> the speed limit by 5% or so, when there are rapes, murders, drug dealers
> and users, robberies, muggings, etc.) - I think that virtually all of
> them are on a power trip. That however is another story.

Not all of them. I know several pesonally. Some are and some are not.

I do suspect that law enforcement ADMINISTRATION is not emphasizing such
things as rapes, murders, drug dealers and users, robberies, muggings, etc.,
as much as they could because they are hoping that with a high rate of
crime for a while, they can get some laws passed (like restricting out rights
to own guns and radios) that will make their jobs simply easier to do at the
expense of OUR liberties.

This guy really should have been pursued on this issue. If the property was
open to the public (just because the city owns it does not mean so) the he
cannot tell you to leave except under the policies of the city. If you are
on MY property, I can tell you to leave if I want to, and can base it on the
fact that you are operating a radio transmitter legally. What you might want
to do is write a letter asking the city where they do not allow licensed radio
transmitters to operate. Write it to the city's legal counsel.

> I don't know what the laws are in Canada, but I do know that Canada is
> like the US in that EVERYTHING is legal EXCEPT what is specifically
> legislated against. I suspect that your DOC official may have been
> wrong, and just backing up his gov't "friend" at the airport. I would
> have challenged him to cite the law restricting your license on gov't
> property. (I used to live in Windsor for 4 years, and there was at
> least 1 occasion on which I violated the alleged law you speak of.)
> Talk about making criminals out of ordinary law-abiding citizens!

Canada is NOT like the US. There are a lot of social similarities, but
the laws in this country are expected to allow people more freedoms.
Of course it is the power trips of certain police officials and POLITICIANS
that end up changing things (here AND there) for the worse. The thing is
here, authority is defined as deriving from the people. In many other
countries (don't know about Canada) this is not the case; people are
servants of the government.

> ----> Abortion is murder; Affirmative Action is discrimination. <----

Even though I agree, it is not the place of the government to impose those beliefs on the people, nor some people to do so on others. While all murder is immoral, government should only be concerned with it for the purpose of making civilization function and not to impose a selected morality on all.

--phil ka9wgn--

1114. More Chinese jamming of V.O.A. and V.O.A. schedules

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-02 17:13:16 UTC
From: news@husc6.harvard.edu
Message-ID: <1986@husc6.harvard.edu>
Source record: 18488
Cross-posted to: soc.culture.china,rec.ham-radio

frequencies for V.O.A.'s Chinese service.

According the Voice magazine [the program guide published by the
V.O.A.], V.O.A. Chinese service is on
5955 7285 9660 11965 15410 at 11:00 - 15:30 UTC
6130 7200 9545 11925 at 22:00 - 02:00 UTC.
The new 1 mega watt medium wave frequency is 1142 khz.
From: dong@osgood.harvard.edu (Rui-Tao Dong)
Path: osgood!dong

The anchorwoman of CCTV English service Wei Hua [interviewed by Ted
Koppel on ABC Nightline a couple of weeks ago] was told not to be
interviewed again, otherwise she's going to be fired.

In MediaNetwork by Johnathan Marks, the host mentioned that
since yesterday [I assume it was may 30], the Chinese authority had
intensified the jamming of the V.O.A. The Central People's Broadcasting
Station (Zhong Yang Ren Min Guang Bo Dian Tai) [I am not sure it is #1 or
#2] moved to the V.O.A. frequency 15410 khz at 10:00 - 15:00 UTC. [I tried
to monitor the frequency at 13:30 UTC, the V.O.A. Chinese still came in load
and clear in Boston.] the other two previsely unjammed frequencies 17890
and 21585 khz are now being jammed by noise jammers.
Before the end of the show, the host mentioned that a while ago
somebody at the Asian Broadcasting Institute in Tokyo called [I didn't get
the name] in and told him that all V.O.A. Chinese frequencies were now
being heavily jammed.

As always, my personal comments and observations are in [.....].
Any thing else is from sources indicated above.
The mail service here is far away from being reliable. If you have
tried to contact me and didn't get my response, please try again.

1115. Radio Manual For Free

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-02 17:47:56 UTC
From: tjk@csd4.milw.wisc.edu
Message-ID: <2741@csd4.milw.wisc.edu>
Source record: 18489

I have the following manual:

T.O. No. 08-10-105

Instruction Book for Operation and Maintenance of
Radio Set SCR-552-A
Radio Set SCR-552-T2
Radio Set SCR-542-A
Radio Set SCR-542-T2

dated 16 February 1943 (revised 4 September 1943)

This is instruction and repair of WWII vintage aircraft radio set. If you have one of these and want the manual, send me an e-mail message and it's yours. I'd rather give this to someone who needs it for the radio than someone who wants it for nostalgic reasons. Schematics are included.

- Tom
--

Thomas Krueger, Univ WI Milwaukee, Computing Services, Electronics Shop
tjk@csd4.milw.wisc.edu [moderator, info-high-audio] +1 414 229 5172

1116. Experimental Group (Re: Spread Spectrum)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-02 19:31:00 UTC
From: JRA1854@TNTECH.BITNET
Message-ID: <8906030735.AA01926@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18490

> Date: 22 May 89 23:20:12 GMT
> From: sun-barr!texsun!texbell!killer!sampson@apple.com (Steve Sampson)
> Subject: Spread Spectrum
>
> What groups are working with SS? I'd like to join a newsletter/magazine and
> see what's going on in this. I'd also be interested in schematics for tried
> and tested designs of both of the popular methods (direct sequence/freq hop).
> Thanks, Steve.

You might be interested in the Amateur Radio Research and Development Corporation (AMRAD). Their areas of interest are: Deaf Communications, RTTY, Spread Spectrum, Packet Radio, and Digital Signal Processing.

From the newsletter:
"The purpose of AMRAD is to: develop skills and knowledge in radio and electronic technology; advocate design of experimental equipment and techniques; promote basic and applied research; organize technical forums and symposiums; collect and disseminate technical information; and provide experimental repeaters."

Their address is:
AMRAD
P.O. Drawer 6148
McLean, VA USA 22106-6148

Dues are $15 per year.

Jeff Austen, k9ja jra1854@tntech.bitnet

1117. Systems Programmer I

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-02 20:59:45 UTC
From: MEHARP01@ULKYVM.BITNET
Message-ID: <8906030736.AA01949@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18491

This is disturbing at the least. I guess the next thing they'll do is make 49 MHz HT's illegal, then when that doesn't help, they'll say that only licensed persons can purchase ANY radio equipment, then when THAT doesn't work then they'll say that only the police can own radio equipment.

This could be extended to anything. Cars are used to distribute drugs. I guess next they'll make you swear you aren't gonna sell dope out of your trunk. I do anticipate more restrictions on automobile sales in the name of The War On Pollution. Why not The War On Drugs too? People can relate to that. Just show those horror films of kids in cars blowing dope.

This War On Drugs is getting really scary. They have finally found something sufficiently abhorrent to the typical Bozo that they can justify taking away any right they wish in the Name of The War On Drugs.

It's a scary time....Sorry about the ranting. This just upsets me greatly.

"Don't believe in luck, RELY on it!" - Hans "The Fat Man" Fiedler
---
Michael Harpe, N4PLE | BITNET: MEHARP01@ULKYVM
University of Louisville | PSTN: 502-588-7785
Louisville, KY | AURAL: "Mike!"

Disclaimer: Read the prospectus carefully before you invest.

1118. Re: RFI from my computer

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-02 22:07:09 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7120070@hpcupt1.HP.COM>
Source record: 18492

I have a simular problem with my AT clone on RTTY. Would you believe
a S9? makes it rough to work weak DX.
The major help seemed to be opening up the power supply and installing
a line filter receptical in place of the recepical and capacitor filters.
I got a stancor line filter at R&D electronics in Milpitas. Fits right
in the old hole, so no sheet metal mods. The next biggest help is installing
the split RFI chokes on the cables coming out of the interface cards. The
video cable needs two or three, the serial port and others seem to use one
or two. I am now down to about S2. My monitor is a NEC multisync and
supriziingly it was well protected. Had the line filter and the insides
were well shielded. You might need to work on your monitor also.

Hope this helps
Jim, WA6SDM

1119. Re: SCUBA and Amateur (HAM) Radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-02 23:41:39 UTC
From: jlwhite@hprnd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1140010@hprnd.HP.COM>
Source record: 18493

Of course your boat crew will need to include a licensed amateur that can qualify as control operator. I don't think being under 20 feet of water qualifies as being at the control point.

My original suggestion would be to use a piezo element on the face glass, possibly as both mic & speaker, but I like "bone-phone" idea better.

Another thought about PTT methods. Does submersed noise preclude a VOX. I'm not a diver, but diving movies seem to have a lot of bubbling and gurgling going on.

Good luck, think you'll be ready by field-day?? . .. ... O-)

jim N6UGO

1120. Re: Pro-2005 WARNING!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-03 01:14:59 UTC
From: jmasters@pcocd2.intel.com
Message-ID: <197@mipos3.intel.com>
Source record: 18494

In article <73@anasaz.UUCP> john@anasaz.UUCP (John Moore) writes:
+I went to the local Radio Schlock today to look at the Pro-2005 after
+reading glowing reviews, and after being happy (- desense :-( )
+with the 2004 that I own. I was shocked to discover that there
+is no mobile mounting bracket for the gadget, and now simple
+way to do it (no bolt holes available for mounting)! It looks
+like one would have to make some sort of sandwich to hold on to
+it! This is pretty bad - They make it smaller, with a better
+keyboard for mobile use, and then they leave out the mounting bracket!
+Also, in keeping with their strange policy, they don't have a
+removable power cord.
+ Sigh.
+
+If anyone comes up with a good mounting for this thing, or finds
+an after-market one (business idea, anyone?), please post.
+
I think that if you look at any advertising they have about that unit, they
will advertise it as a home/base unit, not mobile. Is there even an adaptor
on it for a 12v hookup?

"This is the United States calling.
Are we reaching you?" - Pink Floyd Justin Masters - jmasters@pcocd2.intel.com
---

1121. Re: Beepers already being restricted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-03 03:25:12 UTC
From: cep@lazlo.UUCP
Message-ID: <179@lazlo.UUCP>
Source record: 18495

In article <25281@beta.lanl.gov>, rgt@beta.lanl.gov (Richard Thomsen) writes:

> According to this article, Representative Kweisi Mfume (D-Md) says the
> following (reprinted without permission, spelling errors are probably mine):

> I
> have introduced the Beeper Abuse Prevention Act to curtail
> the use of beepers by young people who deal drugs. It would
> require the Federal Communications Commission to prescribe
> regulations that would restrict the possession and use of
> paging devices by persons under age 21.

This is singly the most offensive piece of legislation I have ever heard
of.

I can still recall, at age 13, being thrown out of a radio shack
because they did not want "children" in the store. (If anybody
wants the specifics, the Radio Shack is in Holbrook, New York, and
as a successful engineering student of age 20 still refuse to enter
the premises).

The misguided 'Kweisi Mfume' is proposing a law which will not restrict
"the use of beepers by young people who deal drugs" -- it will restrict
the use of beepers by young people PERIOD! I had a beeper at age
16, and it was completely useless but was a lot of fun, and it was my
money to spend on the service. I have never dealt drugs, nor have I
even tried them, nor have I ever been even slightly drunk.

I will certainly write my legislative representatives with regard
to this nonesense, should it ever in fact reach New York.

Chris N2JGW

1122. Re: ICOM 2S(??) Receiver

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-03 14:38:55 UTC
From: ford@iris.ucdavis.edu
Message-ID: <4499@ucdavis.ucdavis.edu>
Source record: 18496

In article <8906030734.AA01842@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> MJK2660@RITVM.BITNET writes:
>A friend mentioned that he had seen a new ICOM receiver at a local
>hamfest. He describes it as being no bigger than a couple of handheld
>battery packs and being able to receive from 500khz to 1.2ghz. He
>thought it had a model number of 2S. Does anyone have any info on
>this radio? Thanks in advance.
>
> Mike Koziol WA2BRX

I recently traveled to Scotland and picked up a copy of "Practical
Wireless," which had an ad for the Icom IC-2SE. Here are some of the
features listed:

- slim and compact: 49(W) X 103.5(H) X 33(D) mm with BP-82 battery,
270g
- simple design: includes both simple and multi-function modes (not
explained further in this ad)
- tuning, squelch, volume controls, BNC connector, external DC power
pack and external mic connectors on top
- LCD function display, call channel switch, function switch, VFO-
memory switch on front (no touch-tone pads)
- 5 watt output power at 13.8V DC
- 48 memory channels
- power saver
- built-in clock with timer functions: xcvr turns on when real time
matches a pre-programmed time
- VFO and memory scan
- auto power off timer function
- priority watch
- battery packs are BP-81 through BP-85, 7.2V from 110mAh to 1000mAh
and 12V at 340 mAh
- other accesories (all apparently new) include desk charger,
cigarette lighter cable, speaker/mic, headset and carrying cases
- neither the transmit nor received frequency ranges were mentioned
in the ad
- no pricing info

Hope this gives you some of the info you wanted.

Gary Ford, N6GF

1123. IC22A Schematics Needed.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-03 16:01:59 UTC
From: julian@bongo.UUCP
Message-ID: <220@bongo.UUCP>
Source record: 18497

I recently purchased a dirty, battered ICOM 22A for use on Packet Radio.
It lacks a Users Manual, Service Manual and Schematics. I would like these
documents so I can gain that air of confidence and fool others into thinking
that I know what I am doing. They will also come in useful for modifying and
repairing the unit.

Also if anyone has any hints on using these things on packet I would
appreciate it.

The address to mail stuff is:

Julian Macassey, N6ARE
742 1/2 North Hayworth Avenue
Hollywood
California 90046-7142

I do suggest you mail or call before shooting stuff to me otherwise I
may get buried in manuals.

Yours
--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
n6are@wb6ymh (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

1124. Schematic for ACI Model AC-20 2m linear needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-03 18:58:58 UTC
From: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@MAILGW.CC.UMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <146946@Wayne-MTS>
Source record: 18499

Local young ham KB8FTE has an ACI model AC-20 2m amp with a smoked
final, non-functioning relay and crisped choke. We'd appreciate a
copy of a schematic to get this poor lad's signal up to Q5 again.
Mail or fax is fine; just appraise me of any copying and postage costs
incurred.
73
Michael Edelman Bitnet: medelman@waynest1
Wayne State University UUCP: umix!wayne-mts!Michael_Edelman
5925 Woodward Internet: Michael_Edelman@um.cc.umich.edu
Detroit, MI 48202 ARS: KE8YY
fax: 1-313-577-5626 Landline: 1-313-577-0742

1125. Need help on RS-10/11

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-03 20:03:52 UTC
From: price@MARLIN.NOSC.MIL
Message-ID: <8906032003.AA01274@marlin.nosc.mil>
Source record: 18498

I haven't used the RS-10/11 satellite for several months, and decided to renew my acquaintance this weekend in anticipation of using it during Field Day.

But, the satellite was nowhere to be heard to its appointed hours, according the my Quicktrack printout. So, either it ain't there anymore, or the parameters have slipped over time to where my Quicktrack (which hasn't been updated in a while) is putting out orbits that bear no resemblance to reality.

If RS-10/11 is dead, please advise. If not, would someone be so kind as to give me AOS/LOS times for a couple of good Western US passes so I can compare them with my Quicktrack printout. Any passes for the next few days would be fine.

If someone is using the satellite regularly these days, can you tell me is make that if the 15 meter uplink is still operating? We tried real hard last year on FD, but apparently only the 2 meter uplink was on at that time and I've not tried to pick up RS-10 since.

Thanks in advance--Jim, K6ZH, ARPANET: PRICE@NOSC.MIL

1126. Modifications Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-03 23:04:45 UTC
From: mholtz@sactoh0
Message-ID: <1020@sactoh0>
Source record: 18504

I would like to thank the following people for the Pro-2004
modifications:

Matt A. Mathews (mam@gvgspd)
Robert Casey (rfc@philabs.Phillips.Com)

With their help, I now have the modifications of the following:
* Restoring the 825-849.995 and 870-889.995 Mhz Coverage
* Adding 100 channels to the scanner
* Turbo Scan
* The (unusuable) S-meter
* Squelch Modification
* Carrier Operated Light

I will compile all of the articles, and post them in a future date
on this net.

HOWEVER, I am still looking for modifications for the following:
* More modifications for the Pro-2004
* The TH-215
* The Kenwood 4100a

Please E-mail them to me at "pacbell!sactoh0!mholtz" with the
subject "Modifications". Thank you in advance!!!!

--
Mark A. Holtz |AppleLink PE: Mark Holtz|I hate these 4-line
7943 Sungarden Drive | GEnie: M.HOLTZ | limits for a
Citrus Heights, CA 95610-3133 | Phone: (916) 722-8522 | ".signiture" file!
UUCP: ...!pacbell!sactoh0!mholtz| |

1127. Mobile Radio Stuff Catty

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-03 23:20:28 UTC
From: julian@bongo.UUCP
Message-ID: <221@bongo.UUCP>
Source record: 18502

For those parts and tools to help you install your rice burner in the family chariot, there is a company that: 1. Has the stuff. 2. Has an 800 Number. 3. Accepts Visa and Mastercharge (Access).

For Bird watt meters, antennas, electric screwdrivers, special hole saws for macho "hole in the roof" antenna mounting, and little pedestals for mounting Cellular junk. These mounts can also hold your jappo led display box on the transmission hump so you can read the dials. You will also cease damaging your knees when you leap from the heap cos the radio is no longer crammed under the dash of your Yugo.

The company is called Tessco (No connection to the UK super-market chain Tesco - I asked) Their number is: (800) 638-7666. They take plastic. Ask for a catty

Yours
--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
n6are@wb6ymh (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

1128. On the Glass Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-04 00:41:19 UTC
From: julian@bongo.UUCP
Message-ID: <222@bongo.UUCP>
Source record: 18503

Some time ago there was lively debate on the efficiency and usefulness of glue on the glass antennas. These are commonly used in the Cellular Phone industry. Want to know what I am talking about? Look at any Yuppie-mobile (Porsche, BMW, Mercedes, Jaguar). Anyhow some people said that they worked fine and others said a 50 Ohm resistor in a tin can worked better. Someone mentioned that the type of window being stuck to mattered. They mentioned defrost wires embedded in the glass. Well we may have something here.

A company called Tessco "Super Savings on Cellular Products" sells a device called an "Antenna Specialists KAV-850 Glass Tester". Yup made by Antenna Specialists who bought Avanti, the originators of the glue on the window antenna. The Glass Tester is attached to a digital capacitance meter and the probe placed on the glass for a reading. They suggest you can move around on the glass to find the best spot or determine that the glass is unsuitable for antenna mounting.

To quote from the blurb in the catty:
"The reasons for failure are many: some glass has a high carbon content for tinting; some glass has a thin metallic layer for current conduction to de-ice; others may have wire mesh as thin or thinner than a human hair (the high dollar imports). And the newest development that causes problems is plastic composite glass, a recent design to reduce breakage in accidents."

So maybe that will explain the various degrees of satisfaction with glass mount antennas.

Personally, I think you can't beat an antenna on the roof. It is as high as you can get it, it is not shielded by any body parts and the whole damn roof is a ground plane. Corvette owners eat your hearts out and stick with the glass mounts.

--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
n6are@wb6ymh (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

1129. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-04 00:52:13 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8906040703.AA02214@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18501

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial RCP/M, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial RCP/M may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

```
- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #520 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 89150.84190835 0.00000133 15137-3 0 2080
2 00424 80.4624 302.9507 0023789 175.0514 185.0325 13.67142046330446
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 89149.67299267 -.00000074 00000-0 99999-4 0 2320
2 03029 12.7202 24.3096 0015222 196.7828 163.1216 1.00272718 78954
LAGEOS
1 08820U 89149.92972332 0.00000003 0 7579
2 08820 109.8236 223.8184 0044846 319.9337 39.8050 6.38664073 49469
GOES 2
1 10061U 77048 A 89149.81763132 -.00000010 00000-0 00000 0 0 2686
2 10061 7.1155 68.4603 0004922 171.5435 188.3122 1.00278249 5192
GPS-0001
1 10684U 89149.50819860 0.00000011 10000-3 0 1309
2 10684 63.5371 101.4278 0109314 199.7988 159.8053 2.00561985 68155
GPS-0002
1 10893U 89148.96805067 -.00000028 0 9856
2 10893 64.5117 342.2726 0152776 27.6685 333.1555 2.00557521 80960
GOES 3
1 10953U 78062 A 89146.87615079 .00000085 00000-0 99999-4 0 6687
2 10953 5.9817 71.1531 0008321 259.6318 100.4560 1.00258239 721
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 78064 A 89150.09932679 .00000725 00000-0 29986-3 0 1191
2 10967 108.0040 250.3476 0002124 277.3693 82.7111 14.34597710571498
GPS-0003
1 11054U 89147.78608600 -.00000027 0 152
2 11054 64.0382 338.7433 0055802 118.1535 242.4224 2.00561136 77953
GPS-0004
1 11141U 89149.38491247 0.00000011 0 1584
2 11141 63.5501 101.3235 0058133 321.4205 38.1411 2.00573888 76688
NOAA 6
1 11416U 79 57 A 89150.51193911 -.00000007 00000-0 49834-5 0 8523
2 11416 98.5047 148.0891 0012978 156.7468 203.4177 14.25759857515382
Solar Max
1 11703U 80 14 A 89150.06671688 .00045330 00000-0 75270-3 0 9607
```

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2 11703 28.5021 47.0234 0002833 255.6204 104.4185 15.50697899517029
GPS-0006
1 11783U 80 32 A 89148.84274056 -.00000027 00000-0 00000 0 0 8975
2 11783 63.9196 338.3970 0143594 62.2868 299.2219 2.00568106 66618
GOES 4
1 11964U 89 97.28408596 -.00000249 10000-3 0 569
2 11964 4.7936 76.3436 0158171 23.8450 337.0124 0.99392857 1324
GOES 5
1 12472U 89145.73282747 -.00000239 10000-3 0 7326
2 12472 2.5405 79.3716 0010039 293.7824 66.1826 1.00241061 28380
SME
1 12887U 81100 A 89150.06029053 .00015342 00000-0 55677-3 0 2018
2 12887 97.6857 175.5041 0001046 26.5192 333.5923 15.28418627422380
UOSAT 1
1 12888U 81100 B 89149.59095894 .00062766 00000-0 83880-3 0 5754
2 12888 97.5557 202.0212 0003424 165.6585 194.4770 15.57847254426096
Meteor 2-08
1 13113U 89148.76940066 0.00000345 30017-3 0 6416
2 13113 82.5387 74.1975 0016446 111.9825 248.3052 13.83997751362553
Salyut 7
1 13138U 89151.78758558 -.00000766 -13222-4 0 5948
2 13138 51.6115 37.7712 0001220 77.1308 283.0233 15.41403818405662
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 89149.61196256 .00001781 00000-0 40529-3 0 9671
2 13367 98.2121 213.4823 0000999 293.4727 66.5993 14.57112487365360
Meteor 2-09
1 13718U 82116 A 89150.40276132 .00000552 00000-0 28512-3 0 7795
2 13718 81.2429 298.9461 0057048 50.2719 310.3235 14.13198579333043
IRAS
1 13777U 89147.56500528 0.00000601 44302-3 0 6376
2 13777 99.0469 344.9610 0013730 13.8169 346.3345 13.98604536323318
TDRS 1
1 13969U 83 26 B 89149.61374255 -.00000234 00000-0 99999-5 0 7988
2 13969 3.5156 68.2121 0001803 176.7894 182.5131 1.00270049 89218
GOES 6
1 14050U 83 41 A 89146.92310479 .00000122 00000-0 00000 0 0 9577
2 14050 1.2425 83.2905 0000751 95.8917 261.4169 1.00268300 6392
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 89150.14316711 -.00000059 0 4015
2 14129 26.2371 262.7283 6055020 46.2646 350.0682 2.05883470 16846
GPS-0008
1 14189U 89148.43226801 0.00000010 10000-3 0 6305
2 14189 63.1918 99.9671 0135376 215.5812 143.4917 2.00569737 43042
Meteor 2-10
1 14452U 83109 A 89150.45925561 .00000557 00000-0 23519-3 0 7221
2 14452 81.1605 311.3133 0094927 146.9064 213.8010 14.22175474290020
LandSat 5
1 14780U 89149.36809990 -.00000029 -14315-5 0 7736
2 14780 98.1699 211.9668 0002023 330.7719 29.3704 14.57123578278829
UOSAT 2
```

```
1 14781U 84 21 B 89150.06350849 .00000628 00000-0 12965-3 0 4531
2 14781 98.0039 209.3864 0013516 23.7706 336.3526 14.63547443279899
LDEF
1 14898U 84 34 B 89148.69417077 .00028815 00000-0 49645-3 0 8578
2 14898 28.5081 313.9573 0003452 39.4458 320.5889 15.49621745288427
GPS-0009
1 15039U 89147.49354114 0.00000010 0 6646
2 15039 62.9208 99.2776 0015115 271.4925 88.3151 2.00564522 36304
Meteor 2-11
1 15099U 89148.56732504 0.00000374 32939-3 0 9415
2 15099 82.5302 21.9813 0012837 298.2321 61.7481 13.83666647247402
GPS-0010
1 15271U 89148.89049507 -.00000028 0 6242
2 33271 63.3657 338.1482 0099257 320.7210 38.5885 2.00565690 33448
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 89149.03070666 0.00001200 17201-3 0 281
2 15331 82.5358 356.1315 0024931 143.3744 216.9185 14.75563395251395
NOAA 9
1 15427U 89149.07375996 0.00000107 69209-4 0 3841
2 15427 99.1413 135.6418 0015746 11.4412 348.7120 14.12019062229758
Meteor 2-12
1 15516U 89138.96557245 0.00000230 19654-3 0 803
2 15516 82.5355 328.0112 0015387 194.4767 165.5957 13.84103834217011
Cosmos 1686
1 16095U 89151.85241943 -.00002835 -61957-4 0 2670
2 16095 51.6094 37.4483 0001060 67.8925 292.2700 15.41404843405679
GPS-0011
1 16129U 89148.04813433 0.00000011 0 3203
2 16129 63.7117 99.9004 0116162 150.2929 210.3535 2.00564873 26633
Meteor 3-1
1 16191U 89140.70296138 0.00000043 10000-3 0 8300
2 16191 82.5502 255.1708 0019818 10.0172 350.1329 13.16870093171907
Meteor 2-13
1 16408U 89148.23163761 0.00000302 26132-3 0 4927
2 16408 82.5365 235.4887 0016549 1.1904 358.9245 13.84175730172798
Mir
1 16609U 89151.76951609 0.00017435 26647-3 0 8692
2 16609 51.6211 85.6244 0010988 7.8615 352.3235 15.54436576188615
SPOT 1
1 16613U 89149.83662635 0.00000632 31464-3 0 4791
2 16613 98.7375 224.5857 0000936 154.1147 206.0128 14.20010245 9526
Meteor 2-14
1 16735U 89140.82632696 0.00000312 27212-3 0 3004
2 16735 82.5355 268.1911 0015883 87.7838 272.5142 13.83911192150676
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 89149.74268912 0.00001925 28085-3 0 6184
2 16881 82.5260 55.0350 0023624 155.7536 204.4824 14.75170243152574
EGP
1 16908U 89145.87890812 0.00000055 69099-3 0 1272
2 16908 50.0175 6.6571 0009713 282.0437 77.9550 12.44380593126635
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FO-12
1 16909U 89148.83110640 -.00000025 10000-3 0 1463
2 16909 50.0170 357.8212 0010975 296.6076 63.3643 12.44400573126998
NOAA 10
1 16969U 89149.23942626 0.00000021 17945-4 0 2272
2 16969 98.6356 180.0901 0012673 308.6937 51.3113 14.23009753141244
Meteor 2-15
1 17290U 89148.05387406 0.00000371 32655-3 0 2539
2 17290 82.4608 169.9239 0012687 324.8226 35.1925 13.83725857120837
MOS-1
1 17527U 87 18 A 89149.67053630 .00001131 00000-0 86793-3 0 1339
2 17527 99.1492 221.2879 0001937 71.0486 289.0942 13.94854734115790
GOES 7
1 17561U 87 22 A 89149.61583261 -.00000041 00000-0 99999-4 0 2800
2 17561 0.0271 16.8204 0031102 110.6879 233.0812 1.00281019 1576
Kvant
1 17845U 89151.89805994 0.00045646 68238-3 0 7678
2 17845 51.6278 84.9761 0012703 14.0883 345.8877 15.54458320124903
RS-10/11
1 18129U 89149.79868147 -.00000021 -29486-4 0 7717
2 18129 82.9263 251.7260 0013329 102.4408 257.8202 13.71978033 96871
Cosmos 1870
1 18225U 89151.78073733 0.00157230 13198-4 20163-3 0 596
2 18225 71.8645 98.9511 0010194 229.9927 130.1546 16.07038927108663
Meteor 2-16
1 18312U 89146.64305386 0.00000218 18868-3 0 2748
2 18312 82.5604 236.6086 0010778 254.0414 105.9591 13.83473063 89539
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 89145.40416666 0.00000326 28299-3 0 1141
2 18820 82.5417 298.6621 0017084 336.3845 23.6539 13.84159088 66539
AO-13
1 19216U 89130.85007881 -.00000125 10000-3 0 350
2 19216 57.2293 208.4090 6714358 203.7983 99.4234 2.09702882 6957
OKEAN 1
1 19274U 88 56 A 89149.86475847 .00001430 00000-0 21025-3 0 3872
2 19274 82.5162 153.5530 0021085 293.7271 66.1721 14.74708443 48386
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 89140.91635919 0.00000390 10000-2 0 1971
2 19336 82.5438 194.9494 0016861 208.3214 151.6986 13.16845822 39329
NOAA 11
1 19531U 89150.33338490 -.00000377 00000-0 -19957-3 0 854
2 19531 98.9366 94.4318 0011450 286.8789 73.1077 14.10999966 34950
TDRS 2
1 19548U 88 91 B 89147.79361965 .00000135 00000-0 99999-4 0 245
2 19548 0.5694 80.5353 0001861 296.7251 343.3510 1.00283528 1587
GPS-0014
1 19802U 89 13 A 89138.08673647 .00000015 00000-0 99999-4 0 368
2 19802 55.1186 213.0064 0068830 155.7676 204.6269 2.00554512 1820
Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89148.60088249 0.00000117 10000-3 0 400
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2 19851 82.5231 174.8320 0014727 12.1296 348.0215 13.83803940 12379
TDRS 3
1 19883U 89 21 B 89146.47632124 -.00000244 00000-0 99999-4 0 166
2 19883 0.3089 66.8689 0007035 40.3705 252.8451 1.00553054 08
Raduga 23
1 19928U 89137.18522349 -.00000154 10000-3 0 446
2 19928 1.3545 277.7136 0002516 53.1772 306.5633 1.00268455 345
1980 030D
1 19931U 89128.45891538 -.00000015 10000-3 0 131
2 19931 1.4156 276.8888 0017886 17.5390 342.5731 0.97924528 252
Cosmos 2018
1 19938U 89138.65810262 0.00948361 40344-4 31726-3 0 701
2 19938 62.7992 325.3796 0098866 65.6693 295.4718 16.13844776 4494
1989 033C
1 19970U 89146.89292825 0.00004135 15448-2 0 187
2 19970 27.9756 326.5141 6561442 22.7737 356.2819 3.21038637 706
1989 036A
1 19986U 89151.73952592 0.00766075 35539-4 27543-3 0 321
2 19986 64.7785 52.8559 0083069 79.8644 281.2547 16.16019940 2299
1989 037A
1 20000U 89151.75589042 0.00192517 55475-5 16446-3 0 188
2 20000 69.9521 60.0750 0049406 13.3631 346.7846 16.10484719 1183
1987 037CZ
1 20003U 89140.52464093 0.00000008 10000-3 0 15
2 20003 72.8290 205.3591 0414065 169.8306 191.1830 12.32588625 7487
1987 020DA
1 20004U 89144.20894406 0.00000016 10000-3 0 19
2 20004 73.6361 174.3386 0118944 257.9904 103.3069 12.82100499 65749
1989 038A
1 20006U 89151.77221102 0.00053516 78866-4 0 195
2 20006 82.2974 34.3097 0012996 267.2968 92.5584 16.04622245 1034
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Dr TS Kelso Asst Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
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1130. News From OSCAR-9 30May89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-04 03:53:06 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <883@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 18507

UOSAT 1 COMPUTER STATUS INFORMATION

COMMAND DIARY V1.2 IN OPERATION
UNIVERSAL TIME IS 01:22:43
DATE 04/06/89
AUTO MODE IS SELECTED
MEMORY WASH POINTER AT 34DFH
LAST CMD SENT BY COMPUTER WAS 29H TO 1
LAST CMD RECD BY COMPUTER WAS 7DH TO 0 WITH DATA 59H

CURRENT WOD COMMENCED AT 00:00:00
DATE 04/06/89
SURVEY INCLUDES CHANS 01,03,13,

**** UOSAT-OSCAR-9 Bulletin-261b 30th May 1989 ****

UoSAT Spacecraft Control Centre,
University of Surrey, England, GU2 5XH

** UoSAT-OSCAR-9 **

The latest UoSAT-OSCAR-9 element set from RGO is :-

EPOC 89143.10166730
INCL 97.5557
RAAN 195.1436
ECCN 0.0003104
ARGP 183.5591
MA 176.5650
MM 15.56982352
DECY .00067182
REVN 42508

** UoSAT-D News **

The operating system for the UoSAT-D PCE is now running in Torrance, California. The UoSAT PCE Software Development Model, a complete hardware prototype but without all of the memory present, arrived at Quadron Service Corporation 10 May 89, with the documentation trailing along behind by two days. Quadron has donated their commercial multi-tasking operating system for use on UoSAT-D and on the AMSAT-NA Microsats.

On 12 May 89, the operating system and the hardware were mated. The spacecraft version of the Quadron software (called qCF) has been under development by Harold Price, NK6K and Skip Hansen, WB6YMH, for several months. Jeff Ward, G0/K8KA and other UoSAT engineers have been keeping Quadron up to date on the latest hardware developments, so minimum delay

was expected between the arrival of the hardware and the first successful test.

The UoSAT version of the operating system is very close to the same code as that which runs on the Microsat CPU and on the original qCF host, the IBM Realtime Interface Co-Processor (RIC). The major differences are the timers, the low-level RAMUNIT access, and the low-level I/O drivers. All of the user-level interfaces are the same, allowing the IBM RIC card to be used as an inexpensive software development platform, and allowing for easy exchange of software and ideas between UoSAT and Microsat.

The multitasking operating system and the non-file parts of the C library were brought up on the PCE today. The AX25 driver awaits the PCE-specific HDLC drivers, which should be available shortly. The AX25 driver has already been tested on Microsat and the RIC.

Please use Bulletin ID UOSAT.261A if put on a packet radio BBS.

--
UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z (John)
..."There is no expedient to which a man will not resort to avoid the real labor of thinking." ....Sir Joshua Reynolds.

1131. More Chinese jamming of V.O.A. and V.O.A. schedules

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-04 15:58:38 UTC
From: dong@brauer.harvard.edu
Message-ID: <2000@husc6.harvard.edu>
Source record: 18508

I have posted this before, but for some unknown reason the news
posting program got skewed up. I am trying to repost it agin and hope it is
going to be OK this time.

Last night in World of Radio on WRNO 13720 Khz at 23:00 UTC, the
host Glenn Hauser gave some details about the Chinese jamming of the V.O.A.
Chinese program.

According the Voice magazine [the program guide published by the
V.O.A.], V.O.A. Chinese service is on
5955 7285 9660 11965 15410 at 11:00 - 15:30 UTC
6130 7200 9545 11925 at 22:00 - 02:00 UTC.
The new 1 mega watt medium wave frequency is 1142 khz.

The anchorwoman of CCTV English service Wei Hua [interviewed by Ted
Koppel on ABC Nightline a couple of weeks ago] was told not to be
interviewed again, otherwise she's going to be fired.

In MediaNetwork by Johnathan Marks, the host mentioned that
since yesterday [I assume it was may 30], the Chinese authority had
intensified the jamming of the V.O.A. The Central People's Broadcasting
Station (Zhong Yang Ren Min Guang Bo Dian Tai) [I am not sure it is #1 or
#2] moved to the V.O.A. frequency 15410 khz at 10:00 - 15:00 UTC. [I tried
to monitor the frequency at 13:30 UTC, the V.O.A. Chinese still came in load
and clear in Boston.] the other two previsely unjammed frequencies 17890
and 21585 khz are now being jammed by noise jammers.
Before the end of the show, the host mentioned that a while ago
somebody at the Asian Broadcasting Institute in Tokyo called [I didn't get
the name] in and told him that all V.O.A. Chinese frequencies were now
being heavily jammed.

As always, my personal comments and observations are in [.....].
Any thing else is from sources indicated above.
The mail service here is far away from being reliable. If you have
tried to contact me and didn't get my response, please try again.

1132. recent AMSAT messages and bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-04 18:32:50 UTC
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <16649@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 18509

Posted: Sun, Jun 4, 1989 1:06 PM GMT Msg: FGIJ-3963-1522
From: UOSAT
To: AMSAT
Subj: Sudden AO-13 Power Loss

Dumped on 04 Jun 89 12:44:44 Sunday by ELE093

From: JAMES MILLER G3RUH via TMAIL Address: UOSAT
Date: 1989 Jun 04

Mysterious AO-13 Power loss?
by James Miller G3RUH

I was routinely watching (and recording) the AO-13 PSK telemetry on orbit 743 at MA 190 during mode L operation. It was 1989 Jun 03 @ 2200 UTC. Gradually I saw an anomaly; an alarmingly increasing negative power budget. At first the usual minus 100 milliamps asociated with mode L, but quite soon the net battery drain was an unprecedented 1.5 amps. The battery voltage was falling fast. Normal is 14.5 volts. It was now 12.8. The beacon was warbling.
Adrenalin rushed to my head. Something was badly wrong. Options raced through my mind. Was my software wrong? Grabbed another program; same story. Should I turn off the transponder? Should I phone the other command stations?
Then I noticed the solar panel temperatures plunging. Normal is 8 deg C, but now they were down to -10 deg C. The Sun angle was nonsense. And the spin rate counter had stopped. It's driven by the Sun sensor.
No Sun? An eclipse??? Impossible; the Sun's 48 degrees above the orbit plane.
But wait; surely not the Moon blotting out the Sun? Grab astronomical almanac. Partial eclipses in March and August - and this is June. Ah, but Oscar-13 is 30,000 km from the Earth. If it were New Moon time, the Moon's shadow would be fairly close by. Reached for my diary, shaking. Jun 3rd, Saturday. There's the familiar black circle. Relief! New Moon. So AO-13 must be in the shadow of an eclipse of the Sun by the Moon. So it can't last more than a few more minutes. It lasted 20.
The eclipse started around 2200, minimum solar panel output was at 2210, and recharge commenced 2220. The panels warmed up again, the spin rate counter recovered, and the Sun angle went back to -11 degrees.
Now to prove it. Long past bedtime, but I couldn't sleep. I would need the Sun, Moon and Satellite's position in celestial coordinates. My program PLAN-13 already computes them for the Sun and satellite, so I punched them out. The Astronomical almanac gave them for the Moon.

dec ra Distance km

SUN 22.39589 71.88333 1.51767*10^8) Position at
MOON 27.34831 72.61417 369228) 1989 Jun 03
SAT 42.73401 241.87217 34451) 2210 UTC

Next I wrote a 15 line program to manipulate these numbers. First I converted them into rectangular X,Y,Z cordinates, and normalised them all to the Sun's distance. Then I calculated the shadow vector relative to the Moon, M-S, and the Satellite position relative to the Moon, R-S. Bingo! Almost identical. See below. Take their dot product, then ARCCOS and the angle between shadow and satellite is 7.9 minutes of arc. Since the Moon's diameter was 32 minutes of arc seen from AO-13, the satellite was in its shadow. The Moon really was eclipsing the Sun!

Object X Y Z

Sun 0.287499 0.878738 0.381004)
Moon 0.000646 0.002062 0.001118) Unit = 1 Sun-Earth dist
Rsat -0.000079 -0.000147 0.000154)

M-S -0.287550 -0.878806 -0.380809 (Normalised)
R-M -0.287795 -0.877825 -0.382880 (Normalised)

Geocentric rectangular coordinates.

I rather suspect that Moon eclipses are more common that we might suppose. Would someone like to get their number crunchers out, and work out the next ones? PLEASE.

P.S. You may already have the sub-routines needed, but if not I commend you to the superb "Astronomy With Your Personal Computer", Peter Duffet-Smith, Cambridge 1986, ISBN 0-521-31976-5. An IBM disc with the programs is available from the publisher, as specified in the book.

Best wishes - James G3RUH, Cambridge, England.

Posted: Sat, Jun 3, 1989 6:29 AM GMT Msg: MGIJ-3962-8125
From: DCOWDIN
To: IS
CC: W1AW
Subj: $ANS-154

SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-154.01
AMSAT-UK/RSGB DATASPACE '89

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 154.01 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 3, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT-UK And RSGB Join Together To Sponsor "DATASPACE '89"

AMSAT-UK and the Radio Society of Great Britian (RSGB) will combine their efforts this year to sponsor a joint symposium dealing with OSCAR satellites, digital communications, and educational uses of amateur radio satellites.

Because of the combined theme of "data communications" and amateur satellites, the name of this year's AMSAT-UK/RSGB Data Symposiums will be appropriately known as "DATASPACE '89." With the launch of the MICROSATs and UOSAT D & E later this year, OSCAR enthusiasts should find this combination particularly interesting. As in years past, the University of Surrey will be the meeting place for this combined colloquia. The following is the "line-up" of programs planned for the weekend of July 27-31:

Thursday, June 27th: International Space Assembly
Friday, June 28th: RSGB Data Symposium
Saturday June 29th: Combined Dataspace Tryst
Sunday June 30th: AMSAT-UK Space Colloquium
Monday June 31st: Satellites-in-Education Colloquium

If you are interested in finding out more details concerning accommodations and the programs to be presented, contact:

Ron Broadbent, G3AAJ
94 Herongate Road
Wanstead Park
London E12 5EQ England

Tel: 01-989-6741

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-154.02
PHASE IV MODEL "ROLLED-OUT"

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 154.02 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 3, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Full-Scale Model Of AMSAT-NA Phase IV Geostationary Satellite Completed

On May 24,1989 a "full-scale" model of the AMSAT-NA Geostationary satellite concept was rolled-out for presentation and a photo session at Weber State College (WSC) in Ogden, Utah. Many AMSAT-NA members will remember that the AMSAT-NA Board of Directors voted to accept a "statement-of-work" presented by WSC last November to build this "mock-up" of the Phase IV satellite as part of a "senior" engineering project for students enrolled in the WSC Center for Aerospace Technology (CAST). Present for the "roll-out" was AMSAT-NA's Chief Engineer, Dick Jansson (WD4FAB). Upon seeing the completed model for the first time, Dick pointed out that the size of this Phase IV spacecraft is "awesome." He mentioned that this twelve-sided, 30 inch high, 8 foot diameter model is so large, he saw one student crawl inside and disappear; Dick added: "This has to be the largest satellite AMSAT has ever designed." After the photo session, the Phase IV model was put into a special crate and will be trucked to Dallas for the HAMCOM/ARRL National Convention in Arlington, TX. It will be displayed in the main lobby of the HAMCOM convention center in keeping with the ARRL's slogan, "FROM SPARK ...1914-1989...TO SPACE."

After HAMCOM, the Phase IV model will be returned to WSC where it will be used as a "test-bed" for future design work on the Phase IV concept. WD4FAB

commented that the work put forth by the "highly dedicated" CAST students on this "high fidelity" model was "superb." It is estimated that over 10,000 hours of donated student labor went into building this model. AMSAT-NA was would like to express its appreciation to Bill Clapp, Director of the CAST, and, to the students of WSC for this excellent "prototype" model.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-154.03
ZRO TESTS SCHEDULE ANNOUNCED

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 154.03 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 3, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

The Popular "ZRO Tests" Are Scheduled To Begin Again In July

The ZRO Memorial Technical Achievement Award Program, or just "ZRO Test" will be reactivated in July following the mid-June reorientation of AMSAT-OSCAR-13 (AO-13). This activity is a test to evaluate the operating skill and equipment performance. During a typical ZRO run, a control station will send numeric code groups using CW at 10 WPM. At the beginning of the ZRO Test run, the uplink power from the control station is set to match the general beacon downlink strength. This is level "zero". The control operator will then send and repeat a random five-digit number; next, he will lower his uplink power by 3 dB (half power) and repeat the procedure with a new random number. This will continue to a level 27 dB below the beacon (level "nine"). A participating listener then monitors the downlink signals until he can no longer copy the numbers. Those who can hear the beacon will qualify for the basic award by copying the code group heard at level "zero". The challenge is to improve your home-station performance to a point where the lower-level downlink signals can be copied (levels 6 through 9). The best reported achievement since the inception of the program several years ago via AO-10 came from W7ID. Recently, W7ID copied four out of five digits correctly at level 9 on a run via AO-13 earlier this year. The estimated EIRP from the control station, WA5ZIB, was just over ONE Watt!

The following schedule of Mode "B" ZRO tests with a downlink frequency of 145.840 MHz was chosen for convenient operating times and favorable "squint" angles. AO-13 users who don't wish to participate in the ZRO Test are asked to avoid operating on or near that frequency during these ZRO Test times. Please post the following list of times in your ham shack for the ZRO Tests so that you will have them handy for quick reference:

Saturday July 1, 1989 at 21:10 UTC
Saturday July 8, 1989 at 04:50 UTC
Sunday July 16, 1989 at 07:20 UTC
Saturday July 22, 1989 at 20:50 UTC
Saturday July 29, 1989 at 04:20 UTC
Saturday August 12, 1989 at 20:20 UTC

Any changes will be announced as soon as possible via the AMSAT HF and AO-13 Operations Nets. ZRO brochures are available from WA5ZIB, Andy MacAllister,

AMSAT V.P. User Operations, 14714 Knightsway Drive, Houston, TX 77083 for an S.A.S.E. with one unit of postage. The brochure characterizes test procedures, means for obtaining certificates, and gives some historical background about the program. All listener reports with date of test and numbers copied should be sent to WA5ZIB at the address above. A report will be returned verifying the level of accurate reception. Good luck!

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-154.04
CALL FOR PAPERS FOR JOURNAL

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 154.04 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 3, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Editor of AMSAT Journal Is Soliciting Papers And Articles For Next Journal

By now, all current AMSAT-NA members should received their first issue of "The AMSAT Journal." With the successful publication of this first issue, Editor Joe Kasser (G3ZCZ/W3) is making an appeal for papers and articles which he will use in the second issue of "The AMSAT Journal." Joe is looking for papers which deal with AO-13 operations, construction projects, software, and in general, articles which deal with all aspects of OSCAR satellite operation. If you have a article you would like to submit for publication, please send it to AMSAT-NA Headquarters, P.O. Box 27, Washington, D.C., 20044, ATTENTION: Joe Kasser. Joe encourages all OSCAR enthusiast to submit your ideas for publication. Perhaps you have built something or have learned something which might be helpful to other AMSAT users -- whatever that might be -- you are invited to write for this "banner" publication of AMSAT-NA.

SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-154.05
AMSAT SHORT BURSTS

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 154.05 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 3, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT Short Bursts

AMSAT-NA has learned from Ron Broadbent, G3AAJ, that the launch of RS 12/13 is imminient. This information was made available from reliable Russian sources familiar with amateur satellite activities in the Soviet Union. It is felt by G3AAJ's colleagues in the Soviet Union that the launch of RS 12/13 will occur sometime in June. AMSAT-NA urges all OSCAR enthusiasts to monitor the planned beacon frequencies of 29.408 MHz for RS 12 and 29.4582 MHz for RS 13. The "robot" downlink frequencies for RS 12/13 will be 29.4543 MHz and 29.5043 MHz, respectively. If you should hear the CW beacon on these frequencies for RS 12/13, please contact AMSAT HQ's [(301) 589-6062] so that this information can be passed along to AMSAT Net Control Stations for announcement during the many regular AMSAT Nets each week. Please include the date, time, frequency, your call, and QTH.

The following will be the operating schedules for AMSAT OSCAR-13 for the next several months. Please post this in a convenient place in your ham shack for quick reference.

M de VK5AGR 14May89: *** AO-13 Transponder Schedule Update ***
14May89 to 14Jun89
Mode-JL from MA 160 to MA 200 ! Mode-B from MA 200 to MA 160
Also, for a trial period the OMNI-directional 70cm antenna will
be connected to the Mode-B RCVR from MA 20 to MA 40. These changes
have been introduced to enable stations who have access around
perigee to experiment with perigee operation. Mode S unchanged.
14May89: BLON/BLAT 212.0/+2.4 with a drift rate of 0.016/-0.061 deg/day,
respectively.

O S C A R - 1 3

Date : 14Jun89 until 16Aug89 ! 16Aug89 until 16Nov89
Attitude: 180/0 ! 210/0
Mode-B : MA 0 to MA 110 ! MA 3 to MA 160
Mode-JL : MA 110 to MA 145 ! MA 160 to MA 200
Mode-B : MA 145 to MA 255 ! MA 200 to MA 240
OFF : % ! MA 240 to MA 3
Mode-S : MA 150 to MA 160 ! MA 210 to MA 222

Transponders will be in operation during the whole orbit from June 14 until Aug 16 due to excellent sunangle and power budget. No perigee operation between August and November due to perigee solar eclipses!

AMSAT is seeking additional Area Coordinators throughout North America. These additional members of the Field Operations organization are needed to support the expected inrush of activity and excitement centered about the launch of an additional six or seven amateur radio satellites this year. AMSAT-NA is seeking those who wish to promote the Amateur Radio Satellite program, and primarily, those experienced satellite users who will serve as "Elmers" for aspiring satellite enthusiasts. If you are interested in joining this team of "make it happen" amateurs, contact the AMSAT VP of Field Operations:

Jack Crabtree, AA0P
4327 W. Bellewood Dr.
Littleton, CO 80123
(303) 795-7736

Many AO-13 users are unaware that there is an AMSAT Operations Net which is conducted on AO-13 several times each month to help answer questions about OSCAR satellites and to provide information about the many exciting things going on in AMSAT. The following is a list of the times for the Ops Net. Please place this list in a convenient place in your OSCAR station so that you won't miss out on this interesting net which is offered as a service to all AMSAT members.

Here is the Ops Net schedule through June:

Date UTC orb-phs NCS

04 Jun 0300 746-045 (03 Jun local)
11 Jun 0000 760-152 (10 Jun local)
18 Jun 0100 775-092 W0RPK (17 Jun local)
25 Jun 0300 790-055 (24 Jun local)

Nets can be held on B or JL, but if the AO-13 satellite schedule is changed such that the Ops Net falls during an "off" period, it will be rescheduled. Downlink frequencies are 145.950 MHz and 435.970 MHz for Mode B and JL, respectively. All these are for AO-13 but AO-10 is sometimes used when available.

The following is the operating schedule for FO-12 for the rest of the month of May and for June:

DATE MODE OPERATING PERIOD
06/09/89 JA 04:25 UTC until 21:20 UTC
06/21/89 JA 01:43 UTC until 18:38 UTC
06/24/89 JA 01:03 UTC until 17:58 UTC
06/29/89 JA 00:35 UTC until 15:29 UTC

de DB2OS 01May89: *** AO-10 TRANSPONDER SCHEDULE ***
01May89 to 13Jul89

Mode-B : from MA 025 to MA 225
OFF : from MA 226 to MA 024

All radio amateurs who live in the Northern California area are reminded of the "Shasta SpaceCon '89" which will be held in Weed, CA on June 17th at the Student Center of the College of the Siskiyous. This all day seminar is designed to be a "beginners introduction" OSCAR satellites. Many excellent speakers from AMSAT-NA and Project OSCAR will be present. For more information about this fine seminar, please contact Bob Dalleske (W6AMW) at (916) 964-3154.

/EX

Posted: Thu, Jun 1, 1989 5:20 PM GMT Msg: AGIJ-3961-4251
From: AMAC
To: DCOWDIN, RMYERS
CC: AMSAT, OPS
Subj: New ZRO Test Schedule

The ZRO Memorial Technical Achievement Award Program, or just "ZRO Test" will be reactivated in July following the mid-June reorientation of AMSAT-OSCAR-13. This activity is a test of operating skill and equipment performance.
During a typical ZRO run, a control station will send numeric code groups using CW at 10 words-per-minute. At the beginning of the run, uplink power from the control station is set to match the general beacon downlink strength. This is level "zero". The control operator will send and repeat a random five-digit number, then lower his uplink power by 3 dB (half power) and repeat the procedure with a new random number. This will continue to a level 27 dB below the beacon (level "nine").

A participating listener monitors the downlink signals till he can no longer copy the numbers. Those who can hear the beacon will qualify for the basic award by copying the code group heard at level "zero". The challenge is to improve home-station performance to a point where the lower-level downlink signals can be copied (levels 6 through 9).
The best reported achievement since the inception of the program several years ago via AMSAT-OSCAR-10 came from W7ID. Jeff copied four out of five digits correctly at level 9 on a run via A-O-13 earlier this year. The estimated EIRP from the control station, WA5ZIB, was just over ONE Watt!
The following schedule of Mode "B" ZRO tests with a downlink frequency of 145.840 MHz was chosen for convenient operating times and favorable squint angles.
Saturday July 1, 1989 at 2110 UTC
Saturday July 8, 1989 at 0450 UTC
Sunday July 16, 1989 at 0720 UTC
Saturday July 22, 1989 at 2050 UTC
Saturday July 29, 1989 at 0420 UTC
Saturday August 12, 1989 at 2020 UTC
Any changes will be announced as soon as possible via the AMSAT HF and A-O-13 Operations Nets. ZRO brochures are available from WA5ZIB, Andy MacAllister, AMSAT V.P. User Operations, 14714 Knightsway Drive, Houston, TX 77083 for an S.A.S.E. with one unit of postage ($0.25 U.S., $0.30 Canada, $0.90 Overseas). The brochure characterizes test procedures, means for obtaining certificates and gives some historical background about the program.
All listener reports with date of test and numbers copied should be sent to WA5ZIB at the address above. A report will be returned verifying the level of accurate reception. Good luck!

Posted: Sat, Jun 3, 1989 1:15 PM GMT Msg: LGIJ-3962-8488
From: HANSV
To: OPS
CC: DCOWDIN
Subj: Z2 SATELLITE FIELD DAY OPS

ZIMBABWI (Z2) FIELD DAY STATION ON AO10 and 13

The Zimbabwi Amateur Radio Society will be operating a field day station on both Oscar 10 and Oscar 13 on Saturday 17th June as part of the Society's Annual General Meeting which will be held in the capital, Harare on Sunday 18th June, 1989.

The field day will be held on a Range near Harare and is being organised by the Mashonaland Branch of the ZARC. The call sign to be used will be Z21JHE. The satellite station will be on the air from 09:00 UTC till 14:00 UTC.
Predictions indicate that passes of both satellites will

favour VK, ZL, JA and ZS.
The event is being organised by Des Z21GH.

73 Hans ZS6AKV .

Posted: Sun, Jun 4, 1989 7:37 AM GMT Msg: NGIJ-3963-1320
From: CDUNCAN
To: ops
Subj: NETS HELD: net report 6/3 (6/4)

The AMSAT Operations Net was held on 04 June 89 at 0300 UTC (3 June local time) on 145.950 MHz, mode B. Since this was early in the pass with very high squint angles, conditions were expected to be very poor. I found that switching to LHCP on the downlink moderated the severe spin modulation some. Switching polarization on the uplink only made signals weaker without changing the apparent spin signature enough to notice.

There were five checkins, WD0GML, Mike; WB6GFJ, Ross; W6SYA, Bob; WA4UPD, Reid; and WA9PZL, Roger. Net control was wM3

Mike, WD0GML, discussed the new public access sub-board on his BBS which is a SatFoxHunt meeting place. Activity in this area is expected to pick up soon. AO-10 perigee measurements were to be taken this morning by W0RPK and WA9RNQ.

W6SYA was located just a few miles from net control and was heard 59 on the uplink. Net control experienced moderately disruptive intermod and could probably use a more selective front end.

The net was closed at 0323 UTC.

Next week's net will be held at 0000 UTC on 11 June 89, 10 June local in the U.S.

73, Courtney, N5BF

1133. Re: Pro-2005 WARNING!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-04 19:59:03 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <130@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 18500

In article <197@mipos3.intel.com> jmasters@pcocd2.UUCP (Justin Masters) writes:
]In article <73@anasaz.UUCP> john@anasaz.UUCP (John Moore) writes:
]+I went to the local Radio Schlock today to look at the Pro-2005 after
]+reading glowing reviews, and after being happy (- desense :-( )
]+with the 2004 that I own. I was shocked to discover that there
]+is no mobile mounting bracket for the gadget, and now simple
]I think that if you look at any advertising they have about that unit, they
]will advertise it as a home/base unit, not mobile. Is there even an adaptor
]on it for a 12v hookup?

Yes - there is a 12V jack on the back for DC power!
--
John Moore (NJ7E) mcdphx!anasaz!john asuvax!anasaz!john
(602) 861-7607 (day or eve) long palladium, short petroleum
7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253
The 2nd amendment is about military weapons, NOT JUST hunting weapons!

1134. Tribander Information Request

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-04 20:36:07 UTC
From: wesn@hpdml93.HP.COM
Message-ID: <530002@hpdml93.HP.COM>
Source record: 18505

I'm planning to get a beam this summer and am having a hard time deciding which one to purchase. I've pretty much narrowed it down to the KLM KT34XA, the Hygain TH7DX, or the Mosley PRO-67. I've heard and read some good things about both the KLM and Hygain. It seems like the KT34XA might have a slight performance edge over the TH7DX, but not much. I haven't heard or read much about the PRO-67 other than a positive review in 73 a few months ago. The 40 meter capability of the PRO-67 would be nice, although I can't imagine the performance on 40 would be much better than a rotatable dipole. The PRO-67 doesn't use a BALUN while the other 2 do. Mosley claims it isn't needed with their design, but I worry a bit about current flow on the outside of the coax possibly causing problems.

I would really appreciate any information or experiences any of you might have. Thanks.

Wes Nielson WZ7J

1135. AM Stereo in AUSTRALIA, CANADA, BRAZIL, UK, NEW ZEALAND, S AFRICA?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-04 21:24:02 UTC
From: klopfens@bgsuvax.UUCP
Message-ID: <4191@bgsuvax.UUCP>
Source record: 18506
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics,rec.audio,rec.video

Does anyone know the status of AM stereo broadcast radio in:

Canada

Australia

New Zealand

United Kingdom

Brazil

South Africa

I'm interested in whether or not there is one standard AM stereo system in use and the growth of AM stereo stations and receivers in those countries. A phone number to the appropriate government agency especially in Canada and Australia would be most helpful.

Thanks.

--
Dr. Bruce C. Klopfenstein | klopfens@andy.bgsu.edu
Radio-TV-Film Department | klopfenstein@bgsuopie.bitnet
Bowling Green $tate University | klopfens@bgsuvax.UUCP
Bowling Green, OH 43403 | (419) 372-2138; 352-4818

1136. sci.commtech call for vote: SEE news.groups

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-05 03:16:02 UTC
From: klopfens@bgsuvax.UUCP
Message-ID: <4193@bgsuvax.UUCP>
Source record: 18510
Cross-posted to: rec.audio,rec.video,sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

Please see the call for votes on news.groups for sci.commtech.

Thanks.

--
Dr. Bruce C. Klopfenstein | klopfens@andy.bgsu.edu
Radio-TV-Film Department | klopfenstein@bgsuopie.bitnet
Bowling Green $tate University | klopfens@bgsuvax.UUCP
Bowling Green, OH 43403 | (419) 372-2138; 352-4818

1137. * SpaceNews 05Jun89 *

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-05 03:57:08 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <886@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 18511

Bulletin ID: SPC90605

SpaceNews

MONDAY JUNE 5, 1989

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, NJ, and is distributed weekly
around the world. It is available for UNLIMITED distribution.

* RS12/RS13 NEWS *

Ron Broadbrook, G3AAJ has reported that the launch of RS12/RS13 is
imminent and may occur this month. The RS12/RS13 spacecraft package will
operate in a similar fashion as RS10/RS11, and feature transponder modes
such as A, K, KA, KT, T, as well as autotransponders ("robots").

Amateurs are encouraged to listen for this new spacecraft by tuning their
downlink and beacon frequencies. The RS12 beacon is expected to be on a
frequency of 29.408 MHz, while RS13 will be on 29.4583 MHz.
The autotransponder downlink for RS12 will be on 29.4543 MHz, and 29.5043 MHz
for RS13. Those who hear downlinks on these frequencies are encouraged to
notify AMSAT-NA at 301-589-6062, and report the time, date and frequency of
the downlink was heard.

* OSCAR-9 NEWS *

It looks like OSCAR-9 will NOT be taking any CCD pictures for some time.
A revised operating schedule was recently issued for OSCAR-9. Diary software
reloads will still take place on Tuesdays. Digitalker telemetry will follow.
The telemetry channels currently being downlinked via the Digitalker include:

08 : Battery Pack A Temperature (C)
18 : Battery Pack B Temperature (C)
22 : Battery Voltage +14V (Volts)
29 : Spacecraft -Y Facet Temperature (C)
35 : 145 MHz Beacon Output Power (UnCalibrateD)
39 : Spacecraft +Y Facet Temperature (C)
49 : Spacecraft +Z Facet Temperature (C)
59 : Spacecraft -Z Facet Temperature (C)

From Thursday at around 12:00 UTC, the spacecraft will transmit the following
sequence of data at 1200 bits/second:

Telemetry : 60 seconds
News Bulletin : 60 seconds

Whole Orbit Data (WOD) : 150 seconds

This will continue until 06:00 UTC on the following Tuesday when the beacon
will switch off to help facilitate a software reload.

* LAUNCH SCHEDULE *

The following spacecraft are expected to be launched on the date indicated:

RS12/RS13 : June 1989
PACSAT : 09 Nov 89
LUSAT : 09 Nov 89
DOVE : 09 Nov 89
UoSAT-D : 09 Nov 89
UoSAT-E : 09 Nov 89
JAS-2 : 23 Jan 90

* OSCAR-13 NEWS *

The following operating schedule for AO-13 is expected to remain in effect
for the next few months:

Date 14Jun89 until 16Aug89 16Aug89 until 16Nov89
Attitude 180/0 210/0
Mode-B MA 0 to MA 110 MA 3 to MA 160
Mode-JL MA 110 to MA 145 MA 160 to MA 200
Mode-B MA 145 to MA 255 MA 200 to MA 240
OFF % MA 240 to MA 3
Mode-S MA 150 to MA 160 MA 210 to MA 222

Transponders will be in operation during the whole orbit from June 14 until
Aug 16 due to excellent sun angle and power budget. No perigee operation
between August and November due to perigee solar eclipses!

* MAGELLAN NEWS *

As of May 24, 1989, the Magellan Venus probe was 2,919,025 miles from earth.
At that distance, it takes radio signals 15 seconds to reach it travelling at
the speed of light!

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *

Feedback regarding SpaceNews can be directed to the author (John) via any
of the following paths:

UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z

* SOURCES *

Some of the news contained in this SpaceNews issue was obtained via
OSCAR-9, OSCAR-11 and the KA2QHD and NN2Z PBBSs.

>> SpaceNews is a production of KD2BD Software. All rights reversed. <<

<eof>

--
UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z (John)
..."There is no expedient to which a man will not resort to
avoid the real labor of thinking." ....Sir Joshua Reynolds.

1138. Re: INFO-HAMS Digest V89 #379

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-05 14:50:35 UTC
From: hugh_davies.WGC1RX@XEROX.COM
Message-ID: <890605-075712-6711@Xerox>
Source record: 18512

Rich Bono (encore!necis!rbono@bu-cs.bu.edu) asks about operating ham radio gear underwater. Skipping lightly over the fact that he's out of his cotton-picking mind :-) :-), it is possible to obtain full face masks on the surplus market. There is no reason why you could not put a small speaker/mike in a surplus full-face mask. One of my friends has one which he only paid a few pounds for. Alternatively, what about a gas mask? Again, these are obtainable on the surplus market for a few pounds. Remove the filter cannister, substitute a regulator, install a small speaker mike and away you go.

73,

Hugh Davies, G0CNR & BSAC Sport Diver!

1139. Re: Wear a pager, go to jail :-(

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-05 15:57:25 UTC
From: bobw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <4380050@col.hp.com>
Source record: 18513

When pagers are outlawed, only outlaws will have pagers.

- Bob Witte KB0CY

1140. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-05 16:22:24 UTC
From: PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK
Message-ID: <05.Jun.89.17
Source record: 18514

SUBJECT: Modems for restricted bandwidth.

There has been recent discussion on modems for 9600 baud. I cant help
but feel that we have been here before. Some years ago (in the sixties -
remember them - flower power, peace, love, and solid-state just beginning to
become accepted) there was a need for Embassies to communicate between
each other. Often using minimal antennas (a loop on the roof, or a 'flag-pole'
vertical) they wanted to transmit data. Now since the embassies are often
sited in residential areas, they wanted to use the lowest transmit power
possible to maintain a reliable circuit. This also reduced the chance of
interception. But they wanted a reliable link. Conventional FSK RTTY
wasnt up to it.
A protocol was developed (by a group here in the U.K. working for Her Majestys
Government) whereby the data was sent as 8 PARALLEL bits. How do
you do this? well each bit controlled an oscillator of fixed frequency. Bit
turned on=oscillator turned on. Since the oscillators were spread evenly
across the audio bandwidth available, you got 8-bit pseudo-parallel data flow.
The early models of the modems were primitive affairs (all transistors, not
a chip to be seen, with L-C tuned filters and a bit of positive feedback to
tighten the bandwidth). RACAL produced the modems and they were widely used
within the UK diplomatic community. I saw a demo of one (in about 1974-75 if
i remember) where the signal-to-noise ratio was absolutely appalling - you
could hardly tell that there was anything there at all amongst the noise - and
the system produced 100% error-free copy.
Because of what the thing sounded like, it was called PICCOLO.
There is a later version of the same thing which uses 32 different tones
instead of eight.
With modern semiconductor/microprocessor systems, i see no reason why we should
not make use of the same idea. Certainly for operation on the 'jagged edge'
where signal-noise ratios are poor, it sure beats RTTY and conventional
FSK modems. Unconventional, but effective. Theres a protocol for almost
all situations. Anyone remember Hellschreibers?

Please use the following addresses for reply: + \/Natural
+ \/\Environment
JANET: PJML@UK.AC.NERC-WALLINGFORD.IBMA + \/\/Research
ARPA : PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSS.CS.UCL.AC.UK + \/\/\Council
EARN : PJML%UK.AC.NWL.IA@UKACRL + NERC Computer Services
AX25 : G6WBJ {144.650MHz} + Holbrook House
SPAN : STAR::"PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSS.CS.UCL.AC.UK" + Station Road
PHONE: +44 793 411665 + SWINDON SN1 1DE

1141. OSCAR 13

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-05 16:38:08 UTC
From: gdavis@uvm-gen.UUCP
Message-ID: <1201@uvm-gen.UUCP>
Source record: 18377

Can anyone tell me anything about the orbit of OSCAR 13? I've heard
that it is in an elliptical orbit that always apogees near the north
pole. I assume then,at apogee my direction will be somewhere between
northwest and northest for the down link antenna. However after listening
on and off for 2 days all I've heard is a very weak signal that soon goes
into the noise? Is this as good as OSCAR 13 is at downlink? I'm using a
20 element cross yagi with phasing lines to produce LHC polarization,but
my results to date are disappointing to say the least.
Any info about OSCAR 13's orbit or point of apogee would be helpful;at least
then I will have an idea if my beam is in the correct azimuth heading.

73 de Gary KU1H

1142. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-05 16:58:00 UTC
From: 7523003%SANDY@TWNCTU01.BITNET
Message-ID: <8906060702.AA17042@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18515

sub info-hams C.Y. Kuo

1143. Coded Messages?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-05 17:05:25 UTC
From: flloyd%crank@Sun.COM
Message-ID: <108051@sun.Eng.Sun.COM>
Source record: 18526

I've got two questions which I'd like to open for discussion:

First, I've been wondering about the legality of the following:

A group of hams that congregates regularly on any of several area repeaters is sometimes besieged by jammers and/or malicious interference. When this happens the group will then QSY to another machine. Rather than name the particular machine to whicy they will be QSY'ing to directly, a code word such as "Channel 2" will be used and understood throughout the group.

Is this legal? The regulations state in general that coded transmissions are illegal. Is this a coded or secret message according to the rules?

Second:

Can a person with a Novice licence legally setup and operate a simplex autopatch (simpatch) on a 220mhz novice simplex frequency? Offhand, it sounds like a simple 'No' answer but I can't seem to find it in the regs.

Thanks to all those who may reply.

-fred

| Fred Lloyd KJ6RK PP-SEL flloyd@sun.com |
| Sun Microsystems, Inc. ...sun!flloyd |
| Mountian View, CA |
| (415) 336-6322 |
| Disclaimer: If it ain't broke, don't fix it! |

1144. MFJ 1274 packet controller

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-05 18:35:00 UTC
From: BRUCEH@UTKVX3.BITNET
Message-ID: <8906060703.AA17138@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18516

I've been looking at a used MFJ 1274. The owner wants to trade. Does anyone have any advice about this unit? Price/worth, problems,upgrades, etc,etc. Any info will be appreciated. I'm not on packet at all.

Thanks,

Bruce Harrison
Univ. of Tenn. at Martin
Computer Center
Martin, TN 38238

BRUCEH@UTKVX (bitnet)

1145. Looking for DX200 manual & schemeatics

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-05 19:21:51 UTC
From: george@iguanodon.cis.ohio-state.edu
Message-ID: <51095@tut.cis.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 18525
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.swap

I purchased a Realistic DX200 yesterday at a Hamfest. It came without a manual
or schemeatics. I would like to obtain copies of said documents. If you
have or know of copies of them please let me know.

Thanks,
---George Jones
OSU Computer & Inf. Science 2036 Neil Ave.,Columbus,Ohio 43210. 614-292-7325
george@cis.ohio-state.edu or ...!osu-cis!george
From our home to yours, warm wishes are sent,
for a season of love,and merriment.

-=-
OSU Computer & Inf. Science 2036 Neil Ave.,Columbus,Ohio 43210. 614-292-7325
george@cis.ohio-state.edu or ...!osu-cis!george
From our home to yours, warm wishes are sent,
for a season of love,and merriment.

1146. Re: Beepers already being restricted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-05 20:02:05 UTC
From: paul@hpldola.HP.COM
Message-ID: <12120025@hpldola.HP.COM>
Source record: 18517

>> My only question is, seeing as names and addresses
>> are given [via cellular phone], why are the real police not
>> busting these people?

>Because the real police want to keep their jobs, they are not listening
>illegally to telephone calls. The EPCA is a bad law, but once the police
>start violating laws for any purpose, we're all in deep trouble.

So what if the police received "anonymous tips" from citizens....

That way they wouldn't be breaking any laws (win #1) and the *anonymous*
citizens wouldn't be prosecuted (win #2) if they happened to accidentally
hear something on a malfunctioning scanner :-) AND maybe we could reduce
some of the drug problem (win #3) (but how much, really? - security of
larger drug dealings surely is pretty good). I'm not totally comfortable
with the ethics of this since ECPA is still a law - even if it's a bad one.
Still, there is precedent for making good use of "laundered" information
without regard to its source.

'twould be interesting if widespread application of this would hasten an
ECPA challenge...

At least police are aware of how public radio is - I notice they don't
use cellular phones for "confidential" information around here - using
land-lines instead.

Ironic how criminals can listen to police (and cellular calls!) but the
police can't listen to criminals?

-Paul

1147. Re: ILLEGAL TO OPERATE AT AIRPORTS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-05 21:01:16 UTC
From: jim@ghp.UUCP
Message-ID: <297@ghp.UUCP>
Source record: 18518

In article <30500037@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:

>Canada is NOT like the US. There are a lot of social similarities, but
>the laws in this country are expected to allow people more freedoms.
^^^^
So how come I can legally listen to any band I wish, but you can't? :-)
And how come your government banned several movies our film board
produced? And how come we generally don't have to go to Communications
Canada for special modes all the time. And how come we are de-regulating
our bands.

And the big kicker--how come we have a NO-CODE licence. :-)
--
Jim Stewart, VE3SRJ
UUCP: jim%ghp@mnetor.uucp
BELL: (416)862-0430

1148. wanted: email pointer to MIT Radio Club folks

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-05 22:39:01 UTC
From: strata@fenchurch.mit.edu
Message-ID: <11913@eddie.MIT.EDU>
Source record: 18519
Cross-posted to: mit.bboard,rec.ham-radio

OK, I went to the Deerfield Hamfest this last weekend and am now the proud
but bemused owner of a Kenwood 440Mhz handheld transceiver. Can anyone put
me in touch (via email) with folks from W1MX, the MIT Amateur Radio Club?
They don't seem to have voicemail working and no one answers the phone there.
I want to get my certificate(s) and start using this thing...

Thanks,
_Strata

* * * * * * * * *
Martha S. Rose \|/\|/\|/\|/\|/\|/\|/\|/\|/ strata@eddie.mit.edu
MIT EECS ECF/CogSci [{backbones}!mit-eddie!strata] postmaster@eddie.mit.edu
###

1149. wanted: email pointer to MIT Radio Club folks

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-05 22:39:01 UTC
From: strata@fenchurch.mit.edu
Message-ID: <2@tester.MIT.EDU>
Source record: 18520
Cross-posted to: mit.bboard,rec.ham-radio

OK, I went to the Deerfield Hamfest this last weekend and am now the proud
but bemused owner of a Kenwood 440Mhz handheld transceiver. Can anyone put
me in touch (via email) with folks from W1MX, the MIT Amateur Radio Club?
They don't seem to have voicemail working and no one answers the phone there.
I want to get my certificate(s) and start using this thing...

Thanks,
_Strata

* * * * * * * * *
Martha S. Rose \|/\|/\|/\|/\|/\|/\|/\|/\|/ strata@eddie.mit.edu
MIT EECS ECF/CogSci [{backbones}!mit-eddie!strata] postmaster@eddie.mit.edu
###

1150. wanted: email pointer to MIT Radio Club folks

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-05 22:39:01 UTC
From: strata@fenchurch.mit.edu
Message-ID: <1@tester.MIT.EDU>
Source record: 18521
Cross-posted to: mit.bboard,rec.ham-radio

OK, I went to the Deerfield Hamfest this last weekend and am now the proud
but bemused owner of a Kenwood 440Mhz handheld transceiver. Can anyone put
me in touch (via email) with folks from W1MX, the MIT Amateur Radio Club?
They don't seem to have voicemail working and no one answers the phone there.
I want to get my certificate(s) and start using this thing...

Thanks,
_Strata

* * * * * * * * *
Martha S. Rose \|/\|/\|/\|/\|/\|/\|/\|/\|/ strata@eddie.mit.edu
MIT EECS ECF/CogSci [{backbones}!mit-eddie!strata] postmaster@eddie.mit.edu
###

1151. Re: AM Stereo in AUSTRALIA, CANADA, BRAZIL, UK, NEW ZEALAND, S AFRICA?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-06 00:20:43 UTC
From: pozar@hoptoad.uucp
Message-ID: <7545@hoptoad.uucp>
Source record: 18522
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics,rec.audio,rec.video

In article <4191@bgsuvax.UUCP> klopfens@bgsuvax.UUCP (Bruce Klopfenstein) writes:
>
>Does anyone know the status of AM stereo broadcast radio in:
>
>Canada
>
>Australia
>
>New Zealand
>
>United Kingdom
>
>Brazil
>
>South Africa

Australia is Motorola (C-QUAM). I'm not sure of the rest.

Tim

--
...sun!hoptoad!\ Tim Pozar
>fidogate!pozar Fido: 1:125/406
...lll-winken!/ PaBell: (415) 788-3904
USNail: KKSF / 77 Maiden Lane / San Francisco CA 94108

1152. Re: range of radio waves

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-06 02:05:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500038@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 18523

> Repeaters are usually located on top of hills where they can obtain
> the advantage of a "line of sight" look down at most people using
> 2 meters. CB (thankfully) doesn't use repeaters.

We have no hills in the prairie of Illinois, but repeaters still work.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

1153. 10 meter rigs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-06 04:21:49 UTC
From: harlan@hardy.NBI.COM
Message-ID: <562@hardy.NBI.COM>
Source record: 18524

.... ..
I have been on USENET for sometime, and finally managed to convince my feed to turn on rec.ham-radio. Looks like I just got my first dose today.

I have been inactive for the last couple of years -- got interested in computing. But I got the bug again. I went into Radio Shack last week needing a couple of parts. I happen to notice a 10 meter rig on the shelf. I figured it would fit real nice in my Chevy van conversion. So I put in a request in for Father's day.

I noticed today a Uniden 2510 advertized in 73 magazine. It looked nice also.

Here is what I 've been leading up to, have any of folks had anything to do with this type of equipment. What are your thoughts about rigs?

If this discussion has been hashed over recently, then I apologize for bringing up again. If that is the case, then e-mail to me would be appreciated.

73's de WD0HTV
--
Customer Support Training | 2995 Wilderness Pl.
303/443-9892 x2208 | Boulder, CO 80301
harlan@hardy.NBI.COM (Smail)
{alegra,ucbvax,ncar,isieng}!nbires!hardy!harlan (USENET)

1154. Re: More Chinese jamming of V.O.A. and V.O.A. schedules

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-06 07:27:02 UTC
From: jmasters@pcocd2.intel.com
Message-ID: <212@mipos3.intel.com>
Source record: 18385
Cross-posted to: soc.culture.china,rec.ham-radio

In article <1986@husc6.harvard.edu> dong@math.harvard.edu writes:
>frequencies for V.O.A.'s Chinese service.
>
>
> In MediaNetwork by Johnathan Marks, the host mentioned that
>since yesterday [I assume it was may 30], the Chinese authority had
>intensified the jamming of the V.O.A. The Central People's Broadcasting
>Station (Zhong Yang Ren Min Guang Bo Dian Tai) [I am not sure it is #1 or
>#2] moved to the V.O.A. frequency 15410 khz at 10:00 - 15:00 UTC. [I tried
>to monitor the frequency at 13:30 UTC, the V.O.A. Chinese still came in load
>and clear in Boston.] the other two previsely unjammed frequencies 17890
>and 21585 khz are now being jammed by noise jammers.
> Before the end of the show, the host mentioned that a while ago
>somebody at the Asian Broadcasting Institute in Tokyo called [I didn't get
>the name] in and told him that all V.O.A. Chinese frequencies were now
>being heavily jammed.

I was watching the news the other night, and a clip was played from Radio
Beijing. They guy was talking about the govt. indescriminantly shooting the
people, etc, etc....and within minutes, he got yanked from the air, and
substituted with someone else. I don't believe anybody has seen the announcer
alive yet.

It's too bad about the situation over there. I really feel for the
pro-democracy protestors. I hope they win soon.

"This is the United States calling.
Are we reaching you?" - Pink Floyd Justin Masters - jmasters@pcocd2.intel.com
---

1155. OSCAR 13 - HELP

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-06 11:57:32 UTC
From: gdavis@uvm-gen.UUCP
Message-ID: <1202@uvm-gen.UUCP>
Source record: 18378

After trying all weekend to receive a signal from OSCAR 13.. I've decided to ask advise. A friend has said that OSCAR is in a high polar orbit and at apogee will be azimuth somewhere on an arc of NW - NE. Unfortunately even with a 20 element cross yagi at elevation 45 degrees and swung in this general area I've only heard a very weak beacon and weak downlinking from some users. What is wrong? Is OSCAR 13 not always available to us in northamerica for periods of time? Am writing AMSAT,but in the mean time is there a SAT expert that can give me some advise?

73 de KU1H

1156. Mods for RS 2002????

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-06 15:17:00 UTC
From: mo@prisma
Message-ID: <16800009@prisma>
Source record: 18379

I'm looking for mods to the Radio Shack 2002 scanner.
Anyone got any hot hacks?
-Mike

1157. Re: RFI from my computer

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-06 16:21:41 UTC
From: charlier@hplsla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <5720043@hplsla.HP.COM>
Source record: 18380

>/ hplsla:rec.ham-radio / holly@hpcupt1.HP.COM (Jim Hollenback) / 3:07 pm Jun 2, 1989 /
>
> I have a simular problem with my AT clone on RTTY. Would you believe
>a S9? makes it rough to work weak DX.

Well, Jim I have a hunch you didn't take advantage of your employers' discount to buy your AT clone. I did, and was pleasantly surprised to be able to use my HP Vectra ES/12 (12 Mhz AT clone) for logging in the recent CQWW CW contest. I didn't hear a whimper from it, (of course I did have an outdoor antenna, about 50 feet away from the shack, coax feed.) Now if I hooked a short wire, inside the shack, to the rig, I did hear a few weak birdies (s-5 or so), apparently from the monochrome display.

Guess I paid those extra $ for something! ;-)

Charlie Panek, KX7L (hplabs!hplsla!charlier)

1158. Coded Messages?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-07 00:02:02 UTC
From: gdt@HOLMES.LCS.MIT.EDU
Message-ID: <8906070002.AA00605@holmes.LCS.MIT.EDU>
Source record: 18381

In reponse to queries about legality

> saying "QSY to channel 2" to avoid jammers on a repeater

As I read 97.117 this is clearly against the rules, since the intent is to "obscure the meaning" of the transmission.

> novices operating "simplex autopatches"

This seems to fall under the definition of auxiliary operation, 97.3.l. Novices are not allowed auxiliary operation by 97.86.e. The intent of the novice rules clearly seems to be that only local and non-radio remote control are allowed.

73 de Greg, N1DAM

1159. Re: ILLEGAL TO OPERATE AT AIRPORTS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-07 03:39:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500039@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 18382

> >Canada is NOT like the US. There are a lot of social similarities, but
> >the laws in this country are expected to allow people more freedoms.
> ^^^^
> So how come I can legally listen to any band I wish, but you can't? :-)
> And how come your government banned several movies our film board
> produced? And how come we generally don't have to go to Communications
> Canada for special modes all the time. And how come we are de-regulating
> our bands.
>
> And the big kicker--how come we have a NO-CODE licence. :-)

Let's try again:

Canada is NOT like the US. There are a lot of social similarities, but
the laws in this country are EXPECTED to allow people more freedoms.
^^^^^^^^

Of course this is becoming MUCH LESS SO these days.

1. Because Canada is not so big a market for cellular vendors.
2. I don't know about this... PLEASE send me details (or copies).
3. We are trying to fix that with bandwidth limitations. What modes
can you operate on 33cm?
4. What is deregulating? Letting unlicensed devices on ham bands?
5. We have too many people who try to use law (laws are too easy to make
here) who try to push their way on other people. That mentality,
"I do it that way, so its good enough for you" is the source of the
problem.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

1160. Re: Coded Messages?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-07 03:48:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500041@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 18383

> happens the group will then QSY to another machine. Rather than name the
> particular machine to whicy they will be QSY'ing to directly, a code word
> such as "Channel 2" will be used and understood throughout the group.
>
> Is this legal? The regulations state in general that coded transmissions
> are illegal. Is this a coded or secret message according to the rules?

I suspect it is legal. You have assigned a MEANING to the words, and the words are stated IN THE CLEAR. Anyone who understands English and the term QSY will be able to figure out that you are going to the frequency you have predetermined as being channel 2 in your own context. There is no secrecy involved.

> Can a person with a Novice licence legally setup and operate a simplex
> autopatch (simpatch) on a 220mhz novice simplex frequency? Offhand, it
> sounds like a simple 'No' answer but I can't seem to find it in the regs.

It's an automatic unattended operation *IF* it actually transmits. I don't have the rule book here to see if that is prohibited, so check under that concept. I suspect somehow that it is not legal, but DO *NOT* WRITE TO THE FCC TO ASK IT. If you must write, send it to the ARRL.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

1161. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-07 04:59:00 UTC
From: 7523003%SANDY@TWNCTU01.BITNET
Message-ID: <8906070706.AA29676@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18384

sub info-hams C.Y. Kuo

1162. Shortwave Info Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-07 13:41:19 UTC
From: ecl@cbnewsj.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <274@cbnewsj.ATT.COM>
Source record: 18386
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,soc.culture.china,soc.culture.misc

Is there somewhere one can get up-to-date frequencies and times for English-language broadcasts to North America for all (or most) shortwave services? I don't want to have to subscribe to a different listing for each country I'm interested in, particularly since it keeps changing. Conversely, I'm interested only in English-language, North America broadcasts.

In particular, does anyone have the current frequencies and schedules for Radio Beijing, Radio Poland, and Radio Tehran?

Evelyn C. Leeper | +1 201-957-2070 | att!mtgzy!ecl or ecl@mtgzy.att.com
--
My own creed is distressingly simple--I believe that [gays and straights] are all just men and women and ought to be treated as such. During my dark nights of the soul I wonder if I am the only one left who believes this.
-paraphrased from George R. R. Martin

1163. Realistic 2011 scanner

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-07 13:55:42 UTC
From: adam@cbmvax.UUCP
Message-ID: <7056@cbmvax.UUCP>
Source record: 18387

I just searched the 3000+ messages archived in our rec.ham-radio directory and didn't find a single article on Radio Shack's 2011 desktop scanner. If anyone knows of any mods or enhancements for it, I would appreciate hearing about them.

--
Adam Keith Levin -- CATS Commodore-Amiga Technical Support
1200 Wilson Drive / West Chester, PA 19380 (215) 431-9180
BIX: aklevin UUCP: ...{amiga|rutgers|uunet}!cbmvax!adam

1164. 10 Meter Rigs (Reply to WD0HTV)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-07 14:39:04 UTC
From: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@MAILGW.CC.UMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <147733@Wayne-MTS>
Source record: 18388

There's been a bit of discussion re the Uniden rigs and the Radio Shack clone in this forum which I won't reiterate. Talking to locals I have heard mixed reports regarding the Ranger line; some like it, some detest it. Real Hams don't like the fact that it doesn't have a Real Tuning Knob.

My own experience leads me to prefer the Kantronics 10M monobander. It's more expensive than the Uniden/Radio Shack (about $330 from AES vs $240-$260 for the Uniden), and has no FM capability, but as an SSB rig it's got far superior recive quality, lower noise and better selectivity. And a much better knob. It's on my short list for things to buy once I unload my Heath SB-200. (Hey, who *needs* 1.2KW on 10M?)
73s de KE8YY (Mike)

1165. ACC 85 CONTROLLER PROBLEM

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-07 14:53:00 UTC
From: ppddc@uwocc1.uwo.ca
Message-ID: <0613220424@uwovax.uwo.ca>
Source record: 18389

One of the local hams has been nice enough to install a 440 repeater in his home with a two meter remote frequency agile transmitter.

He has recently added a DVR to his system. When a DVR message is played and the remote base is on, the controller locks up. It is an ACC 85 and he has spoken to them about it. They have been most helpful with other problems but are unable to find what is causing this, although they are aware of it.

Has anyone experienced this? Any ideas on what is causing it? Any suggestions appreciated.

73 de VE3ZDC

Dave Colvin
Univ. Western Ontario
London, Ontario
(519) 679-2111 ext. 8722

P.S.>>> Had a great time at the Airshow regardless of the problems we encountered.

1166. High speed modems & PICCOLO

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-07 15:42:32 UTC
From: "Mike Jordan G4ASQ"@UCBVAX.BERKELEY.EDU
Message-ID: <8906080719.AA14960@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18390

I too remember seeing a demo of the PICCOLO system in use by
the U.K. DWS (Diplomatic Wireless Service) in the early 70's.
I was under the impression that at any one time only one tone was being
transmitted, but if there were for example 16 possible tones, then
sending a tone was equivalent to conveying 4 bits of information, so
an 8-bit byte could be sent in 2 time-slices.
The thing that impressed me, as a relative newcomer to signal processing,
was the use of so-called 'orthogonal filters' to separate out the
different tones. If I recall correctly, the theory was that if you
hit a narrow band filter with a frequency slightly different to its
centre frequency, the output amplitude varies with time like the
absolute value of a sine wave. This modulates the input frequency, and
looks like a 2-tone ssb test. The periodicity of the amplitude
variation depends on things like the Q of the filter. In any case,
there will be times when the instantaneous output amplitude will be
close to zero for all filters in the bank, EXCEPT the one tuned to the
input tone. The output is sampled at this point, and the filter with
the highest output (usually the correct one) wins the vote. The filters
are then 'damped' and the process starts again with the next input tone.

My fading memory could be wrong, there are probably people out there
who KNOW this stuff...

73s

Mike

1167. Color Slides from Earth Orbit

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-07 15:43:00 UTC
From: STELLABO@CSHLAB.BITNET
Message-ID: <8906080726.AA15264@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18391

Does anyone know where I could get a color slide of the NY City - Long Island area from low Earth Orbit. I would like to use the slide to make QSL cards. Does NASA have a outlet for color slides taken on various missions ?

You can send the info direct to: STELLABO@CSHLAB.BITNET or just post on info hams.

Thanks in advance.

Fred J. Stellabotte - Computer Systems Manager
Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory
stellabo@cshlab.bitnet

1168. Re: Repeater Isolation without a Duplexer

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-07 16:04:53 UTC
From: bote@csense.UUCP
Message-ID: <255@csense.UUCP>
Source record: 18392

From article <4590024@hplvli.HP.COM>, by chris@hplvli.HP.COM (Chris Kelly):
> [thorough discussion of repeater isolation issues deleted]
> In most cases, I think you are better off springing
> the $500 for a cavity duplexer (on 440 MHz, more on
> lower bands). Also remember that Tx/Rx RF isolation MUST
> include all wiring in the repeater: Audio, Power,
> controller, etc. This (and continuous duty Transmitters)
> is what distinguishes a well made repeater from any old
> mobile rig.

I heartily agree!

Keep in mind, however, that being in the right place at the
right time can reap great rewards in the hunt for commercial
grade repeater equipment.

I have purchased and seen duplexers at hamfests for as little
as $50! These were in working order, but were either on an
unpopular band or split, or needed recabling--not a trivial
operation, but not impossible, either.

There are other deals to be had if you keep a vigilant eye
out. This past Sunday I picked up the essentials of a
Motorola Spectra-TAC voting system for $2.25 ! Yes, the
decimal point is after the first '2', and the guy
even threw in a full-height double sided floppy drive!
What a deal!

Good luck...

--
Bote
uunet!cyclops!csense!bote
{mimsy,sundc}!{prometheus,hqda-ai}!media!cyclops!csense!bote

1169. Re: ATV (amateur television)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-07 17:36:48 UTC
From: mbutts@mntgfx.mentor.com
Message-ID: <1989Jun7.103650.2946@mntgfx.mentor.com>
Source record: 18393
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

From article <190700041@trsvax>, by bb@trsvax.UUCP:
> I might mention that the primary reason I am looking into this is the hopes
> of putting a camera in a remote control airplane. There are other potential
> uses if that is not successful but that is my goal. I have found several
> dealers who deal in security cameras that sell B&W cameras that measure
> as small as 2x2x3 inches for about $600. The problem is getting the
> transmitter. I want to do this all legally, so I am curious is it illegal
> to sell TV RF transmitters even to licensed ameteurs?

Excellent! That's an old fantasy of mine, and I'm glad there is someone
with the RC airplane experience to try it! Ultimately we might imagine
being able to pan and zoom the camera and sending altitude, attitude and
airspeed telemetry down to a computer for a completely virtual flying
experience! Do keep us posted on how it goes.

It is perfectly legal for anyone to buy or sell amateur radio equipment.
It's just very illegal for a non-licensed person to use it. However, many
manufacturers and dealers will only sell to hams who show their license
or who can be found in the callbook, just to cut out the pirates.
Not because of any law, that's their private choice. That practice is
a bit controversial in some circles, because people studying for their
ham ticket often would like to buy the gear first to have a receiver
to listen to code on. (Please, net, let's not start that discussion again.)

I saw a nice commercial ATV rig at a hamfest last weekend, being shown by
the manufacturer, AEA. It is around 6" by 8" by 2". Another company,
I believe the name is Arcadia, sells boxes and also printed circuit modules
that may be easier to install in the aircraft. They advertise in QST.

Also, many cities have ATV clubs that might be able to help you out.
Try calling your local radio store or asking around.

Best of luck with your excellent project.
--
Michael Butts, Research Engineer KC7IT 503-626-1302
Mentor Graphics Corp., 8500 SW Creekside Place, Beaverton, OR 97005
...!{sequent,tessi,apollo}!mntgfx!mbutts OR mbutts@pdx.MENTOR.COM
Opinions are my own, not necessarily those of Mentor Graphics Corp.

1170. solar flux predicts stocks

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-07 18:09:36 UTC
From: jec@sequent.UUCP
Message-ID: <17070@sequent.UUCP>
Source record: 18394

Only in america would someone use the solar flux index as
a predictor of stock market activity. But such is the case.
I saw an advertisement this morning on FNN (cable tv financial new
network) where the solar flux index is used (presumebly with other
indicators) as buy and sell signal for stock and commodity trades.

Has anyone seen/heard of the solar flux index or other geomagnetic
indices used for other exotic applications? Maybe there is a hidden
relationship we should know about.
--
((We hold these truths to be self evident, until they change.))

Jim Chorn ...!tektronix!sequent!jec
Sequent Computer Systems (503)626-5700

1171. Another (and tougher) law against listening ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-07 19:34:09 UTC
From: Mike.Volckmann@f24.n114.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <4169.248D8742@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 18395

In an article of <24 May 89 07:26:28 GMT>, die@cpoint.UUCP (David I. Emery) writes:

>From: die@cpoint.UUCP (David I. Emery)
>Date: 24 May 89 07:26:28 GMT
>Organization: Clearpoint Research Corp., Hopkinton Mass.
>Message-ID: <2297@cpoint.UUCP>
>Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.video
>
>
>
> It is also amazing that a million relatively upscale families
>able to
>pay $1500-2000 for a TVRO system (and to own a site on which to put a
>dish)
>are perfectly willing to steal cable service that other people pay for.
>This
>reflects the sort of society in which we live, I guess. (Perhaps it also
>reflects the sort of people who bought TVRO systems in the first place
>with
>the rights to use the signals so ambiguous.)
>

David,

I think that this does reflect the kind of society in which we now live. It is not just the stealing of cable service, it is speeding, jaywalking, and all kinds of other laws that people obey only when it is convenient to do so. Unfortunately they are setting an example for their children that it is acceptable to obey the law only when it is convenient and then they wonder why their child is a drug addict or drop out or rapes some one. The child has watched for years others only obeying the law when it was convenient and now he just finds some other law inconvenient to obey. The parent typically says something like "But my speeding does not hurt anyone". But in Phoenix the Police statistics say that the number one cause of accidents in Phoenix is speeding, and the cable company will not survive if all of its customers decide to steal the programming. Even if only one customer decides to steal the programming it raises the cost for the remaining paying customers a small amount.

Just some late night rambling about why one should obey society's laws and if they are wrong work to change them not just ignore them.

Mike

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!24!Mike.Volckmann
Internet: Mike.Volckmann@f24.n114.z1.fidonet.org

1172. Morse Code Woes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-07 20:14:59 UTC
From: firebug@agora.UUCP
Message-ID: <1532@agora.UUCP>
Source record: 18396

I've had the bug to get my license for YEARS. Now I have decided to do it without fail. I'M having a BEAR of a problem with the code. I use the ARRL tapes,but cant pick it up by ear very well.also use my computer with a code traimer. I can pick the individual letters up fine, to pick them up when sent in a word is an effort in futility.

Anyone have any suggestions for me?? Theory is a breeze for me, code is a bear.

thanks,

Sam

1173. Re: freqs. and times for Radio Beijing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-07 20:44:09 UTC
From: msmith@TOPAZ.RUTGERS.EDU
Message-ID: <8906072044.AA21682@topaz.rutgers.edu>
Source record: 18397

I have had luck receiving Radio Beijing on Monday in English. The
broadcasts listed in World Radio TV Handbook are:
Radio Beijing
English
Time Area Freqs
0000-0100 Am 11715/9770/15455
0300-0400 Am 11715/9770/8425
0400-0500 Am 11980/9640/8425
0500-0600 Am 9770/9690
0830-1030 Pac 15440/11755/9700/8490/6550
1100-1200 Am 15455
1200-1300 Am 15455
1200-1300 As 11660/11600/11290/7820/1341/1251
1300-1400 As 11660/11600/7335/1341
1400-1600 As 11600/4200
1600-1800 Af 15110/11715/11600/9570/5250/4130
1930-2130 ME/Af 9440/7480/6955
2000-2200 Eu 11500/9820/5250
2200-2230 Eu 3985

Times above are GMT/UTC. Area is the area the transmission is aimed
at. Frequencies are in KHz.

I received the 0000-0100 transmission on MOnday, June 5, but I did not
receive any broadcast the following day. The broadcast I heard
included an editorial against the use of force by anyone.

Remember, Beijing Summer Time is GMT +0900.

Mark

Mark Smith | "Be careful when looking into the distance, |All Rights
61 Tenafly Road|that you do not miss what is right under your nose."| Reserved
Tenafly,NJ 07670-2643|rutgers!topaz.rutgers.edu!msmith,msmith@topaz.rutgers.edu
You may redistribute this article only to those who may freely do likewise.

1174. Are there hams in China?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-07 20:52:11 UTC
From: schow@bnr-public.uucp
Message-ID: <556@bnr-fos.UUCP>
Source record: 18398
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,soc.culture.china

With the news black out in China, I am just wondering if there are
hams in China. If so, has anyone made contact?

I have directed follow up to soc.culture.china.

Stanley Chow BitNet: schow@BNR.CA
BNR UUCP: ..!psuvax1!BNR.CA.bitnet!schow
(613) 763-2831 ..!utgpu!bnr-vpa!bnr-fos!schow%bnr-public
I am just a small cog in a big machine. I don't represent nobody.

1175. FCC Form 610

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-07 21:11:40 UTC
From: vail@tegra.UUCP
Message-ID: <527@atlas.tegra.UUCP>
Source record: 18399

I would like to have my address changed with the FCC (I figured I have
been living there 2 years now....). I have a copy of form 610 but I
have a question:

8. CURRENT STATION LOCATION (Do not use a PO Box No., RFD, or General
Delivery. See Instruction 8)

What is Instruction 8? How do I describe my location?
My address is RR1 Box 305 Johnson Corner Rd... which is a
mailbox at the house. Is this relevant?

Thanks

"A liberal is someone too poor to be a capitalist
and too rich to be a communist."

_____
| | Johnathan Vail | tegra!N1DXG@ulowell.edu
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG@145.110-,145.270-,444.2+,448.625-
-----

1176. Re: Tribander Information Request

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-07 22:31:35 UTC
From: k2ph@dxis.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <131@dxis.ATT.COM>
Source record: 18400

In article <530002@hpdml93.HP.COM>, wesn@hpdml93.HP.COM (Wes Nielson) writes:
>
> ... questions about the Mosley PRO-67 ...
>
> Wes Nielson WZ7J

Sorry it took me this long to respond. Sometimes I get involved with things and forget. :-)

I have a PRO-67 installed at about 56 feet here in Central New Jersey and it seems to put out a very good signal. Front-to-back and front-to-side ratios are excellent on 20, 15, and 10 meters--so much so that I've actually thought that 15 and 10 were dead at times that I merely had the antenna pointed 90 degrees away from the opening! On 40 meters, I see about a 2 S-unit front-to-back and about the same front-to-side. In contests, I have noticed a definite difference in getting through pileups when I'm pointed directly at the station, so the front-to-side and front-to-back are not my imagination. As you say, I can't imagine that a phased array on a 5-foot boom would have much gain on 40 meters, but it does work better than any dipole I've ever used (including one that was 50 feet high and in the clear). So, the antenna does seem to work.

Now, some warnings. This is not an antenna for the faint-hearted! It's wingspan is 45 feet. The boom is 24 feet. Wind surface area is 12.9 square feet and it weighs 98 pounds (yes, really!). You need a good, solid rotator to handle this beast. Alliance HD-73s need not apply! I made that mistake and the last New Jersey storm destroyed the Alliance--in the windmilling that followed, the coax was pulled apart. But the antenna survives! In any case, a Ham IV is the minimum rotator that I would use with this antenna. But, this is probably good advice for the KLM and Hy-Gain antennas as well.

If you're seriously considering the PRO, you might want to wait until July, when the PRO-67A will be coming out. Conversations with Gary, K0VUW, at Mosley indicate that there is a modification coming out that will improve the SWR on the 18 and 24 MHz bands (yes, the PRO covers the WARC bands). I seem to recall that the original design had the resonances somewhere near 18.5 and 24.5 MHz and Mosley is now getting around to changing them to the right places.

Hope you find this information useful. Frankly, any of the antennas you mention should work dynamite for you. I know people who use the KT34XA and the TH7DX and they both perform very well. Hell, Steve, N2IC/0 uses a KT34XA and he's always in the Top Ten in all the major contests, so the antenna must be good! Can't be Steve! :-) :-) :-)

--
==
Bob Schreibmaier K2PH | UUCP: att!dxis!k2ph or k2ph@dxis.att.com
(Teenage Mutant Ninja DXer) | ARPA: k2ph%dxis@att.arpa
Middletown, N.J. | ICBM: 40o21'N, 74o8'W

1177. Re: Coded Messages?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-07 23:50:13 UTC
From: wille@hpcuhb.HP.COM
Message-ID: <10510002@hpcuhb.HP.COM>
Source record: 18401

/ hpcuhb:rec.ham-radio / flloyd%crank@Sun.COM (Fred Lloyd) / 10:05 am Jun 5, 1989 /

> First, I've been wondering about the legality of the following:
>
> [is using] a code word such as "Channel 2" [illegal]? (very paraphrased)
>
> Is this legal? The regulations state in general that coded transmissions
> are illegal. Is this a coded or secret message according to the rules?

To some extent all transmissions are "coded" since the sender relies on
a common base of understanding in order to transmit his or her intent.
A conversation may even be carried on in a foreign language (as long as
callsigns are transmitted in English).

Tactical names are often used in nets for stations and/or frequencies to
aid in the efficient handling of information. Control might ask an operator
to relay some information to the "Resource Net" or to go to "Red Cross 1".
As long as stations ID with their callsigns at proper intervals, tactical
names can be used. Although it may be "code" to some, its primary function
is to facilitate information flow.

Let me elaborate on why I think all transmissions are to some extent "coded".
As a contrived example, let's say I asked my friend if he/she is going to
"the meeting tonight". Do I have to explain to everyone listening where the
meeting is (including directions to those who might need them), when it will
be held, and the adgenda? All of these things are known to the listener,
but could be taken as "code" by another ham. (Oh no, a secret meeting!) :-)

Repeaters often have control functions accessable via coded tone sequences.
The security of the repeater depends on the secrecy of those sequences.
Is it illegal to send coded tone sequences whose function is only known
to the sender?

I guess I've rambled long enough. To summarize, if "qsy to Channel 2" meant
"meet me at the junkyard at 7pm to make a pick up" it would be illegal.
If, however, "qsy to Channel 2" is simply a means for accurately and
efficiently conveying your desire to change to a different frequency...

73

Ross Wille N6SJD
Hewlett Packard
wille@hplabs.hp.com

1178. Re: Mods for RS 2002????

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-08 00:07:00 UTC
From: mo@prisma
Message-ID: <16800010@prisma>
Source record: 18402

OOPS - Bad typo in my previous message. My scanner is the
ancient Radio Shack 2020. I'm still looking for upgrade mods.
Thanks,
-Mike

1179. VK2SG RY Dx pt 6/2/89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-08 02:16:06 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1128@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 18403

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
============================================================

Bulletin ID: RTDX0206

RTTY DX NOTES FOR WEEKENDING 2ND JUNE 1989

THE PAST WEEK HAS BEEN A RATHER FRUSTRATING WEEK IN SOME WAYS. STATIONS
THAT WERE SUPPOSED TO APPEAR, DID NOT, AND THOSE THAT DID, ONLY APPEARED
FOR SHORT PERIODS DUE TO OTHER COMMITMENTS. BUT IN SPITE OF THE
FRUSTRATIONS THERE WERE SOME GOOD DX SIGNALS AROUND THE PLACE, AND WE HOPE
FOR BETTER SIGNALS IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

OUR THANKS THIS WEEK GO TO TG9VT, W1DA, OD5NG, W6/G0AZT, G3XTL, AND VK2EG.
THANKS CHAPS, FOR THE INFORMATION. YOU ALL MAKE THESE NOTES WHAT THEY ARE.

BANDPASS

FRIDAY.
5B4YR 14086 AT 0641Z
T27RA 14084 AT 0956Z
TZ6MG 14091 AT 2250Z
HI8EL 14093 AT 2258Z
AH2CE 21092 AT 2300Z QSL

SATURDAY
AH2CE 21090 AT 0110Z
T27RA 28090 AT 0120Z
V85GA 21088 AT 0130Z
9M6HF 21084 AT 0205Z
6Y5PK 14087 AT 0409Z
6W6JX 14078 AT 1035Z
VQ9ZZ 14080 AT 1422Z
9X5AA 21082 AT 1601Z
5Z4BH 21088 AT 2030Z
TA2BE 14074 AT 2146Z ARQ

SUNDAY
A35SA 21080 AT 0015Z QSL
KH8AH 21090 AT 0017Z QSL
CO2BB 21091 AT 0200Z
5N0ALE 14085 AT 0528Z ARQ
KH8AH 14090 AT 0956Z
TR8RLA 21092 AT 1128Z QSL
FY5DG 14088 AT 1201Z
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HB0/DA1WA 21083 AT 1220Z QSL
T27RA 21082 AT 1325Z
YI1BDG 21086 AT 1415Z NOTE
T77J 21085 AT 1501Z
VQ9ZZ 14082 AT 1558Z FEC
CN8EL 21090 AT 1600Z
KG4XO 21092 AT 2330Z

MONDAY
EA8CK 14086 AT 0010Z
4X6UO 14092 AT 0330Z
T27RA 14084 AT 1010Z
KH8AH 14091 AT 1011Z
YI1BGD 21078 AT 1306Z ARQ
UM8MU 21089 AT 1522Z
9M6HF 21087 AT 1648Z

Bulletin ID: RTDX0306
Part 2 of 2.

TUESDAY
PJ2MI 14078 AT 1005Z ARQ
CT3FF 14091 AT 1053Z
V85GA 21090 AT 1747Z
9M6HF 21088 AT 1802Z

WEDNESDAY
UB4MZG 14095 AT 0235Z
SU1EE 14091 AT 0333Z
EA6MQ 14083 AT 0651Z
ZK1CT 14093 AT 0741Z
EA9JV 14095 AT 1426Z

THURSDAY
UT5RP 14084 AT 0231Z
UA3TT/RF1F 14093 AT 1644Z

QSL INFORMATION

T27RA , BOB, SAYS TO QSL TO HIS HOME CALL, WHICH IS KN6J.
AH2CE, TORU, RETURNING FROM HIS KC6 OPERATION,QSL TO JG1RVN.
A35SA CARDS GO TO KB7QC.
KH8AH WILL QSL WHEN HE RETURNS HOME. QSL VIA JH4IFF.
TR8RLA SAYS TO SEND HIS CARDS VIA NV7F.
HB0/DA1WA INDICATES TO QSL VIA DJ0LC.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

FIRST, THE REPORT OF LAST WEEK ON THE OPERTATION OF ZK2YY
PROVED TO BE
FALSE. ANYONE WORKING THAT STATION CAN SAVE THEMSELVES THE
TROUBLE OF
SENDING A QSL CARD, AS NO LICENSE WAS RECEIVED BY YAMA FOR

THAT
OPERATION.

THE KH8 OPERATION IS VERY SPASMODIC DUE TO THE AMOUNT OF
WORK THAT YAMA HAS
TO DO WHILE HE IS THERE, BUT KEEP HOPING.

VQ9ZZ HAS APPEARED ON 14 MHZ, BUT HE STILL DOES NOT HAVE A
SELCAL, UNLESS
YOU ARE USING COMMERCIAL GEAR, THEN HIS SELCAL IS 10974.

YI1BGD OPERATOR ALI SAYS THAT HE IS THE ONLY ONE TO HAVE A
QSL MANAGER, WHO
IS WA1TNY.

JUNE:
MARKET REEF WILL BE ACTIVATED AS OH2AP/OH0M FROM JUNE 7TH
THROUGH JUNE
13TH, ALL BANDS ALL MODES, INCLUDING RTTY.

OGASAWARA 7J1ADJ/JD1 AND KA2IJ WILL OPERATE FROM JUNE 7TH TO
JUNE 14TH ON
RTTY AND AMTOR. SELCAL JADJ AND KAIJ. QSL VIA KB1BE.
A COMBINED UK/VE/US OPERATION TO ST PAULS ISLAND (CY0) IS
NOW SCHEDULED FOR
MID JULY, IF THEY CAN ARRANGE TRANSPORT AND FINANCE.
CONTRIBUTIONS WOULD
HELP IF SENT TO AA5AU OF VP5 FAME. W6/G0AZT WILL BE ONE OF
THE RTTY
OPERATORS.

S92LB, SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE MAY BE UP IN ABOUT A MONTH WITH
THE HELP OF
JA1ACB, I5FLN AND PY2FR.

GL DE DX1.

Written by VK2SG. Relayed in North America via packet by
Tad, KT7H @ WS7M.
--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM/SWL/SCANNER BBS (1200/2400/PEP) 614-457-4227

1180. more Radio Beijing frequencies

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-08 06:09:23 UTC
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <16706@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 18404

I pulled this message off Compuserve. I don't know why the frequencies don't match those that were posted earlier from the WRTH. --Phil

#: 99771 S3/ShortWave Listening
07-Jun-89 21:03:24
Sb: #99751-Beijing & Shortwave List
Fm: Allan Courtney 75146,1240
To: cleveland thornton 74746,1422

Cleveland,

Here is an excerpt of the full English language schedule for Radio Beijing that was printed in the May issue of FRENDX, the Journal of the North American Shortwave Association. I am only giving you the times and frequency to North America, as those should provide the best chance of hearing it.

Eastern NA:
0000 17855, 17715 (via Mali), 15130 (via Mali)
0300 15130 (via Mali), 11715 (via Mali), 9690 (via Spain)
0400 11840 (Via Canada), 11685 (via French Guiana)
1100 17855
1200 17855

Western NA:
0300 17855, 15130 (via Mali), 11715 (via Mali), 9690 (via Spain)
0400 15195, 11840 (via Canada), 11685 (via French Guiana)
1300 11855
1400 11855

All times are UTC and all frequencies are kHz. Your best bets are the relays at night (0300 or 0400). If you want to hear it directly from China the best bets are the morning transmissions (1100-1400). Good luck!

Allan

1181. Re: Are there hams in China?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-08 06:35:47 UTC
From: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP
Message-ID: <3345@cps3xx.UUCP>
Source record: 18405
Cross-posted to: soc.culture.china,rec.ham-radio

CNN had a story on about an amateur radio operator in California who had developed a friendship with the first licensed Chinese amateur radio operator in 1984. They regularly communicated on HF. The CNN story said that amateur communications into and out of China have been sporadic in the last couple of days (not due to propagation but government/military restriction and intervention). The CNN story also stated that there are only about 12 amateur radio stations in China, and they are all in Universities. I can't remember the name or the call of the US amateur in California. Perhaps somebody else can.

----> Abortion is murder; Affirmative Action is discrimination. <----
In the rare case that original ideas Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN
are found here, I am responsible. Owen W328, E. Lansing, MI 48825
Internet: hendrick@frith.egr.msu.edu UUCP: ...!frith!hendrick

1182. Reasonable foxing recievers...?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-08 12:24:22 UTC
From: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <147990@Wayne-MTS>
Source record: 18406

While working on my various fox-hunting projects, I find myself in the need of one or more reasonable priced FM and perhaps multi-mode recievers for automobile and sneakermobile use.

I've been using my Icom 251A in the car, but it's rather bulky and difficult to shield, given the size. My FT-23 lacks a really good S-meter and my Regency HR-2B is rock bound, which is ok for local hunts but could break the bank if I started buying all the crystals I'd need.

What I'm looking for is suggestions of used equipment I should be looking for in 2m gear. The ideal reciever or transciever should be synthesized or even tuneable, but *not* microprocessor controlled. It should have a decent S-meter, or be reasonably easy to add one to. Even a small s-meter means that I can easily add an external meter. Finally, it should be small enough to put in a shielded box on my dashboard, and cheap enough that I can buy a couple if necessary.

(Anyone got a price on that new ICOM "IC2" yet...?

73,
Michael Edelman Bitnet: medelman@waynest1
Wayne State University UUCP: umix!wayne-mts!Michael_Edelman
5925 Woodward Internet: Michael_Edelman@um.cc.umich.edu
Detroit, MI 48202 ARS: KE8YY
fax: 1-313-577-5626 Landline: 1-313-577-0742

1183. Yaesu FT757-GX Battery problem

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-08 13:14:41 UTC
From: PAYCON2@MITVMC.BITNET
Message-ID: <8906090737.AA00667@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18407

I have a Yaesu FT757-GX, which has had the memory battery die twice since I got it, once after I had it for around 4 months, and again after I took it back for a battery replacement (the second one lasted only a few months too.)

Could anyone send me instructions for replacing the battery myself? I can't find anything in the rig's documentation about it, and the shop where I bought it (EGE/Ham Radio Outlet in New Hampshire) no longer does repairs. Has anyone had a similar problem, or know anything about it? Thanks in advance, and 73 from N1EVX.

>>> Dave (PAYCON2@MITVMC.BITNET)
Acknowledge-To: <PAYCON2@MITVMC>

1184. Re: MARVIN call sign server

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-08 13:28:24 UTC
From: wmartin@ST-LOUIS-EMH2.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8906090738.AA00700@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18408

There must be some trick to getting this "marvin" call sign server to work.
I can do a "telnet 128.205.32.4 2000" and get conected with no difficulty,
and there is no prompt, as was mentioned on the net, but I have tried
repeated different call signs, using ones from the signature blocks of
messages on Info-Hams, so I know they are good call signs, and I have
never gotten any response from the remote system at all. I've tried both
upper and lower case, if that makes any difference. Is there any command
a caller can give that system to see that it is actually up and working?

Regards, Will Martin

1185. Re: Coded Messages?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-08 14:48:28 UTC
From: chris@hplvli.HP.COM
Message-ID: <4590025@hplvli.HP.COM>
Source record: 18409

A key factor to remember in issues like this is to use good judgement. To get legalistic and to request FCC interpretations is to ask to give away still more of your liberties. Tis better to ask forgiveness than permission.
de WD5IBS, 73.

1186. Re: solar flux predicts stocks

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-08 15:00:37 UTC
From: reisert@tallis.dec.com
Message-ID: <2841@shlump.dec.com>
Source record: 18410

In article <17070@sequent.UUCP>, jec@sequent.UUCP (Jim Chorn) writes...

>Has anyone seen/heard of the solar flux index or other geomagnetic
>indices used for other exotic applications? Maybe there is a hidden
>relationship we should know about.

I saw a graph of just this in the _Boston Globe_ about a year ago. I had it hanging on the wall outside my office for a month or so. According to the graph, the stock market did somewhat track the sunspot cycle. I dismissed it as coincidence, but I'd like to hear if anyone has made money on this stuff.

I designed a heterodyning receiver for my undergraduate thesis and swept the stock market (Dow Jones Industrial Average since 1898) for frequency peaks, and used these peaks to build a model. The model kinda missed the October crash, and it's falling now while the market is really rising.
Oh well.

jim, AD1C

=-=

"The opinions expressed here in no way represent the views of Digital Equipment Corporation."

Jim Reisert Arpanet: reisert%tallis.dec@decwrl.dec.com
Digital Equipment Corp. UUCP: ...decwrl!tallis.dec.com!reisert
Littleton, MA 01460

1187. Re: OSCAR 13 - HELP

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-08 15:07:38 UTC
From: chris@hplvli.HP.COM
Message-ID: <4590026@hplvli.HP.COM>
Source record: 18411

OSCAR signals are not strong, as the satellite is designed
for minimum power required to carry maximum bandwidth of
transponders (with minimal budgets). You should have a
good idea of where the satellite is, using the orbital
prediction software and your local coordinates. AO-13
is in a Molniya orbit, so it will seem stationary for
several hours at apogee, so continuous tracking will not
be necessary for use. Remember also that the various
transponders are on at different parts of the orbit, so
be sure you are listening at the right time for the
frequency of interest. A computer is very helpful in this
process, and AMSAT will sell software for IBM compatibles
and Apples, and Commodore C64s. (remember AMSAT is a
volunteer organization and needs financial support to build
satellites, so please don't begrudge the cost of software).

To hear AO-13 well, you should have a good antenna,
preferably with a good GaAs FET preamp at the antenna.
Good feedline (9913 or Heliax are good choices).
The KLM antennas are probably the best choice, for their
good design and efficiency. Remember, any loss at the
antenna is lost forever, and cannot be recovered with
amplifiers if your Signal To Noise ratio is lost.
Invest first in the antennas, to get a good start.

In preamps, remember there are GaAs FETs and Bipolar
preamps, and among GaAs Fets there are low noise and
some with not-so-low noise. You get what you pay for,
and Advanced Receiver Research (ARR) preamps have my
vote for performance and quality. Some others costing less
have such high noise figures that you are wasting money
to buy the name "GaAs" on the package. Gain is NOT the
issue here, Noise Figure IS the issue, and higher S-Meter
readings do NOT constitute better signal-to-noise ratio,
if the preamp is just amplifying noise (or worse, generating
noise!).

Finally, the feedline is also an important issue.
Normal RG-58, RG-8X and RG-8U or AU have enough loss to
make un-amplified signals disappear on their way from the
antenna to the receiver.
Low loss designs, such as 9913 or 9086, use air dielectric
(with a polyethylene spiral to keep the center conductor
centered) and have very low loss at the VHF and UHF frequencies.
For a few dollars more, Andrew "Heliax" (trademark) is

also a good choice with lower loss, but probably overkill
for most "normal Hams" (an oxymoron?).

Hope this helps, and 73...de WD5IBS ....chris

1188. Frequencies for Radio Teheran (Was: Re: Shortwave Info Wanted)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-08 15:59:22 UTC
From: sdry@vax5.CIT.CORNELL.EDU
Message-ID: <18760@vax5.CIT.CORNELL.EDU>
Source record: 18412

I was recently able to tune in to the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran
on 15084 and 9022 kHz (the first frequency being usually better). Most of
their broadcasts are in farsi, though; I couldn't get the english service,
but the spanish service is at 0130 UTC, and is repeated at 0630 UTC. It wasn't
very interesting: every second sentence referred to "el cuerpo puro del
Imam"...
Both frequencies are out-of-band (although not by much in the case of
15084), so you may be in trouble if you don't have continuous coverage.
----------Sergio Gelato

1189. CNN coverage of chinese ham radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-08 18:22:30 UTC
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <16709@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 18413

CNN Headline News just carried a story about amateur radio from China, or more accurately, the lack thereof since Saturday. K6ITL and his station were shown, with calls to BY1PK going unanswered. He was also shown using a packet BBS to exchange information with locals on any other sightings of BY callsigns.

The story then went on to say that regular telephone communications with China, including FAX, are being squeezed off. Chinese students in the US were reporting that they could no longer be sure of who they were speaking to on the other end, if they could get through at all.

A related question: has anyone heard reports of how effective the VOA and BBC (or any other western shortwave service) have been in covering Beijing? Somebody mentioned here that the VOA recently fired up a standby transmitter in Taiwan; has it been able to overcome Chinese jamming?

Phil

1190. Re: ATV (amateur television)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-08 18:40:22 UTC
From: steve@eos.UUCP
Message-ID: <3919@eos.UUCP>
Source record: 18414
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <1989Jun7.103650.2946@mntgfx.mentor.com> mbutts@mntgfx.mentor.com (Mike Butts) writes:
>From article <190700041@trsvax>, by bb@trsvax.UUCP:
>> I might mention that the primary reason I am looking into this is the hopes
>> of putting a camera in a remote control airplane. ...

>Excellent! That's an old fantasy of mine, and I'm glad there is someone
>with the RC airplane experience to try it! Ultimately we might imagine
>being able to pan and zoom the camera and sending altitude, attitude and
>airspeed telemetry down to a computer for a completely virtual flying
>experience! Do keep us posted on how it goes.

Several people have been flying TV equipped model aircraft for many years. There are a pair that fly out of the Whittier Narrows field in the LA area that have been competing with each other for in fanciness and bells & whistles. One put in a camera, the other upgraded to a color camera, and so it goes. They've used both telemetry and split screen optics to include on-board instruments in the camera field.

You may be able to get in touch with these guys through the San Gabriel Valley Radio Control Club. I don't have their address, but you should be able to get it from the Academy of Model Aeronautics. Check any model aircraft magazine for their address or phone number. They can also provide you with info on other groups who are working on similar projects.

BTW, the May issue of Model Aviation (the AMAs pub) includes an extensive article on remotely piloted vehicles (RPVs), with particular attention devoted to model aircraft spin-offs. I'm sure you'd find it interesting.
--

Steve
(the certified flying fanatic)
steve@aurora.arc.nasa.gov

1191. Re: High speed modems & PICCOLO

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-08 23:32:26 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewsc.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <1193@cbnewsc.ATT.COM>
Source record: 18415

Jack Albert of New Lenox, IL, and Dave Wilson,
an RTTY hobbyist on the East coast,
have been using home made filters and software to
copy British military 'piccolo' transmissions on HF.

Watch for details in an upcoming issue of "Monitoring Times"
magazine, available from Grove Enterprises, Brasstown, NC.
--
==========
Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass (312)979-5414

1192. Re: how to learn cw

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-08 23:57:31 UTC
From: pat@hprnd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1140011@hprnd.HP.COM>
Source record: 18416

How are you practicing? What tapes and code speed are you using?
How long do you expect it to take.

There are a number of different techniques and what's good for one
person may not be best for another. I also tried and gave up
several times. My 13 year old took a local class and got his
license. His brother (8 years old) wanted to get one to but
was getting very frustrated with code practice, so I started
to practice with him. What I noticed was that the tapes he was
using were too boring and frustrating. They were all random
code practice. I went to a local radio store and they recommended
the Gordon West tapes. Several of them have code on one track
and voice on another so you hear what the letter or word was
after the code and get immediate reinforcement. Gordon also
cheers you on so the tapes seem a little friendlier.

Several other things are important.

Don't try to distinguish the dots and dashes. Instead listen
for the rhythm pattern of the characters and words. One
learning method uses a phrase of similar rhythm as a pnuemonic
for each character. For instance, / is "shave and a hair cut."
There is suppose to be a tape set for this method. My son was
taught it in his class.

Character speed should be 13 words per minute. The spaces between
the letters and words are lengthened so that overall speed is 5
words per minute. Characters loose their rhythmic character at
slower speeds and it is much harder to learn. The 5 word per
minute test is given with a 13 wpm character speed.

Some people suggest that it is easier to start with the longer
characters (l, f, y, q, etc) rather than the short ones (e, i, a)
as they have more rhythm.

I found three kinds of practice helpful: QSOs (get you use to
what will be on the test), random (greater frequency of the
less common characters) and call sign/number.

It is usually better to practice 15 minutes at a time a few
times a day than in larger less frequent blocks. If you do
practice for extended times, varying the tone frequency seems
to help.

Practice with a friend. It can help you pace yourself and
make you feel like you are getting somewhere.

After a few weeks, I passed the novice test and my son passed it after 8 weeks. When I had tried to study earlier, I found the same problems you mentioned and I don't have a good sense of rhythm.

Good luck from someone else who "Couldn't pass the code test."

Pat Thaler KJ6PU

1193. RE: INFO-HAMS Digest V89 #391

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-09 04:30:00 UTC
From: drlee@SANDIA.GOV
Message-ID: <8=06090742.AA00932@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18417

YOU CAN REPLACE THE MESSAGE YOUR SELF. GET THE MAINT MANUAL FROM YAESU
AND IT WILL TELL YOU WHERE THE BATT IS AND THE PART NUMBER FOR IT.
IF YOU WANT I CAN DO IT FOR YOU. I HAVE A 757GX AND THE BATT IS OVER
5 YEARS OLD AND NO PROBLEMS SO FAR
DON LEE N5IHE

1194. RE: INFO-HAMS Digest V89 #391

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-09 04:30:00 UTC
From: drlee@SANDIA.GOV
Message-ID: <8906090742.AA00932@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18418

YOU CAN REPLACE THE MESSAGE YOUR SELF. GET THE MAINT MANUAL FROM YAESU
AND IT WILL TELL YOU WHERE THE BATT IS AND THE PART NUMBER FOR IT.
IF YOU WANT I CAN DO IT FOR YOU. I HAVE A 757GX AND THE BATT IS OVER
5 YEARS OLD AND NO PROBLEMS SO FAR
DON LEE N5IHE

1195. Radio Beijing frequencies

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-09 05:11:24 UTC
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <16747@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 18419

I've been monitoring Radio Beijing's English service for the past few hours. All they do is read mundane news about the rest of the world for a few minutes and then play Chinese music for the rest of the hour as though nothing unusual was happening. Absolutely incredible. Who do they think they're fooling?

Here's the frequency list as given at the end of the broadcasts on 9690 KHz at 0300 UTC and 11685 KHz at 0400 UTC. These were apparently aimed at the West Coast of the USA, hence the times were originally given in Pacific Standard (note: not daylight). I added UTC times in brackets. There could be errors in this list, as it was read quickly.

5AM PST [1300 UTC] 11855
6AM PST [1400 UTC] 11855
7PM PST [0300 UTC] 17855 15130 11715* 9690* *=confirmed by KA9Q
8PM PST [0400 UTC] 15195 11840 11685*

They also invited listener reports and comments at the following address:

English Dept
Radio Beijing
Beijing 500866
China

Write and give 'em a piece of your mind!

Phil

1196. MARVIN call sign server

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-09 17:18:00 UTC
From: Ed@ALDERAAN.SCRC.SYMBOLICS.COM
Message-ID: <19890609171810.2.ED@BLACK-BIRD.SCRC.Symbolics.COM>
Source record: 18420

Date: Thu, 8 Jun 89 8:28:24 CDT
From: Will Martin <wmartin@ST-LOUIS-EMH2.ARMY.MIL>

There must be some trick to getting this "marvin" call sign server to work.

I had problems with it too. In my experience, it doesn't prompt, doesn't echo,
and will say either:
Call-Sign: K1ZZ Class: EXTRA
Real Name: DAVID G SUMNER Birthday: APR 22, 1949
Mailing Address: 684 CEDAR SWAMP RD, COVENTRY, CT 06238
Station Address: SAME AS MAILING ADDRESS
Valid From: SEP 3, 1985 To: SEP 3, 1995
Records Last Processed: SEP 3, 1985
or
Unknow callsign: K1ZZZ
(sic). It accepts lower-case callsigns, too.

I've tried the telnet user programs on a number of machines, with varying
results. My current best theory is that there are two bugs: one in the
MARVIN server and one in some user telnet programs. The bug in the server
is that the callsign has to arrive in one packet, rather than arriving as
separate packets for each character you type. You can get around this bug
if your telnet user program has an option permitting "line at a time"
operation. The telnet user bug is that some user programs exit immediately
when the connection is closed, without ensuring that they type out all the
buffered data preceding the close. Use another network vendor, or write
your own program (if you have a Symbolics Lisp machine, send me mail and
I'll send you my program).

1197. Looking for Mac SW for CW (Morse Code)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-09 17:32:15 UTC
From: strata@fenchurch.mit.edu
Message-ID: <11958@eddie.MIT.EDU>
Source record: 18421
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,comp.sys.mac

I'm just starting out trying to get my Novice, then Tech, license, and
am wondering if anyone has software to practice or learn Morse on the Mac?
I have an SE at home, and would be very pleased to be able to practice
on it...

Send email, please, since I don't read comp.sys.mac at all and only read
rec.ham-radio once a week or so.

Thanks,
_Strata

* * * * * * * * *
Martha S. Rose \|/\|/\|/\|/\|/\|/\|/\|/\|/ strata@eddie.mit.edu
MIT EECS ECF/CogSci [{backbones}!mit-eddie!strata] postmaster@eddie.mit.edu
##

1198. Re: MARVIN call sign server

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-09 18:12:00 UTC
From: wmartin@ST-LOUIS-EMH2.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8906100808.AA15411@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18422

I discovered a way around the fact that the callsign server wouldn't work
for me, but still don't know just what was going wrong. It WILL work OK
if I run the telnet from our VAX 750 running 4.3BSD UNIX; it won't work
at all running it from our Sperry/Unisys systems running System V.2 UNIX
with the Sperry-supplied version of telnet.

Lord knows why...

Regards, Will Martin

1199. Re: MARVIN call sign server

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-09 18:41:11 UTC
From: karn@jupiter
Message-ID: <16751@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 18423

I am also running a callsign server on ka9q.bellcore.com, port 2000.
(The IP address is 128.96.160.1). Just telnet to it and enter a
callsign followed by return. You can enter any number of requests
per session; when you're done, close the connection from your end.

Phil

1200. Re: OSCAR 13 - HELP

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-09 19:08:46 UTC
From: karn@jupiter
Message-ID: <16753@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 18424

Here are a few comments of my own about satellite downlink antennas. On two meters, there is no real substitute for having sufficient aluminum in the air. This is because the cosmic background noise is quite high on 2 meters, and in most situations it is the limiting factor in system performance.

The cosmic background averages several hundred Kelvin in most places and reaches several thousand Kelvin in the direction of the galactic center. This means that in many cases, your overall system signal-to-noise ratio has already been established at your antenna terminals. Yes, a GaAsFET preamp can help to keep the signal from degrading further due to feedline losses or a noisy RX front end, but it can't improve the signal beyond the quality seen at the antenna terminals. There's not much point in paying extra money for the very best preamp on the market; almost any 2m GaAsFET preamp will work well enough to not be the limiting factor in system performance.

Going to a larger 2m antenna, on the other hand, *will* improve the signal to noise ratio, assuming you can keep the antenna accurately pointed. The extra gain increases the signal level while the noise energy remains constant. (This assumes that the sky noise is uniform over the antenna apertures being compared; if going to a bigger antenna helps you to exclude a particularly noisy portion of the sky, then you win even more because the received noise energy will decrease at the same time the desired signal increases.)

The situation on 70cm is somewhat different. Here the cosmic background is much lower (typically 50-100K) so it often does make sense to invest in a really good low noise preamp. And you must pay attention to EVERYTHING in the signal path: quality of connectors, quality of coax, location of preamp, etc. But the most important element (ah hem) is still the antenna itself.

Phil

1201. Re: FCC Form 610

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-09 19:10:57 UTC
From: trey@ut-emx.UUCP
Message-ID: <13900@ut-emx.UUCP>
Source record: 18425

In article <527@atlas.tegra.UUCP>, vail@tegra.UUCP (Johnathan Vail) writes:
>
> 8. CURRENT STATION LOCATION (Do not use a PO Box No., RFD, or General
> Delivery. See Instruction 8)
>
> What is Instruction 8? How do I describe my location?
> My address is RR1 Box 305 Johnson Corner Rd... which is a
> mailbox at the house. Is this relevant?

I find curious the FCC's desire for station location information for those
who have their stations at their mailing address. After all, if the USPS
can find you, why can't the FCC?

I suggest you give an appropriate description that follows this scheme:

Johnson Corner Road n miles [north|east|west|south] of [some landmark
or an intersection with another road]

Trey Garlough
Computation Center, University of Texas, Austin, Texas 78712
trey@emx.CC.UTEXAS.EDU (internet)

1202. sci.commtech YES vote update!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-09 20:09:55 UTC
From: klopfens@bgsuvax.UUCP
Message-ID: <4229@bgsuvax.UUCP>
Source record: 18426
Cross-posted to:
news.groups,rec.audio,rec.video,comp.sys.ibm.pc,alt.hypertext,rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics,sci.research,comp.graphics

The yes votes as of 3 PM EDT 9 June 1989 for establishing sci.commtech
are posted here. If your name does not appear, you have not voted!

cfogg@blake.acs.washington.edu (Chad Fogg)
wisner@mica.berkeley.edu (Bill Wisner)
phil@wubios.WUstl.EDU (J. Philip Miller)
tsm@ifi.uio.no (Truls Solheim Myklebust)
nirvo!kdg@rutgers.edu (Kurt Gollhardt)
handies.ucar.edu (David Dodell)
GARY@MAXIMILLION.CP.MCC.COM (Gary Knight)
rv01@gte.com (Robert Virzi)
syd@ee.ecn.purdue.edu (Pool)
ckd@bu-cs.bu.edu (Christopher K Davis)
norman%cogsci@ucsd.edu (Donald A Norman)
sac@apple.com (Steve Cisler)
rsm@math.arizona.edu (Robert Maier)
Weber.pa@Xerox.COM (Weber.pa@Xerox.COM)
foster.pa@Xerox.COM (Gregg Foster)
Harrison.pa@Xerox.COM (Harrison.pa@Xerox.COM)
Bly.pa@Xerox.COM (Bly.pa@Xerox.COM)
ferguson@andy.bgsu.edu (Doug Ferguson)
wongi@topo.genrad.com (Isaac Wong)
handies.ucar.edu (David Dodell)
knut@tts.LTH.Se (Ake Knutsson)
rae%alias@csri.toronto.edu (Reid Ellis)
Kathy_A._Carter.EuroPARC@Xerox.COM
Lennart_Lovstrand.EuroPARC@Xerox.COM
rleroux1%uvicctr%ssc-vax%beaver.cs.washington.edu
%cornell%rochester%ames.uucp@mailrus.cc.umich.edu
(Roger Leroux)
mbw@unix.cis.pittsburgh.edu (Martin B Weiss)
fred@dtix.ARPA (Fred Blonder)
Siddhartha.Chatterjee@vlsi.cs.cmu.edu (Chris Wood)
MCGLK@tranya.cpac.washington.edu (Ken McGlothlen)
bengtl@MATHS.LTH.Se (Bengt Larsson)
devere@blake.acs.washington.edu (Curt Devere)
stephens@cs.unc.edu (Tim Stephens)
@UWAVM.ACS.WASHINGTON.EDU:NUMBER6
@UWACDC.ACS.WASHINGTON.EDU (M. Montoure)
alan%essex.ac.uk@NSFnet-Relay.AC.UK (Alan M Stanier)
phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard)
@UICVM.uic.edu:TK0GRM1@NIU (Gordon Meyer)
sen@stl.stc.co.uk (Dev Sen)

There are 38 yes votes and 5 no votes. We need 100 more yes votes than no, so there is a ways to go. Thanks for the support so far, and keep those yes votes coming!

--
Dr. Bruce C. Klopfenstein | klopfens@andy.bgsu.edu
Radio-TV-Film Department | klopfenstein@bgsuopie.bitnet
Bowling Green $tate University | klopfens@bgsuvax.UUCP
Bowling Green, OH 43403 | (419) 372-2138; 352-4818

1203. Re: Radio Beijing frequencies

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-09 20:25:52 UTC
From: olsen@XN.LL.MIT.EDU
Message-ID: <1429@xn.LL.MIT.EDU>
Source record: 18327

In article <16747@bellcore.bellcore.com> karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn) writes:
>I've been monitoring Radio Beijing's English service for the past few hours.
>All they do is read mundane news about the rest of the world for a few
>minutes and then play Chinese music for the rest of the hour as though
>nothing unusual was happening. Absolutely incredible. Who do they think
>they're fooling?

I wouldn't be too hard on them. Right after the massacre, one of the
Radio Beijing English announcers told the *truth* about it, and expressed
the regrets of the Radio Beijing English Department, before he was yanked
off the air (see article <2290@blake.acs.washington.edu>). One shudders
to think what might be happening to him, if he still lives.

Given that, one can understand why the Radio Beijing English Department
might be reluctant to to say anything about the current events in China.
Umpteen secret policemen are probably watching every word.

1204. Re: Tribander Information Request

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-09 21:50:53 UTC
From: rkarlqu@hpscdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <5490057@hpscdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 18328

Wes Nielson writes:
>
> I'm planning to get a beam this summer and am having a hard time
> deciding which one to purchase. I've pretty much narrowed it down
> to the KLM KT34XA, the Hygain TH7DX, or the Mosley PRO-67. I've
> heard and read some good things about both the KLM and Hygain. It
> seems like the KT34XA might have a slight performance edge over the
> TH7DX, but not much. I haven't heard or read much about the PRO-67

I used to have a Hygain TH6DXX and now have a KLM34XA. The Hygain
was much better mechanically than the KLM. I bought the KLM for
a song from its original owner who didn't want to rebuild it. It
goes thru insulators every five years or so, and has condensation
problems in the tube capacitors during damp weather. Also, the
"straps" used in the folded elements keep loosening. I just fixed
the 15 meter one last year and it's going out again. The only
good thing about the KLM is it covers the high end of 10 meters
a little better. I never had a bit of trouble with my TH6 and
neither did numerous friends who owned them.

Rick N6RK

1205. Re: Morse Code Woes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-09 23:49:32 UTC
From: caf@omen.UUCP
Message-ID: <781@omen.UUCP>
Source record: 18329

In article <1532@agora.UUCP> firebug@agora.UUCP (Sam Guidice) writes:
:
: I've had the bug to get my license for YEARS. Now I have decided to do it
:without fail. I'M having a BEAR of a problem with the code. I use the ARRL
:tapes,but cant pick it up by ear very well.also use my computer with
:a code traimer. I can pick the individual letters up fine, to pick them
:up when sent in a word is an effort in futility.
:
:Anyone have any suggestions for me?? Theory is a breeze for me, code is a
:bear.

Try "Radio code by the WORD METHOD". This is/was put out be Epsilon
records (but get it on cassette!). The magic trick is to start out
AT FULL SPEED, but with just a few letters. Then more letters are
added. The speed does not change. This avoids the "hump" learning
problem typical of traditional (slow speed) methods.

1206. More Radio Beijing frequencies

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-10 01:07:25 UTC
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <16766@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 18330

I just caught the tail end of the Radio Beijing English transmission directed at the East Coast of the US. Their schedule was given as follows:

6AM EST [1100 UTC]: 17855 KHz
7AM EST [1200 UTC]: 17855
7PM EST [0000 UTC]: 17855 17715* 15130* *= heard by KA9Q in NJ

Phil

1207. ARRL DX NR 23

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-10 02:38:11 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1130@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 18331

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
============================================================
```

ARRL DX NR 23 (ARLD023) 6/9/89

THANKS TO WB2CJL AND THE WESTERN NEW YORK DX ASSOCIATIONFOR THE FOLLOWING DX INFORMATION.

TUVALU. K6EDV AND ZL1AMO WILL BE ACTIVE FROM JUNE 10 THROUGH 25.

CHAD. A SECOND OPERATOR WILL ASSIST F3CW IN HANDING THE TT8CW CONTACTS, AND SHOULD BE ACTIVE FOR THE NEXT 13 WEEKS. QSL VIA F2CW.

MARION ISLAND. PETER HAS BEEN VERY ACTIVE ON 10 THROUGH 20 METERS, WORKING BOTH SIDEBAND AND CW, LISTENING UP. HE SHOULD BE ACTIVE SOON ON 40 METERS. QSL VIA ZS6PT.

GLORIOSO. FR5AI/G, YOLAND, HAS BEEN ACTIVE ON 20 CW. HE WILL BE THERE FOR ONE MORE WEEK.

ROTUMA. BING, VK2BCH, WILL BE ACTIVE AROUND THE END OF JUNE FOR THIS ONE. QSL VIA HIS HOME CALL.

SOMALI. T5CT WILL BE ACTIVE FOR TWO YEARS, WITH OPERATOR N4CT. QSL VIA K4CIA.

CH3, ONTARIO, AND CJ1PEI, PRINCE EDWARD ISAND. AMATEURS IN ONTARIO MAY REPLACE THEIR VE3 PREFIX WITH CH3 JUNE 7 THROUGH JULY 7 IN CELEBRATION OF THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE QUEEN ELIZABETH HIGHWAY BETWEEN FORT ERIE AND TORONTO, ONTARIO. CJ1PEI WILL BE ACTIVE DURING THE MONTH OF JULY IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE INTERNATIONAL SCOUT JAMBOREE BEING HELD ON PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

MARKET REEF. SEVERAL OPERATORS WILL SIGN OH2AP/OH0 THROUGH JUNE 14, WITH CW, SSB, RTTY AND 160 AND 6 METERS PLUS SATELLITE, ON THE USUAL DX FREQUENCIES. ALSO, SI8MI WILL BE USED FROM THE SWEDISH SIDE OF THE REEF. THIS COUNTS AS SWEDEN FOR DXCC. QSL VIA OH2AP.

NORTH KOREA. REPORTS SAY THAT UB5JRR WILL BE IN NORTH KOREA JULY 1 THROUGH 7 AND WILL TRY FOR OPERATING PERMISSION. THIS OPERATION WILL NOT AUTOMATICALY ADD A NEW ONE TO THE DXCC LIST. THE DXAC, ACCORDING TO THE DXCC DESK, WOULD HAVE TO RENDER A DECISION.

RARE OBLASTS. UI8U AND UH8W. BEGINNING JUNE 26 OPERATORS FROM CLUB STATION UZ4FWD WILL OPERATE FROM RARE OBLASTS 055 AND 045. THEY WILL BE ACTIVE ON ALL BANDS AND MODES, WITH EMPHASIS ON RTTY.

MADEIRA ON 6 METERS. G4HGT/CT3, IN GRID SQUARE IM13, WILL BE ACTIVE
ON 6 METERS THROUGH THE 16TH. THEY WILL BE ON FOR THE VHF CONTEST
THIS WEEKEND AR

--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM/SWL/SCANNER BBS (1200/2400/PEP) 614-457-4227

1208. Pro-2005 mods in Pro-2004??

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-10 05:34:23 UTC
From: lmeyer@well.UUCP
Message-ID: <12118@well.UUCP>
Source record: 18332

Has anyone looked at the PRO -2005 schematic vs. the PRO-2004 with the idea of improving the sensativity of the 2004 to 2005 specs. The reviews all mention that the 2005 is much more sensative then the '4. Maybe its a simple mod.
I don't have the manuals, but if someone does I/d like to look at them. Any RF gurus out there?? EMail or post. If something comes of this I'll post the results

1209. ANARC Convention - Agenda

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-10 06:35:08 UTC
From: rh@well.UUCP
Message-ID: <12119@well.UUCP>
Source record: 18333

ANARC Convention Agenda FRIDAY, 14 July:

10 a.m. - 7 p.m. Registration and exhibition (Royal Dolphin Room)
11 a.m. - 12 n. Press conference for local media (Plantation Room)
11 a.m. - 2 p.m. Videos from the ITU Library (Cypress Room)
2 p.m. - 4 p.m. ANARC Club Representatives meeting (Plantation Room)
4 p.m. - 5 p.m. "Radio Receiver/Computer Interfaces" by Richard Merz of San Lorenzo Software (Cypress Room)
5 p.m. - 6 p.m. "New Shortwave Modulations" by Fred Osterman of Universal Shortwave (Cypress Room)
7 p.m. - 9 p.m. Poolside Reception, sponsored by World Radio TV Handbook
9 p.m. - 11 p.m. Radio Comedyfest: Laurel & Hardy's "Hog Wild" and other film-shorts (Cypress Room)

ANARC Convention Agenda SATURDAY, 15 July:

9 a.m. - 5 p.m. Exhibition opens to local public today (Royal Dolphin Room)
9 a.m. - 10 a.m. "TWR Bonaire" slide-tour by Chuck Roswell (Cypress Room)
10 a.m. - 11 a.m. "NDXE's Vision" by H. Dickson Norman (Cypress Room)
11 a.m. - 12 n. "Interference-Reducing Antennas for Shortwave Listeners" by O. G. Villard of SRI International (Cypress Room)
12 m. - 1 p.m. Lunch Break
1 p.m. - 2 p.m. "Two-Way Radio for Launch Ground Support at the Kennedy Space Center" by Alan Parrish of NASA (Cypress Room)
2 p.m. - 3 p.m. "The State of Clandestine Radio Broadcasting in Latin America" by John Santosuosso of Florida Southern College (Cypress Room)
3 p.m. - 4 p.m. "The Role of Radio in the Democratization of Panama" by Panamanian Senator/radio broadcaster Mayin Correia (Cypress Room)
4 p.m. - 5:30 p.m. "International Broadcasters Forum" (Cypress Room)
6 p.m. - 7 p.m. Cash bar
7 p.m. - 8 p.m. Poolside Buffet Banquet
8 p.m. - 9 p.m. Awards Presentations and keynote speech: "Radio Marti in an Era of Glasnost" by Ernesto Betancourt, Director of Radio Marti
10 p.m. - 12 m. Live recording session for programs by Radio Netherlands' Tom Meyer and Alfonso Montelegre (Cypress Room)

ANARC Convention Agenda SUNDAY, 16 July:

9 a.m. - 10 a.m. "Border Radio" by Bill Crawford, author/broadcaster (Cypress Room)
10 a.m. - 11 a.m. "The ANARC Forum" moderated by Robert Horvitz
11 a.m. - 12 n. "World Radio-TV Handbook Quiz" with Andy Sennitt, WRTH

editor (Cypress Room)
Sunday afternoon Free for beach activities, sightseeing, check-out.

MONDAY, 17 July:
9 a.m. - 11 p.m. Optional all-day trip to Orlando, Florida to either Disney World or Epcot Center. Buses will pick up and drop off at the Dolphin Beach.

CONVENTION EXHIBITORS (as of 1 June): Radio RSA, Radio Korea, Broadcasting in Venezuela, World Radio TV Handbook, SPEEDX, SRI International, San Lorenzo Software, Universal Shortwave Radio, Trans World Radio, Voice of America, HCJB, Red Cross Broadcasting Service, Radio Clarin International, Radio Marti, Radio Grenada, NDXE, World Wide Christian Radio.

=-=-=-=-=-==-=-=-=-=| REGISTRATION FORM |=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=
Name_____
Address_____
_____
Number of Persons in Your Party: ______
Names of Additional Persons in Your Party (besides yourself):

CONVENTION REGISTRATION FEE: US$25 per person; $40 per family, regardless of number of persons. (You only need to pay the family rate if your spouse or other members of your family plan to participate in convention sessions, the Friday night reception, etc.) Please indicate the total amount you owe for Registration Fees:_____.

BANQUET FEE: $25 per person. Please indicate:
Number of persons in your party who will attend banquet:____
Total amount you owe for Banquet Fees:_____.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATION: You may have up to 4 people in each room at no additional charge. Please indicate which type of room you desire and which nights you wish to reserve:
___ Standard ($50/night) Please circle the nights you will be staying at the Hotel:
___ Poolside ($58/night)
July 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
___ Gulf-front ($66/night) 16 17 18 19 20 21 22

REMARKS, QUESTIONS, OR SPECIAL NEEDS (For example, vegetarian or other special diets; handicapped attendees who desire first floor rooms; broadcasters who need studio facilities; exhibitors who need table or display space; seminar topic suggestions; etc.):

Please print out (adding space as needed) and return this form as soon as possible to: ANARC 1989, P. O. Box 272301, Tampa, FL 33688 USA.

Join us at the Dolphin Beach Resort in St. Petersburg Beach, Florida, and help celebrate ANARC's 25th anniversary!

See you there!
--
.... Robert Horvitz ....
.... ANARC, P.O. Box 143, Falls Church, VA 22046 USA ....
.... uucp: ...{pacbell,hplabs,ucbvax}!well!rh ....

1210. Re: Kenwood HT-45A mods?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-10 19:41:32 UTC
From: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP
Message-ID: <3363@cps3xx.UUCP>
Source record: 18334

In article <11957@eddie.MIT.EDU> strata@eddie.mit.edu writes:
>
>While we're talking about mods, can someone either send me a list of mods
>for the Kenwood HT-45A (handheld, 440) and/or tell me where to ftp or uucp
>any "master lists" from?
>

Ok, I've promised it for a long time and now it's time to live up to my promises. Here are some mods for the TH-25AT and the TH-45AT. Please note that I do not encourage transmitting on a frequency for which you do not have a license, nor do I encourage transmitting on a non-amateur frequency without FCC type accepted equipment (in the United States). Lament: when are the Japanese going to produce a 440 FM HT for the US market that has receive coverage outside the US amateur band? Lord knows that there's a market for it - there's MONEY to be made.

First let me recommend that you buy the service manuals for these radios. The service manual is not expensive (about $15 I think) and it will greatly help you in performing these modifications.

Look at the schematic for your radio. In the lower left hand corner is an IC labled IC2. This is an ASIC microprocessor. At the lower right hand corner of this uP are several diodes and pull-up/pull-down resistors. They are D4, D3, R19, R18, R28, R20, R21, R22, R25, R26, and a couple of resistors that are not even on the schematic that attach to B2 (pin 51 on IC2) and B3 (pin 50 on IC2). The TH-45AT schematic shows R23 on the ASIC uP pin B2.

The schematic for the TH-25AT shows:

```
R18-R21 R25 R26,27 R28 R36
TH-25A M,M2 -12 O X X X X
TH-25A M3,M4,X -23 O X X O X
TH-25AT K -11 O O X X X
TH-25AT M,M2 -12 O X X X X
TH-25E T -52 X X O O O
TH-25E W -62 X O O O O
```

And the schematic for the TH-45AT shows:

```
R19-R21 R22 R23 R25 R26,27 R28 R36
TH-45A M1,M2,X -21 O O O X X O X
TH-45A M3,M4 -22 O X O X X X X
TH-45AT K -10 O X O X X O X
TH-45AT M1,M2 -21 O O O X X O X
TH-45AT M3,M4 -22 O X O X X X X
```

TH-45E T -51 X O X X O X O
TH-45E W -61 X O X O O O O

where O means USED, and X means NOT USED.

Some of the above codes are:
K USA
T England
X Australia
M Other Areas

These components are found on the flexible circuit board under the display. To get to them, take the radio apart. Some unsoldering of obvious grounding wires may be necessary. You will see where the flexible circuit board plugs into a socket on the main circuit board. Before unplugging it, make sure you know what's in the memories, because they will be lost. Unplug the flexible circuit board and unfold it so that the components are accesable. One of the fold-out parts of the flexible board will look something like this:

```
+----------------+
| R R R D3 R R |
| 2 2 2 7 2 |
| 5 3 2 1 |
| |
| R O O R20| The O's are solder pads.
| 2 O O R19|
| 6 O O R18|
| O O R28|
| |
| R |
| D4 6 |
| +-------+
| |
| |
```

The fold out board is actually square, but with only characters for graphics, I couldn't draw it that way.

On both radios, R36 is for the European tone burst to "whistle up" repeaters.

On both radios, D4 is for selecting the type of display. With D4 in, the display is normal. With D4 removed, the display is a channel display.

D3 is for selecting VHF or UHF. With D4 in, the radio thinks its a VHF radio. With D4 removed, the radio thinks its a UHF radio. Don't change this on your radio.

On the TH-25AT:
(All frequencies given in MHz.)

R22 in
R28 out
This is how the radio is delivered in the USA. TX 144-148, RX 141-163
(I think).

R22 out
R28 in
The radio tunes from 142-151. This may be the modification given
to US MARS members. I don't remember where the unit will transmit. It
may or may not transmit outside the range from 144-148.

R22 in
R28 in
The radio tunes only from 144-148.

R22 out
R28 out
Frequencies may be selected from 100-200 MHz (on the display only - your
PLL will not lock up in this entire range). In addition, TX is possible
where your PLL locks up.

R25 out
Removing R25 disables automatic offset selection.

R23 and R24 are used for selecting the step size for tuning. I can't
remember which positions are for which step sizes, and alas I didn't
write down what I found. If you want to play with this, go ahead.

On the TH-45AT:
(All frequencies are given in MHz.)

R18 in
R28 in
This is how the radio is delivered in the USA. The radio covers
438-450 MHz.

R18 in
R20 out
The radio is prohibited from tuning outside 440-450 MHz.

R18 out
R28 in
The radio will only tune from 215-230 MHz. Note that the PLL would not
lock up! (What did you expect?) Could it be possible that Kenwood
originally planned a 220 version of this radio, but then scrapped their
plans?

R18 out
R28 out
The radio will tune from 200-500 MHz (on the display only - your PLL
will not lock up over this entire range). Transmitting is possible
anywhere your PLL will lock up.

I have found a quick and easy way to retune your PLL (in the TH45-AT)
with a minimum of test equipment. All you need is a scope and a small

tuning tool. First, take off the battery pack holder plate. Then, remove the silvery sticker covering the tuning pot access holes. If the radio is positioned on its back, with the top folded over so that the touch tone pad is also facing down, the test point you want (TP1) is on the bottom half of the radio, near the center (left to right), and close to the battery; the tuning pot you want (TC1) is on the bottom, and closest to the PTT switch. Under no circumstances change the tuning of TC51. This is used to calibrate the output of the radio with the display the radio is giving; you don't want to mess with it. Once again, the Service Manual makes it very clear where these points are, if you are having trouble with my descriptions. On with retuning the PLL. With the radio on, and receiving, monitor the voltage and the waveform on test point TC1. Tune the radio DOWNWARDS in frequency until the PLL unlocks. Note that the radio will beep when this happens, and the waveform on TP1 will change. Tune the radio about 1 MHz higher so that the PLL locks up again, and note the voltage on the testpoint, TP1. Now, tune the radio to the LOWEST frequency that you want to be able to receive. Adjust TC1 until the voltage on the test point TP1 is the same as what was noted earlier. Button the radio back up, and you're done. You will not be able to tune the PLL to any range you want. There are limits. On my radio, I have been able to retune the radio so that I can recieve from 439.2-468.6 MHz with a set of batteries fresh out of the charger. The tuning range will probably diminish as the battery voltage decreases. I have not retuned the PLL on my 2m HT, but I'd imagine the same technique will prove fruitful.

I may have some more information on these radios someplace. If I can find it, I will add to this posting, and post it again with the updated information. Enjoy.

----> Abortion is murder; Affirmative Action is discrimination. <----
In the rare case that original ideas Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN
are found here, I am responsible. Owen W328, E. Lansing, MI 48825
Internet: hendrick@frith.egr.msu.edu UUCP: ...!frith!hendrick

1211. Re: how to learn cw

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-11 00:05:42 UTC
From: georgep@vice.ICO.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <3720@vice.ICO.TEK.COM>
Source record: 18335

In article <1140011@hprnd.HP.COM> pat@hprnd.HP.COM (Pat Thaler) writes:
+ Don't try to distinguish the dots and dashes. Instead listen
+ for the rhythm pattern of the characters and words. One
+ learning method uses a phrase of similar rhythm as a pnuemonic
+ for each character. For instance, / is "shave and a hair cut."
+ There is suppose to be a tape set for this method. My son was
+ taught it in his class.

This sounds like an interesting method. Got the rest of the list?

geo

1212. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-11 03:12:38 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8906110702.AA13786@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18343

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial RCP/M, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial RCP/M may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

```
- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #525 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 89157.86754168 0.00000213 24620-3 0 2091
2 00424 80.4621 296.0248 0023718 155.6253 204.6039 13.67146015331401
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 89149.67299267 -.00000074 00000-0 99999-4 0 2320
2 03029 12.7202 24.3096 0015222 196.7828 163.1216 1.00272718 78954
LAGEOS
1 08820U 89158.38567637 0.00000003 0 7599
2 08820 109.8197 226.7210 0044700 318.3836 41.3682 6.38662070 50009
GOES 2
1 10061U 89157.79484149 -.00000012 0 2719
2 10061 7.1500 68.3218 0004834 174.9303 184.8978 1.00278755 5271
GPS-0001
1 10684U 78020 A 89154.99280176 .00000011 00000-0 99999-4 0 1358
2 10684 63.5974 101.2224 0107906 199.2399 160.3070 2.00560763 68260
GPS-0002
1 10893U 78 47 A 89155.94860726 -.00000028 00000-0 00000 0 0 9874
2 10893 64.5205 342.0628 0154010 33.0215 327.6124 2.00557286 81105
GOES 3
1 10953U 78062 A 89152.85951013 .00000087 00000-0 99999-4 0 6719
2 10953 6.0153 71.0339 0008187 259.1605 100.6466 1.00259003 788
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 89157.00253862 0.00001247 48426-3 0 1249
2 10967 108.0063 264.5632 0002142 254.9656 105.1243 14.34611118572489
GPS-0003
1 11054U 89149.78051209 -.00000027 0 184
2 11054 64.0441 338.6859 0055726 118.2009 242.3824 2.00560930 77992
GPS-0004
1 11141U 89157.36203285 0.00000011 0 1629
2 11141 63.5301 101.1021 0057650 319.2895 40.2100 2.00571033 76847
NOAA 6
1 11416U 89156.96829977 0.00000648 28851-3 0 8565
2 11416 98.5020 154.3545 0013779 145.1395 215.1190 14.25773144516303
Solar Max
1 11703U 80 14 A 89157.72327677 .00048391 00000-0 78339-3 0 9679
```

```
2 11703 28.4994 353.0827 0000989 74.5414 285.5293 15.51408850518217
GPS-0006
1 11783U 80 32 A 89155.32432403 -.00000027 00000-0 00000 0 0 9058
2 11783 63.8644 338.1835 0144272 62.5491 298.9165 2.00567545 66748
GOES 4
1 11964U 89 97.28408596 -.00000249 10000-3 0 569
2 11964 4.7936 76.3436 0158171 23.8450 337.0124 0.99392857 1324
GOES 5
1 12472U 89151.71442687 -.00000235 10000-3 0 7340
2 12472 2.6804 77.8890 0016316 288.6316 70.9873 1.00227059 28446
SME
1 12887U 81100 A 89156.60679718 .00015853 00000-0 57173-3 0 2068
2 12887 97.6880 182.2654 0000396 200.3919 159.7305 15.28617038423387
UOSAT 1
1 12888U 81100 B 89156.59034956 .00071304 00000-0 91852-3 0 5828
2 12888 97.5565 209.4585 0004073 155.7516 204.3998 15.58793637427184
Meteor 2-08
1 13113U 89153.75779508 0.00000135 11174-3 0 6434
2 13113 82.5379 70.2335 0017276 97.0930 263.2207 13.83994448363249
Salyut 7
1 13138U 89158.65941937 0.00015047 36051-3 0 6060
2 13138 51.6104 4.1369 0001119 94.7822 265.3617 15.41616261406724
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 89156.61627008 .00001036 00000-0 23986-3 0 9764
2 13367 98.2143 220.3957 0001211 228.2426 131.8616 14.57117342366464
Meteor 2-09
1 13718U 89154.36762800 0.00000345 17589-3 0 7823
2 13718 81.2442 295.0687 0056657 39.6049 320.9220 14.13196111333601
IRAS
1 13777U 89156.29281397 -.00000009 61384-5 0 6437
2 13777 99.0542 353.5645 0013956 347.4317 12.7346 13.98596407324532
TDRS 1
1 13969U 83 26 B 89154.60178946 -.00000234 00000-0 99999-5 0 8028
2 13969 3.5055 67.7147 0002838 173.0308 187.3950 1.00270271 89261
GOES 6
1 14050U 89153.90780149 0.00000122 0 9616
2 14050 1.2717 82.8382 0000982 98.2468 260.8166 1.00270264 6464
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 89153.54280479 0.00000013 0 4023
2 14129 26.1595 262.0607 6057650 47.2593 349.7425 2.05879739 16910
GPS-0008
1 14189U 89153.91660374 0.00000010 10000-3 0 6312
2 14189 63.1913 99.7926 0135633 215.6503 143.4008 2.00569487 43157
Meteor 2-10
1 14452U 89156.43944156 0.00000381 15912-3 0 7294
2 14452 81.1636 305.3226 0096099 130.1291 230.8462 14.22177446290873
LandSat 5
1 14780U 89158.15768858 0.00001555 35451-3 0 7869
2 14780 98.1675 220.5970 0001384 301.1908 58.9213 14.57141388280102
UOSAT 2
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1 14781U 84 21 B 89156.07984530 .00001438 00000-0 28557-3 0 4576
2 14781 98.0023 215.2271 0013183 4.9684 355.1705 14.63570408280770
LDEF
1 14898U 89155.64857062 0.00028899 49128-3 0 8650
2 14898 28.5057 265.0544 0003245 104.7793 255.3382 15.49995112289508
GPS-0009
1 15039U 89151.48225839 0.00000010 0 6652
2 15039 62.9223 99.1507 0014999 270.2019 89.5922 2.00564182 36381
Meteor 2-11
1 15099U 89157.02791328 0.00000161 13590-3 0 9466
2 15099 82.5320 15.2542 0011912 268.9715 91.0124 13.83664107248579
GPS-0010
1 15271U 84 97 A 89152.87928308 -.00000028 00000-0 00000 0 0 6294
2 33271 63.3734 338.0248 0099459 320.7497 38.5890 2.00565485 33521
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 89156.01534994 0.00001489 21421-3 0 341
2 15331 82.5415 349.6887 0025095 120.5130 239.8585 14.75583768252427
NOAA 9
1 15427U 84123 A 89157.71860525 .00000648 00000-0 37478-3 0 3894
2 15427 99.1413 144.4575 0015350 347.3441 12.7345 14.12030179230979
Meteor 2-12
1 15516U 89156.89339982 0.00000074 60730-4 0 854
2 15516 82.5367 313.7440 0017357 143.7269 216.5114 13.84107411219493
Cosmos 1686
1 16095U 89158.83585434 0.00058245 13584-2 0 2744
2 16095 51.6178 3.1900 0002660 139.3297 220.6463 15.41660822406752
GPS-0011
1 16129U 89150.54107309 0.00000011 0 3210
2 16129 63.7070 99.8202 0116069 150.1727 210.4520 2.00564694 26682
Meteor 3-1
1 16191U 89156.65824860 0.00000043 10000-3 0 8322
2 16191 82.5495 243.8905 0020643 332.1047 27.8885 13.16870105174001
Meteor 2-13
1 16408U 89156.18310770 0.00000462 40426-3 0 4989
2 16408 82.5376 229.1683 0015619 339.2890 20.8132 13.84176051173899
Mir
1 16609U 89158.71196013 0.00028663 42699-3 0 8829
2 16609 51.6215 50.9765 0011146 31.9796 328.2200 15.54804135189690
SPOT 1
1 16613U 89158.99663685 0.00000501 25312-3 0 4918
2 16613 98.7388 233.6375 0001309 140.2959 219.8354 14.20018136 10823
Meteor 2-14
1 16735U 89156.73222092 0.00000013 66121-5 0 3020
2 16735 82.5386 255.5486 0015646 48.7058 311.5587 13.83913100152877
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 89158.15357703 0.00002310 33714-3 0 6292
2 16881 82.5256 47.2669 0024334 129.1982 231.1389 14.75208581153812
EGP
1 16908U 89156.64125584 -.00000117 -55032-3 0 1325
2 16908 50.0130 333.5864 0011329 320.2475 39.7655 12.44375157127976
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FO-12
1 16909U 89152.60589317 -.00000025 10000-3 0 1475
2 16909 50.0154 346.2148 0011477 307.2690 52.7074 12.44399464127468
NOAA 10
1 16969U 89157.04418106 0.00000574 27165-3 0 2335
2 16969 98.6341 187.7509 0012451 283.3939 76.5851 14.23021782142358
Meteor 2-15
1 17290U 89157.02026627 0.00000016 96346-5 0 2581
2 17290 82.4626 162.7317 0012119 298.0427 61.9554 13.83720481122071
MOS-1
1 17527U 87 18 A 89156.19806567 .00000630 00000-0 49446-3 0 1404
2 17527 99.1492 227.7547 0001510 75.7479 284.3839 13.94857891116705
GOES 7
1 17561U 87 22 A 89149.61583261 -.00000041 00000-0 99999-4 0 2800
2 17561 0.0271 16.8204 0031102 110.6879 233.0812 1.00281019 1576
Kvant
1 17845U 89158.90479056 0.00015712 23773-3 0 7747
2 17845 51.6242 50.0156 0010842 35.2690 324.9851 15.54808319189727
RS-10/11
1 18129U 87 54 A 89156.87274739 .00000084 00000-0 85960-4 0 7780
2 18129 82.9272 246.5054 0013326 84.2549 276.0150 13.71979456 97847
Cosmos 1870
1 18225U 89158.81042292 0.00118352 73031-5 21725-3 0 672
2 18225 71.8659 79.9345 0010266 264.6905 92.3119 16.01086068109797
Meteor 2-16
1 18312U 89156.69588611 0.00000218 18868-3 0 2793
2 18312 82.5546 228.6314 0010592 232.2131 127.8079 13.83475649 90928
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 89157.04234437 0.00000037 28217-4 0 1193
2 18820 82.5428 289.4094 0015706 302.8763 57.0949 13.84156645 68140
AO-13
1 19216U 89147.06007421 0.00000137 10000-3 0 364
2 19216 57.2077 206.1830 6723768 204.7577 96.6993 2.09696457 7298
OKEAN 1
1 19274U 88 56 A 89156.85343458 .00001660 00000-0 24438-3 0 3956
2 19274 82.5149 147.0970 0020915 269.3891 90.4953 14.74728746 49415
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 89150.86961681 0.00000391 10000-2 0 1997
2 19336 82.5400 187.9015 0017345 181.8200 178.2844 13.16851413 40634
NOAA 11
1 19531U 89155.08440135 0.00000407 24738-3 0 877
2 19531 98.9373 99.1616 0011111 271.2989 88.6925 14.11009896 35628
TDRS 2
1 19548U 88 91 B 89153.77764324 .00000129 00000-0 99999-4 0 261
2 19548 0.5410 85.9584 0002050 10.4654 263.5580 1.00263057 1649
GPS-0014
1 19802U 89 13 A 89149.55453412 .00000015 00000-0 99999-4 0 391
2 19802 55.1217 212.5531 0068467 156.1953 204.1944 2.00554850 2053
Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89157.06059677 0.00000116 10000-3 0 435
```

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2 19851 82.5196 168.0940 0015567 347.0276 13.0475 13.83803570 13549
TDRS 3
1 19883U 89 21 B 89150.45403160 -.00000234 00000-0 99999-4 0 175
2 19883 0.3186 66.7990 0006825 40.4800 252.7331 1.00552150 49
Raduga 23
1 19928U 89137.18522349 -.00000154 10000-3 0 446
2 19928 1.3545 277.7136 0002516 53.1772 306.5633 1.00268455 345
Cosmos 2018
1 19938U 89138.65810262 0.00948361 40344-4 31726-3 0 701
2 19938 62.7992 325.3796 0098866 65.6693 295.4718 16.13844776 4494
1989 033C
1 19970U 89146.89292825 0.00004135 15448-2 0 187
2 19970 27.9756 326.5141 6561442 22.7737 356.2819 3.21038637 706
1989 036A
1 19986U 89158.72516372 0.00933509 34752-4 30927-3 0 479
2 19986 64.7749 26.6041 0126719 107.8717 253.8447 16.08569360 3424
1989 037A
1 20000U 89158.76868187 0.00182558 57066-5 15239-3 0 356
2 20000 69.9518 39.0616 0051569 34.0882 326.3539 16.10572648 2315
1987 037CZ
1 20003U 89140.52464093 0.00000008 10000-3 0 15
2 20003 72.8290 205.3591 0414065 169.8306 191.1830 12.32588625 7487
1987 020DA
1 20004U 89144.20894406 0.00000016 10000-3 0 19
2 20004 73.6361 174.3386 0118944 257.9904 103.3069 12.82100499 65749
1989 038A
1 20006U 89158.94465311 0.00077357 17856-5 12269-3 0 324
2 20006 82.2974 26.0061 0008772 262.7399 96.7999 16.03625608 2186
1989 039A
1 20024U 89158.34461570 -.00000011 10000-3 0 121
2 20024 64.7902 51.6638 0001965 284.6664 75.3457 2.13101772 155
1989 039B
1 20025U 89158.31809216 -.00000010 10000-3 0 97
2 20025 64.8364 51.6213 0113673 291.1005 67.7682 2.16717288 153
1989 039C
1 20026U 89158.34187184 -.00000011 10000-3 0 84
2 20026 64.8236 51.6302 0008928 267.1252 92.8557 2.13204956 154
1989 034E
1 20028U 89155.99092206 -.00000011 10000-3 0 28
2 20028 64.8153 51.7040 0011558 315.1604 44.8116 2.13482305 55
1989 040A
1 20035U 89158.70342790 0.00150596 39980-4 80355-4 0 145
2 20035 62.8091 10.7940 0127542 254.9320 103.8667 16.03850365 980
1989 040B
1 20036U 89158.95044221 0.22841742 43874-4 30520-3 0 195
2 20036 62.7812 9.2392 0014309 256.9397 104.2393 16.48178315 1032
1989 042A
1 20045U 89158.93096889 0.00077411 79617-1 0 96
2 20045 82.9468 1.3146 0038105 294.9871 64.8534 13.75040412 100
1989 042B
```

1 20046U 89158.93024002 -.00005552 -56739-2 0 51
2 20046 82.9387 1.3250 0031945 294.6488 65.1505 13.76490819 106
--
Dr TS Kelso Asst Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

1213. NASA Prediction Bulletin Format

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-11 03:13:00 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8906110701.AA13768@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18342

As a service to the satellite user community, the following description of the NASA Prediction Bulletin's two-line orbital element set format is uploaded to sci.space on a monthly basis. The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial RCP/M, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. The Celestial RCP/M may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

==========

Data for each satellite consists of three lines in the following format:

```
AAAAAAAAAAA
1 NNNNNU NNNNNAAA NNNNN.NNNNNNNN +.NNNNNNNN +NNNNN-N +NNNNN-N N NNNNN
2 NNNNN NNN.NNNN NNN.NNNN NNNNNNN NNN.NNNN NNN.NNNN NN.NNNNNNNNNNNNN
```

Line 1 is a eleven-character name.

Lines 2 and 3 are the standard Two-Line Orbital Element Set Format identical to that used by NASA and NORAD. The format description is:

```
Line 2
Column Description
01-01 Line Number of Element Data
03-07 Satellite Number
10-11 International Designator (Last two digits of launch year)
12-14 International Designator (Launch number of the year)
15-17 International Designator (Piece of launch)
19-20 Epoch Year (Last two digits of year)
21-32 Epoch (Julian Day and fractional portion of the day)
34-43 First Time Derivative of the Mean Motion
or Ballistic Coefficient (Depending on ephemeris type)
45-52 Second Time Derivative of Mean Motion (decimal point assumed;
blank if N/A)
54-61 BSTAR drag term if GP4 general perturbation theory was used.
Otherwise, radiation pressure coefficient. (Decimal point assumed)
63-63 Ephemeris type
65-68 Element number
69-69 Check Sum (Modulo 10)
(Letters, blanks, periods = 0; minus sign = 1; plus sign = 2)
```

```
Line 3
Column Description
01-01 Line Number of Element Data
03-07 Satellite Number
```

09-16 Inclination [Degrees]
18-25 Right Ascension of the Ascending Node [Degrees]
27-33 Eccentricity (decimal point assumed)
35-42 Argument of Perigee [Degrees]
44-51 Mean Anomaly [Degrees]
53-63 Mean Motion [Revs per day]
64-68 Revolution number at epoch [Revs]
69-69 Check Sum (Modulo 10)

All other columns are blank or fixed.

Example:

NOAA 6
1 11416U 86 50.28438588 0.00000140 67960-4 0 5293
2 11416 98.5105 69.3305 0012788 63.2828 296.9658 14.24899292346978

Note that the International Designator fields are usually blank, as issued in
the NASA Prediction Bulletins.

--
Dr TS Kelso Asst Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

1214. News From OSCAR-11 09Jun89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-11 04:53:39 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <889@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 18336
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

UOSAT 2 COMPUTER STATUS INFORMATION

FAD1 OPERATING SYSTEM V2.0
TODAY'S DATE IS 11 /6 /89
UNIVERSAL TIME IS 2 :31 :26 DAY 1
AUTO MODE IS SELECTED
SPIN PERIOD IS - 154
Z MAG FIRINGS = 0
+ SPIN FIRINGS = 27
- SPIN FIRINGS = 0
RAM WASH POINTER AT 1DF4
WOD COMMENCED 11 /6 /89 AT 0 :0 :10
WITH CHANNELS 2 ,61 ,
LAST CMD RECEIVED WAS 112 TO 1 WITH DATA 1

!!!NEWSFLASH!!!
Geschenk voor de beschrijving van uw
station 3/6 in Helchteren, 11/6 Koksijde
of QSL direkt
ON1KHB, Thier des Crichios,
2 B-4600 CHENEE BELGUIM

ATTITUDE CONTROL INITIATED, MODE 1

DATA COLLECTION IN PROGRESS
DIGITALKER ACTIVE

**** UoSAT-OSCAR-11 BULLETIN - 188 9th June 1989 ****

UoSAT MISSION CONTROL CENTRE
University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey, GU2 5XH, England

** Forth Diary Binary Packet Format - WOD **

A new binary dump format is now operating in the Diary cycle. The general
format of the packet is shown below:-

Sync 1 - 50H
Sync 2 - 41H
Frame Count MSW
Frame Count LSW

Data
Data
Data
Data 64 bytes of data

Data
etc.

Checksum MSW
Checksum LSW 16 bit binary addition of all bytes excluding Syncs.

As described last week this format is used for an engineering frame, and can also be used for Whole Orbit Data dumps. In the WOD mode each 64 bytes of data is part of a memory dump, with the address of each packet being given by the frame count. Each telemetry sample comprises 3 BCD digits which are packed as follows:-

| Byte 1 | Byte 2 | Byte 3 |
S1MSD S1LSD S2MSD S2LSD

where MSN and LSN are the most and least significant digits of samples S1 and S2. This pattern repeats for the whole memory, and cycles through the channels in the dump. The number and type of channels in the dump can be found from the engineering frame.

As a trial this format will be transmitted on Tuesdays, initially with Channel 53. The data will be transmitted between the DCE titles and Telemetry and will replace the conventional WOD dump.

* UO-9 elements from RGO *

Epoch : 89156.07708184
Inclin: 97.5565
RAAN : 209.4585
Eccn : 0.0004073
ArgPer: 155.7516
MeanAn: 204.3998
MeanMo: 15.58793637
Decay : 0.00071304
RevNo : 42718

** AO-13 SCHEDULE **

Date : 14Jun89 until 16Aug89 ! 16Aug89 until 16Nov89
Attitude: 180/0 ! 210/0
Mode-B : MA 0 to MA 110 ! MA 3 to MA 160
Mode-JL : MA 110 to MA 145 ! MA 160 to MA 200
Mode-B : MA 145 to MA 255 ! MA 200 to MA 240
OFF : % ! MA 240 to MA 3
Mode-S : MA 150 to MA 160 ! MA 210 to MA 222

Also, for a trial period the OMNI-directional 70cm antenna will be connected to the Mode-B RCVR from MA 20 to MA 40. These changes have been introduced to enable stations who have access around perigee to experiment with perigee operation. Mode S unchanged. 14May89: BLON/BLAT 212.0/+2.4 with a drift rate of 0.016/-0.061 deg/day, respectively.

Transponders will be in operation during the whole orbit from June 14 until Aug 16 due to excellent sunangle and power budget. No perigee operation

between August and November due to perigee solar eclipses!

** UO-11 WOD **

Day	Channels
Sun	2,61
Mon	1,2,3,61
Tue	53
Wed	19
Thu	1,2,3,61
Fri	0,10,20,30
Sat	10,11,19,29

** Reports **

Thanks for the reports:-

Angus Newman

** $BID **

Please use BID $UOSAT.188B for PR BBS use.

Info supplied by UoS, ANS, RGO, VK5AFR

--
UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z (John)
..."There is no expedient to which a man will not resort to
avoid the real labor of thinking." ....Sir Joshua Reynolds.

1215. Manual for SP-600

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-11 13:47:52 UTC
From: wa2whv@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <890@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 18337

I am looking for a manual, service manual, schematic(s) or whatever other information I can get on the HAMMARLUND Model SP-600 JX-17 receiver.

Please call (609)586-1129. I am willing to pay a reasonable price for these documents.

Jim Hawkins
WA2WHV

P.O. Box 9146,
Trenton, N.J.
08650

1216. Re: Reasonable foxing recievers...?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-11 14:53:43 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <178@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 18338

In article <147990@Wayne-MTS> Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU writes:
]While working on my various fox-hunting projects, I find myself in the
]need of one or more reasonable priced FM and perhaps multi-mode recievers
]for automobile and sneakermobile use.

I use the Yaesu FRG-9600 VHF/UHF receiver. It isn't that cheap, but you
may find a used one. It covers AM, SSB, NBFM and WBFM from 60 to 902
MHz. It is extremely sensitive - on SSB I can hear clearly the smallest
signal my generator can put out (.1uV). It has a good S-meter even
though it is a digital LED type - it has a lot of segments, and
is quite insensitive - just what you want for a T-hunt. The S-meter
reads from about 1uV to 100,000uV (if you use the built-in attenuator).
The radio is in a metal case and seems to have reasonable shielding.

If you use a doppler system, you can run the 9600 in FM mode to find
AM signals (I use it to find 121.5 and 243.0 Emergency Locator Transmitters).

--
John Moore (NJ7E) mcdphx!anasaz!john asuvax!anasaz!john
(602) 861-7607 (day or eve) long palladium, short petroleum
7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253
The 2nd amendment is about military weapons, NOT JUST hunting weapons!

1217. Re: FCC Form 610

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-11 14:56:15 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <179@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 18339

In article <13900@ut-emx.UUCP> trey@ut-emx.UUCP (Trey Garlough) writes:
]In article <527@atlas.tegra.UUCP>, vail@tegra.UUCP (Johnathan Vail) writes:
]>
]> 8. CURRENT STATION LOCATION (Do not use a PO Box No., RFD, or General
]> Delivery. See Instruction 8)
]>
]> What is Instruction 8? How do I describe my location?
]> My address is RR1 Box 305 Johnson Corner Rd... which is a
]> mailbox at the house. Is this relevant?
]
]I find curious the FCC's desire for station location information for those
]who have their stations at their mailing address. After all, if the USPS
]can find you, why can't the FCC?

It's rather hard to find a station (to inspect it) from the
following addresses:
(1) P.O.Box 543, Cave Creek, AZ 85999
(2) General Delivery, Nowhere, AZ
(3) Rural Rte 4, Nowhere, CA
--
John Moore (NJ7E) mcdphx!anasaz!john asuvax!anasaz!john
(602) 861-7607 (day or eve) long palladium, short petroleum
7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253
The 2nd amendment is about military weapons, NOT JUST hunting weapons!

1218. News From OSCAR-9 06Jun89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-11 17:43:26 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <891@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 18340
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

UOSAT 1 COMPUTER STATUS INFORMATION

COMMAND DIARY V1.2 IN OPERATION
UNIVERSAL TIME IS 14:01:48
DATE 11/06/89
AUTO MODE IS SELECTED
MEMORY WASH POINTER AT 03C7H
LAST CMD SENT BY COMPUTER WAS 29H TO 0
LAST CMD RECD BY COMPUTER WAS 7DH TO 0 WITH DATA 21H

CURRENT WOD COMMENCED AT 00:00:00
DATE 11/06/89
SURVEY INCLUDES CHANS 01,03,13,

**** UOSAT-OSCAR-9 Bulletin-262a 6th June 1989 ****

UoSAT Spacecraft Control Centre,
University of Surrey, England, GU2 5XH

** UoSAT-OSCAR-9 **

The latest UoSAT-OSCAR-9 element set from RGO is :-

EPOC 89156.59034956
INCL 97.5565
RAAN 209.4585
ECCN 0.0004073
ARGP 155.7516
MA 204.3998
MM 15.58793637
DECY .00071304
REVN 42718

** UoSAT-D News **

Harold Price, NK6K has been performing some performance tests on the UoSAT-D PCE, the Microsat CPU, and other machines. The results are summarised below.

Using a dhryston C benchmark from Sept. '86 DDJ p.88, here are some performance numbers (using a 6MHz AT as the index). The same compiler and options were used (/AS /Ze /Zp /Ot /Gs). /Gs (no stack checking) was used because the S/C stack check is different than the dos version. Normally /G1 (80186 instruction set) would be used for S/C programs.

The RIC is the PC card we're using for the simulator and for SW development.

Device CPU Clock dhrystons/sec index

Toshiba 3200 80286 12 MHz 3762 2.03
AT Clone 80286 8 MHz 2145 1.16
IBM AT 80286 6 MHz 1850 1.00
UoSAT PCE 80C186 7.3728 MHz 1398 + 0.75
RIC 80186 7.3728 MHz 1391 + 0.75
AMSAT proto V40 7.372 MHz 861 0.47
AMSAT flight V40 4.608 MHz 538* 0.29*
IBM PC 8088 4.77 MHz 1531 0.29

+ The timer resolution of 10ms gives an uncertainty of +/-14 counts,
these numbers are equivalent.

* calculated based on clock speed difference from wirewrap.

The RIC, Microsat Prototype, and UoSAT tests were done under the kernal, so
clock and scheduler overhead are included. Zero wait states were used.

Please use Bulletin ID UOSAT.261A if put on a packet radio BBS.

--
UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z (John)
..."There is no expedient to which a man will not resort to
avoid the real labor of thinking." ....Sir Joshua Reynolds.

1219. AMSAT net time/freq wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-11 21:44:32 UTC
From: rick@sbcs.sunysb.edu
Message-ID: <2974@sbcs.sunysb.edu>
Source record: 18341

Does anyone here know when/where (time/freq) the Amsat net meets? I recall seeing a message a month or two ago giving times, etc but neglected to save the posting. Please respond via e-mail.

Thanks & 73's

Rick Spanbauer WB2CFV
SUNY/Stony Brook

1220. Looking for 220 duplexers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-12 03:28:29 UTC
From: Chris.Boone@linkit.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <68.2493BD12@linkit.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 18344

I am in need of 220Mhz duplexers, preferably Bandpass/Reject types (Wacom WP-652 for example) but mobile types ok if in good condition and cheap! Call 409-539-5784 or write PO Box 3102 Conroe, TX 77305 Thanks!
73, Chris WB5ITT

--
Chris Boone - via FidoNet node 1:106/7873
UUCP: ...!splut!linkit!Chris.Boone
ARPA: Chris.Boone@linkit.FIDONET.ORG
serviced via UFGATE 1.0

1221. Ham Radio BBS is available

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-12 05:00:31 UTC
From: root@nebulus.UUCP
Message-ID: <891@nebulus.UUCP>
Source record: 18345
Cross-posted to: tor.general,rec.ham-radio

I have installed xbbs up on my machine for Ham Radio and Unix
users. It is in the testing phase now and I have made some
software available.
To gain access to this system call 733-1609 or 733-1630 24hrs a day
(1200-9600 baud Microcom 9624C) or 733-1696 bettween the hours of
8am and 5pm Mon-Fri only for Telebit 19200 baud.
To log into this system type bbs at the login prompt. The rest is
self prompting. For anyone wanting uucp access the uucp account is
bbsuucp without a password as well. I have permitted read access to
all public files and write access to /usr/spool/uucppublic.
Eventually I will have this on some form of packet radio as well
if I ever get my code up to speed. If you have any ham radio related
subjects or programs please send them in.

--
==
"A mind is a terrible thing to MAIL: Dennis S. Breckenridge
waste!" 206 Poyntz Ave
North York, Ontario M2N1J6
(416) 733-1696
UUCP: uunet!attcan!nebulus!dennis ICBM: 79 28 05 W / 43 45 01 N
50 megatons should do!
==

1222. Re: sci.commtech YES vote update!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-12 05:07:13 UTC
From: paul@deadpup.UUCP
Message-ID: <274@deadpup.UUCP>
Source record: 18346
Cross-posted to:
news.groups,rec.audio,rec.video,comp.sys.ibm.pc,alt.hypertext,rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics,sci.research,comp.graphics

It seems to me that the idea of presenting neutral tallies of votes in
mid-stream has bitten the dust for certain. This is about as skewed as
such vote counting can get:

In article <4229@bgsuvax.UUCP>, klopfens@bgsuvax.UUCP (Bruce Klopfenstein) writes:
>
> The yes votes as of 3 PM EDT 9 June 1989 for establishing sci.commtech
> are posted here. If your name does not appear, you have not voted!
>
> [a list of yes voters, and a midvote tally]

If you are going to submit a list of Yea-sayers, why not also include the
list of those opposed so we can check to see if our messages got through
as well? Then again, silly me, you don't want "no" votes now, do you?

Paul J. Mech
oucsace.cs.OHIOU.EDU!deadpup!paul
uiucuxc!oucs!oucsace!deadpup!paul

1223. Anybody know of IC-2SE mods?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-12 05:31:07 UTC
From: so-luru@stekt.oulu.fi
Message-ID: <SO-LURU.89Jun12083107@stekt.oulu.fi>
Source record: 18363

Does anyone have instructions for releasing the transmitter
out-of-band lock of the Icom IC-2SE handheld 145 MHz transceiver?

The rig is kinda new (and I haven't even received my own piece yet),
but I wonder...

Thanks in advance!

73 de Luru,

--

/// Ari 'Luru' Husa Mail: Tiedonkaari 6 D 25
o-o Packet: oh8nup@oh8aa SF-90570 OULU Finland
o E-mail: so-luru@stekt.oulu.fi Phone: +358 (9)81 561 173
------ Ham Radio Operators Do It In High Frequency! ------

1224. Re: High speed modems & PICCOLO

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-12 13:04:15 UTC
From: barry@dgbt.uucp
Message-ID: <1112@dgbt.uucp>
Source record: 18347

From article <8906080719.AA14960@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>, by Mike Jordan G4ASQ@UCBVAX.BERKELEY.EDU:

> I too remember seeing a demo of the PICCOLO system in use by
> the U.K. DWS (Diplomatic Wireless Service) in the early 70's.
> I was under the impression that at any one time only one tone was being
> transmitted, but if there were for example 16 possible tones, then
> sending a tone was equivalent to conveying 4 bits of information, so
> an 8-bit byte could be sent in 2 time-slices.
>
[Interesting description of orthogonal tone spacing omitted]
>
> My fading memory could be wrong, there are probably people out there
> who KNOW this stuff...
>
> 73s
>
> Mike

Mike, your memory is bang on! The Piccolo system does indeed only transmit one tone at time, and belongs to a class of modems known as MFSK or m-ary FSK. As you described, the tone frequencies are spaced at the minimum distance (f = 1/T, where T is the tone duration) at which the tone bursts are orthogonal in the frequency domain. These systems tend to be reliable (because of very slow baud rate, i.e., T >> multipath spread) but slow (bandwidth grows exponentially with bit rate). For example, the 32-tone Piccolo system uses T = 100 ms, so the throughput is only 50 bits/s. And since the tones are spaced only 10 Hz apart, frequency stability (or in practice, AFC) is a big concern too.

I think the original poster confused the MFSK modem with a _parallel_ modem, in which many FSK or PSK signals (again with orthogonal frequency spacing) are transmitted at the _same_ time... in other words, frequency-division multiplexing. In this case, T is typically around 10 ms, and the bandwidth grows linearly with bit rate. This is the most common method of getting bit rates > 300 bits/s on HF. The main drawback is low average power output because of the high peak-to-average ratio of the FDM signal, and T is not really long enough to prevent serious intersymbol interference when the multipath is severe.

Barry VE3JF

--
Barry McLarnon Communications Research Center Ottawa, ON Canada
UUCP: ...utzoo!bnr-vpa!bnr-rsc!dgbt!barry INTERNET: barry@dgbt.crc.dnd.ca

Compu$erve: 71470,3651 Packet radio: VE3JF @ VE3JF

1225. Re: Manual for SP-600

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-12 13:24:00 UTC
From: kenb@techsup.UUCP
Message-ID: <400011@techsup>
Source record: 18348

...

i have a manual for the sp-600 of sorts with schematic. if you
still need it, send me some email.

73

ken brookner, n5lpi
...!texbell!techsup!kenb

1226. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-12 13:29:22 UTC
From: fisher@minster.york.ac.uk
Message-ID: <swordfish.613661364@minster.york.ac.uk>
Source record: 18349

I have a Uniden Bearcat 100 XL 16-channel scanning receiver which I want to adapt so that it can be controlled by a computer. I want to replace the microprocessor board by a dedicated controller with lots of RAM and EPROM and a more sophisticated control program.

The connection between the microprocessor board and the receiver board is through a 10-way ribbon cable. Does anyone know what the 10 wires are, i.e. what signals they carry? Any information would be most gratefully received.

Tony Fisher
Dept. of Computer Science, The University of York, York YO1 5DD, U.K.
Tel. +44 904 432738 or 432722
Janet: fisher@uk.ac.york.minster
DARPA: fisher%uk.ac.york.minster@ucl-cs
UUCP: fisher@minster.UUCP (..!uunet!mcvax!reading!minster!fisher)

1227. SWL List

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-12 15:09:08 UTC
From: PAYCON2@MITVMC.BITNET
Message-ID: <8906130702.AA22778@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18350

> In addition to the above you might check out the new Short Wave
> Listeners Mailinglist from cuvmb that just started. Also, when
> I was still listening to SW I found the world radio tv handbook,
> monitoring times, and Popular Communications to be of help.

How does one gain access to this list? What's the address to subscribe?
Thanks in advance...

>>> Dave (PAYCON2@MITVMC.BITNET)
Acknowledge-To: <PAYCON2@MITVMC>

1228. Color Slides from Earth Orbit

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-12 15:39:37 UTC
From: Mike_Doery.WBST147@XEROX.COM
Message-ID: <890612-084050-12661@Xerox>
Source record: 18351

Sorry to respond through the net, I could not reach you directly.

Fred,
I have a view of NYC from 438 miles up. I found it in a magazine quite some time ago. The caption says it was taken from a Landsat 4 satellite, with a Hughes thermatic mapper. Unfortunately, that's all it says. It's also kind of dark - there isn't much color in NYC. The water is nearly black, the buildings are gray, the beaches are white, and the parks are green. The 3 major airports are quite visible though. Good luck.
Mike, KE2LI

1229. Re: ATV (amateur television)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-12 16:19:25 UTC
From: vail@tegra.UUCP
Message-ID: <531@atlas.tegra.UUCP>
Source record: 18352
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <1989Jun7.103650.2946@mntgfx.mentor.com> mbutts@mntgfx.mentor.com (Mike Butts) writes:
From article <190700041@trsvax>, by bb@trsvax.UUCP:
> I might mention that the primary reason I am looking into this is the hopes
> of putting a camera in a remote control airplane. There are other potential
> uses if that is not successful but that is my goal. I have found several
> dealers who deal in security cameras that sell B&W cameras that measure
> as small as 2x2x3 inches for about $600. The problem is getting the
> transmitter. I want to do this all legally, so I am curious is it illegal
> to sell TV RF transmitters even to licensed ameteurs?

Excellent! That's an old fantasy of mine, and I'm glad there is someone
with the RC airplane experience to try it! Ultimately we might imagine
being able to pan and zoom the camera and sending altitude, attitude and
airspeed telemetry down to a computer for a completely virtual flying
experience! Do keep us posted on how it goes.

I have had this as a project on the back burner for severl years.
Recently DAK has advertised a Uniden mono camera and monitor combo for
$159. It uses 3 cond zip cord to connect the two and provide power.
I bought one and was not disappointed. It is very simple, fixed focus
and weighs 7 oz with the case. Taking it apart it gets smaller and
lighter (build into body of plane?!).

It runs on 12v (actuall I think it had a 5 volt regulator in it so it
may run on less). The monitor is very small and runs on 12 volts.

Drawbacks: The sensitivity and resolution are not great but it is
fine for well lit scenes. It is also only black and white. Well, for
$150 you can't expect too much.

I have talked to an RC friend and we may get together when I get a
transmitter. I plan on using the R7000 and this little 12v monitor to
recieve.

"The crux of the biscuit, is the apostrophe" -- This is the dog talking...

_____
| | Johnathan Vail | tegra!N1DXG@ulowell.edu
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG@145.110-,145.270-,444.2+,448.625-
-----

1230. Re: sci.commtech YES vote update!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-12 16:32:23 UTC
From: klopfens@bgsuvax.UUCP
Message-ID: <4238@bgsuvax.UUCP>
Source record: 18353
Cross-posted to:
news.groups,rec.audio,rec.video,comp.sys.ibm.pc,alt.hypertext,rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics,sci.research,comp.graphics

From article <274@deadpup.UUCP>, by paul@deadpup.UUCP (paul):
> list of those opposed so we can check to see if our messages got through
> as well? Then again, silly me, you don't want "no" votes now, do you?
>
> Paul J. Mech
> oucsace.cs.OHIOU.EDU!deadpup!paul
> uiucuxc!oucs!oucsace!deadpup!paul
At the time of this posting, I had received 5 or fewer no votes. I had
received complaints from other voters that their votes had not come
through to me and another said he did not see my address on the original
call for votes. There is enthusiam for sci.commtech and it would be ashame
if interested voters didn't get through. Those interested in blocking
sci.commtech should know that my posting served as a catalyst for otherwise
disinterested readers recently sending in no votes due to this perceived
bias on my part. If you back and reread the discussion surrounding sci.
commtech, you will see what the objections were. You will also be able
to judge for yourself the support. I hesitate to do any more postings
until the voting is over. Bias was introduced by a poster very early in the
voting, and that bias came from a minority view. Usenet is a great way
to distribute information and personal expertise. I hope we can join.

--
Dr. Bruce C. Klopfenstein | klopfens@andy.bgsu.edu
Radio-TV-Film Department | klopfenstein@bgsuopie.bitnet
Bowling Green $tate University | klopfens@bgsuvax.UUCP
Bowling Green, OH 43403 | (419) 372-2138; 352-4818
| fax (419) 372-2300

1231. Solicitation package released for use of TDRS C-band (Forwarded)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-12 16:58:37 UTC
From: yee@trident.arc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <26870@ames.arc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 18354
Cross-posted to: sci.space,rec.ham-radio

[Hope you hams find this useful. -PEY]

Dwayne C. Brown
Headquarters, Washington, D.C. June 12, 1989

RELEASE: 89-91

SOLICITATION PACKAGE RELEASED FOR USE OF TDRS C-BAND

NASA today released the solicitation package to organizations that have expressed interest in using the C-band capacity on two Tracking and Data Relay Satellites (TDRS) for international telecommunications purposes.

Eleven organizations have expressed interest in bidding for use of TDRS C-band services. The price of the C-band capacity will be established competitively. The deadline for bids is July 7, 1989.

Each satellite has twelve 36-Mhz C-Band transponders available. The agreement requires the user to purchase the capacity from all transponders on both satellites, located at 41 degrees west longitude and 171 degrees west longitude, for a period of 3 or 6 years. NASA's mission will have priority over the use of satellite system operations.

NASA will provide station-keeping control to 0.1 degree and operational tracking, telemetry and command for the spacecraft. The user will have responsibility for controlling and monitoring C-band transponder operations. Users must obtain all approvals required by law, regulation and/or international agreement prior to using the system.

Current NASA regulations, that provide for availability of TDRS services to non-U.S. government users, do not apply to C-band capacity.

The two TDRS spacecraft are part of NASA's new space-based network for tracking and communication with the Space Shuttle and other spacecraft in low-Earth orbit.

1232. Antenna coatings

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-12 17:55:04 UTC
From: J_Michael_Ishler.WBST128@XEROX.COM
Message-ID: <890612-125450-13493@Xerox>
Source record: 18355

I'm in the process of refurbishing a TA33M Tri-Bander and was considering polishing the surface and applying some form of protectant. Does anyone have any suggestions on protectants, or isn't worth the trouble?

Also, anyone have a manual for a Lafayette HA350 receiver?
73
Mike KE2LU

1233. Re: how to learn cw

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-12 18:03:44 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880050@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 18356

I recorded the W1AW sessions on a tape. I began by just recording the 5 and 7.5 wpm sections, then worked my way up from there. My goal was to eventually learn 13 wpm. The novice tape sent with "Tune In the World" gets pretty boring after a while, especially after you've memorized all the words they use. At least W1AW transmits different words every night. I also did some work with my computer on copying random call signs to practice the less frequently used letters - find a friend if you don't have a computer.

Don't listen to each dit and dah. Listen for rhythms. For example, "L" has a different rhythm from "F", even though they have the same number of dits and dahs. Eventually, whole words take on rhythms, like "the" and "RST". That's what the guys at >20 wpm do.

The particular rhythms are best internalized by each individual, since each sound may trigger different associations. "Shave and a haircut" may work for me, but not for someone else. The idea is that you don't have a lot of time to translate the sound and write it down, so try to find the association with the least amount of cognitive overhead. For example, "V" sounds like the first 4 notes in Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, and "V" is the Roman numeral for "Fifth". However, and higher speeds, this method of association gets cumbersome and actually makes me miss the next character, so there are limits.

Unfortunately, there is no substitute for practice.

Perry Scott
KF0CA

1234. Re: Morse Code Woes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-12 18:14:16 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880051@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 18357

You might be memorizing dits and dahs, and using visual techniques. Listen for the rhythms of each letter. Each letter should be sent at 13 wpm to hear the rhythm, and teach your brain to hear the rhythm instead of translating to dits and dahs with your mind's eye. My biggest problem was realizing that copying code was an audio-to-hand skill, and the less of my brain that was involved, the faster I could go. The extra step of translating the sound to a picture, then looking it up in my memorized table required too much thinking. Are you thinking too much ? :-)

Unfortunately, the only way to make the jump from individual characters to groups of characters (words) is to practice with words. Don't get discouraged - when I look at my old code practice sheets, I see the mistakes, but I also see the general upward trend in skill.

Hope this helps, and good luck.

Perry Scott
KF0CA

1235. MFJ 1274 packett controller

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-12 18:35:00 UTC
From: BRUCEH@UTKVX3.BITNET
Message-ID: <8906130703.AA22833@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18358

Thanks to the people who replied to my request for info. Everyone seems to think it is a good unit. It was mentioned that it is wise to check to see which version of firmware is in the unit. Does anyone know what to look for on the different versions? Can you check by opening the unit and looking at the ROMS/EPROMS etc, or do you have to power it up?

Thanks,

Bruce Harrison
Univ. of Tenn. at Martin
Computer Center
Martin, TN 38238

BRUCEH@UTKVX (bitnet)

1236. Code practice for kids (Was: Re: how to learn cw)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-12 18:36:19 UTC
From: winter@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <32374@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 18364

In article <1140011@hprnd.HP.COM> pat@hprnd.HP.COM (Pat Thaler) writes:
> My 13 year old took a local class and got his
>license. His brother (8 years old) wanted to get one to but
>was getting very frustrated with code practice, so I started
>to practice with him. What I noticed was that the tapes he was
>using were too boring and frustrating.

As an aside, I attended Carole Perry's talk at Dayton about teaching amateur radio to kids, and the code practice tape she uses has some sort of science-fiction story on it. As you can imagine, the kids can't wait to work through the whoe tape to hear the entire story!

Carole's package (lesson plans, code tape, and pocket-sized code practice oscillator) is called "Introduction to Amateur Radio." It's intended for use in schools (it ties into various curricula subjects), but I suspect it could be trimmed and adapted for use in a club-sponsored amateur radio class. It's billed as being suitable for ages 3-12. Does anyone out there have any direct experience with it?

I can send the ordering/inquiry info to anyone who's interested.

Patty

Disclaimer: I have no financial interest in Carole's package. I do have an interest in promoting amateur radio among kids. :-)

==========
Patty Winter N6BIS INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44] UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
==========

1237. Kenwood TH-205 Mods

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-12 19:26:51 UTC
From: ewb@raybed2.UUCP
Message-ID: <1325@raybed2.UUCP>
Source record: 18359

Does anyone have out of band mods (TX & RX) for the TH-205 ? If they exist
could someone please post them or mail them to me ?

Thanks
Gene WA1UXA

...!linus!raybed2!ewb
...ewb@raybed2.ray.com

1238. Mods for FT212RH

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-12 20:55:21 UTC
From: fisher@hpfelg.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1820001@hpfelg.HP.COM>
Source record: 18360

Does anyone know the mods for the Yeasu FT212RH? Mainly to enable transmit
out of the 140-150Mhz band?

Doug Fisher hplabs!hpfcla!hpfela!fisher
N7LTW

1239. W1AW Schedule

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-12 22:08:01 UTC
From: clayj@microsoft.UUCP
Message-ID: <6009@microsoft.UUCP>
Source record: 18368

Well, I've finally cracked the Gordon West code tapes, and I think I actually have developed enough motivation to learn the code and get my license this time.

Can some kind soul please email me the schedule for code practice run out of W1AW.

Thanks!

Clay Jackson, Microsoft
{...uunet!microsoft!clayj}

1240. Re: Radio Beijing frequencies

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-12 23:03:31 UTC
From: msmith@topaz.rutgers.edu
Message-ID: <Jun.12.19.03.28.1989.3525@topaz.rutgers.edu>
Source record: 18367

In article <1429@xn.LL.MIT.EDU> olsen@XN.LL.MIT.EDU (Jim Olsen) writes:

> I wouldn't be too hard on them. Right after the massacre, one of the
> Radio Beijing English announcers told the *truth* about it, and expressed
> the regrets of the Radio Beijing English Department, before he was yanked
> off the air (see article <2290@blake.acs.washington.edu>). One shudders
> to think what might be happening to him, if he still lives.

> Given that, one can understand why the Radio Beijing English Department
> might be reluctant to to say anything about the current events in China.
> Umpteen secret policemen are probably watching every word.

The story I heard continues with the fact that the announcer mentioned
above was executed for this. In fact, conditions in China have gotten
so bad that ANY media, including foreign media, are likely to be
injured or killed just for looking out their window. Don't be
surprised if the news reports get a little sketchy now.

Mark
--
Mark Smith | "Be careful when looking into the distance, |All Rights
61 Tenafly Road|that you do not miss what is right under your nose."| Reserved
Tenafly,NJ 07670-2643|rutgers!topaz.rutgers.edu!msmith,msmith@topaz.rutgers.edu
You may redistribute this article only to those who may freely do likewise.

1241. Re: how to learn cw

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-12 23:03:34 UTC
From: iwb@lan000.UUCP
Message-ID: <181@lan000.UUCP>
Source record: 18361

In article <3720@vice.ICO.TEK.COM> georgep@vice.ICO.TEK.COM (George Pell) writes:
>In article <1140011@hprnd.HP.COM> pat@hprnd.HP.COM (Pat Thaler) writes:
>+ learning method uses a phrase of similar rhythm as a pnuemonic
>+ for each character. For instance, / is "shave and a hair cut."
>
>This sounds like an interesting method. Got the rest of the list?
>
>geo

Much as this method has a lot of superficial appeal, I think it has
a serious side-effect. When you get to any reasonable speed, the
mnemonics actually slow you down. I have great difficulty hearing
the letter Q without 'here comes the Queen', or F without 'filling
station' popping into my mind; the phrases are so long that by the
time I have cleared my brain, I have missed a couple of letters.

'Course, if you're planning on never using CW, or going for an extra ...:-)
--
Iain Brown
These opinions can be yours if you act now! Call
1-800-555-JUNK or save COD charges by sending check
for $19.95 + $2.00 shipping and handling to killer!lan000!iwb.

1242. Re: AM Stereo in AUSTRALIA, CANADA, BRAZIL, UK, NEW ZEALAND, S AFRICA?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-12 23:45:25 UTC
From: flash@clmqt.marquette.mi.us
Message-ID: <631@clmqt.marquette.mi.us>
Source record: 18362
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics,rec.audio,rec.video

From article <4191@bgsuvax.UUCP>, by klopfens@bgsuvax.UUCP (Bruce Klopfenstein):
>
> Does anyone know the status of AM stereo broadcast radio in:
>
> Canada
>
> Australia
>
As you are no doubt aware, in the USA, there are two surviving AM stereo systems, namely C-QUAM, and KAHN (ISB). While Leonard Kahn "invented" AM stereo in the 60's, and his system is receivable without any special equipment (Two AM radios one tuned slightly above, and one slightly below the center frequency), and on those receivers designed for it, the KAHN system is far technically superior, NONE THE LESS, C-QUAM, by more power in the marketplace has become the de-facto standard here in North America.

At mmy location here in Marquette Michigan, I can receive several distant AM STEREO stations, including one from ONTARIO, and it transmits in thee C-QUAM standard. I can not imagine the Canadian situation being any different than here. IF C-QUAM is not the official standard, it is the DE-FACTO standard.

In Australia, however, C-QUAM is the ONLY permitted AM STEREO system.

Having listened to C-QUAM and KAHN ISB, as well as the old MOTOROLA systems, My own trained ear prefers KAHN, although it is now virtually dead. The problem I have had with C-QUAM is what is called "platform motion" wherein the center image fades from left to right. And as a station gets weaker (as distant stations do, fading up and down) the system loses "lock" and the image goes in circles, very disconcerting through headphones.

I realize that few stations are concerned with distant audiences any more and economics dictates that anyone purchasing broadcasting or receiving equipment for AM stereo go with C-QUAM. Were I a media owner, I would (sadly) install C-QUAM.

From my reading, C-QUAM is the apparent winner world wide.

1243. Re: MARVIN call sign server

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-13 02:44:20 UTC
From: bowen@cs.Buffalo.EDU
Message-ID: <6495@cs.Buffalo.EDU>
Source record: 18370

I've had reports of problems with the callsign server, but I haven't had a chance to look into it much. And now with USENIX here, it looks like it'll be another week before I get to it. I'm not really sure what the problem is yet, but the server itself was actually written by an undergraduate student who has a habit of not checking return codes for functions! So that could have something to do with it.

When I get time (next weekend?) I'm planning a total rewrite with prompting, help and *maybe* even a search by string feature. I'll be announcing that here when it's done and I'll also be making the sources available for the server and maybe for a BSD client.

Sorry for any headaches this has caused for those that are having problems.

Devon

1244. Documentation needed - Johnson Invader, Heath HX-11

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-13 13:09:12 UTC
From: parnass@ihuxz.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <4593@ihuxz.ATT.COM>
Source record: 18375

x
I've broken my self-imposed rule against getting radios
with tubes. I bought 2 older ham transmitters at a
recent hamfest and need information:

1. Johnson Invader - need schematic. This 58 pound
jewel was the top of Johnson line. It runs 200
watts on SSB, CW, and AM, and is VFO controlled.
The finals were a pair of 6146s. Circa about 1960.

2. Heath HX-11 - need manual and schematic. Intro-
duced in 1962, this simple cw novice rig was a
replacement for the DX-20. It is crystal contolled
and uses 6CL6, 6DQ6A, and 5U4GB tubes.

Yes, I know about the companies which sell manual photo-
copies, but I would rather get one free or trade some-
thing I have for the information.

Thanks in advance.

Bob Parnass, AJ9S
2350 Douglas Road
Oswego, IL 60543

--
~~~~~~
Bob Parnass AJ9S, AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass - (312)979-5414
~~~~~~

1245. Beta Test FRG-9600 Source Code Fragment

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-13 13:57:24 UTC
From: cas@hoptoad.uucp
Message-ID: <7637@hoptoad.uucp>
Source record: 18277

I have a source code fragment for controlling the YAESU FRG-9600 scanner.
This fragment is translated from the Basic programme listed in the FRG-9600
Service Manual to the C programming language using Turbo C version 1.5.
It may work on other YAESU (C.A.T.) devices with modification (not tested).
If you are interested in 'beta testing' this code please send email.

--
Curtis Spangler {sun,pacbell,uunet,pyramid,amdahl}!hoptoad!cas cas@toad.com
N6ECT P.O. Box 170031, San Francisco, California, 94117-0031
"Without love in the dream, It will never come true." J. Garcia / R. Hunter

1246. SWL List subscription instructions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-13 14:12:34 UTC
From: kingdon@cunixc.cc.columbia.edu
Message-ID: <1585@cunixc.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 18376

ALL ARE INVITED TO JOIN A
>>>>>NEW SHORT WAVE LISTENERS ELECTRONIC MAILING LIST<<<<<

WHAT IS SWL-L?

Now there is a medium which SWLers can use to trade information on:

o Frequency lists (for all modes, all frequencies)
o Projects (homebrew, from simple to complex)
o Ask questions about:
o Monitoring
o Radios
o Antennas
o Listening conditions
o RFI
o etc.
o Learning!

I have been reading rec.ham-radio(.packet/INFO-HAMS) for 3 years.
While I have learned a great deal from reading this list, I feel it is
important to the SWLing community to have its "own place." There have been
some SWL related articles, which are welcomed by these Ham forums, yet I
have not found a dedicated SWL related information base.

Now, there exists such a medium here. There is a new listener's
group set up via LISTSERV here at Columbia University

Now SWLers can subscribe to a list which will be mailed to them
which will contain items of interest including, but not limited to the above
topic areas. You can receive frequencies FAST. How would you like to find
out the utility frequencies for an emergency situation within hours (not
days like it takes some Usenet messages to be sent and replied to via the
net, or MONTHS for magazines!). How about talking about projects you are
working on, antennas or radio problems? Many, many issues can be discussed.
I hope you will subscribe to the list, and if you do PLEASE POST!

HOW DO I GET ON THE LIST?

Just like any Bitnet listserver list you may subscribe to the SWL-L
list here at Columbia University.

INSTRUCTIONS:
1) if you're sending from a BITNET node, you can say:
(CMS) tell listserv at cuvmb subscribe swl-l your name here
(VMS) send listserv@cuvmb subscribe swl-l your name here

2) if you're sending from an internet site, or a UUCP site, do the
following:
a) send a letter to listserv@cuvmb.cc.columbia.edu -or-
rutgers!columbia!cuvmb.cc.columbia.edu!listserv
b) the first line of the body of the letter should read:
subscribe swl-l your names here.

3) You will receive a letter of confirmation. In this letter you
will find out more information about listservers and bitnet file servers.

4) To post to the list send mail to SWL-L@cuvmb with your subject
and letter. This letter will be echoed to all members of the List.

5) There is also a file server availiable. You may get a listing of
the files in the file server (currently there are none) by sending a command
to listserv (addressed in the same manner as you used to sign on the list).
The command will be the body of the letter. The command for a directory
listing is:
get swl-l filelist
You may request a specific file by sending a command (to listserv) which
says:
get filename filetype
as listed in the filelist.

REMEMBER!
----
send COMMANDS to Listserv@cuvmb
send LETTERS to SWL-L@cuvmb

Sign up and have fun!

John Kingdon

John Kingdon (212)-678-1689 | CompuServe 71471, 1062
UUCP ...!rutgers!columbia!cunixc!kingdon | ARPA kingdon@cunixc.columbia.edu
BITNET kingdon@cunixc.bitnet | or kingdon@cunixc.cc.columbia.edu

1247. Re: Stick-on-glass antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-13 14:15:44 UTC
From: stu@tandem.Tandem.com
Message-ID: <442@tandem.Tandem.com>
Source record: 18284

As a follow on to the previou postings on stick-on-glass antennas....

Having installed several of this type of antenna, I hadn't anticipated
any problems installing one on my new vehicle.

After installation (and re-installation) I still cant get the swr below
1.9:1 on 440 Mhz (this is a single band 440 antenna).

Then I realized that *all* the windows are tinted (windshield has an area
of tint across the top - about 3" deep). I believe the tinting process
dramtically increases the metal content of the glass hence the problems.

So, add tinted glass to the reasons why not !

Stuart N6TTO

** Real Hams drill holes in their cars !! **

1248. Re: Bearscat/Uniden 760/950XLT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-13 15:03:06 UTC
From: bote@csense.UUCP
Message-ID: <269@csense.UUCP>
Source record: 18365

From article <4380048@col.hp.com>, by kenw@col.hp.com (Ken Wyatt):
> ...No, I have not
> attempted the cellular mod to the second version, so I can not verify if
> it will still work.
> Ken WA6TTY...

I have attempted the cellular mod to the older version and
after two people ensuring that it met the usenet posted specs,
the scanner freaked. Perhaps a pointer to where the info resides
or another description would get us back on track.

Interesting to note the physical design changes; they will be
welcome, as will the electronic ones.

If you can find a small cavity to suck the offending signal
out of the coax you will definitely solve your problem!
Probably a last resort due to the size of cavities relative
to helical filters.

--
Bote
uunet!cyclops!csense!bote
{mimsy,sundc}!{prometheus,hqda-ai}!media!cyclops!csense!bote

1249. Re: Mods for FT212RH

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-13 15:03:51 UTC
From: jle@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880052@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 18366

> / hpfcdc:rec.ham-radio / fisher@hpfelg.HP.COM (Doug Fisher) / 2:55 pm Jun 12, 1989 /
> Does anyone know the mods for the Yeasu FT212RH? Mainly to enable transmit
> out of the 140-150Mhz band?

No, I sold the radio when I could not get it to do this. Yeasu was very unhelpful the entire time. "No, we will not discuss out of band, good bye, click."

Things I learned:

CPU reset: short the cathode of D09 to ground to reset.

Expand Rx Freq after reset: turn of, hold 2 buttons down (don't remember which ones), turn on.

I went thru all the combinations of the solder pads. The CPU did some neat things, 2m, 220, 440, 1.2g, but the radio only got more restrictive for Rx and TX.

My radio also had a "crackle" which was evidenced during normal driving down the road. It sounded like a bad antenna conection or power problem. It wasn't. It was in the fromt processor board and I never got rid of it.

The only redeeming thing this radio had was the auto-dialer mike. I had the "answering-machine" module. It worked, but the user interface made it unusable in normal use.

My advice: Sell it and buy the ICOM-228. It does everything correctly except the scan speed should go faster and it needs an auto-dialer mike.

Jer/ Eberhard, (SLASH), N0FZD | Hewlett-Packard - MS99, 1UP10, 15' East
CAP SAR Pilot, COMM,INST,CFI-GLIDER | 3404 East Harmony Road (303) 229-2861
mail: {ihnp4 | hplabs}!hpfcla!jle | Fort Collins, Colorado 80525-9599

1250. Re: Morse Code Woes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-13 15:59:53 UTC
From: ron@ron.rutgers.edu
Message-ID: <Jun.13.11.59.50.1989.501@ron.rutgers.edu>
Source record: 18373

At 5 WPM, especially with the Farnsworth encoding used on the ARRL tapes and exams (they send the letters at some faster speed and put more space between them), there should be enough time to write down each letter as it is sent. Don't bother trying to group them into words in your head yet, that will come later.

-Ron

1251. Re: MARVIN call sign server

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-13 16:04:19 UTC
From: ron@ron.rutgers.edu
Message-ID: <Jun.13.12.04.14.1989.508@ron.rutgers.edu>
Source record: 18374

Not that I'm complaining but the data in that server is over
6 months out of date. Any idea when it might be updated?

-Ron

1252. Re: Need 1KW @ 2000V

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-13 16:40:36 UTC
From: dya@unccvax.UUCP
Message-ID: <1523@unccvax.UUCP>
Source record: 18282

In article <17680001@hpfcdc.HP.COM>, perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:
(rec.ham-radio.swap)
> Wanted: >=500ma at 2000V (>=1KW)
>
> I have diodes, but need caps and transformers. I'm particularly interested
> in 2KV-2.5KV oil-filled caps. I suppose I could wire electrolytics together,

> If you know where to find stuff like this on the surplus market, let me
> know. I just love homebrewing.

While your project is admirable, buying surplus oil filled capactiors
on the surplus market is a Generally Very Bad Thing. This is because these
capacitors invariably are a PCB Contaminated Article. **ANY** capacitor which
is askarel-impregnated (which means virtually all of the sold before 1980 or so)
must **not** be resold.

The resale of such capacitors is a favourite trick of broadcast stations
and other users to "dispose" of these capacitors improperly. Disposal or use of
these items can ultimately tie you into SIX FIGURE FINES.

Gentlemen, do yourselves a favour. Do **not** under any circumstances
buy surplus capacitors (or oil filled transformers, or whatever) for your ham
rig unless you are absolutely, positively CERTAIN that the device is NOT contaminated
with PCB's. The EPA is deadly serious about this, and the worst thing that the
FCC does to anybody is a picnic compared to EPA fines and penalties.

Buy **new** capacitors for this project. They are not that expensive,
and you'll be certain that you are not dealing with PCB contaiminated
articles.

York David Anthony
DataSpan, Inc.

1253. Re: MARVIN call sign server

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-13 16:51:32 UTC
From: ron@ron.rutgers.edu
Message-ID: <Jun.13.12.51.29.1989.517@ron.rutgers.edu>
Source record: 18278

It won't work from TAC's either, probably, for I guess
that the server is not really a TELNET server. The BSD
telnet client if it doesn't receive an answer for it's
option negotiation assumes that the other end is dumb
and uses local line mode (editing and echo). TAC's and
other less forgiving telnet clinets will just sit there
and beep or hang on you.

-Ron

1254. Re: Antenna coatings

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-13 17:17:37 UTC
From: rkarlqu@hpscdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <5490058@hpscdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 18369

> / hpscdc:rec.ham-radio / "J_Michael_Ishler.WBST128"@XEROX.COM / 10:55 am Jun 12, 1989 /
> I'm in the process of refurbishing a TA33M Tri-Bander and was considering
> polishing the surface and applying some form of protectant. Does anyone
> have any suggestions on protectants, or isn't worth the trouble?
>
> Also, anyone have a manual for a Lafayette HA350 receiver?
> 73
> Mike KE2LU

When I overhauled my KT-34A, I found that 3M pot scrubbing pads
worked well for removing scum from the aluminum. They are about
1/4 inch thick and about 2 by 5 inches. There are different
grades of abrasiveness with color coding. I used the dark green
grade.

N6RK

1255. Canadian McDonald's frequencies

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-13 17:39:00 UTC
From: Ed@ALDERAAN.SCRC.SYMBOLICS.COM
Message-ID: <19890613173942.2.ED@BLACK-BIRD.SCRC.Symbolics.COM>
Source record: 18371

From: att!ihuxz!parnass@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU (Bob Parnass, AJ9S)

Rich Calson reports that he verified these two McDonald's
Restaurant frequencies while on vacation in Canada:
154.20 and 154.51 MHz

Does this mean he got QSL cards? Were they signed by Ronald himself?

1256. learning cw

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-13 18:06:22 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.UUCP
Message-ID: <14031@ut-emx.UUCP>
Source record: 18281

Perry Scott KF0CA [perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM] says:

>>Don't listen to each dit and dah. Listen for rhythms. For example, "L"
>>has a different rhythm from "F", even though they have the same number of
>>dits and dahs. Eventually, whole words take on rhythms, ...

Reminds me of a story in the RSGB Bulletin many years ago, about a guy
who had the CW alphabet memorized, except that he never could distinguish
between L and F. He eventually got his licence, and his callsign was:

G3LFL

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu

"Hold this feedline", said Tom, coaxingly.

1257. Re: kenwood th-x5at mods

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-13 18:20:42 UTC
From: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP
Message-ID: <3387@cps3xx.UUCP>
Source record: 18280

Received: by frith.egr.msu.edu (3.2/4.3); id AA07703; Tue, 13 Jun 89 14:04:12 EDT
Date: Tue, 13 Jun 89 14:04:12 EDT
From: MAILER-DAEMON (Mail Delivery Subsystem)
Subject: Returned mail: Host unknown
Message-Id: <8906131804.AA07703@frith.egr.msu.edu>
To: hendrick
Status: R

----- Transcript of session follows -----
bad system name: julian
uux failed. code 68
550 julian!business!MBramwel... Host unknown

----- Unsent message follows -----
Received: by frith.egr.msu.edu (3.2/4.3); id AA07700; Tue, 13 Jun 89 14:04:12 EDT
Date: Tue, 13 Jun 89 14:04:12 EDT
From: hendrick (Hendrickson)
Message-Id: <8906131804.AA07700@frith.egr.msu.edu>
To: business!MBramwel@julian.uucp
Subject: to-x5at mods

I tried about 20 different ways to get to you from here, but none of the
addresses would work. You can't get to Univ of Western Ontario from
Michigan State Univ! Therefore, I'm posting. (How in the world did you
mail to me? If I can't get to you, then how come . . .)

I did the mods on my ht, and the ht will now rx over a wide range. However,
it still tx only in ham band. Is there something you left out in your
description?

I don't think I left anything out. I did some of these mods to my radio
about a year ago, and I wrote down how the radio acted with various
pull-up/pull-down resistors inserted or removed. What I put in the
message was what I had written down in my manual. It worked on my rig.
I think the mod you want is both R22 and R28 out. I can't remember if
any other pull-up/pull-down resistors had any effect, but if any of them
did, it would probably be R23 and/or R24. You can't hurt your radio by
taking these parts in and out (except maybe by leaving the heat from a
soldering iron on a board too long). Go ahead and try out a few things;
if I have made a mistake, please post a correction to the net.

NOTE: removing the knobs on the top of the radi allow you to get at the
micro board without un-soldering.

de ve3pzr, mark in london
packet: ve3pzr @ ve3gyq

bitnet: mbramwel @ uwo.ca

73
----> Abortion is murder; Affirmative Action is discrimination. <----
In the rare case that original ideas Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN
are found here, I am responsible. Owen W328, E. Lansing, MI 48825
Internet: hendrick@frith.egr.msu.edu UUCP: ...!frith!hendrick

1258. Re: pulse type QRM

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-13 19:49:00 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.bacs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <12600062@silver>
Source record: 18283

W5RPF writes:

> I've been hearing a broadband signal of some sort that is
>interfering with weak signal reception on the HF bands. I'm not sure
at
>this point whether the signal is local in origin or arriving via
skywave,
>but I suspect the latter since the strength of the signal seems to vary

>with propagation conditions. The signal consists of very short pulses,
>about 50 per minute. The pulse spacing seems to be very regular...
^^^^^^^^^^^^^

The pulse rate suggests an electric fence. It could be a mile or more
away. Drive around the area, listening for it on the AM broadcast band.

> The pulses can be heard ANYWHERE between about 2 to 30 Mhz...

An electric fence is a long antenna connected to high-voltage impulses
from a car ignition coil or similar transformer. Impulses really are
on all frequencies, just like the theory says.

>The signal seems to appear around mid-morning and goes away sometime
>after mid-night local time.

Most electric fences run 24 hours; maybe it's solar powered, on a
timer, or maybe the owner moves his animals periodically. If the
offender is an electric fence, the signal strength should decrease
during wet weather. If it's not an electric fence, look for some
thermostatic device like a heat tape or fish-tank heater.

--

Frank Reid W9MKV @ K9IU reid@gold.bacs.indiana.edu

1259. Callsign Server Information

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-13 22:14:18 UTC
From: AXVSCCN@UICVMC.BITNET
Message-ID: <8906140702.AA06514@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18372

Hi:

I was having trouble getting into the MARVIN and KA9Q callsign servers via Telnet (as several other folks were). I would try to connect with port 2000 but nothing would happen. I found that the "(LINEMODE" option solved my problems on both servers. Here's a sample connect:

TELNET 128.205.32.4 2000 (linemode

I hope this helps some of you. ...Chris...

Chris Novy - WA9V BITNET: axvsccn@uicvmc or ge0730@siucvmb
Southern Illinois Univ. Internet: axvsccn@uicvmc.aiss.uiuc.edu
Morris Library - Systems Packet: wa9v@wd9ebq
Carbondale, IL 62901-6632 Phone: (618) 453-1657 or (618) 457-6149

1260. Re: Morse Code Woes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-14 01:22:26 UTC
From: bower@hfsi.UUCP
Message-ID: <309@hfsi.UUCP>
Source record: 18286

Several people in this chain have mentioned the Gordon West Morse Code tapes. Can someone tell me (either here or via email) where I can get this tapes (quickly, if possible)? Thanks in advance.

1261. 2M T-hunt South San Francisco Bay Area, This Sat

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-14 04:40:21 UTC
From: bmp@hpcupt1.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7120071@hpcupt1.HP.COM>
Source record: 18279

Just a brief note.
For those who are based in the Southern Portion of the San Francisco
Bay Area (Silicon Valley), our monthly amateur radio Transmitter Hunts
are continuing this season. We have shifted them to Saturday evening
from Saturday mornings on the 3rd Saturday of the month.

The next one takes place this Saturday the 17th at 7:00 p.m.
and runs until everyone completes or the huntmaster gets tired.

The start location is 1/4 mile past the bridge on Cristo Rey Drive
off Foothill Avenue in Cupertino. Look for the cars with silly
looking protrusions. Talk in 145.27-,224.360-.

We announce upcoming T-hunts on the SPECS and SVECS nets.

This is a mileage only hunt, to find the huntmaster
who will broadcast on a 2-meter simplex frequency.

All are welcome.

Send mail for more info or come up on 223.640- and ask anyone
there for more info, we can probably supply more details.

Brian Perkin
N6RSW
hpda!bmp
(HP Cupertino)

1262. Re: Need 1KW @ 2000V

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-14 04:47:55 UTC
From: kaufman@polya.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <10010@polya.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 18294

In article <1523@unccvax.UUCP> dya@unccvax.UUCP (York David Anthony @ WKTD, Wilmington, NC) writes:

> While your project is admirable, buying surplus oil filled capactiors
>on the surplus market is a Generally Very Bad Thing. This is because these
>capacitors invariably are a PCB Contaminated Article. **ANY** capacitor which
>is askarel-impregnated (which means virtually all of the sold before 1980
>or so) must **not** be resold.

>... Disposal or use of
>these items can ultimately tie you into SIX FIGURE FINES.

>... The EPA is deadly serious about this, and the worst thing that the
>FCC does to anybody is a picnic compared to EPA fines and penalties.

I have a story that relates to this, and a question. I had a Heathkit "CanTenna", which was a 1 gallon can with a carbon resistor in it, which you filled with oil. I got the can filled in the mid 60's by a fellow who worked for So. California Edison -- i.e.: transformer oil -- which almost certainly had PCBs in it. Now the fun part: how do you dispose of such a thing?

The local town has a "toxics cleanup" day, by which they mean paint, gasoline, insecticide, etc. They will NOT take PCBs. Calling EPA revealed that there is only one legal way to dispose of PCB contaminated stuff: put it in a 55! gallon drum, and have it hauled by a registered transporter of hazardous materials to a registered disposal facility. Guess how much that is likely to cost. Oh, by the way, at the time I checked there were NO registered disposal facilities in the USA.

And, of course, it is illegal to keep the stuff.

So, the question is, if you can't keep it and you can't give it away, how do you get rid of it? I volunteered to drop it off at the local EPA office, but they didn't want it.

Marc Kaufman (kaufman@polya.stanford.edu)

... but that oil has a wonderfully high dielectric constant...

1263. Re: W1AW Schedule

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-14 13:20:07 UTC
From: dvh@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <29200@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 18285

Here is the current W1AW code practice schedule, from QST for June,

1989, page 83:

SLOW code practice-

Monday, Wednesday, Friday at 0200, 1300, 2300Z (GMT)
Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, Sunday at 2000Z
Sunday at 0200Z

FAST code practice-

Monday, Wednesday, Friday at 2000Z
Tuesday, Thursday at 0200, 1300Z
Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, Sunday at 2300Z
Saturday at 0200Z

Note: SLOW code is at 5, 7-1/2, 10, 13, and 15 WPM
FAST code is at 35, 30, 25, 20, 15, 13, and 10 WPM
code is sent in the speed sequences listed here (i.e. 7-1/2 is after
5 and before 10)

Frequencies of bulletins and code preactice: 1.818, 3.58, 7.08, 14.07,
21.08, 28.08, 50.08, and 147.555 MHz. Note: these are NOMINAL freqs-
they may not be exactly there when you go to listen, but if you are there
early, the transmissions are usually prompt and begin with "QST QST QST
DE W1AW W1AW W1AW" sent very slowly a number of times so you can find them.

Also, text for code practice is taken from QST, so if you have access to
the magazine you can check your copy- they tell you which issue and pages
the text comes from at the beginning of each session.

Hope this helps.

73 Dave Hallidy KD5RO

1264. Re: Need 1KW @ 2000V

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-14 13:51:10 UTC
From: ron@ron.rutgers.edu
Message-ID: <Jun.14.09.51.07.1989.585@ron.rutgers.edu>
Source record: 18297

You might call up the power company and explain your predicament
to them. For one gallon of oil, they might be willing to add it
to the mess that they must already be accumulating.

By the way, the danger of PCB's is *VASTLY* overrated.

-Ron

1265. NIDEC Address / Phone number wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-14 15:15:22 UTC
From: ZZATSJH@cms.manchester-computing-centre.ac.UK
Message-ID: <14.Jun.89.16
Source record: 18287

Hi,

Is there anyone out there who has the USA address and telephone number
of NIDEC, manufacturers od DC Fans.

A friend 'G8NVW' is trying to get a replacement DC Fan, model number:

TA 225D C 32950-16A

Thanks for any! information,

John G1YYH

1266. Getting this news service on a PC

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-14 15:21:52 UTC
From: copper@bgsuvax.UUCP
Message-ID: <4250@bgsuvax.UUCP>
Source record: 18288
Cross-posted to: comp.sys.ibm.pc,rec.ham-radio

I have been asked to investigate the possibility of implementing a Usenet host on a pc or pc look-alike. If you are reading this on a pc, then you've already solved the problem (unless you're just using the pc as a terminal)!

I've cross-posted this to the ham radio group because I know many hams are using pc to receive their news, and so I call on their expertise as well.

Ideally, I would like to find software that would allow a pc running MS-DOS to contact a Usenet site, transfer appropriate news items (as well as uucp mail), and allow me to read and post articles.

I know that pc-UN*X systems are available that will accomplish all this, but I don't believe that pc-UN*X is an option here.

Any help would be appreciated. Please reply directly to me, or if you would like a copy of the results I get, drop me some email, and I'll send you a copy of all my replies.

Thanks,

Chip Copper
--
Chip Copper CSNET copper@andy.bgsu.edu
N8ECQ UUCP ...!osu-cis!bgsuvax!copper
Department of Computer Science ARPA copper%andy.bgsu.edu@csnet-relay
Bowling Green State University

1267. Re: Need 1KW @ 2000V

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-14 16:17:11 UTC
From: tomb@hplsla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <5720044@hplsla.HP.COM>
Source record: 18289

kaufman@polya.Stanford.EDU (Marc T. Kaufman) writes:
> Calling EPA revealed that there
>is only one legal way to dispose of PCB contaminated stuff: put it in a 55!
>gallon drum, and have it hauled by a registered transporter of hazardous
>materials to a registered disposal facility. Guess how much that is likely
>to cost. Oh, by the way, at the time I checked there were NO registered
>disposal facilities in the USA.
>
>And, of course, it is illegal to keep the stuff.
>
>So, the question is, if you can't keep it and you can't give it away, how do
>you get rid of it? I volunteered to drop it off at the local EPA office, but
>they didn't want it.
>

Maybe you congressman can help you out. Seriously. And maybe if he/she
isn't interested, you could seal it up carefully, label it, and mail it
to him/her anonymously :-). If all you say is true, it sounds a lot like
bureaucracy to me. Sounds like everyone was part of the problem and nobody
was part of the solution. If you really want to get something done (like
rid the world of PCB's), ya gotta make it _easy_ to do. Otherwise, good,
honest folk will ignore you - to say nothing of what the rest of us will do!

73,
K7ITM

1268. Re: Need 1KW @ 2000V

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-14 16:24:44 UTC
From: tomb@hplsla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <5720045@hplsla.HP.COM>
Source record: 18290

In article <1523@unccvax.UUCP> dya@unccvax.UUCP (York David Anthony @ WKTD, Wilmington, NC) writes:

> While your project is admirable, buying surplus oil filled capactiors
>on the surplus market is a Generally Very Bad Thing. This is because these
>capacitors invariably are a PCB Contaminated Article. **ANY** capacitor which
>is askarel-impregnated (which means virtually all of the sold before 1980
>or so) must **not** be resold.

Actually, "invariably" isn't quite the right word here. I recently bought an oil-filled cap from the surplus counter at a local Seattle electronics store that is _clearly_ labeled "NO PCB". It was manufactured in 1983, as I recall. But I agree that it would be good to stay away from ones that aren't clearly labeled as having no PCBs.

73,
K7ITM

1269. reposting previous message....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-14 17:56:00 UTC
From: MBramwel@business.uwo.CA
Message-ID: <8906141801.AA12287@julian.uwo.ca>
Source record: 18291

Recently someone asked for the TH215 mods........

Date: 2 May 88 15:22:00 GMT
Posted by: silver!commgrp@iuvax.cs.indiana.edu
Subject: Kenwood TH-215A modification

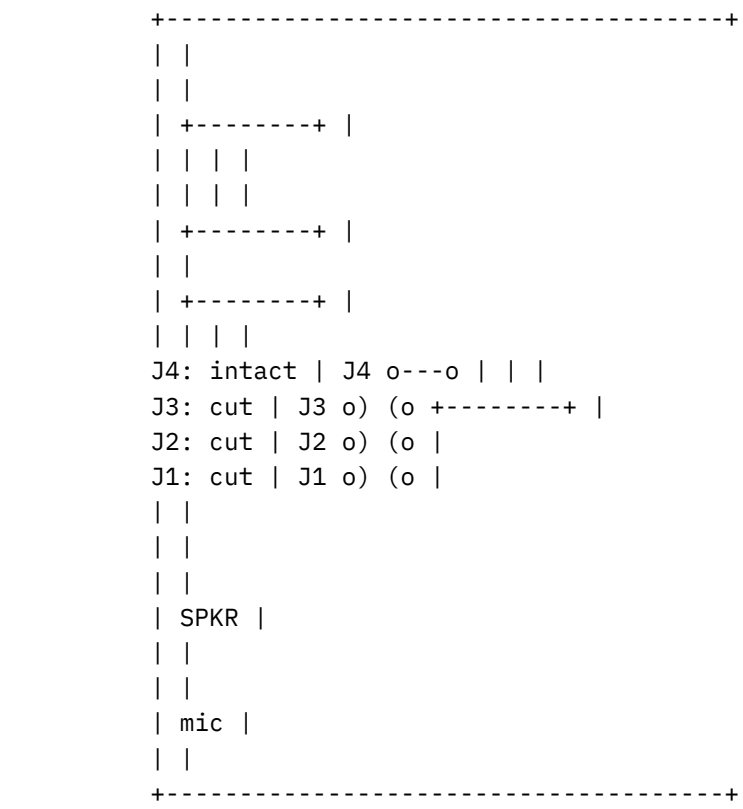
KENWOOD TH-215A handheld transceiver out-of-band modification:

1. Remove two screws from belt clip

2. Remove 4 screws from back of radio

3. Slide front assembly off

4. Locate set of 4 jumpers:



5. Reassemble radio.

6. Reset microprocessor: Turn radio on while simultaneously pressing
both _F_ key and _ENTER_ key.

--

DISCLAIMER: I do not own a TH-215A and have not verified the above information. Hopefully, the modified frequency range includes 162 MHz weather-broadcast freqs. Remember, it is ILLEGAL to transmit outside the ham band with non-FCC-type-accepted equipment, even if you are licensed to use such frequencies.

1270. RE: INFO-HAMS Digest V89 #402

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-14 18:08:47 UTC
From: FTJPD@ALASKA.BITNET
Message-ID: <8906150734.AA20888@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18292

Yukon Quest equipment proposal JUN 14, 1989 1

Equipment Proposal
by
Jim Dixon, NL7HI
Louis Tozzi, AL7IF

The equipment that was used for communications during the 1989 Yukon Quest may not necessarily be available in the 1990 race. It may be necessary to look into the donation of equipment and raise money for equipment to assure the same quality of service provided for the 1990 race that was provided for the 1989 race.

Order in which to acquire equipment

1a. Look for manufacturer donations
1b. Look for donors to underwrite the expense
1c. Look for local dealer for donations
2. Raise money for equipment
3. Ask other amateurs for donations of equipment
4. Spend money raised for another purpose
4. Do not acquire equipment

Yukon Quest equipment proposal JUN 14, 1989 2

Base Station

Required equipment:

Item	Cost	List Price
Kenwood TM 621A 144/220 radio	$630	$730
Icom IC-2AT 144 radio	280	320
MFJ 1270B TNC	120	130
Astron 20A 12V power supply	95	122
KLM 2M-4X 144 yagi	57	62
Cushcraft A220-7 220 yagi	40	45
Cushcraft ARX-2 144 vertical	40	50
Belden 9913 250` RG-8 coax	130	172
Rohn 25G 20' tower section	119	119
shipping	120	120
Total	$1631	$1870

Optional equipment:

Item	Cost	List Price
Kenwood TSU-6 PL tone unit	$47	$47

------ ------
Total $1678 $1917

notes
The power supply should be able to power both radios and TNC
Assume linking equipment to HF station will available
Use of 440 for linking can amount to a savings of $30
Misc items to be donated

Yukon Quest equipment proposal JUN 14, 1989 3

Porcupine Dome

Required equipment:

Item Cost List Price
Icom IC-32AT 144/440 radio $560 $630
KLM 440-6X 440 yagi 50
KLM 2M-4X 144 yagi 57 62
batteries
solar panels
JSC JPA-213 100' RG 213 coax 50 50
id for remote link
------ ------
Total $ 717 $ 742

Optional equipment:

Item Cost List Price
440 tmtr
440 duplexers
------ ------
Total $ 717 $ 742

notes
if linked to 28/88 440 transmitter & duplexers are needed

Yukon Quest equipment proposal JUN 14, 1989 4

Equipment Options

Antennas:
Company Model Price
AEA Isopole 144 144v 60
Butternut 2MCV 144v 55
2MCV-5 144v 65

Celwave

Cushcraft AR-2 144v 35
ARX-2 144v 44
ARX-2B 144v 52
124WB 144y 45
A147-4 144y 40

A144-7 144y 44
A200-7 220y 45
AR-450 440v 32
ARX-450B 440v 52
410B 440y 80
A430-11 440y 58
A449-6 440y 42
A449-11 440y 58

DB Products

Hustler G7-144 144v 170
G6-144B 144v 120

Hygain 338 GPG2B 144v 40
335S V-2S 144v 80
203S-1 144y 40
205S-1 144y 45
208S-1 144y 60
337S V-4S 440v 85

KLM JV-2 144v 105
2M-4X 144y 57
2M8 144y 90
2M-11X 144y 80
220-7 220y 70
440-6X 440y 50
440-10X 440y 65

Larsen

Scala

Radios:
Company Model Price
Alinco DJ100T 144 270
DJ500T 144/440 ?

Yukon Quest equipment proposal JUN 14, 1989 5

Hamtronics

Heath HWS-2-XL 144 330
HWS-24-HT 144/440 490

Icom ICu2AT 144 280
IC02AT 144 350
IC 28A 144 410
IC 28H 144 440
IC 228A 144 450
IC 228H 144 480
IC 32AT 144/440 560

Kenwood TH 25AT 144 290
TH 215A 144 300
TM 2530A 144 440
TM 2550A 144 460
TM 2570A 144 540
TM 621A 144/220 630
TR 751A 144 590

Tempo S-15T 144 290

Yaseu FT 23R/TTP 144 280
FT 212RH 144 410
FT 290R mkII 144 540
FT 411 144 400
FT 470 144/440 560

TNCs: Company Model Price
AEA PK-232* $330
GLB
Heath HK-21 280
HK-232* 300
Kantronics KPC-2 160
KAM* 290
MFJ 1270B 120
1274 135
1278* 230
Pac-Comm

* These units may allow for other modes (some include FAX capability)

Yukon Quest equipment proposal JUN 14, 1989 6

Manufacturers

Antennas:Butternut Elect. Co. KLM
405 East Market
Lockhart, TX 78644

Celwave Larsen Electronics Inc.
11611 NE 50th Avenue
Cushcraft Corporation PO Box 1799
48 Perimeter Road Vancouver, WA 98668
PO Box 4680 (206) 573-2722
Manchester, NH 03108
(603) 627-7877 Scala

DB Products

Hustler Telex Comm. (Hygain)
One Newtronics Place 9600 Aldrich Ave.
Mineral Wells, TX 76067 S. Minneapolis, MN 55420
(817) 325-1386

Radios: Alinco Icom America Inc.
20705 SW Ave. suite 104 2380 116th Avenue NE

Torrance, CA 90501 Bellevue, WA 98004
(213) 618-8160 (214) 550-7525

Hamtronics Inc. Kenwood USA Corporation
4033 Brownsville Rd PO Box 22745
Trevose, PA 19047 2201 E. Dominguez St.
(215) 357-1400 Long Beach, CA 90801

Heath Company Tempo
PO Box 8589
Benton Harbor, MI 49022 Yaseu USA
(800) 444-3284 17210 Edwards Road
Cerritos, CA 90701
(213) 404-2700
TNCs: AEA Inc. Kantronics
PO Box C-2160 1202 East 23rd Street
Lynnwood, WA 98036 Lawrence, KS 66046
(206) 775-7373 (913) 842-7745

GLB Electronics Inc. MFJ Enterprises Inc.
151 Commerce Pkwy PO Box 494
Buffalo, NY 14224 Miss. State, MS 39762
(716) 675-6740 (601) 323-5869

Heath Company Pac-Comm
PO Box 8589 3652 W. Cypress St
Benton Harbor, MI 49022 Tampa, FL 33607
(800) 444-3284 (800) 223-3511

Yukon Quest equipment proposal JUN 14, 1989 7

Local Dealers
LKJ Communications
AAA Communications 3526 International Way
3540 Royal Road Fairbanks, AK 99707
Fairbanks, AK 99707 452-7990
452-4428 antennas, coax
radios
Motorola Comm. & Elect.
Alaska Battery 1855 Van Horn Road
157 Old Richardson Hwy Fairbanks, AK 99707
Fairbanks, AK 99707 456-6622
452-2002 radios
batteries
Radio Broadmoor
Alaska Radio 1225 Van Horn Road
1896 Marika Rd Fairbanks, AK 99707
Suite #5 456-2491
Fairbanks, AK 99709 radios
456-7865
antennas, batteries, radios TESCO
2100 Cushman St

Anexter-Alaska (Potel Com ??) Fairbanks, AK 99707
1971 Livengood 452-1981
Fairbanks, AK 99707 antennas, coax
456-1814
Tower sections Trilobite Technologies
One Dog Path
Comm. Equip. Service Inc. Ester, AK 99725
1010 College Road 479-5819
Fairbanks, AK 99707 antennas
452-1049
radios

1271. RE: INFO-HAMS Digest V89 #402

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-14 18:09:23 UTC
From: FTJPD@ALASKA.BITNET
Message-ID: <8906150732.AA20810@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18293

sorry for sending the last message....it was a mistake...jim

1272. Re: 9600 baud plus?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-14 19:26:56 UTC
From: Mike.Volckmann@f24.n114.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <4275.2496B56F@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 18295

In an article of <6 Jun 89 07:14:12 GMT>, karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn) writes:

>From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
>Date: 6 Jun 89 07:14:12 GMT
>Organization: Secular Humanists for No-Code
>Message-ID: <16680@bellcore.bellcore.com>
>Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>

>
>I find it distressing that some people oppose the ARRL no-code
>committee's
>proposal to grant 2m packet privileges to no-code licensees because of
>"congestion" in the packet subband, when the real problem is the
>incredibly
>wasteful modulation and access techniques being used there. How much
>longer
>will it be before a commercial service comes along and points all this
>out
>to the FCC in a bid to take still more amateur spectrum?
>

Phil,

I also find it distressing that they don't give the no-code licensees all of the 2m privileges that go to Technicians. The idea of this hobby is to get in and trade ideas. This is hard to do when one is sequestered out of an area.

Mike

* Origin: Neighborhood_Net - IFNA - Phoenix, Az (602) 495-1797 (1:114/24)

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!24!Mike.Volckmann
Internet: Mike.Volckmann@f24.n114.z1.fidonet.org

1273. Re: Morse Code Woes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-14 22:59:10 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880053@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 18304

When I took my 5 wpm test, there was no Farnsworth shift on it. I missed the first callsign before I got used to the rhythm of "straight" code. Apparently, the code can be either type, and is at the discretion of the VEC. When I took the 13 wpm test two months later, it was also "straight", just like the W1AW transmissions.

Perry, KF0CA

1274. Re: Re: Need 1KW @ 2000V

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-14 23:04:49 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880055@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 18305

Ok, if I want to actually buy this stuff new, where do I go, and how much money do I take along ?

I hadn't thought of PCB's - thanks for the warning. And yes, the dangers from the EPA probably outweigh the dangers of the PCB. :-)

Perry

By the way, this was originally in the rec.ham.forsale group to comply with ARPA's rigamorole, so please follow up there.

1275. Gateway 09-Jun-89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-15 01:12:56 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1131@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 18303

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
============================================================
```

Gateway: The ARRL Packet Radio Newsletter

Stan Horzepa, WA1LOU, Editor - - - Volume 5, Number 19 - - - June 9, 1989

TAPR DISSATISFIED WITH NORD><LINK'S RESPONSE TO TheNet ALLEGATIONS

In light of NORD><LINK's response to allegations that TheNet is a direct copy of NET/ROM, the Board of Directors of Tucson Amateur Packet Radio (TAPR) has asked NORD><LINK, the purveyors of TheNet, to return the Network Node Controller (NNC) software development system that TAPR had provided to NORD><LINK.

At TAPR's annual Board of Directors meeting in February, Ron Raikes, WA8DED, the codesmith of NET/ROM, argued that TheNet firmware was a copy of NET/ROM. To support his allegations, Ron presented an independent analysis by Thomas Allen, WA6IGY, that substantiated WA8DED's claim (see Gateway, Volume 5, Number 11). After hearing Ron's presentation, the TAPR Board asked NORD><LINK to respond to the issues raised in WA6IGY's evaluation.

NORD><LINK's response was received recently and after evaluating it, the TAPR Board of Directors concluded that NORD><LINK did not adequately address the issues raised and, as a result, the Board has asked NORD><LINK to return the NNC software development system. According to TAPR president Andy Freeborn, N0CCZ, "The principle question raised appears in the WA6IGY conclusions (last paragraph) which states `...that TheNet is not an original development but rather a direct copy of NET/ROM.' It was the response to this allegation that the TAPR board sought. It was the reply to this allegation that did not satisfy the board."

COMING BITS

NAPRA Packet Networking Forum

The Northwest Amateur Packet Radio Association (NAPRA) will hold the 1st Northwest Packet Networking Forum on Saturday, July 15 in the Seattle area. The purpose is to discuss ways to improve the network's operation and architecture today, tomorrow, and far into the future (see Gateway, Volume 5, Number 14, for more information concerning the forum's format).

The forum will be held at the Boeing Recreation Center, Room D, 22649 83rd Ave S, Kent, Washington. Doors open at 9 AM (coffee and donuts will be available) and the forum starts at 10 AM. Talk-in assistance may be

obtained on the 145.33-MHz repeater. The meeting room is equipped with a PA system and an overhead projector. Please contact NAPRA if any special assistance is needed. The point of contact in NAPRA is Dennis Goodwin, KB7DZ, via mail: Apt #M4, 1748 Harrison Ave SE, Port Orchard, WA 98366; via telephone: 206-871-5818; via packet radio: KB7DZ @ KD7NM.

from Tad Cook, KT7H @ WS7M

Dataspace T89

This year's RSGB Data Symposium and AMSAT-UK Colloquium have been combined into Dataspace T89 and will be held July 27-31 at the University of Surrey in the United Kingdom. The International Space Assembly is scheduled for Thursday, July 27; the RSGB Data Symposium for Friday, July 28; the Combined Dataspace Tryst for Saturday, July 29; the AMSAT-UK Space Colloquium for Sunday, July 30; and the Satellites-in-Education Colloquium for Monday, July 31. All meetings will begin at 10 AM and end at approximately 6 PM.

In addition to the lecture program, there will be demonstrations of space and data communications equipment, RSGB bookshop and membership services, AMSAT-UK bookshop and services, two amateur stations (GB2SAT on HF and GB0AUK on satellite), tours of the UoSAT command station (on Friday and t
Saturday evenings), and weather and television satellite demonstrations. Further information and booking forms are available from Ron Broadbent, G3AAJ, AMSAT-UK, London E12 5EQ, UK or RSGB Headquarters, Lambda House, Cranborne Road, Potters Bar EN6 3JW, UK.

Stan Horzepa, WA1LOU, Editor - - - Volume 5, Number - - - 19 June 9, 1989

FAST PACKET RADIO SYSTEMS

For some time now, I have been interested in the discussions going on regarding fast packet radio and data links using RF modems, specifically 9600-bit/s modems. There seem to be two schools of thought:

1) To use modems connected directly to transceiver IF strips and modulate the carrier directly with data.

2) To connect the data modem via the audio connections of the transceiver and operate in a similar way to the technique used on 3- kHz bandwidth telephone lines. A colleague of mine, J.T. Sandys, G8DXZ, and myself have proved that this technique works up to 9600 bit/s and we plan to try 14,400-bit/s modems soon.

The purpose of this article is to discuss the latter technique and (hopefully) stimulate some interest and maybe even some more experiments with these modems.

The Principles

Telephone modems, because of the transmission medium, must operate within a 3-kHz bandwidth. The frequency response of the telephone line is normally

quoted as being between 400 Hz and 3400 Hz. Most people are familiar with normal frequency-shift keying (FSK) using two different tones as used in existing packet radio equipment, but to go much faster than 1200 bit/s within a 3-kHz bandwidth requires some further thought.

The first principle used is phase-shift keying (PSK) which uses one audio tone (the carrier) with phase changes introduced into this carrier which can be detected at the receiver. The advantage here is that one phase change can theoretically be introduced every cycle of the carrier and, if four types of phase changes are used, then two bits can be encoded per sampling time.

Secondly, amplitude changes can be added resulting in more combinations and more bits encoded per sample time. At this stage, we should introduce another piece of jargon, the baud. Baud is defined as the sampling time, ie the rate of phase and amplitude changes, for example, if four bits are encoded during every baud, and the baud rate is 1200, then the effective bit rate will be 4800 bit/s.

Given below is a table showing some half-duplex modulation techniques and their data rates.

Technique Bit Baud Bits Phase Amplitude Carrier
Rate Rate Per Changes Changes Frequency
Baud

V.29 9600 2400 4 8 1 1700
V.29 7200 2400 3 8 0 1700
V.29 4800 2400 2 4 0 1700
V.27 4800 1600 3 8 0 1800
V.27 2400 1600 2 4 0 1800

Another aspect of these modems is that of training. When data are sent, they are scrambled to make sure that all of the data points are sent even with no data being sent. This makes most efficient use of the transmitted spectrum. The receiving modem will synchronize to the transmitting modem, keeping track of the phase changes as the transmission goes on. This training does take some time however, and will cause time overhead if the channel is turned around frequently. The main reason for training using these patterns is to determine the phase and amplitude restrictions of the path and to set up an equalizer that is used to give a flat response during data transmission. The modems we have tried also employ adaptive equalization which will adjust equalizer values during data transmission for small changes in the quality of the received signal.

The time taken to train may make transmissions using this faster data mode an overhead rather than an advantage if only small packets of data are sent. V.29, for example, needs 270 milliseconds (ms) to train before any data are sent, which is equivalent to about 40 characters of information at 1200 bit/s, therefore, we should send at least this amount of data and preferably more to take advantage of the higher data rate after training.

Below are some packet sizes and the times to transmit them using existing 1200 bit/s packet radio versus V.29 at 9600 bit/s.

Packet Size (chars)	Time @ 1200 bit/s	Time @ V.29/9600 bit/s
20	0.133	0.286
50	0.333	0.311
100	0.666	0.353
200	1.333	0.436
500	3.333	0.686
1000	6.666	1.103
2000	13.333	1.936

(Times are given is seconds.)

From the table it can be seen that the larger the packet, the greater the advantage. It may be that this mode of transmission is not suitable for use with the existing AX.25 standard, but some sort of alternative protocol could be used (or developed) which will not transmit until it has a certain amount of data to send. (Further discussion about protocols is beyond the scope of this article.)

Remember that these modems are designed to operate within the 3-kHz available on telephone lines and a larger audio bandwidth is normally used on VHF/UHF FM, so the quality on a good path is usually found to be better than that obtained via the telephone system.

The Practice

There are a number of modem devices which can be used for the audio modulation part of a fast RF modem. Connection to a rig can be simple via audio in, audio out and PTT and these modems should be simple to connect to existing TNCs, but I have not tried this yet. So far, I have tried communications using an IBM PC directly controlling the modem and PTT without any rigid packet radio structure as such, but this has proved that the principle at least works on VHF/UHF FM.

All of the modems I have tried have been similar in that they require computer control via a bus which is 8080 microcomputer compatible and have simple audio in and out connections. All that is needed is a dc blocking capacitor between the modem output and the microphone input (some transceivers may also need some attenuation of the signal) and a capacitor from the earphone output of a typical transceiver. A relay should then be driven to control the PTT.

Suitable modems I have tried include the following.

The R96MD, which is a V.29 and V.27 modem primarily intended for FAX machines, but it makes an ideal half-duplex data modem. This device is supplied on a small printed circuit board with two rows of pins allowing it to be assembled like a large DIP device. It will operate from 9600 bit/s down to 2400 bit/s, as well as at V.21 at 300 bit/s FSK. DTMF is also provided which may be of use to some amateurs. Because of its application

in FAX products, this modem benefits from a reduced cost due to its use in massive volumes.

The R96MFX and R96EFX, which are CMOS single-chip modems with similar features to the R96MD. The R96EFX is especially interesting because it has a V.27 short train feature, training in 50 ms instead of the standard 270 ms, and HDLC packetizing and error detection built-in, thus avoiding the need for external HDLC controllers.

We soon plan to try the R144HD, which is a V.33 modem that operates at 14,400 bit/s. Again, the modem is designed to operate in a 3-kHz telephone bandwidth, so VHF/UHF operation should not be a problem.

If you would further information, you can leave messages for me at GB3UP (G1NTX @ GB3UP.GBR.EU).

Reference reading:

"Quality of Received Data for Signal Processor Based Modems", application note, Rockwell 1987 Modem Data Book. This data book also includes data sheets on all of the modems discussed.

Rockwell Interface Guide. This provides detailed information as to the connection, use and monitoring techniques used for these modems.

by Simon Taylor, G1NTX
from Connect International,
transcribed by Hank Greeb, N8XX (TU HANK)

RESPONSE TO HERESY

Whether he meant it or not, WB4APR's message in Gateway, Volume 5, Number 15, has some deeper sides to it. First of all, the limit of the number of messages of importance approaches zero as the number of messages approaches infinity: this has always been and will probably always be true in our hobby. How many times have you listened to a conversation on SSB about the merits of dipoles versus verticals? The exception, of course, are those very important error-free emergency messages.

At the same time, with packet radio, the media is the message. We are all having just too much fun experimenting, and this is great. And finally, perhaps we should not kill the messenger - packet radio. What is really required is just a little more discipline on the part of the users, designers and manufacturers to improve level 1, operating habits, etc. And just as valid today as yesterday is Digi-Pete's concept of packet radio poop.

by Phil Anderson, W0XI

[Your Gateway editor met Phil at the Kantronics booth at the Dayton HamVention this year, where he was showing off the new Kantronics TM-1200 Telemetry Modem, which is another real world application of our packet radio hobby. The TM-1200 combines Kantronics' commercial packet radio modem with a traditional remote terminal unit (RTU) and is used to transfer

data, such as temperature, pressure, water levels, etc, between remote locations, where the data is collected, and a central site via packet radio.]

STRAY BITS

According to David Toth, VE3GYQ, W0RLI PBBS Version 10.06 has been released. According to AMSAT, the MicroSats' launch has been "pushed-back" and is now scheduled for November 9. And according to the Microsoft Word line counter, this is the end.

GATEWAY CONTRIBUTIONS

Submissions for publication in Gateway are welcome. You may submit material via the US mail to:

Gateway
Stan Horzepa, WA1LOU
75 Kreger Drive
Wolcott, CT 06716-2702

or electronically, via CompuServe to user ID 70645,247. Via telephone, your editor can be reached on evenings and weekends at 203-879-1348 and he can switch a modem on line to receive text at 300, 1200 or 2400 bit/s.

The deadline for each issue of Gateway is the Saturday preceding the issue date (which is typically a Friday).

REPRODUCTION OF GATEWAY MATERIAL

Material may be excerpted from Gateway without prior permission, provided that the original contributor is credited and Gateway is identified as the source.

--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM/SWL/SCANNER BBS (1200/2400/PEP) 614-457-4227

1276. PRO-2021 and PRO-2004 scanners

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-15 03:22:18 UTC
From: edw@wells.UUCP
Message-ID: <56@wells.UUCP>
Source record: 18296
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

I have two scanners here. They are the Radio Shack PRO-2004 (300 channel) and PRO-2021 (200 channel) scanners. A few weeks ago I saw several modifications for the PRO-2004. One was for extra channels, the other for getting extra frequencies that the scanner could get. Can someone resend these to me please.

I also want to know if anyone has any modifications for the PRO-2021 scanner. If so, please send these also.

Thanks, Ed

--
==
Edward E. Wells Jr., President Voice: (215)-943-6061
Wells Computer Systems Corp., Box 343, Levittown, Pa. 19058
{dsinc,francis,hotps,houxl,lgnp1,mdi386,pebco}!wells!edw

1277. Re: Need 1KW @ 2000V

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-15 04:54:48 UTC
From: larry@kitty.UUCP
Message-ID: <3228@kitty.UUCP>
Source record: 18302

In article <10010@polya.Stanford.EDU>, kaufman@polya.Stanford.EDU (Marc T. Kaufman) writes:
> > While your project is admirable, buying surplus oil filled capactiors
> >on the surplus market is a Generally Very Bad Thing. This is because these
> >capacitors invariably are a PCB Contaminated Article. ANY capacitor which
> >is askarel-impregnated (which means virtually all of the sold before 1980
> >or so) must **not** be resold.
>
> >... Disposal or use of
> >these items can ultimately tie you into SIX FIGURE FINES.

NOT *USE*!

> I have a story that relates to this, and a question. I had a Heathkit
> "CanTenna", which was a 1 gallon can with a carbon resistor in it, which you
> filled with oil. I got the can filled in the mid 60's by a fellow who worked
> for So. California Edison -- i.e.: transformer oil -- which almost certainly
> had PCBs in it. Now the fun part: how do you dispose of such a thing?
>
> And, of course, it is illegal to keep the stuff.

It is NOT unlawful to keep or utilize any product containing PCB's
which was manufactured or otherwise obtained prior to the "grandfather"
dates of any applicable EPA (federal) or Dept. of Environmental Conservation
(or equivalent title for your state) legislation. Most applicable legislation
is actually performed on a state rather than federal basis.

In many states, capacitors or other components containing less than
SIX POUNDS of PCB's are exempt from ANY regulation, except when found in
agregate quantities of some hundreds of pounds.

I am not trying to encourage the indiscriminate use of PCB's through
the above statements, but I am trying to dispell some "knee-jerk" statements
resulting from overreaction to the mention of "PCB's".

> So, the question is, if you can't keep it and you can't give it away, how do
> you get rid of it?

You either pay a ridiculous amount to a regulated transporter for
the disposal of the material, or you keep it in a "safe" place. The
PCB Police are not about to knock at your door. Chances are that you
have an exempt quantity, anyhow. There are regulations for what constitutes
"safe" storage of PCB-containing items, but these regulations pertain only
to large quantities, and you wouldn't want to hear about them anyhow.

<> Larry Lippman @ Recognition Research Corp. - Uniquex Corp. - Viatran Corp.
<> UUCP {allegra|boulder|decvax|rutgers|watmath}!sunybcs!kitty!larry

<> TEL 716/688-1231 | 716/773-1700 {hplabs|utzoo|uunet}!/ \uniquex!larry
<> FAX 716/741-9635 | 716/773-2488 "Have you hugged your cat today?"

1278. Looking for mods for Kenwood 231-A

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-15 12:12:18 UTC
From: craig@n8ino.UUCP
Message-ID: <209@n8ino.UUCP>
Source record: 18298

Does anyone have out-of-band mods for the kenwood 231-A 2 Meter, 50
Watt radio?
--
R. Craig Peterson (N8INO)
decvax!n8ino!craig craig@n8ino.MV.COM

1279. HyperCard Stack for "Novice Ham Test"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-15 12:34:59 UTC
From: dls@genrad.com
Message-ID: <22288@genrad.UUCP>
Source record: 18309

As I mentioned in an earlier posting about a month ago, I have created a HyperCard stack for an interactive Novice Ham Test, which contains all 302 questions of the question pool. It is free to anyone who desires it, simply by sending my a 800K diskette and a self addressed stamped envelope. Note that HyperCard only runs on Macintoshes, NOT IBM pcs.

Thanks to one of the respondees, I have discovered a minor flaw in the stack. I wrote it using HyperCard version 1.2, and it will not work with earlier versions of HyperCard (1.1 or 1.0). I'll see about converting it so it runs on version 1.1 (I don't have a 1.0 version of HyperCard, so I can't test that). Meanwhile, I've placed in the stack script a check to make sure that it is version 1.2. Symptoms of trying to use this stack on earlier HyperCard versions include a message saying that the stack is "locked" and cannot be read.

For those of you who have the stack, let me know if you detect any other errors, and I'll fix them.

-> Diana L. Syriac <-
->USmail: GenRad Inc., Mail Stop 6, 300 Baker Ave, Concord, Mass. 01742 <-
->usenet: {decvax,linus,mit-eddie,masscomp}!genrad!dls or dls@genrad.com <-
->tel: (508) 369-4400 x2459 I'D RATHER BE FLYING!!! <-

1280. Pirates on Ten

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-15 13:10:19 UTC
From: gdavis@uvm-gen.UUCP
Message-ID: <1212@uvm-gen.UUCP>
Source record: 18311

The last posting suffers from an embarassing typo. My should read MUCH.
I've been licensed as an extra since 1964!
73 (I send better cw than I can type)
KU1H

1281. Icom IC32 Dual Bander Mods.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-15 13:17:25 UTC
From: mikec@praxis.co.uk
Message-ID: <4162@newton.praxis.co.uk>
Source record: 18312

Hello All,

I've noted a large number of articles concerned with mods for various equipments.

Does anyone know of any mods for the Icom IC32 Dual Band (144/430) Handie ??

Many Thanks & 73,

Mike
****

Internet : mikec@praxis.co.uk
AX25 : G6DHU @ G6HDU or GB7IMB.

1282. Re: Morse Code Woes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-15 17:00:44 UTC
From: sebert@bgsuvax.UUCP
Message-ID: <4257@bgsuvax.UUCP>
Source record: 18310

From article <7880053@hpfcdc.HP.COM>, by perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott):
> When I took my 5 wpm test, there was no Farnsworth shift on it. I
> missed the first callsign before I got used to the rhythm of "straight"
> code. Apparently, the code can be either type, and is at the discretion
> of the VEC. When I took the 13 wpm test two months later, it was also
> "straight", just like the W1AW transmissions.

I realy hate to show my ignorance but what the heck is a farnsworth shift.

I am trying to learn my code now to get on the air asap, maybe by Christmas
I'll be on the air.

Kim Sebert
BGSU IMS
sebert@andy.bgsuvax.edu

>

1283. Icom IC-280 5kHz steps?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-15 17:02:25 UTC
From: jans@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <5363@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM>
Source record: 18299

I've heard that it is possible to get an IC-280 to step 5kHz above 146 MHz, instead of the default 15kHz. Anyone know this trick? It also looks like it would be easy to dispense with the control head, and drive the frequency control lines with a parallel port. Anyone done this?

Please use the following address, rather than the "From:" address. (My workstation sendmail is ill right now.)

Jan Steinman - N7JDB
Electronic Systems Laboratory
Box 500, MS 50-370, Beaverton, OR 97077
(w)503/627-5881 (h)503/657-7703

1284. Re: Icom IC-280 5kHz steps?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-15 17:10:53 UTC
From: jans@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <5364@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM>
Source record: 18300

<...Please use the following address, rather than the "From:" address...>

Oops! I changed my .signature without telling myself! "repl" should work now
(thanks for the tip, Mike!), or use: jans@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM.

Jan Steinman - N7JDB
Electronic Systems Laboratory
Box 500, MS 50-370, Beaverton, OR 97077
(w)503/627-5881 (h)503/657-7703

1285. AutoLog: Computer control of ICOM radios with Logging (UPDATE)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-15 20:25:23 UTC
From: rbono@necis.UUCP
Message-ID: <1071@necis.UUCP>
Source record: 18301

A new version of AutoLog has been sent to Keith to be
placed into the SIMTEL archive server. AutoLog allows the control
of an ICOM radio for *ANY* ICOM radio that supports the ICOM "CI-V" bus.
AutoLog allows your computer to become an "extention" of the front panel
of your radio. Frequency, mode, memory channels, etc. may be controled
either from the Radio, or from the Computer. Logging is handled and
provides "instant" updates to previous contacts of the current station.
All contacts are kept in RAM for *FAST* operation. 640K system ram will
allow more than 5,000 contacts per log file. The program will also
calculate greate circle short and long path distances for DXCC-prefix
countries.

This version is for the IBM and compatibles using DOS version 3.0
or newer.

Most of the changes to this version are to make operation of the
program smoother. A "configuration" program and function is now supported
to help users configure the system. There are no major new features over
previous versions (this is version 0.4).

This program is considered "shareware", but my "trial" period does
NOT specify any length of time. NON-profit shareing of this program is
encouraged. No-Source code is available.

If anyone is working with this (or the previous version) I would
like feedback on how you like it. Many have told me that they are using
it, but I have not received *any* bug reports (and I don't beleive that
anyone can write *bug free* code!) ;-)...

Rich, NM1D

--
/***\
* Rich Bono (NM1D) If I could only 'C' forever!! rbono@necis.nec.com *
* (508) 635-6303 NEC Information Systems NM1D @ WB1DSW-1 *
***/

1286. UNIX -> ham radio -> unix connections

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-15 22:45:54 UTC
From: lance@hermix.UUCP
Message-ID: <294@hermix.UUCP>
Source record: 18306
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

Again I am asking for any information you can give me. Sofar I have
not gotten ONE response.

Someone out there has to be doing this!!

I have a SCO Xenix box at home and work. I want to tie them together
via radio. I would like to get at least 2400 Baud out of it.
It does not have to be packet (direct two-way connect is ok, but it
HAS to be bi-directional at ALL times).

Has anyone done this? Can someone help me? ANy ideas on who I should
contact? What would it cost? Etc.

Thanks,

--
Lance Ellinghouse
Mark V Systems, Ltd.
UUCP: ...!hermix!lance
ARPA: ucla-an!hermix!lance@ee.UCLA.EDU

1287. Re: MARVIN call sign server

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-15 23:30:08 UTC
From: rusty@cadnetix.COM
Message-ID: <8487@cadnetix.COM>
Source record: 18317

In article <Jun.13.12.04.14.1989.508@ron.rutgers.edu> ron@ron.rutgers.edu (Ron Natalie) writes:
>Not that I'm complaining but the data in that server is over
>6 months out of date. Any idea when it might be updated?
>
>-Ron

The current plan, for my part, anyway, is to order the new info
sometime between now and August. If the delay is anything like
it was last time, it will be a month or 2 before I can start getting
tapes out. (lets hope they don't have another delay like last
time and it only takes 2 weeks...)

How many of you who went for the first database set want the
update, if its $10 + media? Please make this a 'pretty sure'
yes if you reply 'yes', as this will influence my decision.
(If you want the database *now* (or have within the last 2 weeks
gotten a copy of it, which I think is one person), but also want
the update when it comes out, talk to me.
If you were not in on the original group, and want to
get the database this time around, email me and I'll send details.)

And, if I have not replied to anyone who recently sent email, please
do not be offended, my machine was recently 'upgraded' to OS4, and
I may have lost your message. Please send it again. Thanks.

And, while I'm at it, whats the best way to make the update?
some kind of context diff? or a context diff in a sed script? ???

Rusty Carruth UUCP:{uunet,boulder}!cadnetix!rusty DOMAIN: rusty@cadnetix.com
Daisy/Cadnetix Corp. (303) 444-8075\ 5775 Flatiron Pkwy. \ Boulder, Co 80301
Radio: N7IKQ 'home': P.O.B. 461 \ Lafayette, CO 80026

1288. Re: Morse Code Woes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-16 00:48:09 UTC
From: pat@hprnd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1140013@hprnd.HP.COM>
Source record: 18307

> / hprnd:rec.ham-radio / bower@hfsi.UUCP (Michael Bower Comm.) / 6:22 pm Jun 13, 1989 /
> Several people in this chain have mentioned the Gordon West Morse
> Code tapes. Can someone tell me (either here or via email) where I
> can get this tapes (quickly, if possible)? Thanks in advance.
> ----------

The source for them recently changed if you want to order direct. You
can probably find them advertised in any ham magazine. AES in Las Vegas
carries the sets: Novice, General, and Extra. It use to be a little
cheaper to order them directly.

Also, I think the actual name is "Radio School." Gordon West is the
person who recorded them.

Pat Thaler

1289. Re: Code practice for kids (Was: Re: how to learn cw)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-16 01:07:18 UTC
From: pat@hprnd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1140014@hprnd.HP.COM>
Source record: 18308

> / hprnd:rec.ham-radio / iwb@lan000.UUCP (Iain Brown) / 4:03 pm Jun 12, 1989 /
> In article <3720@vice.ICO.TEK.COM> georgep@vice.ICO.TEK.COM (George Pell) writes:
> >In article <1140011@hprnd.HP.COM> pat@hprnd.HP.COM (Pat Thaler) writes:
> >+ learning method uses a phrase of similar rhythm as a pnuemonic
> >+ for each character. For instance, / is "shave and a hair cut."
> >
> >This sounds like an interesting method. Got the rest of the list?
> >
> >geo
I don't currently have the list. The guy who taught the class is
looking for it and I will post it when I get it from him. He was
taught that way in the military years ago.
>
> Much as this method has a lot of superficial appeal, I think it has
> a serious side-effect. When you get to any reasonable speed, the
> mnemonics actually slow you down. I have great difficulty hearing
> the letter Q without 'here comes the Queen', or F without 'filling
> station' popping into my mind; the phrases are so long that by the
> time I have cleared my brain, I have missed a couple of letters.
>
> 'Course, if you're planning on never using CW, or going for an extra ...:-)
> --
My personal experience was that I just used the phrases to get a feel for
the rythm of the letters, not really as a mnemonic. I only used them
for a short time (a week or two) before going directly from code to
the letter. I didn't notice any problem as I increased up to 13 wpm
or now while I am working on 20 wpm.

Btw, the wife of a friend was having trouble until she wrote out the
letters in musical notation. She was a musician and that format
"clicked" for her.
> Iain Brown
> These opinions can be yours if you act now! Call
> 1-800-555-JUNK or save COD charges by sending check
> for $19.95 + $2.00 shipping and handling to killer!lan000!iwb.
> ----------

I also would be interested in the course for kids. I still have a
7 year old who wants a license.

Pat Thaler KJ6PU

1290. RE: Pulse type QRM

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-16 06:14:33 UTC
From: wa2whv@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <893@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 18323

I have heard the same pulse QRM, but did not pay attention to the times and, although I have heard it on many points on the HF band haven't really taken any data, but now that it's mentioned I will and if I hear any more, will report on it.

QTH is Hamilton Square, N.J. Just outside Trenton, N.J.

73 de WA2WHV (Jim)

1291. ATV in Model Airplanes (was Re: ATV (amateur television)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-16 06:39:11 UTC
From: waters@dover.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1416@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 18313
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <1989Jun7.103650.2946@mntgfx.mentor.com> mbutts@mntgfx.mentor.com (Mike Butts) writes:
>From article <190700041@trsvax>, by bb@trsvax.UUCP:
>> I might mention that the primary reason I am looking into this is the hopes
>> of putting a camera in a remote control airplane.

>Excellent! That's an old fantasy of mine, and I'm glad there is someone
>with the RC airplane experience to try it! Ultimately we might imagine
>being able to pan and zoom the camera and sending altitude, attitude and
>airspeed telemetry down to a computer for a completely virtual flying
>experience! Do keep us posted on how it goes.

Its a fantasy of mine too, but I have played with enough RC planes to spot a couple of problems. Number 1 is the extremely severe vibration that anything mounted in an RC plane gets. I have seen estimates of 150Gs!

I would suspect that you would need some very careful isolation mounts as well as a very rugged camera. Even so the picture would probably only be useable with the engine idling.

The other major problems are: RFI to the RC receiver - low power and the need for a UHF link should solve most of this, but you might have to wrap foil around the servo leads.
You will need one to fly and one to look unless it is a VERY stable airplane - I would suggest a Telemaster. Big slow and stable!
The expense of a crash/fly away gets pretty steep too, but with some experience this shouldn't be too big a risk.

As for the legal aspects, provded you don't use it for spying or snooping on anything secret (military bases etc.) I can't think of any problems.
Check QST for ATV gear ads.

And DO keep us all posted - it sounds like a great idea!

--
*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *
According to the latest official figures, 43% of all statistics are totally worthless.

1292. Re: Tribander Information Request

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-16 06:56:25 UTC
From: waters@dover.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1417@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 18227

In article <5490057@hpscdc.HP.COM> rkarlqu@hpscdc.HP.COM (Rick Karlquist) writes:
>Wes Nielson writes:
>>
>> I'm planning to get a beam this summer and am having a hard time
>> deciding which one to purchase. I've pretty much narrowed it down
>> to the KLM KT34XA, the Hygain TH7DX, or the Mosley PRO-67.

>I used to have a Hygain TH6DXX and now have a KLM34XA. The Hygain
>was much better mechanically than the KLM.
>I never had a bit of trouble with my TH6 and
>neither did numerous friends who owned them.

I bought my TH6 used 12 years ago in Florida (can you say hot salt spray!),
it was around 10 years old then. Since then it has done 2 years in Mass.,
and 8 years on the Arizona sun. The only problem in all that time was
replacing a couple of U bolts with stainless ones and ALL the steel nuts
with stainless steel.

I would recommend it wholeheartedly to anyone.

The disadvantage: it is BIG - 75lb and 24 ft boom. You will need 2 men to
get it mounted even on a tilt over tower. That is the same for any beam in
this class though. The SWR on the TH6 was somewhat high at band edges, but
no problem for tube finals (TS820/linear). Max 2.5:1 approx.

I weather proofed it with Mosely "Antenna Gaurd" which seemed to reduce
the pitting of the aluminum in Fla.

--
*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *
According to the latest official figures, 43% of all statistics are
totally worthless.

1293. Re: Need 1KW @ 2000V

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-16 07:10:30 UTC
From: waters@dover.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1418@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 18326

In article <1523@unccvax.UUCP> dya@unccvax.UUCP (York David Anthony @ WKTD, Wilmington, NC) writes:
>In article <17680001@hpfcdc.HP.COM>, perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:
>(rec.ham-radio.swap)

>> I have diodes, but need caps and transformers. I'm particularly interested
>> in 2KV-2.5KV oil-filled caps. I suppose I could wire electrolytics together,

> Gentlemen, do yourselves a favour. Do **not** under any circumstances
>buy surplus capacitors (or oil filled transformers, or whatever) for your ham
>rig unless you are absolutely, positively CERTAIN that the device is NOT
>contaminated
>with PCB's. The EPA is deadly serious about this, and the worst thing that the
>FCC does to anybody is a picnic compared to EPA fines and penalties.

And what the EPA does to you is NOTHING compared to what the PCB can do to you if it gets into your system! In a world with so many dumb laws and regulations this one stands out as being for REAL. PCBs are DEADLY - DON'T fool with them in ANY way.

If you have some equipment that might contain PCBs then don't just toss it in the trash either - its a pain (and expensive) to dispose of properly but there is good reason behind all the fuss.

I guess this is a good time to remind everyone that some surplus equipment (esp. WW II) was wired with explosive devices intended to destroy them before they were captured by an enemy. The devices look a lot like the old metal "bathtub" capacitors, but have the explosive power of a stick of dynamyte if voltage is applied! Again be SURE of what the thing is FIRST!

The explosive devices were supposed to have been removed before disposal to the public, but there are at least a dozen cases where hams had them explode.

--
*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *
According to the latest official figures, 43% of all statistics are totally worthless.

1294. Re: Need 1KW @ 2000V

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-16 09:21:24 UTC
From: cssrajh@cc.brunel.ac.uk
Message-ID: <743@Terra.cc.brunel.ac.uk>
Source record: 18314

In article <10010@polya.Stanford.EDU> kaufman@polya.Stanford.EDU (Marc T. Kaufman) writes:
>In article <1523@unccvax.UUCP> dya@unccvax.UUCP (York David Anthony @ WKTD, Wilmington, NC) writes:
>
>> While your project is admirable, buying surplus oil filled capactiors
>
>I have a story that relates to this, and a question. I had a Heathkit
>"CanTenna", which was a 1 gallon can with a carbon resistor in it, which you
>filled with oil. I got the can filled in the mid 60's by a fellow who worked
>

I also have an Heathkit CanTenna, which is filled with transformer oil, I
have no idea whether this oil contains PCB's. How do I find out?
If it is PCB and I manage to dispose of it, what do I use to replace it?

Regards

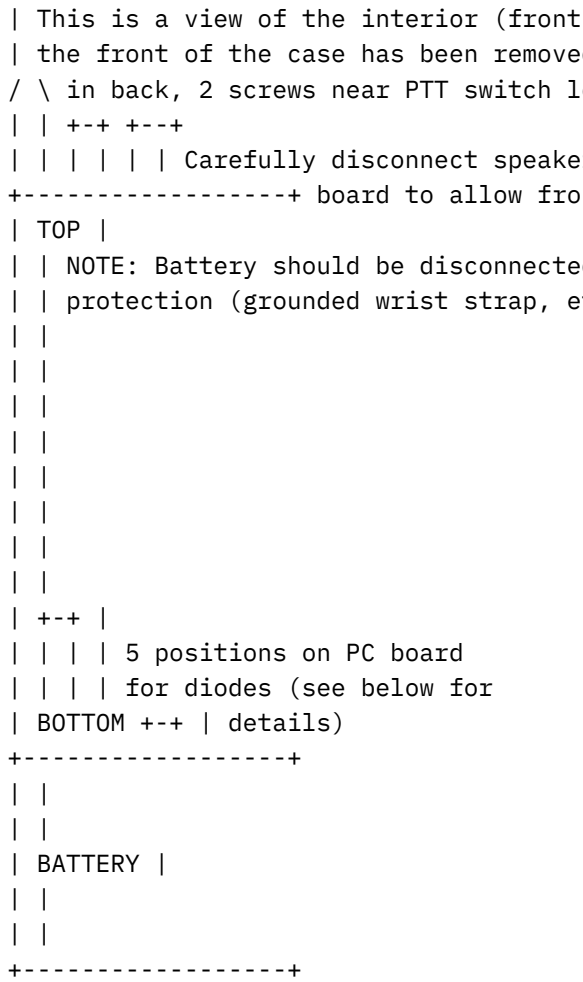
Alan Holmes

1295. IC-32AT Modifications

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-16 11:15:28 UTC
From: kral@larkan.dec.com
Message-ID: <3010@shlump.dec.com>
Source record: 18228

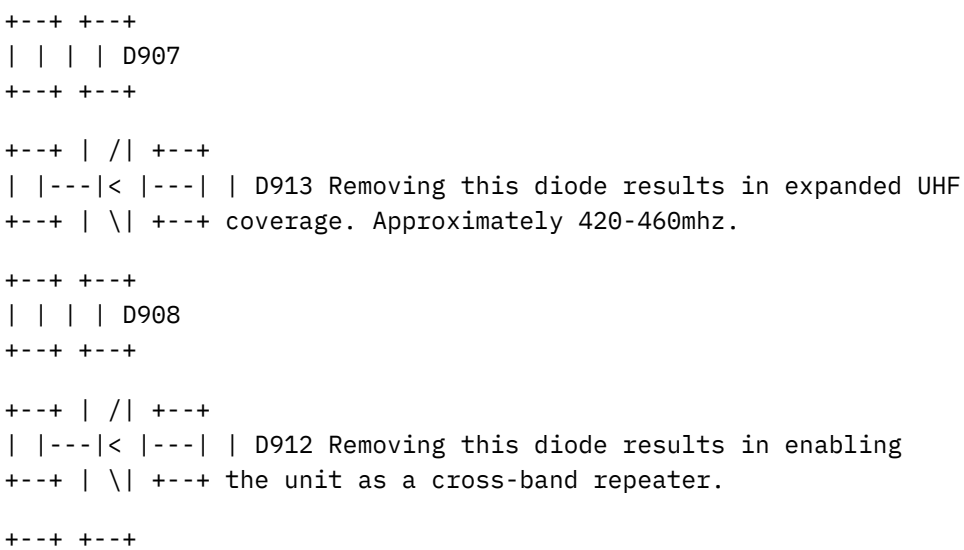
>Hello All,
>
>I've noted a large number of articles concerned with mods for various
>equipments.
>
>Does anyone know of any mods for the Icom IC32 Dual Band (144/430) Handie ??
>
>Many Thanks & 73,
>
>Mike
>****
>

Here are 3 modifcations for the IC-32AT, one was taken directly from an ICOM
service bulletin. The following was partly done by NXION.


This is a view of the interior (front side) after
the front of the case has been removed (4 screws
in back, 2 screws near PTT switch loosened only).
Carefully disconnect speaker/mike cable from PC
board to allow front cover to be fully opened.
TOP
NOTE: Battery should be disconnected. Use ESD
protection (grounded wrist strap, etc.).
5 positions on PC board
for diodes (see below for
BOTTOM
details)
BATTERY

This shows diodes as installed at the factory.

TOP


D907
D913 Removing this diode results in expanded UHF
coverage. Approximately 420-460mhz.
D908
D912 Removing this diode results in enabling
the unit as a cross-band repeater.
D??? Installing a diode here (same polarity as others)
permits keypad entry of 10mhz digit.

BOTTOM

Icom Service Bulletin #13889-005

The IC-32AT has the capability of being used as a cross-band repeater.
This function is not enabled as the unit is shipped from the factory.

To enable this function perform the following steps:

1- Cut D912 on LOGIC UNIT. (see above figure)

2- Push and hold the (FUNCTION) switch.

3- Push the (C) key.

4- Push the (6) key.

5- Push the (D) key.

6- Release the (FUNCTION) switch.

To cancel "MINI REPEATER" perform the following steps:

1- Push and hold the (FUNCTION) switch.

2- Push the (D) key.

3- Push the (C) key.

4- Release the (FUNCTION) switch.

1296. Re: Morse Code Woes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-16 13:46:00 UTC
From: ron@hardees.rutgers.edu
Message-ID: <Jun.16.09.45.59.1989.13708@hardees.rutgers.edu>
Source record: 18324

The ARRL started shipping us Farnsworth tapes (at least for 5 WPM) for the VEC test just prior to the May exam. Oddly, though I've found people on campus that I have given tests to, prefer the Farnsworth, there was a significant number of complaints at the testing session about the change (and a lot of failures).

-Ron

1297. 10 and 11 codes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-16 16:57:21 UTC
From: phil@diablo.amd.com
Message-ID: <25989@amdcad.AMD.COM>
Source record: 18229

I've noticed our local police department uses 11 codes as well as 10
codes. I have a partial list of 10 codes (but alas it is only a
partial list) but not 11 codes. Does anyone know where I can get the
11 codes, as well as the 10 codes I don't have? Is this considered
resticted information? Would the police put me in jail if I asked them
about their codes? Is there a book with 11 codes?

--
Phil Ngai, phil@diablo.amd.com {uunet,decwrl,ucbvax}!amdcad!phil
"The government is not your mother."

1298. Re: AM or FM wireless mike pointer

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-16 17:14:20 UTC
From: dong@brauer.harvard.edu
Message-ID: <2068@husc6.harvard.edu>
Source record: 18315
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics,rec.audio

In article <2061@husc6.harvard.edu> dong@walsh.UUCP (Rui-Tao Dong) writes:
>
> A few months back, I bought a small FM transmitter for $.99.
>It is called telephone amplifier, which is used to transmit signal picked
>up by another device from the telephone to any FM radio. It is a cylinder
>about one and half inches long and half inch in diameter. It uses a small
>watch battery. I don't know whether you can find it somewhere any more.
>

This is a correction of what I posted yesterday.
The transmitter is called Astro Com telephone broadcaster, made by
Saxton. It got an effective range of 25 feet. I bought if from You_do_it
electronics store. I can plug it into my Sony ICF 2003 and listen the
B.B.C. from my car radio.

1299. Re: ATV in Model Airplanes (was Re: ATV (amateur television)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-16 17:20:58 UTC
From: ron@ron.rutgers.edu
Message-ID: <Jun.16.13.20.56.1989.843@ron.rutgers.edu>
Source record: 18316
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

For what it's worth RadioElectronics ran an ATV transmitter article
last month.

1300. Re: Need 1KW @ 2000V

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-16 17:24:49 UTC
From: ron@ron.rutgers.edu
Message-ID: <Jun.16.13.24.46.1989.849@ron.rutgers.edu>
Source record: 18230

> And what the EPA does to you is NOTHING compared to what the PCB can do to
> you if it gets into your system! In a world with so many dumb laws and
> regulations this one stands out as being for REAL. PCBs are DEADLY - DON'T
> fool with them in ANY way.

The EPA is worse. The effects of PCB are transient. The symptoms of
PCB exposure are skin lesions and liver problems. These problems are
relatively mild and go away when you remove the exposure. There has
been no conclusive (or even statistical) evidence linking PCB to cancer.
There are certainly worse things that you can come accross in your
ham shack.

-Ron

1301. direct mail responses

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-16 21:22:50 UTC
From: grogers@Janus.MRC.AdhocNet.CA
Message-ID: <890616152256.02f@Janus.MRC.AdhocNet.CA>
Source record: 18318

Greetings to the Net! Since this is a Ham Forum where presumably communication is one of the foremost avocations, I wonder if someone would be so kind as to clear up a mystery for me. How does one communicate direct to another individual? I am on BITNET and know how to send mail to another BITNET user BUT how can I send direct mail to users on UUCP (Whatever that is) or ARPANET or any of the others that access INFO-HAMS? Also, can someone enlighten me (and others) as to how I can distinguish just from the mailing address which net a person's account resides on? The motivation here is the thirst for knowledge and the wish to respond personally and privately to some of the postings without cluttering up the screens of others. Thanks in advance.

Gil Rogers
VE6GIL @ ether
GRogers@Janus. MtRoyal. AB. CA (BITNET)
GRogers (GENie)
GRogers (MacNET)
(403) 240-3121 (the "nickle and dimers")

1302. Re: Pulse type QRM

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-16 21:54:18 UTC
From: waters@dover.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1421@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 18319

In article <893@ka2qhd.UUCP> wa2whv@ka2qhd.UUCP (Jim Hawkins Hamilton Sq NJ) writes:

>I have heard the same pulse QRM, but did not pay attention to the
>times and, although I have heard it on many points on the HF band
>haven't really taken any data, but now that it's mentioned I will
>and if I hear any more, will report on it.

Is this the infamous Soviet "woodpecker" again? It got the name from sounding like a woodpecker and at one time was S9+30db for extended periods over much of the HF spectrum. I thought they had "civilized" it some by narrowing the bandwidth and power though. Just a thought.

--
*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *
E Pluribus Unix

1303. Re: Need 1KW @ 2000V

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-16 22:18:07 UTC
From: waters@dover.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1423@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 18320

In article <Jun.16.13.24.46.1989.849@ron.rutgers.edu> ron@ron.rutgers.edu (Ron Natalie) writes:

>The EPA is worse. The effects of PCB are transient. The symptoms of
>PCB exposure are skin lesions and liver problems. These problems are
>relatively mild and go away when you remove the exposure. There has
>been no conclusive (or even statistical) evidence linking PCB to cancer.
>There are certainly worse things that you can come accross in your
>ham shack.

My information (admitedly from memory) is from the "Industrial Chemical User's Handbook" which lists such things as toxic effects of the various chemicals and the precautions to be taken. Your local public library should have something similar if not the actual publication.

To summarize their report, the problem is that very small concentrations of PCB cause cancerous tumors. I remember parts per BILLION as being lethal under some circumstances. The problems BTW are not the "short term" effects (Ron is quite correct here), but the "long term exposure" effects. Having a gallon in your house is definitely going to give you those effects after a few years!

Remember most of the original uses of PCB insulators was in high voltage applications where contact or "exposure" is deliberately difficult for electrical reasons.

It is possible that there is newer information, but long term effects are extremly hard to prove or disprove and it is hardly worth taking a lot of risks just for an old dummy load or capacitor.

I too wish I knew a reasonable way to dispose of the stuff. I returned mine to the power company when I left so I wouldn't have it spilled while moving.

--
*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *
E Pluribus Unix

1304. Re: Crossed Field Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-16 23:00:32 UTC
From: david@select4.uucp
Message-ID: <6381@ux.cs.man.ac.uk>
Source record: 18321

In article <6198@ux.cs.man.ac.uk> I say:

> There has been some debate on the net recently about a Wireless
> World article on the "Crossed Field Antenna". Some people even
> thought it might be an April Fool's spoof.
...
I included an advert for a commercial version manufactured in
the UK by one of the authors of the WW article.
I Finished by saying:
...
> I think you will agree that this sounds revolutionary, so I will send for
> technical info, and if anyone is interested I will summarise on the net.

I duly sent the four 1st class stamps requested by this guy, but I am
embarrassed that, after nearly a month of waiting for this info to arrive,
I still have nothing to report to the net. I felt I must tell the few
people who expressed interest by e-mail* (plus a suspected silent majority)
that I haven't forgotten about them. Otherwise they may decide that my
posting was just an elaborate extension of the April Fool theory.

Anyway, I hope to have technical details soon, but in the meantime if
anyone in the UK already has these, perhaps they could let me know.

* Alex Hartov, Kaj Wiik, Brian R. Bainter, Jim Morgan, plus
Michael Edelman and friends.

73 de David, G0JVY.

David Tait, Tel/Fax: +44-61-275 4504/4512
Electrical Engineering Dept. JANET: tait@uk.ac.man.ee.v1
The University, UUCP: ...!mcvax!ukc!muee!tait
Manchester, M13 9PL, UK. AX25: G0JVY @ GB7NWP

1305. Re: Morse Code Woes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-16 23:19:59 UTC
From: randy@jato.Jpl.Nasa.Gov
Message-ID: <1356@jato.Jpl.Nasa.Gov>
Source record: 18322

>> Several people in this chain have mentioned the Gordon West Morse
>> Code tapes. Can someone tell me (either here or via email) where I
>> can get this tapes (quickly, if possible)? Thanks in advance.
>The source for them recently changed if you want to order direct. You
>can probably find them advertised in any ham magazine. AES in Las Vegas
>carries the sets: Novice, General, and Extra. It use to be a little
>cheaper to order them directly.
The gordon west tape are also part of the the study manual which can be
purchased from Radio Shack. They come complete with written test study
guides, FCC applications and are quite attractively packaged. They have
packages for Novice, Tech, and General though the Tech package is a study
guide only without tapes.
--
/// | randy@jato.jpl.nasa.gov Telos - Jet Propulsion Laboratory - NASA
AMIGA/// | hammock@mars.jpl.nasa.gov ** Voyager II at Neptune August 1989 **
\\\/// |--
\XX/ | "If I wanted your opinions, I'd have given them to you!" - Mock

1306. Re: Need 1KW @ 2000V

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-17 03:59:06 UTC
From: larry@kitty.UUCP
Message-ID: <3236@kitty.UUCP>
Source record: 18325

In article <Jun.16.13.24.46.1989.849@ron.rutgers.edu>, ron@ron.rutgers.edu (Ron Natalie) writes:

> > And what the EPA does to you is NOTHING compared to what the PCB can do to
> > you if it gets into your system! In a world with so many dumb laws and
> > regulations this one stands out as being for REAL. PCBs are DEADLY - DON'T
> > fool with them in ANY way.
>
> The EPA is worse. The effects of PCB are transient. The symptoms of
> PCB exposure are skin lesions and liver problems. These problems are
> relatively mild and go away when you remove the exposure. There has
> been no conclusive (or even statistical) evidence linking PCB to cancer.
> There are certainly worse things that you can come accross in your
> ham shack.

I fully agree with the above statement made by Ron Natalie.

While there are genuine health concerns with certain chemicals, many people have become downright paranoid anytime ANY chemical is mentioned. Speaking as both a chemist and an engineer, I can state with certainty that the PCB issue has been blown out of proportion. [I am firmly biting my tongue to prevent adding further details about the EPA and this topic].

<> Larry Lippman @ Recognition Research Corp. - Uniquex Corp. - Viatran Corp.
<> UUCP {allegra|boulder|decvax|rutgers|watmath}!sunybcs!kitty!larry
<> TEL 716/688-1231 | 716/773-1700 {hplabs|utzoo|uunet}!/ \uniquex!larry
<> FAX 716/741-9635 | 716/773-2488 "Have you hugged your cat today?"

1307. Re: Electromagnetic radiation article

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-17 05:24:48 UTC
From: roblingelbach@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <19555@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 18231

Starting in the June 12, 1989 issue of THE NEW YORKER, there is a 3-part series written by Paul Brodeur on the subject of Electromagnetic Radiation. Part I deals mostly with ELF and power-line radiation, and has a reference to ham radio operators. Part II, in the June 19 issue, is on radar. The angle of Part I is the incidence of cancer among those more irradiated than others. I haven't read Part II yet....

1308. Re: Need 1KW @ 2000V

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-17 13:41:52 UTC
From: rolfe@w3vh.UU.NET
Message-ID: <436@w3vh.UU.NET>
Source record: 18232

In article <10010@polya.Stanford.EDU> kaufman@polya.Stanford.EDU (Marc T. Kaufman) writes:
>
>I have a story that relates to this, and a question. I had a Heathkit
>"CanTenna", which was a 1 gallon can with a carbon resistor in it, which you
>filled with oil. I got the can filled in the mid 60's by a fellow who worked
>for So. California Edison -- i.e.: transformer oil -- which almost certainly
>had PCBs in it. Now the fun part: how do you dispose of such a thing?

I have, sitting out in my garage, a 5 kva pole transformer that I got
surplus about 20 years ago. I used to use it to power a homebrew HF linear
amplifier supply, but now it just sits gathering dust. This transformer almost
certainly contains PCBs, as we now all know. The question is, is it doing
any harm sitting in a corner of my garage (not leaking, obviously), and is
there any reason not to use it again should the approprate project arise?

Inquiring minds want to know...

--
UUCP: uunet!w3vh!rolfe | Rolfe Tessem
INTERNET: rolfe@w3vh.uu.net | P.O. Box 793
AMPRNET: rolfe@pc.w3vh.ampr.org [44.44.0.2]| Great Barrington, MA 01230
PACKET RADIO: w3vh@wa2pvv | (413) 528-5966

1309. Re: Need 1KW @ 2000V

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-17 17:00:59 UTC
From: larry@kitty.UUCP
Message-ID: <3240@kitty.UUCP>
Source record: 18233

In article <436@w3vh.UU.NET>, rolfe@w3vh.UU.NET (Rolfe Tessem) writes:
> I have, sitting out in my garage, a 5 kva pole transformer that I got
> surplus about 20 years ago. I used to use it to power a homebrew HF linear
> amplifier supply, but now just sits gathering dust. This transformer almost
> certainly contains PCBs, as we now all know. The question is, is it doing
> any harm sitting in a corner of my garage (not leaking, obviously), and is
> there any reason not to use it again should the approprate project arise?

On the assumption that it is not leaking, the transformer is doing
no harm.

On the assumption that: (1) it is not leaking; (2) it is in good
mechanical condition; and (3) it will not be subject to mechanical abuse
or excessive overheating, under the circumstances there is no reason why
you should not use it again. I would not recommend opening the transformer
to change the taps, however.

Virtually all electric utility companies (not to mention private
industry!) still have large numbers of PCB-filled transformers, capacitors,
circuit breakers, switches, reclosers, sectionalizers and oil-filled
underground cable in service with no ill effects upon people or the
environment.

And then we have PCB-impregnated fluorescent lamp ballasts.

I realize that there are some people who will disagree with the
above, but the basis for their disagreement will no doubt be media
sensationalism and not facts.

<> Larry Lippman @ Recognition Research Corp. - Uniquex Corp. - Viatran Corp.
<> UUCP {allegra|boulder|decvax|rutgers|watmath}!sunybcs!kitty!larry
<> TEL 716/688-1231 | 716/773-1700 {hplabs|utzoo|uunet}!/ \uniquex!larry
<> FAX 716/741-9635 | 716/773-2488 "Have you hugged your cat today?"

1310. The Story of Digipeter Rabbit

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-17 17:15:37 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <894@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 18234
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

The Story of Digipeter Rabbit -- A No-Code Fable

Written by Frank Terranella, N2IGO

Once upon a time, in a far-away kingdom of Radio, there was a peaceful valley called Hamville, inhabited by a group of rabbits. Hamville was orginally settled by the Whiskey family, and the patriarch of that family was an old hare called Charlie Whiskey.

Charlie Whiskey was a farmer by trade. He came to the beautiful valley of Hamville when it was all open meadows. He saw the potential for farming the vacant land, and over time he developed a thriving carrot plantation. Charlie Whiskey's carrot plantation was the envy of all the inhabitants of the kingdom of Radio. He succeeded year after year in producing a bumper crop of carrots. All the other residents of the kingdom came to Charlie for advice on planting carrots. Charlie would always tell them, "The secret's in developing a good ear". No, Charlie didn't have superior hearing, but he had developed a very special skill. You see, Charlie picked his carrots with his ears.

In fact, Charlie had worked hard at perfecting this skill and was able to harvest at better than 20 carrots per minute. All of Charlie's family learned to pick carrots with their ears. Soon they were all picking at better than 20 carrots per minute. Charlie was so proud of his special skill that he insisted that everyone who came to work in Hamville first show that he could pick carrots with his ears. Charlie would not give new settlers any land unless they could demonstrate to his foreman, Victor Echo, that they could pick at least 5 carrots per minute with their ears. When they could pick at 13 carrots per minute, Charlie gave them more land to work. When they were able to pick carrots by ear at the rate of 20 carrots per minute, Charlie made them full citizens of Hamville.

This process of learning to pick carrots with your ears went on for some time. In other parts of the kingdom of Radio, other rabbits began to pick carrots by ear, however, there were some noisy ducks, known as the Quackers, who lived in the community of Good Buddy. They used their mouths to pick their crops instead of their ears. They had much larger mouths than the rabbits and saw no need to use their ears. The rabbits all looked down on the Quackers. "We must always require ear harvesting skills for entry into Hamville", they said. "That way we will keep out those noisy Quackers." So everyone who came to Hamville had to learn how to pick carrots by ear if they wanted to stay. Charlie Whiskey was adamant about that. "If you don't want to learn the skill of ear harvesting, then go work in Good Buddy with the Quackers", he would say.

And so the years passed, and new methods of farming were developed. These new methods were easier to learn than ear harvesting, especially for the animals who didn't have the big ears that the rabbits had. What's more, the new methods were just as efficient as ear harvesting. As time went by, fewer and fewer of the young animals were willing to learn the skill of ear harvesting. The population of Hamville began to dwindle. All the residents of Hamville were getting on in years. To make matters worse, there were new neighbors nearby who coveted the beautiful open farmland of Hamville. They wanted to come in and use it for commercial uses like shopping centers. And worst of all, the pollution from the Quackers, the other rabbits, and the Mice (known in Hamville as the QRM group) was having an adverse effect on farming in Hamville. The future looked bleak indeed.

Then, one day, a stranger called Digipeter Rabbit came to Hamville. He was an educated rabbit who studied at the School for Scientific Business (SSB). He had majored in Farm Mechanics and knew all of the latest scientific agriculture methods. But for all his education and know-how, there was one thing that Digipeter could not do. He could not master the skill of picking carrots with his ears, and since he already knew how to pick carrots more efficently with new scientific methods, he was not interested in learning.

Charlie Whiskey was outraged. "What do you mean you won't learn to pick carrots with your ears? Why, we in Hamville have been picking carrots that way for 75 years. It's a tradition here. It shows that we're special and that we're better than the Quackers. If you don't have the desire to develop a good ear, then we don't want you here in Hamville."

But Digipeter was adamant. He saw no reason to learn an obsolete skill just to stay in Hamville and he refused to even try. Charlie Whiskey took the matter to the Ancient Royal Rabbit League, which he founded. The ARRL decreed that everyone in Hamville must learn to pick carrots with their ears or be banished. And so Digipeter Rabbit left Hamville and founded his own village called Techietown.

Soon, all the young animals in the land of Radio were flocking to Techietown, but Digipeter had his own entrance requirement. A good ear and a good memory were not enough for him. No one could stay in Techietown unless they could demonstrate technical knowledge, understanding and ability, and the desire to contribute to the advancement of Techietown.

Digipeter encouraged all the residents of Techietown to experiment in the cultivation of new unexplored lands, never before farmed. Digipeter showed them how to overcome pollution problems. He showed them how to use the land they had more efficently. Digipeter even perfected a method of farming which allowed a number of rabbits to farm the land at the same time. And while the residents of Hamville were picking 30 carrots per minute on a good day, in Techietown harvests of 300 carrots per minute were possible. Using Digipeter's methods and those developed by the other bright, young residents, Techietown soon became the most prosperous village in the kingdom of Radio. This did not escape the notice of the Field Carrot Council, which governed the kingdom of radio. To reward the residents of the kingdom, the Field Carrot Council gave Techietown more and more land to work, until its borders touched those of Hamville.

Meanwhile, Hamville was still plodding along as it always had, oblivious to the revolution in farming occurring around it. The old hares still picked carrots by ear. The Ancient Royal Rabbit League complained bitterly to the Field Carrot Council about all the new land it was giving to Techietown, but the population of Hamville continued to drop. When the Field Carrot Council gave 2 acres of Hamville property to Techietown, the residents of Hamville began, for the first time, to be genuinely concerned about their plight. Some even dared to ask the Ancient Royal Rabbit League to change its mind about the need to learn to pick carrots by ear to live in Hamville. "We need new blood here to fight off the Field Carrot Council", they said. Charlie Whiskey, now in his nineties, was furious. "We have to maintain our standards. We don't need those smart young bunnies, we need rabbits skilled in our time-honored harvesting techniques. We need rabbits who are dedicated enough to the principles of Hamville to want to learn our methods. If a rabbit really wants to live here, he'll learn our ways. If he doesn't, we don't want him. You don't want those Quackers to move here, do you?"

But by now the residents of Hamville had seen the writing on the wall. Although they genuinely enjoyed picking carrots with their ears, they realized that there were now other ways which yielded just as many carrots. And though they would probably continue to pick carrots by ear as they always had, they could no longer shun those bright young rabbits who chose a more modern method. A group of rabbits, led by an elder statesman rabbit named Elmer, who had once served in the government of the kingdom of Radio, asked the Ancient Royal Rabbit League to change its policy. The League agreed and issued a decree that henceforth ear harvesting skills would not be required to become a resident of Hamville.

When Digipeter heard of the decree, he sent envoys to Hamville with all the latest scientific discoveries, which he shared freely with the residents. The residents of Hamville seized upon the new knowledge and soon Hamville became revitalized. Its population began to increase as young rabbits were attracted to its bountiful open farmland. The Field Carrot Council, impressed by the renaissance in Hamville, did not take away any more land, but actually gave some new territory to Hamville. Everyone was amazed at the new vibrancy of Hamville.

Charlie Whiskey, though sad that his beloved harvesting method was no longer in vogue, saw that his people were prospering and was glad. And to show that there were no hard feelings, Charlie Whiskey sent Digipeter Rabbit a packet of 73 carrots which he had picked himself -- with his ears.

The residents of Hamville rejoiced and declared a festival to celebrate their new prosperity, and over the front door of the Hamville Festival they put a banner, which read: "A bunny's worth is measured not by the skill of his ears, but by what lies between them." The residents of Hamville had learned an important lesson.

The End.

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UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z (John)

..."There is no expedient to which a man will not resort to avoid the real labor of thinking." ....Sir Joshua Reynolds.

1311. Re: Pulse type QRM

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-17 18:40:12 UTC
From: markz@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <1948@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 18239

In article <893@ka2qhd.UUCP>, wa2whv@ka2qhd.UUCP (Jim Hawkins Hamilton Sq NJ) writes:
>
> I have heard the same pulse QRM, but did not pay attention to the
> times and, although I have heard it on many points on the HF band
> haven't really taken any data, but now that it's mentioned I will
> and if I hear any more, will report on it.

You people do know about over the horizon radars, don't you?

The soviet one is a pulse system, with about a 10 hz repetition rate,
about a 100 Khz bandwidth and saunters up and down the bands looking
for the best propogation. Everybody calls it the Woodpecker.

The US one (aren't you glad we are adding to the QRM too :-)) uses
a FM , and if the signals I've heard are it, it is a CW carrier
swept up and down quickly (again 3 to 10 HZ) over a couple of
hundred Khz. This just put a little tick as it sweeps thru the
recievers bandpass.

What the Austrailian one sounds like, I'm not sure.

Mark Zenier uunet!nwnexus!pilchuck!ssc!markz markz@ssc.uucp
uunet!amc!

1312. Re: ATV in Model Airplanes (was Re: ATV (amateur television)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-17 20:19:14 UTC
From: flake@prdmgt.Columbia.NCR.COM
Message-ID: <129@prdmgt.Columbia.NCR.COM>
Source record: 18238

>>> hopes of putting a camera in a remote control airplane.
>
>>Excellent! That's an old fantasy of mine
>
>Its a fantasy of mine too, but I have played with enough RC planes to spot
>a couple of problems.

Details of why it won't work omitted.

Well, maybe the group over in Sumter, South Carolina didn't think about all those details. They have an active ATV group and an active RC flying group. There's at least a little overlap!

I haven't seen the plane fly, but I have seen it on display and seen video tape of what it "sees".

It's a high-wing plane with (boy memory is fuzzy!) perhaps 4 ft wingspan. The camera is suspended from beneath the right wing and "sees" through the propeller (shows up as shiny arc in upper left of image when the sun hits just the right angle).

The video was fascinating! Extremely dis-orienting as the plane goes through the usual RC gamut of loops and rolls.

I somebody wants to follow up, track down Hap Griffin, WA4UMU via the callbook. He is a rather "recognized" name in the ATV world, and could point you to the specific people involved in the project.

Joe Flake, N4BGQ
NCR Corp, W. Columbia, SC
flake@prdmgt.Columbia.NCR.COM
...gatech!hubcap!ncrcae!prdmgt!flake

1313. Re: Another (and tougher) law against I

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-17 23:24:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500042@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 18235

> Thank goodness my children don't read this news group. I have enough difficulty
> with them believing everything they see or hear. To now have someone tell them
> that "dangerous, illegal drugs" aren't really dangerous is all I need. Children
> are ESPECIALLY susceptible to anything they see or hear. If you want to tell your
> own kids to use drugs, fine, but let's keep it off a PUBLIC network where there
> are many college age kids.

Saying that drugs are not dangerous is like saying cars are not dangerous.
BOTH can be abused, and we know both get abused. I think the issue being
raised here is "why make the thing illegal, when we can make the abuse of
the thing illegal". Cyanide does NOT kill unless it is ingested. Guns
do NOT kill unless they are fired at someone.

Of course we know that children are not wise enough to know how to avoid
abusing these things, so there ALSO needs to be the responsibility on the
part of all adults to make sure children do have a chance to drink poison,
shoot their little sister, run someone over with a car, or take a drug that
can cause physiological destruction.

But let's not be saying that the thing in and of itself is dangerous when
it is only dangerous when abused.

By the way, I believe the parents of the child who shot his little sister
should be locked up for 5 to 10 years. I hear that Florida is trying to
pass a law to make that easier to do, but I hope they try with what they
have now.

--phil ka9wgn--

1314. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-18 00:28:15 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8906180701.AA16658@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18236

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial RCP/M, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial RCP/M may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

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- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #527 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 89161.81944251 0.00000238 27616-3 0 2102
2 00424 80.4623 292.1299 0023976 145.2157 215.0573 13.67148387331942
SOLRAD R/B
1 00727U 64001 A 89160.08890248 .00000146 00000-0 14227-3 0 2689
2 00727 69.9021 112.7599 0011510 112.9001 247.3319 13.93530820291961
Cos 185 R/B
1 03019U 67104 B 89164.30359152 .00006474 00000-0 43704-3 0 3667
2 03019 64.0609 127.9910 0224269 229.7634 128.3741 14.89200941104501
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 89149.67299267 -.00000074 00000-0 99999-4 0 2320
2 03029 12.7202 24.3096 0015222 196.7828 163.1216 1.00272718 78954
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 89164.12583296 .00017642 00000-0 11444-3 0 7270
2 04966 51.5545 41.2455 2529601 204.7799 140.7250 10.50639702551964
LAGEOS
1 08820U 89165.27568619 0.00000003 0 7675
2 08820 109.8272 229.0809 0044834 316.3760 43.3548 6.38664395 50448
GOES 2
1 10061U 77048 A 89160.78642280 -.00000012 00000-0 00000 0 0 2722
2 10061 7.1573 68.2858 0004828 174.9762 184.8818 1.00279079 5309
GPS-0001
1 10684U 78020 A 89160.47745780 .00000011 00000-0 99999-4 0 1366
2 10684 63.5643 101.0750 0108047 199.0119 160.5538 2.00560250 68374
GPS-0002
1 10893U 89160.43623017 -.00000027 0 9898
2 10893 64.5540 341.8856 0177819 32.2012 328.9083 2.00564224 81192
GOES 3
1 10953U 78062 A 89163.82999455 .00000088 00000-0 99999-4 0 6777
2 10953 6.0412 70.8826 0008338 259.1647 100.5880 1.00263855 899
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 89161.04680165 0.00001100 43216-3 0 1259
2 10967 108.0077 272.8939 0002674 250.3321 109.7513 14.34619331573065
GPS-0003
1 11054U 78093 A 89162.74398608 -.00000027 00000-0 00000 0 0 292
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2 11054 64.1381 338.3163 0054110 119.5563 240.9318 2.00561192 78259
GPS-0004
1 11141U 89158.35919056 0.00000011 0 1630
2 11141 63.5388 101.0585 0057967 320.9217 38.6335 2.00572810 76861
NOAA 6
1 11416U 89164.05615841 0.00000993 43355-3 0 8599
2 11416 98.5064 161.2383 0013229 119.8461 240.4074 14.25791562517318
Solar Max
1 11703U 89165.76097434 0.00079883 12366-2 0 9838
2 11703 28.4949 296.3605 0001975 80.0452 280.0372 15.52599037519465
GPS-0006
1 11783U 89161.80590743 -.00000027 0 9124
2 11783 63.8754 337.9867 0143723 62.4276 299.0299 2.00567770 66876
GOES 4
1 11964U 89 97.28408596 -.00000249 10000-3 0 569
2 11964 4.7936 76.3436 0158171 23.8450 337.0124 0.99392857 1324
GOES 5
1 12472U 81049 A 89157.64231549 -.00000250 00000-0 00000 0 0 7357
2 12472 1.8778 85.7197 1331429 252.5655 92.4588 1.00222621 28483
SME
1 12887U 81100 A 89163.08679497 .00021991 00000-0 78451-3 0 2143
2 12887 97.6883 188.9594 0001775 199.3928 160.7244 15.28902000424375
UOSAT 1
1 12888U 81100 B 89164.09788149 .00109900 00000-0 13340-2 0 5966
2 12888 97.5541 217.4437 0002751 118.5053 241.6511 15.60230487428354
Meteor 2-08
1 13113U 82 25 A 89162.21632394 .00000230 00000-0 19721-3 0 6458
2 13113 82.5388 63.5122 0017242 75.3988 284.9100 13.83999952364410
Salyut 7
1 13138U 89165.91899965 0.00000120 75312-5 0 6162
2 13138 51.6107 328.5919 0000730 88.7777 271.3177 15.41948307407842
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 89164.10121246 .00002157 00000-0 48880-3 0 9866
2 13367 98.2137 227.7793 0001842 187.7937 172.3241 14.57130881367550
Meteor 2-09
1 13718U 82116 A 89163.85489509 .00000496 00000-0 25529-3 0 7851
2 13718 81.2429 285.7850 0056547 12.7339 347.5260 14.13206970334948
IRAS
1 13777U 89160.58514210 0.00000266 20964-3 0 6450
2 13777 99.0486 357.8002 0012979 335.8315 24.2213 13.98600555325134
TDRS 1
1 13969U 83 26 B 89154.60178946 -.00000234 00000-0 99999-5 0 8028
2 13969 3.5055 67.7147 0002838 173.0308 187.3950 1.00270271 89261
GOES 6
1 14050U 83 41 A 89162.88397443 .00000122 00000-0 00000 0 0 9688
2 14050 1.2868 83.0205 0001205 113.3985 245.7938 1.00274617 6555
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 83 58 B 89161.31370926 -.00000014 00000-0 00000 0 0 4054
2 14129 26.1961 260.8272 6054147 49.2622 349.3000 2.05881115 17078
GPS-0008
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1 14189U 89160.89676463 0.00000010 10000-3 0 6335
2 14189 63.1913 99.5724 0135438 215.5985 143.4775 2.00569046 43294
Meteor 2-10
1 14452U 89165.30403770 0.00000916 38879-3 0 7349
2 14452 81.1637 296.4388 0096155 104.6106 256.5797 14.22199368292131
LandSat 5
1 14780U 89165.98581641 0.00002140 48427-3 0 7937
2 14780 98.1677 228.2758 0001391 229.4713 130.6444 14.57165277281240
UOSAT 2
1 14781U 84 21 B 89162.64298710 .00001913 00000-0 37690-3 0 4604
2 14781 98.0020 221.6001 0012490 346.1783 13.9136 14.63600661281739
LDEF
1 14898U 84 34 B 89164.08130250 .00040560 00000-0 67542-3 0 8739
2 14898 28.5028 205.7054 0002963 219.9609 140.1396 15.50614457290818
GPS-0009
1 15039U 89159.45974028 0.00000010 0 6670
2 15039 62.9317 98.8889 0015106 268.2189 91.5956 2.00564194 36541
Meteor 2-11
1 15099U 84 72 A 89163.53603096 .00000245 00000-0 21205-3 0 9482
2 15099 82.5313 10.0791 0011772 251.0869 108.9025 13.83668421249478
GPS-0010
1 15271U 84 97 A 89163.84834069 -.00000028 00000-0 00000 0 0 6428
2 15271 63.3626 337.6704 0099305 320.8603 38.5235 2.00565776 33743
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 84105 A 89162.93203998 .00002000 00000-0 28825-3 0 373
2 15331 82.5385 343.3032 0025835 99.1089 261.3120 14.75614740253445
NOAA 9
1 15427U 89158.00204123 0.00000650 37541-3 0 3900
2 15427 99.1412 144.7463 0015352 346.5463 13.5297 14.12030578231018
Meteor 2-12
1 15516U 89164.84522434 0.00000227 19363-3 0 882
2 15516 82.5367 307.4208 0017738 121.5929 238.6983 13.84113086220592
Cosmos 1686
1 16095U 89165.98376601 0.00058825 13584-2 0 2803
2 16095 51.6079 328.2744 0000971 146.9100 212.9470 15.41957092407851
GPS-0011
1 16129U 89158.01997107 0.00000011 0 3224
2 16129 63.7162 99.5870 0116233 150.2687 210.3718 2.00564376 26833
Meteor 3-1
1 16191U 89162.58453076 0.00000043 10000-3 0 8339
2 16191 82.5383 239.6829 0020196 319.5881 40.3695 13.16867816174782
Meteor 2-13
1 16408U 89164.56824171 0.00000275 23750-3 0 5024
2 16408 82.5355 222.5018 0015122 316.6219 43.3751 13.84178913175054
Mir
1 16609U 89165.65250320 0.00041522 60358-3 0 8924
2 16609 51.6193 16.3198 0011047 54.7417 305.4995 15.55288983190771
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1 16613U 89165.83134144 0.00001023 49871-3 0 4963
2 16613 98.7387 240.3883 0001714 137.1829 222.9480 14.20033610 11798
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Meteor 2-14
1 16735U 89164.68510943 0.00000378 32979-3 0 3046
2 16735 82.5384 249.2265 0015656 25.8705 334.3251 13.83923816153974
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 89165.61459629 0.00003662 53547-3 0 6355
2 16881 82.5255 40.3714 0024773 106.3320 254.0688 14.75263560154912
EGP
1 16908U 89160.41609554 0.00000031 52724-3 0 1349
2 16908 50.0120 322.0137 0011615 334.4225 25.5834 12.44378448128440
FO-12
1 16909U 89152.60589317 -.00000025 10000-3 0 1475
2 16909 50.0154 346.2148 0011477 307.2690 52.7074 12.44399464127468
NOAA 10
1 16969U 89160.27856596 0.00000572 27020-3 0 2342
2 16969 98.6341 190.9234 0012468 273.7827 86.1925 14.23025501142819
Meteor 2-15
1 17290U 89165.04660351 0.00000132 10892-3 0 2613
2 17290 82.4679 156.3046 0011436 272.0732 87.9121 13.83724654123186
MOS-1
1 17527U 87 18 A 89156.19806567 .00000630 00000-0 49446-3 0 1404
2 17527 99.1492 227.7547 0001510 75.7479 284.3839 13.94857891116705
GOES 7
1 17561U 89164.57217153 -.00000042 10000-3 0 2835
2 17561 0.0551 31.9488 0027390 160.8269 167.0421 1.00277938 1727
Kvant
1 17845U 89165.97379724 0.00016007 23773-3 0 7808
2 17845 51.6234 14.7124 0009304 53.7661 306.6538 15.55318522190829
RS-10/11
1 18129U 87 54 A 89164.09264196 .00000355 00000-0 38000-3 0 7838
2 18129 82.9262 241.1742 0013215 67.2810 292.9736 13.71982829 98835
Cosmos 1867
1 18187U 87 60 A 89164.06514047 .00000411 00000-0 19631-3 0 8483
2 18187 65.0136 34.0112 0020265 258.3943 101.4841 14.29365930100538
Cosmos 1870
1 18225U 89165.61687422 0.00170364 14124-4 27410-3 0 785
2 18225 71.8677 61.6798 0011513 249.5737 110.5616 16.03282261110880
Meteor 2-16
1 18312U 89165.08527988 0.00000219 18868-3 0 2821
2 18312 82.5565 221.9897 0011183 201.1416 158.9291 13.83479798 92088
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 89165.06614718 0.00000262 22580-3 0 1228
2 18820 82.5429 283.0331 0015364 278.2393 81.7027 13.84163976 69259
AO-13
1 19216U 89147.06007421 0.00000137 10000-3 0 364
2 19216 57.2077 206.1830 6723768 204.7577 96.6993 2.09696457 7298
OKEAN 1
1 19274U 88 56 A 89164.11336527 .00003033 00000-0 44894-3 0 4004
2 19274 82.5165 140.3874 0021118 243.7033 116.1904 14.74768465 50485
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 89164.69785100 0.00000391 10000-2 0 2028
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2 19336 82.5437 178.1283 0018262 150.6826 209.5335 13.16849053 42452
NOAA 11
1 19531U 89165.29545890 0.00000748 43625-3 0 914
2 19531 98.9386 109.3234 0011083 240.2040 119.8032 14.11027479 37067
TDRS 2
1 19548U 88 91 B 89153.77764324 .00000129 00000-0 99999-4 0 261
2 19548 0.5410 85.9584 0002050 10.4654 263.5580 1.00263057 1649
GPS-0014
1 19802U 89 13 A 89158.52933344 .00000015 00000-0 99999-4 0 407
2 19802 55.1209 212.1893 0068654 156.4879 203.9307 2.00555259 2233
Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89165.08646732 0.00000117 10000-3 0 453
2 19851 82.5201 161.7025 0014723 324.7567 35.2617 13.83805168 14650
TDRS 3
1 19883U 89 21 B 89150.45403160 -.00000234 00000-0 99999-4 0 175
2 19883 0.3186 66.7990 0006825 40.4800 252.7331 1.00552150 49
Raduga 23
1 19928U 89137.18522349 -.00000154 10000-3 0 446
2 19928 1.3545 277.7136 0002516 53.1772 306.5633 1.00268455 345
Cosmos 2018
1 19938U 89138.65810262 0.00948361 40344-4 31726-3 0 701
2 19938 62.7992 325.3796 0098866 65.6693 295.4718 16.13844776 4494
1989 033C
1 19970U 89146.89292825 0.00004135 15448-2 0 187
2 19970 27.9756 326.5141 6561442 22.7737 356.2819 3.21038637 706
1989 036A
1 19986U 89165.87746137 0.00677472 34187-4 33909-3 0 623
2 19986 64.7757 0.0904 0134294 91.1582 268.3884 16.02936554 4579
1989 037A
1 20000U 89165.53766983 0.00279032 72104-5 20546-3 0 531
2 20000 69.9466 18.8009 0063679 76.8730 284.1091 16.10728669 3400
1987 037CZ
1 20003U 89140.52464093 0.00000008 10000-3 0 15
2 20003 72.8290 205.3591 0414065 169.8306 191.1830 12.32588625 7487
1987 020DA
1 20004U 89144.20894406 0.00000016 10000-3 0 19
2 20004 73.6361 174.3386 0118944 257.9904 103.3069 12.82100499 65749
RESURS-F
1 20006U 89165.92983860 0.00219529 20739-4 30689-3 0 456
2 20006 82.2978 17.9165 0008896 232.5544 127.4920 16.05760550 3307
Cosmos 2022
1 20024U 89164.91424071 -.00000011 10000-3 0 205
2 20024 64.8189 51.4011 0002833 257.5172 102.4997 2.13102940 298
Cosmos 2023
1 20025U 89164.77809549 -.00000011 10000-3 0 162
2 20025 64.8429 51.3920 0113700 291.0653 67.7724 2.16717878 293
Cosmos 2024
1 20026U 89164.90833232 -.00000011 10000-3 0 153
2 20026 64.8234 51.4072 0009035 266.2187 93.7398 2.13204744 294
1989 034E
```

```
1 20028U 89161.61198462 -.00000011 10000-3 0 47
2 20028 64.8329 51.5147 0012170 316.4894 43.4543 2.13482782 173
Cosmos 2025
1 20035U 89165.94967997 0.00463064 40862-4 51252-4 0 299
2 20035 62.8099 341.7122 0111384 266.1085 92.8394 16.18509460 2155
SuperBird A
1 20040U 89164.83976205 -.00000061 10000-3 0 53
2 20040 0.0589 106.6155 0024119 129.0388 124.2054 1.00477101 45
1989 041B
1 20041U 89162.21620543 0.00000172 0 18
2 20041 0.1933 212.9148 0027479 49.2796 97.3751 1.00362110 04
1989 041C
1 20042U 89162.43582903 0.00036926 51620-2 0 35
2 20042 6.7600 47.0217 7296052 181.5234 173.9168 2.27844244 131
Cosmos 2026
1 20045U 89163.15145948 -.00004039 -42238-2 0 242
2 20045 82.9407 358.1898 0038797 281.5017 78.1965 13.75011098 688
1989 042B
1 20046U 89158.93024002 -.00005552 -56739-2 0 51
2 20046 82.9387 1.3250 0031945 294.6488 65.1505 13.76490819 106
Molniya3-35
1 20052U 89164.88469278 -.00005552 -99560-1 0 112
2 20052 62.8158 103.7039 7375667 288.2857 9.4064 2.00424606 114
1989 043B
1 20053U 89166.01974644 0.00912658 90785-5 17625-2 0 130
2 20053 62.8080 81.0241 0204302 120.4025 241.7616 15.72297788 998
1989 043C
1 20054U 89165.99736639 0.00982670 11214-4 16238-2 0 136
2 20054 62.8194 81.3956 0265532 117.2561 245.6147 15.61644840 997
1989 043D
1 20055U 89160.78681829 0.00000111 10000-3 0 26
2 20055 62.8264 104.2599 7416515 288.2307 9.0020 1.95978465 28
GPS-0013
1 20061U 89164.78376303 -.00000029 0 30
2 20061 54.5521 30.8384 0034738 114.8951 245.4875 2.00515383 106
1989 044B
1 20062U 89162.04639252 0.01173920 -17722-4 15018-2 0 26
2 20062 30.3174 22.9410 0541758 22.6645 339.4736 15.02368462 27
1989 044C
1 20063U 89163.52176792 0.00145166 15749-4 15493-2 0 63
2 20063 37.5396 26.2534 6068206 198.8497 122.0620 4.04320914 91
--
Dr TS Kelso Asst Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
```

1315. * SpaceNews 19Jun89 *

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-18 17:18:15 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <896@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 18237
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.space

Bulletin ID: SPC90619

SpaceNews

MONDAY JUNE 19, 1989

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, NJ, and is distributed weekly
around the world. It is available for UNLIMITED distribution.

* OSCAR-9 NEWS *

It looks like OSCAR-9 will NOT be taking any CCD pictures for some time.
A revised operating schedule was recently issued for OSCAR-9. Diary software
reloads will still take place on Tuesdays. Digitalker telemetry will follow.
The telemetry channels currently being downlinked via the Digitalker include:

08 : Battery Pack A Temperature (C)
18 : Battery Pack B Temperature (C)
22 : Battery Voltage +14V (Volts)
29 : Spacecraft -Y Facet Temperature (C)
35 : 145 MHz Beacon Output Power (UnCalibrateD)
39 : Spacecraft +Y Facet Temperature (C)
49 : Spacecraft +Z Facet Temperature (C)
59 : Spacecraft -Z Facet Temperature (C)

From Thursday at around 12:00 UTC, the spacecraft will transmit the following
sequence of data at 1200 bits/second:

Telemetry : 60 seconds
News Bulletin : 60 seconds
Whole Orbit Data (WOD) : 150 seconds

This will continue until 06:00 UTC on the following Tuesday when the beacon
will switch off to help facilitate a software reload.

The recent solar flare has greatly increased OSCAR-9's orbital decay rate.
This means OSCAR-9 will come into range a few minutes before your predicted
times of AOS. Here is element set 588 for UO-9 as issued by NASA on 13Jun89:

Epoch : 89 161.08290495
Incli : 97.5527
RAAN : 214.2327
Eccen : 3.717E-04
ArgPer : 153.8947

MeanAn : 206.2960
MeanMo : 15.59543431
Decay : 8.6255E-04
RevNum : 42788

* UoSAT-D NEWS *

Harold Price, NK6K has been performing some performance tests on the UoSAT-D PCE, the Microsat CPU, and other machines. The results are summarised below.

Using a dhryston C benchmark from Sept. '86 DDJ p.88, here are some performance numbers (using a 6MHz AT as the index). The same compiler and options were used (/AS /Ze /Zp /Ot /Gs). /Gs (no stack checking) was used because the S/C stack check is different than the dos version. Normally /G1 (80186 instruction set) would be used for S/C programs.

The RIC is the PC card we're using for the simulator and for SW development.

Device CPU Clock dhrystons/sec index

Toshiba 3200 80286 12 MHz 3762 2.03
AT Clone 80286 8 MHz 2145 1.16
IBM AT 80286 6 MHz 1850 1.00
UoSAT PCE 80C186 7.3728 MHz 1398 + 0.75
RIC 80186 7.3728 MHz 1391 + 0.75
AMSAT proto V40 7.372 MHz 861 0.47
AMSAT flight V40 4.608 MHz 538* 0.29*
IBM PC 8088 4.77 MHz 1531 0.29

+ The timer resolution of 10ms gives an uncertainty of +/-14 counts, these numbers are equivalent.

* calculated based on clock speed difference from wirewrap.

The RIC, Microsat Prototype, and UoSAT tests were done under the kernal, so clock and scheduler overhead are included. Zero wait states were used.

[Story via OSCAR-9]

* OSCAR-11 NEWS *

A new binary dump format is now operating in the Forth Diary cycle.
The general format of the packet is as follows:

Sync 1 - 50H
Sync 2 - 41H
Frame Count MSW
Frame Count LSW

...64 bytes of data...

Checksum MSW
Checksum LSW - 16 bit addition of all bytes excluding syncs.

This data is transmitted for 15 seconds after the news bulletin, between the Single Event Upset (SEU) dump and the Whole Orbit Data (WOD) dump in the current schedule, and contains engineering data. It is anticipated that WOD using this "packet" format will be introduced into the Diary schedule soon.

* OSCAR-13 SCHEDULE *

Date : 14Jun89 until 16Aug89 | 16Aug89 until 16Nov89
Attitude: 180/0 | 210/0
Mode-B : MA 0 to MA 110 | MA 3 to MA 160
Mode-JL : MA 110 to MA 145 | MA 160 to MA 200
Mode-B : MA 145 to MA 255 | MA 200 to MA 240
OFF : % | MA 240 to MA 3
Mode-S : MA 150 to MA 160 | MA 210 to MA 222

Also, for a trial period the OMNI-directional 70cm antenna will be connected to the Mode-B RCVR from MA 20 to MA 40. These changes have been introduced to enable stations who have access around perigee to experiment with perigee operation. Mode S unchanged. 14May89: BLON/BLAT 212.0/+2.4 with a drift rate of 0.016/-0.061 deg/day, respectively.

Transponders will be in operation during the whole orbit from June 14 until Aug 16 due to excellent sunangle and power budget. No perigee operation between August and November due to perigee solar eclipses!

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *

Feedback regarding SpaceNews can be directed to the author (John) via any of the following paths:

UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z

* SOURCES *

Some of the news contained in this SpaceNews issue was obtained via OSCAR-9, OSCAR-11 and the KA2QHD and NN2Z PBBSs.

* AMATEUR RADIO: A Natural Resource *

<eof>

--
UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z (John)
..."There is no expedient to which a man will not resort to avoid the real labor of thinking." ....Sir Joshua Reynolds.

1316. Re: ATV in Model Airplanes (was Re: ATV (amateur television)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-18 17:31:02 UTC
From: waters@dover.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1428@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 18240

In article <129@prdmgt.Columbia.NCR.COM> flake@prdmgt.Columbia.NCR.COM (Joe Flake) writes:
>>>> hopes of putting a camera in a remote control airplane.

>>Its a fantasy of mine too, but I have played with enough RC planes to spot
>>a couple of problems.

>Details of why it won't work omitted.

Gawd - I hope it didn't come across as THAT negative! My intent was to point out things to consider and resolve without "finding out the hard way".

I certainly don't know ANY reason why it wouldn't work, given some time and effort to work out the problems involved. I would suggest LOTS of foam padding (standard in R/C planes - but probably 1" or so to start with), and something more rugged than a "bare board" xmtr. The AAA5 (Az ATV group) showed a nifty 1 transistor 250mw xmtr that works at 1.2 Ghz that might be just the thing - with the board appropriately braced etc.

Most of the rest (as I recall) is standard RC stuff which you need to be aware of anyway. I don't know - did I miss any potential problems? The folks at our field (Az Model Aviators) have tried about every crazy trick in the book, but CAREFULLY so no-one gets hurt!

We even have a genuine turbo jet powered RC aircraft here, but THAT is not anything for novices (or anyone else who doesn't build them for a living!)

--
*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *
"I may not be totally perfect, but parts of me are excellent."
-- Ashleigh Brilliant

1317. Replacement for 2sc3277

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-19 07:58:03 UTC
From: cees@tamtam.htsa.aha.nl
Message-ID: <236@tamtam.htsa.aha.nl>
Source record: 18245
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

Hello,
Is there somebody outhere in Netland who know's a
replacement transistor for the 2sc3277?

Thanks in advance
Cees Keyer.

--
DISCLAIMER: All the opinions expressed are my own.
Cees Keyer, Algemene Hogeschool Amsterdam.
department of electrical engineering.
cees@tamtam.htsa.aha.nl cees@maestro.htsa.aha.nl UUCP: mcvax!hp4nl!htsa!cees

1318. Mfj-1278

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-19 08:56:25 UTC
From: sazerb@pnet01.cts.com
Message-ID: <4412@crash.cts.com>
Source record: 18247

HELP.... I have the Mfj-1278 multimode controller with a c-128 computer and a heathkit sw-7800 receivr, hooked up to a longwire antenna. Problem is that I can copy cw a nd monitor paket on 2M, but I have not been able to successfully copy rtty or fax. I have tried many different speeds but unable to get anything but garbled charachters.
If anyone has the same controller and/or computer that might have any suggestions, please let me know.
thanks

steve zerbe
KA4YND (in San Diego, CA)

UUCP: {nosc ucsd hplabs!hp-sdd}!crash!pnet01!sazerb
ARPA: crash!pnet01!sazerb@nosc.mil
INET: sazerb@pnet01.cts.com

1319. Standard C58 Mods

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-19 09:21:59 UTC
From: mikec@praxis.co.uk
Message-ID: <4173@newton.praxis.co.uk>
Source record: 18246

Hello All,

Anyone know of any mods for a fairly old two meter all-mode portable,
the Standard C58 ?

Thanks and 73,

Mike
****

JANET : mikec@praxis.co.uk
AX25 : G6DHU @ G6DHU or @GB7IMB

1320. ICOM R70 mods ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-19 15:07:08 UTC
From: stu@tandem.Tandem.com
Message-ID: <443@tandem.Tandem.com>
Source record: 18241

Hi,

A friend of mine recently aquired an ICOM R70 and is interested what mods are available. We've heard about mods to increase the frequency coverage and to improve AM reception.

If you have any such mods - please email them to me !

Thanks
Stuart N6TTO

Internet: stu@tandem.com
Usenet: {pacbell|apple|ubvax|sun}!tandem!stu

1321. Old radio books wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-19 15:42:16 UTC
From: uusgta@sw1e.UUCP
Message-ID: <1712@sw1e.UUCP>
Source record: 18242
Cross-posted to: misc.wanted,sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.arts.books,att.wanted,rec.ham-radio

I'm a collector of antique radio equipment and books. I'm looking for
old (pre-1950, probally pre-1940) books on radio theory, repair, etc.
Though not a primary area of interest I'd consider books on early TV,
general electronics/scientific (e.g. The MIT Rad Lab series) or
radio related fiction.

If anyone has material they'd be willing to part with please send a list
(specifying Author, Title, Date and Price) to me vi email or US mail.
If a list seems like too much trouble (and you have several titles), just
send your phone number & I'll get back to you.

Thanks much,
---Tom Adams---

uunet!swbatl!sw1e!uusgta or uusgta@sw1e.swbt.com
4048 Russell Blvd. St. Louis, MO 63110 314-235-4237(wk) 314-772-0445(home)
opinions... Opinions? I can have opinions here? What are they?

--
---Tom Adams---
uunet!swbatl!sw1e!uusgta or uusgta@sw1e.swbt.com
opinions... Opinions? I can have opinions here? What are they?

1322. Re: The Story of Digipeter Rabbit

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-19 16:15:04 UTC
From: waters@dover.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1433@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 18248
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

And I *STILL* think that belongs on the pages of QST, CQ etc.!

Please submit it to one of them it really is good!
(Or give me permission to by E-mail and I will do the foot work!)

--
*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *
And on the seventh day, He exited from append mode.

1323. ham test

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-19 18:50:40 UTC
From: mn@atari.UUCP
Message-ID: <1577@atari.UUCP>
Source record: 18243

I would like to propose the creation of a new class of ham license that
would be ranked above the grade of Extra.
The new grade of ham license would not add any new privledges but would
be of immense benefit to VE's. The new class would be designated as
Existential class.

EXAMINATION RULES

The test is to be given by an Extra grade license holder
who is not related to the applicant and lives at least 50 miles
from said applicant.
Before the test the examiner takes the exam himself and places
his marked test in a sealed envelope. Then the applicant is given
his copy of the test and five minutes to complete it.
The examiner compares his own answers against the applicants
answers and if they are all the same the applicant has passed.
Upon passing the test the applicant fills out the required form
and pays a nominal fee of $5,000 in unmarked 10's and 20's to the
examiner who then forwards the form to the FCC.
If and when the FCC sends the applicant his new license he is
then authorized to administer the test and in 10 years retire
in the Bahamas.

So, with keyboard ready and tongue firmly planted in-cheek, let's
see if you've got what it takes to be a Existential class ham!

---
1. If the FCC sends you a Notice of Violation you should

(a) run and hide under the bed
(b) respond within 10 days
(c) blame it on the Libyans
(d) get drunk and beligerant, then write a reply

2. The term MUF refers to

(a) minimum useable frequency
(b) an intimate portion of the female anatomy
(c) maximum useable frequency
(d) my uncle Fred

3. Third party communicationms with Israel are

(a) legal only on Saturdays
(b) not allowed by the FCC
(c) permissable with a rabbi present
(d) conditional on giving Yasser Arafat equal time

4. The abbreviation CW stands for

(a) canned worms
(b) country-western
(c) continious warble
(d) code wars

5. A dipole is

(a) a Polish silent key
(b) pretty big at 160 meters
(c) a balanced antenna
(d) a fishing rod made in Korea

6. Using antique tube-driven ham gear will

(a) give you a hernia just trying to key the transmitter
(b) qualify your shack as a historical site
(c) make other hams reason to doubt your sanity
(d) give the cat a warm place to sleep

7. One of the favorite topics of conversation among old hams is

(a) the good old days of decent propogation
(b) the brand of laxative they use
(c) how easily they passed their last ham examination
(d) their number of divorces due to ham activities

8. A bug is

(a) a term for a telegraph key
(b) what your new $2000 solid state rig is riddled with
(c) what gives you the flu
(d) creaping up your arm

9. One reason hams must show proficiency in Morse code is

(a) to keep CB'ers where they belong
(b) to make newcomers pay their dues
(c) to remember where they hid their Jet Jackson decoder ring
(d) to keep secrets from the wife while sending his mistress
CW love letters

10. During QSO's with hams in the USSR you should

(a) not get them angry because they're probably drunk
(b) ask them to please turn the woodpecker off
(c) wager on the longevity of the current Soviet president
(d) avoid talking about politics

Only kidding.....

_____
| Michael Nowicki N6LUU Atari Corp Sunnyvale, CA ames!atari!mn |
|.....|

```
| char *good_quote="If you're not paranoid you're not paying attention"; |
| char *my_soapbox="Boycott Exxon and boil 'em in their own oil"; |
| char *disclaimer="Views expressed are my own, not my employer's"; |
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

1324. 10 and 11 codes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-19 20:19:00 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <4395.249EF964@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 18244

In Message-ID: <25989@amdcad.AMD.COM> Phil Ngai asks:

> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
>
> I've noticed our local police department uses 11 codes as well as 10
> codes. I have a partial list of 10 codes (but alas it is only a
> partial list) but not 11 codes. Does anyone know where I can get the
> 11 codes, as well as the 10 codes I don't have? Is this considered
> resticted information? Would the police put me in jail if I asked them
> about their codes? Is there a book with 11 codes?

I used to be a police dispatcher 23 years ago. I know of no 11 codes, but that doesn't prove anything. Local police are free to designate their own codes. Even the conventional 10 codes need not necessarily have the same meaning everywhere. Local chiefs are free to redefine any of them they wish to. So, even if you get the list you want, it may not help.

No, they won't get mad if you ask. They may not answer, but they can't keep you from asking.

73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

1325. Re: New York Taxi Companies Using 10m f

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-20 05:43:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500044@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 18249

> Here's a piece of cynicism for you. Any bets that the FCC will use
> the raft of complaints about the NYC taxis operating on 10m as
> evidence that the band is used by the land mobile service, and
> grandfather them in? Considering how sleazy the spectrum grabs have
> been in the past, how surprising would this be?
>
> In other words, maybe the hams had just better shut up? There comes a
> time when the policeman is no longer your friend....

Shutting up means acceptance of the situation. If hams shut up, then we
soon won't have ANY bands.

By the way, Kevin, be sure to make it to the ham classes this fall so you
can post a signature here with a real ham call on it.

--Phil KA9WGN-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

1326. West German Mailbox Info.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-20 09:07:50 UTC
From: mikec@praxis.co.uk
Message-ID: <4176@newton.praxis.co.uk>
Source record: 18256
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

Dear All,

Does anyone on the net have information on mailboxes in West Germany.
I am paticularly interested in contacting friends in Iserlohn, a town
to the south-west of Dortmund. I would appreciate details of callsigns
for mailboxes/nodes in :-
Iserlohn/Altena
Duesseldorf
Dortmund
Hagen/Schwerte

I've posted in English since there maybe others outside DL who could help.
I am fluent in German, so write in Deutsch if it's easier !!

73 & 55,

Mike
****

AX25 - G6DHU @ G6DHU or G6DHU @ GB7IMB
JANET etc - mikec@praxis.co.uk

1327. Re: WWV solar data by phone?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-20 13:55:10 UTC
From: rbrown@savax.UUCP
Message-ID: <1027@savax.UUCP>
Source record: 18258

```
In article <8906200705.AA27301@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> CSMSCST@OAC.UCLA.EDU (Chris Thomas)
writes:
>Is there a phone number one can call to obtain the same
>propagation information (solar flux and geomagnetic storm
>status) as WWV broadcasts at 18 minutes past the hour?

###> I dunno if they provide the propagation info or not, but the
WWV time transmissions can be heard by dialing:

(303) 499-7111

73
Ron Brown (KA1EQF)

--
=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=
YES !! I'm leaving my job for the summer tour !!! Now I'm rbrown@savax.UUCP
:-) :-) :-) :-) :-) :-) :-) :-) :-) Next week I'll be rbrown@well.UUCP
=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=
```

1328. Re: WWV solar data by phone?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-20 14:38:26 UTC
From: dong@brauer.harvard.edu
Message-ID: <2090@husc6.harvard.edu>
Source record: 18257

In article <8906200705.AA27301@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> CSMSCST@OAC.UCLA.EDU (Chris Thomas) writes:
>Is there a phone number one can call to obtain the same
>propagation information (solar flux and geomagnetic storm
>status) as WWV broadcasts at 18 minutes past the hour?

The information on WWV can also be obtained by calling 1(303) 499-7111, or 1(808) 355-4363 for WWVH. (I'm not sure if the Hawaiian number is correct.)

1329. Kantronics Monobanders Discontinued (!!)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-20 15:18:50 UTC
From: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <150363@Wayne-MTS>
Source record: 18250

Update to my earlier posting- after calling around to get the accessories for my new 10m monobander I discovered that *nobody* has the accessories I need- not even Kantronics! I'm mildy upset. As a mobile rig this little beast isn't going to be too useful without a noise blanker.

Kantronics tells me that they were not very good sellers, which is a real pity as they're excellent little rigs. I imagine this box will become my canoe and backpack mobile rig, and maybe I'll shoehorn the TS-140 into the Honda...

If you're looking for a good little rig, it's still a fine radio. The 20m box might be a great minimalist's DX station. But if you need the CW filter, mobile bracket or noise blanker, make sure the dealer has 'em in stock when you order. (Neither AES or Missouri- who bought out the last Kantronics stock- have 'em in).

A slighter sadder and infinitely wiser KE8YY

1330. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-20 15:20:24 UTC
From: pgraham@wyse.wyse.com
Message-ID: <2261@wyse.wyse.com>
Source record: 18259

In article <19.Jun.89.16:35:18.BST.#0841@UK.AC.NWL.IA> PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK ("Pete Lucas, NERC Swindon UK.") writes:

>
>Anyone out there got any experience of running SDLC (yes, that benighted
>half-duplex protocol beloved of IBM) over a 2M radio link? I need to cover
>about 5 miles site-to-site, and want a way of avoiding exorbitant phone
>charges.
>.........

Wow!!! I sure hope he is intending to use a commercial radio link since doing this on 2M, 220, 440 etc... would not make the FCC happy since using Ham Radio to avoid the charges of the phone company is a very bad thing to do

DE KJ6NN, Phil

1331. WWV Propagation Information - Summary

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-20 16:14:00 UTC
From: CSMSCST@OAC.UCLA.EDU
Message-ID: <8906210706.AA10008@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18251

The same propagation indicies that WWV broadcasts at HH+18 are available via a recorded msg at (303)-497-3235. This info is footnoted in "Propagation Forecasting during Cycle 22" in the June 89 QST.

One can also call the general purpose WWV number (303)-499-7111, which plays the same audio as is being broadcast. To get the propagation info, you would have to call at HH+18.

(Thanks various direct responses.)

Can anyone point me to a definition of the "A index"?

/Chris Thomas - WA6HTJ/AA

Internet: csmscst@oac.ucla.edu
Bitnet: csmscst@uclamvs.bitnet

1332. Telegraph Keys (reply to Ted Kekatos)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-20 17:03:26 UTC
From: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <150399@Wayne-MTS>
Source record: 18252

My feeling is, use what ever works. I have a couple of Nye Vikings and a Vibroplex keyer, but nothing really has the great tactile qualities of a Microswitch I learned to send on when I was a boy scout.

73 de KE8YY

1333. re: Crossed Field Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-20 17:31:00 UTC
From: gene@uicsl.csl.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <191200011@uicsl.csl.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 18253

I too, was anxiously waiting for some further information, but hearing none
I decided to do a little crude experimenting to verify whether or not it
seemed a valid theory (There has been considerable discussion, including
skepticism about the theory of the CFA). The conventional wisdom has been
that the "current-portion" of the antenna is the most important factor for
radiating power. The CFA theory ignores this and offers only "high-voltage"
features and "none" of the antenna has "rf-current" in its physical elements!
I'm only in the "laymen" category, but here are some of my results:
Not wanting to appear too foolish, I only made a small model, which probably
is not a fair way to evaluate. (The article in Mar 89 "Electronic & Wireless
World" shows a sketch of the full, balanced version). My model was only the
"half" version such as someone said is offered for sale commercially in the
British Call-book. I happened to have a portion of a 4' x 8' insulated
sheathing-board (48" x 56")..1" thick and aluminum foil on both sides which
I used as a ground-plane to tune the "half-model" against. My "cylinder" was
13" diameter and 15" tall and both ends open. The "disc" was also 13" diameter
with a 1/2" hole in the center to pass a shielded coax thru. These dimensions
were quite arbitrary on my part...just what I happened to have around.
Schematically, I used two roller-inductors (28 uh max)...their "hot" ends
fed the "disc" and "cylinder" elements..one to each..thru short lengths of coax
(these may break down if you run too much power), and the bottom ends are
tied together and coupled to the ground-plane thru a "common" pi-capacitor.
I chose to use the "natural capacitance" of the 48" x56" board for the
pi-capacitor (top-foil for ground-plane..bottom foil for common ends of induct-
ors and feed-point for power in) and it may have been dumb-luck but I was able
to tune for perfect SWR match (I chose to use 75-meters for testing)...
to the 50-ohm transceiver coax cable. The natural stray-capacitance
of the disc & cylinder (to ground-plane) provide the "C" for resonance at a
very high impedance value (thus high-voltage). It appears to me that the only
way to increase power, is to increase the voltage to the elements. With 100
watts, a substantial rf arc can be drawn off either element with a lead-pencil.
I placed the foil-board on saw-horses and set the disc 2" above on styro-
foam spacers, and set the cylinder 2" above the disc on stryofoam spacers.
I convinced myself that the CFA concept works because I got very decent
reports around the city, and "very weak-but-readable" reports to about 150 mi
radius in the brief time I was testing. (Band conditions were not the best).
Also, I improvised a small shielded one-turn loop thru a rectifier-filter to
a 20 ua panel-meter to observe isolated current samples around the perimeter.
The energy was present with the loop in the vertical-plane, and nil when
the loop was turned parallel to the ground-plane. I did not bother to shield
the roller-inductors, but I don't believe that would have changed the results.
I am encouraged enough that I plan to build a larger model next fall for
testing on 160-meters where the competition isn't so overwhelming.
Just as an additional side-note, I got the crazy idea to try a single-

plane model instead of the cylinder..since I still had the remaining scrap of insulation-board (48" x 40"). I cut it into 40" x 22" and 40" x 26" and used the 22" x 40" to substitute for the disc, but placed it at one end of the ground-plane, rather than in the center, with the crazy hope that maybe it could exhibit some directivity. I spaced it 3", and then set the 40" x 26" panel 3" above, and perpendicular...above the edge nearest the center of the ground-plane. I tied the foils common on each individual panel. The ground-plane was used the same as before (as the pi-capacitor).

It also tuned up nicely and loaded to a perfect 50-ohm SWR match, but in the brief time that I tested, it did no better than the smaller model and so far as I could tell, showed very little directivity.

In summary, everything I did, seemed to be non-critical insofar as spacing and tuning was concerned (maybe I was missing some secret technique??). I watched the little current sensor while tuning interactively on the inductors but saw no dramatic critically-sharp improvement.

The cylinder-disc model had a 2:1 swr bandwith of about 12 khz as I recall, and the other rectangular model was considerably wider...probably 40 khz.

It seems to me that the bandwidth is only determined by the nature of the tuning network that you select....but high-voltage and broad-band are inherently contradictory.

It's certainly possible that my crude techniques have missed some critical phase-amplitude relationship which will load the tuned ciruits heavier in which case the bandwidth would be broadened. On the other hand, I was delivering 100 watts to the system and there was no discernible heat that was being generated so most of the power must have been radiated in some fashion. Perhaps my observations will stimulate some others to do more experimenting on Crossed-Field Antennas.

1334. Kantronics 10M monobander

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-20 18:25:56 UTC
From: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <150427@Wayne-MTS>
Source record: 18254

I finally bought one of these little buggers at a swap, having found hwta appeared to be a very good price- $275. (List is $360; AES wants $330). It is, as I remembered, very good; the reciever is certainly better than a Uniden/RS/Clear Channel, though it does lack FM.

However...opening the box on the way home I read the manual and discovered that three things that really ought to be standard are options: Mobile bracket, noise blanker and CW filter. *Sigh*. I took it out last night in the car with a quick lash-up and found (under dead-band conditions) that a noise blanker is a *must*, unless you do all your operating with the engine off ("uh, stand by OM, gotta turn the engine back on at the bottom of this here hill...") Nonetheless, it's a very good rig. I think when 10 starts to fold up in a few years I'll go buy one of their 20m rigs, too. Maybe sooner than that; I still need something for late night use in the car, too.

73 de KE8YY (Mike)

1335. Shortwave in Canada

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-20 20:04:48 UTC
From: wmartin@ST-LOUIS-EMH2.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8906210706.AA10047@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18255

The following traffic was on the SWL mailing list. I would like it to
get greater exposure, so am forwarding this extract to the Info-Hams
list (and thereby to rec.ham-radio). What do Canadians think of this?
-- Will Martin:

>Date: Tue, 20 Jun 89 11:54:33 EDT
>From: Sergio Gelato <gelato%ASTROSUN.TN.CORNELL.EDU@PUCC.PRINCETON.EDU>
[Extract]...
Sunday's SWL Digest also contained a report on the Canadian
government's decision to cut CBC's budget by CDN$ 140 million over the
next five years. How these cuts will be distributed hasn't quite been decided
yet, but the people in the short wave service are worried, and would appre-
ciate reception reports even more than usual...
...
>Date: Tue, 20 Jun 89 14:36:39 CDT
>From: Will Martin <wmartin@st-louis-emh2.army.mil>

Regarding the CBC budget cut and its possible effect on RCI: One of the things
Ian McFarland mentioned during the referenced broadcast was that he was
encouraging people to send letters to RCI -- during previous budget-cutting,
having a lot of listener mail was a good defensive point for RCI and helped
them hold on to their own budget allotments. So now would be a good time to
write; I'm one of those people he mentioned who listened for years but did
not write (except for postcards for their contests), so now I should force myself to write
them... (US readers, remember that this last postal increase
made mail to Canada more expensive than mail within the US and to Mexico --
the first such discrimination in many years. You'll have to put 30 cents on
your letters... :-( )

Anyway, what I am posting this for is to promote an idea I had and to
encourage you-all to include this concept in your letters to the CBC and
RCI. Some of the possible budget cuts would be implemented in cutting
back on local CBC stations throughout Canada, perhaps reducing them to
one "official" CBC station per province. This was decried in an
editorial Ian read, but it may happen. If the CBC does cut back on
individual stations like this, there still is a mission and a need for a
tryly *national* Canadian service, which was before, and is now to some
extent, provided by a network of local stations. If such a network can't
be afforded any longer, this is a PERFECT opportunity to institute a
national Canadian *shortwave* service! One or two shortwave stations
could replace a sizable number of local FM or mediumwave stations, and
carry the CBC national programming all over Canada. Why am I interested
in this? Because, as a USAnian, this way *I* can also pick up the good
CBC programming that I can't receive now. The Northern Service used to
be prevalent enough that it was a source for such CBC programming on

shortwave, but it has dwindled to near-nonexistence (I believe being replaced by satellite services). This budget cut, if it is implemented in such a way as to reduce local outlets, would restore the utility of shortwave as a method to serve not only the remoter parts of rural or wilderness Canada, but also the towns and even cities which will lose their local CBC outlets due to the budget cutbacks.

It would obviously be cheaper to operate one or two SW stations than 10 or 15 individual local stations, but the CBC would get greater territorial coverage from the former. A transition advertising campaign could promote shortwave and encourage Canadians who would lose their local CBC outlets to buy SW radios to receive the new national SW service. This would help the Canadian SWL community in general, of course, by increasing the ranks of SW listeners and thereby increasing the receiver market, thus lowering prices and encouraging more manufacturers and dealers to enter that arena. More people receiving SW means more people likely to want to put up outdoor SW antennae, which in turn will help slap down evil anti-antenna lease clauses and restrictive real estate covenants. And all of us USAnians get to pick up the CBC on SW as a side benefit! (Plus, of course, worldwide DXers and SWLs get access to the CBC programming as propagation permits...)

A real 24-hour (or nearly so) CBC shortwave outlet would let RCI drop some of its rebroadcasts of CBC programming, perhaps keeping only the overseas relay transmissions of such, and that would let them air more repeats of RCI-originated programming or cut back in order to meet their own budget cuts without affecting the listeners who now listen to those uniquely-RCI programs (like SWL Digest). They might even be able to shave some costs related to the SW transmitter site(s) by combining support jobs or related expenses with the new CBC shortwave installation. (For example, I could see setting up a new Western transmitter site right at some source of hydroelectric power, to minimize power costs, and RCI could share in this installation...) I suppose the existing Sackville site could be used for an Eastern CBC SW transmission point, with an antenna aimed in a wide lobe West, so the CBC would thus share in the support costs of that location.

Anyway, it sounds like a sensible idea to me. The whole concept of a major industrialized nation setting up a national shortwave service at this date would be delightful! It could boost the general awareness of SW world-wide. It would encourage the growth of national SW broadcasters in the US, too. (Now, most of them are funded by religious organizations, and have to maintain a fiction of intending their broadcasts for outside the US. A national internal-Canada SW service would practically force the FCC to officially allow internal-to-the-US SW broadcasting, which is sort of technically forbidden currently.) I can foresee other side effects, like commonly-available SW-coverage car radios...

Push this in your letters!

Regards, Will Martin

1336. Re: WWV solar data by phone?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-20 20:24:29 UTC
From: k2ph@dxis.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <132@dxis.ATT.COM>
Source record: 18260

In article <8906200705.AA27301@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>, CSMSCST@OAC.UCLA.EDU (Chris Thomas) writes:
> Is there a phone number one can call to obtain the same
> propagation information (solar flux and geomagnetic storm
> status) as WWV broadcasts at 18 minutes past the hour?

You can call 1-303-497-3235 to get this information. By the way,
this will work any time, not just at 18 minutes past.

--
==========
Bob Schreibmaier K2PH | UUCP: att!dxis!k2ph or k2ph@dxis.att.com
(Teenage Mutant Ninja DXer) | ARPA: k2ph%dxis@att.arpa
Middletown, N.J. | ICBM: 40o21'N, 74o8'W

1337. sw stations on am

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-20 21:46:00 UTC
From: stuart@apollo.COM
Message-ID: <43f35562.d2d6@apollo.COM>
Source record: 18266

Why am I receiving international shortwave stations on the
AM dial? In the last three or four months, I find signals
coming through clearly on three different oridinary AM
receivers. Just past 1600Khz, I can clearly pick up the
BBC World Service, die Deutsche Welle, a French broadcast
(I believe this is Radio Canada Internationale), the ever-
popular Radio Moscow, Radio Japan, and a few others. This
was not present at any previous time, to my knowledge, on
these receivers (one of them is a little plastic Realistic
transistor radio). I live in Boston, so I'm close to the big
RCI relay transmitter in Sackville, Ontario, but this is still
a new development. I've even taken the little pocket radio with
me to a location some 45 minutes south of the city, and the
results are the same. I'm used to getting the occasional
sporadic-E skip signals from various North American stations,
and maybe even some Caribbean or Central American stations on
some nights, but this is different. I can pick up most of these
signals anytime, day or night, almost all above 1600, occasionally
something a little further down, around say 1200-1500 Khz. And
I'm sure I never received these signals on these frequencies
before recently.
What's up?

1338. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-20 22:36:00 UTC
From: k2ph@dxis.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <135@dxis.ATT.COM>
Source record: 18268

From article <2261@wyse.wyse.com>, by pgraham@wyse.wyse.com (PC-NFS Philip Graham x1124 #):
> In article <19.Jun.89.16:35:18.BST.#0841@UK.AC.NWL.IA> PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK ("Pete Lucas, NERC Swindon UK.") writes:
>>I need to cover about 5 miles site-to-site, and want a way of avoiding
>>exorbitant phone charges.
> Wow!!! I sure hope he is intending to use a commercial radio link since
> doing this on 2M, 220, 440 etc... would not make the FCC happy...

The original posting appears to have come from the United Kingdom
(hence the "UK" domain in his address). The Friendly Candy Company
doesn't have a real lot of authority over there. I suspect Pete
probably needn't concern himself with what the FCC thinks.

Anybody know what the rules are in the UK?

--
==========
Bob Schreibmaier K2PH | UUCP: att!dxis!k2ph or k2ph@dxis.att.com
(Teenage Mutant Ninja DXer) | ARPA: k2ph%dxis@att.arpa
Middletown, N.J. | ICBM: 40o21'N, 74o8'W

1339. Re: The Story of Digipeter Rabbit

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-21 01:35:59 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <4396.249EF967@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 18276

> From: waters@dover.sps.mot.com (Strawberry Jammer)
> Date: 19 Jun 89 16:15:04 GMT
> Organization: Hacker's haven
> Message-ID: <1433@dover.sps.mot.com>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
>
> And I *STILL* think that belongs on the pages of QST, CQ etc.!
>
> Please submit it to one of them it really is good!
> (Or give me permission to by E-mail and I will do the foot work!)

Luck Hurder got Digipeter Rabbit a couple months ago from the Fidonet HAM Conference and posted it on the corkboard at ARRL HQ. (That and the 'ARRL Spontaneously Combusts' story.) Both were quite a hit, he says.

73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

1340. Re: Farnsworth

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-21 09:01:49 UTC
From: larson@unix.SRI.COM
Message-ID: <251@unix.SRI.COM>
Source record: 18261

In article <8906200728.AA29488@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> CSMSCST@OAC.UCLA.EDU (Chris Thomas) writes:
-> Can someone tell me what the Farnsworth ratios are, or give
-> me a pointer to a description. Ie, normal morse is spaced
-> 1/3/7 (between elements/letters/words). Is Farnsworth a
-> particular spacing (like 1/9/21), or does the name just
-> refer to fast characters with long spaces? The ARRL
-> Handbook seems to discuss only normally-spaced morse.

As far as I have heard, it is just fast characters with long spaces.
For example, speeds of 13 to 16 wpm for the characters, spaced out
to be 5 wpm.

The only difficulty seems to be in telling word spaces from character
spaces, but that never seemed easy at 5 wpm.

-> Also, does anyone have a CW pgm for a Mac? I'd like to see
-> how the sound manager calls work. I wrote one in Basic but
-> can't get it to sound right over 20 WPM. Thankx.

Did the basic version not use the sound manager calls directly?

I have written a few Morse programs, mostly for the Mac. They have had
some trouble because of an apparent problem with the Macintosh sound
driver. I have sent the problem to Apple several times in the last
year. If they ever provide a useful answer, I may actually get good
non-clicking cw from the Mac.

Alan Larson

(larson@sri.com, sri-unix!larson, wa6azp, etc.)

1341. Algorithms for satellite tracking sought

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-21 12:27:54 UTC
From: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <150580@Wayne-MTS>
Source record: 18262

Can someone direct me to, or supply me with, the algorithms used in satellite tracking programs? I'd like to implement tracking on some rather non-standard systems. I've seen the ARRL Satellite Notebook (I think that's the name) but it didn't seem to be what I was looking for.
73
Michael Edelman Bitnet: medelman@waynest1
Wayne State University UUCP: umix!wayne-mts!Michael_Edelman
5925 Woodward Internet: Michael_Edelman@um.cc.umich.edu
Detroit, MI 48202 ARS: KE8YY
fax: 1-313-577-5626 Landline: 1-313-577-0742

1342. Re: WWV solar data by phone?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-21 12:31:02 UTC
From: dvh@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <29306@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 18263

In article <8906200705.AA27301@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>, CSMSCST@OAC.UCLA.EDU (Chris Thomas) writes:
> Is there a phone number one can call to obtain the same
> propagation information (solar flux and geomagnetic storm
> status) as WWV broadcasts at 18 minutes past the hour?

Yes, there is.

Call (303) 497- 3235 for the same propagation forecast as is broadcast by WWV. About the only time it's unavailable is when the forecast is being updated, or when the lines are busy.

BTW, for those who don't know, the time hacks can also be dialed up any time of the day- call (303) 499- 7111 for the same stuff as is being currently transmitted by WWV.

Hope this helps.

73 Dave Hallidy KD5RO

1343. Re: WWV solar data by phone?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-21 13:27:02 UTC
From: rlm@drutx.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <11547@drutx.ATT.COM>
Source record: 18264

In article <8906200705.AA27301@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>, CSMSCST@OAC.UCLA.EDU (Chris Thomas) writes:
> Is there a phone number one can call to obtain the same
> propagation information (solar flux and geomagnetic storm
> status) as WWV broadcasts at 18 minutes past the hour?

NOAA has a BBS that you can call and get current and 30 day histories
of such things as solar flux, sunspot numbers, A and K indexes and
other info. The number is 303-497-5000.

Bob Mesenbrink

1344. Mods for the Kenwood TH-205

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-21 14:33:01 UTC
From: ewb@raybed2.UUCP
Message-ID: <1328@raybed2.UUCP>
Source record: 18265

I'm still looking for mods for the TH-205 Kenwood HT. If anybody has that information could they please post it or send it directly to me.
Thanks
Gene WA1UXA

...!linus!raybed2!ewb
ewb@raybed2.ray.com

1345. K Index and other Geomagnetic trivia

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-21 14:38:20 UTC
From: mszekula@PICA.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8906211038.aa26347@AC4.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 18267

The following two files were downloaded from the NOAA
Phone BBS system. There is probably more here than you'll ever
want to know.

Mike - N2HJT

GLOSSARY OF SOLAR-TERRESTRIAL TERMS

a INDEX. A 3-hourly "equivalent amplitude" index of local geomagnetic
activity; "a" is related to the 3-hourly K INDEX according to
the following scale:

K 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
a 0 3 7 15 27 48 80 140 240 400

A INDEX. A daily index of geomagnetic activity derived as the average of
the eight 3-hourly a indices.

ACTIVE. Geomagnetic levels such that 15 <= Ap < 30.

ACTIVE DARK FILAMENT (ADF). An ACTIVE PROMINENCE seen on the DISK.

ACTIVE LONGITUDE. The approximate center of a range of heliographic
longitudes in which ACTIVE REGIONS are more numerous and more
FLARE-active than the average.

ACTIVE PROMINENCE. A PROMINENCE displaying material motion and changes
in appearance over a few minutes of time.

ACTIVE PROMINENCE REGION (APR). A portion of the solar LIMB displaying
ACTIVE PROMINENCEs.

ACTIVE REGION (AR). A localized, transient volume of the solar atmosphere
in which PLAGEs, SUNSPOTS, FACULAe, FLAREs, etc. may be observed.

ACTIVE SURGE REGION (ASR). An ACTIVE REGION that exhibits a group or
series of spike-like surges that rise above the limb.

AFRED. Abbreviation for the A INDEX for Fredericksburg.

ANGSTROM. A unit of length = 1.0E-08cm.

Ap INDEX. An averaged planetary A INDEX based on data from a set of specific
stations.

ARCH FILAMENT SYSTEM (AFS). A bright, compact PLAGE crossed by a system of
small, arched FILAMENTS, which is often a sign of rapid or contin-
ued growth in an ACTIVE REGION.

ASTRONOMICAL UNIT (AU). The mean earth-sun distance, equal to 1.496E+13cm or 214.94 solar radii.

AURORA. A faint visual phenomenon associated with geomagnetic activity, which occurs mainly in the high-latitude night sky; typical auroras are 100 to 250 km above the ground.

AURORAL OVAL. An oval band around each geomagnetic pole which is the locus of structured AURORAe.

AUTUMNAL EQUINOX. The EQUINOX that occurs in September.

BARTEL'S ROTATION NUMBER. The serial number assigned to 27-day rotation periods of solar and geophysical parameters. Rotation 1 in this sequence was assigned arbitrarily by Bartel to begin in January 1833.

BRIGHT SURGE ON THE DISK (BSD). A bright gaseous stream (SURGE) emanating from the CHROMOSPHERE.

BRIGHT SURGE ON THE LIMB (BSL). A large gaseous stream (SURGE) that moves outward more than 0.15 solar radius above the LIMB.

BURST. A transient enhancement of the solar RADIO EMISSION, usually associated with an ACTIVE REGION or FLARE.

CARRINGTON LONGITUDE. A system of fixed longitudes rotating with the sun.

CENTIMETER BURST. A solar radio burst in the centimeter wavelength range.

CENTRAL MERIDIAN PASSAGE (CMP). The passage of an ACTIVE REGION or other feature across the longitude meridian that passes through the apparent center of the solar DISK.

CHROMOSPHERE. The layer of the solar atmosphere above the PHOTOSPHERE and beneath the TRANSITION REGION and the CORONA.

CONJUGATE POINTS. Two points on the earth's surface, at opposite ends of a geomagnetic field line.

CONTINUUM STORM (CTM). General term for solar noise lasting for hours and sometimes days.

COORDINATED UNIVERSAL TIME. By international agreement, the local time at the prime meridian, which passes through Greenwich, England. Therefore, it is also known as GREENWICH MEAN TIME, or sometimes simply UNIVERSAL TIME.

CORONA. The outermost layer of the solar atmosphere, characterized by low densities (<1.0E+09/cc) and high temperatures (>1,0E+06deg.K).

CORONAL HOLE. An extended region of the CORONA, exceptionally low in density and associated with unipolar photospheric regions.

CORONAL RAIN (CRN). Material condensing in the CORONA and appearing to rain down into the CHROMOSPHERE as observed in H-ALPHA at the solar LIMB above strong SUNSPOTS.

CORONAL TRANSIENTS. A general term for short-time-scale changes in the CORONA, but principally used to describe outward-moving PLASMA clouds.

COSMIC RAY. An extremely energetic (relativistic) charged particle.

CROCHET. A sudden deviation in the sunlit geomagnetic field (H component; see GEOMAGNETIC ELEMENTS) associated with large solar FLARE X-ray emission.

D REGION. A daytime layer of the earth's IONOSPHERE approximately 50 to 90 km in altitude.

DARK SURGE ON DISK (DSD). Dark gaseous ejections visible in H-ALPHA.

DIFFERENTIAL ROTATION. The change in SOLAR ROTATION RATE with latitude. Low latitudes rotate at a faster angular rate (approx. 14 degrees per day) than do high latitudes (approx. 12 degrees per day).

DISAPPEARING SOLAR FILAMENT (DSF). The sudden (timescale of minutes to hours) disappearance of a solar FILAMENT (PROMINENCE).

DISK. The visible surface of the sun (or any heavenly body) projected against the sky.

Dst INDEX. A geomagnetic index describing variations in the equatorial RING CURRENT.

E REGION. A daytime layer of the earth's ionosphere roughly between the altitudes of 85 and 140 km.

EMERGING FLUX REGION (EFR). An area on the sun where new magnetic flux is erupting.

ERUPTIVE PROMINENCE ON LIMB (EPL). A solar PROMINENCE that becomes activated and is seen to ascend from the sun.

EXTREMELY LOW FREQUENCY (ELF). That portion of the radio frequency spectrum from 30 to 3000 hertz.

EXTREME ULTRAVIOLET (EUV). A portion of the electromagnetic spectrum from approximately 100 to 1000 angstroms.

F CORONA. Of the white-light CORONA (that is, the corona seen by the eye at a total solar ECLIPSE), that portion which is caused by sunlight scattered or reflected by solid particles (dust) in interplanetary space.

F REGION. The upper layer of the IONOSPHERE, approximately 120 to 1500 km in altitude. The F region is subdivided into the F1 and F2 regions. The F2 region is the most dense and peaks at altitudes between 200 and 600 km. The F1 region is a smaller peak in electron density, which forms at lower altitudes in the daytime.

FACULA. A bright region of the PHOTOSPHERE seen in white light, seldom visible except near the solar LIMB.

FIBRIL. A linear pattern in the H-ALPHA CHROMOSPHERE of the sun, as seen through an H-alpha filter, occurring near strong SUNSPOTS and PLAGE or in FILAMENT channels.

FILAMENT. A mass of gas suspended over the PHOTOSPHERE by magnetic fields and seen as dark lines threaded over the solar DISK. A filament on the LIMB of the sun seen in emission against the dark sky is called a PROMINENCE.

FILAMENT CHANNEL. A broad pattern of FIBRILS in the CHROMOSPHERE, marking where a FILAMENT may soon form or where a filament recently disappeared.

FLARE. A sudden eruption of energy on the solar DISK lasting minutes to hours, from which radiation and particles are emitted.

fMIN. The lowest radiowave frequency that can be reflected from the IONOSPHERE.

foEs. The maximum ORDINARY MODE radiowave frequency capable of reflection from the SPORADIC E REGION of the IONOSPHERE.

foF2. The maximum ORDINARY MODE radiowave frequency capable of reflection from the F2 REGION of the IONOSPHERE.

FORBUSH DECREASE. An abrupt decrease, of at least 10%, of the background galactic COSMIC RAY intensity as observed by neutron monitors.

GAMMA. A unit of magnetic field intensity equal to 1 x 10.0E-05 GAUSS, also equal to 1 NANOTESLA.

GAMMA RAYS. High energy radiation (energies in excess of 100 keV) observed during large, extremely energetic solar FLARES.

GAUSS. The unit of magnetic induction in the cgs (centimeter-gram-second) system.

GEOMAGNETIC ELEMENTS. The components of the geomagnetic field at the surface of the earth. In SESC use, the northward and eastward components are often called the H and D components, where the D component is expressed in gammas and is derived from D (the declination angle) using the small angle approximation.

GEOMAGNETIC FIELD. The magnetic field observed in and around the earth. The intensity of the magnetic field at the earth's surface is approximately 0.32 gauss at the equator and 0.62 gauss at the north pole.

GEOMAGNETIC STORM. A worldwide disturbance of the earth's magnetic field, distinct from regular diurnal variations.

Minor Geomagnetic Storm: A storm for which the Ap index was greater than 29 and less than 50.

Major Geomagnetic Storm: A storm for which the Ap index was greater than 49 and less than 100.

Severe Geomagnetic Storm: A storm for which the Ap index was 100 or more.

Initial Phase: Of a geomagnetic storm, that period when there may be an increase of the MIDDLE-LATITUDE horizontal intensity (H).

Main Phase: Of a geomagnetic storm, that period when the horizontal magnetic field at middle latitudes is generally decreasing.

Recovery Phase: Of a geomagnetic storm, that period when the depressed northward field component returns to normal levels.

GEOSYNCHRONOUS. Term applied to any equatorial satellite with an orbital velocity equal to the rotational velocity of the earth. The net effect is that the satellite is virtually motionless with respect to an observer on the ground.

GMT. Greenwich Mean Time. (See COORDINATED UNIVERSAL TIME.)

GRADUAL COMMENCEMENT. The commencement of a geomagnetic storm that has no well-defined onset.

GRANULATION. Cellular structure of the PHOTOSPHERE visible at high spatial resolution.

GREEN LINE. The green line is one of the strongest (and first-recognized) visible coronal lines. It identifies moderate temperature regions of the CORONA.

Greenwich Mean Time. See COORDINATED UNIVERSAL TIME.

GROUND-LEVEL EVENT (GLE). A sharp increase in ground-level COSMIC RAY count to at least 10% above background, associated with solar protons of energies greater than 500 MeV. GLEs are relatively rare, occurring only a few times each SOLAR CYCLE.

H-ALPHA. This ABSORPTION LINE of neutral hydrogen falls in the red part of the visible spectrum and is convenient for solar observations. The H-alpha line is universally used for patrol observations of solar flares.

H-component of the Geomagnetic Field. See GEOMAGNETIC ELEMENTS.

HIGH FREQUENCY (HF). That portion of the radio frequency spectrum between between 3 and 30 MHz.

HIGH LATITUDES. With specific reference to zones of geomagnetic activity, "high latitudes" refers to 50o to 80o geomagnetic.

HIGH-SPEED STREAM. A feature of the SOLAR WIND having velocities that are about double average solar wind values.

HOMOLOGOUS FLARES. Solar flares that occur repetitively in the same ACTIVE REGION, with essentially the same position and with a common

pattern of development.

HYDER FLARE. A FILAMENT-associated TWO-RIBBON FLARE, often occurring in spotless regions. The flare presumably results from the impact on the CHROMOSPHERE of infalling FILAMENT material.

INTERPLANETARY MAGNETIC FIELD (IMF). The magnetic field carried with the SOLAR WIND.

IONOSPHERE. The region of the earth's upper atmosphere containing a small percentage of free electrons and ions produced by photoionization of the constituents of the atmosphere by solar ultraviolet radiation at very short wavelengths (<1000 angstroms). The ionosphere significantly influences radiowave propagation of frequencies less than about 30 MHz.

IONOSPHERIC STORM. A disturbance in the F REGION of the IONOSPHERE, which occurs in connection with geomagnetic activity.

K CORONA. Of the white-light CORONA (that is, the corona seen by the eye at a total solar eclipse), that portion which is caused by sunlight scattered by electrons in the hot outer atmosphere of the sun.

K INDEX. A 3-hourly quasi-logarithmic local index of geomagnetic activity relative to an assumed quiet-day curve for the recording site. Range is from 0 to 9. The K index measures the deviation of the most disturbed horizontal component.

KELVIN. A unit of absolute temperature.

Kp INDEX. A 3-hourly planetary geomagnetic index of activity generated in Gottingen, Germany, based on the K INDEX from 12 or 13 stations distributed around the world.

LEADER SPOT. In a magnetically bipolar or multipolar SUNSPOT group, the western part precedes and the main spot in that part is called the leader.

LIGHT BRIDGE. Observed in white light, a bright tongue or streaks penetrating or crossing SUNSPOT UMBRAe. The appearance of a light bridge is frequently a sign of impending region division or dissolution.

LIMB. The edge of the solar DISK.

LIMB FLARE. A solar FLARE seen at the edge (LIMB) of the sun.

LOOP PROMINENCE SYSTEM (LPS). A system of loop prominences associated with major FLARES.

LOW FREQUENCY (LF). That portion of the radio frequency spectrum from 30 to 300 kHz.

M 3000. The optimum HIGH FREQUENCY radio wave with a 3000 km range, which reflects only once from the IONOSPHERE (single hop transmission).

MAGNETIC BAY. A relatively smooth excursion of the H (horizontal) component (see GEOMAGNETIC ELEMENTS) of the geomagnetic field away from and returning to quiet levels.

MAGNETOGRAM. Solar magnetograms are a graphic representation of solar magnetic field strengths and polarity.

MAGNETOPAUSE. The boundary layer between the SOLAR WIND and the MAGNETOSPHERE.

MAGNETOSPHERE. The magnetic cavity surrounding the earth, carved out of the passing SOLAR WIND by virtue of the GEOMAGNETIC FIELD, which prevents, or at least impedes, the direct entry of the solar wind PLASMA into the cavity.

MeV. Mega (million) electronvolt. A unit of energy used to describe the total energy carried by a particle or photon.

MEDIUM FREQUENCY (MF). That portion of the radio frequency spectrum from 0.3 to 3 MHz.

MICROWAVE BURST. A radiowave signal associated with optical and/or X-ray FLAREs.

MIDDLE LATITUDES. With specific reference to zones of geomagnetic activity, "middle latitudes" refers to 20 deg. to 50 deg. geomagnetic.

MOUNT WILSON MAGNETIC CLASSIFICATIONS.

Alpha. Denotes a unipolar SUNSPOT group.

Beta. A sunspot group having both positive and negative magnetic polarities, with a simple and distinct division between the polarities.

Beta-Gamma. A sunspot group that is bipolar but in which no continuous line can be drawn separating spots of opposite polarities.

Delta. A complex magnetic configuration of a solar sunspot group consisting of opposite polarity UMBRAe within the same PENUMBRA.

Gamma. A complex ACTIVE REGION in which the positive and negative polarities are so irregularly distributed as to prevent classification as a bipolar group.

NANOTESLA (nT). A unit of magnetism 10.0E-09 tesla, equivalent to a gamma (10.0E-05 gauss).

NEUTRAL LINE. The line that separates longitudinal magnetic fields of opposite polarity.

PENUMBRA. The SUNSPOT area that may surround the darker UMBRA or umbrae. It consists of linear bright and dark elements radial from the sunspot umbra.

PERSISTENCE. Continuation of existing conditions. When a physical parameter varies slowly, the best prediction is often persistence.

PHOTOSPHERE. The lowest layer of the solar atmosphere; corresponds to the solar surface viewed in WHITE LIGHT. SUNSPOTs and FACULAe are observed in the photosphere.

PLAGE. An extended emission feature of an ACTIVE REGION that exists from the emergence of the first magnetic flux until the widely scattered remnant magnetic fields merge with the background.

PLAGE CORRIDOR. A space in chromospheric (see CHROMOSPHERE) PLAGE lacking plage intensity, coinciding with polarity inversion line.

PLASMA. Any ionized gas, that is, any gas containing ions and electrons.

POLAR CAP ABSORPTION (PCA). An anomalous condition of the polar IONOSPHERE whereby HF and VHF (3 - 300 MHz) radiowaves are absorbed, and LF and VLF (3 - 300 kHz) radiowaves are reflected at lower altitudes than normal. In practice, the absorption is inferred from the proton flux at energies greater than 10 MeV, so that PCAs and PROTON EVENTs are simultaneous. Transpolar radio paths may still be disturbed for days, up to weeks, following the end of a proton event.

POST-FLARE LOOPS. A LOOP PROMINENCE SYSTEM often seen after a major TWO-RIBBON FLARE, which bridges the ribbons.

PROMINENCE. A term identifying cloud-like features in the solar atmosphere. The features appear as bright structures in the CORONA above the solar LIMB and as dark FILAMENTs when seen projected against the solar DISK.

PROTON EVENT. By definition, the measurement of at least 10 protons/sq.cm/sec/steradian at energies greater than 10 MeV.

PROTON FLARE. Any FLARE producing significant FLUXes of greater-than-10 MeV protons in the vicinity of the earth.

QUIESCENT PROMINENCE (FILAMENT). Long, sheet-like prominences nearly vertical to the solar surface.

QUIET. A descriptive word specifically meaning geomagnetic levels such that Ap < 8 (see Ap INDEX).

RADIO EMISSION. Emissions of the sun in radio wavelengths from centimeters to dekameters, under both quiet and disturbed conditions.

Type I. A noise storm composed of many short, narrow-band bursts in the metric range (300 - 50 MHz).

Type II. Narrow-band emission that begins in the meter range (300 MHz) and sweeps slowly (tens of minutes) toward deka-meter wavelengths (10 MHz). Type II emissions occur in loose association with major FLAREs and are indicative of a SHOCK wave moving through the solar atmosphere.

Type III. Narrow-band bursts that sweep rapidly (seconds) from decimeter to dekameter wavelengths (500 - 0.5 MHz). They often occur in groups and are an occasional feature of complex solar ACTIVE REGIONs.

Type IV. A smooth continuum of broad-band bursts primarily in the meter range (300 - 30 MHz). These bursts are associated with some major flare events beginning 10 to 20 minutes after the flare maximum, and can last for hours.

RECURRENCE. Used especially in reference to the recurrence of physical parameters every 27 days (the rotation period of the sun).

RIOMETER (Relative Ionospheric Opacity meter). A specially designed radio receiver for continuous monitoring of COSMIC NOISE. The absorption of cosmic noise in the polar regions is very sensitive to the solar low-energy cosmic ray flux.

SECTOR BOUNDARY. In the SOLAR WIND, the area of demarcation between sectors, which are large-scale features distinguished by the predominant direction of the interplanetary magnetic field, toward or away from the sun.

SHORT WAVE FADE (SWF). A particular ionospheric solar flare effect under the broad category of sudden ionospheric disturbances (SIDs) whereby short-wavelength radio transmissions, VLF, through HF, are absorbed for a period of minutes to hours.

SMOOTHED SUNSPOT NUMBER. An average of 13 monthly RI numbers, centered on the month of concern.

SOLAR COORDINATES.

Central Meridian Distance (CMD). The angular distance in solar longitude measured from the central meridian.

SOLAR CYCLE. The approximately 11-year quasi-periodic variation in frequency or number of solar active events.

SOLAR MAXIMUM. The month(s) during the SOLAR CYCLE when the 12-month mean of monthly average SUNSPOT NUMBERS reaches a maximum. The most recent solar maximum occurred in December 1979.

SOLAR MINIMUM. The month(s) during the SOLAR CYCLE when the 12-month mean of monthly average SUNSPOT NUMBERS reaches a minimum.

SOLAR SECTOR BOUNDARY (SSB). The apparent solar origin, or base, of the interplanetary SECTOR BOUNDARY marked by the larger-scale polarity inversion lines.

SOLAR WIND. The outward flux of solar particles and magnetic fields from the sun. Typically, solar wind velocities are near 350 km/s.

SPORADIC E. A phenomenon occurring in the E REGION of the IONOSPHERE, which significantly affects HF radiowave propagation. Sporadic E can occur during daytime or nighttime and it varies markedly with

latitude.

SUDDEN COMMENCEMENT(SC, or SSC for Storm Sudden Commencement). An abrupt increase or decrease in the northward component of the geomagnetic field, which marks the beginning of a GEOMAGNETIC STORM.

SUDDEN IMPULSE (SI+ or SI-). A sudden perturbation of several gammas in the northward component of the low-latitude geomagnetic field, not associated with a following GEOMAGNETIC STORM. (An SI becomes an SC if a storm follows.)

SUDDEN IONOSPHERIC DISTURBANCE (SID). HF propagation anomalies due to ionospheric changes resulting from solar FLAREs, PROTON EVENTs and GEOMAGNETIC STORMs.

SUNSPOT. An area seen as a dark spot on the PHOTOSPHERE of the sun. Sunspots are concentrations of magnetic flux, typically occurring in bipolar clusters or groups. They appear dark because they are cooler than the surrounding photosphere.

SUNSPOT GROUP CLASSIFICATION (Modified Zurich Sunspot Classification).

A - A small single unipolar SUNSPOT or very small group of spots without PENUMBRA.

B - Bipolar sunspot group with no penumbra.

C - An elongated bipolar sunspot group. One sunspot must have penumbra.

D - An elongated bipolar sunspot group with penumbra on both ends of the group.

E - An elongated bipolar sunspot group with penumbra on both ends. Longitudinal extent of penumbra exceeds 10 deg. but not 15 deg.

F - An elongated bipolar sunspot group with penumbra on both ends. Longitudinal extent of penumbra exceeds 15 deg.

H - A unipolar sunspot group with penumbra.

SUNSPOT NUMBER. A daily index of SUNSPOT activity (R), defined as R = k (10 g + s) where S = number of individual spots, g = number of sunspot groups, and k is an observatory factor.

SURGE. A jet of material from ACTIVE REGIONs that reaches coronal heights and then either fades or returns into the CHROMOSPHERE along the trajectory of ascent.

TWO-RIBBON FLARE. A FLARE that has developed as a pair of bright strands (ribbons) on both sides of the main inversion ("neutral") line of the magnetic field of the ACTIVE REGION.

TYPE I, II, III, IV. See RADIO EMISSION

U BURST. A fast radio burst spectrum of a FLARE. It has a U-shaped appearance in an intensity-vs.-frequency plot.

ULTRA HIGH FREQUENCY (UHF). Those radio frequencies exceeding 300 MHz.

UMBRA. The dark core or cores (umbrae) in a SUNSPOT with PENUMBRA, or a sunspot lacking penumbra.

UNIVERSAL TIME (UT). See COORDINATED UNIVERSAL TIME.

UNSETTLED. With regard to geomagnetic levels, a descriptive word specifically meaning that 7 < the Ap INDEX < 15.

VERY HIGH FREQUENCY (VHF). That portion of the radio frequency spectrum from 30 to 300 MHz.

VERY LOW FREQUENCY (VLF). That portion of the radio frequency spectrum from 3 to 30 kHz.

WHITE LIGHT (WL). Sunlight integrated over the visible portion of the spectrum (4000 - 7000 angstroms) so that all colors are blended to appear white to the eye.

WHITE LIGHT FLARE. A major FLARE in which small parts become visible in white light. Such flares are usually strong X-ray, radio, and particle emitters.

WOLF NUMBER. An historic term for SUNSPOT NUMBER. In 1849, R. Wolf of Zurich originated the general procedure for computing the sunspot number.

X-RAY BACKGROUND. A daily average background X-ray FLUX in the 1 to 8 angstrom range. It is a midday minimum designed to reduce the effects of FLAREs.

X-RAY BURST. A temporary enhancement of the X-ray emission of the sun. The time-intensity profile of soft X-ray bursts is similar to that of the H-ALPHA profile of an associated FLARE.

X-RAY FLARE CLASS. Rank of a FLARE based on its X-ray energy output. Flares are classified by the order of magnitude of the peak burst intensity (I) measured at the earth in the 1 to 8 angstrom band as follows:

Class (in Watt/sq. Meter)

B I < 10.0E-06

C 10.0E-06 <= I <= 10.0E-05

M 10.0E-05 <= I <= 10.0E-04

X I >= 10.0E-04

ZURICH SUNSPOT CLASSIFICATION. A sunspot classification system that has been modified for SESC use.

Report of Solar and Geophysical Activity

Part IA
This first part contains a general description of significant solar features and activity observed during the 24 hours ending at 2100Z. This discussion includes characteristics of sunspots, plages, magnetic fields, active filaments, limb and flare activity and other phenomena (such as x-ray and radio bursts) associated with significant solar activity.

Part IB
A discussion of the potential for solar activity during the next 3 days. Solar regions expected to rotate onto the visible solar disk during this period are noted. The Sun rotates aproximately once every 27 days.

Part IIA
This part contains a brief description of significant geophysical activity observed during the 24 hours ending at 2100Z. This includes polar cap absorption (PCA) events, satellite level particle (protons and alpha particles) enhancements and a general description of the planetary geomagnetic activity.

Part IIB
This is a forecast of significant geophysical activity for the next 3 days.

Part III
Numerical predictions of significant solar and geophysical phenomena for the next 3 days:

(a) CLASS M: Daily forecast of the probability of occurrence of one or more Class M x-ray events.
(b) CLASS X: Daily forecast of the probability of occurrence of one or more Class X x-ray events.
(c) PROTON: Daily forecast of the probability of occurrence of a flare that will cause a significant proton event (at least 10 protons/sqcm/sec/ster at energies greater than 10 MeV).
(d) PCAF: A 24-hour forecast of a significant polar cap absorption (PCA) event (at least 2.0 dB absorption in sunlight or at least 0.5 dB absorption in darkness, on a riometer located in the polar cap). These forecasters are issued as a "color-coded" Polar Cap Absorption Forecast (PCAF) as follows:
1. PCAF GREEN - No active region exists on the Sun likely to produce a PCA event in the next 24 hours.
2. PCAF YELLOW - A region which possess characteristics favorable for producing a PCA event is present on the Sun. If an ener-

getic flare event occurs in this region, the probability of a significant PCA event resulting is very high.
3. PCAF RED - An energetic solar event has occurred or a proton event has been observed at satellite altitudes and there is a high probability that a significant PCA event will result within the next 24 hours.

NOTE: If a significant PCA event is in progress, at forecast time, the statement, "IN PROGRESS" will be used.

Part IV
A part containing observed and forecast values of the 10.7cm solar radio flux.

(a) OBSERVED: Previous day's 10.7cm solar radio flux observed at 1700Z at the Algonquin Radio Observatory near Ottawa, Canada.
(b) PREDICTED: Daily forecasts of the 10.7cm flux for the next 3 days.
(c) 90-DAY MEAN: The 90-day mean of the observed 10.7cm flux.

Part V
This part contains the observed, estimated and predicted values of daily geomagnetic indices.

(a) OBSERVED AFR/AP: The observed daily geomagnetic A-index for Fredericksburg, Virginia (AFR) and the observed daily planetary geomagnetic index (AP) for the day indicated.
(b) ESTIMATED AFR/AP: For the day indicated, an estimate of the daily geomagnetic A-index (AFR) for Fredericksburg, Virginia and an estimate of the planetary geomagnetic index (AP).
(c) PREDICTED AFR/AP: Predictions of the daily geomagnetic A-index for Fredericksburg and the planetary geomagnetic index for the next 3 days.

When implemented, an Abbreviated Solar-Geophysical Glossary will be available on this bulletin board to help those who are unfamiliar with the terms used above. In the interim, users are directed to the references mentioned in Help File 2.

1346. Re: sw stations on am

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-21 15:21:19 UTC
From: dya@unccvax.UUCP
Message-ID: <1531@unccvax.UUCP>
Source record: 18269

In article <43f35562.d2d6@apollo.COM>, stuart@apollo.COM (Stuart Troutman) writes:
> Why am I receiving international shortwave stations on the
> AM dial? In the last three or four months, I find signals
> coming through clearly on three different oridinary AM
> receivers. Just past 1600Khz, I can clearly pick up the
> BBC World Service, die Deutsche Welle, a French broadcast

Ordinary AM radios with a 455 kHz IF use high side
injection for their local oscillator, but even a Radio Slack
$6.95 portable should have better image rejection than this.
Besides, the frequencies involved (1440 to 2510 kc) aren't
generally used for broadcasting, are they?

If you can receive WRKO (680 kc) in Boston on 1590,
the receiver has a lousy image response.

The **usual** mode for something like this at the
high end of the dial seems to be in AM-FM receivers of
relatively poor design. In your cheapo AM-FM set, the
IF amplifiers are designed in such a way that they have
two passbands, one at 455 kHz, the other at the standard
FM IF of 10.7 mHz. Usually, a judiciously placed finger
at the first mixer of the FM stage (disabling the local
oscillator) will usually bring forth shortwave stuff.

It is not inconceiveable that there be significant
downconversion of 10 mHz signals to the 455 kHz IF, but I'll
probably be proved wrong, as the sets involved are AM only,
right? In that case, I don't know what the mode is.

Three signal intermodulation in certain places in
Boston would explain it (say, a local carrier at a few
Mhz, or the RFI sewer running roughly along Mass 9, starting
at Ashland and continuing past Needham Heights). However,
you took the receiver 40 miles away.

Now, a question for the Net. My clients who have
AM stations on the lower end of the dial (say, less than
1070 kHz) complain constantly about a pheonomenon which I
have heard in North Carolina mabye ten times. This is
a signal which has time ticks like WWV, a burst of 400 Hz
Morse every minute, and then some man (once I heard a woman)
speaks an unintelligible foreign language which might be
Spanish. The signal is never really strong (say, 100-300
uV/m) but is extremely annoying to certain nighttime clients
with 50 watts PSSA, etc. (Note that this is not the same

pheonomenon as the 2 megawatt Cuban station on 830 kc, which
last month was playing Simple Minds and delivering about
5-8 mV/m skywave at my home in Concord, NC...). The 2 megawatts
is an estimate....

I'm curious as to what those signals are...

York David Anthony
DataSpan, Inc

1347. Re: UNIX -> ham radio -> unix connections

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-21 16:04:21 UTC
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250053@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 18270

How about the KA9Q tcp/ip package and running a SLIP link between the two?
See rec.ham-radio.packet for details or info on anonymous FTP sites for the
code. You can also get it from TAPR in Tucson.

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.norcal.ampr.org
glenne@hpnmd.hp.com

1348. Re: 10 and 11 codes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-21 19:02:47 UTC
From: tab@cbnewsm.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <986@cbnewsm.ATT.COM>
Source record: 18271

(I sent mail to Phil; I'm posting in case anyone else is interested...)

In Message-ID: <25989@amdcad.AMD.COM> Phil Ngai asks:
> I've noticed our local police department uses 11 codes as well as 10
> codes. [...]

Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) responds:
>I used to be a police dispatcher 23 years ago. I know of no 11 codes, but that
>doesn't prove anything. Local police are free to designate their own codes.
>Even the conventional 10 codes need not necessarily have the same meaning
>everywhere. [...]

In my experience, only a few of the 10 codes are the same across several different towns, and the ones our town uses aren't even close to any published list that I've seen (10-4 doesn't seem to change, though). One town that I know of has 10 codes going all the way up to something like 10-72!

As for the "11 codes", some towns use codes for personnel, vehicles, and/or locations -- listen to the context to see if this is the case. It might be that they have different prefixes for police, fire, and ambulance units (i.e., 11-123 might be a police car, 12-123 a fire engine, etc.). Some counties or states may have prefixes or even entirely different numbering systems for these things than towns use internally, so if the "11 codes" are only used occasionally, this may be why.

--
Tracey Baker att!cbnewsm!tab or tab@cbnewsm.att.com

What if volunteer firefighters didn't volunteer?

1349. Good portable SW recvr?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-21 19:10:41 UTC
From: rodman@mfci.UUCP
Message-ID: <910@m3.mfci.UUCP>
Source record: 18127

Due to strange twists of fate I happened to be in Beijing from late May to June 6th. Luckily one of us had a small SONY SW recvr which was wonderful. I have resolved never to travel out of the US without one.

Could folks send me their opinions on the various portable SW radios available? I confess to some ignorance on the subject of portable SWL'ing radios. I'm interested in something good, (I'm used to my ic735, after all) but small size is useful too. A pointer to a good review article would be nice. Expected prices also useful!

Thanks in advance! I'll post a summary....

Paul K. Rodman / KA1ZA
rodman@Multiflow.com

1350. locator

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-21 19:16:37 UTC
From: ATISD-DOOI.XP@GUNTER-ADAM.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <12503955067.14.ATISD-DOOI.XP@GUNTER-ADAM.AF.MIL>
Source record: 18272

**********for Keith Peterson**********
Keith,
Would appreciate your AUTOVON number. I tried to call you , but
the White Sands operator did not know of your where abouts.
Thanks,
LtCol Marv Feldman
AUTOVON 487-6202

1351. book "Tuning in to Nature"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-21 20:50:00 UTC
From: BRUCEH@UTKVX3.BITNET
Message-ID: <8906221808.AA05450@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18273

I just got a copy of the book "Tuning in to Nature", that was mentioned in conjucntion with the discussion about bat radar (sonar?). The book makes for quite interesting reading, and I recommend it.

Thanks,

Bruce Harrison
Univ. of Tenn. at Martin
Computer Center
Martin, TN 38238

BRUCEH@UTKVX (bitnet)

1352. Re: INFO-HAMS Digest V89 #416

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-21 22:11:00 UTC
From: ATISD-DOOI.XP@GUNTER-ADAM.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <12503986814.13.ATISD-DOOI.XP@GUNTER-ADAM.AF.MIL>
Source record: 18274

**********for Keith Peterson, White Sands Misile Range**********
Please send me your AUTOVON duty phone number or call me at
AUTOVON 487-6202.
Thank you,
LtCol Marv Feldman

1353. WWV Progagation Info BBS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-21 23:27:00 UTC
From: CSMSCST@OAC.UCLA.EDU
Message-ID: <8906221808.AA05478@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18275

As previously discussed, WWV broadcasts a brief summary of shortwave propagation conditions at 18 minutes past each hour. This information is also available as a recorded message from (303) 497-3235.

Much more extensive forecast data are available from the NBS Space Environment Services Center's public BBS at (303) 497-5000. Modem settings are 1200,N,8,1. Access is free, except for the toll charge. One of the available reports is a three-day forecast of conditions. (I hope they're wrong about Field Day conditions.) Lest anyone doubt the contributions of hams to the understanding of propagation, QST is mentioned several times in the online help! I downloaded some sample reports and all the help text and will be happy to email same to anyone requesting, to save you some telephone $'s.

Thanks to Tom (N0GOS) and Greg (KG6YV) for the BBS info.

/Chris Thomas - WA6HTJ

Internet: csmscst@oac.ucla.edu
Bitnet: csmscst@uclamvs.bitnet

1354. Regency Parts Help

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-22 11:05:00 UTC
From: SAC.2001CS-XP@E.ISI.EDU
Message-ID: <[E.ISI.EDU]22-Jun-89.06:05:18.SAC.2001CS-XP>
Source record: 18128

I am looking for the addresses for parts for Regency Scanners.
I have a MX-3000 I need a volume control for. None of the local parts
houses seem to be able to come up with one, so I need to get one
from Regency. I used to have a phone number and address for a place in
Florida, but that doesn't seem to be any good anymore. I guess with
everyone buying everyone else, thes service centers all change.

Anyone with any help would be greatly appreciated. Please E-mail
your responses if you can.

Thanks and 73,
Michael

Michael Barnes * The nice thing about policies
InterNet: SAC.2001CS-XP@E.ISI.EDU * and standards, is that there
HamNet: WA7SKG * are so many to choose from.
BellNet: 906-346-2578 * If you don't find any you
DS Net: 472-2578 * like, simply wait for next
Snail Net: 2001CS/XP * years models!
K.I. SAWYER AFB, MI *
49843-6346 *

DISCLAIMER: The ideas, comments, remarks, replies, insinuations,
innuendos, flatuations, and any other conceivable or inconceivable
outputs presented here, real, imagined, or implied, simply do not
exist. The names are real, the stories have been changed due to
simple boredom.

1355. Taxi despatch on 10 meters.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-22 14:24:49 UTC
From: PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK
Message-ID: <22.Jun.89.15
Source record: 18129

Taxis on 10 meters in New York - possible solutions are:

1) Fight back! I wonder how they would respond to a kilowatt of RTTY
hitting them. (or a kilowatt of FM/CW/SSB?) Most 'users' of such gear
are non-technically-competent, and wouldnt be able to differentiate
between the sounds of SSB over the top of them and an equipment
malfunction. Slowscan TV coming out of an FM radio can sound WONDERFUL!
What about a 'propagation study beacon' on their calling frequency,
or does the FCC enforce the bandplan better than they enforce the
licensing laws? Surely they can't forbid 'tuning up' your antennas/linears?

2) Mislead them. Find the language they are using, and direct them to the
wrong addresses, tell their base that they have broken down, or anything
else thats likely to put them off. They will either give up and choose
another frequency, or come and burn your house down.

OK neither of the above are particularly ethical, but since 'they' are there
illegally, 'they' cant really object if you use 'reasonable force' to
remove them. Remember, YOU are LICENSED to transmit, they arent!
We here in the UK had similar experiences with illegally
converted CB's in the bottom part of 10 meters some years ago, and also
with illegal cordless phones on 70MHz (a UK allocation to hams) and found
that persistent SSB or CW usually eliminated these pests.
If threatened with personal violence, take out an injunction against
the people concerned (both to prevent harassment and to cease operating
on 10 meters without a license).

Pete Lucas G6WBJ

Please use the following addresses for reply: + 'And the driving is
+ like the driving of
JANET: PJML@UK.AC.NERC-WALLINGFORD.IBMA + Nimshi, son of Jehu,
ARPA : PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSS.CS.UCL.AC.UK + for he driveth
EARN : PJML%UK.AC.NWL.IA@UKACRL + furiously'
AX25 : G6WBJ {144.650MHz} +
SPAN : STAR::"PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSS.CS.UCL.AC.UK" + II Kings 9,20
PHONE: +44 793 411665 +

1356. Re: Need 1KW @ 2000V

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-22 15:01:00 UTC
From: anderson@hi-csc.UUCP
Message-ID: <43fbf9fa.7729@hi-csc.UUCP>
Source record: 18130

As an alternative to (nearly) avoid HV oil caps, is there any
reason why a switching power supply could not be made to step up
the rectified and filtered line voltage to 2 or 3 KV?

I have seen lots of switching designs for low voltage, high current
supplies for digital electronics but I've never seen this approach
in ham circles for high voltage tube supplies.

What I have in mind is to directly rectify the 110 or 220 line voltage
and filter this to a constant dc with caps rated at 200 or 400
volts rather than 2KV. Then, use power MOSFETS to drive a homemade
transformer at say, 20KHz in a dc/dc converter. The stepped up 20KHz ac
is again rectified and filtered at the high voltage. The cap here need
only filter out 40KHz pulses rather than 120Hz pulses and
thus can be some 300 times smaller. I've seen MOSFETS for 400V at
10A so this is possible.

Also, this approach avoids the 100lb, expensive 1KW transformer. At
20 KHz, a torroidal ferrite like Amidon sells could be used (i.e. the
big T200 sizes). These run about $10 or $20 as I recall.

Is there a problem here? (Com'on all you homebrew advocates!)

--
Allan Anderson - UUCP: {uunet, ihnp4!umn-cs}!hi-csc!anderson
The opinions expressed herein are generally mine and never Honeywell's.

1357. Re: sw stations on am

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-22 15:17:00 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.bacs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <12600063@silver>
Source record: 18135

In article <43f35562.d2d6@apollo.COM>, stuart@apollo.COM (Stuart Troutman) writes:
> Why am I receiving international shortwave stations on the
> AM dial? In the last three or four months, I find signals
> coming through clearly on three different oridinary AM
> receivers. Just past 1600Khz, I can clearly pick up the
> BBC World Service, die Deutsche Welle, a French broadcast

York David Anthony replies:

>Ordinary AM radios with a 455 kHz IF use high side
>injection for their local oscillator, but even a Radio Slack
>$6.95 portable should have better image rejection than this.
>Besides, the frequencies involved (1440 to 2510 kc) aren't
>generally used for broadcasting, are they? ...

Maybe the local oscillator has high harmonic content, resulting in conversion of multiple frequencies.

SUPER-CHEAP 2.5 MHz WWV RECEIVER

This is a useful project as well as a good lecture-demonstration of the superheterodyne principle and image-response.

Materials:

One typical 6-transistor AM-broadcast receiver (from K-Mart, garage sale, etc.)

One RF signal generator (I use the local oscillator of a digitally-tuned communications receiver; no direct coupling is required.)

Conversion:

1. Tune the radio to 1590 kHz, which puts the local oscillator 2045 kHz, which is 455 kHz below 2.5 MHz.

2. Remove turns from the main antenna coil until it resonates at 2.5 MHz.

3. Tweak the trimmers on the back of the tuning capacitor for best reception.

The converted receiver is suitable only for WWV or other fixed frequency, since the antenna and local-oscillator tuning no longer track properly.

In continental U.S. east of the Mississippi River, WWV at 2.5 MHz can usually only be received at night. To enhance reception, add an

external long-wire antenna coupled to the ferrite rod by a few turns,
thence to earth ground.

--

Frank Reid W9MKV @ K9IU reid@gold.bacs.indiana.edu
{inuxc,rutgers,uunet!uiucdcs,pur-ee}!iuvax!silver!commgrp

1358. Ham TV from model airplanes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-22 16:07:44 UTC
From: waters@dover.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1452@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 18136
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.models.rc

Posted at Tad's request, as part of a discussion on the practicality of sending TV pictures from model airplanes. A challenging job, but one that sounds intriguing!

From uunet!amc-gw!ssc!tad Wed Jun 21 00:40:24 1989
Subject: ATV/RC
Date: Sat Jun 17 13:28:33 1989

Mike:

I read your message about video from model planes. I talked to someone awhile back who has done it! Last year at work I was talking to some folks at Matsushita (Panasonic) in New Jersey. One fellow I talked to had built a large plane, and installed an extremely small color CCD camera in the belly. The camera was one custom built for him by an engineer at Matsushita. He did not have a ham license, so he built a low power UHF channel operating on a locally unused UHF TV channel. He claimed that it worked great. At the time I spoke with him, he was working on getting his ham license so that he could operate the thing legally on ham frequencies.

Also, when I was in Vancouver a few years ago for the world's fair, I met a commercial pilot that was involved in a commercial venture doing work like this for the U.S. government. They built tiny CCD cameras that went inside small radio controlled planes, and were used for aerial recon. He showed me several photos and data sheets for their products. Real interesting stuff.

73,
Tad Cook
MCI Mail: 3288544
Packet: KT7H @ WS7M

--
*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *
Why does man kill? He kills for food. And not only food: frequently there must be a beverage.
-- Woody Allen, "Without Feathers"

1359. Re: Good portable SW recvr?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-22 16:56:08 UTC
From: mn@atari.UUCP
Message-ID: <1581@atari.UUCP>
Source record: 18131

In article <910@m3.mfci.UUCP> rodman@mfci.UUCP (Paul Rodman) writes:
>
>
>Due to strange twists of fate I happened to be in Beijing from late
>May to June 6th. Luckily one of us had a small SONY SW recvr which was
>wonderful. I have resolved never to travel out of the US without one.
>
What were you able to pick up in Beijing when all the sh*t was hitting
the fan? Was VOA and BBC jammed? What kind of news reporting about the
protests was carried on Chinese domestic SW freqs?

Michael Nowicki N6LUU Atari Corp

Views expressed are my own, not my employer's

1360. Re: 10 and 11 codes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-22 17:29:14 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.EDU
Message-ID: <1776@ucsd.EDU>
Source record: 18137

The 11 codes are rather popular here in SoCal; if you remember watching TV programs like Dragnet and Adam-12 you'd have heard them. There are far too many for me to type them in even if I did remember them, but I know that they're published in several of the scanner books like "Police Call" and suchlike. Visit your local ham radio or CB store - and I'll bet you can find a list in some Radio Schlock publication.

A few of the local ones stick with me from the days when I used to have the graveyard shift:
11-8 person down
11-10 take a report
11-11 animal loose in the street
11-30 person calling for help
11-31 incomplete phone call
11-40 ambulance call
11-44 dead body
11-45 suicide
11-80 serious injury traffic accident
11-81 minor injury traffic accident
11-82 non injury traffic accident
11-85 tow truck needed
11-99 officer needs help

One thing to note is that police codes are not secret really, since every patrol car has a list; if you've got a friend with the department he can probably liberate one of the code cards for you. Some departments even will give them out if you take a tour of the station.

Supposedly the original use for codes of this sort was to reduce the amount of radio traffic; to some extent that's still true. Part of it is the secret-society jargon aspect; only those in-the-know will have the secret lodge pin and handshake. Part of it is just habit; there are few organisations more conservative and hidebound than the police.

Be careful chasing police cars. As a news supervisor once told me: "Most policemen are disillusioned romantics. After you weed out the bullies, what you have is a group of people who once thought they could make a difference. Most of them now know better, but still can't admit it to themselves. And after a lifetime of dealing with a criminal element every day, they often come to believe that anyone not in uniform must be a criminal. Treat them accordingly, and they probably won't shoot you. But remember, no matter how right you are, he's got the gun and you've only got a camera - and no one on the local force has ever been prosecuted for killing someone, in the line of duty or not."

1361. Mods for IC2AT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-22 17:46:21 UTC
From: hcooper@esunix.UUCP
Message-ID: <1334@esunix.UUCP>
Source record: 18132

I am looking for rx mods for the ICOM IC2AT, particularly the 150 to
174 MHz region. Any info would be appreciated.

Harrison Cooper N7KST

1362. Re: Good portable SW recvr?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-22 17:58:04 UTC
From: macleod@drivax.UUCP
Message-ID: <4740@drivax.UUCP>
Source record: 18133

In article <910@m3.mfci.UUCP> rodman@mfci.UUCP (Paul Rodman) writes:

:Could folks send me their opinions on the various portable SW radios
:available? I confess to some ignorance on the subject of portable
:SWL'ing radios. I'm interested in something good, (I'm used to my
:ic735, after all) but small size is useful too. A pointer to a good
:review article would be nice. Expected prices also useful!

There are:

* High-performance SWL radios
* Inexpensive (US$300 >) SWL radios
* Portable SWL radios

Pick any two.

Michael Sloan MacLeod (amdahl!drivax!macleod)

1363. wwv and chu

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-22 18:13:00 UTC
From: stuart@apollo.COM
Message-ID: <43fca5cf.d2d6@apollo.COM>
Source record: 18138

Does anyone have a schedule of frequencies used
by the two sw time sources, WWV in Colorado and
CHU in (somewhere), Canada?

1364. Cordless Phones & Privacy -- legal decision

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-22 19:01:38 UTC
From: wmartin@ST-LOUIS-EMH2.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8906230725.AA16311@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18134

In the Wednesday, 21 June, St. Louis Post-Dispatch, on page B1 (first page of the editorial section):

REACH OUT, TAP SOMEONE
Court Overrules Privacy On Cordless Telephones

by Tim Bryant

Is the privacy of your telephone conversation protected by federal law? Not if you are using a cordless phone.

The 8th US Circuit Court of Appeals has ruled that the 21-year-old Omnibus Crime Control Act does not prohibit interception of cordless phone conversations.

In a unanimous opinion, a three-judge appellate panel said: "Courts have not accepted the assertions of privacy expectation by speakers who were aware that their conversation was being transmitted by cordless telephone."

The appeals court ruling, handed down last week in St. Louis, arose from a case in Iowa in which criminal charges were filed against a man who had been unaware that a family four blocks from his house was listening to his conversations over his cordless phone.

The man, Scott C. Tyler, filed a civil suit over the matter and said that he would press his case to the Supreme Court, if necessary.

"It's been a five-year battle, and this is not over by any means," Tyler said.

Tyler, 44, of Dixon, Iowa, spent 123 days in prison on two theft convictions in Iowa. Authorities said Tyler had set up a dummy company to bilk two food distributors out of $35,000 in goods.

The case began in 1983 when Richard and Sandy Berodt, who lived four blocks from Tyler and his family, discovered that their cordless phone was picking up conversations from the Tylers' cordless phone.

"Based on what they overheard, the Berodts suspected Scott Tyler of criminal activity," the appeals court said in its opinion.

The Berodts called the Scott County Sheriff's Department in Davenport, Iowa, and were asked to continue eavesdropping on the Tylers. Although no court order was obtained, the Berodts tape-recorded some of the conversations with equipment that Tyler said the sheriff's department had provided.

A jury convicted Tyler of theft, even though the judge refused to allow the recordings as evidence.

In July 1985, Tyler and four members of his family filed a damage suit against the Berodts, Scott County, the sheriff and a deputy. US District

Judge Harold D. Vietor of Des Moines, Iowa, ruled against the Tylers, saying that federal wiretap laws, the 1968 crime control act and the Fourth Amendment's protection against unreasonable searches and seizures did not apply to cordless phone transmissions.

Scott County Prosecuting Attorney Thomas C. Fritzsche said he agreed with Vietor's decision. He added that the appeals court's ruling puts the 8th Circuit "in the mainstream" of recent decisions involving cordless phones.

"What gave Mr. Tyler some type of credibility was that there has been a split in the case law that has looked at this type of case," Fritzsche said. "But a whole recent trend of opinions has been away from that type of decision. All the courts -- and there have been three or four of them -- have gone the other way.

"Mr. Tyler has ideas that this is a case of burning social issues. It really isn't."

Tyler had relied on a case that the 9th US Court of Appeals decided in 1973. In that case, telephone conversations were disallowed as evidence when at least one participant in a phone call used an ordinary phone line.

But among the cases that the 8th Circuit cited in its ruling against Tyler was a 1970 case involving former Teamsters union boss Jimmy Hoffa. In that instance, the 7th US Circuit Court of Appeals said there was no "expectation of privacy" for conversations over a mobile telephone.

In a footnote to its opinion, the appeals court here said that the 1986 overhaul of federal wiretap laws had changed the definition of wire communications to say that "such term does not include the radio portion of a cordless telephone [call] that is transmitted between the cordless telephone handset and the base unit."

"As a matter of federal law, we do not believe the Tylers had a justifiable expectation of privacy for their conversations," the court said.

Tyler said it was time for the law to catch up with technology.

"Everybody is going to be walking around with a pocket phone in the next five to ten years," he said. "The Fourth Amendment needs to be extended."

He said his cordless phone had been a Father's Day gift.

"Little did I know it would cause five years of hell in my life," he said.

Judges George G. Fagg of Des Moines, Gerald W. Heaney of Duluth, Minn., and Frank J. Magill of Fargo, N. D., issued the opinion.
End of Article

[There is also a sidebar item telling what a cordless phone is. I won't bother typing that in; people here know that... :-) It does mention that "modern cordless phones are equipped to use 10 channels ... Each channel has a digital security code that can be programmed 256 different ways. The result is a 2560-to-1 chance that two cordless phones with channels

programmed the same way will be within each other's broadcast range..."
That calculation of probability sounds a bit specious to me, but I'll leave the rebuttal up to others for now... -WM]

One last comment -- I find it surprising that the article does NOT mention the ECPA in any way. Of course, the court case has to be based on law in effect at the time, but the ECPA has changed things since then, and I would have thought that the writer and editor would have wanted to bring that point out...

Regards, Will Martin

1365. Re: Kantronics Monobanders Discontinued

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-22 19:20:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500045@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 18143

Kantronics made the same mistake that a lot of other manufacturers and marketers have done in the past. They create a good product and expect it to sell well instantly with nearly no major advertising, and then pull it off the market before people have even had a chance to find out about it.

How many full page color ads for the units did you see in QST?

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

1366. Re: Shortwave in Canada

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-22 21:19:04 UTC
From: lyndon@cs.AthabascaU.CA
Message-ID: <639@aurora.AthabascaU.CA>
Source record: 18142

I think there is some confusion as to what the cutback involves,
and how the CBC services relate to each other.

There are six major (and fairly independent) services:

English Television
French Television
English Radio (AM)
French Radio (AM)
CBC Stereo (FM)
Radio Canada (RCI shortwave)

Of these, CBC Stereo is a completely "network" service. There are no
locally originated broadcasts (other than weather and maybe PSA's).

English Radio is primarily a network service. Local broadcasts originate
three times per day: 0530-0900, 1200-1400, and 1600(?)-1800. Some
regional programming takes place on the weekends, and there are local
news, weather, and PSA's at various times throughout the programming
day.

English Television runs network programming during weekday prime time
and during the weekends (mostly for sports). The remaining TV is either
locally or regionally programmed.

RCI is its own entity, and originates its own programming. It borrows
from the national news service, and from the English Radio network
(As It Happens, etc). It might tap the French services as well - I'm
not sure about this.

I can't say much about how the French services operate, however my
impression is that French Television is very network oriented.

I haven't included the new all-news cable channel, since it is not yet
operational, and might not be if the cutbacks go through.

Each of the services has to fight for it's own piece of the national
CBC budget. There's a lot of infighting as a result, although CBC Stereo
and English Radio get along quite well. (They share staff, facilities,
and programming as it is, so ...)

Of all the services, English Television will be hit the hardest. They
had planned to increase their Canadian content to 95% over the next
few (five?) years. Doing this is going to require a LOT of money, and
they have already started reallocating funds internally to support it.
Having their funding cut now will leave them in a very messy position.
(I won't go into the details as I want to get my facts together first,

and it would deserve a seperate posting anyway.) What it boils down to is English Television is going to fight like mad for every penny they can get. If that means taking out RCI (or anyone else), so be it. Since RCI has such low visibility (especially within the country) it is a prime target.

As for RCI becoming the national radio service, I cannot see this happening. RCI's mandate is very different than the English Radio network's. RCI is there to promote Canada to the world, and to keep Canadians abroad up to date with what's happening at home. The English Radio service lets Canadians know what's happening in the rest of the world, and provides an outlet for programming that is a bit more intellectually oriented than your average top 40 AM station :-) The difference is very hard to describe in words: you have to experience CBC Radio to really understand what it's all about.

Finally, there's an even more important reason why RCI won't replace English Radio: upgrading RCI with new transmitter sites would require CAPITAL DOLLARS. Right now the CBC has NO capital dollars. It sure as hell won't get any if the cutback goes through. [Victoria, B.C. was promised English Radio service *how* *many* years ago?]

So what's this got to do with rec.ham-radio? Anyone catch the openings on six last week? :-)

--
Lyndon Nerenberg VE6BBM / Computing Services / Athabasca University
{alberta,decwrl,ncc}!atha!lyndon || lyndon@cs.AthabascaU.CA

1367. Re: Taxis on 10 meters...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-23 00:36:56 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <899@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 18141

Yes, some taxi services illegally use our 10 meter band for their services.
It just goes to prove that laws without enforcement are useless.
The FCC is working with limited funds. It has been for many years. You can
blame Ronnie Ray-gun for cutting their budget even further.

Well, I guess if the present trends continue, you can kiss Amateur Radio a fond
farewell. Just as many residential areas of some cities have been overtaken
by crime and pollution, so will Amateur Radio.

Sure, the FCC knows that these (and MANY other) illegal operations take place,
they could probably care less. Do hams lose any money ($$) if taxis use 10
meters?? Of couse not! So where's the problem?? City police officers are well
aware of drug dealers and "crack" houses, and do little or nothing to stop the
illegal activities, the same way the FCC ignores illegal radio operations.

Oh! Don't forget that the air waves are "free for all"! Does anyone remember
the mail I use to get from Mr. Raghu K, the bootlegger who said I was crazy for
letting silly LAWS dictate my operating habits.

Maybe we all are fools for believing those silly rules. If they aren't
enforced, then they are as good as nothing!

I view the present illegal radio operations the same way an old man would view
his old neighborhood -- the one he helped build -- the one he grew up in --
Now filled with drug dealers, prostitutes, and other filth.

Pee you!

73 and peace. de John, KD2BD

--
UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z (John)
..."There is no expedient to which a man will not resort to
avoid the real labor of thinking." ....Sir Joshua Reynolds.

1368. Re: 10 and 11 codes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-23 04:04:03 UTC
From: larry@kitty.UUCP
Message-ID: <3255@kitty.UUCP>
Source record: 18150

In article <1776@ucsd.EDU>, brian@ucsd.EDU (Brian Kantor) writes:
> The 11 codes are rather popular here in SoCal; if you remember watching
> TV programs like Dragnet and Adam-12 you'd have heard them. There are
> far too many for me to type them in even if I did remember them, but I
> know that they're published in several of the scanner books like "Police
> Call" and suchlike.

Some law enforcement agencies use "Signal" codes (instead of "11"
codes) to augment the 10 codes. Examples from one such agency are:

Signal 1 Auto accident
Signal 1A Auto accident, injury
Signal 1B Auto accident, fatal
Signal 2 Intoxicated person
Signal 2A Intoxicated driver
Signal 3 Stolen vehicle
...
Signal 30 Checking out vehicle

In many cases even the "signal" will omitted, with just the number
used with full understanding (e.g., "Radio to 82, you have a 1A at ...").

> One thing to note is that police codes are not secret really, since
> every patrol car has a list; if you've got a friend with the department
> he can probably liberate one of the code cards for you.

In the days when my wife was a police officer, everyone was
expected to KNOW the signal codes, and I don't ever recall seeing a
list in any marked or unmarked vehicle.

As an amusing aside, my wife once related a story. It seems that
there was a rookie officer on lone patrol who was dispatched to a Signal 13,
which is a "completed" suicide. The rookie, thinking that a Signal 13 was
just some type of accident or injury radioed back before responding to
the call, "Is it a _serious_ Signal 13?" Some of you may not find this
amusing, but the people on the police department sure did!

<> Larry Lippman @ Recognition Research Corp. - Uniquex Corp. - Viatran Corp.
<> UUCP {allegra|boulder|decvax|rutgers|watmath}!sunybcs!kitty!larry
<> TEL 716/688-1231 | 716/773-1700 {hplabs|utzoo|uunet}!/ \uniquex!larry
<> FAX 716/741-9635 | 716/773-2488 "Have you hugged your cat today?"

1369. MFJ-931 Artificial Ground

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-23 12:33:45 UTC
From: ginsburg@ginosko.samsung.com
Message-ID: <1588@ginosko.samsung.com>
Source record: 18148

Has anyone out there used the MFJ-931 Artificial Ground box? I live on the third floor apartment of a very old house and am left with few alternatives for producing a decent ground, namely cold water pipes (I'd like to avoid this) or running a wire down the side of the house to an earthbound copper rod. This artificial ground thing looks like a simple, clean solution to my ground problem. Can anyone provide me some feedback on it?

73,
Scott

==========+==========
Scott Ginsburg | Voice: 508-685-7200 ext. 132
Software Engineer | FAX: 508-685-4940
SAMSUNG Software America, Inc. | Internet: ginsburg@ginzo.samsung.com
Computing Systems Division | UUCP: ginsburg@ginosko.UUCP
One Corporate Drive | CSNET: samsung.com!ginsburg@Tektronix.CSNET
Andover, MA 01810 | BITNET: samsung.com!ginsburg@Psuvax1.BITNET
| Amateur Radio: WA2CJT
==========+==========

Life's not fair, people are.
==========
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1
2
3
4

1370. Re: WWV Progagation Info BBS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-23 12:36:42 UTC
From: gary@grc.UUCP
Message-ID: <226@grc.UUCP>
Source record: 18149

In article <8906221808.AA05478@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> CSMSCST@OAC.UCLA.EDU (Chris Thomas) writes:
>
>As previously discussed, WWV broadcasts a brief summary of
>shortwave propagation conditions at 18 minutes past each
>hour.

WWVH, WWV's sister station in Hawaii has started broadcasting the propagation forcasts at 45 minutes after the hour. WWV and WWVH broadcast on the same frequencies. The time announcements on WWVH are in a female voice though.

The propagation information is the same for both stations.
--
Gary Sutcliffe W9XT (414) 644-8700
GENROCO, Inc. Slinger, Wis.
{ames, rutgers, harvard} uwvax!uwmcsd4!grc!gary

1371. Butternut Butterfly

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-23 13:29:14 UTC
From: berman@ihlpl.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <10952@ihlpl.ATT.COM>
Source record: 18139

I'm looking for any experiences people have had with the
Butternut "Butterfly" (HB..something) antenna. This is
the HF Beam antenna that looks like a bow-tie.

From a physical point of view it is really the only beam
antenna I could put up in my limited terrain.

Any experiences? How directional is it? How does it compare
with a good dipole or other beams? How does it hold up as
an urban antenna?

Many thanks

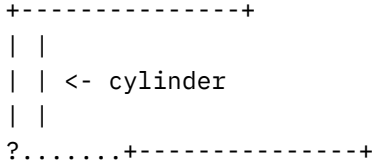
Scott Berman WD9EMZ
att!ihlpl!berman
--
* * * * * * * * * * * *
Scott Berman ihlpl!berman NOTE NEW TELEPHONE NUMBER: 312-713-7197

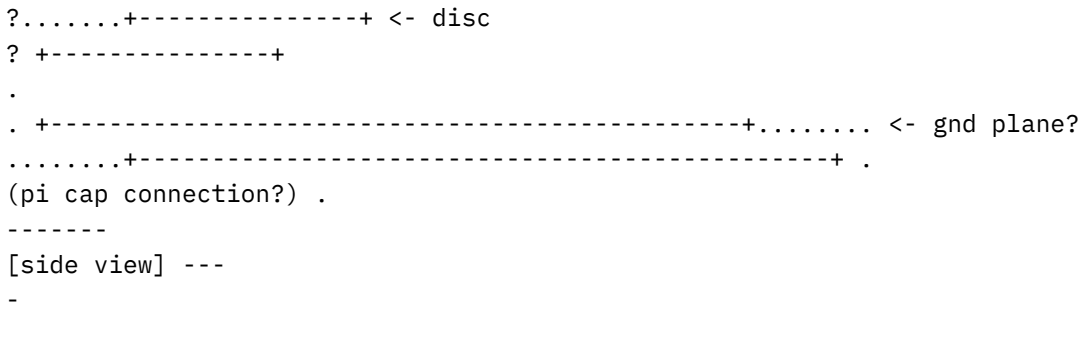
1372. Re: Cross Field Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-23 13:37:26 UTC
From: wwg@brambo.UUCP
Message-ID: <571@brambo.UUCP>
Source record: 18140
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

>[This extracted from INFO-HAMS mailing]
>
>Date: 20 Jun 89 17:31:00 GMT
>From: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!uicsl.csl.uiuc.edu!gene@uxc.cso.uiuc.edu
>Subject: Crossed Field Antenna
>
>I too, was anxiously waiting for some further information, but hearing none
>I decided to do a little crude experimenting...
>...(The article in Mar 89 "Electronic & Wireless
>World" shows a sketch of the full, balanced version). My model was only the
>"half" version such as someone said is offered for sale commercially in the
>British Call-book. I happened to have a portion of a 4' x 8' insulated
>sheathing-board (48" x 56")..1" thick and aluminum foil on both sides which
>I used as a ground-plane to tune the "half-model" against. My "cylinder" was
>13" diameter and 15" tall and both ends open. The "disc" was also 13" diameter
>with a 1/2" hole in the center to pass a shielded coax thru. These dimensions
>were quite arbitrary on my part...just what I happened to have around.
> Schematically, I used two roller-inductors (28 uh max)...their "hot" ends
>fed the "disc" and "cylinder" elements..one to each..thru short lengths of coax
> (these may break down if you run too much power), and the bottom ends are
>tied together and coupled to the ground-plane thru a "common" pi-capacitor.
> I chose to use the "natural capacitance" of the 48" x56" board for the
>pi-capacitor (top-foil for ground-plane..bottom foil for common ends of induct-
>ors and feed-point for power in) and it may have been dumb-luck but I was able
> to tune for perfect SWR match (I chose to use 75-meters for testing)...
> to the 50-ohm transceiver coax cable. The natural stray-capacitance
>of the disc & cylinder (to ground-plane) provide the "C" for resonance at a
>very high impedance value (thus high-voltage). It appears to me that the only
>way to increase power, is to increase the voltage to the elements. With 100
>watts, a substantial rf arc can be drawn off either element with a lead-pencil.
> I placed the foil-board on saw-horses and set the disc 2" above on styro-
>foam spacers, and set the cylinder 2" above the disc on stryofoam spacers.

I havn't seen the "Electronic and Wireless World" artical, so I'm having
some difficulty with picturing this interesting "beast". From the
description above it seems to suggest this (looking at the side):





(I'm assuming also, that "sheathing board" is basically styrofoam with aluminum foil glued/fused to each side)

I'd like to experiment, also, but I'm not sure from the description how you have wired this. A crude diagram (like above) would help a lot, or even better, if someone could post one in PostScript code, for a laser printer.

What have your results been like, when the band is better? Or, how does this compare with your long wire/dipole/inverted vee? You mentioned it was "weak", so this suggests that it does not do quite as well (at least the "half" model).

>...Perhaps my observations will stimulate some others to do more
>experimenting on Crossed-Field Antennas.

You bet. On the surface at least, this sounds like a great new discovery (who says its all been done on HF already?!). Please keep us posted as you continue to use/experiment. It might be some time before I get a chance to -- besides you might save me some trouble :-) :-). But your work suggests that there is indeed something real to this-- the matching is encouraging, but of course the "radiated part" has to be further investigated.

73s de VE3WWG

1373. Re: wwv and chu

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-23 14:39:20 UTC
From: dong@walsh.harvard.edu
Message-ID: <2108@husc6.harvard.edu>
Source record: 18147

In article <43fca5cf.d2d6@apollo.COM> stuart@apollo.COM (Stuart Troutman) writes:
>Does anyone have a schedule of frequencies used
>by the two sw time sources, WWV in Colorado and
>CHU in (somewhere), Canada?

WWV uses 2.5 5 15 20 Mhz
CHU uses 3.330 7.335 14.670 Mhz

1374. Re: Taxi despatch on 10 meters.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-23 16:37:24 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7120073@hpcupt1.HP.COM>
Source record: 18154

Yes, I wondered why the hams in NYC dont start a RTTY net on 10M.
Or start using SSTV. Just think how wonderful it would be to
have a lot of activity on this band and with 1.5 KW signals to boot.
Of course code practice sessions would also be good for the novices
and others. With a little luck they can be driven up to six meters
and then the general population can complain that channel 2 is not
any good any more. But just pray these creeps dont figure out how
to use a 2 meter repeater!
73's
Jim

1375. Re: Ham TV from model airplanes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-23 17:23:18 UTC
From: sos@fnrsun.dataio.Data-IO.COM
Message-ID: <2028@dataio.Data-IO.COM>
Source record: 18151
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.models.rc

Yes, it is quite illegal unless done on a HAM band (w/valid license).
Some people have tried to fly on a HAM freq w/o a license, and needless
to say they don't get off the ground.

There is a gentleman by the name of Eric, who flys a giant scale heli,
called 'The Bruiser', and he transmits to the ground via camcorder.
He has a valid HAM license too.
- Steve

1376. Re: 10 and 11 codes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-23 18:06:58 UTC
From: keithm@wicat.UUCP
Message-ID: <408@wicat.UUCP>
Source record: 18156

>In Message-ID: <25989@amdcad.AMD.COM> Phil Ngai asks:
>> I've noticed our local police department uses 11 codes as well as 10
>> codes. [...]
>

I have heard 11, 12, and 9 codes used in various areas that I have
visited. They are most definately not standardized.

Here is a list of the tencodes used in Utah:

Official Associated Public Safety Communications Officers
"Ten Signals"

10.0 Caution 10.51 Wrecker needed
10.1 Signal weak 10.52 Ambulance Needed
10.2 Signal good 10.53 Traffic control
10.3 Stop transmitting 10.54 Change to channel _____
10.4 Affirmative (OK) 10.55 Intoxicated driver
10.5 Relay (To) 10.56 Intoxicated pedestrian
10.6 Busy unless urgent 10.57 Hit and run (F, PI, PD)
10.7 Out of service 10.58 Airplane crash
10.8 In service 10.59 Reckless driver
10.9 Say again 10.60 Out of car on violator
10.10 Negative 10.61 Motor inspection
10.11 _____ on duty 10.62 Request permission car to car
10.12 Stand by 10.63 Prepare to make written copy
10.13 Existing conditions 10.64 Vandalism
10.14 Information 10.65 Juvenile problem
10.15 Message delivered 10.66 Major crime alert
10.16 Reply to message 10.67 Net message
10.17 Enroute 10.68 Runaway juvenile
10.18 Urgent 10.69 Missing person
10.19 In contact 10.70 Fire alarm
10.20 Location 10.71 Nature of fire
10.21 Call (_____) by phone 10.72 Progress report on fire
10.22 Disregard 10.73 Rape
10.23 Arrived at scene 10.74 Civil Disturbance
10.24 Assignment complete 10.75 Domestic problem
10.25 Report to _____ (Meet_____) 10.76 Meet complainant
10.26 Estimated time of arrival (ETA) 10.77 Return to _____
10.27 License/Permit information 10.78 Back up _____
10.28 Ownership information 10.79 Notify coroner
10.29 Records check 10.80 Chase in progress
10.30 Danger/Caution 10.81 Breatherlizer report
10.31 Pickup _____ 10.82 Prisoner in custody

10.32 _______ units needed 10.83 Confidential information
10.33 Help me quick 10.84 Visitors present
10.34 Time 10.85 Victims condition
10.35 A. Fair B. Poor
10.36 Security check C. Critical D. Possible fatality
10.37 Spotlighter E. Obvious fatality
10.38 Computer down 10.86 Crime in progress
10.39 Urgent use light and siren 10.87 Abandoned car
10.40 Silent run, no lights 10.88 Man with gun
10.41 Beginning tour of duty 10.89 Bomb threat
10.42 Ending tour of duty 10.90 Bank alarm at ______
10.43 Shuttle 10.91 Burglary
10.44 Permission to leave 10.92 Theft
10.45 Animal carcass at __________ 10.93 Unnecessary use of radio
10.46 Assist motorist 10.94 Contact your home
10.47 Investigate suspicious vehicle 10.95 Out at home
10.48 Disturbing the peace 10.96 Mental subject
10.49 Traffic light out at __________ 10.97 Test signal
10.50 Accident (F, PI, PD) 10.98 Prison break
10.99 Wanted/Stolen indicated

10-34 through 10-38 are by local option and will change from
one county to another.

Hope this helps.

--
- -
| Keith McQueen, Wicat Systems Inc. , (801)224-6605 | My opinions are |
| N7HMF @ NV7V (84058), 147.34+, 449.675- | all mine... |
- -

1377. Re: Regency Parts Help

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-23 18:40:25 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewsc.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <1390@cbnewsc.ATT.COM>
Source record: 18161

In article <[E.ISI.EDU]22-Jun-89.06:05:18.SAC.2001CS-XP>,
SAC.2001CS-XP@E.ISI.EDU ("410 BMW/SCX--KI Sawyer AFB MI") writes:

> I am looking for the addresses for parts for Regency Scanners.

Uniden absorbed both the Bearcat and Uniden scanner lines a few
years ago. A telephone with a "last number redial" pushbutton
would be helpful when calling some of these numbers:

Uniden parts (317)842-1036
Uniden repair (317)842-2483
Uniden product info (800)722-6637

Good luck.

--
==
Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass (312)979-5414

1378. Re: WWV solar data by phone?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-23 21:12:17 UTC
From: dlh@splot.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <6.24A2B12B@splot.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 18144

JG> You can hear the same thing you would hear on a SW radio by calling:

JG> 1-303-499-7111

JG> I just set my watch by it.

You may also call the U.S. Naval Observatory in Arlington, Virginia, at 1-900-410-8463 (1-900-410-TIME). Note that this costs 50 cents for the first minute, 35 cents each additional minute. It can be cheaper than calling Fort Collins, and is just as accurate.

--- Msg V2.8
--
David Hinerman WD8CIV
FidoNet 1:226/330
UUCP splot!dlh@oink -or- ...!osu-cis!n8emr!oink!splot!dlh

1379. Re: Re: Taxis on 10 meters...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-23 22:08:43 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880056@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 18145

There you go - a useful suggestion: Do on 10 as is done on 20.

"QRZ, is the frequency in use ?"
<2 seconds>
"CQ CQ CQ..."

Seriously, is the regulation about "malicious interference against another amateur station" ? If the other station does not identify itself as another amateur, is it really a station or a source of QRM ?

I don't have a Rulebook, so I don't know what the rules are. Sorry to only add QRM to the discussion, but I like the idea of using RTTY, SSTV, or CW to fight back.

1380. Re: MFJ-931 Artificial Ground

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-23 22:12:03 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880058@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 18146

>Can anyone provide me some feedback on it?

Hopefully you won't get any feedback. :-)

Past discussions indicate the artificial ground works as advertised.

Perry Scott
KF0CA

1381. Re: Pirates on Ten Meters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-23 23:20:21 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500048@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 18159

> A word of caution for all:
> Do not jam these guys. Do not tune up on them, do not cause malicious
> interference to them in any way. While they don't have anything to lose,
> you do. Your license. Live and let live. Don't give the official
> observers any targets of opportunity. They haven't a prayer of catching
> any bootleggers, but a callsign is easy pickings.

But if you are going to operate illegally, I'm sure you aren't going to be
using YOUR call.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

1382. Re: New York Taxi Companies Using 10m f

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-23 23:20:24 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500049@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 18160

What kind of DX reports are there concerning these Taxi companies?
I have not heard them from here in Illinois, but I have been listening
to 10 meters only very little lately.

Field day might prove to be interesting to the cabbies.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

1383. Re: wwv and chu

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-23 23:30:38 UTC
From: ritchie@hpldola.HP.COM
Message-ID: <12120026@hpldola.HP.COM>
Source record: 18152

```
See the ARRL Radio Amateur's handbook - available in your local library
or ham radio store for this info.
```

1384. Re: Another (and tougher) law against listening ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-23 23:55:47 UTC
From: rubin@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <32642@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 18158
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.video

In article <2297@cpoint.UUCP> die@cpoint.UUCP (David I. Emery) writes:

....stuff deleted.......

> On the other hand it is amazing that of the more than 1.5 million
>(figures from newsletter) Videociphers sold, only 400,000 have ever
>been authorized. This implies that there are at least a million pirate
>TVRO systems out there, and at an average price of $300-400 for modification
>over the $350 retail price of a Videocipher, there has been real money in
>the TV piracy business. I suppose that an illegal enterprise of that scale
>might well attract serious federal law enforcement attention.

This is a "published" figure by GI that I am having a hard time believeing.
It also includes all unsold and weaehoused units and IRD for people who just
want to receive the few clear stations. Also, a good number of people bought
VC's to watch Fixed access television (The way PBS is now being shown) which
does NOT require authorization. My educated guess is that more like 1.5 million
are "sold" by GI, 250,000+ units sit on dealears shelves waiting to be sold,
250,000 or more have "left the country" (we have no control over this problem),
and maybe 150,000 in homes not authorized for a reason. (reasons could include
they only want fixed access, program costs too high so they boycott, they
bought when the "limited" number scare indicated better buy now and never
authorized, or no longer in operation (like mine!).) This would leave perhaps
250,000 to 350,000 units in "pirate" mode in the U.S. which is not as bad as
GI wants to make it look.
>
> It is also amazing that a million relatively upscale families able to
>pay $1500-2000 for a TVRO system (and to own a site on which to put a dish)
>are perfectly willing to steal cable service that other people pay for. This
>reflects the sort of society in which we live, I guess. (Perhaps it also
>reflects the sort of people who bought TVRO systems in the first place with
>the rights to use the signals so ambiguous.)

This is a very one sided view. There's lots more to this. The cost to the home
dish owner for fees for subscriptions is 2 to 3 times the cost via cable and
sometimes 10 times the cost to the cable system for the same service. As a dish
owner, that person owns and repairs their own equipment, Owns their own land
for the sight, and rents NOTHING from the service. Factoring all this in the
home dish owner pays 10 to 20 times the cost of the service from cable. WHY?
Many reasons. Does monopoly ring a bell. Does price fixing? I myself thought
twice about fixing a VCII but decided the risk was to high. Dish owners just
wanted to be treated fairly and were not. Example: Dish owners offered to
pay for HBO service BEFORE they scrambled. HBO claimed it would be too
expensive to deal with individual dish owners but rejected the idea of a

company being a cableless cable company and doing the billing for HBO and the like. Enter scrambling. HBO now sells and continues to complain about the excessive costs of dealing with indivduals. They authorize distribution companies to sell their service. These companies discount the service sharing their cut with their customers. 8 months later, HBO changes its mind and stops allowing 3rd parties to sell their subscriptions. This increases the cost to the average dish subscriber by 28%!!! In addition, HBO and Cinemax must be bought together. The cost is almost $15 a month. My cable company charges that and that has to include the overhead for their equipment. PRICE FIXING! They let the 3rd parties "trap" customers who do not wish to deal directly with HBO because they are too expensive into buying the "discounted" service and then tell them that they can only renew at the higher rate directly from HBO. I dropped my subscription.

And please DO NOT judge me based on your warped idea of fairness and what kind of person you think I am. I bought my dish to receive not only more variety and selection of programming, but to get a decent picture. I own very good video equipment and quite frankly the picture supplied by local cable was less than even OK. It stunk!! Noisey, bad stereo, many many drop outs, often complete loss of service. Most owners of dish systems buy them because they live in fringe areas where they receive no or few broadcast signals and have no access to cable. (I write for a Satellite magazine and have access to the data. I did not make this stuff up!). If your want to draw conclusions, please get the facts correct first! I'm sure there are people who got a TVRO system because they thought they could get around the cost of cable. Stupid idea because at that before scrambling a TVRO system cost $5000 or more. You could watch a lot of cable for that price. No, most people bought their early systems because it was just another source of signal DXing and a lot of fun to watch backhauls and unavailable sources sources of TV signals. Its still fun!

>
> Does anyone know whether the current FCC/FBI crackdown is motivated
>by the $500 million scale of the cable TV signal piracy problem or reflects a
>broader federal determination to aggressively enforce the view that the right to
>passively and privately receive a radio signal is a privilage granted by the
>transmitting party rather than a natural right having its origin in the laws of
>physics and common sense ?
>
Wow, what a question! I wish I had an answer. One reason the government is involved is that VCII use DES (data encryption standard) and breaking that standard could be stretched to include treason (what a stretch!!).
Even more possible: The satellite and cable comapnies own one of the biggest lobbies in Washington.

What really amazes me is that even if there are 1 million satellite pirates, how many cable pirates are there? Gads, I can buy a cable descrambler in the back of Radio Electronics for just about any cable system in the US. Given a system like Gill Cable in San Jose area, I could then steal almost all the pay service currently on Satellite and at much less cost! (I DO NOT subscribe to Gill cable and obviously don't steal their signal) What is being done about the possible 30+ million cable pirates?

> In any case I guess the quiet hobby of passively listening to the radio
>out of curiousity and for no particular economic gain, except perhaps that gain
>that stems from sharpening one's technical skills, is now largely illegal
>and soon perhaps to become an aggressively prosecuted offense. Back in
>1978-1979 when Bob Cooper and friends started to publicize the possibilities of
>intercepting microwave signals from satellites and exploiting them to obtain
>free cable programming, I thought that I saw the end of this quiet little hobby
>of high tech signal exploration for the technical elite. And alas that day of
>reckoning is here. I've often wondered if by founding a large scale industry
>fuelled by signal piracy they accellerated the inevitable process of locking up
>the spectrum or slowed it down. If they hadn't created the TVRO business would
>the 1989 law still be the old gentleman's section 605 that didn't quite make it
>explicitly illegal to intercept signals in the privacy of one's home if there
>was no obvious economic benefit or disclosure ? Or would scanners and cellular
>phones have done it anyway ?

As I said above, at the time Bob Cooper was talking about "stealing" cable signals from the satellites a system cost $5K or more. A very expensive way to get programming. If you gave this just a second of your thought you would have figured this out. Sounds more like you just want someone to blame for the this possible loss of your right to DX? Blame the source of the cable programming for excessive rates and charges for creating the possibility of a group of pirates in the first place.

Cellular phones were a prime ingredient in the most current law. TVRO was only one part of a growing problem. And by what standard do you decide that its OK for you to listen to "private" communication on your SW radio but not OK for someone to watch an in the clear satellite broadcast of the news? Oh yes, you couldn't do that so it must be wrong!

The real bottom line here is greed. Why else would Showtime/The Movie Channel and other movie services be suing HBO? If HBO and the like had spent the same multi BILLIONS of dollars it took to fight pirates, build and REBUILD the scrambling system towards lower cost programming, the problem would go away all by its self. If the cost of the services was FAR less making the cost of "stealing" the service economically unfeasible to any pirate, the problem would not exist. Since I own my own system I can tell you that to be competitive with a cable system the cost of HBO would need to be $4 or $5 dollars a month MAX. I did subscribe to quite a few services at this cost and ended up spending $30 a month in fees to get near what the cable company offered for $10 a month less. Granted I got a better picture and digital sound, but rolling in the cost of my equipment and repair, my cost was closer to $50 a month. Over time, a $300 "fix" to a VCII starts looking good (takes 10 months to pay for it self). But if the cost of services equated to 2 years of legit programming, most pirates of today would not have converted their systems.

One more note on greed. Why is it that CBS and NBC are scrambling their regular satellite feeds of the regular "free" broadcasts? If I am fortunate enought to live in an area with broadcast TV, I get it free. But if I live in the boonies, now i must subscribe at a cost of $70/year or more to see this "free" TV. What motivation do the broadcasters have? Why cut viewers? While the satellite feeds are lacking LOCAL comercials, the newtork ads are still seen.

Care to comment on this? But wait, it gets better! Now all football and baseball feeds are scrambled. Now you must live in an EXACT area to get these free signal (I am aware of local blackout laws and VCII handles that problem but is unused). And the general public is NOT offered these feeds. There is talk in the industry to offer next years football bowl games, the 1990 world series, the next olympics on PAY PER VIEW only! Great eh? They will be scrambled and offered to dish owners at a higher rate than to cable subscribers!!!!!

And of you think there is not a conspiracy between cable companies and satellite program suppliers, consider this. A number of suppliers originally indicated that they would NEVER scrambled as they were comerical supported and free to most cable viewers. (CBN for example). They scrambled. Why? Because they were told by the large cable companies that if they did not scramble they would be dropped. Now most of these stations get 10 cents a household from your local cable company each month. Imagine the loss of revenue if a large company like Viacom decided to drop one of these channels! When this was investigated none of the suppliers wanted to talk. Why? Think they might have been dropped! You bet!

So please don't blame the TVRO industry for the problem. If you want to blame someone, blame the cable companies. They are much like the phone company was years ago before the split-up. And if you don't believe that, try and get good service from most of today's cable companies! Thats a laugh!

(Stepping off my soap box now. Sorry for the long reply)

-Owen- (rubin@apple.com)
The views expressed are those of the writer -- but then who really cares?!

1385. Radio Shaft PRO-2005 (mods and power cords)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-24 01:41:34 UTC
From: ghg@pur-ee.UUCP
Message-ID: <12041@pur-ee.UUCP>
Source record: 18157

A radio shaft manager told me that he received a memo
around a month ago, which orders the immediate termination of
any company employee whom discloses any knowledge which lets
the customer snip a diode to restore cellular coverage.

If there is only one employee on duty [whom divulges the info
on which diode to cut], then the employee making the "catch"
is required to confiscate the offender's keys and "take over"
the store. "H & H" (Hopper & Hawkins, the radio shaft
"internal police") also watch for cellular info being passed.

Also mentioned, was the non-removable power cord, and the lack of
mobile mounting brackets were "on purpose", as there were problems
[with the laws?] in several states of selling it.

--ghg

Geo. Goble, Purdue Univ Engr Computer network. W. Lafayette, IN 47907

1386. Help on Protocols

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-24 04:36:33 UTC
From: manderso@nunki.usc.edu
Message-ID: <4186@merlin.usc.edu>
Source record: 18155

I am planning on riding my motorcycle back to Chicago next week. So in case of a breakdown, I bought a handheld CB to communicate if something happens.

Unfortunately, it did not come with a manual on how to operate or the protocols involved in communicating with someone else. I would like to test the transmitter but I do not what to say.

I am not a radio buf, but if someone could e-mail me a few tips on what to do it would be appreciated.

Mark
manderso@nunki.usc.edu

1387. Grundig shortwave portables

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-24 04:51:31 UTC
From: witold@enme.UCalgary.CA
Message-ID: <1552@cs-spool.calgary.UUCP>
Source record: 18153

In his article Paul Rodman (rodman@mfci.UUCP) asks for the advice on
portable SW receivers. Me too :-)
I want to point on Grundig Satellite series (400, 500, 650 and others).
Maybe they do not fall into this category as some are heavy, stereo or
equipped with tape recorder.
But I have heard that they are worth considering.
I would like to ask:
- those who knows anything about them to send information to Paul;
- and Paul :-) not to discard it but include in the summary.

Thank you in advance,
Witold

1388. Re: Crossed Field Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-24 06:19:16 UTC
From: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP
Message-ID: <3536@cps3xx.UUCP>
Source record: 18162

Details! Please give important details! Please give drawings or
detailed descriptions of the physical dimensions of this "antenna".

----> Abortion is murder; Affirmative Action is discrimination. <----
In the rare case that original ideas Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN
are found here, I am responsible. Owen W328, E. Lansing, MI 48825
Internet: hendrick@frith.egr.msu.edu UUCP: ...!frith!hendrick

1389. ARF Script

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-24 17:53:59 UTC
From: arf@chinet.chi.il.us
Message-ID: <8772@chinet.chi.il.us>
Source record: 18163
Cross-posted to: talk.politics.misc,rec.ham-radio

arf622

The following is the script from this weeks Amateur Radio Forum. Please feel free to respond to the survey question and/or comment on any of the issues presented. Your contributions will be included in the Action Letter to Congress.

The Amateur Radio Forum is a radio talk show conducted on the Amateur Radio short wave bands:
Thursday 9:PM CTD on 3.950 Mhz, LSB.
Monday 8:PM CTD 147.39 rptr (local only)
.....

JUN 22, 1989 {RADIO SCRIPT... NOT EDITED FOR TYPOS AND SPELLING}

CALLING ALL RADIO AMATEURS ..... THIS IS NR9Q IN CHICAGO

YOU ARE INVITED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE AMATEUR RADIO FORUM. THIS IS A CURRENT EVENTS ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION. EVERYONE IS INVITED TO PARTICIPATE AND YOUR COMMENTS ARE WELCOME. IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO JOIN IN THE DISCUSSION TONIGHT, PLEASE CHECK IN NOW TO N R 9 Q IN CHICAGO.

.....

The decision yesterday, by the Supreme Court, saying one has the right to desecrate the American flag in any manner one chooses, makes it necessary to bring the issue to the Forum again.

The Supreme Court has simply said that the First Ammendment guanantees the freedom to desecrate the flag.

It is pointless to argue about the decision but a number Congressmen and President Bush feel an end run around the Supreme Court is in order. The Congress could enact legislation to make it a crime to desecrate the flag or even ammend the Constitution if necessary.

The other possibility is to cut off federal funds from any organization that uses taxpayers's money to support acts of flag desecration.

Tonight's survey gives you three choices instead of the usual yes or no.

Do you favor.....

Criminalizing flag desecration _____

Cut off Federal funds to desecrators _____

Do nothing at all _____

.....

The state of West Virgina has a law which revokes the drivers license of a minor if he or she drops out of high school. The state supreme court has ruled the law unconstitutional but it sure seems like a good way to keep kids in school.

.....

It was very interesting to hear William Kuntsler (sp?) defending the right of protesters to burn, walk on and generally desecrate the American flag on Crossfire tonight.

However, he admitted that he would not defend the right of an American to even display a Nazzi flag. As a matter of fact, he said that he resigned his seat on the board of the A! C! L! U! because they defended the right of swastica waving protesters in Skokie.

One can't help but wonder how long the exhibit at the Chicago Art Institute would have lasted if it had been an Israeli flag. Wouldn't it be fun to find out?

.....

For an interesing historical note on the dangers of semi-automatic weapons, we take a look at the assination of Leon Trotsky.

His would-be assasin opened up with about 200 rounds from a unknown make of fully automatic machine gun. When this people's hero received news that Trotsky received on a few minor flesh wounds, another assasin was dispatched to finish off the job with an ice axe.

.....

The execution of protesters in China makes what already happened only that much more obscene. I really don't think it is much of our business what other countries do with their own people. But it seems equally obscene to maintain a "most favored nation" status with China and continue business as usual.

It is another good example of our double standard system of morality that makes us no better than those we condemn. Our high moral values reach only as high as our wallet.

.....

Communist countries may be opening up to glasnost but they seem to welcom religions with less than opens arms. A recent shipment of bibles to Romania was reprocessed into toilet paper.

.....

The Supreme Court handed down a decision today that makes lawyer bashers dance with glee. They have ruled that confiscated drug money cannot be used to pay legal fees. The lawyer who brought the suite is out $200,000 in fees for defending a scumbag drug dealer. Justice is sometimes served.

.....

President Bush has launched his thousand points of light but it seems to require a jump start.

He proposed a grand program of volunterism that somehow is going to cost taxpayer's millions. Aparently he has changed the definition of volunteer.
.....

Finally our weekly report on our special ally in the mideast.

Three times this week Israeli's terrorized innocent civilians in Lebanon by bombing refugee camps and claiming pre-emptive strikes against terrorists.

There was a story on the Voice of America (VOA) this afternoon about the plight of Palestinian children who have had their education "interrupted" because of the closing of schools by the Israeli army.

As though keeping children out of school isn't bad enough, the story went on to say that the army has blown up the homes of three teachers who dared to teach children in their homes.

5 Palestinian children were shot to death by Israeli Death Squads this past week bringing the death toll to 506 and the wounded pushing 50,000 since the stone throwing began.
.....

One final question on flag burining.....

Does anyone out there know a singel country, in the history of the world, that allowed its flag to be desicrated? If we are the first, what does it mean?

The Amateur Radio Forum (ARF)

1390. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-25 00:39:55 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8906250702.AA21698@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18164

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial RCP/M, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial RCP/M may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

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- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #531 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 89170.38185254 0.00000411 48322-3 0 2126
2 00424 80.4642 283.6922 0024273 123.7629 236.5831 13.67157185333119
SOLRAD R/B
1 00727U 64001 A 89160.08890248 .00000146 00000-0 14227-3 0 2689
2 00727 69.9021 112.7599 0011510 112.9001 247.3319 13.93530820291961
Cos 185 R/B
1 03019U 67104 B 89164.30359152 .00006474 00000-0 43704-3 0 3667
2 03019 64.0609 127.9910 0224269 229.7634 128.3741 14.89200941104501
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 89149.67299267 -.00000074 00000-0 99999-4 0 2320
2 03029 12.7202 24.3096 0015222 196.7828 163.1216 1.00272718 78954
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 89164.12583296 .00017642 00000-0 11444-3 0 7270
2 04966 51.5545 41.2455 2529601 204.7799 140.7250 10.50639702551964
LAGEOS
1 08820U 89171.53933622 0.00000004 0 7751
2 08820 109.8287 231.2250 0044904 315.1453 44.5720 6.38664144 50844
GOES 2
1 10061U 77048 A 89160.78642280 -.00000012 00000-0 00000 0 0 2722
2 10061 7.1573 68.2858 0004828 174.9762 184.8818 1.00279079 5309
GPS-0001
1 10684U 89164.46628671 0.00000011 10000-3 0 1387
2 10684 63.5575 100.9614 0108287 199.1817 160.4045 2.00560603 68450
GPS-0002
1 10893U 89160.43623017 -.00000027 0 9898
2 10893 64.5540 341.8856 0177819 32.2012 328.9083 2.00564224 81192
GOES 3
1 10953U 78062 A 89163.82999455 .00000088 00000-0 99999-4 0 6777
2 10953 6.0412 70.8826 0008338 259.1647 100.5880 1.00263855 899
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 89165.02130226 0.00001235 47955-3 0 1263
2 10967 108.0087 281.0767 0002869 242.6736 117.4157 14.34631789573631
GPS-0003
1 11054U 89164.73853963 -.00000027 0 330
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2 11054 64.1430 338.2466 0053632 120.5033 240.1236 2.00561449 78291
GPS-0004
1 11141U 89165.33919356 0.00000011 0 1662
2 11141 63.5432 100.8361 0057852 320.9315 38.6335 2.00572717 77005
NOAA 6
1 11416U 89164.05615841 0.00000993 43355-3 0 8599
2 11416 98.5064 161.2383 0013229 119.8461 240.4074 14.25791562517318
Solar Max
1 11703U 89168.65293917 0.00083802 12738-2 0 9876
2 11703 28.4979 275.9371 0003667 83.8760 276.2277 15.53088570519911
GPS-0006
1 11783U 89161.80590743 -.00000027 0 9124
2 11783 63.8754 337.9867 0143723 62.4276 299.0299 2.00567770 66876
GOES 4
1 11964U 89 97.28408596 -.00000249 10000-3 0 569
2 11964 4.7936 76.3436 0158171 23.8450 337.0124 0.99392857 1324
GOES 5
1 12472U 89165.62230441 -.00000249 0 7360
2 12472 2.1442 85.5357 1339225 255.7898 88.3318 1.00210951 28564
SME
1 12887U 81100 A 89163.08679497 .00021991 00000-0 78451-3 0 2143
2 12887 97.6883 188.9594 0001775 199.3928 160.7244 15.28902000424375
UOSAT 1
1 12888U 89170.05990600 0.00113697 13101-2 0 6059
2 12888 97.5555 223.7870 0003516 160.6678 199.4694 15.61579442429284
Meteor 2-08
1 13113U 89168.14449764 0.00000296 25664-3 0 6472
2 13113 82.5388 58.8009 0017113 61.2725 299.0180 13.84004748365238
Salyut 7
1 13138U 89170.64980197 0.00020040 46821-3 0 6227
2 13138 51.6093 305.4174 0000775 86.9620 273.0565 15.42160880408573
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 89164.10121246 .00002157 00000-0 48880-3 0 9866
2 13367 98.2137 227.7793 0001842 187.7937 172.3241 14.57130881367550
Meteor 2-09
1 13718U 89169.73127574 0.00000669 34600-3 0 7881
2 13718 81.2416 280.0325 0056843 355.9589 4.1128 14.13218188335772
IRAS
1 13777U 89165.52134960 0.00000003 14308-4 0 6476
2 13777 99.0437 2.6715 0012528 322.7535 37.2771 13.98598385325821
TDRS 1
1 13969U 83 26 B 89154.60178946 -.00000234 00000-0 99999-5 0 8028
2 13969 3.5055 67.7147 0002838 173.0308 187.3950 1.00270271 89261
GOES 6
1 14050U 83 41 A 89162.88397443 .00000122 00000-0 00000 0 0 9688
2 14050 1.2868 83.0205 0001205 113.3985 245.7938 1.00274617 6555
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 89169.57001521 -.00000045 0 4084
2 14129 26.1825 259.5000 6056079 51.5625 348.7012 2.05881929 17244
GPS-0008
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1 14189U 89162.89108152 0.00000010 10000-3 0 6343
2 14189 63.1945 99.5091 0135456 215.5924 143.4837 2.00569040 43337
Meteor 2-10
1 14452U 89169.10308477 0.00001168 49730-3 0 7369
2 14452 81.1636 292.6320 0096238 93.7819 267.4378 14.22212994292671
LandSat 5
1 14780U 89171.20465093 0.00001341 30749-3 0 7986
2 14780 98.1680 233.3945 0001876 210.8645 149.2666 14.57128811282005
UOSAT 2
1 14781U 89164.62556897 0.00002139 41992-3 0 4624
2 14781 98.0020 223.5255 0012844 338.9711 21.0988 14.63612938282022
LDEF
1 14898U 89165.43276166 0.00042661 70740-3 0 8756
2 14898 28.5024 196.1901 0002140 223.3505 136.7037 15.50736356291029
GPS-0009
1 15039U 89170.92733944 0.00000010 0 6732
2 15039 62.9305 98.5278 0015005 267.9471 91.8797 2.00564507 36774
Meteor 2-11
1 15099U 84 72 A 89163.53603096 .00000245 00000-0 21205-3 0 9482
2 15099 82.5313 10.0791 0011772 251.0869 108.9025 13.83668421249478
GPS-0010
1 15271U 89166.34115569 -.00000028 0 6446
2 15271 63.3614 337.5928 0099329 320.9058 38.3791 2.00565854 33795
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 89169.91632623 0.00002879 41594-3 0 428
2 15331 82.5339 336.8513 0026203 77.9801 282.4427 14.75663972254470
NOAA 9
1 15427U 89164.16675569 0.00000780 44610-3 0 3910
2 15427 99.1418 151.0306 0015023 329.2756 30.7558 14.12040210231889
Meteor 2-12
1 15516U 89169.39942960 0.00000315 27283-3 0 908
2 15516 82.5353 303.7960 0017991 109.9183 250.3922 13.84117699221223
Cosmos 1686
1 16095U 89170.71457288 0.00059291 13584-2 0 2843
2 16095 51.6099 305.1026 0000468 304.3317 55.5216 15.42189538408584
GPS-0011
1 16129U 89162.50732034 0.00000010 0 3251
2 16129 63.7182 99.4527 0116270 150.2138 210.4415 2.00564507 26926
Meteor 3-1
1 16191U 89166.61135969 0.00000043 10000-3 0 8346
2 16191 82.5415 236.8496 0018339 306.6294 53.3168 13.16866434175312
Meteor 2-13
1 16408U 89166.59223854 0.00000272 23370-3 0 5036
2 16408 82.5354 220.8915 0015074 310.8206 49.1649 13.84179879175331
Mir
1 16609U 89170.66369542 0.00024868 36072-3 0 8995
2 16609 51.6217 351.2773 0010918 74.1889 285.8927 15.55619061191551
SPOT 1
1 16613U 89171.82045392 -.00000201 -85512-4 0 5025
2 16613 98.7394 246.3039 0001821 132.1029 228.0280 14.20045018 12646
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Meteor 2-14
1 16735U 89166.63717749 0.00000393 34467-3 0 3058
2 16735 82.5385 247.6750 0015551 20.7917 339.3892 13.83925664154249
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 89171.65101573 0.00002458 35811-3 0 6411
2 16881 82.5236 34.7913 0025022 88.2345 272.1883 14.75306618155801
EGP
1 16908U 89170.77684338 0.00000008 35905-3 0 1371
2 16908 49.9977 290.1255 0010578 359.9189 0.1643 12.44378316129735
FO-12
1 16909U 89163.84993524 -.00000025 10000-3 0 1483
2 16909 50.0151 311.6572 0010796 334.2315 25.7981 12.44399345128869
NOAA 10
1 16969U 89168.08320950 0.00001072 49210-3 0 2362
2 16969 98.6348 198.5775 0012438 250.1174 109.8665 14.23045027143923
Meteor 2-15
1 17290U 89166.42048025 0.00000143 11967-3 0 2621
2 17290 82.4679 155.2027 0011362 267.7726 92.2152 13.83725321123371
MOS-1
1 17527U 87 18 A 89156.19806567 .00000630 00000-0 49446-3 0 1404
2 17527 99.1492 227.7547 0001510 75.7479 284.3839 13.94857891116705
GOES 7
1 17561U 89164.57217153 -.00000042 10000-3 0 2835
2 17561 0.0551 31.9488 0027390 160.8269 167.0421 1.00277938 1727
Kvant
1 17845U 89170.79221325 0.00016201 23773-3 0 7847
2 17845 51.6185 350.6388 0010718 73.7464 286.5476 15.55619121191571
RS-10/11
1 18129U 89169.92688841 -.00000261 -29409-3 0 7894
2 18129 82.9267 236.8644 0012886 52.6911 307.5371 13.71983123 99630
Cosmos 1867
1 18187U 87 60 A 89164.06514047 .00000411 00000-0 19631-3 0 8483
2 18187 65.0136 34.0112 0020265 258.3943 101.4841 14.29365930100538
Cosmos 1870
1 18225U 89171.60285248 0.00177077 15737-4 25060-3 0 891
2 18225 71.8655 45.5723 0011647 238.9665 121.0738 16.05403352111842
Meteor 2-16
1 18312U 89166.60404680 0.00000218 18868-3 0 2833
2 18312 82.5580 220.7894 0011397 195.1582 164.9249 13.83480632 92294
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 89166.58416087 0.00000295 25543-3 0 1234
2 18820 82.5430 281.8270 0015411 273.8337 86.1085 13.84165561 69469
AO-13
1 19216U 89147.06007421 0.00000137 10000-3 0 364
2 19216 57.2077 206.1830 6723768 204.7577 96.6993 2.09696457 7298
OKEAN 1
1 19274U 88 56 A 89164.11336527 .00003033 00000-0 44894-3 0 4004
2 19274 82.5165 140.3874 0021118 243.7033 116.1904 14.74768465 50485
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 89166.97721957 0.00000391 10000-2 0 2032
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2 19336 82.5436 176.5168 0018294 144.9309 215.3015 13.16850817 42755
NOAA 11
1 19531U 89165.29545890 0.00000748 43625-3 0 914
2 19531 98.9386 109.3234 0011083 240.2040 119.8032 14.11027479 37067
TDRS 3
1 19548U 88 91 B 89153.77764324 .00000129 00000-0 99999-4 0 261
2 19548 0.5410 85.9584 0002050 10.4654 263.5580 1.00263057 1649
GPS-0014
1 19802U 89 13 A 89158.52933344 .00000015 00000-0 99999-4 0 407
2 19802 55.1209 212.1893 0068654 156.4879 203.9307 2.00555259 2233
Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89166.82178849 0.00000117 10000-3 0 466
2 19851 82.5205 160.3208 0014366 319.5279 40.4811 13.83805692 14899
TDRS 4
1 19883U 89 21 B 89150.45403160 -.00000234 00000-0 99999-4 0 175
2 19883 0.3186 66.7990 0006825 40.4800 252.7331 1.00552150 49
1989 033C
1 19970U 89146.89292825 0.00004135 15448-2 0 187
2 19970 27.9756 326.5141 6561442 22.7737 356.2819 3.21038637 706
Cosmos 2020
1 19986U 89167.00035284 0.00713491 34818-4 33909-3 0 650
2 19986 64.7730 355.9562 0129120 90.4929 271.2069 16.04503107 4755
1989 037A
1 20000U 89166.71735513 0.00273342 20071-4 19406-3 0 544
2 20000 69.9458 15.2671 0062488 74.7482 286.1528 16.11421323 3590
1987 020DA
1 20004U 89144.20894406 0.00000016 10000-3 0 19
2 20004 73.6361 174.3386 0118944 257.9904 103.3069 12.82100499 65749
RESURS-F
1 20006U 89166.67758184 0.00125228 60541-5 17209-3 0 460
2 20006 82.2956 17.0495 0008737 226.6604 133.3319 16.06021047 3428
Cosmos 2022
1 20024U 89171.48389838 -.00000011 10000-3 0 284
2 20024 64.8186 51.1778 0002787 256.0200 104.0194 2.13102832 439
Cosmos 2023
1 20025U 89170.83886862 -.00000011 10000-3 0 226
2 20025 64.8299 51.1845 0013579 211.1666 148.8240 2.13102147 425
Cosmos 2024
1 20026U 89171.00578873 -.00000011 10000-3 0 227
2 20026 64.8293 51.1936 0009099 266.3727 93.5919 2.13204765 421
1989 034E
1 20028U 89165.82785840 -.00000011 10000-3 0 79
2 20028 64.8227 51.3734 0013710 319.3576 40.5899 2.13482574 261
SuperBird A
1 20040U 89164.83976205 -.00000061 10000-3 0 53
2 20040 0.0589 106.6155 0024119 129.0388 124.2054 1.00477101 45
1989 041B
1 20041U 89169.19624996 0.00000177 0 35
2 20041 0.2215 154.2023 0004192 76.1585 129.5380 1.00405326 70
1989 041C
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1 20042U 89168.10990423 -.00000034 0 63
2 20042 6.8178 44.7963 7296662 186.0660 152.7631 2.28322545 163
Cosmos 2026
1 20045U 89167.73580662 0.00000211 20907-3 0 286
2 20045 82.9416 354.7945 0038722 268.5466 91.1249 13.75015640 1312
1989 042B
1 20046U 89168.96131981 -.00005555 -56739-2 0 198
2 20046 82.9396 353.8706 0033679 260.9527 98.7820 13.76496661 1488
Molniya3-35
1 20052U 89170.86814449 0.00000371 10000-3 0 195
2 20052 62.8298 102.7900 7375278 288.3005 9.4202 2.00613385 230
1989 043B
1 20053U 89172.10332687 0.01141245 11099-4 16066-2 0 216
2 20053 62.8087 57.8762 0167961 121.8829 240.0133 15.83855307 1952
1989 043C
1 20054U 89171.10550870 0.00970983 36811-4 13234-2 0 190
2 20054 62.8182 62.2949 0235263 118.2021 244.3986 15.70538878 1793
1989 043D
1 20055U 89165.88958216 0.00000455 10000-3 0 75
2 20055 62.8288 103.4717 7416953 288.2227 9.1993 1.95976832 121
GPS-0013
1 20061U 89172.22887616 -.00000029 0 100
2 20061 54.5674 30.5182 0045663 166.7632 193.4094 2.01613355 259
1989 044B
1 20062U 89172.12447715 0.01608897 -18830-4 15086-2 0 209
2 20062 30.3143 316.5814 0435173 127.1526 237.0906 15.29733503 1557
1989 044C
1 20063U 89167.70948600 0.00199043 16146-4 23120-2 0 142
2 20063 37.5856 23.2517 6055214 202.8567 111.5172 4.06099284 268
1989 045A
1 20064U 89168.72805379 -.00000099 0 61
2 20064 65.8409 61.6686 0023799 347.2999 13.1717 15.22823656 495
1989 045B
1 20065U 89168.46233429 0.00012092 49289-3 0 100
2 20065 65.8419 62.4836 0029338 353.5280 6.5381 15.24355280 455
1989 047A
1 20073U 89171.61525562 0.00330158 65250-5 24399-3 0 95
2 20073 69.9839 77.0797 0056920 56.9548 303.8008 16.11540628 684
1989 047B
1 20074U 89171.83338591 0.14568236 21638-4 50442-3 0 199
2 20074 69.9745 76.2480 0011181 40.3745 320.1520 16.43465185 722
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Dr TS Kelso Asst Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
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1391. Re: Cordless Phones & Privacy -- legal decision

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-25 01:25:02 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <1953@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 18165

Actually, I think that the article on cordless phone privacy DID mention ECPA, in a roundabout way. It said that a recent overhaul of federal wiretap laws specifically exempted the radio portion of a cordless phone call from any expectation of privacy.

73,
Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
Packet: KT7H @ WS7M
USENET:...uw-beaver!sumax!amc!ssc!tad
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW

1392. * SpaceNews 26Jun89 *

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-26 00:55:43 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <900@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 18166

Bulletin ID: SPC90626

SpaceNews

MONDAY JUNE 26, 1989

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, NJ, and is distributed weekly around the world. It is available for UNLIMITED distribution.

* OSCAR-9 NEWS *

The current operating schedule for OSCAR-9 indicates that Diary software reloads will take place on Tuesdays, UTC. Digitalker telemetry will follow. The telemetry channels currently being downlinked by the Digitalker include:

08 : Battery Pack A Temperature (C)
18 : Battery Pack B Temperature (C)
22 : Battery Voltage +14V (Volts)
29 : Spacecraft -Y Facet Temperature (C)
35 : 145 MHz Beacon Output Power (UnCalibrateD)
39 : Spacecraft +Y Facet Temperature (C)
49 : Spacecraft +Z Facet Temperature (C)
59 : Spacecraft -Z Facet Temperature (C)

From Thursday at around 12:00 UTC, the spacecraft will transmit the following sequence of data at 1200 bits/second:

Telemetry : 60 seconds
News Bulletin : 60 seconds
Whole Orbit Data (WOD) : 150 seconds

This will continue until 06:00 UTC on the following Tuesday when the beacon will switch off to help facilitate a software reload.

The current "non-official" KD2BD prediction for the re-entry of OSCAR-9 is mid-September. Since it's in a much higher orbit, OSCAR-11 is expected to remain in orbit for about 26 more years!

* SPACE SHUTTLE NEWS *

The next Space Shuttle mission will be feature shuttle COLUMBIA on mission STS-28. This will be a DoD mission. Columbia's target date for tow to the Vehicle Assembly Building (VAB) is no earlier than June 30. While in the VAB, Columbia will be mated with its external tank and Solid Rocket Boosters.

Finishing touches for this week include paiting the name COLUMBIA on the left
and right forward fuselage under the windows.

* OSCAR-13 SCHEDULE *

Date : 14Jun89 until 16Aug89 | 16Aug89 until 16Nov89
Attitude: 180/0 | 210/0
Mode-B : MA 0 to MA 110 | MA 3 to MA 160
Mode-JL : MA 110 to MA 145 | MA 160 to MA 200
Mode-B : MA 145 to MA 255 | MA 200 to MA 240
OFF : % | MA 240 to MA 3
Mode-S : MA 150 to MA 160 | MA 210 to MA 222

Also, for a trial period the OMNI-directional 70cm antenna will be connected
to the Mode-B RCVR from MA 20 to MA 40. These changes have been introduced to
enable stations who have access around perigee to experiment with perigee
operation. Mode S unchanged. 14May89: BLON/BLAT 212.0/+2.4 with a drift rate
of 0.016/-0.061 deg/day, respectively.

Transponders will be in operation during the whole orbit from June 14 until
Aug 16 due to excellent sunangle and power budget. No perigee operation
between August and November due to perigee solar eclipses!

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *

Feedback regarding SpaceNews can be directed to the author (John) via any
of the following paths:

UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z

* SOURCES *

Some of the news contained in this SpaceNews issue was obtained via
OSCAR-9, OSCAR-11 and the KA2QHD and NN2Z PBBSs.

* AMATEUR RADIO: A Natural Resource *

<eof>

--
UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z (John)
..."There is no expedient to which a man will not resort to
avoid the real labor of thinking." ....Sir Joshua Reynolds.

1393. Amusing rfi story from comp.dcom.telecom

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-26 04:17:07 UTC
From: die@cpoint.UUCP
Message-ID: <2380@cpoint.UUCP>
Source record: 18168

Subject: Praise the Lord and Pass the RF Filters
Message-ID: <telecom-v09i0208m01@vector.dallas.tx.us>
Date: 23 Jun 89 00:23:26 GMT
X-TELECOM-Digest: volume 9, issue 208, message 1 of 3

Indiana Bell service in the northeast section of Hammond, IN has gone to hell, but the telco says its not their fault, and they are trying to work with the people involved to correct the problem.

For instance, consider the case of Steve Gescheidler, a resident of north Hammond, living just a few blocks from the Illinois/Indiana state line: he shares a party line with Jesus. When he picks up his telephone, a voice will often be on the wire reading from Ephesians, or bellowing at him to repent before he Burns In Hell forever. Sometimes the voice is trying to sell him spiritually enlightening audio tapes -- Visa and MasterCard accepted, of course.

His neighbor around the corner, Judy Maruszczak, has a heavenly instrument also: When she tries to make a phone call, it will often times be drowned out by hand-clapping gospel music. Her VCR also likes to preach to her.

The Hammond legal firm of Efron and Efron owns a pious dictaphone machine. When the secretary is in the midst of transcribing legalese, threats of fire and brimstone suddenly are heard on the tape. In addition, their phone system is electronic, and when they put calls on hold, as often as not a few seconds later the hold is broken and the call is lost. Several times per day the phone will ring, and no one is on the line at all.

Linda Reynolds, another resident in the area said her television, her VCR and her cordless phone all began urging her down the righteous path last fall. She said sometimes at night the cordless phone begins ringing by itself, and going off hook for no reason, tying up their wire-line.

Nine year old Tommy Kotul learned how to find salvation while he was trying to play 'Sports Baseball', an Atari game cartridge. He also said that one day in school, a choir started singing hymns over the school's public address system, which is in the form of speakerphones connected to the intercom phone on each teacher's desk.

Although the sanctified interference shows up in the damndedest ways, on all sorts of electronic gizmos, it invariably is on the phone lines of the good (and presumably by now, God-fearing) residents of North Hammond, an Indiana community which straddles the Illinois state line with the communities of Burnham and Calumet City, Illinois to the south and west, and Chicago at it's northwest tip on the state line.

So people began asking Indiana Bell, "what the heck is this, anyway?"...

WYCA-FM Christian Broadcasters, Inc....that's what it is.... this religious station, operating at 92.3 on the dial, licensed in Hammond, IN, with transmitter facilities in Burnham, IL is the culprit. Operating with an antenna height of 500 feet, and 50,000 watts of radiated power, the folks at WYCA-FM Christian Broadcasters, Inc. are literally *saturating* a two mile area around the northern end of the Indiana/Illinois state line, 24 hours per day, seven days per week.

Gescheidler lives about four blocks from WYCA's transmitter. He first began noticing the sanctified interference last fall, and it became louder and louder as the months went on, always on his end. "It seems like when I am in the middle of an important conversation, some preacher always comes on and tells me I'm going to Hell," he said, adding that the phone lines had already gone to hell, and no one seemed to give a damn about it.

After complaining several times to Indiana Bell, Gescheidler and his neighbors complained to the Federal Communications Commission, the Indiana Utilities Regulatory Commission, and finally to the radio station itself. No one, he realized, least of all the radio station, was willing to take any responsibility for the problem.

WYCA isn't breaking any broadcasting rules according to Paul Gomell, an FCC Chicago office technician whose duties include periodic examination of WYCA's equipment. "The home equipment is probably not adequately filtered," he said.

"The problem has nothing to do with Indiana Bell's equipment," said Delores Steur-Wagner, Indiana Bell's community affairs manager for Hammond. "If there are complaints, they should go to the FCC."

Chris Alexander, Dallas-based Vice President-Engineering for WYCA-FM Christian Broadcasters parent corporation said, "The signal is so strong, you expect this kind of interference in devices that are not well-shielded. We try to advise people as best we can, and we have worked closely with Indiana Bell and Illinois Bell to resolve complaints."

In November, 1986, the station raised its antenna to 500 feet from 400 feet, and increased its power from 30,000 to 50,000 watts, Alexander said. "We made these changes only after receiving permission to do so from the Federal Communications Commission." Alexander said that this change in power and antenna height created a so-called 'blanketing area' -- an area of about 1.7 miles in any direction of the transmitter and antenna -- where the signal is so strong and so permeating, it is literally everywhere, in everything.

"Indeed this is the case," said one neighbor five blocks from the site. "I have gone for early morning walks in the open field where the antenna is constructed. In the crisp, early morning air, you can almost feel the signal; smell that ozone; sense the corona."

Alexander said, "We operate completely within the law. We observe all FCC regulations at all times." He noted that one condition for the change in

antenna height and power output being granted by the Commission was that WYCA was ordered to assume responsibility for correcting certain types of radio interference in an area 1.7 miles in any direction of the station for a period of *one year* afterward. Alexander said during that time they worked closely with the telcos involved and "....anyone who complained about interference was given free of charge the filtering devices they needed...some of our people helped install them....just what the FCC said we had to do, we did it, in the geographic area required, for the length of time required...."

Alexander noted one of the first complaints about the increased power came when prosecutors in a federal drug trial in Hammond tried to play wiretap evidence for the jury: instead, the tape recorder offered up hymns and homilies.

Paul Gomell of the FCC noted that they have received complaints about the station relating to answering machines, speed-dialing equipment, cordless phones, cheapie phones, hold buttons, Touch-Tone service, and VCR's. These appurtenances and others -- like the preaching Atari game -- lend to the appearance that God is everywhere, at least in Hammond.

One Indiana Bell service representative spoke, on the condition that she could remain nameless, saying that the telco had handled over 130 WYCA-related problems in the past year, but Bell spokeswoman Steur-Wagner said the company does not keep track of such things and she had no way of confirming this report.

The next step to reduce the interference -- with no guarentees that it will completely end -- is to have all the interior phone wire shielded in steel casings, said Tim Timmons, Indiana Bell's regional maintainence manager for northern Indiana, "...plus of course have good filtering where the phone lines come into the building..."

"What a deal!", said Gescheidler. He recently priced the job at $300 per phone from an independent contractor. "Indiana Bell said *maybe* they could do it a little cheaper for us...but they say it is not their obligation to resolve the problem any further." He mentioned that, "...one day some guy from WYCA came here with a phone man; they had some cheapie looking filter they plugged in...it didn't seem to do any good."

Although the parent corporation of WYCA in Dallas may have good public relations, the neighborhood says local staff at WYCA-FM Christian Broadcasters, Inc. isn't at all concerned any longer. "They have heard so many complaints I guess they quit listening to them any longer," said a neighbor. "When I called one day -- one day when it seemed like they were much louder than usual -- and asked them in a nice way couldn't they modulate their signal a little better, a lady there told me I was being blasphemous. She told me it was anti-religious to complain. She said I should be thankful that I was able to hear the Word of God, and she hoped I would someday realize I would Burn In Hell without accepting Jesus as my Savior. That's the last time I bothered calling *them* to complain. Now the FCC and Indiana Bell say *they* can't do any more either?"

No madame, they cannot. As Chris Alexander, VP-Engineering has explained time and again when asked, the Corporation follows all FCC rules at all times. "We ALWAYS do exactly what the government tells us to do," he said.

And Indiana Bell brings the wire to the drop by your house. They say the line is as clean as it can be at that point. You do the rest.

An old folk-prayer says, "My Lord....nothing is going to happen that You and I can't handle together. Amen." But one can have too much togetherness, as the residents of North Hammond will attest.

Said Steve Gescheidler, "On the radio, they are praying for me. Meanwhile, I am praying for a phone line I can talk on without being disrupted by the choir and the organist."

Radio Station WYCA-FM
Studios and Executive Offices
6336 Calumet Avenue
Hammond, IN 46301
92.3 on FM dial throughout northern Illinois and northern Indiana.

--
David I. Emery Clearpoint Research Corp.
35 Parkwood Dr, Hopkinton Ma. 01748 1-508-435-7462
{decvax, cybvax0, mirror}!frog!cpoint!die
{m2c}!jjmhome!cpoint!die

1394. AMSAT Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-26 07:30:26 UTC
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <17047@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 18167

Posted: Sat, Jun 17, 1989 9:48 PM GMT Msg: NGIJ-3975-2080
From: AMSATDL
To: amsat
CC: uosat, is
Subj: HAPPY BIRTHDAY DEAR AO-13 & AO-10

HAPPY BIRTHDAY OSCAR-13 and OSCAR-10
==========

AMSAT OSCAR-13, the very successfully international spacecraft to
support science education, amateur space communication and above all
international friendship, is now * 1 Year * in Orbit.

Launched onboard the first ARIANE-4 Mission V22 on the 15th June 1988,
the latest AMSAT communication satellite was born at 13:00 UTC,
when separated from the transportation structure.

AMSAT OSCAR-13 (P3C) is the third unit of the third generation of
the OSCAR satellite series, developed under the AMSAT programme.
The first one, AMSAT P3A, was lost during the launch failure of
ARIANE L02 on May 23, 1980. The second one, AMSAT OSCAR-10 (P3B),
was successfully launched on ARIANE L6 on June 16, 1983.

Although OSCAR-10 suffers from the lost of its onboard computer (IHU)
in January 1987, the satellite continue to fulfill amateur space
communication now in the 6th year after launch.

Thanks to all institutions, organisations and individuals worldwide,
who have contributed to the big success of AMSAT OSCAR-13.

May we hopefully have the same support for future projects,
that a high powered follower, i.e. Phase-3D, will safe the future
of amateur radio over satellites. It's time to think about it!

Vy 73's de Peter
DB2OS

AMSATDL
Posted: Sat, Jun 17, 1989 9:57 PM GMT Msg: IGIJ-3975-2089
From: AMSATDL
To: amsat
CC: dcowdin, is
Subj: AO-13 operations

PLEASE NOTE, THAT AO-13 IS NOW IN IT'S PLANNED ATTITUDE (178.3/2)
AND FULLY OPERATIONAL ACCORDINGLY TO THE PREVIOUSLY ANNOUNCED
TRANSPONDER SCHEDULE UNTIL AUGUST 14.

MODE-B IS NOW OPERATING THROUGH THE PERIGEE AND MODE-S IS ALSO AGAIN
ON SCHEDULE. AS AN EXPERIMENT, 70CM AND 2M OMNI-ANTENNAS ARE CURRENTLY
IN USE FROM MA230 TO MA30 - THESE MAY CHANGE IN THE NEXT DAYS..
73 PETER DB2OS
Posted: Sun, Jun 18, 1989 5:20 AM GMT Msg: IGIJ-3975-2369
From: DCOWDIN
To: IS
CC: W1AW
Subj: $ANS-168

SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-168.01
US4P TO BE PERMANENTLY ON AO-13

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 168.01 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 17, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

US4P To Be Permanently On AO-13 After Joint US-USSR "DX-pedition"

Jim Hartwell (K7UDG) will be leaving soon along with several members of the Western Washington DX Club to join Gene Kestromin (UA4RZ) and the Ziland DX Club for three weeks of HF and AO-13 operations from the Soviet city of Kazan [Long=305 degrees West, Lat=55.75 degrees North, Elevation=80 meters]. This "DX-pedition" team will be using the "special" call of US4P ("United States 4 Papa"). This call was chosen to commemerate Independence Day (4th of July) which will coincidently, be the first day of operations for US4P. Operations for this "joint" US-USSR "DX-pedtion are scheduled to continue until July 21st. In addition to HF operations, AO-13 Mode B operations are also scheduled whenever AO-13 is within view of US4P. The planned Mode B downlink frequency will be 145.940 MHz. K7UDG pointed out the OSCAR operations on this DX event almost didn't happen due of the lack of a 70 cm transceiver. Because of the difficulty of obtaining commercial 70 cm equipment in the Soviet Union let alone the components to build a "homebrew" converter, K7UDG enlisted the aid of ICOM America. Thanks to ICOM America a brand new IC-475A was donated to the Ziland DX Club just in the "nick" of time. After K7UDG and the other members of the Western Washington DX Club return to Seattle, US4P will stay in operation pemanently on AO-13 from Central Asia. To complete their OSCAR station, the Ziland DX Club will be using a "rather" old IBM PC along with a copy of Quiktrak 4.0 to track OSCAR satellites. UA4RZ says that the enthusiasm for OSCAR operations in the Ziland DX Club is so great that they will soon be obtaining a G3RUH PSK Demodulator so that can be ready with the AMSAT MICROSATs/PACSATs which are scheduled to be launched later this year. So look to find US4P to be a familiar DX station to join the many other DX stations already on AO-13.

[NOTE: K7UDG wants to inform all radio amateurs that US4P will be on HF every evening at 03:30 UTC on a frequency of 14.272 MHz. Also, the Western Wash-ington DX Club has designed a "special" T-shirt commemorating this joint US-USSR DX operating event and if you wish to find out how to obtain this T-shirt, contact K7UDG at (206) 334-2116.]

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-168.02
AO-13 EXPERIENCES LUNAR ECLIPSE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 168.02 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 17, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Lunar Eclipses "Blot" Out The Sun From AO-13 Often

On June 3, 1989 at 22:00 UTC AMSAT Ground Command Station Controller James Miller (G3RUH) was casually observing AO-13 PSK telemetry when suddenly he noticed something was drastically wrong. He first saw the battery voltage was falling rapidly; then there was not spin rate. Also, the beacon was warbling!\

At this point, with his heart pumping at full speed and sweat pouring down into his face, he noticed that solar panel temperatures were plunging. His mind raced to figure out what was happening to AO-13. Normally the solar panels stay near 8 degrees C but James quickly noted they were at -10 degrees C! Since the satellite spin rate was calculated from data taken from a sun sensor and the spin rate was showing zero, everything indicated that there was a solar eclipse -- but how could that be possible since there were no predicted eclipses until November. But then it dawned on G3RUH that the situation he was seeing was caused perhaps by a LUNAR eclipse. Upon checking the Astronautical Almanac, he found that AO-13 was indeed being blocked by the Moon! After 20 minutes AO-13 came out of the lunar eclipse and the telemetry indicated that everything was back to normal. From further analysis, G3RUH found that lunar eclipses are a rather common occurence. So in keeping with his "detective spirit," G3RUH has produced the following table. AO-13 users should keep this table posted in the ham shack so as to be aware when these lunar eclipses will occur and AVOID operating during these times.

Predicted eclipses, to the end of 1990 are given below. They are of course only as accurate as one can extrapolate AO-13 Keplerian elements this far ahead.

UTC DUR Orbit MA/256 Max Satellite
Date HH:MM min No. Start End Obs % visible from:

1989 Aug 31 [Thu] 07:09 33 929 13 25 9 S Afr, Aus, India
1990 Jan 26 [Fri] 15:00 26 1240 25 34 85 Aus, Pacifica
1990 Feb 25 [Sun] 06:36 25 1302 70 80 8 N Amer, EU, JA, USSR
1990 Mar 26 [Mon] 22:15 33 1364 115 128 11 NE USA, EU, Afr, JA

[PLEASE NOTE: "Max Obs %" means "maximum obscuration" in terms of area of the Sun's disc. 0=no eclipse, 100=total. These calculations use a Sun model accurate to 0.1', Moon to about 1.0', and AO-13 to the accuracy of the published Keplerian elements.

The partal eclipse of 1989 Aug 31 can also be seen from the ground, from the extreme SE Africa, Madagascar and part of Antartica. The eclipse of 1990 Jan 26 is annular, that is, AO-13 will "see" the whole of the Moon's disc surrounded by a halo of sunlight. On the ground, observers in the South of

New Zealand, Antarctica and South America will also witness an annular eclipse.
WARNING: NEVER LOOK DIRECTLY AT THE SUN WITH NAKED EYE OR TELESCOPE.]

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-168.03
MICROSAT PROGRESS REPORT #5

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 168.03 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 17, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Major "Milestones" Being Met In MICROSAT Construction

The following MICROSAT Progress Report is made possible by information supplied by Jose Machao (LU7JCN) of AMSAT-LU and Jeff Zerr of AMSAT-NA.

1) Jose reports that all transmitter exciter boards have been completed and tested for frequency stability between the temperatures of +5 degrees C to +15 degrees C. He reports that frequency stability is excellent and the efficiency of the "flight" transmitters is about 72%.

2) All of the printed circuit boards (PCB) for each of the MICROSAT flight computers are being readied to be sent to GMI on the east coast for component "stuffing." A major effort in getting the boards ready are ordering all the necessary integrated chips (ICs). As soon as flight computer part "kits" have been completed for each of the PCBs, they will be sent out. It was felt that because the flight computer PCBs are so complicated due to the six layers and the presence of surface mounted components, it was felt that sending out the PCBs to GMI was the best way to have the components mounted properly. Jeff Zerr requests that if there are any IC procurement "experts" who wish to help AMSAT-NA get the necessary components to please contact him at the MICROSAT Lab in Boulder, CO at (301) 530-7233. The part "kits" are about 70% completed.

3) All four baseplates for the MICROSATs have been completed and accepted. These baseplates will "hold" the MICROSATs to the Ariane Smally Auxillary Payload (ASAP) structure during launch.

4) All the lateral solar panels have been completed. The top and bottom solar panels for the each of the MICROSATs will be completed later.

5) The Battery Charge Regulators (BCR) will be arriving this week from Jon Bloom, KE3Z. They were designed and built by KE3Z using the resources of the ARRL. The first set of batteries have been mounted and glued into place in the battery module.

6) The receiver modules are scheduled to start arriving next week. The receivers are being built by Tom Clark (W3IWI).

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-168.04
NEW 17 METER NET PLANNED!

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 168.04 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 17, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

New AMSAT HF Net Being Planned on 17 Meters Starting July 2, 1989

Doug Lougmiller (KO5I) has announced this week that a new 17 Meter AMSAT HF Net will commence operation on Sunday, July 2, 1989 at 23:00 UTC. The frequency for this new 17M Net will be 18.155 MHz. The Net Control Stations will be KO5I and John Shew (N4QQ). KO5I cited the several unsual aspects of this band for introducing this new AMSAT HF Net to this newly opened band for amateur operations. One of the factors which makes this a good band for HF Net operations is the lack of QRM which makes Net operations difficult on 75M and 20M. Another aspect of the 17M band is the unusual band openings which make this band ideal for stations in Europe. So start planning to join KO5I and N4QQ on 18.155 MHz on Sundays at 23:00 UTC. KO5I encourages all OSCAR enthusiast to start building simple "dipoles" and "sloper" antennas, as he did, in order to be ready for this new AMSAT HF Net on July 2nd.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-168.05
AMSAT-NA BBS DOWN TEMPORARILY

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 168.05 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 17, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT-NA BBS Experiences A Hard Disk "Crash"; Temporary Hard Disk Installed

Mike Parisey (WD0GML) System Operator for the AMSAT-NA BBS reported this week to AMSAT-NA officials that a hard disk "crash" occured Thursday night of this week and had temporarily put the AMSAT-NA BBS out of service. At the present time a "temporary" replacement hard disk has been installed which can keep the BBS "limping" along until a 40 Megabyte replacement hard disk can be ordered and installed. In the interim, AMSAT BBS users can still pick up the latest AMSAT News Service (ANS) Bulletins and Keplerian orbital elements. Only a few of the items on the main "menu" have been affected. Please take note of the "sign-on" message to AMSAT-NA BBS for the latest status. A replacement hard disk will be installed as soon as possible.

[PLEASE NOTE: AMSAT-NA Bulletins can be taken off of the Dallas Remote Imaging Group (DRIG) BBS at (214) 394-7438. Jeff Wallach (N5ITU), System Operator for the DRIG wants to inform all AMSAT BBS users that they are welcome to use the DRIG BBS at any time. Jeff says that the ANS Bulletins can be found by selecting "Bulletin #7" from the main menu.]

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-168.07
AMSAT-NA BOD NOMINATIONS OPEN

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 168.07 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 17, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT-NA HQ Announces That Nominations For Board-of-Director Are Now Open

AMSAT-NA Headquarters announces that nominations for the office of Director are now in order. According to the AMSAT-NA Bylaws (see ASR #187), four out of the seven Board-of-Director (BOD) seats will be up for election this year. The seats on the "Board" which are up for election this year are currently filled by the following individuals:

1) Bill Tynan (W3XO)
2) Jan King (W3GEY)
3) Bob McGwier (N4HY)
4) Andy MacAllister (WB5ZIB)

Each Director will serve for a two year term. Any five "current" AMSAT-NA members or a Member Society, can nominate an individual for a seat on the "Board." Nominees will be asked to provide minimal background and bio-graphical data for publication in Amateur Satellite Report (ASR) and for inclusion with the ballot. Please send your "nominating" petitions to:

AMSAT-NA HQ
Suite #600
850 Sligo Avenue
Silver Spring, MD
20910

The DEADLINE for submitting your petitions for your nominee to fill one of these seats on the AMSAT-NA "Board" is July 7, 1989.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-168.07
AMSAT SHORT BURSTS

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 168.07 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 17, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT Short Bursts
O S C A R - 1 3

Date : 14Jun89 until 16Aug89 ! 16Aug89 until 16Nov89
BLON/BLAT : 178.3/2 ! 210/0
Mode-B : MA 000 to MA 110 ! MA 003 to MA 160
Mode-JL : MA 110 to MA 145 ! MA 160 to MA 200
Mode-B : MA 145 to MA 255 ! MA 200 to MA 240
OFF : % ! MA 240 to MA 003
Mode-S : MA 150 to MA 160 ! MA 210 to MA 222

Transponders will be in operation during the whole orbit from June 14 until August 16 due to excellent sun angles and power budgets. However, no perigee operations will occur between August and November due to perigee solar eclipses! The 70cm and 2M omni directional antennas will be used from MA 230 until MA 30.

The ZRO Memorial Technical Achievement Award Program, or just "ZRO Test" will be reactivated in July following the mid-June reorientation of AO-13. The

following schedule of Mode "B" ZRO tests with a downlink frequency of 145.840 MHz was chosen for convenient operating times and favorable "squint" angles. AO-13 users who don't wish to participate in the ZRO Test are asked to avoid operating on or near that frequency during these ZRO Test times. Please post the following list of times in your ham shack for the ZRO Tests so that you will have them handy for quick reference:

Saturday July 1, 1989 at 21:10 UTC
Saturday July 8, 1989 at 04:50 UTC
Sunday July 16, 1989 at 07:20 UTC
Saturday July 22, 1989 at 20:50 UTC
Saturday July 29, 1989 at 04:20 UTC
Saturday August 12, 1989 at 20:20 UTC

Any changes will be announced as soon as possible via the AMSAT HF and AO-13 Operations Nets. ZRO brochures are available from WA5ZIB, Andy MacAllister, AMSAT V.P. of User Operations, 14714 Knightsway Drive, Houston, TX 77083 for an S.A.S.E. with one unit of postage. The brochure characterizes test procedures, means for obtaining certificates, and gives some historical background about the program. All listener reports with date of test and numbers copied should be sent to WA5ZIB at the address above. A report will be returned verifying the level of accurate reception.

Many AO-13 users are unaware that there is an AMSAT Operations Net which is conducted on AO-13 several times each month to help answer questions about OSCAR satellites and to provide information about the many exciting things going on in AMSAT. The following is a list of the times for the Ops Net. Please place this list in a convenient place in your OSCAR station so that you won't miss out on this interesting net which is offered as a service to all AMSAT members.

Here is the Ops Net schedule through June:

Date UTC orb-phs NCS

25 Jun 0300 790-055 (24 Jun local)

Nets can be held on B or JL, but if the AO-13 satellite schedule is changed such that the Ops Net falls during an "off" period, it will be rescheduled. Downlink frequencies are 145.950 MHz and 435.970 MHz for Mode B and JL, respectively. All these are for AO-13 but AO-10 is sometimes used when available.

The following is the operating schedule for FO-12 for the rest of the month of June:

DATE MODE OPERATING PERIOD
06/21/89 JA 01:43 UTC until 18:38 UTC
06/24/89 JA 01:03 UTC until 17:58 UTC
06/29/89 JA 00:35 UTC until 15:29 UTC

de DB2OS 01May89: *** AO-10 TRANSPONDER SCHEDULE ***
01May89 to 13Jul89

Mode-B : from MA 025 to MA 225
OFF : from MA 226 to MA 024

/EX

Posted: Sun, Jun 18, 1989 5:48 AM GMT Msg: NGIJ-3975-2388
From: TCLARK
To: amsat, is
Subj: BID problem in this week's bulletins

For those of you who post the bulletins onto your local packet BBS, be advised that there is a problem in the Bulletin IDs (BIDs) this week. There are two $ANS-168.07 items and no $ANS-168.06 item. As I posted them here, I made $ANS-168.06 be the first of the two .07's (this is the election bulletin) and left SHORT BURSTS remain as $ANS-168.07.

Suggest you all make this change as you post them -- 73, Tom

1395. Amusing rfi story from comp.dcom.telecom

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-26 10:11:06 UTC
From: die@cpoint.UUCP
Message-ID: <1411@ceres.physics.uiowa.edu>
Source record: 18172

Found the following in comp.dcom.telecom - thought it might
Message-ID: <2380@cpoint.UUCP>
Date: 26 Jun 89 04:17:07 GMT
Reply-To: die@cpoint.UUCP (David I. Emery)
Organization: Clearpoint Research Corp., Hopkinton Mass.
Lines: 182

Subject: Praise the Lord and Pass the RF Filters
Message-ID: <telecom-v09i0208m01@vector.dallas.tx.us>
Date: 23 Jun 89 00:23:26 GMT
X-TELECOM-Digest: volume 9, issue 208, message 1 of 3

Indiana Bell service in the northeast section of Hammond, IN has gone to hell, but the telco says its not their fault, and they are trying to work with the people involved to correct the problem.

For instance, consider the case of Steve Gescheidler, a resident of north Hammond, living just a few blocks from the Illinois/Indiana state line: he shares a party line with Jesus. When he picks up his telephone, a voice will often be on the wire reading from Ephesians, or bellowing at him to repent before he Burns In Hell forever. Sometimes the voice is trying to sell him spiritually enlightening audio tapes -- Visa and MasterCard accepted, of course.

His neighbor around the corner, Judy Maruszczak, has a heavenly instrument also: When she tries to make a phone call, it will often times be drowned out by hand-clapping gospel music. Her VCR also likes to preach to her.

The Hammond legal firm of Efron and Efron owns a pious dictaphone machine. When the secretary is in the midst of transcribing legalese, threats of fire and brimstone suddenly are heard on the tape. In addition, their phone system is electronic, and when they put calls on hold, as often as not a few seconds later the hold is broken and the call is lost. Several times per day the phone will ring, and no one is on the line at all.

Linda Reynolds, another resident in the area said her television, her VCR and her cordless phone all began urging her down the righteous path last fall. She said sometimes at night the cordless phone begins ringing by itself, and going off hook for no reason, tying up their wire-line.

Nine year old Tommy Kotul learned how to find salvation while he was trying to play 'Sports Baseball', an Atari game cartridge. He also said that one day in school, a choir started singing hymns over the school's public address system, which is in the form of speakerphones connected to the intercom phone on each teacher's desk.

Although the sanctified interference shows up in the damndedest ways, on all sorts of electronic gizmos, it invariably is on the phone lines of the good (and presumably by now, God-fearing) residents of North Hammond, an Indiana community which straddles the Illinois state line with the communities of Burnham and Calumet City, Illinois to the south and west, and Chicago at it's northwest tip on the state line.

So people began asking Indiana Bell, "what the heck is this, anyway?"...

WYCA-FM Christian Broadcasters, Inc....that's what it is.... this religious station, operating at 92.3 on the dial, licensed in Hammond, IN, with transmitter facilities in Burnham, IL is the culprit. Operating with an antenna height of 500 feet, and 50,000 watts of radiated power, the folks at WYCA-FM Christian Broadcasters, Inc. are literally *saturating* a two mile area around the northern end of the Indiana/Illinois state line, 24 hours per day, seven days per week.

Gescheidler lives about four blocks from WYCA's transmitter. He first began noticing the sanctified interference last fall, and it became louder and louder as the months went on, always on his end. "It seems like when I am in the middle of an important conversation, some preacher always comes on and tells me I'm going to Hell," he said, adding that the phone lines had already gone to hell, and no one seemed to give a damn about it.

After complaining several times to Indiana Bell, Gescheidler and his neighbors complained to the Federal Communications Commission, the Indiana Utilities Regulatory Commission, and finally to the radio station itself. No one, he realized, least of all the radio station, was willing to take any responsibility for the problem.

WYCA isn't breaking any broadcasting rules according to Paul Gomell, an FCC Chicago office technician whose duties include periodic examination of WYCA's equipment. "The home equipment is probably not adequately filtered," he said.

"The problem has nothing to do with Indiana Bell's equipment," said Delores Steur-Wagner, Indiana Bell's community affairs manager for Hammond. "If there are complaints, they should go to the FCC."

Chris Alexander, Dallas-based Vice President-Engineering for WYCA-FM Christian Broadcasters parent corporation said, "The signal is so strong, you expect this kind of interference in devices that are not well-shielded. We try to advise people as best we can, and we have worked closely with Indiana Bell and Illinois Bell to resolve complaints."

In November, 1986, the station raised its antenna to 500 feet from 400 feet, and increased its power from 30,000 to 50,000 watts, Alexander said. "We made these changes only after receiving permission to do so from the Federal Communications Commission." Alexander said that this change in power and antenna height created a so-called 'blanketing area' -- an area of about 1.7 miles in any direction of the transmitter and antenna -- where the signal is so strong and so permeating, it is literally everywhere, in everything.

"Indeed this is the case," said one neighbor five blocks from the site. "I have gone for early morning walks in the open field where the antenna is constructed. In the crisp, early morning air, you can almost feel the signal; smell that ozone; sense the corona."

Alexander said, "We operate completely within the law. We observe all FCC regulations at all times." He noted that one condition for the change in antenna height and power output being granted by the Commission was that WYCA was ordered to assume responsibility for correcting certain types of radio interference in an area 1.7 miles in any direction of the station for a period of *one year* afterward. Alexander said during that time they worked closely with the telcos involved and "....anyone who complained about interference was given free of charge the filtering devices they needed...some of our people helped install them....just what the FCC said we had to do, we did it, in the geographic area required, for the length of time required...."

Alexander noted one of the first complaints about the increased power came when prosecutors in a federal drug trial in Hammond tried to play wiretap evidence for the jury: instead, the tape recorder offered up hymns and homilies.

Paul Gomell of the FCC noted that they have received complaints about the station relating to answering machines, speed-dialing equipment, cordless phones, cheapie phones, hold buttons, Touch-Tone service, and VCR's. These appurtenances and others -- like the preaching Atari game -- lend to the appearance that God is everywhere, at least in Hammond.

One Indiana Bell service representative spoke, on the condition that she could remain nameless, saying that the telco had handled over 130 WYCA-related problems in the past year, but Bell spokeswoman Steur-Wagner said the company does not keep track of such things and she had no way of confirming this report.

The next step to reduce the interference -- with no guarentees that it will completely end -- is to have all the interior phone wire shielded in steel casings, said Tim Timmons, Indiana Bell's regional maintainence manager for northern Indiana, "...plus of course have good filtering where the phone lines come into the building..."

"What a deal!", said Gescheidler. He recently priced the job at $300 per phone from an independent contractor. "Indiana Bell said *maybe* they could do it a little cheaper for us...but they say it is not their obligation to resolve the problem any further." He mentioned that, "...one day some guy from WYCA came here with a phone man; they had some cheapie looking filter they plugged in...it didn't seem to do any good."

Although the parent corporation of WYCA in Dallas may have good public relations, the neighborhood says local staff at WYCA-FM Christian Broadcasters, Inc. isn't at all concerned any longer. "They have heard so many complaints I guess they quit listening to them any longer," said a neighbor. "When I called one day -- one day when it seemed like they were much louder than usual -- and asked them in a nice way couldn't they modulate their signal

a little better, a lady there told me I was being blasphemous. She told me it was anti-religious to complain. She said I should be thankful that I was able to hear the Word of God, and she hoped I would someday realize I would Burn In Hell without accepting Jesus as my Savior. That's the last time I bothered calling *them* to complain. Now the FCC and Indiana Bell say *they* can't do any more either?"

No madame, they cannot. As Chris Alexander, VP-Engineering has explained time and again when asked, the Corporation follows all FCC rules at all times. "We ALWAYS do exactly what the government tells us to do," he said.

And Indiana Bell brings the wire to the drop by your house. They say the line is as clean as it can be at that point. You do the rest.

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Radio Station WYCA-FM
Studios and Executive Offices
6336 Calumet Avenue
Hammond, IN 46301
92.3 on FM dial throughout northern Illinois and northern Indiana.

--
David I. Emery Clearpoint Research Corp.
35 Parkwood Dr, Hopkinton Ma. 01748 1-508-435-7462
{decvax, cybvax0, mirror}!frog!cpoint!die
{m2c}!jjmhome!cpoint!die

1396. Amusing rfi story from comp.dcom.telecom

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-26 12:13:18 UTC
From: die@cpoint.UUCP
Message-ID: <1435@ceres.physics.uiowa.edu>
Source record: 18171

Found the following in comp.dcom.telecom - thought it might
Message-ID: <2380@cpoint.UUCP>
Date: 26 Jun 89 04:17:07 GMT
Reply-To: die@cpoint.UUCP (David I. Emery)
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{decvax, cybvax0, mirror}!frog!cpoint!die
{m2c}!jjmhome!cpoint!die

1397. Re: Another (and tougher) law against listening

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-26 16:06:53 UTC
From: sww@optima.optimage.COM
Message-ID: <399@optima.optimage.COM>
Source record: 18169

What is the difference i.E. between listening in on a radio
phone and a discussion between people in public. Both are using
a public medium. I am not in support eaves-dropping on potential
private discussions. What I am disturbed with is the fact that
more and more "freedoms" are being limited by laws. These new
laws against listening aparently make it a already a crime if
one just accidentally listens to such mediums or even has the
means for it.
I am just waiting for the day when they come up with a law that
makes it illegal to listen to conversations in a BUS or in a park.

(get your ears cut off :-)

I am in no way supporting illegal access of transmission services. But
maybe they should use minimal scrambling efforts (for cellulars) to avoid
accidental listening.

It is kind of strange in this country. Here you may buy a gun, the law
says don't use it against people, you don't and may still own such a
deadly device. On the other hand, the law will make you a CRIMINAL
if you are in the possesion of a descrambler but haven't purchased
some services of some big cable or satelite company.

My point is that there are so many laws that immediately may mark you
as a CRIMINAL in this country (even more in other countries) that the
term CRIMINAL seems to have lost its original meaning. Just consider
once you step out of your house you are bound to break some law some-
where.

I just hope I live to see all that "legal mess" cleaned up one day.

Steve (DD2RS) [not listening, not broadcasting, not understanding]

"My opinions are mine and if my company wants them, they have to pay."
--
Stephan W. Wendl Optimage Chicago, Il 60606
(CompuServe) 300 W. Adams St., Suite 601
(72431,1232) uunet!{philabs,mcrware}!optima!sww
(312) 853-2637 FAX: (312) 782-9175

1398. MFJ Artificial Ground

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-26 17:45:00 UTC
From: Hardie@DOCKMASTER.NCSC.MIL
Message-ID: <890626174527.518261@DOCKMASTER.ARPA>
Source record: 18170

I have used the MFJ Artificial Ground with some success. I mainly wanted it for TVI supression. It did some of that, but not as much as I hoped. The one good effect it had was to reduce the RF in the shack. My keyer would go key down if I touched its case while transmitting on 15 meters. The ground unit connected to a wire going from the 2nd floor to a 4' ground rod eliminated that problem.

I suspect the reason I did not get as much TVI supression as I hoped was that the harmonics were no longer traveling down a much longer wire to the antenna ground (i.e. fairly efficient harmonic antenna), but were now going down the shorter wire to ground (poorer harmonic antenna). However, that ground wire still radiates. I made no attempt to shield it - If I were staying here, I would have tried it.

My unit is currently being tried by N3LN. I do not have a complete report from him. He has only played with it for a few minutes. He had a serious problem on 10 meters. The rig was shutting down from perceived SWR problems. The initial report is the artificial ground when deliberately mis-tuned solves that problem. Can't explain all this yet, don' t have enough data.

I am not convinced that the artificial ground is all MFJ wants it to be. Sometimes it helps.

-- Doug WA6VVV

1399. HAM SOFTWARE FOR THE RADIO SHACK COLOR COMPUTER

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-26 22:33:39 UTC
From: wheatley@cbnewsk.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <540@cbnewsk.ATT.COM>
Source record: 18178

I am qsl manager for some stations in barbados that use the color computer in their shack. They are actively seeking software for their computer.

If anyone has any shareware or public domain stuff that they would be willing to share, send me a note. I will be glad to send you a disk mailer, etc.

thanks and 73,

Steve Wheatley
ku9c

1400. Re: pulse type QRM

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-26 23:21:00 UTC
From: gregm@hpcvra.CV.HP.COM
Message-ID: <5710003@hpcvra.CV.HP.COM>
Source record: 18173

Concerning your broadband signal......

I'll tell you about a recent experience and you can apply it to your
situation as you see fit.

I too had a broadband signal that also affected my TV
reception CH2-6 and was able to relate it to a
signal heard on a portable SW rig. I searched the
house over and finally resorted to switching
the main breaker to verify it was not
originating in my house. I noticed that by walking
up and down the street (parallel to the power lines)
that the signal appeared to be located on my block.
Across the street my neighbor had a small cow pasture
and had his electric fence running. I was able to locate
a signal peak at one of the insulators. I talked to this
person and offered to help him fix this problem. No
problem..... he even provided the new insulator.

Problem solved, right? NOPE. It turned out that this
was not the original problem and I'm not sure to this day
that I would have heard the insulator breaking down.

Anyway, the problem still existed, but it was not over by the
electric fence anymore. It sounded like a BUZZ ..BUZZ.. BUZZ
starting mid morning and ending about 10-11PM.

I called the local power company and they sent out their
RFI guy with a utility van decked out with a scope,
lots of antennas and a spectrum analyzer. He drove up,
I explained the problem and he popped up his directional antenna
and we drove 50 feet down the street to another neighbor.
The power company guy pushed the doorbell and all the buzzing
stopped for about 5 seconds and started back up again.

He explained that there is a thermal switch on the
doorbell transformers that occassionally fail and starts arcing
and can still be related to temperature variations. These transformers
are usually located in the attic which tends to get hot around
mid morning and cool down late evening.

My neighbor was happy to fix the problem by replacing it (he thought I was
causing the problem). It sure is nice to have neighbors
who are willing to work with you.

So anyway, I suggest you might take a radio around with
you and do a survey of the doorbells on the block.

You might even call your power company to ask for assistance. (there was no charge here but suggesting that your power lines might be arcing to something might help you get some help.)

1401. Re: Amusing rfi story from comp.dcom.telecom

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-27 01:26:00 UTC
From: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP
Message-ID: <3560@cps3xx.UUCP>
Source record: 18176

In article <2380@cpoint.UUCP> die@cpoint.UUCP (David I. Emery) writes:
>
> [much about RFI and passing the buck deleted]
>

The radio station is correct. They are not required to do more than they have. It seems that they have done much more than what is required by providing filters free of charge for a time.

It is the telco's responsibility to ensure that RF does not enter a customers house via their lines. This means that they _MUST_ install an effective filter at the entrance of the customers premises. If RF is getting into the customers equipment via non-shielded leads, that is the customers problem.

This problem is easily corrected, one device at a time. I have solved many of these problems. It is even easier because the frequency of the "offending" signal is known. Perhaps the amateurs in the area could make quite a good name for themselves by helping people out with eliminating (or significantly reducing) this interference problem. Although hams have nothing to do with this situation, it seems to me that a more than a few of us have the experience and ability to help people out and score a public relations coup. (Oh, by the way, please do not read anything into the phrase '"offending" signal'. When I desire to listen to such programming, I certainly do not find it offensive.)

----> Abortion is murder; Affirmative Action is discrimination. <----
In the rare case that original ideas Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN
are found here, I am responsible. Owen W328, E. Lansing, MI 48825
Internet: hendrick@frith.egr.msu.edu UUCP: ...!frith!hendrick

1402. Re: Amusing rfi story from comp.dcom.telecom

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-27 01:35:53 UTC
From: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP
Message-ID: <3561@cps3xx.UUCP>
Source record: 18177

In article die@cpoint.UUCP (David I. Emery) writes:
>
> [much stuff about RFI deleted]
>
>"Indeed this is the case," said one neighbor five blocks from the site.
>"I have gone for early morning walks in the open field where the antenna
>is constructed. In the crisp, early morning air, you can almost feel the
>signal; smell that ozone; sense the corona."
>

If he's anywhere near Gary, that's not ozone he's smelling.

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1403. ic-2gat mods?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-27 02:57:39 UTC
From: STEVEG@MAINE.BITNET
Message-ID: <1593STEVEG@MAINE>
Source record: 18174

Does anyone have a list of mods available for the Icom IC-2GAT rig?

Thanks,
/Steve


```
+-------------------------------------------------------------------------+
| Steve E. Goldsmith |
| Technical Services Coordinator |
| University of Maine Computer Science Department |
| |
| steveG@maine.bitnet@cunyvm.cuny.edu University of Maine |
| steveG@maine.maine.edu Computer Science Department |
| 115 Neville Hall |
| steve@umecsrt.umcs.maine.edu Orono, Maine 04469 |
| steve@maineiac.umcs.maine.edu (207)581-3945 |
| "If at first you don't succeed, well, so much for skydiving" |
+-------------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

1404. Butternut Butterfly

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-27 07:05:45 UTC
From: 1843eie@HICKAM-EMH.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8906270705.AA00455@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18175

I N T E R O F F I C E M E M O R A N D U M

Date: 26-Jun-1989 03:59pm HST
From: 1843EIG/EIE
1843EIE
Dept: 1843EIG/EIE
Tel No: 656-1158

TO: Remote Addressee (_INFO-HAMS@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL)

Subject: Butternut Butterfly

Sorry about posting this, but (as usual) the mailer is fouled up...

Scott,
On Butternut Beams (you request for info):

I own a HF5B. It's a neat antenna, covers a lot of frequencies in a small space.

As I see it:

Advantages: Compact size, fairly good gain and broadband (except 20).

Disadvantages: Assembly and tuning are *time-consuming*. Assembly instructions must be read carefully and completely, or else you'll end up taking part of it apart and reassembling after attaching the wrong part.

Overall, I'd recommend it, but only if (1) you really need all the bands (i.e., if you're only going to use it on 10, just make a homebrew beam for that band, it'll be cheaper and easier to make), and (2) if you plan to leave it up awhile.

Actually, if I wasn't out here in the middle of the Pacific, I'd offer to sell you mine -- I'm moving *again*, and don't really feel like taking it down and putting it back up.

Jeff Miller, WD6CQV/KH6 | "Just because I'm a Californian,
USAF MARS: AFA8JM | it doesn't mean I'm not an
Chief, Engineering Workload Control | American!"
1843 EIG/EIP | -- Agnes DiPesto,
Wheeler AFB, HI 96854-6348 | "Moonlighting"

The opinions expressed are strictly mine, not the Air Force's or anyone else's!

1405. Re: Amusing rfi story from comp.dcom.telecom

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-27 14:36:54 UTC
From: dya@unccvax.UUCP
Message-ID: <1534@unccvax.UUCP>
Source record: 18184

In article <3560@cps3xx.UUCP>, usenet@cps3xx.UUCP (Usenet file owner) writes:
> In article <2380@cpoint.UUCP> die@cpoint.UUCP (David I. Emery) writes:
> >
> > [much about RFI and passing the buck deleted]
> >
>
> The radio station is correct. They are not required to do more than
> they have. It seems that they have done much more than what is required
> by providing filters free of charge for a time.

I disagree. The facilities constructed may be FCC legal, but the
radio station is obstensibly not fufilling the Communications Act of 1934
directive that they serve the "public interest, convenience, and necessity."
The station owner has a continuing obligation to fix the problem, which
may be easily solved.

I have not seen the actual plant involved, but the story sounds
familiar...
The usual causes of extreme blanketing can almost always be traced
back to poor plant design. There are some morons of the opinion that one
gets better FM coverage by installing a low gain antenna and pumping the
maximum power into it. (This may be true at Mount Sutro, CA; but we're
talking fairly flat Indiana/Illinois here...)

Assume that the blanketing contour is 1.7 miles radius (9000 feet)
and that the antenna centre of radiation is at 500 feet. This gives a
minimum depression angle of 3.2 degrees to the outside of the inter-
ference zone. Since the people inside the zone obviously don't need
as much signal, we can conserve power and maintain coverage with a
antenna with vertical gain. An 8-bay antenna is 4 dB down at 3.2
deg, a 12 bay is more like 6-8 dB.

At 6 degrees depression (about 1 mile) these antenns are usually
15 dB down; thus, the 50 kw ERP maximum in the major lobe is reduced to
1.5 kw ERP, which generally bothers no one.

Now, such transmitting antennas are a wee bit expensive, but they
pay for themselves in transmitter input power saved.

But, if you have to repair 100 telephones at an estimated $300
per subscriber; it seems to me to be much cheaper for the phone company
to fix the problem at the source. $30,000 will buy (or damn nearly will;
buy) an excellent transmitting antenna.

We have two class "C" FM's right across the street from this very
terminal; both use 10-bay Collins antennas with circular polarisation;

both are 100 kw ERP and at about 1200 feet. I used to live close enough to one of them to see the **gaps** in the individual radiators from the ground. RFI has never been a problem from these two stations.

I currently live near WPEG Concord, NC; which is 50 kw and 500 feet, with a 6-bay antenna; except in the immediate vicinity of their transmitting antenna, even FM reception is not spoiled, even for stations only 2 mHz removed.

The blanketing case described in the original article is not normal. You have to achieve some awsome field strengths for an FM signal to be this bad of a neighbour. (However, as a teenager, I lived near WFMY-TV in Greensboro; when they still operated from Phillips Avenue. Their 100 kw visual did put a sync buzz in my stereo equipment!!!)

York David Anthony
DataSpan, Inc

1406. Re: wwv and chu

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-27 16:31:50 UTC
From: tgt@cb.ecn.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <1025@cb.ecn.purdue.edu>
Source record: 18186

In article <43fca5cf.d2d6@apollo.COM> stuart@apollo.COM (Stuart Troutman) writes:
>Does anyone have a schedule of frequencies used
>by the two sw time sources, WWV in Colorado and
>CHU in (somewhere), Canada?
>
A related question. Does anyone know where I can get the frequencies and
operation schedules of other foreign time stations? I heard one once at
6100 KHz...Venezula (sic) I believe. I'd like to try to DX these.

1407. (MINI)NEC code: summary

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-27 18:01:57 UTC
From: saaf@joker.optics.rochester.edu
Message-ID: <2380@ur-cc.UUCP>
Source record: 18185

About a week ago I posted here asking about possible sources for NEC, the antenna analysis program. I got a tip to write to a gentleman at Lawrence Livermore for more information, but I inadvertantly deleted that letter so I can't pass the address along.

I was clued in to a source of MININEC, the IBM-PC/BASIC version, available via anonymous FTP from wsmr-simtel20.army.mil (26.1.0.74). Get the file: "pd1:<msdos.hamradio>mininec.arc" and also "pd1:<msdos.starter>pk361.exe" if you need a program to unpack the mininec archive. "pk361.exe" will unarchive itself when you execute it, providing the un-archiving routine and some other stuff.

73 from Len, NV2Z
<<< Len Saaf saaf@joker.optics.rochester.edu >>>

1408. Re: wwv and chu

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-27 20:24:54 UTC
From: dong@brauer.harvard.edu
Message-ID: <2126@husc6.harvard.edu>
Source record: 18187

>A related question. Does anyone know where I can get the frequencies and
>operation schedules of other foreign time stations? I heard one once at
>6100 KHz...Venezula (sic) I believe. I'd like to try to DX these.

Why don't you look into the World Radio & TV handbook (ISBN
082305920). It has a more or less complete list of time stations around
world.
73!

Rui-Tao Dong dong@math.harvard.edu
dong@huma1.bitnet

1409. Re: Butternut Butterfly

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-27 23:05:41 UTC
From: dml@esl.UUCP
Message-ID: <930@esl.UUCP>
Source record: 18179

In article <10952@ihlpl.ATT.COM> berman@ihlpl.ATT.COM (Scott Berman) writes:
>
>I'm looking for any experiences people have had with the
>Butternut "Butterfly" (HB..something) antenna. This is
>the HF Beam antenna that looks like a bow-tie.

Butternut HF-5B (for 5 band, includes the 12 & 17 meter WARC bands).

>
>From a physical point of view it is really the only beam
>antenna I could put up in my limited terrain.

I could have put a bigger beam, but I couldn't bear the thought of doing that to my house. I mounted mine on a 20-foot telescoping mast rooted in a tripod on top of a two-story house, for a total height of about 45 feet. There seems to be a noticeable difference between the 10-foot extension of the mast and the full 20-foot extension. This may affect tuning more than performance, but I can't be sure.

>Any experiences?

It is complicated, and much more finicky than a "normal" beam. If you have above-average patience and can follow directions, it should be no trouble. The on-the-ground tuning works pretty well, but is affected by nearby trees etc. so won't be perfect. Expect to work on it some when it's up in the air!

My installation works out pretty well: I can get to the 10-foot level of the mast on a step ladder, and telescope the mast down to that level. Don't even think of putting it up in a spot you can't get to!

I have been pleasantly surprised with the lack of interaction between the tunings of the various bands. Tuning this thing is a bit of a chore, but not anything to worry about.

>How directional is it?

See the specs. (There was a review in 73 about August last year). It seems to me to be quite good front-to-side, front-to-back on 15 and 10 is quite good, on 20 it's OK but not tremendous. (How's that for hard, scientific data?)

>How does it compare with a good dipole or other beams?

It's easier to point than a dipole. On all bands it has more forward gain than a dipole, but not as much as a full-sized beam. I have worked Europe and the South Pacific with 5 watts from my Silicon Valley flatlands location. To paraphrase the reviewer in 73, if you want to crush rocks and barge through pileups, get a kilowatt and a 5-element beam at 100 feet. If you just want to talk on the radio and have some patience, the Butterfly and a typical

transceiver will do you fine.

>How does it hold up as an urban antenna?

It works well electrically and physically. You can use a normal TV rotor and a telescoping mast (with proper guys). It really isn't as small as the propoganda might lead you to think (12' wingspan by 6' boom), but it sure isn't big.

--
Denis Lynch
ESL Incorporated decwrl!borealis!\
ARPA: dml%esl.ESL.COM@ames.arc.nasa.gov ucbcad!ucbvax!- ames!- esl!dml
SMAIL: dml@esl.ESL.COM lll-lcc!/

1410. Alaskan PBBS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-28 02:14:17 UTC
From: AFZ1@PSUVM.BITNET
Message-ID: <89178.221417AFZ1@PSUVM>
Source record: 18180
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

We will be going to Alaska in July and August to conduct some ionospheric heating experiments (see QST July 1989). We would greatly appreciate it if someone can provide a list of the packet bulletin board actively running in Anchorage, Fairbanks, and any surrounding areas. Please e-mail to me at:-

afz1@psuvm

Tnx in advance and 73.

Ahmad, N3FLX

<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>
<< >>
<< Ahmad F. M. Zain Bitnet : afz1@psuvm >>
<< 316 Communications and Space Science Lab Packet : N3FLX@WA7SSO >>
<< Pennsylvania State University 9M2DX@9M2BBS >>
<< University Park, PA 16802. "Time is Life" >>
<< >>
<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>

1411. Where are you Marvin ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-28 02:27:33 UTC
From: rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
Message-ID: <8906280227.AA17706@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 18181

It's been some days since Marvin has answered my "telnet" looking for
callbook information. Where are you Marvin.cs.buffalo.edu?

Bob W3OTC

1412. Looking for a hamfest in the DC/MD/VA/PA/NJ area, want some tubes and a HD case

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-28 04:32:39 UTC
From: cwilliam@umd5.umd.edu
Message-ID: <5062@umd5.umd.edu>
Source record: 18182
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,misc.wanted

I am looking for a hamfest within driving range of the DC metro area (PA or NJ close is ok) as I need to buy some tubes and am looking for an old 20 meg hard drive with a good case and power supply. I will replace the mech in a couple months so the age and quality of the HDmech dont need to be top. I was told a hamfest would be a good place to look. I searched the msgs on here and could not find anything about ham fests in my area so I am forced to ask.

I am not into ham radios and therefore do not normally read this newsgroup and would appreciate replies if you have the tubes I need (1 11DS5 and 4 4CB6 and a manual/schematic for an old tube RCA RVB274 color TV if they have it) a case/cables/supply for sale or know of a ham fest in my area soon that I can pick this stuff at! The TV store said the 4CB6 is a common ham tube that is cheap at ham fests but would cost him $10-15 apiece to order!

Thanks in advance,
- Chris

1413. Re: wwv and chu

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-28 05:37:50 UTC
From: kevin@lindy.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <3631@lindy.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 18183

In article <1025@cb.ecn.purdue.edu> tgt@cb.ecn.purdue.edu.UUCP (Thomas G Tobin) writes:
>A related question. Does anyone know where I can get the frequencies and
>operation schedules of other foreign time stations? I heard one once at
>6100 KHz...Venezula (sic) I believe. I'd like to try to DX these.

Here's a list, by frequency:

Freq.
(kHz) Call Location
----- ---- --------
20 WWVL Fort Collins, Colorado
50 OMA Prague, Czechoslovakia
60 MSF Rugby, England
60 WWVB Fort Collins, Colorado
75 HBG Prangins, Switzerland
77.5 DCF77 Mainflingen, W. Germany
177 DGI Oranienburg, E. Germany (0559, 1159, 1759)
418 ZSC Cape Town, S. Africa (0755-0800, 1655-1700)
434 VWC Calcutta, India (0825-0830)
482 4PB Colombo, Sri Lanka (0553-0600, 1323-1330)
500 VPS Kowloon, Hong Kong (even hours UTC)
1510 HD2IOA Guayaquil, Ecuador
2500 OMA Prague, Czechoslovakia
2500 JJY Tokyo, Japan
2500 WWV Fort Collins, Colorado
2500 WWVH Hawaii
2500 ZUO Olifantsfontein, S. Africa
3170 OLB5 Prague, Czechoslovakia
3330 CHU Ottawa, Ontario
3810 HD2IOA Guayaquil, Ecuador (0500-1700)
4232.5 VPS8 Kowloon, Hong Kong (odd hours 1100-2100)
4286 VWC Calcutta, India (1625-1630)
4291 ZSC Cape Town, S. Africa (0755-0800, 1655-1700)
4298 CBV Valparaiso, Chile (0050-0100, 1155-1200, 1555-1600, 1955-2000)
4445 NPO US Navy, Philippines (0555-0600, 1155-1200,
1755-1800, 2355-0000)
4500 VNG Australia
4525 Y3S Nauen, E. Germany
5000 ATA New Delhi, India (1230-0330)
5000 BSF Chung Li, Taiwan
5000 HD2IOA Guayaquil, Ecuador (1700-1800)
5000 HLA Taejeon, S. Korea (0100-0800)
5000 IAM Rome, Italy (Wed, 0730-0830, 1030-1130)
5000 IBF Turin, Italy (Wed, 5 mins before 0700 - 1800 UTC)
5000 JJY Tokyo, Japan

5000 LOL Buenos Aires, Argentina (1100-1200, 1400-1500, 1700-1800,
2000-2100, 2300-2400)
5000 WWV Fort Collins, Colorado
5000 WWVH Hawaii
5000 ZUO Olifantsfontein, S. Africa
6100 YVTO Caracas, Venezuela
6840 EBC San Fernando, Spain (1029-1055)
7335 CHU Ottawa, Ontario
7500 VNG Australia
7600 HD2IOA Guayaquil, Ecuador (1800-0500)
8000 JJY Tokyo, Japan
8461 ZSC Cape Town, S. Africa (0755-0800, 1655-1700)
8473 4PB Colombo, Sri Lanka (0553-0600, 1323-1330)
8539 VPS35 Kowloon, Hong Kong (every odd hour UTC)
8542 PKX Jakarta, Indonesia (0045-0100)
8650 OBC3 Callao, Peru (0055-0100, 1555-1600, 2055-2100)
8677 CBV Valparaiso, Chile (0055-0100, 1155-1200, 1555-1600, 1955-2000)
8721 Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (0025-0030, 1125-1130, 1325-1330,
1825-1830, 2025-2030, 2325-2330)
10000 ATA New Delhi, India
10000 JJY Tokyo, Japan
10000 LOL Buenos Aires, Argentina (1100-1200, 1400-1500, 1700-1800,
2000-2100, 2300-0000)
10000 WWV Fort Collins, Colorado
10000 WWVH Hawaii
10440.5 NPO US Navy, Philippines (0055-0600, 1155-1200,
1755-1800, 2355-0000)
11440 PLC Jakarta, Indonesia (0045-0100)
12000 VNG Australia
12008 EBC San Fernando, Spain (0959-1025)
12307 OBC3 Callao, Peru (0155-0200, 1555-1600, 2055-2100)
12724 ZSC Cape Town, S. Africa (0755-0800, 1655-1700)
12745 VWC Calcutta, India (0825-0830)
12804 NPO US Navy, Philippines (0055-0600, 1155-1200,
1755-1800, 2355-0000)
13020.4 VPS60 Kowloon, Hong Kong (odd hours 0100-1500 UTC)
14670 CHU Ottawa, Ontario
15000 ATA New Delhi, India (0330-1230)
15000 BSF Chung Li, Taiwan
15000 JJY Tokyo, Japan
15000 LOL Buenos Aires, Argentina (1100-1200, 1400-1500, 1700-1800,
2000-2100, 2300-0000)
15000 WWV Fort Collins, Colorado
15000 WWVH Hawaii
17018 ZSC Cape Town, S. Africa (0755-0800, 1655-1700)
17096 VPS80 Kowloon, Hong Kong (odd hours 2100-1300 UTC)
20000 WWV Fort Collins, Colorado
22455 ZSC Cape Town, S. Africa (0755-0800, 1655-1700)
22536 VPS22 Kowloon, Hong Kong (odd hours 0100-0900 UTC)

Some of these stations may be on an hour earlier than stated at certain
times of the year. Stations with no schedule listed are on continuously.
--
Kevin Burnett, N6UWS (ex-KC6AOA) AMPR.ORG: 44.4.0.231
"She was an acrobat's daughter, she swung by her teeth from a noose;
but then one day, her dentures gave way, and she flew through the air
like a goose." - Daffy

1414. Weather Fax info wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-28 13:25:36 UTC
From: gary@wiflt.UUCP
Message-ID: <681@wiflt.UUCP>
Source record: 18188

Any WE Fax people our there? I would like to get into WE Fax but I understand that the software available (ie comes with your TNC) does not do WE Fax justice. In like no gray levels. I assume the TNC provides all the information, its just the software thats deficient?

Where can I get a copy of the specs? I mean it can't be to much trouble to deal with 2 scan lines per sec can it? Besides I've become really accustom to this 19" monitor and Verticom board. I seriously doubt any software supports the Verticom :-)

Gary WA4OEM ..!rutgers!devon!wiflt!gary
[if I ever figure out my packet path it goes here]

1415. Re: Ham TV from model airplanes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-28 16:01:28 UTC
From: gregg@cbnewsc.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <1467@cbnewsc.ATT.COM>
Source record: 18195
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.models.rc

I remember seeing a video tape that showed a HAM-modeler flying a plane BY the camera. The scene was somewhere out in the desert next to the town that he lived in. He would start the plane, get into his van and then, use the picture on the TV screen and the tracking radar to fly. The most spectacular part was the spin out of the clouds. He was up about 2-3 thousand feet when he broke through the clouds. The landing was quite spectacular too. The screen showed the VAN down below. His approach as seen on the screen looked very similar to that which I have seen in general aviation aircraft. Touch down was flawless. He taxied back over to the van, and that was it. Absolutly AWE inspiring...

The tape was from the RC video magazine series, don't know the date...

Gregg Wonderly
--
-----
gregg.g.wonderly@att.com (AT&T bell laboratories)

1416. Re: Looking for a hamfest in the DC/MD/VA/PA/NJ area, want some tubes and a HD case

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-28 16:21:25 UTC
From: k2ph@dxis.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <146@dxis.ATT.COM>
Source record: 18193

From article <5062@umd5.umd.edu>, by cwilliam@umd5.umd.edu (Christopher Williamson):
> would appreciate replies if you have the tubes I need (1 11DS5 and
> 4 4CB6 and a manual/schematic for an old tube RCA RVB274 color TV if they
> have it) a case/cables/supply for sale or know of a ham fest in my area soon
> that I can pick this stuff at! The TV store said the 4CB6 is a common ham
> tube that is cheap at ham fests but would cost him $10-15 apiece to order!

In case you strike out at the hamfests, you might try calling
Antique Electronic Supply in Tempe, AZ at 602-894-9503. Their
1989 catalog lists the 4CB6/4DE6 at $3.68 each and the 11DS5 at
$7.31 each. They have a minimum $10 order plus shipping plus a
$2 handling charge.

Oh yeah. I have no affiliation with this outfit.
--
==
Bob Schreibmaier K2PH | UUCP: att!dxis!k2ph or k2ph@dxis.att.com
(Teenage Mutant Ninja DXer) | ARPA: k2ph%dxis@att.arpa
Middletown, N.J. | ICBM: 40o21'N, 74o8'W

1417. Re: Amusing rfi story from comp.dcom.telecom

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-28 17:14:24 UTC
From: goldstein@delni.dec.com
Message-ID: <3245@shlump.dec.com>
Source record: 18194

The likely cause of the problem was pointed out today in comp.dcom.telecom/Telecom Digest, where this discussion began. At least it's the only one that makes sense to me... Here's the explanation in technical terms.

An FM broadcast transmitter runs a Class C final amp. It has a rated efficiency; the FCC allows stations to use the "indirect method" of power measurement by which the power input is multipled by the rated efficiency to calculate antenna power. However, you can in practice get even more efficiency out of it. Trouble is, that invovles tuning it up rather sharply. Since there's lots of bandwidth (150 kHz at 92 MHz) to be covered by the signal, it's possible to tune the final so sharply that it attenuates the outer sidebands. This tends to produce more power output, but of course adds a degree of AM to the signal! In effect, the final amp is slope-tuning itself.

FCC standards require FM broadcasters to keep this AM component 50 dB below 100% modulation. WYCA probably misses this by a non-trivial amount; perhaps it has as much as 20% modulation. This signal, btw, not only causes AM-style blanketing interference, but it also sounds a bit distorted on FM, and has extra FM sidebands making it very wide on the dial. All of this sounds like WYCA.

The source of the story on Telecom Digest is someone who, some years ago, tuned up the WRPI transmitter (Troy, NY) for maximum power one morning, rather than tune to authorized output power. He got more than 2 dB extra out of the transmitter, but RFI complaints came in like crazy that day and he quickly fixed it...
fred

1418. Re: Good portable SW recvr?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-28 17:33:03 UTC
From: faunt@CISCO.COM
Message-ID: <8906290702.AA24678@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18189

I was in the Soviet Union from 1 June until the 17th, and also had a small SW receiver, a Sony 2002, that I had borrowed. I also have decided never to be without such when traveling in overseas. We certainly got better information from the BBC then we did from local news sources. The 2002 worked just fine, but I want to get something for my own. Can someone give reccomendations or pointers to reviews? The PRO-80 actually looks interesting, since the VHF coverage could be interesting around airports, but how well does it do on SW? Does it have a BFO? Is the SW1S better or worse then the two mentioned above? A side issue is that I think the PRO-80 would look more threatening then a 2002/3, and with the extended VHF coverage might cause hassles. Is Sony the only real choice? Price is not a real consideration, although size and weight are (otherwise, I'd just get a 2010).

1419. Yaesu FRG-7 Manuals

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-28 17:43:30 UTC
From: faunt@CISCO.COM
Message-ID: <8906290703.AA24722@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18190

I have this information, also. Let me know if you don't get a reply.

1420. Mods to undocumented Kantronics monobander

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-28 18:37:44 UTC
From: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <151964@Wayne-MTS>
Source record: 18191

Okay, so I'm gonna keep this thing. One shortcoming it has relative to the various Uniden board units is no facility for varying power output. As one planned use is a backpackable solar/battery rig, I need a way to cut out from 20W PEP to more like 5W (no, an output attenuator will *not* do!) What's the best way to accomplish this? I want either a pot or a simple switch on the front panel (or back panel) to cut input power. Voltage limiting? Current limiting the final? Attenuating the drive?
Mike

1421. Re: Where are you Marvin ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-28 23:00:53 UTC
From: bowen@cs.Buffalo.EDU
Message-ID: <7435@cs.Buffalo.EDU>
Source record: 18196

In article <8906280227.AA17706@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov> rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV (Robert Carpenter) writes:
>It's been some days since Marvin has answered my "telnet" looking for
>callbook information. Where are you Marvin.cs.buffalo.edu?

There was some trouble with the ethernet board over the weekend, so marvin
was cut off from the Internet. Should be ok now.

By the way, the new server is nearly finished (probably by the weekend)
and it's got a lot more bells and whistles as well as fixing all the problems
others had telneting in...

Devon

1422. Re: pulse type QRM

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-29 00:13:26 UTC
From: Wiley_M_Sanders@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <19970@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 18192

I had a similar problem, a pop-pop-pop-pop at irregular intervals,
very strong and broadband, caused by a flickering flourescent light
fixture in my apartment hallway.
-w

1423. Re: WWV solar data by phone?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-29 06:02:58 UTC
From: ptownson@bu-cs.BU.EDU
Message-ID: <33989@bu-cs.BU.EDU>
Source record: 18198

In article <6.24A2B12B@splot.FIDONET.ORG> dlh@splot.FIDONET.ORG (David Hinerman) writes:
> JG> You can hear the same thing you would hear on a SW radio by calling:
> JG> 1-303-499-7111
> JG> I just set my watch by it.

>You may also call the U.S. Naval Observatory in Arlington, Virginia,
>at 1-900-410-8463 (1-900-410-TIME). Note that this costs 50 cents for
>the first minute, 35 cents each additional minute. It can be cheaper
>than calling Fort Collins, and is just as accurate.

Why pay for the cost of a 900 call? Those are mostly all ripoffs, at
very exhorbinant prices.

The Naval Observatory Master Clock is also available at 1-202-653-1800.
You are automatically cut off after one minute. The cost is about 12
cents if you call during overnight/weekend hours.

If you prefer it in ASCII format at 1200 baud, then dial 1-202-653-0351.

If you prefer Fort Collins in ASCII format at 1200 baud, dial
1-303-494-4774. At the NBS/Ft.Collins number, type "H" right after it
first answers to get a help message.

Patrick Townson
TELECOM Digest Editor/Moderator a/k/a 'comp.dcom.telecom'
(specifically in charge of teaching heresy about Judge Greene, spreading
propoganda about AT&T and bald-faced lies about Sprint. Just ask the readers.)

1424. Re: Good portable SW recvr?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-29 14:20:11 UTC
From: rodman@mfci.UUCP
Message-ID: <921@m3.mfci.UUCP>
Source record: 18201

In article <1581@atari.UUCP> mn@atari.UUCP (Mike Nowicki) writes:
>>
> What were you able to pick up in Beijing when all the sh*t was hitting
>the fan? Was VOA and BBC jammed? What kind of news reporting about the
>protests was carried on Chinese domestic SW freqs?
>

I did not possess the radio. The guy who owned it tuned it in to the
BBC on the hour and also radio Canada. Never tried for the VOA.

We were too busy listening to students and others, and watching the
propaganda on goverment news broadcasts to go ferreting out chinese
SW....

The BBC is not jammed as it is in english. The VOA is jammed because it has
a chinese language service, this is what makes the VOA much more important
in China.

Initially, the day after the massacre, the students were pissed at the VOA as
it seemed to adopt a conservative stance and relayed reports that "30-40"
killed. (according to the students). We were already hearing numbers of 100+
on the BBC and Radio Canada.

Paul K. Rodman
rodman@mfci.uucp
__··· ···__ _·· · _·_ ·_ ·____ __·· ·_

1425. Radio France Int'l Chinese Service

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-29 15:17:38 UTC
From: dong@brauer.harvard.edu
Message-ID: <2137@husc6.harvard.edu>
Source record: 18202
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,soc.culture.china

In MediaNetwork on Radio Netherlands, Jonathan Marks reported that
Radio France International had started its daily half-hour Chinese program
to China. The transmission is from a site in Japan (via NHK),
at 22:00 - 22:30 UTC on 15205 kHz.

1426. Multiple frequencies

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-29 16:27:07 UTC
From: adam@cbmvax.UUCP
Message-ID: <7175@cbmvax.UUCP>
Source record: 18203

Recently I visited Hawaii's Volcanoes National Park. I had my scanner tuned to 408.575 MHz (thanks, "Monitor America"!) and was able to listen to the traffic of the park's Forest Service Specialists. I got to talking with a few of them and they told me that they had five channels that they used, but that they didn't know specifically what the frequencies where.

Is there a way to calculate the frequencies of the other channels given the frequency of one?

--
Adam Keith Levin -- CATS Commodore-Amiga Technical Support
1200 Wilson Drive / West Chester, PA 19380 (215) 431-9180
BIX: aklevin UUCP: ...{amiga|rutgers|uunet}!cbmvax!adam

1427. Re: Ham TV from model airplanes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-29 17:59:21 UTC
From: georgep@vice.ICO.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <3799@vice.ICO.TEK.COM>
Source record: 18204
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.models.rc

In article <1467@cbnewsc.ATT.COM>
vice!zephyr!uunet!cs.utexas.edu!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!rutgers!bellcore!att!cbnewsc!gregg
gregg@cbnewsc.ATT.COM (gregg.g.wonderly) writes:
+I remember seeing a video tape that showed a HAM-modeler flying a plane BY
+the camera. The scene was somewhere out in the desert next to the town
+that he lived in. He would start the plane, get into his van and then,
+use the picture on the TV screen and the tracking radar to fly. The most
+spectacular part was the spin out of the clouds. He was up about 2-3
+thousand feet when he broke through the clouds. The landing was quite
+spectacular too. The screen showed the VAN down below. His approach
+as seen on the screen looked very similar to that which I have seen in
+general aviation aircraft. Touch down was flawless. He taxied back over
+to the van, and that was it. Absolutly AWE inspiring...
+
Even more spectacular would have been meeting a full sized aircraft
on an IFR flight plan in those 2-3 thousand foot clouds. Not having
all the details of where this flight was done, I don't want judge this
specific instance, but in general, this would not be an intellegent
activity to undertake, and more so, would probabily be illegal.

geo
N29531

1428. 02AT MODS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-29 19:20:06 UTC
From: kb2ahz@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <902@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 18197

Iam looking for a list of mods for ICOM 02AT.
Thanks in advance Chuck I know the law.

--

CHUCK - KB2AHZ * * * UUCP: ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kb2ahz * * *

1429. Re: Re: Taxis on 10 meters...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-30 00:42:31 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <291@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 18199

In article <7880056@hpfcdc.HP.COM> perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:
>Seriously, is the regulation about "malicious interference against another
>amateur station" ? If the other station does not identify itself as another
>amateur, is it really a station or a source of QRM ?
It is about interference to another station. If you jam these folks,
technically you are not only in violation of the regulations, you are
also guilty of a felony federal crime: violating the Communications
Act of 1934.
--
John Moore (NJ7E) mcdphx!anasaz!john asuvax!anasaz!john
(602) 861-7607 (day or eve) long palladium, short petroleum
7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253
The 2nd amendment is about military weapons, NOT JUST hunting weapons!

1430. RS2004/2005 Measurements

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-30 02:29:56 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <292@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 18200

I have measured the sensitivity of the Radio Snark Pro-2004 and Pro-2005 scanners. Measurements were done with an accurate (+/- 1db) signal generate and an inaccurate ear listening for a discernible 3Khz deviation tone. The aircraft measurement was on AM. All others on NBFM

Scanner 30 50 120 140 146 150 160 170 420 440 460 900
Pro-2004 .20 .20 .16 .16 .40 .35 .20 .20 .20 .28 .13 .32
Pro-2005 .12 .10 .14 .30 .30 .30 .35 .20 .20 .36 .20 .32
Spec .50 ----------.50

All measurements in uVolts.

As you can see, there a bit of sensitivity decline around 150 Mhz. I don't know if this is intentional - that is one place that strong intermod sources exist. Of course it is also where lots of interesting public service frequencies and the ham 2 meter band live. Overall, the scanners are reasonably sensitive as scanners go.

Now, on to strong signal overload. I did not test innermod, but I did test the scanners for strong signal blocking of weak signals. This is done by putting a coaxial coupling tap at the antenna port, feeding through the tap (at quite a lot of attenuation) from a signal generator to provide the weak signal. Connecting a 50 ohm dummy load to the other port to provide a reference (this simulates an antenna with no signal other than the generator), then connecting the real antenna and measuring the difference. Since blocking was heard, two things were tried to improve it: for one experiment, a radio shack 75 ohm FM band reject filter was put in series; in the other experiment, the attenuator switch on the back of the scanner was turned to the -10db position, and the reject filter was left out. Measurements were performed by measuring squelch break threshold on NBFM only to get an objective measurement. Since the blocking signals that are strongest at my location are -15dBm from FM transmitters, I only tested sensitivity in the High VHF band and VHF air band.

Relative Sensitivity (dB)

Scanner Ant Ant + Filt Ant + Attenuator
Pro-2004 154Mhz -38dB 0 dB -9dB
Pro-2004 127Mhz not measured
Pro-2005 154Mhz -35dB 0 dB -9dB
Pro-2005 127Mhz -35dB -8 dB -13dB

So... if you live anywhere close to an FM station (and I don't mean very close - I live about 15 miles away from a mountain full of them), and you use a good antenna, you should try the following experiment:

Tune in a weak but frequent signal of interest (I use Phoenix FD because they are weak here due to mountains in the way). Observe the signal quality (it should be crummy). Turn on the attenuator. If the signal gets any better, you definitely have this problem. If it gets worse, you may or may not have this problem - only the FM filter will tell you for sure. If you have the problem, you probably want the FM filter. However, the low aircraft band will still be significantly desensed by this - there's not much you can do other than build a better filter.

What is happening here is that the fron end has wide band filters with relatively sharp edges. The microprocessor switches these in for different frequencies. The filter for the VHF air and high VHF lets in a lot of FM signal. (I don't know about below the FM band - haven't tested there). The signal goes to an untuned 3 transistor amplifier before going into the mixer. Apparently that amplifier has a high enough gain to saturate at -15dBm, and maybe even at low signal levels (I haven't tried that) . When it is saturated the amplifier loses its gain (blocking through clipping), resulting in the lack of sensitivity (desense). The -15dBm is a fairly lousy input intercept for an amplifier - 0dBm is probably more typical for a radio front end.

I would be interested in hearing from anyone who tries the above test either with the pro-200[45] series or with other scanners and detects the above problem. I will post (if you don't) whatever I hear about that.

--
John Moore (NJ7E) mcdphx!anasaz!john asuvax!anasaz!john
(602) 861-7607 (day or eve) long palladium, short petroleum
7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253
The 2nd amendment is about military weapons, NOT JUST hunting weapons!

1431. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-30 05:02:59 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8906300704.AA08260@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18207

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial RCP/M, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial RCP/M may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

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- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #534 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 89170.38185254 0.00000411 48322-3 0 2126
2 00424 80.4642 283.6922 0024273 123.7629 236.5831 13.67157185333119
SOLRAD R/B
1 00727U 64001 A 89167.84095407 .00000252 00000-0 22296-3 0 2700
2 00727 69.9020 96.1821 0011530 100.0180 260.2251 13.93537401293043
Cos 185 R/B
1 03019U 67104 B 89168.26546722 .00007731 00000-0 51970-3 0 3703
2 03019 64.0572 115.3810 0223487 229.4069 128.7514 14.89272109105092
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 89149.67299267 -.00000074 00000-0 99999-4 0 2320
2 03029 12.7202 24.3096 0015222 196.7828 163.1216 1.00272718 78954
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 89170.78087513 .00050886 00000-0 32889-3 0 7431
2 04966 51.5511 26.0078 2524830 216.2175 123.8343 10.51576830552660
LAGEOS
1 08820U 89176.39366642 0.00000004 0 7820
2 08820 109.8298 232.8911 0044840 314.2601 45.4506 6.38664061 51156
GOES 2
1 10061U 89172.75216214 -.00000014 0 2776
2 10061 7.1824 68.1071 0005211 174.8186 185.0060 1.00280224 5429
GPS-0001
1 10684U 89174.93694549 0.00000011 10000-3 0 1444
2 10684 63.5748 100.6328 0108139 198.9036 160.6953 2.00560459 68669
GPS-0002
1 10893U 89175.39471618 -.00000027 0 9954
2 10893 64.5469 341.4530 0153742 28.5320 332.3057 2.00556129 81494
GOES 3
1 10953U 78062 A 89163.82999455 .00000088 00000-0 99999-4 0 6777
2 10953 6.0412 70.8826 0008338 259.1647 100.5880 1.00263855 899
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 89174.36466744 0.00001755 66254-3 0 1313
2 10967 108.0114 300.3194 0003225 227.5342 132.5518 14.34673560574973
GPS-0003
1 11054U 89177.70209636 -.00000027 0 412
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2 11054 64.1312 337.8911 0054067 119.2139 241.3185 2.00561559 78552
GPS-0004
1 11141U 89173.31637886 0.00000011 0 1686
2 11141 63.5532 100.5816 0057703 321.1605 38.4296 2.00572416 77165
NOAA 6
1 11416U 89174.09124855 0.00001510 65031-3 0 8652
2 11416 98.5066 170.9779 0013007 91.5653 268.7024 14.25828254518744
Solar Max
1 11703U 89174.49866269 0.00061929 91648-3 0 9998
2 11703 28.4980 234.5882 0003208 134.8640 225.0642 15.53865850520820
GPS-0006
1 11783U 89175.76627590 -.00000027 0 9204
2 11783 63.8728 337.5565 0143689 62.3189 299.1357 2.00568202 67150
GOES 5
1 12472U 89165.62230441 -.00000249 0 7360
2 12472 2.1442 85.5357 1339225 255.7898 88.3318 1.00210951 28564
SME
1 12887U 81100 A 89168.58387105 .00028161 00000-0 99346-3 0 2192
2 12887 97.6868 194.6380 0001370 194.4008 165.7202 15.29217444425216
UOSAT 1
1 12888U 89175.12060121 0.00109175 12095-2 0 6134
2 12888 97.5518 229.1842 0000824 112.6109 247.5087 15.62617469430070
Meteor 2-08
1 13113U 89175.08477021 0.00000338 29421-3 0 6506
2 13113 82.5383 53.2833 0016895 44.7365 315.5170 13.84010410366191
Salyut 7
1 13138U 89177.71251281 0.00016523 38435-3 0 6321
2 13138 51.6092 270.8078 0000851 64.8204 295.2642 15.42432618409662
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 89170.62485542 .00002427 00000-0 54883-3 0 9930
2 13367 98.2122 234.2122 0002211 164.9973 195.1571 14.57107026368501
Meteor 2-09
1 13718U 89170.79326818 0.00000682 35315-3 0 7891
2 13718 81.2416 278.9935 0056805 352.9455 7.0918 14.13219976335924
IRAS
1 13777U 89174.53526875 0.00000198 16126-3 0 6505
2 13777 99.0420 11.5582 0012029 297.8893 62.1049 13.98603523327085
TDRS 1
1 13969U 83 26 B 89154.60178946 -.00000234 00000-0 99999-5 0 8028
2 13969 3.5055 67.7147 0002838 173.0308 187.3950 1.00270271 89261
GOES 6
1 14050U 83 41 A 89166.87202487 .00000121 00000-0 00000 0 0 9728
2 14050 1.2982 82.9172 0001846 88.1496 270.8602 1.00277658 6599
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 89174.42674285 0.00000053 0 4120
2 14129 26.1731 258.6318 6055703 52.9375 348.3573 2.05879393 17343
GPS-0008
1 14189U 89169.87120406 0.00000010 10000-3 0 6355
2 14189 63.1886 99.2955 0135661 215.6524 143.4219 2.00568941 43470
Meteor 2-10
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1 14452U 89172.05787242 0.00001289 54900-3 0 7389
2 14452 81.1638 289.6711 0096443 85.4981 275.7223 14.22223210293090
LandSat 5
1 14780U 89176.97285423 -.00001353 -29551-3 0 8044
2 14780 98.1674 239.0521 0002497 184.0575 176.0696 14.57110071282847
UOSAT 2
1 14781U 89174.60656127 0.00002955 57613-3 0 4689
2 14781 98.0025 233.2168 0012230 307.1522 52.8563 14.63683629283482
LDEF
1 14898U 89174.11833612 0.00039948 64539-3 0 8850
2 14898 28.5025 134.9819 0001855 305.8613 54.1636 15.51460135292373
GPS-0009
1 15039U 89175.91314166 0.00000010 0 6771
2 15039 62.9244 98.3751 0014779 267.4019 92.3494 2.00564587 36879
Meteor 2-11
1 15099U 89174.96137015 -.00000371 -34086-3 0 9508
2 15099 82.5341 0.9872 0012145 215.1531 144.8876 13.83671224251054
GPS-0010
1 15271U 89175.81435724 -.00000027 0 6557
2 15271 63.3886 337.2836 0099960 320.8704 38.4151 2.00566298 33984
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 89174.45937940 0.00003066 44295-3 0 445
2 15331 82.5331 332.6554 0026119 63.8561 296.5332 14.75694561255148
NOAA 9
1 15427U 89172.45713801 0.00000967 54856-3 0 3957
2 15427 99.1418 159.4808 0014677 304.9577 55.0214 14.12059355233053
Meteor 2-12
1 15516U 89174.82108467 0.00000384 33454-3 0 934
2 15516 82.5350 299.4827 0018197 94.8468 265.4798 13.84123123221979
Cosmos 1686
1 16095U 89177.90683155 -.00048171 -11065-2 0 2901
2 16095 51.6083 269.8597 0001822 281.7366 78.0448 15.42379272409699
GPS-0011
1 16129U 89167.49325344 0.00000010 0 3267
2 16129 63.7144 99.3006 0116902 150.0043 210.6569 2.00564271 27022
Meteor 3-1
1 16191U 89175.57673348 0.00000043 10000-3 0 8350
2 16191 82.5443 230.5113 0018292 282.8036 77.1062 13.16867709176490
Meteor 2-13
1 16408U 89175.55563457 0.00000283 24406-3 0 5075
2 16408 82.5352 213.7612 0014820 284.0796 75.8720 13.84184981176571
Mir
1 16609U 89177.72915167 0.00027378 39022-3 0 9098
2 16609 51.6223 315.9510 0010559 97.1794 263.0256 15.56043566192652
SPOT 1
1 16613U 89177.80969176 0.00000656 32641-3 0 5086
2 16613 98.7380 252.2195 0001826 119.4195 240.7153 14.20005906 13493
Meteor 2-14
1 16735U 89166.63717749 0.00000393 34467-3 0 3058
2 16735 82.5385 247.6750 0015551 20.7917 339.3892 13.83925664154249
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Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 89176.60211944 0.00002245 32660-3 0 6463
2 16881 82.5237 30.2136 0024832 73.0264 287.3639 14.75331843156536
EGP
1 16908U 89177.20210717 0.00000472 36377-2 0 1381
2 16908 50.0100 270.3731 0011072 10.2279 349.8631 12.44380545130539
FO-12
1 16909U 89177.26246302 -.00000025 10000-3 0 1524
2 16909 50.0159 270.4283 0010754 8.6970 351.4053 12.44399976130537
NOAA 10
1 16969U 89175.04402541 0.00001102 50518-3 0 2393
2 16969 98.6351 205.4045 0012484 229.0797 130.9301 14.23061466144919
Meteor 2-15
1 17290U 89175.38681730 0.00000198 16884-3 0 2669
2 17290 82.4670 148.0103 0011431 242.2012 117.7993 13.83729851124616
MOS-1
1 17527U 87 18 A 89170.61589713 .00000751 00000-0 58423-3 0 1531
2 17527 99.1492 242.0521 0001309 81.0485 279.0925 13.94871258118713
GOES 7
1 17561U 89164.57217153 -.00000042 10000-3 0 2835
2 17561 0.0551 31.9488 0027390 160.8269 167.0421 1.00277938 1727
Kvant
1 17845U 89177.92182194 0.00040462 57203-3 0 7895
2 17845 51.6200 314.9820 0010317 96.7739 263.4521 15.56065488192688
RS-10/11
1 18129U 89177.00089940 0.00000363 38967-3 0 7965
2 18129 82.9251 231.6400 0012450 34.2801 325.9199 13.71987510100603
Cosmos 1867
1 18187U 87 60 A 89171.83135654 .00000264 00000-0 13844-3 0 8564
2 18187 65.0135 12.3407 0020163 257.7973 102.0832 14.29371419101645
Cosmos 1870
1 18225U 89177.70546934 0.00176856 16369-4 21874-3 0 1021
2 18225 71.8641 29.0990 0012341 229.7574 130.2361 16.07553339112825
Meteor 2-16
1 18312U 89175.06572756 0.00000218 18868-3 0 2866
2 18312 82.5632 214.0956 0012510 170.6934 189.4517 13.83485830 93469
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 89174.96934957 0.00000415 36233-3 0 1272
2 18820 82.5432 275.1635 0015527 248.6900 111.2607 13.84174526 70627
AO-13
1 19216U 89147.06007421 0.00000137 10000-3 0 364
2 19216 57.2077 206.1830 6723768 204.7577 96.6993 2.09696457 7298
OKEAN 1
1 19274U 88 56 A 89170.96597658 .00002248 00000-0 33123-3 0 4075
2 19274 82.5167 134.0531 0021702 219.4778 140.4730 14.74818278 51499
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 89174.95502099 0.00000391 10000-2 0 2077
2 19336 82.5398 170.8708 0019043 125.5081 234.7817 13.16852331 43809
NOAA 11
1 19531U 89174.30092468 0.00000949 54794-3 0 949
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2 19531 98.9396 118.2863 0011197 212.9213 147.1259 14.11047542 38338
TDRS 3
1 19548U 88 91 B 89153.77764324 .00000129 00000-0 99999-4 0 261
2 19548 0.5410 85.9584 0002050 10.4654 263.5580 1.00263057 1649
GPS-0014
1 19802U 89 13 A 89165.50968165 .00000015 00000-0 99999-4 0 446
2 19802 55.1080 211.9148 0067914 156.7943 203.5995 2.00555799 2376
Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89175.13685823 0.00000116 10000-3 0 497
2 19851 82.5225 153.7009 0012795 292.5258 67.4546 13.83808899 16042
TDRS 4
1 19883U 89 21 B 89155.42662356 -.00000217 00000-0 99999-4 0 183
2 19883 0.3388 66 .6627 0006172 45.3845 248.0141 1.00548638 95
Cosmos 2020
1 19986U 89167.00035284 0.00713491 34818-4 33909-3 0 650
2 19986 64.7730 355.9562 0129120 90.4929 271.2069 16.04503107 4755
1989 037A
1 20000U 89166.71735513 0.00273342 20071-4 19406-3 0 544
2 20000 69.9458 15.2671 0062488 74.7482 286.1528 16.11421323 3590
RESURS-F
1 20006U 89166.67758184 0.00125228 60541-5 17209-3 0 460
2 20006 82.2956 17.0495 0008737 226.6604 133.3319 16.06021047 3428
Cosmos 2022
1 20024U 89177.11500345 -.00000011 10000-3 0 334
2 20024 64.8199 50.9803 0002660 255.1304 104.9034 2.13102567 554
Cosmos 2023
1 20025U 89177.87773324 -.00000011 10000-3 0 304
2 20025 64.8396 50.9414 0013654 210.9683 149.0115 2.13102871 576
Cosmos 2024
1 20026U 89177.57226728 -.00000011 10000-3 0 280
2 20026 64.8306 50.9674 0009063 266.8491 93.1054 2.13204664 565
1989 034E
1 20028U 89168.63841789 -.00000011 10000-3 0 87
2 20028 64.8234 51.2765 0013798 319.7861 40.1741 2.13482901 322
SuperBird A
1 20040U 89176.80065555 -.00000100 10000-3 0 122
2 20040 0.0727 249.1889 0004136 200.9820 269.9242 1.00271583 168
1989 041B
1 20041U 89176.16878802 0.00000175 0 57
2 20041 0.0519 100.7665 0018737 274.8092 344.6654 1.00273050 142
1989 041C
1 20042U 89174.64702114 0.00029531 36306-2 0 161
2 20042 6.8072 41.9408 7290640 191.5603 132.0376 2.28779575 310
Cosmos 2026
1 20045U 89175.95852838 0.00000204 20132-3 0 323
2 20045 82.9397 348.7011 0038344 244.4344 115.2842 13.75018692 2447
1989 042B
1 20046U 89173.25000696 -.00005553 -56739-2 0 237
2 20046 82.9402 350.6834 0033958 248.7281 111.0257 13.76471090 2072
Molniya3-35
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1 20052U 89177.84654917 0.00000232 -21967-2 0 260
2 20052 62.8528 101.7261 7376995 288.3203 9.3855 2.00614813 377
1989 043B
1 20053U 89177.57566668 0.01221372 38946-4 11671-2 0 318
2 20053 62.8055 36.6894 0130198 123.0980 238.2926 15.96160721 2821
1989 043C
1 20054U 89177.57297641 0.01097276 37698-4 10854-2 0 332
2 20054 62.8140 37.7207 0189879 119.3101 242.5121 15.83925354 2811
1989 043D
1 20055U 89175.07365879 -.00001083 -10262-1 0 94
2 20055 62.7740 102.2180 7430842 288.1683 9.5465 1.95997089 307
GPS-0013
1 20061U 89177.18867261 -.00000029 0 159
2 20061 54.5794 30.3149 0045762 166.8648 193.3047 2.01614288 355
1989 044B
1 20062U 89177.57606627 0.01611026 -19689-4 12077-2 0 345
2 20062 30.3160 279.5069 0373860 185.8067 173.8802 15.45826519 1214
1989 044C
1 20063U 89175.79623067 0.00144592 16618-4 22196-2 0 221
2 20063 37.5873 17.7257 6033545 210.2266 94.3269 4.08732212 596
1989 045A
1 20064U 89172.73417751 0.00005352 23335-3 0 99
2 20064 65.8375 49.1097 0023953 344.9857 16.0992 15.22926474 1101
1989 045B
1 20065U 89172.20200486 0.00006934 28590-3 0 159
2 20065 65.8419 50.7366 0029707 352.7151 7.3551 15.24399900 1020
Cosmos 2028
1 20073U 89177.70934384 0.00105062 88438-5 12199-3 0 224
2 20073 69.9925 58.9330 0043472 78.6039 282.0136 16.06688046 1665
1989 047B
1 20074U 89171.95493335 0.22683705 21508-4 27768-3 0 201
2 20074 69.9775 75.8690 0009597 31.4079 329.3441 16.49307108 743
1989 048A
1 20083U 89176.82055309 0.00000039 10000-3 0 93
2 20083 1.5051 274.4868 0009882 101.5605 249.6760 0.98882502 41
--
Dr TS Kelso Asst Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
```

1432. NASA Prediction Bulletin Format

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-30 05:03:22 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8906300704.AA08241@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18208

As a service to the satellite user community, the following description of the NASA Prediction Bulletin's two-line orbital element set format is uploaded to sci.space on a monthly basis. The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial RCP/M, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. The Celestial RCP/M may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

==========

Data for each satellite consists of three lines in the following format:

```
AAAAAAAAAAA
1 NNNNNU NNNNNAAA NNNNN.NNNNNNNN +.NNNNNNNN +NNNNN-N +NNNNN-N N NNNNN
2 NNNNN NNN.NNNN NNN.NNNN NNNNNNN NNN.NNNN NNN.NNNN NN.NNNNNNNNNNNNN
```

Line 1 is a eleven-character name.

Lines 2 and 3 are the standard Two-Line Orbital Element Set Format identical to that used by NASA and NORAD. The format description is:

```
Line 2
Column Description
01-01 Line Number of Element Data
03-07 Satellite Number
10-11 International Designator (Last two digits of launch year)
12-14 International Designator (Launch number of the year)
15-17 International Designator (Piece of launch)
19-20 Epoch Year (Last two digits of year)
21-32 Epoch (Julian Day and fractional portion of the day)
34-43 First Time Derivative of the Mean Motion
or Ballistic Coefficient (Depending on ephemeris type)
45-52 Second Time Derivative of Mean Motion (decimal point assumed;
blank if N/A)
54-61 BSTAR drag term if GP4 general perturbation theory was used.
Otherwise, radiation pressure coefficient. (Decimal point assumed)
63-63 Ephemeris type
65-68 Element number
69-69 Check Sum (Modulo 10)
(Letters, blanks, periods = 0; minus sign = 1; plus sign = 2)
```

```
Line 3
Column Description
01-01 Line Number of Element Data
03-07 Satellite Number
```

09-16 Inclination [Degrees]
18-25 Right Ascension of the Ascending Node [Degrees]
27-33 Eccentricity (decimal point assumed)
35-42 Argument of Perigee [Degrees]
44-51 Mean Anomaly [Degrees]
53-63 Mean Motion [Revs per day]
64-68 Revolution number at epoch [Revs]
69-69 Check Sum (Modulo 10)

All other columns are blank or fixed.

Example:

NOAA 6
1 11416U 86 50.28438588 0.00000140 67960-4 0 5293
2 11416 98.5105 69.3305 0012788 63.2828 296.9658 14.24899292346978

Note that the International Designator fields are usually blank, as issued in the NASA Prediction Bulletins.

--
Dr TS Kelso Asst Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

1433. R Beijing Managers' Phone Numbers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-30 06:38:14 UTC
From: rh@well.UUCP
Message-ID: <12490@well.UUCP>
Source record: 18209

I recently came across a brochure from Radio Beijing that gives the telephone numbers of the upper management. It's a year old but may still be accurate. Some people might want to give them a call to express an opinion about their coverage of recent events in China.

China's country code is 86; the city code for Beijing is 1.

RADIO BEIJING MANAGEMENT

Director's Office: 868581 ext. 2956
Editor-in-Chief's Office: 863421
Home News Department: 863922
International News Department: 862552
Translation and Liaison Department: 866170
Audience Relations Department: 863397
China International Radio Press: 342818

--
..... Robert Horvitz .....
..... ANARC, P.O. Box 143, Falls Church, VA 22046 USA .....
..... uucp: ...{pacbell,hplabs,ucbvax}!well!rh .....

1434. microfische

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-30 08:57:05 UTC
From: sazerb@pnet01.cts.com
Message-ID: <4512@crash.cts.com>
Source record: 18206

I am looking for publications that put out their magazines/newsletters/etc on microfische. I know that back issues are available for qst, but I would like to know if there are any current issues put out in that medium.

I know that with the age of computers, much info can be stored on disk/tape and is alot easier to store than bulky ole books, but magnetic media is subject to possible erasure when exposed to magnetic fields/heat etc. This is where I like the idea of microfische.

I once saw a catalog that was put out by bell & howell that had many publications and trade manuals on fische, but that was a few years ago, and a recent call to the local B&H got me nowhere. They had never heard of the catalog that I spoke of. To them, if it wasn't going to mean the sale of some equipment right then and there, I was wasting their time. so...

If you have any info on the whereabouts of a present day catalog, or even just the names of som currently published items, please let me know..

thanks
steve ka4ynd (san diego)
==========
Keep smilin'.. It makes them wonder what you're up to :)
==========

UUCP: {nosc ucsd hplabs!hp-sdd}!crash!pnet01!sazerb
ARPA: crash!pnet01!sazerb@nosc.mil
INET: sazerb@pnet01.cts.com

1435. How do you like your IC761/781/785, TS-940S, or Paragon?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-30 15:04:18 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewsc.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <1505@cbnewsc.ATT.COM>
Source record: 18211

I'm interested in hearing from owners of these transceivers:

1) Icom IC-761
2) Icom IC-765
3) Icom IC-781
4) Kenwood TS-940S
5) Ten Tec Paragon

How well does your radio perform, especially on QSK (full break in cw)? What features does it lack that you wish it had? With what features/parameters are you especially pleased? Other insights would be appreciated.

Since other readers are probably interested in your answers, please post responses to this newsgroup.

Thanks.
--
==========
Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass (312)979-5414

1436. MIG DX hogs net

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-30 15:07:25 UTC
From: RLM@Maine.Maine.EDU
Message-ID: <RLM.890630110725@MAINE.MAINE.EDU>
Source record: 18205

Hi all,

Has anyone ever heard of the "MIG DX hogs net"? Does anyone
know where the name came from or what it stands for?

Thanks & 73,
Rob - NV1A

1437. Re: Re: Taxis on 10 meters...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-06-30 15:33:54 UTC
From: kaufman@polya.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <10349@polya.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 18210

In article <291@anasaz.UUCP> john@anasaz.UUCP (John Moore) writes:
>In article <7880056@hpfcdc.HP.COM> perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:
->Seriously, is the regulation about "malicious interference against another
->amateur station" ? If the other station does not identify itself as another
->amateur, is it really a station or a source of QRM ?
>It is about interference to another station. If you jam these folks,
>technically you are not only in violation of the regulations, you are
>also guilty of a felony federal crime: violating the Communications
>Act of 1934.

Oh BullS***. It's amazing how the mike-side lawyers in this group think that
every technical infraction is a felony, and will be prosecuted zealously by
the FCC thought police. I submit that the taxi services are NOT stations,
since the FCC requires "stations" to be licensed, and these guys are not. They
are just random interference generators, like a bad doorbell transformer.
[you mean I can go to jail for 6 months if I refuse to fix my Decimate?]

Marc Kaufman (kaufman@polya.stanford.edu)

1438. Street Light QRM

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-01 14:45:08 UTC
From: eddjp@althea.UUCP
Message-ID: <200@althea.UUCP>
Source record: 18212

For some time I was plagued by a broad-band buzz intermittently in my SW rcvr. About every 10-15 minutes, the buzz would saturate my rcvr for about 1-2 minutes. This only occurred at night. I searched the house, shut off all of the breakers, to no avail.

One night while looking out my window, I noticed the Orange colored street light (mercury vapor??) which went off, stayed off for 1-2 minutes, and then flickered back on. I watched, and it happened again, and I scurried over to my rcvr, and there was the buzz. Back to the window, the light comes on, the buzz is gone. I called the electric company, and the light was fixed. No more problem. For a while...

I have two of these lights within 100 yards of my antenna, and they seem to both exhibit this mode of operation, on occassion. Does anyone know if this is the standard pre-failure mode of those things? Anyone else run in to this? Might there be *thousands* of these things spewing QRM into the evening sky? They seem to be very popular here in New Jersey.

Dewey Paciaffi

1439. FCC COMMISSION APPOINTMENTS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-01 16:46:00 UTC
From: drlee@SANDIA.GOV
Message-ID: <8907020703.AA12393@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18213

This is a group of three messages trhat should be of interest to the info-hams readers. If these persons are confirmed we will have more raids on our spectrum. PLEASE HELP FIGHT POLITICAL PAYOFFS!!!!
Donald R. Lee N5IHE

Message #1

*** URGENT!!! ALL AMATEURS MUST READ!!!! ***

Monday, June 19, 1989---We have received word that Sharree Marshall has been nominated to the Federal Communications Commission.

Sharree Marshall is now an employee of the law firm which represents UPS in that firm's so-far successful attempt to remove 220-222 MHz from the Amateur Service for misuse by the land mobile industry. As such, Ms. Marshall is seen to be very prejudiced in her views for the land mobile service, to the exclusion of all other services which can't 'pay their way', especially the Amateur Service.

If Ms. Marshall is confirmed by Senate, it can be well, assured that Amateur Radio will have a very powerful enemy in its rule-making agency at a time when we least can afford it. Why? Because this is not the last grab to be attempted by the spectrum thieves agacnst. Amateur spectra. As of Friday, June 16, we understand that there are two more Petitions poised to take away Amateur bands, one against 902-928 MHz, the other against 420-450 MHz. And look for some of th low bands to be struck after that!

It is incumbant upon EVERY Amateur, whether he or she is active on 220 or not, to oppose the confirmation of this nomination. WHY that must happen is this:

Should Ms. Marshall receive confirmation in the Senate, it will be a much harder and more costly fight to keep those bands from also being stolen.

Now, HOW can we fight Ms Marshall's nomination? The answer is two-fold.

First, you must write to each of your Senators and demand that the nomination not be confirmed. To do otherwise is to inflict the stigma of a double-standard where the subject of conflict of interest is coecerned. Remember that the Senate very recently rejected former Senator John Tower under very similar circumstances. Do do otherwise with Ms. Marshall can be seen as nothing other than a double standard, or werse, hypocrisy.

Second, the 220 NOTES Newsletter is attempting to organize marches on all Federal Buildings in the country to protest both this nomination and the outcome of Docket 87-14 in cities around the country. We intend to attract the national media and we intend to make THEM bring out the conflict of interest issue as well. If the media can investigate John Tower they can also do it in

this case as well....and they should!

Watch your packet bulletin boards (or have your packeteering friends watch for you) for more information. Things are moving too fast for 220 NOTES to keep up in print. The Marshall nomination must be stopped for the future of Amateur Radio, but time is of the essence. Feel free to call the 220 NOTES phone line (815-485-7388) to either offer to help or to get information on our progress. We need your help, your prayers, and a lot of luck, but together we can win this one.

HELP SAVE HAM RADIO---DEFEAT SHARREE MARSHALL FOR FCC COMMISSIONER!!!!!

--- FD 2.00
* Origin: * Export From: N3AIA @ NrAIA * Packet BBS * Schaumburg, IL. (1:115/777.1)

Message #2

President Bush has nominated two new commissioners to the FCC. They are Andrew Barrett and Sherrie Marshall. Barrett is a member of the Illinois Commerce Commission, and is expected to be in favor of more deregulation. Marshall is a Washington, DC lawyer. She was formerly a lobbyist for the FCC and the White House.

Message #3

WB8ICL is right-on in suggesting that each Amateur write his or her Senator and urge the appointment of Ms. Marshall as Commissioner of the Federal Communications Commission be rejected. I would suggest one slight modification.

The White House has recently sent to the Senate nominations of two individuals as Commissioner, Ms. Marshall is one of the two, and is also preparing to send up the nomination of a new Chairman. Each Amateurs should write and/or call their Senators requesting them to ask the following question of each nominee:

"If confirmed will you, as your first official act, vote to rescind the Commission's action in Docket 87-14 removing three-fifths of the spectrum previously allocated to Amateur Radio Operators in the 220 MHz band and used by them for vi-tal Public Service and experimental services?"

If ANY of the nominees refuses to commit themselves to act in the public interest, by taking this step, the Senate Commerce Committee and the full Senate should reject the nominee as UNFIT TO SERVE.

... Joe AD8I @AD8I

SOURCE OF THESE MESSAGES IS THE KN5D BBS ALBUQUERQUE NM.

FROM DONALD R. LEE N5IHE ALBUQUERQUE NM AT SANDIA LABS.

1440. Radio Fourm, Jun 29

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-01 17:49:21 UTC
From: arf@chinet.chi.il.us
Message-ID: <8820@chinet.chi.il.us>
Source record: 18217
Cross-posted to: talk.politics.misc,talk.politics.mideast,rec.ham-radio

arf629

The following is the script from this weeks Amateur Radio Forum. Please feel free to respond to the survey question and/or comment on any of the issues presented. Your contributions will be included in the Action Letter to Congress.

The Amateur Radio Forum is a radio talk show conducted on the Amateur Radio short wave bands:
Thursday 9:PM CTD on 3.950 Mhz, LSB.
Monday 8:PM CTD 147.39 rptr (local only)
.....

JUN 29, 1989 {RADIO SCRIPT... NOT EDITED FOR TYPOS AND SPELLING}

CALLING ALL RADIO AMATEURS ..... THIS IS NR9Q IN CHICAGO

YOU ARE INVITED TO PARTICIPATE IN THE AMATEUR RADIO FORUM. THIS IS A CURRENT EVENTS ROUND TABLE DISCUSSION. EVERYONE IS INVITED TO PARTICIPATE AND YOUR COMMENTS ARE WELCOME. IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO JOIN IN THE DISCUSSION TONIGHT, PLEASE CHECK IN NOW TO N R 9 Q IN CHICAGO.

.....

The past week has added three more major oil spills to the environmental havoc caused by the Valdez in Alaska. They were off Rhode Island, in Deleware Bay and in the Houston Ship canal. The oil companies call it the cost of doing business, write it off on their taxes and the environmentalists yell bloody murder.

One of the issues that comes up along with the scum after each oil spill is the opposition to opening up the Alaska National Wildlife Refuge (ANWAR) to oil exploration and production.

The oil mongers say we need the oil to reduce our dependency on foreign imports.

The environmentalists claim that we could save more oil, by increasing the American fleet mileage by one mpg, than could ever be provided by, even the most optomistic predictions, of the oil reserves in ANWAR.

And ARF says, I would rather be dependant on foreign oil now, that there seems to be a glut, than down the road, after we run out. Can you imagine what will happen to the price of foreign oil when we have exhausted our supplies?

And furthermore, just what is the meaning of a National Wildlife Refuge? Refuge from what? Big business is the very reason we need refuges. That's what they are all about.

??????????????????

Tonight's survey question.....

Are you in favor of developing oil and gas production in the Alaska National Wildlife Refuge?????

yes_____ no_____

.....

The S and L bailout is taking some interesting twists. There are three plans afloat, so it takes a little sorting out to see who'se on first. The President has a plan, the Senate has a plan and the House has a plan. The House plan is the most demanding of the industry that perpetrated the fraud. Bush's plan is the most benign and the Senate is in the middle.

The House bill says that solvent giants like Chem Bank of NY, First Interstate Bank of Cal and Sears Roebuck Financial Services must dig into their pockets, not taxpayers' to bail out their insolvent subsidaries. It is hard to believe that the Pres and Senate do not see it that way but that's politics for you.

The Senate version excludes $50 billion of the bailout from the budget by smoke and mirrors so they can keep on spending on other pork.

The House version puts it all on the budget but excludes it from Graham-Rudman deficit targets so they can keep spending on other pork.

The Senate abolishes the FHLBB and establishes the Treasury Department as regulatory agency but puts DANNY WALL, the guy responsible for the mess, in charge. House says no Wall.

The Senate allows S & L's to invest in junk bonds. House says no junk.

The Senate ups the amount that owners must invest in their own instution but allows that investment to be good will (read smoke) instead of cash.

Both bills raise $157 billion over 10 years with at least half coming from taxpayers.

.....

In our continuing effort to keep you abreast of the latest news in the gun grabbers war on crime.....

Howard Metzenbaum has sponsored a bill (S 386) that would impose a 20 year prison sentance on anyone "transporting a firearm with three or more magazines".

Current law provides only a 5 year sentance for the CRIMINAL USE of a firearm.

Clearly, the warriers on crime have finally recongized the ultimate evil represented by transporting firearms. Perhaps, finally, they will re-direct the taxpayer's money that used to be spent prosecuting the criminal use of firearms and use it to END TRANSPORTING FOREVER.

.....

METHANOL CONSPIRACY

I have been reading in several sources that there is a conspiracy by the oil/coal industry, bankers and the media to make damn sure that "alternative auto fuel" is always translated "methanol" and not ETHANOL.

Examples were sited such as deleting the word ethanol from President Bush's speech on the topic and an ethanol fueled car pictured in a newspaper, was described in the caption as methanol fueled etc.

The obvious attempt by the conspirators is to prevent farmers from competing with them by producing ethanol from surplus grain and other farm products.

We should not be naieve enough to think that farmers could or even should supply all our energy needs but in my media monitoring, the conspiracy seems to have some merit.
.....

Finally our weekly report on our special ally in the mideast.

The Israeli Death Squads seem to have kept a low profile this past week so the mideast news is good news.

Eight Palestinians were deported today from the occupied territories. Israeli officials claim they were leaders of the Intifada. This is not only a violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention but is an obvious attempt to make sure that the occupied territories is devoid of leaders if and when elections are every held.

And on the home front.....

In spite of massive Zionist pressure, the Liberty Memorial Library was officially dedicated in a formal ceremony in Grafton Wisconsin. The memorial commemorates the deaths of 34 U.S. Navy men who perished in the deliberate attack by Israel, our "friendly ally".
.....

"Nothing great is lightly won"......Ben Franklin (I think)

The Amateur Radio Forum (ARF)

1441. EICO 360 Signal generator ...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-01 22:28:26 UTC
From: rth@well.UUCP
Message-ID: <12511@well.UUCP>
Source record: 18214
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

I have this old tube EICO TV-FM sweep signal generator and need
some schematics or instruction manual to figure out how to outfit the crytals
it uses etc. I can't find any info if EICO is still in business. Thanks in
advance.

1442. Microfilm Periodicals

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-01 23:59:20 UTC
From: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <152658@Wayne-MTS>
Source record: 18215

Steve, KA4YND: I suggest you start by calling University Microfilms in Ann Arbor, Michigan. They're probably the biggest supplier of microfilm periodcals in the country.
Mike KE8YY

1443. Re: Good portable SW recvr?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-02 00:52:14 UTC
From: dong@brauer.harvard.edu
Message-ID: <2148@husc6.harvard.edu>
Source record: 18216

In article <8906290702.AA24678@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> faunt@CISCO.COM (Doug Faunt N6TQS 415-688-8269) writes:
>I was in the Soviet Union from 1 June until the 17th, and also had a
>small SW receiver, a Sony 2002, that I had borrowed. I also have
.....
>have a BFO? Is the SW1S better or worse then the two mentioned above?
>A side issue is that I think the PRO-80 would look more threatening
>then a 2002/3, and with the extended VHF coverage might cause hassles.
>Is Sony the only real choice? Price is not a real consideration,
>although size and weight are (otherwise, I'd just get a 2010).

I think 2003 is a pretty good choice for traveling. I have been
using it for a couple of years. A few weeks ago when the situation in China
was extremely tense, I brought my Sony ICF 2003 in my bag to school
everyday. We, Chinese students from mainland and Taiwan and sometimes
concerned Americans, would gather around my radio to listen to the news
from B.B.C., Radio Switzerland etc every a couple of hours.
I found that the sensitivity on 2003 is a bit too low with the
whip inside the building. I need to find a window and hang the wire antenna
(included) outside to get satisfactory reception during the day time.
I have tried SW1 and Pro 80 in shop before, Pro 80 is more
sensitive with the whip (I guess that partly due to the longer whip), and
it does have a BFO. SW1 is good but does not have a BFO and does not have
fine tuning. During late afternoon and evenings I can get AFRTS (Armed
Forces Radio & TV Service) on my 2003 in SSB decently, but it is not
possible with SW1. (By the way, I think AFRTS provides one of the best US
news coverage.)
I paid $189.95 for my ICF 2003 from a NY mail order firm, which is
considerably less than SW1 and Pro80. Certainly, 2010 is a much better
Radio. But I have only two complaints: 1. Too big and heavy. 2.Too expansive.
A couple of month ago, I saw an ad in the Monitoring Times which
was selling the ICF 2002 for $149.95. I don't know if they still have any
left.

Rui-Tao Dong dong@math.harvard.edu
dong@huma1.bitnet

1444. News From OSCAR-11 30Jun89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-02 04:01:22 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <905@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 18218

UOSAT 2 COMPUTER STATUS INFORMATION

FAD1 OPERATING SYSTEM V2.0
TODAY'S DATE IS 2 /7 /89
UNIVERSAL TIME IS 2 :13 :20 DAY 1
AUTO MODE IS SELECTED
SPIN PERIOD IS - 242
Z MAG FIRINGS = 0
+ SPIN FIRINGS = 72
- SPIN FIRINGS = 0
RAM WASH POINTER AT A01C
WOD COMMENCED 2 /7 /89 AT 0 :0 :10
WITH CHANNELS 2 ,61 ,
LAST CMD RECEIVED WAS 72 TO 1 WITH DATA 0

!!!NEWSFLASH!!!
2m Beacon will turn off for 10s after DCE titles

ATTITUDE CONTROL INITIATED MODE 1

DATA COLLECTION IN PROGRESS

DIGITALKER ACTIVE

**** UoSAT-OSCAR-11 BULLETIN - 190 30 June 1989 ****

UoSAT MISSION CONTROL CENTRE
University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey GU2 5XH, England

** UoSAT D and E **

The engineering model is now almost finished and some flight hardware
is already being produced. As you may know, each spacecraft consists of
a stack of eleven module boxes, with the solar panels mounted on the four
sides, on the top a gravity gradient boom of about 6 metres (fully deployed)
and on the bottom the VHF and UHF antennas. The spacecraft measures about
34.5 by 34.5 by 60 cms and the total weight is about 40 kg.
The Department of Mechanical Engineering at the University is making the
flight module-boxes and attach-fittings for both spacecraft. Most of the
experiments are in their engineering test phase, after which a flight-PCB
can be produced for final integration by the end of August.
Solar cells are being laid-out on the panels, now that we have a reliable
method of sticking kapton on the panels (an insulating layer between the cells
and the aluminium panel). These Gallium-Arsenide cells have an efficiency
of 18 percent and are produced by different manufacturers. By mid August we
expect the panels to be back at the University, tested and ready for
integration.

On UoSAT-D two transmitters are flown, one switchable between 1 and 2 Watts, the other between 5 and 10 watts. The low power transmitter is used for continuous operation, the high power transmitter for short burst transmissions. Over the last few days, the bench models of the transmitters and modulators have undergone extensive testing.
The design of the transmitters is by G3YJO and G7DSY, construction by Mark Allery, G7DSY.

* UO-9 elements *

Epoch : 89175.12060120
Inclin: 97.5518 deg
RAAN : 229.1842 deg
Eccn : 0000824
ArgPer: 112.6109 deg
MeanAn: 247.5087 deg
MeanMo: 15.62617475 rev/day
Decay : 00109175 rev/day^2
RevNo : 43007

** OSCAR-10 SCHEDULE **

Until 13 July

Mode-B: MA 25-225
OFF : MA 226- 24

14 July-Sept

Mode-B: MA 0-255

** AO-13 SCHEDULE **

14Jun-16Aug | 16Aug-16Nov

Mode-B : MA 000 - 110 | 003 - 160
Mode-JL : MA 110 - 145 | 160 - 200
Mode-B : MA 145 - 255 | 200 - 240
OFF : MA % | 240 - 003
Mode-S : MA 150 - 160 | 210 - 222 Beacon 2400.661 MHz

** FUJI-OSCAR-12 **

Date Mode Operating Period

13 Jul JA 1100 - 1912
15 Jul JA 1113 - 1925
19 Jul JD 0939 - 1751
22 Jul JD 1508 - 0804 (23 Jul)

** UO-11 WOD **

Day Channels
--- --------
Sun 2,61

Mon 1,2,3,61
Tue 53
Wed 19
Thu 1,2,3,61
Fri 0,10,20,30
Sat 10,11,19,29

** Reports **

Thanks for the reports:-

Angus Newman
F1GRR
ONL 07428
J.Buscemi

** $BID **

Please use BID $UOSAT.190B for PR BBS use.

Info supplied by UoS, ANS, RGO

1445. The Winnebiko III sneak preview

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-02 07:08:38 UTC
From: wordy@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <20066@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 18219
Cross-posted to: comp.misc,rec.bicycles,rec.ham-radio

(This is a revised look at the work-in-progress on the Winnebiko III, which is of course taking about three times as long as it should. Current status is life in the fringes of Silicon Valley, up to my elbows in various forms of poison goo as I do the cellulose-core, silicon-matrix, polyester-filled composite wheeled auxiliary storage unit (CCSMPFC WASU), otherwise known as a trailer of hot-glued cardboard with fiberglass over it. Someday soon I'll smell solder instead of styrene again. Anyway, the last version of this is pretty dated... if you're interested in the new compu-bike, read on.... and viva nomadness!!!)

The Winnebiko III: A Sneak Preview
A first look at the new Computing Acrosss America system

by

Steven K. Roberts
revised: June 28, 1989

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It's happening again. The road is mission, obsession, and lifestyle of choice. I have rented a house in the fringes of Silicon Valley, built a lab, and begun the long, long process of preparing machines, software, and bodies for the resumption of full-time nomadness.

The reason for all this illusory stability, of course, is the Winnebiko -- that perennial obsession of mine, at once mistress and tyrant... that vaguely bicycle-like extravaganza of surface-mount circuit boards and gleaming antennae. The machine is undergoing surgery so major that I have begun to realize that it's becoming a whole new bike, constructed of treasures imported from afar and mined here in the Valley, all layered together like a silicon spanakopita atop my faithful old recumbent frame.

This document is an attempt to characterize the new system, though it's dangerous to write about things that aren't done yet. Changes to this "spec" between now and late-1989 departure are assured, for every new bifurcated widgetframus that looks even halfway bikeable sets my wetware CAD system afire with system-enhancement fantasies.

* * *

I suppose I should first make a quick comment about the reason for all this. You've probably read the basics in other CAA publications: ticket to adventure, agile computing tool, combination of wide-ranging passions, gizmological door-opener, etc. None of that has changed; only grown more ingrained over the years, part habit, part obsession. There are a few new twists, though...

The next journey will be open-ended, and will take us overseas where rare is access to modular phone jacks, power outlets, and the whole automatic infrastructure of familiar American society. To do this right, I want near-total independence in all domains: computation, communication, electric power, propulsion, life-support, and so on. This escalates the Winnebiko system to a new level.

That, plus the original bottom line: it has to be fun. The battered old machine is obsolete. It's architecturally inflexible and much too hardware-intensive. Changes of function require soldering iron instead of editor. It does too little for its weight. There's no computing horsepower of any real consequence, there's too little solar power, setup of radio systems is a pain, and, well, it's just plain boring by current standards of engineering elegance. And so the celebrated switch-encrusted console system is being retired, consigned to a wood stand under a dust cover in the CAA museum where it might utter, now and again, it's synthesized query: "Are you going to ride me now, Steve?"

But rising like a Phoenix from the ashes of the past is the Winnebiko III...

* * *

I don't want to go into too much detail here, for a complete description will, quite literally, fill a textbook. This is an image painted in coarse, hurried strokes, only hinting at the complexities of what it represents.

First, the basic substrate: packaging. The new systems are distributed throughout the 12-foot bicycle-trailer combo, with most computer and control hardware in a streamlined console up front. This unfolds completely for service, and is designed to be autonomous, shock-isolated, and RF-shielded. Behind the seat, a second major enclosure carrries radio communications gear along with a breakaway radio-linked manpack computer systems, and a third subsystem devoted to satellite communication, HF, and power management lives in the trailer. All regions are linked by a power bus, high-speed data cables, multiplexed audio lines, and miscellaneous control cabling.

A major issue, of course, is power. My current system with 20 watts of solar panels, 12 amp-hours of batteries, and wimpy

plug-in charger could never support all the new equipment. The bicycle will now carry 92 watts of solar panels, a regenerative braking system to turn hard-won potential energy into something more useful than hot brake pads, and switching supplies to take advantage of any external power source from a car cigarette lighter to 220 AC. All this dumps into a charge bus, which is tapped by dedicated controllers attached to three 15 amp-hour batteries -- one in the trailer, one in the communications equipment bay, and one up front in the console (plus a small one in the manpack system).

Managing that is one of the myriad tasks performed by the bicycle control processor (BCP) -- which is now a 68000 running FORTH, linked to an I/O expansion unit serving the whole bike and a network of other computers. There are dedicated microprocessors for text-to-speech synthesis, automatic transmission, satellite and ham station control, packet data communications, instrumentation and diagnostics, MIDI control, local area network management, security and remote operations, regenerative braking system, and so on.

None of this takes care of the applications layer -- that's all to run the bike systems. On top of the whole control environment is another network: two DOS environments (a 286 and a V40) to handle CAD, satellite tracking, mapping, text, database, and software development. One is quite enough in theory, but the 286 board is power hungry... I use the little one when waiting for keystrokes and am uninterested in spending energy on heavy processing horsepower. The two share a 40 megabyte hard disk, a 3.5" floppy, and a streamer tape backup unit. And there may be the innards of a Macintosh laptop as well, to support biketop publishing and other graphics-intensive efforts.

I carry a separate laptop in the manpack, of course, but it's a lightweight machine. When off-bike and needing file support (or wishing to check status of autonomous subsystems), I can sign on via packet datacomm in the UHF business band. The bike responds at a low BBS-like level, accepting a special command to boot the BCP for remote FORTH control of the whole system. If I want to get into the DOS environment, a reserved word boots the 286 and redirects console I/O via the radio link to my backpack system, eliminating the need to carry heavy hardware anywhere except in the bike itself where there is space for shock mounting. The backpack also hosts a 2-meter ham radio, as well as a full-duplex audio link to the bike for cellular phone access, local monitoring, security, dictation, and so on.

Any of the communications features can be accessed from any operating level, whether in RF-linked remote mode, via the handlebar keyboard while pedaling, or through the maintenance keyboard while stopped. Cellular phone modem, fax machine, packet

radio, local network control... all are essentially servers on the network right alongside processors and file devices.

The new console is designed to be as flexible as possible. Most of its real estate is given over to a pair of LCD panels -- one VGA backlit display (640 X 480) and the other a more conventional laptop display. A touchscreen covers the VGA, and any processor can request either... depending on power budget, ambient lighting conditions, and resolution requirements. Typically, the BCP's status and maintenance functions are on the little one, and graphics-intensive DOS applications are mapped to the big one (the Mac display will flip down, exposing both at once). One particularly interesting project is computer generation of wireframe map models, showing from any viewpoint the earth's surface in my immediate vicinity with road vectors overlaid in bold strokes and my own location a blinking arrow. (The databases are on CDROM; my location is derived from a GPS satnav receiver; maps are drawn by the CAD package.) Entries from the contacts database can then appear as icons, which, when touched, expand into text windows. In addition, there will be a helmet-mounted display that presents text or graphics directly to my right eye at a comfortable focal length, with ultrasonic sensors detecting my head angle for mouse and window management. All this allows wider-bandwidth I/O with the neuron-based parallel wetware system under the helmet -- using speech, four display spaces, a thumb mouse, handlebar keyboard, and touchscreen as comm channels.

Other front panel devices include a miniature graphic printer for sponsor referrals and business paperwork, digital instrumentation for speed, cadence, altitude, temperature, time, inclination, elevation, torque, effective frontal area, and raw power measurements, and a minimal assortment of switches and LEDs to provide low-level maintenance access in the event of a major system crash. The important thing here is that everything on the bike, except for basic safety equipment like lights, is under computer control and thus completely hackable.

The architecture that keeps all this from becoming an interface nightmare is the key to the whole machine. I call it a "resource bus," linking as it does all nodes in the system -- power, audio, serial, analog, and digital. The devices on the bus are diverse: a MIDI music synthesizer with handlebar keyboard or voice input, all dedicated micros, radio equipment, cellular phone, stereo, digital answering machine, printer, fax board, modem, nav system, speech synthesizer, audio function modules, and so on. The bus is only a bus in philosophical terms -- up close it's a massive FET crosspoint matrix with each junction controlled by a bit in a write-only memory. The implications are interesting: any interconnection is simply a matter of programming, which at the FORTH level is relatively easy. I'll be able to run phone patches between ham radio and cellular while

mobile, remotely redirect local audio through an RF link to my pack if security is triggered, perform diagnostics, have the bike's speech synthesizer beacon on ham frequencies live updates of its exact location if it's moved without the correct password, turn alpha particle hits into MIDI "boing" events, fax out digitized video images via celphone or radio, receive and display satellite weather maps, and so on... all using the resource bus and some basic software drivers.

Mechanically, the new bike is growing in sophistication as well. I've never been happy with my brakes, so the new machine detects the first displacement of the right-hand brake lever as a command to begin proportionally drawing power from the trailer wheels via custom microprocessor controlled hub motors. A hard squeeze invokes a hydraulic disk brake on the rear wheel, and the other lever is a purely hydraulic link to a front rim brake. The transmission is changing too -- from 54-speed manual to 36- speed automatic. Here, the processor monitors speed, pedal torque, cadence, heart rate, and a keyed-in "wimp factor" that expresses my subjective robustness... changing gears to optimize the impedance match between bio-engine and wheels.

One of my big thrills in this has always been communication, ever since those primitive few thousand miles in 1983-4 with 300-baud acoustic cups and a CB radio. I've been carrying 2-meter and HF QRP ham gear for a while -- now there's an all-band HF transceiver built in for global communication, as well as 2-meter and 70cm multimode rigs and an amateur television station. There are three classes of antennae -- mobile verticals, folding beams, and dipoles... and there are spread spectrum data links between bike and backpack, my bike and Maggie's, and so on. But the best part is the new OSCAR-13 station (modes B and J): I'll be able to stop the bike, assemble a pair of crossed-yagi beams about 10 feet long, and fire up the satellite tracker software (it calculates Keplerian elements, inputs my coordinates from GPS or Loran, and displays a world map showing the bird's location, azimuth/ elevation values, doppler shift, pointing angle, and other parameters). With this satellite, I have a hemisphere of coverage at a time during a dozen or so windows a week from anywhere in the world, with the ability to communicate via full-duplex audio under solar power. The uplink power is 25 watts... and the satellite's orbit takes it out to 22,000 miles at the apogee (2.8 earth diameters).

Let's see... what else? Oh -- what to do with extra solar power from the 92 total watts available in full sun (7.6 amps of 12 volts)? Simple -- the software can either throw it into the wheels for a .1 horsepower boost, or use it to cool Peltier-effect solid-state cooling devices installed in my helmet and buried in an insulated space behind the seat. This should have some soothing effects, including cold beer in a hot desert (one of the

world's great pleasures).

There are various standalone additions -- a miniature PC-linked digital oscilloscope with outboard spectrum analyzer, a butane soldering iron, and countless improvements to the camping and touring gear. But you get the idea... this system is an all-out effort aimed at creating a self-maintaining mobile autonomous information platform, constantly in communication with a worldwide network while freely wandering the earth's surface under human and solar power, supporting a freelance writing business and providing unlimited fun to the rider and companions.

Now that's the kind of design spec I like.

* * *

Oh. I did mention the word "companions," didn't I? Two things are happening that involve other people.

First, I've been putting the word out for a while that we're looking for a few exceptional people to take up this life of nomadness with us. The responses are trickling in... there seems to be a hunger for adventure afoot in the land. If you're interested in knowing more, let me know.

Second, the dozens of human intellects and over 100 energetic companies that are cooperating on this new machine represent a truly dazzling resource of creative ability. For almost six years, I've been collecting wizards... and with some of the very best I am now forming an ad-hocracy with two linked goals: market Winnebiko spinoffs and take on selected consulting projects. If this one sounds interesting, give Nomadic Research Labs a call at 408-263-0660. We need help on some of the new bike systems, and I get a lot of requests for consulting time... there's plenty of work to share.

That's enough for now. As the months wear on and the weather turns seductive here at the base of the Diablo Range... as summer days tease me with thoughts of whistling descents and slowly changing vistas... as the legs tense in rhythmic urgency here in my static space... I'll grow ever more desparate for the road. It's out there, an infinite thing of wonder and possibilities, unhurried, patient, waiting. I pound away on eccentric machinery, implementing dreams, thinking all the while of that cold beer in the desert. Soon the adventure will toggle once again from intellectual to visceral and the real stories shall resume.

In the meantime... cheers from the lab!

Steven K. Roberts, 98 Sudbury Drive, Milpitas, CA 95035 voice: 408-263-0660 GEnie: wordy CIS (rarely): 72757,15 uucp: wordy@cup.portal.com well: wordy

1446. * SpaceNews 03Jul89 *

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-02 18:46:30 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <907@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 18220

Bulletin ID: SPC90703

SpaceNews

MONDAY JULY 3, 1989

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, NJ, and is distributed weekly around the world. It is available for UNLIMITED distribution.

* UoSAT D and E *

The MicroSat engineering model is now almost finished and some flight hardware is already being produced. As you may know, each spacecraft consists of a stack of eleven module boxes, with the solar panels mounted on the four sides, on the top a gravity gradient boom of about 6 meters (fully deployed) and on the bottom the VHF and UHF antennas. The spacecraft measures about 34.5 by 34.5 by 60 cms and the total weight is about 40 kg.

The Department of Mechanical Engineering at the University of Surrey is making the flight module-boxes and attach-fittings for both spacecraft. Most of the experiments are in their engineering test phase, after which a flight-PCB can be produced for final integration by the end of August.

Solar cells are being laid-out on the panels, now that a reliable method of sticking kapton on the panels (an insulating layer between the cells and the aluminium panel) has been found. These Gallium-Arsenide cells have an efficency of 18 percent and are produced by different manufacturers. By mid August,the panels are expected to be back at the University, tested and ready for integration.

On UoSAT-D, two transmitters will be flown, one switchable between 1 and 2 watts, the other between 5 and 10 watts. The low power transmitter will be used for continuous operation, the high power transmitter for short burst transmissions. Over the last few days, the bench models of the transmitters and modulators have undergone extensive testing. The design of the transmitters is by G3YJO and G7DSY, with construction by Mark Allergy, G7DSY.

* OSCAR-9 NEWS *

The current operating schedule for OSCAR-9 indicates that Diary software reloads will take place on Tuesdays, UTC. Digitalker telemetry will follow. The telemetry channels currently being downlinked by the Digitalker include:

08 : Battery Pack A Temperature (C)
18 : Battery Pack B Temperature (C)

22 : Battery Voltage +14V (Volts)
29 : Spacecraft -Y Facet Temperature (C)
35 : 145 MHz Beacon Output Power (UnCalibrateD)
39 : Spacecraft +Y Facet Temperature (C)
49 : Spacecraft +Z Facet Temperature (C)
59 : Spacecraft -Z Facet Temperature (C)

From Thursday at around 12:00 UTC, the spacecraft will transmit the following sequence of data at 1200 bits/second:

Telemetry : 60 seconds
News Bulletin : 60 seconds
Whole Orbit Data (WOD) : 150 seconds

This will continue until 06:00 UTC on the following Tuesday when the beacon will switch off to help facilitate a software reload.

The current "non-official" KD2BD prediction for the re-entry of OSCAR-9 is mid-September. Since it's in a much higher orbit, OSCAR-11 is expected to remain in orbit for about 26 more years!

* OSCAR-10 SCHEDULE *

Until 13 July

Mode-B: MA 25-225
OFF : MA 226- 24

14 July-Sept

Mode-B: MA 0-255

* OSCAR-11 NEWS *

Further tests of the new "packet" Whole Orbit Data (WOD) downlinks continue. Here is a recent status information bulletin on OSCAR-11's main computer system:

** UOSAT 2 COMPUTER STATUS INFORMATION **

FAD1 OPERATING SYSTEM V2.0
TODAY'S DATE IS 2/7/89
UNIVERSAL TIME IS 02:13:20 DAY 1
AUTO MODE IS SELECTED
SPIN PERIOD IS - 242
Z MAG FIRINGS = 0
+ SPIN FIRINGS = 72
- SPIN FIRINGS = 0
RAM WASH POINTER AT A01C
WOD COMMENCED 2/7/89 AT 00:00:10
WITH CHANNELS 2 ,61
LAST CMD RECEIVED WAS 72 TO 1 WITH DATA 0

ATTITUDE CONTROL INITIATED MODE 1
DATA COLLECTION IN PROGRESS
DIGITALKER ACTIVE

Note that FAD stands for Forth Applied Diary, which is the operating system for the spacecraft's primary computer. The software was written in Forth, (a high-level programming language). OSCAR-11 is the only amateur satellite running under an operating system written in a "high-level" language. Other satellites operate in IPS or assembler. The switch to Forth makes complicated attitude algorthims (involving trigonometric functions) easier to write.

Over the past week, the 145.825 MHz VHF beacon has been turning off for 10 seconds following the transmission of the DCE message titles.

* OSCAR-12 SCHEDULE *

Date Mode Operating Period

13 Jul JA 1100 - 1912
15 Jul JA 1113 - 1925
19 Jul JD 0939 - 1751
22 Jul JD 1508 - 0804 (23 Jul)

* OSCAR-13 SCHEDULE *

Date : 14Jun89 until 16Aug89 | 16Aug89 until 16Nov89
Attitude: 180/0 | 210/0
Mode-B : MA 000 to MA 110 | MA 003 to MA 160
Mode-JL : MA 110 to MA 145 | MA 160 to MA 200
Mode-B : MA 145 to MA 255 | MA 200 to MA 240
OFF : % | MA 240 to MA 003
Mode-S : MA 150 to MA 160 | MA 210 to MA 222

Also, for a trial period the OMNI-directional 70cm antenna will be connected to the Mode-B RCVR from MA 20 to MA 40. These changes have been introduced to enable stations who have access around perigee to experiment with perigee operation. Mode S unchanged. 14May89: BLON/BLAT 212.0/+2.4 with a drift rate of 0.016/-0.061 deg/day, respectively.

Transponders will be in operation during the whole orbit from June 14 until Aug 16 due to excellent sunangle and power budget. No perigee operation between August and November due to perigee solar eclipses!

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *

Feedback regarding SpaceNews can be directed to the author (John) via any of the following paths:

UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z

* SOURCES *

Some of the news contained in this SpaceNews issue was obtained via
OSCAR-9, OSCAR-11 and the KA2QHD and NN2Z PBBSs.

* AMATEUR RADIO: A Natural Resource *

<eof>

--
UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z (John)
..."There is no expedient to which a man will not resort to
avoid the real labor of thinking." ....Sir Joshua Reynolds.

1447. W5YI 1 Jul 89: New Kenwood BBS!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-03 07:04:08 UTC
From: 1843eie@HICKAM-EMH.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8907030703.AA10090@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18221

I N T E R O F F I C E M E M O R A N D U M

Date: 1-Jul-1989 09:30pm HST
From: 1843EIG/EIE
1843EIE
Dept: 1843EIG/EIE
Tel No: 656-1158

TO: Remote Addressee (_INFO-HAMS@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL)

Subject: W5YI 1 Jul 89: New Kenwood BBS!

For all you Kenwood fans out there:

The 1 Jul 89 issue of the W5YI Report has an item about a new Bulletin Board system operated by Kenwood Communications. I just logged into it; it looks like it's set up mainly for new product announcements and Kenwood customer support for not only the ham equipment line, but the other product lines as well. If you're interested, give it a call at 213-761-8284, 300/1200/2400 (although I could only get 300 to work, but that may be due to 2700 miles of phone line), 8 bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

73,
Jeff Miller WD6CQV/KH6 USAF MARS: AFA8JM
(the usual signature file crashed!)

1448. High field strengths from broadcast transmitters.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-03 10:39:35 UTC
From: PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK
Message-ID: <03.Jul.89.11
Source record: 18222

When i was at college, i lived in an old farmhouse about 200 yards f om
a multi-channel FM station (3 channels, each 250Kw, and a local 10Kw relay).
I could light a torchbulb if connected across the
inner ends of a halfwave dipole. Several of these 'dipole lights' were
quite successful in providing a 24-hour no-cost way of lighting the entry
to the house. The phenomenal signal strength of the signal made
it difficult to listen to anything other than the local station though.
I have also lit bulbs from TV broadcast transmitters at some distance - there
are a number running approximately a megawatt here in the UK, and a
88-element beam pointed at one of these at a few hundred yards
fed into a 2.5 volt torchbulb was quite bright.
You could get allsorts of odd wave pattern interference effects by
placing metal screens off to the sides of the antenna and moving them
around the place.
I am told that an airtraffic radar set installed on the roof of a car park
at London Heathrow airport caused all the fluorescent tubes in the carpark
to glow in synchronisation with the rotation of the radar scanner. The
local field strengths must be phenomenal!

Pete Lucas
G6WBJ

1449. Novice Ham Test Stack for MacIntosh Hypercard

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-03 15:45:58 UTC
From: dls@genrad.com
Message-ID: <23021@genrad.UUCP>
Source record: 18223

Hello again, I previously posted that I have created a Novice Ham Test to use on a MacIntosh with Hypercard. Well, I got one person who complained that it didn't work on his system. After looking into it, I found out that he was using Hypercard 1.1 or before, and I had written the Stack with Hypercard 1.2. Anyway, I fixed the Stack so it works with Hypercard 1.1 by removing a couple of 1.2 specific commands and installing a kludge to get around a 1.1 bug. Also, I found that by compressing the stack, it reduced it from 640K to 250K (oh, well, so I learned something new!).

Anyway, anyone who desires the Stack should send a self addressed stamped envelope and a double sided diskette to:

Diana L. Syriac
49A Meadow Pond Drive
Leominster, Ma. 01453

-> Diana L. Syriac <-
->USmail: GenRad Inc., Mail Stop 6, 300 Baker Ave, Concord, Mass. 01742 <-
->usenet: {decvax,linus,mit-eddie,masscomp}!genrad!dls or dls@genrad.com <-
->tel: (508) 369-4400 x2459 I'D RATHER BE FLYING!!! <-

1450. Tenafly, NJ frequencies found

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-04 16:48:04 UTC
From: msmith@TOPAZ.RUTGERS.EDU
Message-ID: <8907041648.AA00365@topaz.rutgers.edu>
Source record: 18224

I called a friend and got the new frequencies. Lots of people in town need
to buy new crystals!

The new setup is: 156.210 MHz - Police
45.120 MHz - Fire, Ambulance, local ALS, DPW, etc...

The above are for Tenafly. Cresskill has changed as well - 155.010 MHz.

In addition, Tenafly has retained their license under a new call to broadcast
on 45.58 MHz - a common local police frequency. In practice, they use this
only when dealing with other towns and in case of major emergency - blackout
with no generator or really bad weather when the phones are out.

Mark

Mark Smith | "Be careful when looking into the distance, |All Rights
61 Tenafly Road|that you do not miss what is right under your nose."| Reserved
Tenafly,NJ 07670-2643|rutgers!topaz.rutgers.edu!msmith,msmith@topaz.rutgers.edu
You may redistribute this article only to those who may freely do likewise.
P.S. The new freq does not appear to be a repeater.

1451. Re: Amusing rfi story from comp.dcom.telecom

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-04 21:23:24 UTC
From: bote@csense.UUCP
Message-ID: <289@csense.UUCP>
Source record: 18225

From article <1534@unccvax.UUCP>, by dya@unccvax.UUCP (York David Anthony @ WKTD, Wilmington, NC):

[excellent analysis of antenna theory applied to broadcast]

The article mentioned that the FM station's signal was being demodulated by appliances and other devices in the near field.

By what mechanism? I read until the end of the article before I caught the 'FM' tag on the station's callsign? I had assumed that it was AM while reading.

Could it be that their transmitter is AMing enough that the signal is detectable by a nearby diode junction?

--
Bote
uunet!cyclops!csense!bote
{mimsy,sundc}!{prometheus,hqda-ai}!media!cyclops!csense!bote

1452. VK2SG RTTYDx, 6/30/89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-05 01:13:08 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1148@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 18226

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
============================================================

RTTY DX NOTES FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1989
BID: RTDX3006

LOOKING AT THE PROPAGATION REPORTS FOR THE PAST WEEK, ONE CAN SEE WHY THERE
HAS NOT BEEN MUCH DX AROUND. BUT AT LEAST IT HAS GIVEN ONE A CHANCE TO
CATCH UP WITH SOME OLD FRIENDS, AND TO DO A FEW CHECKS ON THE EQUIPMENT.
NEXT WEEK MAY BE BETTER, WE HOPE.

OUR THANKS THIS WEEK GO TO G4TYI, G3XTL, OD5NG, W1DA, OZ3TQ, VU2SJV AND
VK2EG.

BANDPASS

FRIDAY
UW4FWD 14086 AT 0230Z
YJ8JS 14078 AT 0309Z
FK8BG 14071 AT 0937Z ARQ
5Z4BH 21084 AT 1335Z
YI1BGD 14081 AT 1530Z ARQ

SATURDAY
UT5RP 14081 AT 0451Z
RL8PYL 14079 AT 0512Z
UC2ACT 14088 AT 0513Z
TK/HB9CJC 14072 AT 1330Z ARQ/NOTE/QSL
9J2AL 21090 AT 1411Z
JY5HH 21101 AT 1413Z PKT

SUNDAY
SU1EE 14081 AT 0400Z
6Y5HN 14091 AT 0408Z
5N9ABY 14093 AT 0505Z
5B4OK 14084 AT 0758Z
ZD8MAC 21074 AT 1745Z ARQ
EL2FQ 21071 AT 1829Z QSL
TI2YO 21083 AT 2350Z

MONDAY
UA3TT/RG1G 14094 AT 0150Z QSL
UC2ACT 14088 AT 0242Z
HL1ST 14090 AT 1350Z
```

TUESDAY
UA3TT/RG1G 14084 AT 0110Z
UZ4FWD/UI8U 14091 AT 2240Z QSL/NOTE
UB5IPU 14081 AT 2244Z
9H3KK 14081 AT 2305Z

WEDNESDAY
4X6UO 14090 AT 0244Z
HR2JAE 14089 AT 0550Z

THURSDAY
UZ4FWD/UI8U 14095 AT 0055Z
FK8BG 14070 AT 0930Z ARQ
VQ9JT 14075 AT 2340Z FEC
SP3SUN 14084 AT 2350Z

QSL INFORMATION.

TK/HB9CJC, CORSICA, SAYS TO QSL TO HIS HOME CALL OF HB9CJC.
EL3FQ REPORTS THAT HIS QSL MANAGER IS W2EK.
OLEG, UA3TT/RG1G WILL QSL VIA BOX 18 GORKY, 603000 USSR.
UZ4FWD/UI8U WILL QSL VIA BOX 104 PENZA 440600 USSR.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

TK/HB9CJC SAYS THAT HE WILL BE LOOKING AT 14072 KHZ AROUND 0900 TO 1100Z EVERY DAY FOR ARQ CONTACTS AND WILL BE ACTIVE UNTIL JULY 2ND.

UZ4FWD/UI8U HAS REVERSED HIS TRIP. HE INDICATED THAT HE WAS GOING TO UH8 FIRST, THEN UI8, BUT HE WILL NOW BE GOING TO UH8 FROM THE 10TH OF JULY.

IT IS REPORTED THAT DF9GR AND DL2GAW WILL BE GOING TO HB0 FROM AUGUST 4TH UNTIL AUGUST 13TH. THEY WILL OPERATE RTTY ONLY. BUT THERE WILL BE A BREAK PERIOD FROM 0900 TO 1100Z EACH DAY DUE TO POWER LOSS. THEY WILL WORK ALL ALLOWED BANDS, INCLUDING THE WARC BANDS.

IT IS FURTHER REPORTED THAT VE3JPC WILL BE ACTIVE FROM SENEGAL, MURITANIA AND GABON DURING THE OCTOBER/NOVEMBER TIME FRAME.

GL DE DX1.

Written by VK2SG. Forwarded via packet by Tad, KT7H @ WS7M.
--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM/SWL/SCANNER BBS (1200/2400/PEP) 614-457-4227

1453. Manual needed for HD 3030

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-05 15:17:59 UTC
From: edwards@ncratl.Atlanta.NCR.COM
Message-ID: <513@ncratl.Atlanta.NCR.COM>
Source record: 18027

I am looking for the manuals for the Heathkit Terminal Interface HD3030

Any help would be greatly appreciated.

Reply via e-mail...

73's
Gordon

------------------------------------+--
Gordon Edwards | NCR Corporation
------------------------------------+ 5555 Oakbrook Parkway Suite 140
edwards@ncratl.atlanta.ncr.com | Norcross, GA 30093
uunet!ncrlnk!ncratl!edwards +---------------------------------------
Amateur Radio Operator N4VPH | Amateur Radio, a Natural Resource
------------------------------------+--

1454. TAPR and AMSAT support full 2m codeless privileges

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-05 16:28:46 UTC
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <17156@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 18028

TAPR and AMSAT Support Full Two Meter Privileges For Codeless License

The Radio Amateur Satellite Corporation (AMSAT) and Tucson Amateur Packet Radio (TAPR) support the proposal of the ARRL Committee to Examine a Possible Codefree License in the Amateur Service.

Furthermore, the Boards of both organizations have recently voted to recommend that full two meter privileges be added to those proposed for the new (codeless) Technician. TAPR and AMSAT feel this is important for the following reasons:

1. Codeless licensees should not be placed in isolated "ghettos". They should be able to interact with the existing VHF amateur population and benefit from its experience. We do not believe that usage levels on two meters are too high to preclude this, particularly in the less densely populated areas of the country.

2. Codeless licensees should also have a full opportunity to participate in local public service. As the most popular VHF band, two meters is widely used for these activities; indeed, in many rural areas it is the only practical option.

3. AMSAT's MICROSAT satellites will have uplinks on the two meter band, and AMSAT wishes to make these and other "Mode-J" satellites available to codeless licensees.

4. There is no logical basis for denying codeless licensees full access to two meters, because code proficiency is no more relevant to voice operation there than it is elsewhere above 30 MHz. With the extended syllabus for element 3(A), codeless licensees will have passed a written test in theory, regulations and operating practices at least as demanding as that taken by present Technicians. Fairness dictates that they receive equal VHF/UHF privileges.

5. Two meter privileges will not take away from the goal of a codeless license to encourage use of our less heavily used bands. For example, European and Japanese codeless licensees have access to two meters, but Europe and Japan still lead the US in the development of the 23cm and higher bands. Even amateurs who specialize in packet radio or UHF and microwave development often use two meter FM to coordinate their experiments. We believe that all amateurs, whether or not they have passed a code test, share equal responsibility for developing our increasingly precious and vulnerable higher bands.

6. Codeless licensees will still have an incentive to learn the code and upgrade because they will gain access to the HF Novice CW bands. We consider this a more logical coupling of requirements to privileges

than making code proficiency a requirement for two meter voice operation.

AMSAT and TAPR also support the ARRL Study Committee's recommendation to grant six meter privileges to codeless licensees. We agree that TVI concerns are not sufficent to deny six meter access, as we know of no mechanism by which an operator's code proficiency can affect the TVI caused by a voice or packet transmitter. Furthermore, six meter usage levels are low enough to have made it a target for attack by other services, and one of the purposes of the codeless license is to help protect our bands.

In conclusion, TAPR and AMSAT applaud the ARRL Study Committee for its leadership in a matter crucial to the future of amateur radio. We urge the ARRL Board of Directors to not only adopt the Committee's recommendations, but also to extend the privileges that would be granted to include full access to the two meter band. To this end we also urge every amateur to express his or her support for the Committee's proposal and this extension to his or her ARRL Division Director before the ARRL Board meeting scheduled for July 21-22, 1989.

Doug Loughmiller, KO5I Andrew Freeborn, N0CCZ
President, AMSAT President, TAPR

1455. Ham radio has its UPS and downs.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-05 17:20:27 UTC
From: AXVSCCN@UICVMC.BITNET
Message-ID: <8907060807.AA29736@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18029

I will condense my thoughts here to keep this message short and so that it can be typed during my lunch hour. About two months ago at a meeting of our local radio club a new member asked why some of our club members were reading off weather information during SKYWARN nets when, in his opinion, reading any kind of weather information was illegal. I explained to him that so long as we were not directly reboradcasting another radio service (ie. NOAA weather radio) and as long as the traffic was directed to the net members that we were legal. A few weeks later, another ham got on the air during a tornado watch and advised me that I was "in clear violation of FCC rules" by running a weather net and that I should cease operations immediately. I advised him that to the best of my knowledge I was operating legally and that he could always file a complaint. Just for a little background information, we have been running a SKYWARN net on this same repeater for every tornado/severe thunderstorm watch for the last 10 years. The major complaint these guys voiced was that I, and the other net control operators, were "broadcasting" since the content of our transmissions was weather and that the general public has been known to monitor our nets.
I knew we were operating legally since the weather bulletins were being directed at the net check-ins as part of the SKYWARN net and not at the general public. Further, there's nothing sacred or taboo about weather. I decided to arm myself with some facts for the next meeting. I called the ARRL Rules and Regulations department and was told that they didn't see anything wrong with what we were doing. Next I called the FCC Private Radio Branch and talked to the Assistant Chief. He too said that we were not broadcasting and that he didn't think we were in violation. He suggested that I seek an official FCC interpretation --I wrote a letter that day.

At the next club meeting, the guy who brought up the original question at the last meeting came prepared with a ten-page document that basically stated we were operating illegally because we were boradcasting and included page after page of FCC rule citations and old ARRL/QST quotes. It was clear to the majority of members at the meeting that this guy's entire arguement was based on the premise that we were boradcasting and that since broadcasting is illegal we were in violation. I and several other club members informed this guy that --yes broadcasting *is* indeed illegal but we were not broadcasting. He then went on an ranted about how he didn't join our club to become a member of our local emergency services and about how his kids (he's a school teacher) were suffering from some form of mental anxiety because he told them weather broadcasts are illegal and yet here we were reading off weather information. He said he would file an official complaint with the FCC unless we ceased all weather operations. He also had a few pages in the paper he distributed that said the nets should have no contact or affiliation with our local emergency

services agencies and that I should have nothing to do with running the nets. Futher information, I'm EC for Jackson County, Illinois and Training Officer for the City or Carbondale's Emergency Services.

After the meeting was over, several of us members got together to discuss what happened. It was obvious to us that the weather net was not the key issue. Rather, this guy was personally pissed at me for informing him on the air a few months ago that using the autopatch to order food from MacDonalds was illegal. Despite the fact that this was a personal conflict not truely related to the weather net, this guy *was* prepared to file an official complaint.

I called back the ARRL and they told me that as far as the new Part 97 rules go (that is, as the ARRL chooses to interpret them) we are perfectly legal. The ARRL sent me a copy of the new rules. After receiving and reading the rules I was still convinced that we were not in violation of any rules pertaining to broadcasting. I did feel uneasy about the section pertaining to carrying on communications on behalf of another person or agency. Taken one way, the rules could be interpreted to read that running a SKYWARN net and passing the information on to a local emergency services agency or to the National Weather Service would be illegal since it would be carrying out their regular business. I decided to call the FCC again. This time I talked to John Johnston, Chief of the Private Radio Branch.

Mr. Johnston basically told me that amateur radio spectrum space is for hobbyism and experimentation. He then went on to say that he has received a number of letters and phone calls about the legality of SKYWARN nets. He told me that in his opinion "...if the NWS needs these frequencies so bad [to gather weather data] it sounds like they need to have them [the frequencies] reallocated for their use. I explained that we were a group of amateur radio operators providing assistance --not carrying out their regular business. He repeated his statement and added that this type of traffic [SKYWARN] would best be carried out on frequencies which are already allocated for emergency services work (ie. Public Safety or NWS).

It's clear to me, and sevaral others in amateur radio emergency services that the FCC is looking for ways to minimize the "emergency communications" component of amateur radio in order to eliminate any justifications we hams might use to maintain our spectrum space. Johnston says that pre-emergency communications (such as weather watches) where there is no "immediate" threat of loss of life or property do not constitute "emergency communications". Combine this with his statements about reallocating frequencies and that emergency services-related traffic, in general, should be carried out on non-ham frequencies and the new FCC appointments and what I see is a conspiracy by the FCC to eliminate ham radio (at least the VHF portion).

I need some help/opinions on these questions:

1) Is running a weather net (where the public receives the greatest benefit) out of a NWS or governmental emergency services office in violation of FCC rules pertaining to carrying out communications on

behalf of non-amateurs or other agencies?

2) Do we need to wait until a tornado actually strikes to activate our SKYWARN weather net if our net is designed to serve the public via the NWS and local emergency services?

3) Should amateurs wait until a disaster strikes and all normal radio/ telephone communications are disrupted or overloaded before they announce their presence and capabilities to local disaster officials or should they work with these agencies well in advance of a disaster?

4) Could weather nets be considered a form of "communications training" to improve operator efficiency and net protocol understanding?

I would be very interested in hearing from the group either directly or via INFOHAMS. I may be reading this all wrong, but I've got a very bad feeling about this. Chris Novy - WA9V

Chris Novy - WA9V BITNET: axvsccn@uicvmc or ge0730@siucvmb
Southern Illinois Univ. Internet: axvsccn@uicvmc.aiss.uiuc.edu
Morris Library - Systems Packet: wa9v@wd9ebq ICBM: 37.43N 89.12W
Carbondale, IL 62901-6632 Phone: (618) 453-1657 or (618) 457-6149

1456. Re: 10 Meter Invasion (Humor)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-06 01:22:07 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <909@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 18030

```
****************
* *
* "The Craven" *
* *
* by *
* *
* Amos Anon *
* *
****************

Once upon a midnight dreary
While I pondered weak and weary
Over a pile of QSLs
piled from the bedroom floor
There came a sudden burst of static
From the station in my attic
Then a callsign strange and distant
Then a silence -- nothing more

Ran I to the attic station
Tuned the band in wild frustration
For that callsign unfamiliar
For that callsign heard before
Up and down the band I listened
Sweat upon my brow it glistened
Hoping for another murmur
Like the one I'd heard before

Then another burst of static
Then a CQ most emphatic
But the call was still a wierd one
Never heard my me before
Then I grabbed a call book near me.
Lest the strange one heard so clearly
Might elude my handy log book
Always set for one more score

But no call like that was listed
Through the pages still I twisted
Frantic searched I for the strange one
Now I heard it with a roar
Then the moment of decision
Then a blurring of my vision
As I loosed the power forward
For an answer did implore
```

Then a silence, strange and haunting
Then another try undaunting
Oh to nab that strange new callsign
Excitment shook me to the core
Suddenly I heard a whisper
Stronger now a noise eclipser
Calling me with steady patience
Nearly fell I to the floor

Come in please the signal begged me
Answer please, please can you hear me?
Came the signal, came the signal
Stronger than it was before
Yes, I hear you, Yes I answered
But the call is not familiar
What is your exact location?
Now the beads of sweat did pour.

Tuning now my ears were straining
Perspiration from me raining
Hoping just for one more answer
From that station heard before
Then the answer not expected
From that call to me directed
Then a silence, eerie silence
Only that and nothing more

And I sat in silent wonder
No more did I need to ponder
Whence the callsign strange and eerie
Had been aimed at my own door
Turned the knob and closed the station
Filled with some extreme elation
Turned and left the attic slowly
Locking fast the wooden door.

Turned my back upon the attic
Knowing that the station static
Never would again attract me
Back beyond that wooden door
No more signals to attract me
No more strange ones to distract me
I had heard the strange of strange ones
After that one -- nothing more.

Originally published in October 1964 issue of CQ magazine.

(With apologies to Edgar Allen Poe)

73, de John KD2BD @ NN2Z

--
UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z (John)
..."There is no expedient to which a man will not resort to
avoid the real labor of thinking." ....Sir Joshua Reynolds.

1457. New source of RFI?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-06 01:22:50 UTC
From: rfc@briar.philips.com
Message-ID: <58282@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 18031

A possible new source of RFI may be introduced to the world. Switching power supply technology is being used in "electronic" florescent light ballasts. These are not just the screw-in light bulb substitutes you've seen at your local hardware store, but are ballasts that are mounted inside regular florescent light fixtures. These ballasts operate at about 30khz, and are full of harmonics. Don't know how far these harmonics go up in frequency, but they could reach 80 meters or further. Old fashioned florescent lights would sometimes RFI radio reception, and they operate on 60hz! (It's the sudden spike of current, from the bulb's requiring a miminum voltage to conduct, that does it.) Hopefully, the FCC will put limits on RFI from these devices.
(right :-( )
73 de WA2ISE

1458. FCC Appointments

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-06 02:16:27 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <1962@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 18032
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

Please distribute the following bulletin via packet. I am new to posting on the net, so please remove any extra CR/LF if this comes out double-spaced. Be sure to preserve the BID$.

SB ALL @ ALLUSA $KT7HFC01

Sharree Marshall's FCC Appointment

7/5/89

Sharree Marshall's FCC Appointment

Bulletin ID: KT7HFC01

Several bulletins regarding Sharree Marshall's appointment to the FCC have been going around in the past few days, and I wanted to clear up some mis-information in these messages.

First, Sharree Marshall's name has been withdrawn by President Bush as a nominee for the Chairman's position on the FCC. She is still one of his choices for the three vacant commissioner positions. The new nominee is Al Sykes, head of the NTIA. Her name was probably withdrawn for political reasons relating to her work with former chairman Dennis Patrick, whom the Senate Communications Subcommittee did not like, and also because she assisted the White House in the failed nomination of John Tower for Defense Secretary.

Second, Ms. Marshall is NOT an employee of UPS, as a recent bulletin and sample "letter to Congress" circulated via packet stated. She is an employee of a law firm specializing in telecommunications law, and UPS is one of the firm's many clients.

Third, Congress is not the place to address your input on this matter. The FCC is governed by the Communications Subcommittee of the Senate Commerce, Science, and Transportation Committee. Here are the senators who are

members of the subcommittee needing your input on choosing FCC commissioners:

Inouye Hawaii (Chairman, Communications Subcommittee)

Hollings South Carolina (Chairman, Commerce, Sc. & Trans. Comm.

Ford Kentucky

Gore Tennessee

Exon Nebraska

Kerry Maine

Bentsen Texas

Breaux Louisiana

McCain Arizona

Stevens Alaska

Pressler South Dakota

Packwood Oregon

Gorton Washington

Burns Montana

Address each piece of mail to an individual senator at:

(Senator's Name)

U.S. Senate

Washington, DC 20510

Do not try to use their individual office number. Right now a lot of them are changing offices, and the address above is best.

Keep your letter to the point, leave out any long harangues, and use a spelling checker if you have one. Don't accuse Ms. Marshall of doing anything wrong UNLESS YOU HAVE SPECIFIC EVIDENCE. Wild allegations do not help our cause. A suggestion that she may not possess the objectivity to regulate ham frequencies in the public interest may be sufficient.

I will forward more information as I get it. Hams in the states served by the above individual senators can have an especially strong impact.

The subcommittee staffer I spoke with today said that they will try to have the hearings underway before the end of July. If they miss that

date, then it will be after the recess and in the fall.

Fire up those word processors, but remember that a well thought out letter from an individual has a real impact. If a senator gets a bunch of identical form letters, it is a negative for us.

Good luck!

73,

Tad Cook

KT7H @ WS7M

MCI Mail: 3288544

/EX

1459. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-06 06:15:20 UTC
From: Eric_G._Robichaud@MTS.RPI.EDU
Message-ID: <1398464@MTS.RPI.EDU>
Source record: 18033

Hello...

My name is Eric G. Robichaud, and I am a student at
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. I am looking for a gateway to the
internet in the Watertown, NY area. I have not found any colleges
in the area that serve the purpose, however Ft. Drum may be a solution
provided anonymous passthru is available there. (such as we have at
RPI)

If you have such a service that would be available, I would appreciate
any information that you could provide to me, such as phone number,
baud rate, restrictions, etc.

Thanks...

Eric G. Robichaud
Chairman, RPI-ACM

1460. Re: INFO-HAMS Digest V89 #426

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-07 16:49:43 UTC
From: Thomas_A._Cagan.LAX1B@XEROX.COM
Message-ID: <890708-094133-13318@Xerox>
Source record: 18034

The tag used by Kenneth J. Hendrickson, N8DGN (in reference to political and religeous beliefs not within in the realm of Hamming or the electromagnetic spectrum) in his byline seem to me as inappropriate for this forum, and belong elswhere.
73s Tom Cagan KB6NQW

1461. Question on Heath HM 102

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-07 22:11:36 UTC
From: barry@hprmokg.HP.COM
Message-ID: <13770015@hprmokg.HP.COM>
Source record: 18035

I just purchased a Heath HM-102 at a ham swap. The product is a
wattmeter for amateur radion transmitters.

Upon reading the calibration instructions (Page 14), I am instructed to:
"Adjust the transmitter output to 100 watts"

Now, if I could tell when my transmitter output was 100 watts, why would
I need a wattmeter?

Do they mean to adjust the *meter scale* to 100 watts deflection or do they
really mean transmitter output?

'Anyone own one out there with advice?

Barry

1462. Starting out

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-08 00:00:54 UTC
From: langbein@topaz.rutgers.edu
Message-ID: <Jul.7.20.00.53.1989.3696@topaz.rutgers.edu>
Source record: 18036

Howdy.
I am interested in getting the basic equiptment (transmitter,
reciever, and antenna setup) for short wave. What I want to know is
how inexpensively can I do this? What licence will I need? I already
have one when I use to DJ on a college AM radio station. Will that
suffice?

My main reason for starting is I have friends who are on mission
in various parts of the world (South America, Mexico, China, Africa,
Europe, and Israel), and I would like to have an alternate method of
communication.

Please mail responses since I may not get around to reading this
group right away. Thanks.

John
--
==========THE=GODFATHER==========
| Arpa: langbein@topaz.rutgers.edu 77 Nichols Ave. New Brunswick, NJ 08901 |
| Bitnet: langbein@zodiac.bitnet Uucp:rutgers!topaz.rutgers.edu!langbein |
| Quotes: Phil THE SCOOTER Rizzuto "You Huckeberry!" "Holy Cow!" "Ruffage" |
| DISCLAIMER: Why? I don't know, and he's on third. |
==========VOICE=1=(201)=937=5627==========DATA==1=(201)=390=9782==========

1463. Re: Scanner Search Aid Version 4

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-08 17:12:48 UTC
From: LANG@UNB.CA
Message-ID: <ID4451.D890708.T141248.LANG@UNB.CA>
Source record: 18037

In INFO-HAMS Digest vol. 89, issue 445, Steve Sampson writes:
> 1227.6 MHz is the civilian Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) frequency
> L2 and 1575.42 MHz is L1. Will probably replace LORAN and VOR when
> fully functional.

For those interested in GPS, here are a few corrections and elaborations:

1. The name of the system is the Navstar Global Positioning System (GPS). It is a **multi**-satellite system.

2. 1227.6 MHz is not "the civilian ... frequency". There is no civilian frequency as such. Most civilian GPS receivers will be single frequency units using the C/A-code which is only transmitted on **L1** (1575.42 MHz). However, when un-encrypted (which should be most of the time), the P-code signal will be available to civilians on both L1 and L2.

3. Here is an excerpt from the 600-page Guide to GPS Positioning, which I have co-authored, summarizing the expected future of Loran-C, VOR, and some other U.S. navigation systems:

IMPACT OF GPS ON EXISTING
POSITIONING TECHNIQUES

Despite the warning that GPS is still a developmental system, and presumably risky to use, it has already had an impact on some positioning applications. Since static positioning does not demand continuous coverage, this has been the first civilian market for GPS. Control surveys and offshore oil rig positioning surveys using the Transit system are being phased out in favour of GPS. This is mainly because the data collection time to obtain the best achievable accuracy for GPS is hours, and for Transit days.

The eventual impact on other positioning systems depends on two factors:
* the mandates of the U.S. Federal Radionavigation Plan, and
* the eventual cost of GPS equipment and the market that it generates.

In the United States, as in most countries, responsibility for providing navigational services to the general public as well as to the military is vested in the federal government. The U.S. Department of Transportation (DoT), primarily through the U.S. Coast Guard and the Federal Aviation Administration, is responsible for civil navigation, whereas the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) operates navigation systems for military users. Civilian use of many of the U.S. systems is worldwide, including some of the military systems. The systems currently operated by either the DoT or the DoD include Loran-C, OMEGA, Transit, VOR/DME, TACAN, ILS/MLS, radiobeacons, and GPS.

The DoT and DoD have been mandated by the U.S. Congress to reduce the proliferation and overlap of federally-funded radionavigation systems. The Federal Radionavigation Plan (FRP) was initiated in part to implement this mandate. The FRP delineates policies and plans for the U.S. government-provided radionavigation services. The plan is issued biennally, or more frequently if necessary. The latest (5th) edition was issued in December 1988 [U.S.DoT/DoD, 1988] . This edition of the FRP confirms the decisions by the DoD to phase out military use of some civilian navigation systems and to cease operation of selected military systems in favour of GPS. The FRP also describes DoT plans to possibly phase out (or phase over to the private sector) existing civilian navigation systems in favour of GPS. However, any final decisions will be delayed until such time as GPS becomes operational and there has been a suitable period of civil operational experience with that system.

Most military use of Loran-C and OMEGA will be phased out by December 1994. This phase-out date assumes that GPS will be fully operational by 1991. If it is not, this and other system phase-out dates may have to be revised. A decision on future civilian use of Loran-C and OMEGA will be made, based on consultations with national and international bodies concerned with navigation. In any case, operation of these systems for use by civilians is guaranteed until at least the year 2000. Loran-C is actually in an expansionary phase at present with two new mid-continent chains being added to complete Loran-C coverage of the United States. Military use of Transit is to be replaced by GPS by 1996. At that time, U.S. government operation of the Transit system will cease. Military use of VOR/DME (VHF Omni-directional Range/Distance Measuring Equipment) and TACAN (Tactical Air Navigation), which provide the basic guidance for en route air navigation in the U.S., will be phased out by 1997. However, operation of VOR/DME for civil use will continue into the next century. The transition already underway to convert ILS (Instrument Landing System) facilities to MLS (Microwave Landing System), for precision aircraft approach navigation, will continue. Maritime and aeronautical radiobeacons serve the civilian user community with low cost navigation. A decision on continued operation of these widely-used facilities will not be made for some time.

U.S. Department of Defense/Department of Transportation (1988). Federal Radionavigation Plan. Final report: January 1987-December 1988. U.S. Department of Defense document #DoD-4650.4 and U.S. Department of Transportation document #DoT-TSC-RSPA-88-4. National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Va, 22161, U.S.A.

If anyone would like information on how to get a copy of the Guide to GPS Positioning or would like a summary of the details of how GPS works, just drop me an E-mail message.

Richard B. Langley (LANG@UNB.CA or SE@UNB.CA)
Geodetic Research Laboratory
University of New Brunswick
Fredericton, Canada

1464. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-08 20:40:30 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8907100400.AA18900@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18038

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial RCP/M, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial RCP/M may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

```
- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #536 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 89184.65243503 0.00000339 39606-3 0 2183
2 00424 80.4643 269.6284 0024609 88.7102 271.6824 13.67166328335061
SOLRAD R/B
1 00727U 64001 A 89171.78874071 .00000302 00000-0 26057-3 0 2716
2 00727 69.9018 87.7403 0011522 95.0223 265.2206 13.93541329293593
Cos 185 R/B
1 03019U 67104 B 89176.25590915 .00006386 00000-0 43240-3 0 3777
2 03019 64.0625 89.9529 0222430 228.2977 129.8908 14.89376686106282
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 89149.67299267 -.00000074 00000-0 99999-4 0 2320
2 03029 12.7202 24.3096 0015222 196.7828 163.1216 1.00272718 78954
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 89178.00068269 .00067095 00000-0 44117-3 0 7696
2 04966 51.5652 9.4607 2520115 228.6252 106.9097 10.52402576553423
LAGEOS
1 08820U 89185.94573709 0.00000004 0 7971
2 08820 109.8337 236.1671 0045080 312.2940 47.4072 6.38664216 51760
GOES 2
1 10061U 89173.74950308 -.00000018 0 2814
2 10061 7.2788 68.0377 0012458 186.2024 174.0511 1.00285237 5435
GPS-0001
1 10684U 89184.90891120 0.00000011 10000-3 0 1503
2 10684 63.6201 100.2744 0108641 199.2333 160.3666 2.00560609 68861
GPS-0002
1 10893U 89185.86564008 -.00000027 0 9997
2 10893 64.5040 341.1516 0153671 28.2607 332.5684 2.00556564 81701
GOES 3
1 10953U 78062 A 89163.82999455 .00000088 00000-0 99999-4 0 6777
2 10953 6.0412 70.8826 0008338 259.1647 100.5880 1.00263855 899
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 89185.38126433 0.00001258 48721-3 0 1389
2 10967 108.0099 323.0080 0001900 250.3009 109.7905 14.34698331576558
GPS-0003
1 11054U 89179.69654882 -.00000027 0 442
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2 11054 64.1624 337.8476 0054263 118.3186 242.2212 2.00561678 78591
GPS-0004
1 11141U 89184.78358379 0.00000011 0 1710
2 11141 63.5602 100.2232 0057639 321.7008 37.8957 2.00571755 77390
NOAA 6
1 11416U 89179.07363106 0.00001415 61054-3 0 8665
2 11416 98.5079 175.8184 0013378 78.2571 282.0122 14.25840986519457
Solar Max
1 11703U 89186.05444755 0.00052461 74340-3 0 100
2 11703 28.4970 152.7455 0002207 265.9426 94.0847 15.55057383522629
GPS-0006
1 11783U 89179.75487699 -.00000027 0 9223
2 11783 63.8791 337.4802 0142717 61.8168 299.6214 2.00567922 67239
GOES 5
1 12472U 89165.62230441 -.00000249 0 7360
2 12472 2.1442 85.5357 1339225 255.7898 88.3318 1.00210951 28564
SME
1 12887U 81100 A 89177.08931209 .00019203 00000-0 67155-3 0 2311
2 12887 97.6842 203.4299 0002293 170.1556 189.8637 15.29580356426518
UOSAT 1
1 12888U 89175.12060121 0.00109175 12095-2 0 6134
2 12888 97.5518 229.1842 0000824 112.6109 247.5087 15.62617469430070
Meteor 2-08
1 13113U 89175.15706430 0.00000340 29620-3 0 6518
2 13113 82.5384 53.2259 0016905 44.6081 315.6445 13.84010518366207
Salyut 7
1 13138U 89179.98011901 0.00011948 28013-3 0 6355
2 13138 51.6081 259.6968 0001046 56.0682 304.0422 15.42494059410016
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 89177.62917337 .00001389 00000-0 31830-3 0 23
2 13367 98.2114 241.1208 0002775 152.1326 208.0049 14.57111170369522
Meteor 2-09
1 13718U 89178.22720267 0.00000523 26982-3 0 7932
2 13718 81.2459 271.7266 0055731 331.6273 28.1863 14.13227046336974
IRAS
1 13777U 89179.54298995 0.00000379 28794-3 0 6516
2 13777 99.0418 16.4972 0011380 284.5105 75.4795 13.98607863327780
TDRS 1
1 13969U 83 26 B 89176.60453643 -.00000221 00000-0 00000 0 0 8117
2 13969 3.5986 68.4668 0001458 134.6146 225.2992 0.99961599 89490
GOES 6
1 14050U 83 41 A 89175.84666552 .00000120 00000-0 00000 0 0 9776
2 14050 1.3141 82.6150 0001313 124.5179 234.7014 1.00279638 6688
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 89174.42674285 0.00000053 0 4120
2 14129 26.1731 258.6318 6055703 52.9375 348.3573 2.05879393 17343
GPS-0008
1 14189U 89179.34425238 0.00000010 10000-3 0 6371
2 14189 63.2036 98.9896 0135608 215.6131 143.4776 2.00568655 43664
Meteor 2-10
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1 14452U 89178.24880274 0.00001219 51880-3 0 7405
2 14452 81.1637 283.4658 0096149 67.8022 293.3304 14.22237349293975
LandSat 5
1 14780U 89186.03711697 0.00001015 23495-3 0 8155
2 14780 98.1692 247.9405 0002293 148.6761 211.4392 14.57140410284167
UOSAT 2
1 14781U 89174.60656127 0.00002955 57613-3 0 4689
2 14781 98.0025 233.2168 0012230 307.1522 52.8563 14.63683629283482
LDEF
1 14898U 89182.92899824 0.00035930 56808-3 0 8931
2 14898 28.5061 72.8305 0002120 46.1024 313.9929 15.52049339293743
GPS-0009
1 15039U 89178.90483298 0.00000009 0 6819
2 15039 62.9171 98.2815 0014891 266.1831 93.6473 2.00563842 36932
Meteor 2-11
1 15099U 89177.92616610 0.00000342 29980-3 0 9536
2 15099 82.5329 358.6308 0012275 206.8245 153.2286 13.83675051251466
GPS-0010
1 15271U 89175.81435724 -.00000027 0 6557
2 15271 63.3886 337.2836 0099960 320.8704 38.4151 2.00566298 33984
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 89182.79943335 0.00002626 37885-3 0 499
2 15331 82.5374 324.9602 0025849 38.7910 321.5111 14.75733733256376
NOAA 9
1 15427U 89178.48001492 0.00000822 46922-3 0 3968
2 15427 99.1431 165.6229 0014515 287.3150 72.6432 14.12068748233903
Meteor 2-12
1 15516U 89174.82108467 0.00000384 33454-3 0 934
2 15516 82.5350 299.4827 0018197 94.8468 265.4798 13.84123123221979
Cosmos 1686
1 16095U 89179.91535696 0.00018705 43289-3 0 2924
2 16095 51.6095 260.0009 0002414 1.4162 358.8175 15.42492175410003
GPS-0011
1 16129U 89176.96653418 0.00000010 0 3276
2 16129 63.7201 99.0103 0117037 150.0987 210.5845 2.00564098 27212
Meteor 3-1
1 16191U 89175.57673348 0.00000043 10000-3 0 8350
2 16191 82.5443 230.5113 0018292 282.8036 77.1062 13.16867709176490
Meteor 2-13
1 16408U 89175.55563457 0.00000283 24406-3 0 5075
2 16408 82.5352 213.7612 0014820 284.0796 75.8720 13.84184981176571
Mir
1 16609U 89179.97686166 -.00055868 -78910-3 0 9121
2 16609 51.6208 304.7112 0010410 102.1880 258.0323 15.56139958193008
SPOT 1
1 16613U 89186.05371367 0.00000758 37384-3 0 5163
2 16613 98.7388 260.3616 0001966 111.0449 249.1000 14.20014680 14667
Meteor 2-14
1 16735U 89166.63717749 0.00000393 34467-3 0 3058
2 16735 82.5385 247.6750 0015551 20.7917 339.3892 13.83925664154249
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Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 89186.02937825 0.00001444 20876-3 0 6560
2 16881 82.5231 21.4981 0024424 44.4349 315.8726 14.75366318157926
EGP
1 16908U 89181.61948396 -.00000077 -26518-3 0 1438
2 16908 50.0075 256.7978 0011161 21.7804 338.3504 12.44378877131089
FO-12
1 16909U 89177.26246302 -.00000025 10000-3 0 1524
2 16909 50.0159 270.4283 0010754 8.6970 351.4053 12.44399976130537
NOAA 10
1 16969U 89178.55956945 0.00000992 45637-3 0 2408
2 16969 98.6355 208.8529 0012502 218.8160 141.2114 14.23066843145415
Meteor 2-15
1 17290U 89175.38681730 0.00000198 16884-3 0 2669
2 17290 82.4670 148.0103 0011431 242.2012 117.7993 13.83729851124616
MOS-1
1 17527U 87 18 A 89177.64542846 .00000445 00000-0 35712-3 0 1612
2 17527 99.1478 249.0224 0001302 73.7199 286.4012 13.94879050119692
GOES 7
1 17561U 89164.57217153 -.00000042 10000-3 0 2835
2 17561 0.0551 31.9488 0027390 160.8269 167.0421 1.00277938 1727
Kvant
1 17845U 89179.91263096 0.00044137 62049-3 0 7917
2 17845 51.6229 305.0305 0009782 102.5017 257.6545 15.56183279192991
RS-10/11
1 18129U 87 54 A 89178.82409608 .00000030 00000-0 26436-4 0 7980
2 18129 82.9255 230.2935 0012417 29.1680 331.0160 13.71986617100856
Cosmos 1867
1 18187U 87 60 A 89178.82792454 .00000034 00000-0 31280-4 0 8635
2 18187 65.0141 352.8128 0020066 257.2348 102.6453 14.29374224102640
Cosmos 1870
1 18225U 89185.93366589 0.00131136 86424-5 24352-3 0 1162
2 18225 71.8637 6.9358 0011537 256.8126 103.1827 16.00849891114149
Meteor 2-16
1 18312U 89175.13804845 0.00000219 18868-3 0 2873
2 18312 82.5632 214.0385 0012528 170.6316 189.5093 13.83485889 93473
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 89174.96934957 0.00000415 36233-3 0 1272
2 18820 82.5432 275.1635 0015527 248.6900 111.2607 13.84174526 70627
AO-13
1 19216U 89147.06007421 0.00000137 10000-3 0 364
2 19216 57.2077 206.1830 6723768 204.7577 96.6993 2.09696457 7298
OKEAN 1
1 19274U 88 56 A 89178.83606133 .00002764 00000-0 40778-3 0 4154
2 19274 82.5169 126.7793 0022420 193.0461 167.0192 14.74864452 52654
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 89178.90592127 0.00000391 10000-2 0 2088
2 19336 82.5377 168.0753 0019265 116.1302 244.1758 13.16854107 44323
NOAA 11
1 19531U 89178.55544590 0.00000840 48742-3 0 955
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2 19531 98.9397 122.5200 0011185 199.9721 160.0955 14.11053109 38936
TDRS 3
1 19548U 88 91 B 89153.77764324 .00000129 00000-0 99999-4 0 261
2 19548 0.5410 85.9584 0002050 10.4654 263.5580 1.00263057 1649
GPS-0014
1 19802U 89 13 A 89165.50968165 .00000015 00000-0 99999-4 0 446
2 19802 55.1080 211.9148 0067914 156.7943 203.5995 2.00555799 2376
Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89178.60748832 0.00000117 10000-3 0 516
2 19851 82.5231 150.9363 0012198 279.0496 80.9283 13.83810723 16522
TDRS 4
1 19883U 89 21 B 89155.42662197 -.00000217 00000-0 99999-4 0 197
2 19883 0.3364 68.0564 0006551 44.5862 247.4060 1.00548752 96
Cosmos 2020
1 19986U 89167.00035284 0.00713491 34818-4 33909-3 0 650
2 19986 64.7730 355.9562 0129120 90.4929 271.2069 16.04503107 4755
1989 037A
1 20000U 89166.71735513 0.00273342 20071-4 19406-3 0 544
2 20000 69.9458 15.2671 0062488 74.7482 286.1528 16.11421323 3590
RESURS-F
1 20006U 89166.67758184 0.00125228 60541-5 17209-3 0 460
2 20006 82.2956 17.0495 0008737 226.6604 133.3319 16.06021047 3428
Cosmos 2022
1 20024U 89180.39981994 -.00000011 10000-2 0 363
2 20024 64.8272 50.8719 0001867 255.3129 104.7148 2.13102677 6110
Cosmos 2023
1 20025U 89180.69329080 -.00000011 10000-3 0 337
2 20025 64.8449 50.8407 0013705 210.6426 149.3398 2.13102719 639
Cosmos 2024
1 20026U 89180.38648897 -.00000011 10000-3 0 312
2 20026 64.8327 50.8698 0008813 267.3366 92.6243 2.13204691 623
1989 034E
1 20028U 89178.00694809 -.00000011 10000-3 0 101
2 20028 65.0844 49.9949 0026704 349.6370 10.4567 2.13479740 523
SuperBird A
1 20040U 89183.78104506 -.00000099 10000-3 0 180
2 20040 0.0262 313.9524 0003825 147.9338 258.1480 1.00273104 239
1989 041B
1 20041U 89176.16827699 0.00000175 0 66
2 20041 0.0519 101.0035 0018654 274.6572 344.3954 1.00273050 146
1989 041C
1 20042U 89180.73838624 0.00029257 43252-2 0 257
2 20042 6.8451 39.4411 7284761 196.5318 112.7819 2.29135522 453
Cosmos 2026
1 20045U 89182.87143968 0.00000147 14176-3 0 337
2 20045 82.9397 343.5786 0038435 224.9740 134.8304 13.75019694 3391
1989 042B
1 20046U 89183.28114413 -.00005554 -56739-2 0 415
2 20046 82.9421 343.2304 0034632 219.8560 140.0060 13.76474261 3452
Molniya3-35
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1 20052U 89185.82178793 0.00000337 -64412-3 0 382
2 20052 62.8916 100.4812 7378798 288.3491 9.3816 2.00619042 532
1989 043C
1 20054U 89185.96952823 0.02236606 40159-4 87942-3 0 493
2 20054 62.8076 4.9277 0106206 118.9114 242.6284 16.10794210 4150
1989 043D
1 20055U 89181.19602649 -.00000033 -72758-4 0 188
2 20055 62.8377 101.2212 7418933 288.2499 9.1610 1.95989428 421
GPS-0013
1 20061U 89184.65013749 -.00000029 0 209
2 20061 54.5908 30.0107 0075416 162.5932 197.7252 2.00706863 504
1989 044B
1 20062U 89185.51276141 0.01815174 -21067-4 86130-3 0 460
2 20062 30.3130 223.7873 0272977 274.2600 82.5898 15.72855592 2459
1989 044C
1 20063U 89180.67387799 0.00150739 16782-4 17311-2 0 284
2 20063 37.5981 14.2665 6028531 215.0459 84.5099 4.10224009 794
1989 045A
1 20064U 89180.22022443 0.00008604 36818-3 0 107
2 20064 65.8385 25.6376 0024329 340.4779 20.7342 15.23081660 2240
1989 045B
1 20065U 89182.89576271 0.00017490 70532-3 0 267
2 20065 65.8434 17.1386 0028390 355.9392 4.1515 15.24554372 2656
Cosmos 2028
1 20073U 89186.14669029 0.00200402 64900-5 11042-3 0 377
2 20073 69.9900 33.6678 0028265 122.3807 237.9966 16.18344283 3023
1989 047B
1 20074U 89171.95493335 0.22683705 21508-4 27768-3 0 201
2 20074 69.9775 75.8690 0009597 31.4079 329.3441 16.49307108 743
1989 048A
1 20083U 89184.84183444 0.00000149 10000-3 0 199
2 20083 1.4879 273.2044 0005888 345.2657 15.5974 1.00260751 123
1989 048D
1 20086U 89184.01668549 -.00000103 10000-3 0 17
2 20086 1.4525 273.3035 0020607 327.7995 42.6674 0.97890576 128
1989 049A
1 20095U 89185.37011683 0.00065210 11046-5 10448-3 0 167
2 20095 82.5626 55.9103 0010502 285.9348 74.1765 16.03412151 1136
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Dr TS Kelso Asst Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
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1465. Re: FCC COMMISSION APPOINTMENTS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-08 22:27:02 UTC
From: kb7uv@dasys1.UUCP
Message-ID: <10150@dasys1.UUCP>
Source record: 18040

C'mon, now!

She works for a large DC law firm. She probably had nothing to do with the UPS 220 MHz action, and, even if she did, this still is not indicative of her personal feelings on Amateur Radio.

If we flood the Senate with oposition, and she is still confirmed (likely), she may well fell less than friendly to those who oposed her nomination.

What we (IMHO) should do, however, is contact our Senators with a different focus. Instead of ignorant oposition to a particular nominee, we wold do much better to remind our Senators of what Amateur Radio is, how it has served our state and country in emergencies and other public service, and then ask that ANY nominee to the FCC be questioned with regard to their feelings about Amateur Radio.

This won't piss off a potential FCC Commissioner, and will bring Amateur Radio into the discussion in a positive light.

Discretion is important when playing power politics. The FCC is national level power politics.

If you are unsure of what to do, contact your ARRL Director. Ask what the ARRL has done and will do, and ask if there is any constructive action you can take. You will find that the ARRL is on top of this issue, yet there may well be suggestions of what you can do to help.

e

--
Andy Funk (kb7uv) {cmcl2,ames,lll-winken}!hombre!dasys1!kb7uv
kb7uv@dasys1.UUCP ...{philabs|cmcl2}!ccnysci!dasys1!kb7uv
kb7uv@kd6th.nj.usa.hamradio.org.iso ...ihnp4!hotps!n2dsy-4!kb7uv
========================[Insert Commercial Here]======================

1466. Re: Ham radio has its UPS and downs.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-09 05:15:46 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.EDU
Message-ID: <1827@ucsd.EDU>
Source record: 18039

I am becoming more and more convinced that ham radio seems to attract the kind of person who wants to be told exactly what to do by some authority figure - the kind of person who secretly wishes for some sort of thought control.

Or is it just that such a person feels he's been impotent to overcome the (largely imaginary) controls placed on him and wants others to suffer similarly so he won't feel alone?

It's probably another facet of the same personality disorder that makes socializing by ham radio (impersonal, insulated, without threat) so attractive to such people in the first place.

Thanks, Mark, for saying what needed to be said.

1467. * SpaceNews 10Jul89 *

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-09 17:39:35 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <912@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 18042

Bulletin ID: SPC90710

SpaceNews

MONDAY JULY 10, 1989

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, NJ, and is distributed weekly around the world. It is available for UNLIMITED distribution.

* UoSAT D and E *

Vibration tests for UoSATs D and E are scheduled this week on July 12, 1989 at RAE in Farnsborough.

* RS12/RS13 NEWS *

The new Soviet Amateur Radio satellites RS12/RS13 are to be flown on a COSPAS mission, much like RS10/RS11 were several years ago. The latest information indicates that the launch of these new satellites will NOT occur until on on-orbit navsat failure is believed imminent. This will probably not occur before November or December 1989.

* OSCAR-9 NEWS *

The current operating schedule for OSCAR-9 indicates that Diary software reloads will take place on Tuesdays, UTC. Digitalker telemetry will follow. The telemetry channels currently being downlinked by the Digitalker include:

08 : Battery Pack A Temperature (C)
18 : Battery Pack B Temperature (C)
22 : Battery Voltage +14V (Volts)
29 : Spacecraft -Y Facet Temperature (C)
35 : 145 MHz Beacon Output Power (UnCalibrateD)
39 : Spacecraft +Y Facet Temperature (C)
49 : Spacecraft +Z Facet Temperature (C)
59 : Spacecraft -Z Facet Temperature (C)

Here is a telemetry message spoken by the Digitalker and received at KD2BD on 06Jul89:

"This is Digitalker on UoSAT-1 in space. The time is zero two sixteen and twenty four seconds.

Number zero eight is minus zero six degrees C.
Number eighteen is plus zero six degrees C.

Number twenty two is plus thirteen volts.
Number twenty nine is minus thirty six degrees C.
Number thirty five is three four eight U C D.
Number thirty nine is minus zero two degrees C.
Number fourty nine is minus zero eight degrees C.
Number fifty nine is minus ten degrees C.

Please QRX and check number again."

As the temperatures indicate, the spacecraft was in darkness during this pass.
Note that the telemetry value for channel 35 is UnCalibrateD (UCD).
In order to decode the proper value for this channel, substitute the "N" value
given by the spacecraft into the equation : (N-82) * 1.67. The result (444 in
this case), represents the 145 MHz VHF beacon power output (in milliwatts).

* DECAYED OSCARS *

The following information lists the OSCAR satellites that have decayed:

Name | Launch | Decay
--------+---------+--------
OSCAR-1 : 12Dec61 : 31Jan62
OSCAR-2 : 02Jun62 : 21Jun62
OSCAR-4 : 21Dec65 : 12Apr76
OSCAR-9 : 06Oct81 : ??Sep89

* OSCAR-10 SCHEDULE *

Until 13 July

Mode-B: MA 25-225
OFF : MA 226- 24

14 July-Sept

Mode-B: MA 0-255

* OSCAR-12 SCHEDULE *

Date Mode Operating Period

13 Jul JA 1100 - 1912
15 Jul JA 1113 - 1925
19 Jul JD 0939 - 1751
22 Jul JD 1508 - 0804 (23 Jul)

* OSCAR-13 SCHEDULE *

Date : 14Jun89 until 16Aug89 | 16Aug89 until 16Nov89
Attitude: 180/0 | 210/0
Mode-B : MA 000 to MA 110 | MA 003 to MA 160
Mode-JL : MA 110 to MA 145 | MA 160 to MA 200

Mode-B : MA 145 to MA 255 | MA 200 to MA 240
OFF : % | MA 240 to MA 003
Mode-S : MA 150 to MA 160 | MA 210 to MA 222

Mode-B ZRO Receiver Sensitivity Test Schedule:

Sun 16Jul89 07:20 UTC
Sat 22Jul89 20:50 UTC
Sat 29Jul89 04:20 UTC
Sat 12Aug89 20:20 UTC

A downlink frequency of 145.840 MHz will be used for these tests.

Transponders will be in operation during the whole orbit from June 14 until Aug 16 due to excellent sun angle and power budget. There will no perigee operation between August and November due to perigee solar eclipses.

* 20th ANNIVERSARY *

On July 16, 1969, the manned spacecraft Apollo 11 (object # 4039) was launched from the United States and successfully orbited the moon, landed the first man on the moon in a lunar module and was later recovered on July 24.

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *

Feedback regarding SpaceNews can be directed to the author (John) via any of the following paths:

UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z

* SOURCES *

Some of the news contained in this SpaceNews issue was obtained via OSCAR-9, OSCAR-11 and the KA2QHD and NN2Z PBBSs.

* AMATEUR RADIO: A Natural Resource *

<eof>

--
UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z (John)
..."There is no expedient to which a man will not resort to avoid the real labor of thinking." ....Sir Joshua Reynolds.

1468. Re: FCC COMMISSION APPOINTMENTS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-09 18:28:03 UTC
From: waters@dover.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1520@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 18041

In article <10150@dasys1.UUCP> kb7uv@dasys1.UUCP (Andy Funk) writes:

>Discretion is important when playing power politics. The FCC is national
>level power politics.

I couldn't agree more. I cite the case of the NRA who "targeted" several Congresspersons to unseat them. Metzenbaum (sp?) was one. They failed and guess who is sponsoring the "assualt rifle" bill. Let us not make the same mistake, hams are far less of a lobbying power than the NRA!

--
*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *
"It's not Camelot, but it's not Cleveland, either."
-- Kevin White, mayor of Boston

1469. VK2SG RY Dx , 7/7/89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-09 19:18:28 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1152@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 18043

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============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
============================================================

BID: $RTDX0707

RTTY DX NOTES FOR WEEKENDING 7TH JULY 1989.

LOOKING BACK THROUGH MY RECORDS ON QSLING, ONE CANNOT HELP NOTICING THAT
CERTAIN DXPEDITIONS ARE VERY RETICENT TO SEND OUT THEIR CARDS, THOUGH SOME
ARE EXTREMELY ANXIOUS TO RECEIVE DONTATIONS. ONE WONDERS WHAT THEY DO WITH
THESE DONATIONS? AFTER ALL, THERE WAS VK9ZM MELLISH REEF IN JANUARY, NO
CARDS, 3W1A VIETMAN IN FEBRUARY, NO CARDS, VU7JX LACCADIVES IN MARCH, NO
CARDS. BUT THEN THERE WAS 3D2YY, YAMA, WHO WAS AROUND THE TRAPS IN MAY,
AND HE HAS NOW COMPLETED HIS QSL CHORES. MAKES ONE WONDER, DOES IT NOT?

OUR THANKS THIS WEEK GO TO THE FOLLOWING KIND PEOPLE: G3XTL, G4TYI, G3GNR,
VU2SJV, DK5IZ, OD5NG, W6/G0ATZ, OZ3TQ, VK2EG AND DU1AUJ.

BANDPASS

FRIDAY
4X6UO 14097 AT 0019Z QSL
FG5CI 14094 AT 0037Z
5H3NL 14096 AT 0429Z
WA4ZEL/JW 14093 AT 1149Z QSL
V85GA 21075 AT 1657Z ARQ
VQ9SS 21080 AT 1900Z
UZ4FWD/UI8U 14083 AT 1954Z
FM5FA 14087 AT 2207Z
YI1BGD 14094 AT 2323Z

SATURDAY
TK89IU 14092 AT 0029Z QSL
UZ4FWD/UI8U 14081 AT 0310Z
9J2AL 21095 AT 0905Z
CT3BX 14074 AT 1212Z FEC
OX3CO 14074 AT 1227Z ARQ
EL2FQ 21093 AT 1800Z QSL
ZC4RF 14080 AT 1800Z
V85GA 21089 AT 1805Z
FY5DG 21091 AT 1855Z
ZD8MAC 21089 AT 2044Z

SUNDAY
9Y4DG 14097 AT 0140Z
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FK8BG 14066 AT 0335Z FEC
KG4XO 14088 AT 0356Z
VQ9TC 14096 AT 1208Z FEC/QSL/NOTE
9H4Y 14075 AT 1307Z
TR8CJ 21083 AT 1633Z
Z21GO 21081 AT 1636Z
6Z2FQ 21092 AT 1637Z QSL
VU2SJV 21083 AT 1649Z
FY5DG 21093 AT 1930Z
FM5FA 21085 AT 2000Z
ZD8MAC 21096 AT 2116Z

BID: $RTDX0807
part 2.

MONDAY
VQ9SS 21080 AT 1314Z QSL
UZ4FWD/UI8U 21093 AT 1653Z
ZD8MAC 21088 AT 1745Z
9H3KO 21086 AT 1747Z
JT2QIT 21096 AT 1752Z NOTE
9K2EC 21075 AT 2043Z ARQ

TUESDAY
UZ4FWD/UI8U 14083 AT 0030Z
4X6UO 14087 AT 0227Z
FO2MA 14093 AT 0543Z
ZK1CT 14090 AT 0617Z

WEDNESDAY
6Y5PK 21088 AT 0420Z
CT3FF 14092 AT 0505Z
WA4ZEL/JW 14090 AT 0620Z
UZ4FWD/UI8U 21082 AT 1818Z

THURSDAY
YI1BGD 14074 AT 0015Z FEC
UZ4FWD/UI8U 14086 AT 0030Z

QSL INFORMATION.

4X6UO REPORTS QSLING VIA WB3CQN.
WA4ZEL/JW SAYS TO QSL VIA LA8PF.
TK89IU WILL QSL VIA BOX 223, PQSCQL, CORSICA.
EL2FQ COLLECTS HIS QSLS FROM W2EK.
VQ9TC ADVISES TO QSL VIA N0JCV.
6Z2FQ IS EL2FQ AND THE QSL IS THE SAME, W2EK.
VQ9SS IS N6SS AND WILL QSL VIA HIS HOME ADDRESS.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

WHILE VQ9TC WORKS FEC, HE STATES THAT HE CANNOT WORK ARQ, AS HE IS USING
COMMERCIAL EQUPIPMENT (SITOR). IF YOU CAN DO IT, HIS SELCAL (COMMERCIAL)

IS 10974. (NOW THAT SOUNDS LIKE VQ9ZZ. MAYBE THEY WORK AT THE SAME PLACE)

JT2QIT SOUNDS LIKE AN ODD CALLSIGN, AND MAYBE IT IS ANOTHER PIRATE, BUT I HAVE HAD THE CALL CHECKED AND THE REPORT THAT I HAVE SAYS THAT HE WAS THERE FOR SOME TIME AND DID NOT MAKE ANY MISTAKES. MAYBE HE IS REAL. WORK HIM FIRST AND WORRY LATER.

K7OWJ/BV2 REPORTS THAT HE WILL BE QRV JULY 10TH TO 18TH FROM TAIWAN. HE IS INCLUDING RTTY IN HIS REPERTOIRE. QSL TO HEATHKIT, BENTON HARBOR, MI 49002

OX3CO SAYS HIS ADDRESS IS ALLAN GILBERT, P.S.C., BOX 1170, APO NY. 09023.

9M8STA SARAWAK, WILL BE ON THE AIR AUGUST 5TH AND 6TH AND WILL BE USING ALL MODES AND ALL ALLOWABLE BANDS. THIS IS A SPECIAL EVENT STATION AND THE QSL PATH IS TO 9M2SS, BOX 10777, 59100, KUALA LUMPAR, MALAYSIA.

EASTER ISLAND. CE0ZIB IS NOW ACTIVE ON RTTY.

UZ4FWD/UI8U WILL BE SIGNING UZ4FWD/UH8W FROM JULY 10TH UNTIL JULY 25TH.

GL DE DX1.

Written by VK2SG. Forwarded via packet by Tad, KT7H @ WS7M.
--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM/SWL/SCANNER BBS (1200/2400/PEP) 614-457-4227

1470. Ham Radio has ist UPS and Downs.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-10 14:35:56 UTC
From: AXVSCCN@UICVMC.BITNET
Message-ID: <8907110743.AA06500@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18044

Hi:

I sent out a message to INFOHAMS the other day talking about some
recent problems we've been having here in Carbondale, Illinois with
a local amateur radio operator's view of SKYWARN nets. I also mentioned
the FCC's apparent lack of commitment to amateur radio emergency
services. I wanted to add a few more commebts. Today I received
several replies via BITNET and one phone call to the message I posted.
It seems that other people share my view about the importance of SKYWARN
nets and of amateur radio involvement during non-emergency times.
The phone call I received reminded me however, about how fragile the
understanding between the FCC, NWS, and other agencies really is.
It might be that my phone calls to the FCC seeking clarification on the
issue of providing communications on behalf of the NWS could be doing
more harm than good. That is, the FCC wants to keep their hands off this
issue. If an official complaint is filed they will have to take action
but in the meantime perhaps this issue is best left alone. I have no
intentions of becoming known as the ham who brought about an official
ruling that SKYWARN nets are illegal. I simply wanted to hear someone
at the FCC say that the FCC officially supports pre-disaster emergency-related
communications on amateur radio frequencies --they wouldn't say it.
Perhaps it *is* best to let the sleeping dog lie. Let's just hope he
doesn't lie in the middle of the road and get run over by the big wheels.

Chris Novy - WA9V BITNET: axvsccn@uicvmc or ge0730@siucvmb
Southern Illinois Univ. Internet: axvsccn@uicvmc.aiss.uiuc.edu
Morris Library - Systems Packet: wa9v@wd9ebq ICBM: 37.43N 89.12W
Carbondale, IL 62901-6632 Phone: (618) 453-1657 or (618) 457-6149

1471. NOAA HRPT Information and Modulation Formats

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-10 14:38:26 UTC
From: wjc@XN.LL.MIT.EDU
Message-ID: <1455@xn.LL.MIT.EDU>
Source record: 18048
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.space

Can anyone provide me with, or a pointer to, descriptions of the
information contained in and the modulation formats used by the HRPT
transmissions from the NOAA-* weather satellites?

Note: I am not talking about WEFAX nor APT.

Thanks,
Bill Chiarchiaro
N1CPK
wjc@xn.ll.mit.edu

1472. Un-manned station question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-10 15:21:00 UTC
From: SAC.2001CS-XP@E.ISI.EDU
Message-ID: <[E.ISI.EDU]10-Jul-89.10:21:12.SAC.2001CS-XP>
Source record: 18045

Bill, KI6DG, recently wrote: "I've been toying with the idea of
building a wx station in a high mountain area...it would give a
1 minute synopsis of winds, temperature, humidity, etc..."

Bill have you considered packet radio? Several outfits have weather equipment
(Heathkit) which have an RS-232 output and a smart storage capability.
Just hook on of these up to a TNC and transceiver and have fun.
All you need is a laptop computer at your flying location, TNC
and radio, and you're
set. Would be a good digipeater location, too, so you get more use for your
equipment investment.

I know your posting was a while ago, but it sometimes takes me awhile to answer
mail.

73,
Michael

****
Michael Barnes * The nice thing about policies
InterNet: SAC.2001CS-XP@E.ISI.EDU * and standards, is that there
HamNet: WA7SKG * are so many to choose from.
BellNet: 906-346-2578 * If you don't find any you
DS Net: 472-2578 * like, simply wait for next
Snail Net: 2001CS/XP * years models!
K.I. SAWYER AFB, MI *
49843-6346 *
****

DISCLAIMER: The ideas, comments, remarks, replies, insinuations,
innuendos, flatuations, and any other conceivable or inconceivable
outputs presented here, real, imagined, or implied, simply do not
exist. The names are real, the stories have been changed due to
simple boredom.
****

1473. someone wanted these mods.....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-10 16:23:00 UTC
From: MBramwel@business.uwo.CA
Message-ID: <8907101631.AA02864@julian.uwo.ca>
Source record: 18046

Subject: ft411 modif's
Date: 6 Feb 89 20:03:02 GMT

copied from packet KD6TH BBS
(Note: I have not tried or verified these mods, proceed at your own risk!)

From: 4X6TL@4Z4SV

Hello to all the owners of the FT-411 OF YAESU,

I have this Hand held, and by playing with it,
I discovered a nice trick to increase it frequency coverage.
It is so simple that you don't even have to open your hand held.
All you have to do is:

1. Make sure that the power switch is off.
2. press the UP arrow and DOWN arrow together, at the same time
(those keys are also called A, and B.
and they placed at the upper right side of the keyped)
3. Keep pressing both buttons and turn the power on.
That's all.
Now you can receive 130-174Mhz, and transmit 140-150Mhz
CAUTON: When you do this modification the memories can be
erased.
Ayhow I think it is not the end, and there are some more
options.
If you do have some more information about this Hand
held,
Please leave me a msg with it.

Tnx, AVIAD, 4X6TL@4Z4SV
1508z, 635 msgs, #24083
last @KD6TH-4 MailBox>

Date: Thu, 16 Feb 89 14:26:30 EST
Subject: more mods
From: rfc@briar.philips.com (Robert Casey;6282;3.57;$0201)
Subject: FT 411 mods

copied from packet:
Msg# TSP Size Read To @ BBS From Date Time
24250 BN 2876 1 YAESU 4X6TL 890208 1513
Subject: FT-411 Modification.

From: 4X6TL@4Z4SV

Hi everybody.
Here is some new interesting info about the FT-411:
FT 411 OUT OF BAND MODIFICATIONS.
---

1) Open the front cover

2) Locate the C.P.U. unit (it is located on the
front cover).

3) Locate Jumpers 1,2,3 and 4 , These are the
band setting Jumpers

4) Jumpers No 1,2 and 4 should be
disconnected ,and Jumper No 3 should
be connected.

5) Close the radio .

6) Apply power to the radio and turn it
on.
The display will initialize with
memory No 1 flashing and the
frequency display will show
1.000

7) Now , adjust the display to
the desired lowest receive
frequency
When done ,press VFO.
The memory CH will now
show 2 flashing .

8) Adjust the display to the desired highest receive
frequency When done press VFO .
The memory CH will now show 3 flashing .

9) Adjust the display to the desired lowest transmit
frequency
When done ,press VFO.
The memory CH will now show 4 flashing

10)
Now , adjust the display to the desired highest
transmit frequency
When done ,press VFO.
The rig
is now set for your programed band on transmit and receive.

COMMENTS
---

1)
After the rig was programmed to the band and you want to change it
to
other ranges you will have to open the rig again and disconnect

Jumper No 3 then to apply power to the radio ,turn it on again
open it again ,connect Jumper No 3 back and repeat from steps 5 .

Any
comment and other information would be appreciated.

Good Luck
Aviad 4X6TL@4Z4SV

disclamer: I have not tested or verified the above, proceed at your own risk.
WA2ISE

....
. Mark Bramwell, VE3PZR .
. .
. The University of Western Ontario Bitnet: MBRAMWEL@UWO.CA .
. School of Business Administration Packet: VE3PZR @ VE3GYQ .
. London, Ontario, N6A 3K7 Phone: (519) 661-3714 .
....

1474. Looking for yagi design software.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-10 17:46:22 UTC
From: philb@orca.WV.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <3828@orca.WV.TEK.COM>
Source record: 18059

I want to build some heavy duty 420 MHz yagis for mountaintop use
and would like to find some software to assist in calulating the
yagi dimensions given the element diameters, # of elements, etc.

I would prefer to use elements shorted to the boom as that is
easier to build but insulated elements are not totally out.
Also, what matching networks are good performers and fairly easy
to construct?

I would also like any tips on good references to yagi design.

Thanks dudes (and dudettes)

Phil Biehl, N7FWL

1475. solderwick trick

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-10 19:32:00 UTC
From: rfc@briar.philips.com
Message-ID: <58462@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 18047

copied from packet radio:
Subj: SOLDER WICK PROBLEMS...????

AS ONE WHO HAS BEEN USING SOLDER WICK FOR THE LAST 15 YEARS OR SO.... I HAVE HAD TROUBLE GETTING AN I.C. OR SIMILAR DEVICE OFF A BOARD USING SOLDER WICK. AS PER THE INSTRUCTIONS I HAD BEEN LAYING THE WICK FLAT BESIDE THE HOLE AND FIDDLING UNTIL IT WAS CLEAR OF SOLDER. HOWEVER THIS IS NOT THE BEST WAY TO USE THE STUFF AS I RECENTLY DISCOVERED. PUT THE WICK VERTICAL TO THE HOLE AND USE A HOT FINE TIP IRON AND WATCH THE HOLE CLEAN OUT! YOU MAY NEED TO CLIP OFF 1/4 INCH OF WICK AFTER EACH TRY BUT IT WORKS LIKE A CHARM! IT SEEMS THAT THE FINE STRANDS ON THE END OF THE WICK PICK UP THE SOLDER MUCH BETTER THAT THE FLAT BRAID. ***** TRY IT... YOU'LL LIKE IT ***** 73 JOHN VE3AMZ @ VE3EUK WATERLOO ONT.

---

end of VE3AMZ's message, the following is my fault:
hope that China (and everywhere else) gets democracy soon.
73 de WA2ISE

1476. Ham "broadcasting"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-10 20:02:55 UTC
From: wmartin@ST-LOUIS-EMH2.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8907110742.AA06464@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18066

The recent SKYWARN discussion led me to wonder about several other aspects of ham radio that seem to fall under the category of "broadcasting". Do these come under the umbrella of the "QST" exemption to amateur radio being a two-way, point-to-point medium?

1. The IARN (International Amateur Radio Network) -- interestingly, I have heard the people who run this, when interviewed on Radio Canada International's "SWL Digest" program, explicitly refer to their transmissions as "broadcasting"! The info they transmit is of interest to hams and non-hams alike, in many cases, and is not the urgent safety-related data cited before when discussing the "QST" situation.

2. The code practice transmissions from W1AW (and I suppose there are other sources).

3. The RTTY transmissions of ARRL and CRRL bulletins.

4. The retransmission of space shuttle audio by amateur radio clubs.

I'm sure others will think of still more examples. None of the above are as important to public safety as the originally-cited weather-watch transmissions. If these are all OK, how could SKYWARN be subject to any question? What would that FCC bureaucrat say to all these situations?

(Isn't it about time that being a licensed amateur be a REQUIREMENT to hold any FCC position where the person's actions or decisions would have any effect on amateur radio? How else could they know what they are doing? So all Commissioners should have to be hams, as would all FCC upper-level management, and also all mid-level and action-officer types in the FCC section that governs ham radio would have to be hams. It would be a requirement before the person could be appointed or hired. There's a suggestion you can write your congresscritter about! :-)

Will Martin

1477. Re: Why is ordering a pizza via the autopatch bad?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-10 20:06:25 UTC
From: brianm@hprnd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1140015@hprnd.HP.COM>
Source record: 18060

>/ hprnd:rec.ham-radio / res@cbnews.ATT.COM (Robert E. Stampfli) writes:
>Recently, a posting in this newsgrouop described a situation in which
>a ham was alienated because he made a phone patch to a business for the
>purpose of ordering food and apparently the patch was terminated. Now,
>
>Some of the most vehement supporters of this rule that I know, however, think
>nothing of calling their spouse and asking them to order the food -- achieving
>the same results indirectly -- without raising the eyebrows of anyone. I
>fail to see the distinction here. Why is one action illegal and the other
>not? Both have the effect of putting money in the food provider's pocket.
>What if instead of a spouse, it were a girlfriend? A secretary?
>
The difference is in the "Business Transaction". A transaction needs two
parties. In this case, the establishment and the wife. When the wife
makes the transaction, Amateur regulations have no bearing, the husband only
suggested to her to order the pizza.

The "Indirection" you mention is the key. It would, IMHO, be better if the
husband only suggests having pizza would be nice and have the wife
understand to order it, though.

>This would make it legal to order food, or
>call a tow truck if disabled, while continuing to prohibit the use of
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

Calling for a tow truck IS legal. The prohibitions about business are
waved for "Emergency" (Life or Property endangered) conditions. When
your disabled on the side of the road there is a real probability of being
hurt (A friend of my wife, ended up with two broken legs and in traction for
several months from a roadside accident. He had run out of gas and another
car rammed his car on the side of the road, pinning him between the car
and guard rail).

>Rob Stampfli (kd8wk)
>att!cbnews!res (work)
>osu-cis!n8emr!kd8wk!res (home)

Brian Mahaffy | Any sufficiently advanced
HP Roseville Networks Division | technology, is indistinguishable
brianm@hprnd telnet 785-5633 | from Magic!
N6UGP @ KG6XX-1	Arthur C. Clark

"They, that can give up essential liberty, to obtain a little temporary
safety, deserve neither liberty nor safety." -- Benjamin Franklin 1759

And now I can say: "I'm the NRA, and I VOTE! Beware Mr. Leroy Greene"

1478. Re: Why is ordering a pizza via the autopatch bad?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-10 20:15:54 UTC
From: tomb@hplsla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <5720048@hplsla.HP.COM>
Source record: 18053

res@cbnews.ATT.COM (Robert E. Stampfli) writes:
...
>
>Some of the most vehement supporters of this rule that I know, however, think
>nothing of calling their spouse and asking them to order the food -- achieving
>the same results indirectly -- without raising the eyebrows of anyone. I
>fail to see the distinction here. Why is one action illegal and the other
>not? Both have the effect of putting money in the food provider's pocket.
>What if instead of a spouse, it were a girlfriend? A secretary?
>
Actually, _I_ get upset when I hear this sort of thing on the air
(particularly on a repeater I support). I indeed see it as the same
thing as making the call directly; both are third-party traffic as far
as I can see. Now, this does _NOT_ mean I disagree with the way you
would like to have things. But from what I can see, that's not the way
they are. In fact, as I understand it, we are prohibited from providing
communciations to expedite public not-for-profit events; that makes even
less sense to me. (The case you mentioned presumably could reduce the
revenue of commercial providers of similar mobile telephone service...)

>Personally, I would like the see the prohibition against business practices
>changed to a prohibition against the use of amateur radio for the pecuniary
>gain of the amateur involved. This would make it legal to order food, or
>call a tow truck if disabled, while continuing to prohibit the use of
>amateur radio for conducting one's own business.
>
>I welcome comments.
>
>Rob Stampfli (kd8wk)
>att!cbnews!res (work)
>osu-cis!n8emr!kd8wk!res (home)
>----------
73,
K7ITM

1479. Re:WWV Solar DATA

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-10 20:40:13 UTC
From: Geoffrey_C._Williams.WBST207V@XEROX.COM
Message-ID: <890710-135225-16726@Xerox>
Source record: 18067

Whist talking of phone numbers for time and Solar data.
If all you require is the solar data and other propogation data call
1-313-497-3235, this has no time pulses just the text normally transmitted
18 minutes after the hour.

Cheers Geoff Williams G4JJO

1480. Re: Why is ordering a pizza via the autopatch bad?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-10 22:01:09 UTC
From: kevin@lindy.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <3790@lindy.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 18054

In article <8072@cbnews.ATT.COM> res@cbnews.ATT.COM (Robert E. Stampfli) writes:
->Recently, a posting in this newsgrouop described a situation in which
->a ham was alienated because he made a phone patch to a business for the
->purpose of ordering food and apparently the patch was terminated. Now,
->I would personally like to see such things allowed, but I agree that there
->is consensus in the amateur ranks that such a phone patch is not acceptable.

I wouldn't like to see such things allowed; if I've just been in an accident
on the freeway, I don't want to have to wait until some turkey has finished
his call to Domino's Pizza before I can call 911 on the autopatch.

->Some of the most vehement supporters of this rule that I know, however, think
->nothing of calling their spouse and asking them to order the food -- achieving
->the same results indirectly -- without raising the eyebrows of anyone. I
->fail to see the distinction here. Why is one action illegal and the other
->not? Both have the effect of putting money in the food provider's pocket.
->What if instead of a spouse, it were a girlfriend? A secretary?

I imagine that one could rationalize this kind of transmission by saying
that the transmission doesn't relate directly to the pecuniary interest
of either party involved in the transmission. Not that I necessarily
agree with the rationalization, though.
--
Kevin Burnett, N6UWS (ex-KC6AOA) AMPR.ORG: 44.4.0.231
"She was an acrobat's daughter, she swung by her teeth from a noose;
but then one day, her dentures gave way, and she flew through the air
like a goose." - Daffy

1481. Re: Re: Taxis on 10 meters...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-10 22:25:23 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880060@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 18049

Thanks for the rules passage.

So, it appears that the only redress available is to depend on an overworked FCC ? And the FCC has shown itself to be an undependable enforcer ? It would seem that our knight in shining armor is only a poor knave.

But, enough. The folks in NYC will have to deal with this. Out here in the high country we don't even have gypsy cabbies !

Perry

1482. Re: Why is ordering a pizza via the autopatch bad?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-11 04:08:29 UTC
From: howardl@wb3ffv.ampr.org
Message-ID: <641@wb3ffv.ampr.org>
Source record: 18050

From article <8072@cbnews.ATT.COM>, by res@cbnews.ATT.COM (Robert E. Stampfli):
> Recently, a posting in this newsgrouop described a situation in which
> a ham was alienated because he made a phone patch to a business for the
> purpose of ordering food and apparently the patch was terminated. Now,
> I would personally like to see such things allowed, but I agree that there
> is consensus in the amateur ranks that such a phone patch is not acceptable.
>
> Personally, I would like the see the prohibition against business practices
> changed to a prohibition against the use of amateur radio for the pecuniary
> gain of the amateur involved.
>
> I welcome comments.

Well here is my two cents worth on this matter, and it is just that, a
personal opinion. I feel the FCC ruling on buisness communications through
an autopatch were designed to prevent buisnesses from using amateur radio
as a substitute (lower cost as well) for getting a commericial radio and
frequency allocation. I doubt that if joe ham were to order a pizza on his
way over to pick it up that the FCC would be waiting when he arrived there
to fine him and revoke his liscense (they might ask for a slice :-). I once
called my girlfriend at work, and somebody knocked down the patch because I
called a place of buisness, well needless to say I was pissed, as it was
a personal call (no buisness intended!). Anyway I have come up with a solution
to the bozo's that feel they should pass judgement on patches. I am in the
process of putting my own personal 6 meter repeater, and then I will decide
if my patch is acceptable or not. So you ask for comments, here are mine...

P.S. - All flames will be routed by Sendmail through an asbestos socket
to /dev/null...

Internet : howardl@wb3ffv.ampr.org | Howard D. Leadmon
UUCP : wb3ffv!howardl | Fast Computer Service, Inc.
TELEX : 152252474 | P. O. Box 171
Telephone : (301)-335-2206 | Chase, MD 21027-0171

1483. Re: HOMEBREW TTY UNIT FOR PC

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-11 04:14:00 UTC
From: jack.lupic@canremote.uucp
Message-ID: <89071118104498@masnet.uucp>
Source record: 18051

2 Message entered 1989 07 10 23:12 2

This being my first time in this conference a warm 73's to all.

My question:I have an IBM PC XT and and an Epson compatible
printer and would like to build a TTY converter unit to use
via the computer/printer combination.

Does anyone know of a magazine article(s) referring to above?

What is a recommendable commercial unit(s)?
---
* QDeLuxe 1.10 #1435 Regards,Jack Lupic-VE3FAE,Toronto,CANADA

1484. AMSAT Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-11 06:56:41 UTC
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <17177@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 18062

Posted: Sat, Jul 8, 1989 6:51 PM GMT Msg: GGIJ-3991-1663
From: DLOUGHMILLER
To: IS
CC: W1AW
Subj: ANS.189

SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-189.01
FIRST AMSAT 17M NET A SUCCESS

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 189.01 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JULY 8, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

First Session Of The AMSAT 17M HF Net A Big Success!

The first session of the AMSAT 17M Net was convened Sunday, July 2nd at 23:00 UTC on a frequency of 18.155 MHz. Acting as Net Control Stations (NCS) were KO5I and N4QQ who worked together to commence this new Sunday evening AMSAT net operation. Much to KO5I's surprise, there were over 35 stations who checked into this "inaugural" session of the 17M AMSAT Net. In addition to the plentiful stateside stations, there were also DX stations from South America and Australia. Doug Loughmiller (KO5I) stated that one of the reasons why he and John Shew (N4QQ) wanted to start this net was because of the lack of QRM which generally plagues most of the HF AMSAT Nets and the many excellent DX openings which occur on this new band. Also, a with very modest station, e.g., a dipole antenna and 100 watts RF output, one can easily become very active with a simple station and do quite well on the 17M band. Doug has stated that the NCS's for this new AMSAT HF net will follow the same format pioneered by long-time AMSAT NCS, Jim McKim (W0CY). The first part of this net will be devoted to the dissemination of the AMSAT News Service (ANS) bulletins followed by a round-table discussion of the OSCAR operating activities by the participants of the net. This net also provides another opportunity for those who cannot listen to the AMSAT nets on Sunday afternoon to still find out what is happening in the world of amateur radio satellites. So on behalf of KO5I and N4QQ, all radio amateurs are invited to join AMSAT on Sunday evenings at 23:00 UTC at 18.155 MHz for this new AMSAT HF net.

[KO5I would like to request that for those who were monitoring to please send him a reception report to his home address: Doug Loughmiller, 620 Fairway Dr., Paris, TX 75460.]

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-189.02
AMSAT-SA SPACE CONFERENCE SET

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 189.02 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JULY 8, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT South Africa 10th Space Conference Set For August 12, 1989

The AMSAT-SA 10th Anniversary Space Communications Conference is set for August 12, 1989 at the Sandton Holiday Inn in Johanesburg. This conference will have speakers discussing all aspects of OSCAR satellite operations dealing with getting "Back to Basics" to educational aspects of amateur radio satellites, the MICROSATs, and to the latest technology issues. Featured guest speakers will include Geoff Perry of the world famous Kettering Group and Dr. Junior de Castro (PY2BJO). Geoff Perry will be discussing satellite monitoring and Junior will present a paper on Project DOVE (Digital Orbiting Voice Encoder). If you would like more information about this Space Communications Conference, please write to:

SA AMSAT
P.O. Box 13273
Northmead, SA
1511

Phone: 011 849-6422

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-189.03
NEW AMSAT-NA AREA COORDINATORS

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 189.03 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JULY 8, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

New Area Coordinators Join AMSAT-NA Field Operations Team

AMSAT-NA Vice President of Field Operations, Jack Crabtree (AA0P), is happy to announce the following list of new appointees to the Field Ops Team.

NAME CALL LOCATION HOME PHONE NUMBER

Max Bodenhausen W0ZZQ Highlandville, MO (417) 587-3690
Gene Davies AA6NP Los Angeles, CA (213) 937-7942
Bob Gobrick WA6ERB Tracy, CA (209) 836-9160
Gene Marcus W3PM Huntsville, AL (205) 880-1237
Ed Stluka W4QAU Huntsville, AL (205) 852-3850
Harry Morton III WB2IBO Massapequa, NY (516) 541-1783
Ken Blanton W5CBT Amarillo, TX (806) 355-3234
Bob Douglas W5GEL Corpus Christi, TX (512) 852-2208
Jim White WD0E Littleton, CO (303) 979-7151
Robert Wright WB7CNJ Santa Rosa, CA (707) 571-8262
Van Sias WA7FAB Charleston, OR (503) 888-3341
Stuart Mitchell WD4ECK Medford, OR (503) 770-2835

In addition, the following individuals have been named Regional Coordinator:

Dave Cowdin WD0HHU Littleton, CO (303) 972-0648
(Region of responsibility includes WY-UT-AZ-CO-NM)
Harry Morton WB2IBO Massapequa, NY (516) 541-1783
(Region of responsibility includes NY-PA-WV-NJ-DE-MD)

All AMSAT-NA members are encouraged to become acquainted with your local Area Coordinator. The primary job of every Area Coordinator is to help beginners get started in OSCAR operations. Other duties include keeping you informed of the latest happenings and events in amateur radio satellite program. So contact your Area Coordinator today and find out what is happening; with more than six new OSCAR satellites to be launched later this year, you will very pleased you did.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-189.04
AMSAT SUPPORTS SPACEWEEK 1989

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 189.04 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JULY 8, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT Supports Activities Commemorating 20 Years Since Moon Landing

To commemorate the 20th anniversary of man's first landing on the moon, many space oriented organizations are conducting activities during the week of July 15-23 known as SPACEWEEK 1989. In the Denver, CO area, for example, AMSAT-NA members are participating in these activities by displaying an AMSAT exhibit at the Arapahoe Community College on July 15th. This activity is being organized by the Front Range L5 and the Mile High L5 Chapters of the National Space Society. The AMSAT display will consist of a demonstration of tracking software, QSLs from satellite contacts, and a satellite ground station. AMSAT Vice President of Field Operations, Jack Crabtree (AA0P), encourages All AMSAT Area Coordinators and members to seek out and support local SPACEWEEK activities. There is still time if you act quickly. AMSAT wishes to impress upon the public and space organizations that we support the furthering of space exploration, and especially the education of today's youth in space sciences. AMSAT is an excellent example of the success of the private sector's participation in space and extensions to this success should be encouraged. Where will we be in 20 years from now? A Phase V repeater overlooking a space colony on the moon? It all depends on us.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-189.05
AMSAT SHORT BURSTS

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 189.05 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JULY 8, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT SHORT BURSTS

AMSAT-NA Headquarters wants to remind members that nominations for the office of Director are now in order. According to the AMSAT-NA Bylaws (see ASR #187), four out of the seven Board-of-Director (BOD) seats will be up for

election this year. Any five AMSAT-NA members or any Member Society can nominate a member (who shall have agreed to serve if elected) for a seat on the Board. Nominees will be asked to provide minimal background and biographical data for publication in Amateur Satellite Report (ASR) and for inclusion with the ballot. Please send your nominating petitions to:

Secretary
Radio Amateur Satellite Corporation
c/o AMSAT-NA HQ
Suite #600
850 Sligo Avenue
Silver Spring, MD
20910

In accordance with the Bylaws, the deadline for receipt of nominating petitions by the Secretary has been extended from July 7 to July 14, 1989.

At the present time, the launch of the MICROSATs is scheduled for November 9, 1989. Since this falls within two days of the originally scheduled AMSAT-NA Space Symposium, AMSAT-NA officials have decided to change the date of this annual AMSAT event to the weekend of November 3rd, 4th, and 5th. If you would like to obtain more information about the AMSAT-NA Space Symposium, please contact AMSAT-NA HQ's at (301) 589-6062 or Ralph Wallio (W0RPK) at (515) 961-6406.

Courtney Duncan (N5BF), Manager of the AMSAT Operations Net, has issued the following new schedule for the next several months for the times and frequencies of the OPS Net. These nets on AO-13 are designed to discuss the many happenings in the world of Amateur Radio Satellites. If you have any comments or suggestions to pass along to N5BF, you can leave them to COURTNEY DUNCAN on the AMSAT-NA BBS at (314) 447-3003.

AMSAT OPERATIONS NET SCHEDULE 1989

Day Date Time Orbit Frequency Local evening, U.S.

Sun 9 Jul 0200 819 435.970 Saturday
Wed 19 Jul 0230 840 435.970 Tuesday
Sun 30 Jul 0130 863 435.970 Saturday
Thu 10 Aug 0100 886 435.970 Wednesday

de DB2OS 01May89: *** AO-10 TRANSPONDER SCHEDULE ***
01May89 to 13Jul89

Mode-B : from MA 025 to MA 225
OFF : from MA 226 to MA 024

O S C A R - 1 3

Date : 14Jun89 until 16Aug89 ! 16Aug89 until 16Nov89
BLON/BLAT : 178.3/2 ! 210/0
Mode-B : MA 000 to MA 110 ! MA 003 to MA 160
Mode-JL : MA 110 to MA 145 ! MA 160 to MA 200
Mode-B : MA 145 to MA 255 ! MA 200 to MA 240

OFF : % ! MA 240 to MA 003
Mode-S : MA 150 to MA 160 ! MA 210 to MA 222

Transponders will be in operation during the whole orbit from June 14 until August 16 due to excellent sun angles and power budgets. However, no perigee operations will occur between August and November due to perigee solar eclipses! The 70cm and 2M omni-directional antennas will be used from MA 230 until MA 30.

The ZRO Memorial Technical Achievement Award Program, or just "ZRO Test" has been reactivated. The following schedule of Mode "B" ZRO tests with a was chosen for convenient operating times and favorable "squint" angles. The frequency for the "ZRO Test" will be a downlink frequency of 145.840 MHz. AO-13 users who don't wish to participate in the ZRO Test are asked to avoid operating on or near that frequency during these ZRO Test times. Please post the following list of times in your ham shack for the ZRO Tests so that you will have them handy for quick reference:

Sunday July 16, 1989 at 07:20 UTC
Saturday July 22, 1989 at 20:50 UTC
Saturday July 29, 1989 at 04:20 UTC
Saturday August 12, 1989 at 20:20 UTC

Any changes will be announced as soon as possible via the AMSAT HF and AO-13 Operations Nets. ZRO brochures are available from WA5ZIB, Andy MacAllister, AMSAT V.P. of User Operations, 14714 Knightsway Drive, Houston, TX 77083 for an S.A.S.E. with one unit of postage. The brochure characterizes test procedures, means for obtaining certificates, and gives some historical background about the program. All listener reports with date of test and numbers copied should be sent to WA5ZIB at the address above. A report will be returned verifying the level of accurate reception.

/EX

1485. AMSAT NA Annual Meeting

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-11 06:59:59 UTC
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <17178@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 18063

Posted: Mon, Jul 10, 1989 1:38 AM GMT Msg: EGIJ-3991-3453
From: RWALLIO
To: amsat
Subj: Annual meeting registration info

RADIO AMATEUR SATELLITE CORPORATION (AMSAT-NA)
P.O. Box 27, Washington, D.C. 20044

20th ANNIVERSARY
1989 AMSAT Space Symposium and Annual Meeting
Des Moines, Iowa November 3-6, 1989
Hosted by the Central Iowa Technical Society (CITS)

The AMSAT meeting date has been CHANGED to accommodate
the MICROSAT launch now scheduled for November 9, 1989

To qualify for early registration prize drawing,
complete registration must be mailed by October 13th

The CITS-AMSAT'89 committee has arranged for a full weekend of AMSAT activities with low attendee cost a primary objective. In the tradition of past AMSAT meetings, there will be informal gatherings, presentations of papers on topics of current and major importance, a banquet followed by the 1989 annual meeting and a board of directors meeting extending into Monday.

- - - MAKE YOUR HOTEL RESERVATIONS - - -

Our primary hotel is the HAMPTON INN, 5001 Fleur Drive, Des Moines, IA 50321. Hotel reservations should be handled by attendees by calling 1-800-HAMPTON and mentioning the RAS GROUP for special room rates or, alternatively, by calling the Des Moines HAMPTON INN directly on 1-515-287-7300. Room rates are as follows:

	DOUBLE	KING	KING STUDY	SINGLE
1 person	$ 36.90	$ 36.90	$ 38.70	$ 34.20
2 or more	$ 42.30	$ 42.30	$ 44.10	$ 39.60

We have the whole hotel, all 122-rooms, for the entire weekend. Room rates include transportation to and from the Des Moines airport (a five-minute drive), complementary breakfast, free local calls and in-room movies and plenty of free parking.

If meeting attendance substantially exceeds our experiences of the recent past and the HAMPTON INN fills up, rooms will also be available at the MOTEL 6, 4817 Fleur Drive, Des Moines, IA 50321. Reservations may be made by calling 515-287-6364. Standard room rates will apply.

- - - MAKE YOUR AIR TRANSPORT ARRANGEMENTS - - -

Des Moines is served by AMERICAN, AMERICA WEST, BRANIFF, MIDWAY, NORTHWEST, TWA, UNITED and numerous feeder airlines. Flights are available for timely arrival on Friday afternoon or evening and departure on Sunday afternoon. Every airline has discount fares available but with the usual restrictions. Make your reservations early to capture the best deal and schedule.

- - - ALL LOCAL TRANSPORTATION PROVIDED - - -

Seminars, Saturday lunch and evening banquet, the annual meeting and the first board of directors session will be held in the executive conference facilities of the MEREDITH CORPORATION, 1716 Locust Street, Des Moines, IA 50336. These are first class facilities equipped with every form of audio and visual presentation support. All presentations will be video-taped and edited for future availability.

All required transportation between the HAMPTON INN and MEREDITH (a ten-minute drive) will be provided by chartered bus and the CITS transportation committee.

- - - MEALS AND REFRESHMENTS - - -

An informal, pay your own way, dinner and gathering will occur on Friday evening, 6-10:00PM, at the CRIMMINS CATTLE COMPANY Restaurant, 4901 Fleur Drive, Des Moines, IA 50321, telephone 515-287-6611. We will be in a special area with bar service and order from their standard menu with 15% automatically added to the tab for gratuities. The main bar will be open until 11:00PM. Reservations are not required. Arrive, eat and enjoy the camaraderie of other AMSAT members as your schedule allows.

HAMPTON INN room rates include a complementary continental breakfast.

As an option, we have arranged for Saturday lunch to be catered at MEREDITH. If you plan on eating lunch, this option is strongly recommended because we are scheduling only one hour between seminars. Limited transportation back to the HAMPTON INN will be available. Sign up on the registration form.

The banquet, to be served at MEREDITH, is also an option. We will be served family-style by one of Des Moines' premier caterers with soup, salad, roast beef and chicken, potatoes, vegetable, drinks and dessert. The 1989 annual meeting will follow this evening meal.

During the entire weekend, the CITS refreshment committee will be providing drinks and munchies in the HAMPTON INN hospitality room and at MEREDITH during seminars. These refreshments are included in your registration fee.

- - - OTHER THINGS TO DO - - -

There will be a spouse program on Saturday hosted by CITS families. Transportation to and tours of the Des Moines BOTANICAL CENTER, Des Moines ART CENTER, the Iowa HISTORICAL MUSEUM, lunch and a bit of shopping are currently planned. Please indicate interest on the registration form.

Des Moines is blessed with a number of entertainment possibilities including the Des Moines CIVIC CENTER (fine arts), the INGERSOLL DINNER THEATER and others. If such alternatives sound interesting for Friday or Saturday evening, make a note on the registration form and we will get back to you.

- - - MISCELLANEOUS INFO - - -

There will be a MESSAGE/NOTICE/FOR SALE board at the HAMPTON INN. Please bring pictures of your shack, antennas, etc. for everyone's amusement and amazement.

Seminars will be presented in a single-track schedule. You will not have to miss a thing. Informal sessions of the field organization and command station development program, among others, will be held during the wee hours in the HAMPTON INN hospitality suite.

Door prize drawings will be held at lunch and dinner on Saturday.

- - - THE WEEKEND SCHEDULE - - -

Friday, 03Nov89

5:00pm - 10:00pm Meeting registration (HAMPTON INN)
6:00pm - 10:00pm Informal gathering and dinner (CRIMMINS)
Noon - dawn Hospitality suite (HAMPTON INN)

Saturday, 04Nov89

6:30am - 8:30am Complementary breakfast (HAMPTON INN)
7:00am - noon Meeting registration (MEREDITH)
8:00am - noon Seminar paper presentations (MEREDITH)
Noon - 1:00pm Lunch (MEREDITH)
1:00pm - 5:00pm Seminar paper presentations (MEREDITH)
5:00pm - 7:00pm Attitude adjustment (HAMPTON INN)
7:30pm - midnight Banquet and annual meeting (MEREDITH)
Midnight - dawn Hospitality suite (HAMPTON INN)

Sunday, 05Nov89

6:30am - 8:30am Complementary breakfast (HAMPTON INN)

8:00am - noon Seminar paper presentations (MEREDITH)
1:00pm - late Board of directors meeting (MEREDITH)
late - dawn Hospitality suite (HAMPTON INN)

Monday, 06Nov89

6:30am - 8:30am Complementary breakfast (HAMPTON INN)
8:30am - 4:00pm Board of directors meeting (HAMPTON INN)

RADIO AMATEUR SATELLITE CORPORATION (AMSAT-NA)
P.O. Box 27, Washington, D.C. 20044

20th ANNIVERSARY
1989 AMSAT Space Symposium and Annual Meeting
Des Moines, Iowa November 3-6, 1989
Hosted by the Central Iowa Technical Society (CITS)

REGISTRATION FORM

Name _____ Call _____

Address _____ AMSAT organization membership number
Address _____

Telephone _____ _____

Other attendees _____

_____ Meeting registration fee(s) $20 each $ _____
(includes symposium proceedings)

_____ Saturday lunch fee(s) $6 each $ _____

_____ Saturday banquet fee(s) $11 each $ _____

Total remitted $ _____

_____ We are interested in the spouse program

_____ We are interesting in alternative entertainment

_____ I am interested/willing to share a room and have no prior arrangements for same.

To qualify for early registration prize drawing, complete registration must be mailed by October 13th.

Please mail completed registration form to:

Ralph Wallio, W0RPK
CITS Chairman for AMSAT'89
1250 Highway G24
Indianola, IA 50125

Include personal or cashier's check payable to CITS (no cash please).

1486. availability of filter capacitors

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-11 07:02:11 UTC
From: JARVIS@DGAESO51.BITNET
Message-ID: <8907110702.AA04640@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18061

Date: 9-JUL-1989 20:41:23.97
From: JARVIS AT DGAESO51
To: 0::"info-hams@simtel20.army.mil" ! SENT TO EARN::"info-hams@simtel20.army.
mil"
Subj: availability of filter capacitors
I AM TRYING TO BUILD A POWER SUPPLY FOR A HOME BREW LINEAR AMPLIFIER.

HOWEVER I AM HAVING DIFFICULTY LOCATING A SOURCE FOR THE FILTER CAPACTIORS.

DOES ANYONE KNOW A SOURCE FOR 220 uF CAPACITORS RATED AT 450V?

THANKS FOR ANY INFORMATION.

For those interested in a gel-cell charger, there is a nice circuit in the
July 1989 issue of SKY AND TELESCOPE.

address JARVIS@DGAESO51.BITNET Brian

1487. Back AMSAT Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-11 07:13:10 UTC
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <17179@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 18064

Posted: Sun, Jun 25, 1989 2:35 AM GMT Msg: JGIJ-3979-8438
From: DCOWDIN
To: IS
CC: W1AW
Subj: $ANS-175

SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-175.01
AMSAT-NA SPACE SYMPOSIUM CHANGE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 175.01 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 24, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT-NA Officials Move Space Symposium "Up" One Week to Weekend of NOV. 3-5

Because of the scheduled launch of the MICROSATs on November 9, 1989 comes within two days of the AMSAT-NA Space Symposium, AMSAT-NA officials have decided to change the date of this annual AMSAT event. Those who have attended this Space Symposium in years past know that it normally "falls" on the second weekend of November -- and this year was to be no exception. But since many of the "key" personnel for the MICROSAT Program will be delivering papers at the Space Symposium, it was felt that it would be impossible for them to also provide support for the MICROSATs which would have only been launched 48 hours before the start of the Symposium! Therefore, in recogniz-ing this critical conflict between the launch and the Space Symposium, AMSAT officials have decided to move the Space Symposium ONE WEEK AHEAD to November 3rd, 4th, and 5th. Everything else will remain the same, that is, the location will be in Des Moines, IA, registration will be on Friday, seminars will begin Saturday morning, the Annual AMSAT-NA Banquet will be Saturday evening at 7:00 P.M., and the Board of Directors meeting will be on Sunday. With the launch of the MICROSATs this year along with UOSAT D & E, there will be many papers devoted to all aspects of these new OSCAR satellites. It is hoped by AMSAT officials that this change in the Space Symposium date will not prevent anyone who was planning to attend not to be present. At no other time has there ever been a launch of an OSCAR satellite scheduled within two days of this annual AMSAT event. If you wish to obtain more information about the AMSAT-NA Space Symposium, please contact AMSAT-NA HQ's at (301) 589-6062.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-175.02
BOD NOMINATIONS PERIOD EXTENDED

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 175.02 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 24, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT-NA HQ Extends The Period For Submitting Board-of-Director Nominations

AMSAT-NA Headquarters wants to remind members that nominations for the office of Director are now in order. According to the AMSAT-NA Bylaws (see ASR #187), four out of the seven Board-of-Director (BOD) seats will be up for election this year. The seats on the "Board" which are up for election this year are currently filled by the following individuals:

1) Bill Tynan (W3XO)
2) Jan King (W3GEY)
3) Bob McGwier (N4HY)
4) Andy MacAllister (WB5ZIB)

Each Director will serve for a two year term. Any five "current" AMSAT-NA members or a Member Society, can nominate an individual for a seat on the "Board." Nominees will be asked to provide minimal background and bio-graphical data for publication in Amateur Satellite Report (ASR) and for inclusion with the ballot. Please send your "nominating" petitions to:

AMSAT-NA HQ
Suite #600
850 Sligo Avenue
Silver Spring, MD
20910

The NEW deadline for submitting petitions for your nominee to the AMSAT-NA "Board" has now been extended to July 30, 1989. AMSAT-NA officials felt that not enough time had been allocated for members to submit nominating petitions.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-175.03
NEW AMSAT HF NET PLANNED FOR 17M

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 175.03 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 24, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Join KO5I & N4QQ For A New AMSAT HF Net On Sundays At 18.155 At 23:00 UTC

Doug Lougmiller (KO5I), President of AMSAT-NA, wishes to remind radio amateurs that the new 17 Meter AMSAT Net will commence operations on Sunday evenings beginning July 2nd, 1989 at 23:00 UTC. The frequency for this new 17M Net will be 18.155 MHz. The Net Control Stations (NCS) will be KO5I and John Shew (N4QQ). KO5I cited several unusual aspects about this band for starting this new AMSAT HF Net. Among the most important considerations which makes this a ideal band for HF Net operations is the lack of QRM. Another aspect of the 17M band is the unusual "openings" which make this band ideal for "DX" stations around the world. So start to prepare your station today so you can join KO5I and N4QQ on 18.155 MHz on Sundays evenings at 23:00 UTC. If you are unable to check into any of the several AMSAT Nets on Sunday afternoons, you will now have another opportunity late Sunday evening. KO5I and N4QQ are looking forward to seeing many OSCAR enthusiasts next Sunday on this "inaugural" session of the 17M AMSAT Net.

SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-175.04
AMSAT-NA BBS HAS NEW 40 MEG DISK

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 175.04 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 24, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT-NA BBS Has A New 40 Megabyte Hard Disk Installed

Mike Parisey (WD0GML) System Operator for the AMSAT-NA BBS reported last week to AMSAT-NA officials that a hard disk "crash" occured on the BBS computer and that he was temporarily using a smaller sized hard disk until a replacement could be installed. WD0GML is happy to announce today that the AMSAT-NA BBS has a new 40 Megabyte hard disk installed and the BBS is now back up to "full-strength." AMSAT-NA regrets any inconvenience which this temporary reduction in service might have caused BBS users. As always, the latest information concerning all the OSCAR satellites, operating events, Keplerian elements, and many other items of interests to radio amateurs can be found on the AMSAT-NA BBS. You can also leave messages for AMSAT-NA officials if you wish to do so on the BBS. In the first year of operation of the AMSAT-NA BBS, over 9500 calls have been made to the BBS. At the present time there are over 700 users which check into the BBS at lest once of month! Many of those using the BBS are from overseas, that is, calls have been logged from over all Europe, Japan, and Australia. AMSAT-NA appreciates the many hours that WD0GML spends to make this an excellent BBS for radio amateurs and OSCAR enthusiasts. If you haven't checked into the AMSAT-NA BBS lately, you can do so at (301) 447-3003. The BBS will support 300/1200/2400 baud modems.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-175.05
AMSAT SHORT BURSTS

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 175.05 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 24, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT Short Bursts

O S C A R - 1 3

Date : 14Jun89 until 16Aug89 ! 16Aug89 until 16Nov89
BLON/BLAT : 178.3/2 ! 210/0
Mode-B : MA 000 to MA 110 ! MA 003 to MA 160
Mode-JL : MA 110 to MA 145 ! MA 160 to MA 200
Mode-B : MA 145 to MA 255 ! MA 200 to MA 240
OFF : % ! MA 240 to MA 003
Mode-S : MA 150 to MA 160 ! MA 210 to MA 222

Transponders will be in operation during the whole orbit from June 14 until August 16 due to excellent sun angles and power budgets. However, no perigee operations will occur between August and November due to perigee solar eclipses! The 70cm and 2M omni-directional antennas will be used from MA 230 until MA 30.

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Saturday July 1, 1989 at 21:10 UTC
Saturday July 8, 1989 at 04:50 UTC
Sunday July 16, 1989 at 07:20 UTC
Saturday July 22, 1989 at 20:50 UTC
Saturday July 29, 1989 at 04:20 UTC
Saturday August 12, 1989 at 20:20 UTC

Any changes will be announced as soon as possible via the AMSAT HF and AO-13 Operations Nets. ZRO brochures are available from WA5ZIB, Andy MacAllister, AMSAT V.P. of User Operations, 14714 Knightsway Drive, Houston, TX 77083 for an S.A.S.E. with one unit of postage. The brochure characterizes test procedures, means for obtaining certificates, and gives some historical background about the program. All listener reports with date of test and numbers copied should be sent to WA5ZIB at the address above. A report will be returned verifying the level of accurate reception.

de DB2OS 01May89: *** AO-10 TRANSPONDER SCHEDULE ***
01May89 to 13Jul89

Mode-B : from MA 025 to MA 225
OFF : from MA 226 to MA 024

/EX

Posted: Sun, Jul 2, 1989 2:05 PM GMT Msg: MGIJ-3984-6289
From: DLOUGHMILLER
To: IS
CC: W1AW
Subj: ANS-$182

SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-182.01
URGENT HELP IS NEEDED IN LOCATING MICROSAT COMPONENTS

HR IS AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 182.01 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JULY 1,1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Urgent Help Is Needed In Locating Microsat Components

AMSAT-NA President Doug Loughmiller (KO5I), on behalf of the Microsat construction team, is appealing to the amateur community for help in locating some vitally important components to be used in the construction of the four Microsat satellites now under development for a launch later this year.

The construction phase of the spacecraft sub-systems is drawing to a close in preparation for spacecraft integration now scheduled to commence in the next couple of weeks.

AMSAT has exhausted all known sources for these components. The Microsat construction team is operating under a very tight time table and if this project is to be completed on schedule, it is absolutely imperative that the needed components be located and delivered to AMSAT by the end of this week.

The components that are urgently needed include two surface mount integrated circuits and a transistor all for use in the flight computer. They are as follows:

QUANTITY DEVICE
-------- ------
10 CD74AC00M
10 CD74AC04M
10 2N7024

If you can provide some assistance in locating these very important components, please contact AMSAT Assistant Vice President of Engineering, Bob McGwier (N4HY) at (609) 443-8963 or AMSAT President Doug Loughmiller (KO5I) at (214) 784-0194. Any help in this matter will be greatly appreciated.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-182.02
BOD NOMINATIONS

HR IS AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 182.02 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JULY 01, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT-NA Board-of-Directors Nominations Period Extended to July 14, 1989

AMSAT-NA Headquarters wants to remind members that nominations for the office of Director are now in order. According to the AMSAT-NA Bylaws (see ASR #187), four out of the seven Board-of-Director (BOD) seats will be up for election this year. The seats on the "Board" which are up for election this year are currently filled by the following individuals:

1) Bill Tynan (W3XO)
2) Jan King (W3GEY)
3) Bob McGwier (N4HY)
4) Andy MacAllister (WA5ZIB)

Each Director will serve for a two year term. Any five AMSAT-NA members or any Member Society can nominate a member (who shall have agreed to serve if elected) for a seat on the Board. Nominees will be asked to provide minimal background and biographical data for publication in Amateur Satellite Report (ASR) and for inclusion with the ballot. Please send your nominating petitions to:

Secretary
Radio Amateur Satellite Corporation
c/o AMSAT-NA HQ
Suite #600
850 Sligo Avenue
Silver Spring, MD
20910

In accordance with the Bylaws, the deadline for receipt of nominating petitions by the Secretary has been extended from July 7 to July 14, 1989, rather than July 30 as erroneously stated in the ANS bulletin dated June 24. We regret the error.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-182.03
W2PN BECOMES A SILENT KEY

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 182.03 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JULY 01, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Long Time OSCAR Enthusiast, Nat Schnoll (W2PN), Becomes A Silent Key

AMSAT-NA officials this week learned of the passing of a long-time AMSAT member and OSCAR enthusiast, Nat Schnoll (W2PN) of Upper Saddle River, NJ. Nat had been very active with all the OSCARS since the OSCAR 6 days. During that time, Nat made many substantial financial contributions to the Phase III Program. In his professional life, Nat was a successful engineer and industrialist. After retiring in the late 1960's and despite being in his 80's, he remained very active in amateur radio as a noted DXer and he was also an avid traveller, visiting all of the DXCC countries in which he had made contacts with. The only country in which he had visited but had never worked an amateur radio station there was Burma. That was the last country he need in order for him to have said that he "worked them all." Everyone who knew Nat regarded him as real gentleman. AMSAT and the Amateur Radio community will certainly miss him.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-182.04
RS 12/13 LAUNCH DELAYED

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 182.04 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JULY 01, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Sources Indicate That The RS 12/13 Launch Will Be Delayed

As reported in the AMSAT News Service (ANS) Bulletins several weeks ago, the amateur satellite community had expected the imminent launch of RS 12/13. That report was based upon the best available information at the time. However, AMSAT-NA has learned from various reliable sources (including G3AAJ and KC2CF) this week that the launch of RS 12/13 has been delayed.

Like its sister RS 10/11, RS 12/13 will fly piggy-back on a civilian navigational satellite. This series of navigational satellites also perform a secondary mission known as COSPAS/SARSAT: search-and-rescue. As part of their secondary mission, these satellites collect doppler-shift data, for example, from downed airplanes which have their Emergency Locator Transmitters (ELT) running. This data is then used to "geo-locate" their position. These were the same series of satellites which helped locate the SKI TREKKERS during their journey from the Soviet Union to the North Pole and Canada last year. It is felt that the launch of RS 12/13 will not happen until there is a failure of one of the operational on-orbit COSPAS/SARSATs; when that occurs, RS 12/13 will then be launched. At this point it difficult to say when such a failure will occur. As soon as AMSAT receives any further information about the launch of RS 12/13, it will be made available as soon as possible in ANS Bulletins.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-182.05
SPACE SYMPOSIUM DATE CHANGED

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 182.05 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JULY 01, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT-NA Officials Move Space Symposium To Weekend Of November 3-5th

At the present time, the launch of the MICROSATs is scheduled for November 9, 1989. Since this falls within two days of the scheduled AMSAT-NA Space Symposium, AMSAT-NA officials have decided to change the date of this annual AMSAT event to the weekend of November 3rd, 4th, and 5th. Those who have attended the Space Symposium in years past know that it is usually held on the second weekend of November. However, since many of the key personnel for the MICROSAT Program will be delivering papers at the Space Symposium, it was felt that it would be impossible for them to also provide support for the MICROSATs which would have been launched only 48 hours before the start of the Symposium! Therefore, in recognizing this critical conflict between the launch and the Space Symposium, AMSAT officials have decided to move the Space Symposium ONE WEEK AHEAD to November 3-5th. Everything else will remain the same: the location will still be in Des Moines, IA, registration will be on Friday, seminars will held on Saturday, the Annual AMSAT-NA Banquet will be Saturday evening, and the Board of Directors meeting will be on Sunday. With the launch of the MICROSATs and UOSAT D & E, there will be many papers devoted to various aspects of these new OSCAR satellites. If you would like to obtain more information about the AMSAT-NA Space Symposium, please contact AMSAT-NA HQ at (301) 589-6062 or Ralph Wallio (W0RPK) at (515) 961-6406.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-182.06
AMSAT OPERATIONS NET SCHEDULE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 182.06 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JULY 01, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

N5BF Issues A New Schedule For The AMSAT Operations Net For AO-13

Courtney Duncan (N5BF), Manager of the AMSAT Operations Net, has issued the following new schedule for the next several months for the times and frequencies of the OPS Net. These nets on AO-13 are designed to discuss the many happenings in the world of Amateur Radio Satellites. Please note that N5BF has adopted a new policy on the scheduling of this Net. In previous months the OPS Net was normally held on weekends mostly for convenience. However, N5BF has designed this new schedule so that the Nets will occur in the evenings from 00:00 to 03:00 UTC. Also, pointing angles was another consideration in choosing these OPS Net times. It is hoped that this new policy for scheduling the OPS net will allow more AO-13 users the opportunity to check-in to this interesting net. If you have any comments or suggestions to pass along to N5BF, you can leave them to COURTNEY DUNCAN on the AMSAT-NA BBS at (301) 447-3003.

AMSAT OPERATIONS NET SCHEDULE 1989

Day Date Time Orbit Frequency Local evening, U.S.

Sun 9 Jul 0200 819 435.970 Saturday
Wed 19 Jul 0230 840 435.970 Tuesday
Sun 30 Jul 0130 863 435.970 Saturday
Thu 10 Aug 0100 886 435.970 Wednesday

-- orientation and schedule change --

Tue 22 Aug 0230 911 145.950 Monday
Sat 02 Sep 0130 934 145.950 Friday
Tue 12 Sep 0200 955 145.950 Monday
Sat 23 Sep 0100 978 145.950 Friday
Wed 04 Oct 0015 1001 145.950 Tuesday
Fri 13 Oct 0200 1020 145.950 Thursday
Tue 24 Oct 0100 1043 145.950 Monday
Sat 04 Nov 0000 1066 145.950 Friday

This schedule will be changed if the satellite operating schedule or other parameters so warrant.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-182.07
AMSAT SHORT BURSTS

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 182.07 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JULY 01, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT Short Bursts

The following is the operating schedule for FO-12 for the first part of July:

DATE MODE OPERATING PERIOD
07/01/89 JD 15:43 UTC until 23:55 UTC
07/04/89 JD 21:13 UTC until 14:08 UTC on 07/05/89
07/07/89 JD 14:22 UTC until 22:34 UTC

07/09/89 JD 20:46 UTC until 13:42 UTC on 07/10/89

de DB2OS 01May89: *** AO-10 TRANSPONDER SCHEDULE ***
01May89 to 13Jul89

Mode-B : from MA 025 to MA 225
OFF : from MA 226 to MA 024

O S C A R - 1 3

Date : 14Jun89 until 16Aug89 ! 16Aug89 until 16Nov89
BLON/BLAT : 178.3/2 ! 210/0
Mode-B : MA 000 to MA 110 ! MA 003 to MA 160
Mode-JL : MA 110 to MA 145 ! MA 160 to MA 200
Mode-B : MA 145 to MA 255 ! MA 200 to MA 240
OFF : % ! MA 240 to MA 003
Mode-S : MA 150 to MA 160 ! MA 210 to MA 222

Transponders will be in operation during the whole orbit from June 14 until August 16 due to excellent sun angles and power budgets. However, no perigee operations will occur between August and November due to perigee solar eclipses! The 70cm and 2M omni-directional antennas will be used from MA 230 until MA 30.

The ZRO Memorial Technical Achievement Award Program, or just "ZRO Test" will be reactivated in July. The following schedule of Mode "B" ZRO tests with a was chosen for convenient operating times and favorable "squint" angles. The frequency for the "ZRO Test" will be a downlink frequency of 145.840 MHz. AO-13 users who don't wish to participate in the ZRO Test are asked to avoid operating on or near that frequency during these ZRO Test times. Please post the following list of times in your ham shack for the ZRO Tests so that you will have them handy for quick reference:

Saturday July 8, 1989 at 04:50 UTC
Sunday July 16, 1989 at 07:20 UTC
Saturday July 22, 1989 at 20:50 UTC
Saturday July 29, 1989 at 04:20 UTC
Saturday August 12, 1989 at 20:20 UTC

Any changes will be announced as soon as possible via the AMSAT HF and AO-13 Operations Nets. ZRO brochures are available from WA5ZIB, Andy MacAllister, AMSAT V.P. of User Operations, 14714 Knightsway Drive, Houston, TX 77083 for an S.A.S.E. with one unit of postage. The brochure characterizes test procedures, means for obtaining certificates, and gives some historical background about the program. All listener reports with date of test and numbers copied should be sent to WA5ZIB at the address above. A report will be returned verifying the level of accurate reception.

/EX.

1488. Re: Why is ordering a pizza via the autopatch bad?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-11 08:06:25 UTC
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <17180@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 18065

KD8WK:

>>Personally, I would like the see the prohibition against business practices
>>changed to a prohibition against the use of amateur radio for the pecuniary
>>gain of the amateur involved. This would make it legal to order food, or
>>call a tow truck if disabled, while continuing to prohibit the use of
>>amateur radio for conducting one's own business.

I've been thinking along similar lines, and I think this is an excellent idea. The vague present rules have spawned a whole cottage industry of amateur armchair lawyers who freely offer advice on whether a particular use of amateur radio is within the rules or not. The net result is that about the only uses that meet everybody's stamp of approval are 1) the contest QSO and 2) the banal ragchew. IHMO, rarely do these do much to further the Basis and Purpose of amateur radio, so perhaps it's no surprise that we're losing bands.

The rule that simply says "thou shalt not make money through amateur radio communications" is enough for me. Human nature being what it is, very few people (especially hams) would be willing to donate their own time and the use of their equipment in order to help someone else make money unless they could have some of it for themselves. So I would think that this would make any business abuses of amateur radio quite self-limiting. And determining whether or not someone is being "compensated" is probably a lot easier than whether the communication involves a "pecuniary interest to a third party".

But I guess this is too radical and novel an idea for a group that still opposes the concept of making licensing requirements more relevant to modern operating practices, eh? :-)

Phil

1489. Re: Why is ordering a pizza via the autopatch bad?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-11 11:56:55 UTC
From: bower@hfsi.UUCP
Message-ID: <318@hfsi.UUCP>
Source record: 18070

In article <5720048@hplsla.HP.COM> tomb@hplsla.HP.COM (Tom Bruhns) writes:
>res@cbnews.ATT.COM (Robert E. Stampfli) writes:
>...
>>
>>Some of the most vehement supporters of this rule that I know, however, think
>>nothing of calling their spouse and asking them to order the food -- achieving
>>the same results indirectly -- without raising the eyebrows of anyone. I
>>fail to see the distinction here. Why is one action illegal and the other
>>not? Both have the effect of putting money in the food provider's pocket.
>

But, if I understand it correctly, you can call a tow truck if you
are disabled. What you can't do is call around for the best price.
The first is providing a road (hazard) service. The second is conducting
business for business sake.

What is the difference between calling my spouse and saying "Honey,
why don't you call Pizza Hut and order a pizza for tonight?" or saying
"Honey, why don't you order a pizza for tonight?" (knowing full well
that she will order the Pizza Hut pizza). I thought the injunction
against business use was a hold over from Ma Bell getting upset with
us for taking away business from her. In either case above, Ma Bell
is still getting my business (my wife still called) but Ma Bell has
not gotten my business over the air ways.

There was a discussion long ago (and probably many thousands of times) that
technically it is illegal to make a call on the autopatch (for any reason)
while I am (as an example) sitting at a stop light next to a service
station that has a pay phone. If this is the case, then the only use
of the autopatch is if you are out on a road where there is no reasonable
chance of seeing a payphone anytime soon. In other words, out in the
boonies (wherever that is :-)).

Michael Bower - N4NM Honeywell Federal Systems Inc.
uunet!hfsi!bower 7900 Westpark Dr. - MS 1007
(703) 827-3559 McLean, VA 22102

1490. Kenwood TS-440-S

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-11 12:56:54 UTC
From: ewb@raybed2.UUCP
Message-ID: <1339@raybed2.UUCP>
Source record: 18052

I am considering buying a used Kenwood TS-440-S. I was wondering if
there is any info out there regarding service history. If you have
a '440 could you please send me any info such as problems encountered with the
radio and Kenwood as well as likes/dislikes. Thanks
Gene WA1UXA

...!linus!raybed2!ewb
...!rayssd!raybed2!ewb
ewb@raybed2.ray.com

1491. Re: Why is ordering a pizza via the autopatch bad?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-11 14:23:57 UTC
From: cb@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <29635@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 18055

In article <8072@cbnews.ATT.COM> res@cbnews.ATT.COM (Robert E. Stampfli) writes:
>Recently, a posting in this newsgrouop described a situation in which
>... stuf deleted to save space ...
>
>Personally, I would like the see the prohibition against business practices
>changed to a prohibition against the use of amateur radio for the pecuniary
>gain of the amateur involved. This would make it legal to order food, or
>call a tow truck if disabled, while continuing to prohibit the use of
>amateur radio for conducting one's own business.
Now this is where someone is thinking, I have to admit
that this point is well taken. I have heard similiar
conversions over the air (direct or through the patch) about
what the menu was and who to call to get the food.
Yet there is a opinion that it's ok to call a tow truck,
an aside:
{ I stopped for a stranded motorist on the expressway,
I was the first to stop (she'd been there for close to an
hour). Shortly after I had arrived th police drove by,
rolled down his window and asked me if I could help. I
said that I could and he thanked me and said that he had
a sh*t of calls to go to. I used the phone patch so that
she could call her mom at work for help, and some other
people as well, and her place of work that she would be
late}
There are opinions that what I did above would be considered
illegal, 1) third party traffic that could be construed as
business. 2) a business phone call - ie calling the office.

Yet I figured that I was well within the guidelines by provided
emgergency radio help for the safety and well being of the
public. (after all this was during a snow storm). Are we not
a public service. Or should we have CB's in our cars as well
so that we can help people stopped on the side of the road?
Maybe we should call a control operator and have them make the
calls on thye telephone?... hogwash, let's use our technology
and do the right thing via common sense.

I would support this idea about how to view the business
use of the repeater's phone patch.
Possession is nine tenths of the law, let's exeriment and
try out different things before we get possesed by others,
(the taxi's could gab the spectrum by this principle?)
Like alternative packet transmissions, why do we have to
conform the experiment?

Just a couple of ramblings of someone who's had to fight
for just about everything....

>
>I welcome comments.
>
>Rob Stampfli (kd8wk)
>att!cbnews!res (work)
>osu-cis!n8emr!kd8wk!res (home)

--
my signature file just got squashed.....................
email: cb@cci632 or !rochester!kodak!n2hkd!curtis
Curtis Braun, Computronics, PO Box 1002 Fairport NY, 14450

1492. Schematic for Tektronix 132 Power Supply Needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-11 14:39:16 UTC
From: ornitz@kodak.UUCP
Message-ID: <1975@kodak.UUCP>
Source record: 18056
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics,misc.wanted

I have need for the schematic for a Tektronix model 132 power supply. This is the external power supply for the letter and "1" series of oscilloscope plug-in units (such as for the 535/545 series of 'scopes). I do not need the full manual unless someone wants to sell one at a very reasonable price - after all, how complicated can the 132 be? I will be happy to reimburse photocopy and mailing cost. Thanks & 73.

Barry WA4VZQ
ornitz@kodak.com

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-----------------
| ___ ________ |
| | / / | | Dr. Barry L. Ornitz UUCP:..rutgers!rochester!kodak!ornitz
| | / / | | Eastman Kodak Company
| |< < K O D A K| | Eastman Chemicals Division Research Laboratories
| | \ \ | | P. O. Box 1972
| |__\ \________| | Kingsport, TN 37662 615/229-4904
| |
-----------------
```

1493. Re: Code & Broadcasting

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-11 15:15:06 UTC
From: BETZ-A@osu-20.ircc.ohio-state.edu
Message-ID: <12509153982019@osu-20.ircc.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 18069

{ The one way transmission of code (notably by W1AW) is specifically exempt from broadcasting restrictions under CFR 97.113 (d) 3. This is straight out of my CFRs and reads as follows:

(d) The following one-way amateur transmissions are not considered broadcasting:

(1) Beacon or radio control operation
(2) Information bulletins consisting solely of subject matter relating to amateur radio;
(3) Transmissions intended for persons learning or improving proficiency in the international Morse code; and
(4) Emergency communications (see part 97.3 (w)).t(

As you can see, the code stuff from W1AW is legit.

Drew Betz, WJ8K
Betz-A@OSU-20.ircc.ohio-state.edu
TS7080.OHSTMVSA.BITNET

1494. Re: Why is ordering a pizza via the autopatch bad?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-11 15:45:24 UTC
From: groves@noao.edu
Message-ID: <1122@noao.UUCP>
Source record: 17980

From article <17180@bellcore.bellcore.com>, by karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn):
> KD8WK:
>
>>>Personally, I would like the see the prohibition against business practices
>>>changed to a prohibition against the use of amateur radio for the pecuniary
>>>gain of the amateur involved. This would make it legal to order food, or
>>>call a tow truck if disabled, while continuing to prohibit the use of
>>>amateur radio for conducting one's own business.
>
Here is one for the ranks:

I was sitting at the bus stop the other day, and I began to wonder if it
would be a violation if I were to use the patch to check the bus schedule.
It most definately would not have been a business transaction, and the
local transit system is not a for-profit outfit. It seems completely legal
to me. Comments, anyone?

Lee

--
Lee J. Groves, National Optical Astronomy Observatories, Tucson, AZ
Usenet: {arizona,decvax,ncar}!noao!lgroves or uunet!noao.edu!lgroves
Internet: lgroves@noao.edu SPAN/HEPNET: draco::lgroves
Phonenet: 602-325-9357

1495. re: FCC Crisis

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-11 16:02:30 UTC
From: MAUKONEN@UCF1VM.BITNET
Message-ID: <8907140055.AA27293@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18057

I think that what is beeing missed here is that all (or most) of these decisions have been base on GREED. As I set here I wonder if the FCC is not just one more example of the kinds of things that have been going on in DC the past 8 years. I would be very supprised in HUD was the only agency rife with malfeasance, misfeasance etc. The possible appointment of Ms. Sharree Marashal is at least very cynical and probally more of the same "Hanky-Panky".

Just remember who voted this bunch in.

Chris Maukonen ka4npi
maukonen@ucf1vm.bitnet
University of Central Fla.
407 281-5460

1496. Re: Ham "broadcasting"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-11 16:13:04 UTC
From: stevew@wyse.wyse.com
Message-ID: <2283@wyse.wyse.com>
Source record: 18073

In article <8907110742.AA06464@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> wmartin@ST-LOUIS-EMH2.ARMY.MIL (Will Martin) writes:
> stuff deleted...
>to hams and non-hams alike, in many cases, and is not the urgent
>safety-related data cited before when discussing the "QST" situation.
>
>2. The code practice transmissions from W1AW (and I suppose there are
>other sources).
>3. The RTTY transmissions of ARRL and CRRL bulletins.
>4. The retransmission of space shuttle audio by amateur radio clubs.

The difference between these and SKYWARN is that they are EXPLICITLY allowed in the rules as exceptions to the "No broadcasting" exemption.

SKYWARN is an interesting case. By itself one would think that anything connected with SKYWARN is a good thing. Apparently the FCC views things a little differently though. The FCC believes that the repeating of weather bulletins in a QST format is the equivalent of repeating transmissions originating in another service which is prohibited. As I read the new rules I believe this is still prohibited, but announcing the weather in a Net conviened to watch for tornedo touch downs is a different kettle of fish. This qualifies as an "imminent emergency" situation, and would be ok, i.e. covered by the emergency communications provisions. (This isn't to say I like this limitation, or the new rules....)

Steve Wilson KA6S

1497. Wanted: SONY p/s DC Cable Pinout

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-11 16:42:00 UTC
From: christiansen@CHEWI.CHE.WISC.EDU
Message-ID: <8907140059.AA27525@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18058

I am interested in finding the cable pinout for a power supply that once accompanied a SONY Model AV-3400 Videocorder (AC Power Adapter AC-3400). The 13.2VDC power output cable is terminated with a 4-pin DIN plug. The chassis indicated that this is ``ISO''---presumably conforming to some ISO standard.

Does anybody know what the pinout for this cable is?

Thanks in advance,

Reed Christiansen
Christiansen@ChEWi.ChE.Wisc.Edu (Internet)
N9GFG @ WD9ESU (Packet)

1498. Re: Ham "broadcasting"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-11 17:25:29 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <355@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 18074

In article <8907110742.AA06464@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> wmartin@ST-LOUIS-EMH2.ARMY.MIL (Will Martin) writes:
>1. The IARN (International Amateur Radio Network) -- interestingly, I have
>heard the people who run this, when interviewed on Radio Canada
>International's "SWL Digest" program, explicitly refer to their
>transmissions as "broadcasting"! The info they transmit is of interest
>to hams and non-hams alike, in many cases, and is not the urgent
>safety-related data cited before when discussing the "QST" situation.

The IARN also does things like grant news interviews on the air
(I have a tape of one) in direct violation of explicit FCC
statements on the subject. Individuals associated with the IARN
have recently destroyed the 14.313 maritime net by challenging anyone
requesting a phone patch. I personally was the target of hate mail
which was sent to most amateur publications, and the FCC, as a result
of my participation in the Mexico earthquake, which the IARN disliked.
The FCC is afraid to prosecute the main individual in the IARN
for violating the news interview rule because he has a lot of
money and apparently likes to sue people at the drop of a hat.
He cost the FCC a lot of money in an unsuccessful suit to preserve
the 1000Watt input limit rather than 1500W PEP output (he is a
fan of ancient modulation). I have copies of many press releases
sent out by the IARN which all glorify K1MAN as a great hero.
Guess who sends out those press releases? So.... please don't
include IARN in a list of "legitimate" ham operations, even if
they do provide some assistance in emergencies.
--
John Moore (NJ7E) mcdphx!anasaz!john asuvax!anasaz!john
(602) 861-7607 (day or eve) long palladium, short petroleum
7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253
The 2nd amendment is about military weapons, NOT JUST hunting weapons!

1499. 3-10 MHz opto isolator

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-11 17:47:07 UTC
From: charlie@oakhill.UUCP
Message-ID: <2202@radio.oakhill.UUCP>
Source record: 18068
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

I need an opto isolator capable of passing a 3 MHz clock with reasonable symmetry. Such an opto would have to have a t-rise and t-fall of around 50-100 nanoseconds or better. Any suggestions out there??

Charlie Thompson
Austin, TX

1500. Re: Why is ordering a pizza via the autopatch bad?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-11 18:00:53 UTC
From: mark@adec23.UUCP
Message-ID: <1696@adec23.UUCP>
Source record: 18072

In article <641@wb3ffv.ampr.org>, howardl@wb3ffv.ampr.org (WB3FFV) writes:
>I am in the process of putting my own personal 6 meter repeater, and then I
>will decide if my patch is acceptable or not.
Anarchy, I LOVE IT. Well in Canada, and I'm sure in the U.S., it is NOT the DOC (FCC) that decides what can be on a patch. Albeit, they do limit it with the NO-BUSINESS rule. It is the phone company! Our autopatch facilities are supplied with the good graces of the phone company and they have the ultimate right to revoke it. In fact we only have autopatch facilities mainly because many employees of the phone company are HAMs. If you abuse that privaledge supplied by the phone company, we all may loose it.

Now, the phone company is getting revenue from all these remote site phone patches. I hardly think they would revoke privaledges. But keep in mind that they may decide to treat us like children, if you cry too much, I'l send you all to your rooms, your all grounded until I feel better :-) :-).

I personnally feel that ordering a pizza is a no-no, but I will NOT dump their phone patch or complain about it (I just don't do it). Frankly the only thing I feel I can say on the phone patch is `Hi, honey, Il be there in three minutes, VE6MGS clear of autopatch :-}.'

Ciao, children 73 de VE6MGS
-- Mark Salyzyn

1501. ft290 Manual

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-11 18:43:06 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1154@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 17984
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,fido.ham-radio

I just picked up a used Yeasu FT290 Multi-mode 2mtr rig from
the local "candy store".. The price was right, but there was no manuals
or mic. The mic has a strange 7 pin plug

What I am looking for is owners and/or service manual to
purchace or copy. I at least need the mic pin out. I can pick up
postage and copy cost. I am also looking for a female 7 pin mic
plug and or complete mic assembly.

Let me know if you have anything

Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM/SWL/SCANNER BBS (1200/2400/PEP) 614-457-4227
Voice: 614-457-4595 (6-12mn EST)
--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM/SWL/SCANNER BBS (1200/2400/PEP) 614-457-4227

1502. Re: Looking for yagi design software.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-11 18:55:46 UTC
From: wheatley@cbnewsk.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <626@cbnewsk.ATT.COM>
Source record: 17979

I have a few "shareware" programs that might be useful, one seems to scale parameters, calculate optimal spacing, etc. Send me a disk mailer or an address, and I will fire them off to you.

steve wheatley

1503. Re: Why is ordering a pizza via the autopatch bad?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-11 19:04:37 UTC
From: davidn@tekigm2.MEN.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <5213@tekigm2.MEN.TEK.COM>
Source record: 17983

The difference between ordering pizza via autopatch and asking someone else to order the pizza on the autopatch seems simple, but it may not be. When you ask your friend to call in the order, neither you nor your friend are facilitating business for either party to the QSO (either of you, so long as you are not in the pizza business or a professional eater). If you call direct, the business of one of the parties to the QSO would be facilitated.

The last time I read the rule, however, I got the feeling the the communication was prohibited if the business of ANYONE was facilitated. Depending on how you interpret, you could make a very strong case that both of the above are against the rules.

Another problem area I have noticed is hams who have a radio or electronics business doing business on the air. Usually it is pretty subtle like, "the shipment arrived today" meaning the piece you ordered arrived and you can pick it up. Other times it is much more obvious like "I have that in stock", or "If you are in the market for yxz, give me a call". Of course, all of these facilitate the guy's business, but he is very unlikely to receive a citation. If someone points this out on the air one response is "well, I am not really making any money on the deal, anyway" which does not have anything to do with if you are conducting commercial affairs or not.

As in the pizza case, one could argue these are only "technical violations" of the rules. There is no evil intention and no one is really being hurt. Then again, a "technical violation" is still a violation.

Dave, ab9o

1504. Re: Why is ordering a pizza via the autopatch bad?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-11 19:49:17 UTC
From: paulf@Jessica.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <3499@portia.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 18071

In article <3790@lindy.Stanford.EDU> kevin@lindy.Stanford.EDU (Kevin J. Burnett) writes:
>I wouldn't like to see such things allowed; if I've just been in an accident
>on the freeway, I don't want to have to wait until some turkey has finished
>his call to Domino's Pizza before I can call 911 on the autopatch.

Given that other non - emergency autopatches are allowed, this is a moot
argument. At W6YX, the club policy is that there's nothing wrong with
calling up Ramona's and ordering a large combo with no pond life.

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | "UNIX could use a more user - friendly front
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | end. Anyone still have a card reader?"

1505. Re: Un-manned station question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-11 21:31:52 UTC
From: vail@tegra.UUCP
Message-ID: <547@atlas.tegra.UUCP>
Source record: 17982

In article <[E.ISI.EDU]10-Jul-89.10:21:12.SAC.2001CS-XP> SAC.2001CS-XP@E.ISI.EDU ("410 BMW/SCX--KI Sawyer AFB MI") writes:

Bill, KI6DG, recently wrote: "I've been toying with the idea of
building a wx station in a high mountain area...it would give a
1 minute synopsis of winds, temperature, humidity, etc..."

Here in the New England area the FAA has set up something like this.
I believe the freq is 118.025 AM. It is synthesized voice giving wx
info for pilots. It is located on Mt Wachusset and I have also heard
there is one on Mt Washington.

"A liberal is someone too poor to be a capitalist
and too rich to be a communist."

_____
| | Johnathan Vail | tegra!N1DXG@ulowell.edu
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG@145.110-,145.270-,444.2+,448.625-
-----

1506. Re: Why is ordering a pizza via the autopatch bad?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-11 22:05:06 UTC
From: waters@dover.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1543@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 18075

In article <17180@bellcore.bellcore.com> karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn) writes:

>The rule that simply says "thou shalt not make money through amateur radio
>communications" is enough for me.

This is yet another time when dumb rules get put in because of extreme attempts to get around them! Remember Jim Jones in Guiana? They ham radio for communication with their "home base" because it was cheaper and easier than multi-national licensing of commercial equipment.

Unfortunately he was not the only offender, it became quite popular for a while.

At one time it was quite common to hear a whole bunch of "missionary" traffic which other than the fact that no profit was involved, was indistingushable from commercial traffic. "We need 2000 blankets, a ton of potatoes and ..."

This is what caused the rules to be rewritten.

There still is no prohibition against the traditional "Hi mom" personal traffic for missionaries or any other organization (like the Armed Forces) in remote parts of the world, but as things are now ordering a pizza and ordering a ton of supplies every week is really the same kind of thing.

I think the current rules say something to the effect of "not related to the primary occupation of either party". I think it could (and should) be worded to allow the pizza case without allowing the ton of supplies case, but that is really a different issue. We need to be careful though that someone doesn't set up an "on-line order entry system" using packet radio if we do get the rules re-worded. Looks like a lot of "catch-22s" here to me.

--
*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *
Expense Accounts, n.:
Corporate food stamps.

1507. CQ PIZZA

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-11 23:06:42 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500052@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 18076

If you really want to order pizza from your car, why not get a cellular telephone? If you find that too expensive, there are always phone booths.

Let's justify our spectrum allocation in terms of being a different service than land mobile and common carrier. Amateur radio has different purposes than for the convenience of licensed amateurs.

Casual conversation on the air, including talk about non-radio stuff, can be justified as a form of continuously using our radio stations to make sure they are always functioning the way we expect, and make sure we are very familiar with using our equipment. Ordering pizza is a little bit more than casual.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

1508. Re: Why is ordering a pizza via the autopatch bad?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-11 23:43:20 UTC
From: karn@jupiter
Message-ID: <17186@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 17978

In article <1543@dover.sps.mot.com> waters@dover.sps.mot.com.UUCP (Strawberry Jammer) writes:

>At one time it was quite common to hear a whole bunch of "missionary" traffic
>which other than the fact that no profit was involved, was indistingushable
>from commercial traffic. "We need 2000 blankets, a ton of potatoes and ..."

I know I'll probably regret saying this, but...

Is this really SO much worse than filling the bands with "5 by 9 North Jersey, old man, QRZed contest" or "The doc thinks I should have my gall bladder removed, but the old lady wants to spend the money on furniture instead..." At least the "missionary" traffic you mention probably helped some starving kids in a third world country.

(ducking quickly)

Phil

1509. Re: CQ PIZZA

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-12 00:28:35 UTC
From: paulf@Jessica.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <3507@portia.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 17977

In article <30500052@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>Casual conversation on the air, including talk about non-radio stuff, can be
>justified as a form of continuously using our radio stations to make sure
>they are always functioning the way we expect, and make sure we are very
>familiar with using our equipment. Ordering pizza is a little bit more than
>casual.
>--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

"A little bit more than casual" by who's definition? Not the average college student. Ham Radio is also a personal communications service, as well as for experimentation and saving the world. Allowing us to hack around and chat on the air is the price the government pays to have us buy and maintain our expensive "emergency services" equipment, as well as the best way to ensure that it will always be in good repair.

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | "UNIX could use a more user - friendly front
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | end. Anyone still have a card reader?"

1510. TH-75A modifications please

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-12 01:21:49 UTC
From: matt@pixar.UUCP
Message-ID: <5926@pixar.UUCP>
Source record: 17995

Greetings to all. A friend has picked up the new Kenwood
dual-bander handheld, the TH-75A. As it comes from the factory, it
will *almost* do automatic cross-band repeating. It is not automatic
because the PTT key must be held. A simple VOX-like outboard circuit
should make this feature automatic. But this works in one direction
ONLY, i.e., 440 in and 144 out OR 144 in and 440 out.
There is an ABC feature - automatic band change. This will swap
the sub-band with the main band when a signal is heard on the sub-band.
This together with the full duplex feature & you would think that you
could get a "remote-base" type of function from the rig. For example,
440 in, retransmitted on 144 AND 144 in and retransmitted on 440. However,
pressing the PTT will cancel the ABC feature. Sigh.
So if anyone in netland finds mods for these types of features
(or others too) I would like to hear from you. Thanks!
By the way, I got to play with it for an evening. What a *neat*
rig. I'm saving my pennies now.......

Matt Martin ....!ucbvax!pixar!matt
N6LQB

1511. FCC Rules Protect Illegal Use of 10 Meters...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-12 14:47:20 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <916@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 17981

Yes, it's true...A licensed Amateur Radio operator is forbidden to cause harmful interference to ANY radio communication -- including Taxis on 10 meters!

This is just another example of how laws protect the guilty.

That's why it's called CRIMINAL justice -- not VICTIM'S justice...

Oh, well....

73, Peace de John, KD2BD
--
UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z (John)
..."There is no expedient to which a man will not resort to avoid the real labor of thinking." ....Sir Joshua Reynolds.

1512. Re: Why is ordering a pizza via the autopatch bad?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-12 15:50:02 UTC
From: goldstein@delni.dec.com
Message-ID: <3510@shlump.dec.com>
Source record: 17992

Well, here in Gringonia, where the FCC rules confused, it's like this. There is no such thing as Ma Bell anymore; her monopoly was terminated and later the company was subdivided for antitrust violations. Hams, however, still think it's 1955, and are bitterly debating whether or not transistors will ever replace tubes, now that Compactrons (tm) are able to put three tubes in one envelope! The main ham rag, "Keyer Monthly", is also debating whether or not iambic keyers should be allowed, or whether all hams should be forced to carry on all conversation using Vibroplex bugs or hacksaw-blade paddles.

So to be legal about it, there ain't nuttin' about the phone company's rules that should affect autopatches. I've seen such blithering garbage being uttered by hams who think things like, "phone patches aren't legal if it would be a toll call from where you are".

The Amateur Radio Service is not authorized for commercial purposes. Ordering a pizza may be construed as such, though it is a questionable call. Telling your spouse you want pizza for dinner is not commercial. Telling her you're coming home at night could equally be construed as a commercial for the real estate industry.

Not doing something because the phone company isn't making revenue is silly. The telephone company has a "common carrier" license, which means that they must deliver service to whomever asks and pays the tariff. Autopatch phone lines in the US aren't a privilege; they're bought and paid for. The only questions that arise are over which tariff applies -- residential is cheapest, and usually applies because of the no-business rule.
fred k1io

1513. Re: TH-75A modifications please

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-12 16:42:03 UTC
From: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP
Message-ID: <3763@cps3xx.UUCP>
Source record: 17996

If anyone determines that the TH-75A can be modified to receive and/or transmit out of band (especially in the 450-480 MHz region), please inform me. If possible, I would also like the mods, but it will be enough to know that it is possible to make me interested in the rig. Thanks in advance.

----> Abortion is murder; Affirmative Action is discrimination. <----
In the rare case that original ideas Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN
are found here, I am responsible. Owen W328, E. Lansing, MI 48825
Internet: hendrick@frith.egr.msu.edu UUCP: ...!frith!hendrick

1514. Another no-code fable

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-12 16:52:30 UTC
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <17187@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 17997

Once apon a time, there was an elite country club. For years it has entertained its members, and the town pretty much left them alone as long as they behaved themselves. But the town's population has grown, and with it has come increasing demands for scarce land. The country club's lavish real estate starts looking more and more attractive to others. Now this town is a bit unusual: it doesn't recognize private land ownership. It instead grants indefinite free use of parcels of land based on demonstrated need and potential benefit to the community, reserving the right to revoke those grants when it sees fit.

For a long time, the club had exclusive use of large tracts of land, mainly because nobody else wanted them (although the military had rights to many of them in times of emergency.) But over the past decade, the town has chipped steadily away at the edges of the club's land. Few complained much because the pieces weren't really being used anyway. Then one day the town tells the club that they must condemn one of their half-completed prime golf courses to make way for a UPS depot. Frantic appeals to the town council (whose members are not members of the club, by the way) are fruitless, despite somewhat stretched attempts to demonstrate the value of the golf course to the community as an emergency shelter area and National Guard training facility (and calling Dan Quayle to testify to the latter point).

Everything hits the fan as the club quickly splits into two factions. One wants to stave off further land losses by boosting the club's membership and improving its snobby, elitist image in the community. It proposes an overhaul of its qualifications for club membership, retaining only those that ensure that a new member is capable of using the club facilities safely and effectively. The other faction violently opposes this, citing the club's tradition of "hard work", the decline of public morals and a fear of being unable to use the golf course whenever they want. It refuses to agree to any lowering of its membership standards as a matter of principle, even if that results in further losses of land.

Which do you think is the more reasonable and forward-looking faction, and why?

73, Phil

1515. Re: availability of filter capacitors

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-12 17:32:20 UTC
From: barry@hprmokg.HP.COM
Message-ID: <13770016@hprmokg.HP.COM>
Source record: 17985

As I recall from my old "TV Repair days" dealing with high voltage components, 450 volt capacitors were not readily available in higher capacitance values. I believe the highest capacitance available was 80 or 100 uF at 450 volts. A Sprague catalog should answer that question.

I believe you may have to parallel the capacitors.

Barry M. Fowler Hewlett Packard Company

Networked Computer Manufacturing Operation - Roseville, California

e-mail: barry@hprmokg.HP.COM
Verbal: Hey Barry!
R.F. : WB6JZL

1516. Re: Why is ordering a pizza via the autopatch bad?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-12 19:21:44 UTC
From: waters@dover.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1554@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 18012

In article <17186@bellcore.bellcore.com> karn@jupiter.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn) writes:
>In article <1543@dover.sps.mot.com> waters@dover.sps.mot.com.UUCP (Strawberry Jammer) writes:

>>At one time it was quite common to hear a whole bunch of "missionary" traffic
>>which other than the fact that no profit was involved, was indistingushable
>>from commercial traffic. "We need 2000 blankets, a ton of potatoes and ..."

>I know I'll probably regret saying this, but...

Don't tempt me :-)

>Is this really SO much worse than filling the bands with "5 by 9 North
>Jersey, old man, QRZed contest" or "The doc thinks I should have my
>gall bladder removed, but the old lady wants to spend the money on
>furniture instead..." At least the "missionary" traffic you mention probably
>helped some starving kids in a third world country.

I think the point is that this is blatently a commercial use having nothing whatever to do with the "basis and purpose of the Amateur Service". Not that the "mindless gab" is a whole lot better, but it is at least not performing a service for which there is another form of license!

I leave the socially redeeming value of Jim Jones' adventures to others to defend. The basic argument was that "if its religious it must be good" BTW.

--
*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *
Antonym, n.:
The opposite of the word you're trying to think of.

1517. Re: Why is ordering a pizza via the autopatch bad?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-12 19:25:25 UTC
From: waters@dover.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1555@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 18013

In article <1122@noao.UUCP> groves@noao.edu (Lee Groves) writes:
>From article <17180@bellcore.bellcore.com>, by karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn):
>Here is one for the ranks:

>I was sitting at the bus stop the other day, and I began to wonder if it
>would be a violation if I were to use the patch to check the bus schedule.
>It most definately would not have been a business transaction, and the
>local transit system is not a for-profit outfit. It seems completely legal
>to me. Comments, anyone?

The current rules say NOTHING about "for profit" because of the "missionary
traffic problem. Don't know about getting information for your personal use,
I see no harm in it personally but I don't work for the FCC.

In short the profitability (or US taxation class) of an organization is
irelevant.

--
*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *
Antonym, n.:
The opposite of the word you're trying to think of.

1518. Re: CQ PIZZA

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-12 19:50:51 UTC
From: brians@sequent.UUCP
Message-ID: <18596@sequent.UUCP>
Source record: 17986

In article <30500052@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> you write:
>
>If you really want to order pizza from your car, why not get a cellular
>telephone? If you find that too expensive, there are always phone booths.
>
>familiar with using our equipment. Ordering pizza is a little bit more than
>casual.
>
>--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

Question:
Why buy a Cellular phone?

Answer:
So you can order a PIZZA from Domino's and out run the delivery
boy untill it is free!

Brian Sheets KA7KDX _ /| "I'll be back"
19730 SW Prospect Ln. \`o_O'
Aloha, Or 97007 ( ) Aachk! - Arnold Schwarzenegger,
503-591-7858 U Phft! Any movie he's been in.
--
Brian Sheets KA7KDX _ /| "I'll be back"
19730 SW Prospect Ln. \`o_O'
Aloha, Or 97007 ( ) Aachk! - Arnold Schwarzenegger,
503-591-7858 U Phft! Any movie he's been in.

1519. Heathkit AJ-1510A Digital Tuner Info?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-12 20:37:06 UTC
From: jans@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <5559@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM>
Source record: 17987

(This is not an offer to buy nor a solicitation to sell, such as might be found in rec.ham-radio.swap -- hint, hint. :-)

I'd like to restore one that I picked up. It needs some buttons and a front panel, and the walnut cabinet is scratched. It seems to need to "warm up" several minutes before it will achieve lock. I managed to get the manual, but Heath doesn't stock parts for anything that old (~20 years). Call me old-fashioned -- I like having the world's first commercially available digital FM tuner!

Would anybody who has (or have had) one of these please contact me for advice, mutual support, etc., especially if you've repaired it or know where parts might be found?

Jan Steinman - N7JDB
Electronic Systems Laboratory
Box 500, MS 50-370, Beaverton, OR 97077
(w)503/627-5881 (h)503/657-7703

1520. Re: Why is ordering a pizza via the autopatch bad?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-12 20:48:59 UTC
From: km@cadre.dsl.PITTSBURGH.EDU
Message-ID: <3050@cadre.dsl.PITTSBURGH.EDU>
Source record: 18008

In article <17186@bellcore.bellcore.com> karn@jupiter.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn) writes:
>In article <1543@dover.sps.mot.com> waters@dover.sps.mot.com.UUCP (Strawberry Jammer) writes:
>
>>At one time it was quite common to hear a whole bunch of "missionary" traffic
>>which other than the fact that no profit was involved, was indistingushable
>>from commercial traffic. "We need 2000 blankets, a ton of potatoes and ..."
>
>I know I'll probably regret saying this, but...
>
>Is this really SO much worse than filling the bands with "5 by 9 North
>Jersey, old man, QRZed contest" or "The doc thinks I should have my
>gall bladder removed, but the old lady wants to spend the money on
>furniture instead..." At least the "missionary" traffic you mention probably
>helped some starving kids in a third world country.
>
>(ducking quickly)
>
>Phil

I agree wholeheartedly. It appears to me that, over the years, hams have
been over eager to take the view that it has to be "ham radio for ham radio's
sake", and by necessity, to avoid offending anyone's idea of what communication
as a "hobby" can be , that we have digressed to the current level of crap
that is present on most bands. This includes not just avoiding the appearance
of commercialism, but of avoiding anything at all controversial, political,
and generally, useful in terms of things to talk about.

I think it would be very easy to distinguish in real terms, "for profit"
and "not for profit" activities on the air, just as it is for tax purposes.
There will always be some abuses over the air, just as there are in other
areas, but that doesn't mean that the entire amateur service will be held
accountable for them, or will be punished as a result: the fact the some
churces have engaged in frankly commercial activities has not led to repeal
of the tax-exempt status of such groups as a whole.

If it really came down to it, I suspect that the commission, and more likely,
the courts, would take a more liberal view of amateur activities than
amateurs themselves do.

Ken Mitchum MD KY3B
km@cadre.dsl.pitt.edu

1521. Re: Why is ordering a pizza via the autopatch bad?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-12 21:01:19 UTC
From: hgw@julia.math.ucla.edu
Message-ID: <1396@sunset.MATH.UCLA.EDU>
Source record: 18007

In article <3499@portia.Stanford.EDU> paulf@Jessica.UUCP (Paul Flaherty) writes:
>In article <3790@lindy.Stanford.EDU> kevin@lindy.Stanford.EDU (Kevin J. Burnett) writes:
>>I wouldn't like to see such things allowed; if I've just been in an accident
>>on the freeway, I don't want to have to wait until some turkey has finished
>>his call to Domino's Pizza before I can call 911 on the autopatch.

How did he know it wasn't an emergency? What if some suicidal person said
he wouldn't kill himself if someone ordered him a pizza? OK, that's a little
far fetched but as I understand it, you can't use ham radio like a business
band radio (like a pizza parlor telling the delivery boy where to go). Calling
for pizza is not a business.

Harold Wong (213) 825-9040
UCLA-Mathnet; 3915F MSA; 405 Hilgard Ave.; Los Angeles, CA 90024-1555
ARPA: hgw@math.ucla.edu BITNET: hgw%math.ucla.edu@INTERBIT

1522. Self Policing ???

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-12 21:01:31 UTC
From: jsb@hpfinote.HP.COM
Message-ID: <16170003@hpfinote.HP.COM>
Source record: 17988

Chris Novy wrote in a recent note: Just let the sleeping dog lie.

Reading this made me wonder, why is it that everytime someone can put a scenario together they call the front office of the FCC? We are supposed to be a self-policing group. That is sure not the impression were leaving with them! We don't need any more of their recent 'help'.

What is wrong with addressing these questions through channels?

One of those channels is through the Amateur Auxiliary. Contact can be made with the local Official Observer and they could pass the request on to their Regional Monitoring Station. If the RMS could not answer the question directly, using that persons contact with the commission would seem to better answer questions then calling Uncle Sam.

By no means is the Amateur Auxiliary a "secret" organization. Give them a call, (don't everyone call me) they are there to help amateur radio's cause. How many other "OO's" are out there in net land?

--... ...-- --... ...-- -.. . .-- --- ----- .---
Jeff Beauprez WO0J Volunteer Examiner
FCC Field Operations Bureau, Official Observer

Hewlett-Packard CICD R&D jsb@hpfijsb.HP.COM
3404 E. Harmony Rd (303)229-3964
Ft. Collins, CO 80525
--.- .-. .--. .. -. - .... . .-. --- -.-. -.- .. . ...

1523. Re: 3-10 MHz opto isolator

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-12 22:49:22 UTC
From: billp@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <4380051@col.hp.com>
Source record: 17989

Use a transformer.

1524. Re: Re: Taxis on 10 meters...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-12 23:06:59 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500053@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 18011

> This is from the rules which will take effect on Sept 1, 1989....
>
> 97.101 (d) No amateur operator shall willfully or maliciously
> interfere with or cause interference to any radio commu-
> nications or signal.
>
> That pretty well sums up the whole approach. It doesn't seem
> to matter whether the signal is legal or not. If your causing
> willful interference, then you too are in violation.

This is actually still a rather vague definition. In order to constitute interference, some degredation of the other communications or signal must occur.

If I am transmitting a signal from point A to point B, which is part of the communications between points A and B, and someone else at point C was trying to listen in when yet another ham at point D communicates to a ham at point E using the SAME frequency in such a way that A-B and D-E do not affect each other, but C just gets noise, then that is definitely NOT interference as I define it. The person at C might disagree.

Now if the ham at D was unaware of communications A-B and transmitted to the ham at E who was also unaware, then that is interference, but it is NEITHER malicious nor willful; it is simply unfortunate.

If an illegal communications is taking place between a taxi driver and his dispatcher on an amateur frequency, and a ham initiates a transmission that he knows will cause interference, even if he has a legitimate purpose as well, then it is willful, and possibly also malicious, interference.

Suppose the ham knows that the taxi service is only using a single frequency and during time that no communications are taking place, initiates the transmission of a signal or communications of his own for a long period of time (after checking to make sure the frequency is clear), then no interference is taking place, yet. When the taxi service transmits, it is they who are now causing the interference. If there is any issue of who is causing the interference, which would have to be decided in a court, I am sure it will be decided in favor of the legal operator.

The issue of interference is a tricky one. Quite often both operators are legal and both operators have an equal claim or access to the frequency. This is why the FCC has said it will favor a coordinated repeater of an uncoordinated one; they need to examine who made the greater effort to see to it that their signal was not going to cause an interference.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

1525. Re: Why is ordering a pizza via the aut

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-12 23:07:03 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500054@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 18009

> Anarchy, I LOVE IT. Well in Canada, and I'm sure in the U.S., it is NOT the
> DOC (FCC) that decides what can be on a patch. Albeit, they do limit it with
> the NO-BUSINESS rule. It is the phone company! Our autopatch facilities are
> supplied with the good graces of the phone company and they have the ultimate
> right to revoke it. In fact we only have autopatch facilities mainly because
> many employees of the phone company are HAMs. If you abuse that privaledge
> supplied by the phone company, we all may loose it.
>
> Now, the phone company is getting revenue from all these remote site phone
> patches. I hardly think they would revoke privaledges. But keep in mind that
> they may decide to treat us like children, if you cry too much, I'l send
> you all to your rooms, your all grounded until I feel better :-) :-).

There is a common carrier that is losing revenue, the cellular telephone
providers.

> I personnally feel that ordering a pizza is a no-no, but I will NOT dump
> their phone patch or complain about it (I just don't do it). Frankly the
> only thing I feel I can say on the phone patch is `Hi, honey, Il be there
> in three minutes, VE6MGS clear of autopatch :-}.'

If it was my repeater/autopatch, I would dump it, and I would explain/complain,
because it is MY responsibility as well, as operator of the repeater. Since I
interpret the "contract" of ording a pizza as legally being "business", and it
is not of an emergency nature, then I see it as violating FCC rules. I would
bet it is not too much different in Canada, but I don't know for sure.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

1526. Re: CQ PIZZA

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-12 23:07:09 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500057@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 18010

> In article <30500052@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
> >Casual conversation on the air, including talk about non-radio stuff, can be
> >justified as a form of continuously using our radio stations to make sure
> >they are always functioning the way we expect, and make sure we are very
> >familiar with using our equipment. Ordering pizza is a little bit more than
> >casual.
> >--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
.
> "A little bit more than casual" by who's definition? Not the average college
> student. Ham Radio is also a personal communications service, as well as
> for experimentation and saving the world. Allowing us to hack around and
> chat on the air is the price the government pays to have us buy and maintain
> our expensive "emergency services" equipment, as well as the best way to
> ensure that it will always be in good repair.

Ordering a pizza is a CONTRACT. Legally speaking, that's BUSINESS.

Since when is Ham Radio a personal communications system?

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

1527. Re: someone wanted these mods.....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-12 23:53:18 UTC
From: billp@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <4380055@col.hp.com>
Source record: 17990

I was unhappy with the FT-411's "3" mode because the frequency had to be entered starting with the 100 MHz digit, and the ARS function would not work. I now use it in the "2" (normal) mode with the following mod. I used the "clone" mode to dump the FT-411's ram to a computer. It's 9600 baud, 1 start bit, 1 stop bit, CMOS logic. 544 bytes are dumped when the up arrow is pressed. Starting with byte $211 are the upper and lower transmit and receive frequencies, stored in BCD. I changed these to the limits I wanted. My FT-411's upper PLL limit is 195.4 MHz, so I used 195 MHz. The lower limit MUST remain set to 130 MHz (magic number) or the keyboard entry of frequencies will start with the 1 MHz digit .VS. the 10 MHz digit. To put the data back into ram, just press the down arrow and send the new 544 bytes to the FT-411. You could also just clone an H.T. that has the limits you want. You can not clone a mode "3" H.T. to a mode "2" H.T., however. The mode is contained in the first byte, which must match.

Bill Pherigo
WR0Y

1528. Re: Yaesu FT-411 mods

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-12 23:53:40 UTC
From: billp@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <4380056@col.hp.com>
Source record: 17991

I was unhappy with the FT-411's "3" mode because the frequency had to be entered starting with the 100 MHz digit, and the ARS function would not work. I now use it in the "2" (normal) mode with the following mod. I used the "clone" mode to dump the FT-411's ram to a computer. It's 9600 baud, 1 start bit, 1 stop bit, CMOS logic. 544 bytes are dumped when the up arrow is pressed. Starting with byte $211 are the upper and lower transmit and receive frequencies, stored in BCD. I changed these to the limits I wanted. My FT-411's upper PLL limit is 195.4 MHz, so I used 195 MHz. The lower limit MUST remain set to 130 MHz (magic number) or the keyboard entry of frequencies will start with the 1 MHz digit .VS. the 10 MHz digit. To put the data back into ram, just press the down arrow and send the new 544 bytes to the FT-411. You could also just clone an H.T. that has the limits you want. You can not clone a mode "3" H.T. to a mode "2" H.T., however. The mode is contained in the first byte, which must match.

Bill Pherigo
WR0Y

1529. Re: CQ PIZZA

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-13 00:46:50 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880061@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 17993

CQ PIZZA.

This is an emergency situation when you're hungry.

:-)

73, de KF0CA

1530. Re: Self Policing ???

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-13 00:54:12 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880063@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 17994

..So, Jeff, what do the folks in NYC do about the gypsy cabbies on 10M ?
I ask publicly because there are similar problems on 15/20 with maritime
mobile, not to mention the keyers and tuners. Just thought I should ask
you in your official capacity..

Perry, over in the next building

1531. Balloon launch 7/22

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-13 04:16:07 UTC
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <17192@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 18005

Posted: Tue, Jul 11, 1989 1:32 PM GMT Msg: IGIJ-3992-3987
From: MPARISEY
To: IS
CC: DCOWDIN, DLOUGHMILLER, NCS
Subj: BALLOON LAUNCH 7/22/89

Hi Dave and NCS's, attached is the BALLOON LAUNCH story posted to the AMSAT-NA CBBS by Doc W4ITJ. Its going up on the 22th of July, see story for details. You may want to attach it to your Bulletins this week. Dave the second time was a charm HIHI.

Balloon Launch Scheduled for July 22:

An instrumented balloon is scheduled for launch from the Knoxville/Oak Ridge, TN area between 7 and 8 AM on July 22 in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the first lunar landing and moon walk. Radio amateurs Carl Lyster, WA4ADG, and David Fields, N4HBO, have announced this as a combined exercise of East Tennessee hams and the Civil Air Patrol.

Three transmitters with their lithium battery power supply make up the two pound instrumentation package. The launch vehicle, a 12 foot weather balloon, is expected to reach an altitude of 100,000 feet before bursting. At that altitude and based on previous balloon data the signals should be heard from distances approaching 500 miles. The main transmitter, operating on FM at 2.5 to 3 watts, will be on a frequency of 144.34 (if the xtals arrive in time - otherwise on 146.52MHz)and will consist of station identification, temperature and power supply telemetry, and digitized historical information. The latter consists of President Kennedy's address to congress authorizing the manned moon program as well as the voice of astronaut Neil Armstrong at the time of the first manned moon landing. Digitized information and telemetry signals will conform to 1200 baud packet standards. Also, standard ASCII telemetry will be sent at 300 baud with 7 data bits, 2 stop bits and no parity with modem tones of 1200/2200 Hz with the start bit at 2200 Hz. A second transmitter operating on 28.866 MHz at 0.25 watts will provide identification and telemetry data on CW at 7 wpm. Transmissions will be repeated at 2 minute intervals. A third transmitter will consist of a small Emergency Locator Transmitter operating on the air distress frequency of 121.6 MHz. This will be used by the CAP as a tracking exercise from both air and ground locations. This, hopefully, will aid in recovering the package which will return to earth via parachute.

Monitoring stations should note altitude and azimuth bearings, along with times, and should monitor both the 2 meter and 10 meter signals to observe fading characteristics as the balloon moves behind mountains and over the horizon. Remote observers are urged to record the received signals and to make their tapes available to Carl and Dave for subsequent analysis. A special net covering the event will meet on a frequency of 7.155 MHz starting an hour before launch.

Announcements will be made before launch on local repeaters, packet radio, packet DX nets, and HF nets. Send a note with your call and home bbs if you are interested. Contact Carl at (615) 588-7120 or Dave at (615) 482-5155 for more information.

1532. DX report from S. Texas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-13 04:28:07 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.UUCP
Message-ID: <15188@ut-emx.UUCP>
Source record: 18004

28450.0 KHz - Anchovy, hold the onions, two iced teas

21003.0 - Veggie combo (I think that was it, the cw speed
was pretty high)

28350.0 - Pepperoni, double cheese (Novice party)

Can anyone confirm these?

Gad, bring back the no-code discussions or something - anything!!

:-) Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu

1533. Re: Why is ordering a pizza via the autopatch bad?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-13 07:11:12 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.EDU
Message-ID: <1833@ucsd.EDU>
Source record: 18018

In an article, km@cadre.dsl.pitt.edu (Ken Mitchum) writes:
> ....
>If it really came down to it, I suspect that the commission, and more likely,
>the courts, would take a more liberal view of amateur activities than
>amateurs themselves do.

I think just about ANY sane person would take a more liberal view than
most amateurs do; I have never met a more hidebound, conservative,
pharisitical, government-fearing group of little old ladies than my
fellow hams.

When was the last time you met a ham who believed that it was easier to
obtain forgiveness than permission? Is this the way America became
great? By quaking in fear that someone somewhere might not like what
you do - or think?
- Brian

1534. Sharree Marshall Nomination

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-13 12:41:56 UTC
From: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <154386@Wayne-MTS>
Source record: 17998

I spoke with W8RC (ARRL Great Lakes Director) this morning and asked him if the League was going to take a position on the Marshall nomination. His answer was that they decided that if they opposed the nomination and won, which was not likely, they'd alienate the Prez at a time when they needed his support on the 220 issue (and others), and if they opposed and lost, they'd have an enemy on the FCC for a long time.

Whether or not you agree with this logic, it's clear that it's up to the individual to oppose this nomination. I suggest writing to your senators and congressmen *AND* phoning them as well. You might also drop a line to Senator Carl Levin of Michigan. He recently sent a mailing to hams outlining his support for this constituency. A few thousand letters that he can wave around might not hurt.
73 de KE8YY

1535. Legal Uses of Amateur Radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-13 12:52:16 UTC
From: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <154389@Wayne-MTS>
Source record: 17999

I have a lot of respect for KA9Q, but I have to differ with him on what should, or should not be allowed on the radio. While he's absolutely right about the prohibition on business communications being there to prevent the bands from being used as another set of business bands, I think we have to take an (ahem) conservative position here.

The rule he and others propose, that no communications be allowed to the monetary benifit of the ham, is, well, full of holes. It allows, for example, business communications to be passed by NTS nets. That's extreme, but it falls under the definition. It would also make pretty much make 2 meters a substitute for cellular phone, with constant patches ordering food, checking on prices at the local ham shop, calling in to work for messages, etc...

Okay, so much of radio conversation is banal. But we need to keep a strict demarcation between amateur radio and the commercial services; otherwise, we lose the justification for amateur radio. I fear that if we loosened the rules as Phil and others suggest, we'd lead to a situation in which the commission could rightly say that we were using our allocated bands for purposes best served by common carriers...and why don't we just turn over 2m, 220, 70cm etc to the cellular service so *all* could share?
73 de KE8YY
National Committee to Keep Radio Banal ::->

1536. Re: Why is ordering a pizza via the autopatch bad?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-13 13:04:27 UTC
From: bower@hfsi.UUCP
Message-ID: <319@hfsi.UUCP>
Source record: 18022

>
>The current rules say NOTHING about "for profit" because of the "missionary
>traffic problem. Don't know about getting information for your personal use,
>I see no harm in it personally but I don't work for the FCC.
>
>In short the profitability (or US taxation class) of an organization is
>irelevant.
>
In the lastest rule book from ARRL, there is a letter from the FCC about
this. It states that the commerciality is the key part. It doesn't matter
whether you are calling a part warehouse to find a part (for-profit) or
calling Salvation Army store to buy a widget (non-profit). They are
BOTH construed as commercial.

Michael Bower - N4NM Honeywell Federal Systems Inc.
uunet!hfsi!bower 7900 Westpark Dr. - MS 1007
(703) 827-3559 McLean, VA 22102

1537. Yaesu 470 Dual Band Mods

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-13 14:55:00 UTC
From: ppddc@uwocc1.uwo.ca
Message-ID: <0616330993@uwovax.uwo.ca>
Source record: 18000

Has anyone been able to figure out key sequences or modifications for the new Yaesu 470 handheld?

I have been able to expand the receive range on VHF to 130 to 180 but would like to expand VHF transmit and UHF transmit/receive. Also, has anyone discovered any tricks like repeater function or other neat things?

It is generally a great little radio but is more susceptable to intermod than the 727 was.

P.S. I realize there are "type accepted" restrictions so no flames please.

Thanks and 73.

Dave Colvin VE3ZDC
Systems Development & Communications Officer
Univ. Western Ontario
London, Ont, Can.
(519) 679-2111 ext. 8722
Packet VE3ZDC@VE3GYQ
Bitnet PPDDC@UWOCC1.UWO.CA

1538. Re: Why is ordering a pizza via the autopatch bad?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-13 15:29:49 UTC
From: john@stiatl.UUCP
Message-ID: <5751@stiatl.UUCP>
Source record: 18001

In article <1833@ucsd.EDU> brian@ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>
>I think just about ANY sane person would take a more liberal view than
>most amateurs do; I have never met a more hidebound, conservative,
>pharisitical, government-fearing group of little old ladies than my
>fellow hams.
>
>When was the last time you met a ham who believed that it was easier to
>obtain forgiveness than permission? Is this the way America became
>great? By quaking in fear that someone somewhere might not like what
>you do - or think?
> - Brian

Gad Brian! We agree yet again!! This is scary :-) I think the problem goes somewhat hand-in-hand with the advent of mass geezing in the ham ranks. As the agressive young hams of the '40s and '50s turn into the geezers of the '80s and '90s, we see more and more of this fear to change.

I think what we have to do is force the issue in spite of the geezing. The rules are vague and enforcement is from within to allow flexibility. We have seen the FCC's response to our failure to exercize flexibility in issues like no-code.

I personally don't want to see the local Century 21 office dispatching real estate scuzzies via ham radio but I think the distinction between that kind of activity and what we're talking about is rather distinct.

The solution is very simple. If you think an activity is permissible, and you do a reality check by running it by a few friends, then DO IT!
If you find yourself geezed on a repeater, then either organize enough support to take control of the club or erect your own.

I'm just simply amazed that I see debates like whether or not calling a tow truck is permissible. Or whether or not the rules restrict us to 56kbaud or 56kbps. And of course, the worst ones are those who actually call the FCC for an opinion. I was told by an FCC official a few years ago that the automatic answer to ham rule inquiries would be NO! They just don't want to fool with it. Come on guys, we can do a LOT better than that!

The plain fact is the FCC just doesn't give a shit! We don't represent a political force, are surely not a source for political contributions, our "technical contributions" pale against the output of even a junior college, and our emergency services could probably better be done on GMRS. And the issue of the year is whether or not we throw out a ancient, 200 year old signaling technique in order to spur some new blood.

We are simply viewed as caretakers for frequencies until other interests need them.

But let's consider for a moment the event that someone complains to the FCC and they act. What happens? Well, unless your activity is something criminal like selling coke over the radio, you get a little warning slip telling you to quit whatever it is you are doing. Simple as that. No fine, no electric chair, just a warning. So you don't do it any more. End of story.

Lest someone think that I'm an anarchist, nothing could be further from the truth. I fully support obeying the rules. I just cannot support the quake-in-your-shoes attitude that pervades the ham ranks at the moment.

Of course if we remain as we are now, our caretaking role will become smaller and smaller. Kinda tracks the decline in ranks, eh?

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | Manual? ... What manual ?!?
Sales Technologies, Inc. Atlanta, GA | This is Unix, My son, You
...!gatech!stiatl!john **I am the NRA** | just GOTTA Know!!!

1539. Re: CQ PIZZA

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-13 16:18:15 UTC
From: pgraham@wyse.wyse.com
Message-ID: <2298@wyse.wyse.com>
Source record: 18023

How about ordering a Pizza for a Ham Radio Club meeting??? In this case
you are getting goods to help support Ham Radio and not much differant
than talking about getting a new repeater on the hill...

Just a thought to stir things up a bit!

Phil, KJ6NN

1540. Re: Self Policing ???

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-13 16:23:49 UTC
From: jsb@hpfinote.HP.COM
Message-ID: <16170004@hpfinote.HP.COM>
Source record: 18002

Thank you for raising the subject Perry. I am aware of both situations
that you spoke of. The whole idea of my basenote was to get people
used to the idea of taking questions, and in this case, complaints
through the Amateur Auxiliary network. The Regional Monitoring Station
has an excellent working relationship with their local FCC field office
and can act together on information provided by Observers. It is aways
best for all parties involved to resolve a problem at the lowest level
required. A case in point was the recent action against an amateur in
Washington state. The Observer, Regional Monitor, and local FCC office
worked very well together. The case was reported in the latest issue
of QST.

I should clarify one point. The Regional Monitoring Station is NOT the
regional FCC monitoring site. This station is another link in the
Amateur Auxiliary chain.

For those involved in the NYC 10meter problem, I can only say call your
ARRL section manager and find out who the local Observer is and CALL THEM.

On your other concern, as an Observer I can make no comment at this time.

--... ...-- --... ...-- -.. . .-- --- ----- .---
Jeff Beauprez WO0J Volunteer Examiner
FCC Field Operations Bureau, Official Observer

Hewlett-Packard CICD R&D jsb@hpfijsb.HP.COM
3400 E. Harmony Rd (303)229-3964
Ft. Collins, CO 80525
--.- .-. .--. .. -. - .... . .-. --- -.-. -.- .. . ...

1541. Re: Why is ordering a pizza via the autopatch bad?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-13 16:24:18 UTC
From: pgraham@wyse.wyse.com
Message-ID: <2299@wyse.wyse.com>
Source record: 18024

>I was sitting at the bus stop the other day, and I began to wonder if it
>would be a violation if I were to use the patch to check the bus schedule.
>It most definately would not have been a business transaction, and the
>local transit system is not a for-profit outfit. It seems completely legal
>to me. Comments, anyone?

Look around at the Bus stop... Is a phone nearby? If so then you are
technically in violation.... But it is hard to show this...

I am sure there are other arguments also...

Personally I think that we are abit over zelous about the AutoPatches...
We are very worried that they will get perverted and turn into a business band.
Having a guy order a Pizza, or calling home to tell his wife he will be home
for dinner is no big deal... Let us worry about new modes of communication
how to protect our spectrum, getting new Hams in the Hobby and above all...
Having fun and helping people...

DE KJ6NN, Phil

D

1542. Re: CQ PIZZA

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-13 16:47:33 UTC
From: davidn@tekigm2.MEN.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <5249@tekigm2.MEN.TEK.COM>
Source record: 18003

In article <13770017@hprmokg.HP.COM>, barry@hprmokg.HP.COM (Barry Fowler) writes:
> I am surprised that the ham swaps can exist since they are a "business
> transaction for profit" on the air.
>
> What is the difference between them and the infamous "pizza transaction"?
>
> After a long period of inactivity with ham radio, I was very suprised to
> hear that they could be conducted legally over the air.

The difference is that one of the parties to the pizza qso is in the pizza
business and neither ham swapping/selling equipment is in the radio business.
In fact, the swapping/selling would be legal as long as no one's regular
business is being facilitated. At least that's my interpretation.

Dave, ab9o

1543. Re: Why is ordering a pizza via the autopatch bad?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-13 17:22:18 UTC
From: david@mmsac.UUCP
Message-ID: <1267@cygnus.mmsac.UUCP>
Source record: 18006

In article <3790@lindy.Stanford.EDU>, kevin@lindy.Stanford.EDU (Kevin
J. Burnett) writes:

> In article <8072@cbnews.ATT.COM> res@cbnews.ATT.COM (Robert E. Stampfli) writes:
> ->Recently, a posting in this newsgrouop described a situation in which
> ->a ham was alienated because he made a phone patch to a business for the
> ->purpose of ordering food and apparently the patch was terminated. Now,
> ->I would personally like to see such things allowed, but I agree that there
> ->is consensus in the amateur ranks that such a phone patch is not acceptable.
>
> I wouldn't like to see such things allowed; if I've just been in an accident
> on the freeway, I don't want to have to wait until some turkey has finished
> his call to Domino's Pizza before I can call 911 on the autopatch.

I don't understand. How is interrupting John Q. Amateur calling
Domino's on the autopatch to place an emergency call any different
from interrupting him if he's calling his wife to tell her he's
running late? I seriously doubt that John Q. will have any trouble
giving up the pizza call to let you call 911.

"Uh, hang on a second, OM. You can have the phone as soon as I get my
pepperoni and mushroom confirmed."

--Dave

1544. Re: Why is ordering a pizza via the autopatch bad?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-13 19:05:09 UTC
From: jay@splut.conmicro.com
Message-ID: <2751@splut.conmicro.com>
Source record: 18014

In article <17186@bellcore.bellcore.com> karn@jupiter.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn) writes:
>In article <1543@dover.sps.mot.com> waters@dover.sps.mot.com.UUCP (Strawberry Jammer) writes:
>>At one time it was quite common to hear a whole bunch of "missionary" traffic
>>which other than the fact that no profit was involved, was indistingushable
>>from commercial traffic. "We need 2000 blankets, a ton of potatoes and ..."
>Is this really SO much worse than filling the bands with "5 by 9 North
>Jersey, old man, QRZed contest" or "The doc thinks I should have my
>gall bladder removed, but the old lady wants to spend the money on
>furniture instead..." At least the "missionary" traffic you mention probably
>helped some starving kids in a third world country.

Yes, it is. If the missionary traffic were allowed, then that would open
the door to others who wished to use the amateur frequencies in ways
outside of the basis and purpose. There would be no difference between
that and, say, a geophysical company who set up a not-for-profit
subsidiary, had its communications employees get ham tickets, and
transfer them all to that company. They could then order the ton of
potatoes for the parent company, and be within the rules.

The anti-commercialization rules are intended to prevent the amateur
bands from being used by users who should be in a business band instead.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
uucp: uunet!nuchat! (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
{attctc,bellcore}!texbell!splut!jay +--
internet: jay@splut.conmicro.com | "Eating improves connectivity." - JFHII

1545. Ham Radio has its UPS and Downs.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-13 19:31:23 UTC
From: AXVSCCN@UICVMC.BITNET
Message-ID: <8907141251.AA03520@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18015

Marc Kaufman posted a reply to my description of a problem we were/are having with a local amateur radio operator's disapproval of SKYWARN nets and my contacting the FCC. Marc, I'm not afraid that the FCC is going to come crashing down on me. I realize that we don't see amateur radio operators getting hauled to jail for minor violations all the time. Here's what happened. We've been running our SKYWARN net for 10 years. For the last 5 years we've been running it out of our local emergency services agency (ESDA). The relationship between the local hams and the city ESDA has been mutually beneficial. We've made our nets very professional and stick to strict net control guidelines. Now enter Mr. Jerk. He's been licensed for 6 months, has a Technician class ticket, and thinks he knows everything about ham radio because he was smart enough to copy 5 WPM Morse code and pass a couple of simple written tests. His idea of ham radio is a bunch of old farts sitting around drinking coffee and talking about their antennas all day. He thinks SKYWARN nets are bad because they aren't fun and he doesn't understand net protocol. He also got mad at me because I informed him that calling MacDonalds and ordering lunch on the autopatch, when other means of doing this were available, was illegal. So he decides to get even and go after the one favorite thing in my life besides sex --SKYWARN. He gets a friend of his to interrupt a SKYWARN net during a tornado watch and recite FCC rules regarding broadcasting. He then writes a 10 page letter to our club saying that we (the club) and the individual operators are "clearly in violation of FCC rules" and that if we don't stop he's going to file complaints with the FCC. We try to explain to him the problem and that we are not broadcasting but he wouldn't listen. To gather a little supportive evidence I contact the ARRL and FCC. I'm told two different things; 1) it's legal and 2) it may not me legal. The FCC tells me I should write for an official interpretation. I figured, Mr. Jerk was going to file a complaint and I'd rather get my side of the story in first --before we were ordered to stop. I realize, especially now, that the FCC isn't the place to get problems solved. I was and still am convinced that we were not broadcasting. The problem now is whether conducting data collection for our ESDA or weather service is considered carrying out their regular business. Amateur radio has played a extremely important role in local and regional SKYWARN activities. There is no official understanding between the FCC and NWS regarding SKYWARN nets that I know of. I don't want to see some jerk complain to the FCC and have them turn around and say "gee...it *is* illegal to directly support another agency during non-emergency times". As I said, I dont see the FCC ordering me to stop but I don't want to see the ground between FCC and NWS get any worse. I personally see the FCC trying to minimize the role of emergency communications in order to make it harder for hams to justify maintaining their VHF frequencies. Should the FCC say SKYWARN nets are

in violation of FCC rules (let's just say they did), it would be pretty hard to justify our emergency communications role. After all, how many disasters do we have in this country each week where the entire normal communication system becomes so overloaded or destroyed to a point where ham radio is the only means for communications. I realize that calling the Sheriff to report an accident is a form of emergency communications but do you really think that it justifies us keeping all of 6m, 2m, 220, 440? What I'm saying is that if we keep going on thinking how bright and innovative we hams are and how useful we will be when the "big one" hits, without doing something meaningful to justify our frequencies, we will see the VHF bands taken away from us one by one. I don't want to see SKYWARN nets ruled illegal (and they very well could be if you want to interpret the rules as such) so that the FCC and business interests have another excuse for chopping more spectrum space.

I thought I would let you all see the letter I received from the FCC in regards to my request for an official ruling. My basic questions were;

"...is running a severe weather net, receipt of information from amateur radio storm spotters, and reading of severe weather statements to the net (without specifically addressing any one individual) in violation of FCC rules and regulations?"

and

" ...can we legally; 1) automatically transmit selected NWS weather products via radio-teletype using a computer program as the control operator function and 2) can we legally transmit selected NWS weather products {originally} provided through a non-amateur data service via radio (satellite) if the products are first written to disk by one computer program, altered to include callsign and additional product information, then transmitted under the control of a second computer program."

The first question is related to Broadcasting. The second is related to retransmission of signals emanating from another service.

In response to my questions, John B. Johnston Chief of the FCC Personal Radio Branch wrote me saying:

"Your questions relate to the issues considered in PR Docket No. 88-139. See the REPORT AND ORDER (Order) adopted May 31, 1989. In its comments, which are quoted in paragraph 19, the ARRL stated that the amateur service needs flexibility in the rules in order to permit the widest range of experimentation and public service, while requiring protection against encroachment. The new rules attempt to meet these needs."

"It is unclear that the {watch/warning statement} messages you describe are appropriate, on a less-than-life-threatening basis at least, for transmitting in the amateur service. I suggest that you review the Commission's general policy on amateur stations providing emergency communications in paragraph 26 of the Order and the rules for providing emergency communication in the new Section E of Part 97 of the

Commission's Rules, 47 C.F.R. paragraph 97.401 - 97.407, in light of the scope of the communications you wish to transmit. Then you should discuss the matter with your fellow amateur operators and ARRL officials.

I trust this is responsive to your inquiry".

Well you figure out what he said. I interpret it as "use your own judgement" and that the FCC isn't going to make a ruling on the matter one way or the other. While not conclusive, I feel that our SKYWARN operations are, at least, not-illegal. I intend to let the matter drop. We will deal with Mr. Jerk at our club meeting tonight. If he doesn't come around to our way of thinking then he'll be an ex-member. I received several letters from people saying "keep up the good work". I intend to continue using amateur radio for SKYWARN nets and plan to continue gathering severe weather information for my local ESDA and NWS using amateur radio until officially told not to.

In summary Marc, I didn't really want to contact the FCC but felt that it was best to get this matter settled in a manner other than one ham saying he interprets this as legal and another one as saying it's not. I agree there's more to ham radio than SKYWARN, but simply saying that anything that doesn't hurt anybody it's probably OK, is not necessarily the safest way to go. I'd rather hear it from the FCC than just assume it's legal, set up a network and relationships, and then be ordered to cease.
...Chris...

Chris Novy - WA9V BITNET: axvsccn@uicvmc or ge0730@siucvmb
Southern Illinois Univ. Internet: axvsccn@uicvmc.aiss.uiuc.edu
Morris Library - Systems Packet: wa9v@wd9ebq ICBM: 37.43N 89.12W
Carbondale, IL 62901-6632 Phone: (618) 453-1657 or (618) 457-6149

1546. Re: Ham "broadcasting"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-13 20:21:36 UTC
From: ron@ron.rutgers.edu
Message-ID: <Jul.13.16.21.33.1989.330@ron.rutgers.edu>
Source record: 18025

The prohibition on broadcasting has some exceptions.

> 1. The IARN (International Amateur Radio Network) -- interestingly, I have
> heard the people who run this, when interviewed on Radio Canada
> International's "SWL Digest" program, explicitly refer to their
> transmissions as "broadcasting"! The info they transmit is of interest
> to hams and non-hams alike, in many cases, and is not the urgent
> safety-related data cited before when discussing the "QST" situation.

The key word is network. When the transmissions are part of a roundtable
discussion between amateurs it is all right even if others are listening.

> 2. The code practice transmissions from W1AW (and I suppose there are
> other sources).

Code practice is specifically allowed by the rules. As a matter of
fact, I was tuning around 40 Meters one day and was intrigued to
find what seemed to be lines from Krishna literature. Sure enough
they were broadcasting "code practice" from California using their
books as text.

> 3. The RTTY transmissions of ARRL and CRRL bulletins.

Of interest to all radio amateurs, hence is legal for one way
transmission.

1547. RFI and a stupid question.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-13 21:13:27 UTC
From: felix@AI.SRI.COM
Message-ID: <1195@unix.SRI.COM>
Source record: 18016

I bougth a short wave radio and I am looking for Radio France International frequencies (the one we can get in California and in French...) and their time of broadcasting.

Now, the stupid question:

What "ham" means?...

I told you this was a stupid question...
--
-=
Francois Felix INGRAND SRI International, AIC
felix@AI.SRI.COM 333, Ravenswood Avenue
felix%AI.SRI.COM@UUNET.UU.NET MENLO PARK, CA 94025, USA
"Pourquoi tant de haine..." (Edika) "Read my Lisp... No new syntax" (nil)

1548. Re: Balloon launch 7/22

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-13 22:01:48 UTC
From: bmp@hpcupt1.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7120074@hpcupt1.HP.COM>
Source record: 18017

Does anyone know what distance this balloon is expected to cover?

Brian Perkin
N6RSW

1549. pointer to 8th ARRL Digital Conference info

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-13 23:03:26 UTC
From: bdale@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <4380057@col.hp.com>
Source record: 18019

See the note posted in rec.ham-radio.packet for more information on the 8th ARRL Digital Networking Conference.

Bdale, N3EUA

1550. Re: Why is ordering a pizza via the aut

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-13 23:07:44 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500058@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 18020

> The difference between ordering pizza via autopatch and asking someone else
> to order the pizza on the autopatch seems simple, but it may not be. When you
> ask your friend to call in the order, neither you nor your friend are
> facilitating business for either party to the QSO (either of you, so long as
> you are not in the pizza business or a professional eater). If you call
> direct, the business of one of the parties to the QSO would be facilitated.

It takes two to conduct business. If the business transaction between two
parties (and simply ORDERING the pizza is a verbal contract) takes place over
the telephone then it is ok. If the transaction takes place over the radio,
then it is not. Examine the situation and and see who are the parties in the
business. If they span a radio channel, call it illegal. If not, it might
be legal, but there is still the possibility that it is not on other grounds.

> The last time I read the rule, however, I got the feeling the the communication
> was prohibited if the business of ANYONE was facilitated. Depending on how you
> interpret, you could make a very strong case that both of the above are against
> the rules.

That is one possible interpretation, and if you are taken into court over it,
it might be the argument you face.

> Another problem area I have noticed is hams who have a radio or electronics
> business doing business on the air. Usually it is pretty subtle like, "the
> shipment arrived today" meaning the piece you ordered arrived and you can
> pick it up. Other times it is much more obvious like "I have that in stock",
> or "If you are in the market for yxz, give me a call". Of course, all of these
> facilitate the guy's business, but he is very unlikely to receive a citation.

I believe this is an illegal practice.

> If someone points this out on the air one response is "well, I am not really
> making any money on the deal, anyway" which does not have anything to do with
> if you are conducting commercial affairs or not.

You are right, one does have to actually be making a profit to be conducting
business.

> As in the pizza case, one could argue these are only "technical violations" of
> the rules. There is no evil intention and no one is really being hurt. Then
> again, a "technical violation" is still a violation.

Right again, but there are possible arguments that someone is in fact being
hurt by it. My biggest concern is that all hams are being hurt.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

1551. Re: Why is ordering a pizza via the aut

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-13 23:07:47 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500059@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 18021

The issue of the FCC rules against conducting business over the air is a totally separate issue from the issue of conducting business over a phone line classified by tariff structure as residential.

On residential phones, you can conduct personal business. You can order a pizza. You can make a verbal contract. You can ask for price.

I believe that what is legal over the air is a SUBSET of what is legal over a residential phone line. However, it might be the case that financial support of the autopatch by hams who use it might be considered to be enough business by phone company tariffs to classify the use as business, depending on the wording.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

1552. CQ CQ (and two stir-fry pork with pilau rice)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-14 11:24:11 UTC
From: PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK
Message-ID: <14.Jul.89.12
Source record: 18026

I've read the postings on ordering pizzas etc via ham radio with interest,
maybe i can add a european perspective.
Over this side of the water we dont have phone patch for a start, so the
majority of the problems dont arise. Similarly, we are not allowed to
transmit 'third party' messages except in special, pre-arranged circumstances,
so that again reduces the chances of such problems arising here. Strictly,
according to my reading of my license, it implies a requirement that if i am
talking to someone via ham radio, then that someone must also be a ham.
(OK my interpretation of my license may be wrong on that, but i play safe!).
There are special instances allowed for 'broadcasting' in the ham
bands - for example code practice and and news 'broadcasts' are issued
callsigns in the 'GB' series and are strictly not allowed to indulge in
two-way communication!
Hence, to get back to ordering food, if i use my 2M mobile to call someone
who is a ham, and suggest that they order a mushroom biriyani, then all is
fine. If i happen to be talking to someone else, and a non-licensed
person is listening (by pre-arrangement) for me to instruct said person to
go and order some food, then if i 'broadcast' to him/her, its naughty!
(since i am in communication with a non-licensed station and am not using
a 'GB' call!).

One question for the Statesiders - who pays for the call when you use
phone-patch via a repeater??? Sure could get costly if some nerd decides
to phone Sydney using a stolen rig!

..._._ de G6WBJ

Please use the following addresses for reply: +
+ 'I will not be
JANET: PJML@UK.AC.NERC-WALLINGFORD.IBMA + filed, stamped,
ARPA : PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSS.CS.UCL.AC.UK + indexed, counted,
EARN : PJML%UK.AC.NWL.IA@UKACRL + briefed, debriefed,
AX25 : G6WBJ {144.650MHz} + or numbered.'
SPAN : STAR::"PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSS.CS.UCL.AC.UK" +
PHONE: +44 793 411665 + <The Prisoner>

1553. Re: Why is ordering a pizza via the aut

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-14 12:20:23 UTC
From: bower@hfsi.UUCP
Message-ID: <320@hfsi.UUCP>
Source record: 18077

>You are right, one does have to actually be making a profit to be conducting
>business.
>
Phil, I beg to differ. The rules state that it applies to both non-profit
and for-profit organizations. I can run a business that runs negative
by choice but that still applies and does not make it legal.

Michael Bower - N4NM Honeywell Federal Systems Inc.
uunet!hfsi!bower 7900 Westpark Dr. - MS 1007
(703) 827-3559 McLean, VA 22102

1554. Re: Sharree Marshall Nomination

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-14 13:59:48 UTC
From: john@stiatl.UUCP
Message-ID: <5786@stiatl.UUCP>
Source record: 18078

In article <154386@Wayne-MTS> Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU writes:
>I spoke with W8RC (ARRL Great Lakes Director) this morning and asked him
>if the League was going to take a position on the Marshall nomination. His
>answer was that they decided that if they opposed the nomination and won,
>which was not likely, they'd alienate the Prez at a time when they needed
>his support on the 220 issue (and others), and if they opposed and lost,
>they'd have an enemy on the FCC for a long time.
>

I think the ARRL is showing rare good judgement here. The fact of the matter
is that whether or not Marshall is nominated, the fact that her name is
in consideration means that the influence channel is already there if in
fact there is one.

The 220 issue is a done deed. So it's quite unlikely we will have any
further encounter with with UPS. The ONLY thing we can do at this point
with an effort to block is make MORE enemies than we already have.

I'd suggest we forget this issue and redirect our energies to more
important things - like maybe making ordering a pizza on the
patch a felony. (no :-)

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | Manual? ... What manual ?!?
Sales Technologies, Inc. Atlanta, GA | This is Unix, My son, You
...!gatech!stiatl!john **I am the NRA** | just GOTTA Know!!!

1555. Support your local weather spotter

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-14 14:49:37 UTC
From: MEHARP01@ULKYVM.BITNET
Message-ID: <8907150710.AA29827@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18079

I was at the Indianapolis hamfest last weekend. One of the booths was operated by the NWS and the local Indy SKYWARN folks. SKYWARN sure seems to have all the support of the NWS. They even had a county map displayed with areas shaded in red to denote where "spotters were desperately needed..." Off-duty forecasters were there answering technical questions and meeting their spotters. Lots of good vibes.

The NWS and the local hams seem to have a good relationship up there. They did have that here as well, but I think the guy that went out to the NWS during storms is either a silent key or quit radio. I haven't heard him on the air for awhile.

Anyway, that's beside the point. The point is that the NWS is ALSO a government agency and, remember, they both belong to the Department of Commerce. NOAA is on the same level as the FCC (check me if i'm wrong). The last thing they are going to want to do is start an inter-agency fight over ham radio. I have a feeling that if the truth were known, the FCC and NOAA have a "gentleman's agreement" to leave the emergency stuff alone. Don't forget the DOD supports us also and they are a POWERFUL agency. We will always exist as long as we are part of the national defense contingencies.

We have more governmental backing than we think we do. I think this whole episode proves that. The fact that the guy wanted to stay out of it is not indicative of a lack of support, but rather I think he honestly didn't want to get in the middle. It's real easy to get hung out during a bureaucratic fight. My father retired from Civil Service and I know a lot about how a squabble like this can get someone crushed.

Chris, I hope you guys boot that wag out of your club. I really think that even if he did go to the FCC, he would get exactly the same neutral answer that you did. They are leaving it up to us to run it. Fine. Boot the guy out of the club. That's enforcement.

Anyway, i'll try to change the subject. What do you folks think a good hamfest is made up of? Should summer hamfests have SOME air conditioning? Let's talk about this. Indy was like the inside of a foundry. I went planning to stay all day and left in two hours. What makes a good hamfest (besides it being in Dayton the last week of April :-))?

"Don't believe in luck, RELY on it!" - Hans "The Fat Man" Fiedler
---
Michael Harpe, N4PLE | BITNET: MEHARP01@ULKYVM
316B Ormsby Building | VOICE: 502-588-7785
University of Louisville | FAX: 502-588-5048

Louisville, KY 40292 | AURAL: "Mike!"

Disclaimer: Professional Driver - Do not attempt these maneuvers.

1556. Re: Why is ordering a pizza via the autopatch bad?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-14 15:15:19 UTC
From: root@swituc.UUCP
Message-ID: <153@swituc.UUCP>
Source record: 18080

In article <3050@cadre.dsl.PITTSBURGH.EDU>, km@cadre.dsl.PITTSBURGH.EDU (Ken Mitchum) writes:
>
> I think it would be very easy to distinguish in real terms, "for profit"
> and "not for profit" activities on the air, just as it is for tax purposes.
But the rules do not say anything about for profit and not for profit! If you want the rules written that way, petition the FCC. Until they are changed, we are obligated to obey them as they are written. Period.

1557. SW purchase decision help needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-14 15:46:45 UTC
From: bakken@arizona.edu
Message-ID: <12552@megaron.arizona.edu>
Source record: 18081
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

I hope to buy a shortwave radio RSN, and have been unable to answer some questions in the course of my product research. So here goes! Any reasonably-informed answers to my questions will be greatly appreciated.

I would like to use it to listen to various news broadcasts, probably 1-2 hours per day. This would be at home, driving to/from school and at my desk at school (I will work on external antennas for all 3 locations). I think I would listen to the BBC and the Christian Science Monitor radio 30-50% of the time, but would probably listen to at least 1-2 foreign shows a day, from all over the globe. I do not need to get very weak stations, and I am not interested in collecting QSLs, but I would like to get a really good feel about what people (or at least governments) all around the world feel is newsworthy. For example, when an event occurs in the Middle East, I'd probably want to listen to Isreali, Egyptian, and Saudi Arabian broadcasts. And perhaps also Syrian, Iraqi, and Moroccan. I think this is all you need to know about how I hope to use the radio - let me know if I forgot something!

I realize that digital tuning is a must for reasonable reception of what I want to hear. I guess I could get a $40 cheapie portable and concentrate on the antennas, but I don't think this would give very good/drift-free reception (comments?). I originally hoped to spend about $100 (I'm a grad student), but it looks like $200 is the least I can hope to spend to get what I think I need. I've read in the World Radio TV Handbook and Passport to World Radio, and I've narrowed my choices to the Realistic DX-440 (aka Sangean ATS-803A; $210 all incl.) and the Sony ICF-2003 ($265). I'm leaning heavily towards the Realistic (I can even try it for 30 days and return it if I'm not pleased. I'd consider the Panasonic RF-B60 or RF-B65 since they have over 20 more memories, but I've heard they are not as good as the Sony). But I have a few questions/concerns:

- Drift. I hear the Sonys are excellent at preventing drift. Would the Realistic be good at this? I have no idea how much of a problem this is in everyday SWL.

- Memories. Is the 14 of the Realistic enough (like any resource, one can always use more)? I suspect I will have 1-3 stations I listen to daily, 2-5 more at least weekly, and 10-30 others at least monthly, all with 1-3 or more frequencies. But I don't really know what is a frill and what is really handy until I've had it for a while. And, of course, the Sony only has 10 memories.

- Other comments on my upcoming choice are welcome! Anything I've overlooked in terms of specs/features/problems?

- Someone posted a used ICF-2001 for $100 (it may be long gone by now). Would this be reasonable for my needs? I'd be inclined to pay extra for the Realistic, but it might be an option.

Again, thanks for any help!

--
Dave Bakken
bakken@arizona.edu
uunet!arizona!bakken
"De Oppresso Liber" (especially in China)

1558. Re: Ham Radio has its UPS and Downs.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-14 16:00:52 UTC
From: john@stiatl.UUCP
Message-ID: <5790@stiatl.UUCP>
Source record: 18082

In article <8907141251.AA03520@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> AXVSCCN@UICVMC.BITNET (Chris Novy) writes:
>Marc Kaufman posted a reply to my description of a problem we were/are
>having with a local amateur radio operator's disapproval of SKYWARN nets
>and my contacting the FCC.

(much text about pinhead problem deleted)

Chris,

You are playing into the hands of this pinhead by addressing him at all.
Use some psychology here. He's running his mouth to gain attention.
I'd suggest that you and your club simply and totally ignore him. Knock
him off the patch (without comment) when he violates one of your club's
rules but otherwise, totally ignore him.

Regarding the FCC, leave them alone. In the event this pinhead DOES
file a complaint, they will most likely ignore him (al la New York cabbies).
If they do anything, it will likely be a letter asking for your side.
At MOST on an issue as ambiguous as this, they will tell you to stop until
they make a decision. Only THEN would I worry about the FCC.

Meanwhile, enjoy yourselves and ignore him.

John

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | Manual? ... What manual ?!?
Sales Technologies, Inc. Atlanta, GA | This is Unix, My son, You
...!gatech!stiatl!john **I am the NRA** | just GOTTA Know!!!

1559. Re: Why is ordering a pizza via the aut

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-14 16:15:59 UTC
From: goldstein@delni.dec.com
Message-ID: <3548@shlump.dec.com>
Source record: 18083

In article <30500054@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes...
>
>There is a common carrier that is losing revenue, the cellular telephone
>providers.

Actually, the telephone companies are violating the sinecure of the
telegraph companies, who are violating the sinecure of the post office,
who violated the sinecure of the messenger services.

None of which mean beans.

All telecommunications in the USA is nominally open to competition. The
cellular companies do NOT have a right to your business, nor do telcos,
even if they happen to be the pay-phone providers (and sometimes,
thieves are instead). Please stop spreading stupid rumors like the one
above!

BTW, wrt Paul Flaherty's comment, autopatching was entirely unaffected
by the 1/1/84 changes in the telecom industry, for similar reasons.

1560. Re: SW purchase decision help needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-14 16:48:07 UTC
From: chuq@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <33144@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 18084
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

>I would like to use it to listen to various news broadcasts, probably
>1-2 hours per day. This would be at home, driving to/from school and
>at my desk at school (I will work on external antennas for all 3
>locations). I think I would listen to the BBC and the Christian Science
>Monitor radio 30-50% of the time, but would probably listen to at least
>1-2 foreign shows a day, from all over the globe.

I've got the Sony 2010, and I really like it. The only weak spot is the
speaker, which is tinny. I still haven't found a decent solution for that,
but it also doesn't bother me except for really noisy signals. Otherwise,
this is a really hot portable. The Sangean is also well thought of and
somewhat cheaper, I believe.

Chuq Von Rospach =|= Editor,OtherRealms =|= Member SFWA/ASFA
chuq@apple.com =|= CI$: 73317,635 =|= AppleLink: CHUQ
[This is myself speaking. No company can control my thoughts.]

You are false data. Therefore I shall ignore you.

1561. YAESU 470 DUAL BAND MODS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-14 17:44:00 UTC
From: ppddc@uwocc1.uwo.ca
Message-ID: <0616427421@uwovax.uwo.ca>
Source record: 18085

Has anyone figured out any of the keypad sequences to do out-of-band mods for the new Yaesu dual band? What about a repeater mod?

I have performed the VHF out of band mod and it expands receive coverage to 130 to 180 but would like VHF transmit and UHF transmit/receive. (I know the type approved rule so no flames please).

It is a great little radio and would recommend it highly, however it is more susceptable to intermod than my 727.

Thanks for any info.

Dave Colvin
VE3ZDC
Systems Development & Communications Officer
Physical Plant Dept.
Univ. Western Ontario
London, Ont., Canada
Bitnet PPDDC@UWOCC1.UWO.CA
Packet VE3ZDC@VE3GYQ

1562. Re: TH-75A modifications please

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-14 19:29:33 UTC
From: cb@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <29704@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 18086

Hi, somewhere I remember reading that the 75 has the same controller
as the tm-721 dual band mobile. If this is the cas then the same
modes would apply. Do you have the 721 mods? If so a quick look inside
should do the trick to verify if the mods apply to that controller as
well. If you need the 721 mods (for xband) I can send you a copy of the
official bulletin, but I somehow suspect that there are a few (lots here)
of modified 721s around (including out of band rx/tx). good luck.
--
I volunteered for the rights in America, and now I'm losing them, AAARGHH
email: cb@cci632 or !rochester!kodak!n2hkd!curtis Fight for your RIGHTS!
Curtis Braun, N2HKD, Computronics, PO Box 1002 Fairport NY, 14450

1563. Re: Another no-code fable

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-14 19:33:52 UTC
From: jerry@qvax2.UUCP
Message-ID: <575@qvax2.UUCP>
Source record: 18087

In article <17187@bellcore.bellcore.com> karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn) writes:
>Once apon a time, there was an elite country club. For years it has
>entertained its members, and the town pretty much left them alone as long as

[Lots of stuff deleted...]

The private country club where I am a member decided to go semi-private.
In addition to the members (who had paid $10,000 to join the club), anyone
could use the golf course for an $18 green fee.

The course rules were posted on a large sign at the entrance to the pro
shop, the back of the score cards, and at numerous places around the course.
The course, which had always been well maintained, started to go to pot.
None of the new users bothered to fix ball marks or replace divots. They
drove their carts anywhere they felt like, gouging deep ruts in the
fairways. Cigarette butts and beer cans were everywhere. Members who
politely asked offenders to clean up their acts were threatened.

These abuses were finally stopped when the club reverted back to private
membership only. If I had to decide between shutting the club down or let
the non-members back on the course, I'd rather see it shut down...

How does this relate to ham radio? Simple. It's human nature that people
don't respect that which is unearned. The 5 WPM code requirement is so
trivial that any arguements against it being retained as a license
requirement just don't hold water. The so-called barriers people have with
respect to the code are psychological--they don't even give themselves a
chance before they've convinced themselves they can't learn it.

Using a similar arguement to the one used by the "no-coders", why don't we
delete most of the theory exam as well? One doesn't need to know Ohm's Law
to go down to Ham Radio Outlet, buy a radio and antenna, and use it on the
air, do they? Of course they don't, so why should they be forced to learn
something they will probably never use?

I just don't understand the attitude of people who think ham radio's salvation
lies in hordes of ignorant operators who care little about the institution
invading the bands.

--
Jerry Gardner, NJ6A Qantel Business Systems
"I am not the NRA" {hplabs,pacbell,ihnp4}!qantel!qvax2!jerry

1564. Re: CQ PIZZA

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-14 19:45:00 UTC
From: heinzl_c@apollo.COM
Message-ID: <446b9bcb.dd7e@apollo.COM>
Source record: 18088

>Ordering a pizza is a CONTRACT. Legally speaking, that's BUSINESS.

Please inform us as to where you got your law degree and cite
cases to substanciate you otherwise worthless (armchair) opinion.

>Since when is Ham Radio a personal communications system?

Since when is it otherwise? What do YOU use it for? Actually
I don't care what YOU use it for.

>--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

>This is certainly getting closer to the "hairy edge". If you called for
>general information from local hams (who hopefully had the schedule) instead
>of patching to the bus company, then I would say it would be ok. If it were
>through my repeater, I would not even think of dumping the machine. On the
>other hand, patching to the bus company might make me think about it, but I
>probably still would not. If you started asking what the bus fare was
>(which you could have done when the bus arrives) I might do something.

Geez, I really get sick of all the hams giving each other a hard time.
This guy Phil (Howard) keeps on talking about how he would dump people off his
autopatch for making calls to order pizza,etc. Well, If I was the
local coordinator, his repeater would quickly become UNcoordinated and
the frequency reassigned to someone who will put up a repeater/patch
and NOT try to run the think like HE'S god and then he can do damn well
as he please with HIS repeater as long as he doesn't interfere with real
COORDINATED repeaters!!!

>There is a common carrier that is losing revenue, the cellular telephone
>providers.

Wrong here. The cellular telephone provide can't be loosing revenue unless
a person has BOTH a cellular phone AND a ham radio in his car and he
CHOOSES to use the autopatch to save money. If he doesn't have a cellular
phone, then there's no way in hell the cellular company had a chance to make
any money off of him in the first place. Sorry, you reasoning isn't just
flawed, it's WRONG.

Phil Karn says
>The rule that simply says "thou shalt not make money through amateur radio
>communications" is enough for me. Human nature being what it is, very few

I couldn't agree more and by ordering a pizza via autopatch and on the
way home, I'm not making a bleeding cent so please stop trying to be
some god given airwave policeman. Of course, I tend to agree with most if not
all of Phil's postings.

To Phil Karn:

(d) The following one-way amateur transmissions are not considered broadcasting:

(1) Beacon or radio control operation
(2) Information bulletins consisting solely of subject matter relating to amateur radio;

Perhaps you could include some information on the SKYWARN nets meant solely for amateurs like - better crank those towers in county XYZ down, since there's a thunderstorm headed your way, etc. Aim the information AT amateurs so you can specifially justify it. In this way it would meet the criterion
(2) listing above and copied from a posting by Andrew Betz @ OSU.

-Carl WA3UEN-
=-=
Carl G. Heinzl Internet: heinzl_c@apollo.com
Apollo Computer, Inc. UUCP: {mit-eddie,yale,uw-beaver}!apollo!heinzl_c
Chelmsford, MA 01824 Phone: (508) 256-6600 x6701

--

1565. VK2SG RTTY Dx, 7/14/89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-14 20:16:19 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1160@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 18089

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
============================================================

RTTY DX NOTES FOR WEEK ENDING 14TH JULY 1989
BID: RTDX1407

IT SEEMS THAT MY REMARKS LAST WEEK REGARDING THE QSL HABITS OF SOME OF THE
DXPEDITIONS MAY HAVE BEEN A LITTLE PREMATURE, OR EVEN A LITTLE LATE.
REPORTS RECEIVED SINCE THEN HAVE INDICATED THAT CARDS FOR THOSE DXPEDITIONS
MENTIONED HAVE BEEN RECEIVED IN A FEW PLACES, BUT AS YET IT DOES NOT APPEAR
THAT MOST PEOPLE WOULD HAVE RECEIVED THEIR CARDS. MAYBE IT IS A POSTAL
PROBLEM. THE BANDS SEEM TO HAVE BEEN IN A MEDIUM TO FAIR CONDITION FOR THE
PAST WEEK WITH THE ODD SPOT OF GOOD DX AROUND.

OUR THANKS THIS WEEK GO TO W1DA, TG9VT, OD5NG, G3XTL, W6/G0AZT, DU1AUJ,
JA5TX AND VK2EG.

BANDPASS

FRIDAY
J52US 14095 AT 0002Z NOTE
UC1AWW 14093 AT 0225Z
UZ4FWD/UI8U 14082 AT 0230Z
HC1FM 14082 AT 0258Z QSL
UC2ACT 14080 AT 0258Z
V31AR 14077 AT 0342Z FEC
ST2SA 14078 AT 0405Z FEC
CT3FF 14087 AT 0553Z
WA4ZEL/JW 14098 AT 0659Z
V85GA 14074 AT 1230Z FEC
6Z2FQ 14074 AT 2029Z ARQ/NOTE
SU1ER 14084 AT 2200Z ARQ
CT3BF 14086 AT 2355Z

SATURDAY
9J2AL 21092 AT 0545Z
UZ4FWD/UI8U 21083 AT 1225Z
V85GA 14094 AT 1430Z ARQ
UM8MU 21090 AT 1459Z

SUNDAY
UZ4FWD/UI8U 21090 AT 0145Z
UR2FU 14093 AT 0204Z
UT5RP 14092 AT 0400Z
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CP6EE 14085 AT 0228Z QSL
FR5DL 14074 AT 0505Z FEC
KG6XO 14090 AT 0515Z
KP4BJD 21093 AT 1820Z
LX1OM 21093 AT 1900Z

MONDAY
TR8CA 14075 AT 0530Z FEC
YJ8JS 14093 AT 0930Z QSL
5B4TX 14081 AT 1730Z
UZ4FWD/UH8W 14084 AT 2205Z QSL

TUESDAY
CR7CKP 14092 AT 0015Z NOTE
UZ4FWD/UH8W 14080 AT 0042Z
VU2IJ 14080 AT 0118Z
4X6UO 14090 AT 0214Z
YS1JBL 14090 AT 0320Z
YJ8JS 14093 AT 1029Z
VQ9SS 14080 AT 1101Z NOTE
WA4ZEL/JW 14093 AT 1425Z

WEDNESDAY
UZ4FWD/UH8W 14081 AT 0050Z
EA6MQ 14083 AT 0650Z
UM8MU 21088 AT 1355Z
6Z7D 21085 AT 1445Z NOTE
J52US 14090 AT 2250Z

THURSDAY
FO5MA 14092 AT 0405
UZ4FWD/UH8W 14082 AT 2330Z

QSL INFORMATION.

HC1FM WILL QSL VIA BOX 289, QUITO ECUADOR.
CP6EE IS GILBERT COLUMBA, BOX 4035, SANTA CRUZ, BOLIVIA, SOUTH AMERICA.
YJ8JS HAS A QSL MANAGER OF G0CGL.
UZ4FWD/UH8W WILL QSL VIA BOX 104 PENZA, 440600 USSR , AS WILL UZ4FWD/UI8U.
KC3EK WISHES TO SAY THAT HE IS NO LONGER QSL MANAGER FOR ANY DX STATIONS.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

J52US, DAVE WILL BE QRT FROM GUINEA BISSAU FROM 20TH SEPTEMBER, AND PLANS TO BE ACTIVE FROM 9L (SIERRA LEONE) SOMETIME IN DECEMBER 1989.

THE 6Z CALLSIGNS ARE A SPECIAL CALL FOR THE EL (LIBERIAN) STATIONS.

THE F89 IS A SPECIAL CALLSIGN FOR THE FRENCH STATIONS FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE 200 YEARS SINCE THE STORMING OF THE BASTILLE.

BOTH VQ9SS AND VQ9ZZ APPEAR TO OPERATE FROM ON BOARD SHIP, WHICH OF COURSE, DOES NOT COUNT FOR DXCC. A QSL HAS BEEN RECEIVED MARKED SHIPBOARD QSO. HENCE THE SAME COMMERCIAL TYPE OF SELCALL.

CR7CKP IS NOT A REAPPEARANCE OF THE MOZAMBIQUE CALLSIGN, BUT A SPECIAL CALL FOR PORTUGAL, REASON UNKNOWN.

GL DE DX1.

Written by Syd, VK2SG. Forwarded via packet by Tad, KT7H @ WS7M.
--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM/SWL/SCANNER BBS (1200/2400/PEP) 614-457-4227

1566. CQ Pizza

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-14 21:02:26 UTC
From: m2lab: <>;
Message-ID: <8907142102.AA00943@mmlai.LOCAL>
Source record: 18090

Just a general observation on the part of a fairly new member of the ham ranks:

In light of the recent spectrum grabbing by the FCC on 220-222 MHz, and reports of business interests infiltrating the FCC, methinks it would be a mighty good idea, indeed, to err on the side of caution. All the FCC needs is another excuse to grab more spectrum away from hams "abusing the privilege" and sell it to business interests.

If erring on the side of caution means not using the autopatch for ordering pizza, then so be it. After all, non-commercial only use of the autopatch is better than total *non-use* of the autopatch, which could happen if the FCC decides we have been misusing the privilege.

That is not to say that we shouldn't ask for a more clear definition of the "pecuniary interest" exclusion. Yes, it is vague wording and needs clarification. However, until that clarification is made, we should continue to play it safe so that the FCC has NO opportunity to point at violations, even if they are "technicalities" or "in the spirit of the law."

As for this being a "wimpy" stand, as some have suggested: I'd rather be a wimp and operate legally and try to preserve our remaining spectrum, than be a rebel, ruffle a few feathers, and maybe end up screwing up the spectrum for everyone, including those who choose restraint.

The bottom line is, when in doubt, CYA.

****
*Disclaimer: These opinions are so twisted, they could only belong to me *
*uucp: ferrell@mmlai USPS: 11239A Crystal Run *
*phone:(301)997-9352 Columbia, MD 21044 *
*call: KA3USX *
****

1567. Re: RFI and a stupid question.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-14 22:27:40 UTC
From: barry@hprmokg.HP.COM
Message-ID: <13770018@hprmokg.HP.COM>
Source record: 18091

Oh boy, you're gonna get a lot of interpretations on this one....

The story I read explained that in the early days of amateur radio, the
professional radiotelegraph operators claimed that the amateur radio
CW operators were "ham-fisted". That is, they didn't send very well.

Barry M. Fowler Hewlett Packard Company

Networked Computer Manufacturing Operation - Roseville, California

e-mail: barry@hprmokg.HP.COM
Verbal: Hey Barry!
R.F. : WB6JZL

1568. Re: CQ PIZZA

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-14 23:07:40 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500061@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 18092

> I am surprised that the ham swaps can exist since they are a "business
> transaction for profit" on the air.
>
> What is the difference between them and the infamous "pizza transaction"?

There is a difference. The on-air swaps are considered to be announcements of the availability of items related to the amateur service, even though it would be necessary to conduct business to exchange them. Even the base asking price can be announced. However, the ACTUAL business of haggling the price and making the CONTRACT cannot be conducted on the air.

The transaction "I'd like to order a 12 inch Deluxe, no anchovies, to be delivered to..." is the same as "I'll buy your TS-520 for your asking price if you deliver to my home before the contest this weekend".

> After a long period of inactivity with ham radio, I was very suprised to
> hear that they could be conducted legally over the air.

It depends on what you think it is. It isn't business to me.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

1569. HRO say "no" to No-Code; BAH-HAMBUG

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-14 23:07:42 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500060@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 18093

I just heard from Westlink Report that the management of Ham Radio Outlet wrote to the ARRL Board of Directors recommending that they back away from the No-Code proposal. The quoted reasoning is that Amateur Radio "has already matured" and "No-Code does not represent the needs of the current ARRL membership".

While I have never yet made a purchase from HRO, barring a denial or reversal by the management, I certainly NEVER WILL purchase ANYTHING Ham Radio Outlet. ----- ---- --------

The line of reasoning used is so utterly stupid as to be almost insulting to the fact that I even hold a ham radio license. They are obviously ignorant of the fact that the very purpose of the No-Code proposal is to expand the bounds of what Amateur Radio is to include a group of people who have heretofor been excluded from using VHF and UHF radio frequencies by a bunch of Morse Code bigots who predominantly use HF frequencies. It does not matter what the current ARRL membership is, if it remains limited to that membership then Amateur Radio is doomed.

If the No-Code proposal never makes it through this time around, then there will be proposals to create a whole new service for competently licensed emergency and experimental communications. The proposal will transfer Amateur Radio frequencies above 30 Mhz to this new service.

Now wouldn't it be much better if these two areas were working together instead of locking horns in battle? There are obviously two camps in this issue, but one of them clearly wants to force their way of radio onto the other and keep them restricted in numbers.

I have heard that HRO is selling radio transmitters to non-licensed persons, and that many of these radios are functional from 11 meters through 10 meters. If this is the case, then it is obvious to me that HRO would stand to actually PROFIT from the destruction of the Amateur Radio Service. I did call them once to find out if they would limit says of radio transmitters for Amateur frequencies to licensed amateurs, but they said they don't verify licenses. I did NOT ask about buying an out-band radio, so I don't know for sure what they are really doing.

If the ARRL does not adopt and push the No-Code license proposal, either the one suggested by their committee, or any other reasonable one, then I will NOT be renewing my membership come this September.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

1570. Anyone monitoring the taxis?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-14 23:07:45 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500062@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 18094

Can someone who is monitoring the illegal taxi transmission on 10 meters in New York post some information about what transmissions are taking place?

Things that would be nice to know are:

1. What frequencies are in common use.
2. What times of the day are most heavily used.
3. How much air time they are actually using.
4. The technical quality (or lack thereof) in their signals.
5. How well is their signal propogating over the country.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

1571. FCC response to taxi invasion

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-14 23:07:47 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500063@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 18095

I heard from Westlink Report that a response the FCC has given concerning the illegal taxi transmissions on the Amateur 10 meter band is "it's a low priority thing".

1. I am beginning to suspect that the FCC is not considering the protection of ham radio frequencies as high as a form of punishment for pursuing the matter over 220-222 Mhz through Congress.

2. If someone were to transmit over, and fully interfere with, the illegal taxi transmissions, that the FCC would probably not be very quick to get involved in the matter unless someone was so stupid as to sign with their real call.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

1572. Re: CQ PIZZA

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-15 00:18:14 UTC
From: jans@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <5575@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM>
Source record: 18096

<<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>>
<<Ordering a pizza is a CONTRACT. Legally speaking, that's BUSINESS.>>

<heinzl_c@apollo.COM (Carl Heinzl)>
<Please inform us as to where you got your law degree and cite cases to substanciate you otherwise worthless (armchair) opinion.>

A contract is, in general, an agreement between two parties to supply goods and/or services in return for consideration received. When you call to order a pizza, it is not a contract unless it is voluntary, between parties of legal capacity, for lawful purpose, and involves an offer and acceptance.

"I'll have a small anchovy supreme extra with extra mushrooms."
"That'll be $8.50, 15 minutes."
"Okay, see you then."

...this is an *implied contract*, in that there is no written agreement. If you did not pick up the pizza, and were honest enough to agree to the conversation, the merchant could sue for breach of contract, although such action for such amounts is rare.

As a legally enforcable implied contract, using the autopatch in this case is certainly business use. Whether it should be tolerated as "barely wrong", or whether the current rules should be changed was obviously not the concern of the previous poster, nor this reply.

Sorry to be so long-winded, but people who are rude irritate me, especially when they are wrong. I hope Mr. Heinzl obtains a civility degree before making another such posting.

I do not have a law degree, but I have owned and operated several businesses, read extensively on business law, and written contracts that have held up in court.

* How To Avoid Lawyers, Garland Publishing, New York, 1985, pp 19, 20, 459.

Jan Steinman - N7JDB
Electronic Systems Laboratory
Box 500, MS 50-370, Beaverton, OR 97077
(w)503/627-5881 (h)503/657-7703

1573. MODS NEEDED

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-15 02:20:04 UTC
From: kb2ahz@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <917@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 18097

Does anyone have the list of mods for Icom 02AT or Kenwood 621A. Help Help!!!
Needed for emergency use only Thanks and 73 Chuck
--

CHUCK - KB2AHZ * * * UUCP: ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kb2ahz * * *

1574. * SpaceNews 17Jul89 *

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-15 04:23:33 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <918@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 18098

Bulletin ID: SPC90717

SpaceNews

MONDAY JULY 17, 1989

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, NJ, and is distributed weekly around the world. It is available for UNLIMITED distribution.

* UoSAT D and E *

Last week, things were very hectic for the UoSAT Spacecraft Engineering Unit, as a complete engineering model of the UoSAT D+E spacecraft has been put together: the structure with boom motor plus engineering module-boards in the module-boxes. Engineers spent many hours into the early morning assembling the satellite, in order to get it ready for the vibration test, which commenced on Wednesday, 12th of July at the Royal Aerospace Establishment (RAE) at Farnborough, England.

The spacecraft is now going through qualification vibration tests at 14g rms. By Thursday night the Z Axis sine and random tests were completed and currently the 1000 G shock tests are being performed. After these have been completed, the tests are repeated in the X and Y spacecraft axes. UoSAT Director, Dr Sweeting (G3YJO), reported that the sound produced by the vibrator machine is louder than that of an underground metro train passing by in a narrow station. The violent vibration does not seem to do the spacecraft much harm. Apart from a few bolts which worked loose, the structure is strong and it will withstand the 'shake' experienced at launch without difficulty. UoSATs D and E, which after launch and separation from the launcher will probably become UoSAT-OSCAR 14 and 15, both have the same mechanical structure, weight and dimensions. They will be the first microsatellites separated from the ASAP - followed by the four Microsats, which from then on will be known as OSCARs 16, 17, 18 and 19. The current launch date is the 10th of November - with a 10 minute launch window around 0200 UTC. Fingers crossed!

[Story via OSCAR-11]

* RS12/RS13 NEWS *

Vern Riportella, WA2LQQ, recently paid a visit to the RS command station in Moscow, and found the new RS12/RS13 package ready to fly, but grounded. The transponders were already placed into satellite package back in late 1988,

but the launch depends on the demand of the maritime navigation system package which is the primary payload for this launch.

The RS12/RS13 launch will probably occur sometime next year.

* OSCAR-9 NEWS *

The current operating schedule for OSCAR-9 indicates that Diary software reloads will take place on Tuesdays, UTC. Digitalker telemetry will follow. The telemetry channels currently being downlinked by the Digitalker include:

08 : Battery Pack A Temperature (C)
18 : Battery Pack B Temperature (C)
22 : Battery Voltage +14V (Volts)
29 : Spacecraft -Y Facet Temperature (C)
35 : 145 MHz Beacon Output Power (UnCalibrateD)
39 : Spacecraft +Y Facet Temperature (C)
49 : Spacecraft +Z Facet Temperature (C)
59 : Spacecraft -Z Facet Temperature (C)

Note that the telemetry value for channel 35 is UnCalibrateD (UCD). In order to decode the proper value for this channel, substitute the "N" value given by the spacecraft into the equation : (N-82) * 1.67. The result is given in milliwatts.

* UO-9 elements from RGO *

Epoch : 89190.34851970
Inclin: 97.5505 deg
RAAN : 245.4834
Eccn : 0.0002
ArgPer: 143.6387 deg
MeanAn: 216.5051 deg
MeanMo: 15.65307799 rev/day
Decay : 0.000901 rev/day^2
RevNo : 43245

* OSCAR-10 SCHEDULE *
---
14 July-Sept : Mode B operations are allowed for the entire orbit.

* OSCAR-11 NEWS *

The 2-meter beacon turns off for 10 seconds following the DCE message titles.

Here is the present Whole Orbit Data (WOD) survey schedule for this week:

Day	Channels
Sun	2,61
Mon	1,2,3,61
Tue	53
Wed	19

Thu 1,2,3,61
Fri 0,10,20,30
Sat 10,11,19,29

* OSCAR-12 SCHEDULE *

Date Mode Operating Period

15 Jul JA 1113 - 1925
19 Jul JD 0939 - 1751
22 Jul JD 1508 - 0804 (23 Jul)

* OSCAR-13 SCHEDULE *

Date : 14Jun89 until 16Aug89 | 16Aug89 until 16Nov89
Attitude: 180/0 | 210/0
Mode-B : MA 000 to MA 110 | MA 003 to MA 160
Mode-JL : MA 110 to MA 145 | MA 160 to MA 200
Mode-B : MA 145 to MA 255 | MA 200 to MA 240
OFF : % | MA 240 to MA 003
Mode-S : MA 150 to MA 160 | MA 210 to MA 222

Mode-B ZRO Receiver Sensitivity Test Schedule:

Sun 16Jul89 07:20 UTC
Sat 22Jul89 20:50 UTC
Sat 29Jul89 04:20 UTC
Sat 12Aug89 20:20 UTC

A downlink frequency of 145.840 MHz will be used for these tests.

Transponders will be in operation during the whole orbit from June 14 until Aug 16 due to excellent sun angle and power budget. There will no perigee operation between August and November due to perigee solar eclipses.

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *

Feedback regarding SpaceNews can be directed to the author (John) via any of the following paths:

UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z

* SOURCES *

Some of the news contained in this SpaceNews issue was obtained via OSCAR-9, OSCAR-11 and the KA2QHD and NN2Z PBBSs.

* AMATEUR RADIO: A Natural Resource *

<eof>

--
UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd

PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z (John)
..."There is no expedient to which a man will not resort to
avoid the real labor of thinking." ....Sir Joshua Reynolds.

1575. Re: TH-75A modifications please

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-15 04:40:23 UTC
From: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP
Message-ID: <3807@cps3xx.UUCP>
Source record: 18101

In article <29704@cci632.UUCP> cb@cci632.UUCP (n2hkd) writes:
> [stuff deleted]
>well. If you need the 721 mods (for xband) I can send you a copy of the
^^^^^

Wow! I didn't know Kenwood (or any other Japanese manufacturer) made
microwave radios in the SHF range. You must really have to detune that
final section to get any amount of significant output on 10 GHz
(X-band).

----> Abortion is murder; Affirmative Action is discrimination. <----
In the rare case that original ideas Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN
are found here, I am responsible. Owen W328, E. Lansing, MI 48825
Internet: hendrick@frith.egr.msu.edu UUCP: ...!frith!hendrick

1576. Re: WWV Solar DATA

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-15 09:14:08 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <108@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 18102

In Geoff William's posting about the phone number for propagation information, he including a phone number in Centerline, Michigan instead of the correct number, which is in Boulder, Colorado.

The correct phone number for 24 hour propagation info is:

303-497-3235

This is updated with a new solar flux after 1800Z daily, and has a K index update every three hours. This is the same information that is transmitted via WWV at 18 minutes after every hour.

73,
Tad
KT7H @ WS7M

1577. Re: Ham Radio has its UPS and Downs.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-15 13:41:16 UTC
From: rolfe@w3vh.UU.NET
Message-ID: <438@w3vh.UU.NET>
Source record: 18103

In article <8907141251.AA03520@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> AXVSCCN@UICVMC.BITNET (Chris Novy) writes:
>There is no official
>understanding between the FCC and NWS regarding SKYWARN nets that I
>know of.

I believe there is a formal memorandum of understanding between the ARRL and NWS regarding SKYWARN nets, and this memorandum was signed within the past year or so in order to clear up the kind of misunderstanding you're plagued with.

If I recall, the QST blurb announcing the formal agreement also said that the FCC blessed the arrangement, subject to the caveat that NWS should carefully evaluate their ongoing communications requirements, and, if necessary, seek specific allocations from NTIA in order to carry them out.

--
UUCP: uunet!w3vh!rolfe | Rolfe Tessem
INTERNET: rolfe@w3vh.uu.net | P.O. Box 793
AMPRNET: rolfe@pc.w3vh.ampr.org [44.44.0.2]| Great Barrington, MA 01230
PACKET RADIO: w3vh@wa2pvv | (413) 528-5966

1578. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-15 20:39:52 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8907160704.AA04280@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18099

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial RCP/M, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial RCP/M may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

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- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #540 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 89191.67792219 0.00000280 32586-3 0 2204
2 00424 80.4647 262.7056 0024655 71.0678 289.3132 13.67168820336024
SOLRAD R/B
1 00727U 64001 A 89183.63206328 .00000279 00000-0 24359-3 0 2768
2 00727 69.9017 62.4105 0012021 75.8113 284.4325 13.93548970295248
Cos 185 R/B
1 03019U 67104 B 89181.15740204 .00004217 00000-0 29106-3 0 3822
2 03019 64.0705 74.3473 0221919 227.6634 130.5491 14.89412840107012
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 89183.58007332 -.00000072 00000-0 99999-4 0 2359
2 03029 12.7880 24.0644 0015683 202.7342 157.2149 1.00270279 79299
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 89185.78526733 .00056227 00000-0 36308-3 0 7928
2 04966 51.5597 351.5973 2517323 242.0552 90.3569 10.53140100554242
LAGEOS
1 08820U 89192.05279498 0.00000004 0 8082
2 08820 109.8319 238.2564 0044879 310.9069 48.7837 6.38664270 52153
GOES 2
1 10061U 89187.70972559 -.00000018 0 2840
2 10061 7.2018 67.9345 0006570 168.1449 191.8209 1.00281896 5575
GPS-0001
1 10684U 89191.39082288 0.00000011 10000-3 0 1567
2 10684 63.4716 100.0985 0108935 199.8000 159.8550 2.00560403 68999
GPS-0002
1 10893U 89186.36423113 -.00000027 0 07
2 10893 64.4963 341.1388 0154121 28.3750 332.4133 2.00556037 81716
GOES 3
1 10953U 78062 A 89184.77328655 .00000089 00000-0 99999-4 0 6852
2 10953 6.0876 70.6932 0007443 258.9782 100.7917 1.00269670 1101
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 89189.21611950 0.00001087 42673-3 0 1401
2 10967 108.0100 330.9053 0001936 246.7814 113.3111 14.34703934577108
GPS-0003
1 11054U 89186.67698069 -.00000027 0 476
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2 11054 64.1050 337.6265 0056452 116.9677 243.5145 2.00561044 78731
GPS-0004
1 11141U 89185.78074990 0.00000011 0 1726
2 11141 63.5628 100.1906 0057676 322.2992 37.3059 2.00571790 77414
NOAA 6
1 11416U 89188.47691974 0.00000997 43480-3 0 8720
2 11416 98.5086 184.9503 0013312 52.9536 307.2838 14.25854409520797
Solar Max
1 11703U 89191.18756609 0.00052832 73443-3 0 165
2 11703 28.4948 116.3364 0003007 343.9158 16.1346 15.55572832523426
GPS-0006
1 11783U 89186.73488388 -.00000027 0 9258
2 11783 64.2630 337.1976 0132174 60.2934 301.1451 2.00568143 67378
GOES 5
1 12472U 89188.56832149 -.00000242 0 7397
2 12472 2.1424 83.6487 1365143 261.0840 83.2574 1.00202973 28789
SME
1 12887U 81100 A 89184.08861988 .00017860 00000-0 62011-3 0 2352
2 12887 97.6850 210.6691 0003111 154.5926 205.5466 15.29831205427586
UOSAT 1
1 12888U 89187.34341396 0.00082918 84786-3 0 6252
2 12888 97.5499 242.2607 0002382 136.8369 223.3123 15.64759874431983
Meteor 2-08
1 13113U 89185.63973144 0.00000279 24114-3 0 6525
2 13113 82.5392 44.8955 0016571 17.1820 342.9883 13.84015405367659
Salyut 7
1 13138U 89191.70536556 0.00015044 34639-3 0 6506
2 13138 51.6079 202.2051 0001361 86.4609 273.6748 15.42819238411828
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 89184.63347268 .00001390 00000-0 31817-3 0 108
2 13367 98.2122 248.0289 0003192 135.4372 224.7144 14.57116608370541
Meteor 2-09
1 13718U 89178.22720267 0.00000523 26982-3 0 7932
2 13718 81.2459 271.7266 0055731 331.6273 28.1863 14.13227046336974
IRAS
1 13777U 89187.98453723 0.00000499 37173-3 0 6520
2 13777 99.0435 24.8206 0011439 258.9738 101.0139 13.98616970328962
TDRS 1
1 13969U 83 26 B 89184.60789426 -.00000186 00000-0 00000 0 0 8173
2 13969 3.6063 68.5134 0002541 143.7497 216.2186 0.99957729 89574
GOES 6
1 14050U 89183.82324780 0.00000118 0 9834
2 14050 1.3301 82.5159 0001684 118.2945 240.6915 1.00282030 6761
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 89178.79777575 0.00000013 0 4137
2 14129 26.1632 257.9072 6055751 54.1250 348.0249 2.05880722 17436
GPS-0008
1 14189U 89187.32155718 0.00000010 10000-3 0 6405
2 14189 63.1981 98.7413 0136070 215.4965 143.6036 2.00568295 43821
Meteor 2-10
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1 14452U 89187.18335550 0.00000788 33384-3 0 7465
2 14452 81.1657 274.5150 0095889 42.2591 318.5881 14.22245717295243
LandSat 5
1 14780U 89192.07995701 0.00001095 25271-3 0 8215
2 14780 98.1659 253.8677 0002971 143.6486 216.5016 14.57134271285044
UOSAT 2
1 14781U 89187.18492743 0.00002015 39540-3 0 4763
2 14781 98.0026 245.4302 0012015 262.4069 97.5528 14.63728035285321
LDEF
1 14898U 89187.23666890 0.00028138 44041-3 0 8999
2 14898 28.5064 42.4292 0002105 76.2548 283.8005 15.52293587294413
GPS-0009
1 15039U 89190.87096470 0.00000009 0 6967
2 15039 62.9440 97.8960 0015303 265.7509 94.0492 2.00564158 37177
Meteor 2-11
1 15099U 89183.92807226 0.00000139 11551-3 0 9560
2 15099 82.5317 353.8558 0012135 189.8215 170.2708 13.83675444252295
GPS-0010
1 15271U 89191.76921310 -.00000027 0 6673
2 15271 63.3593 336.7781 0099590 321.0065 38.2794 2.00566581 34307
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 89187.81692541 0.00002407 34690-3 0 518
2 15331 82.5385 320.3293 0025496 23.2485 336.9848 14.75754344257119
NOAA 9
1 15427U 89181.38516046 0.00000645 37278-3 0 3997
2 15427 99.1432 168.5844 0014465 278.8609 81.0923 14.12070704234317
Meteor 2-12
1 15516U 89182.26678945 0.00000423 37005-3 0 945
2 15516 82.5349 293.5608 0018179 76.0460 284.2818 13.84130132223009
Cosmos 1686
1 16095U 89191.64054302 -.00007521 -16457-3 0 3056
2 16095 51.6089 202.5218 0000820 85.4339 274.4356 15.42810643411814
GPS-0011
1 16129U 89176.96653418 0.00000010 0 3276
2 16129 63.7201 99.0103 0117037 150.0987 210.5845 2.00564098 27212
Meteor 3-1
1 16191U 89187.58121355 0.00000043 10000-3 0 8361
2 16191 82.5458 222.0260 0018361 250.0613 109.8547 13.16869616178076
Meteor 2-13
1 16408U 89190.01269714 0.00000155 12950-3 0 5105
2 16408 82.5349 202.2592 0014801 238.3624 121.6078 13.84188640178572
Mir
1 16609U 89191.59716480 0.00022450 31188-3 0 9301
2 16609 51.6190 246.5427 0009980 140.6053 219.5643 15.56868958194815
SPOT 1
1 16613U 89192.04292659 0.00000583 29161-3 0 5222
2 16613 98.7375 266.2780 0002084 108.3417 251.7981 14.20020354 15513
Meteor 2-14
1 16735U 89166.63717749 0.00000393 34467-3 0 3058
2 16735 82.5385 247.6750 0015551 20.7917 339.3892 13.83925664154249
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Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 89192.06541676 0.00001214 17512-3 0 6621
2 16881 82.5234 15.9157 0023952 25.6511 334.5753 14.75386476158813
EGP
1 16908U 89187.80380367 -.00000053 -97648-4 0 1452
2 16908 50.0075 237.7833 0011202 37.5684 322.5914 12.44378829131857
FO-12
1 16909U 89187.54272147 -.00000025 10000-3 0 1599
2 16909 50.0163 238.8278 0010940 36.0215 324.1355 12.44400311131818
NOAA 10
1 16969U 89183.27038236 0.00000835 38697-3 0 2423
2 16969 98.6359 213.4739 0012602 203.9945 156.0635 14.23072410146084
Meteor 2-15
1 17290U 89183.99159216 0.00000057 46114-4 0 2679
2 17290 82.4672 141.1128 0011850 212.8240 147.2200 13.83732712125801
MOS-1
1 17527U 87 18 A 89185.03359185 .00000128 00000-0 12022-3 0 1703
2 17527 99.1487 256.3464 0001203 65.3473 294.7701 13.94879431120727
GOES 7
1 17561U 87 22 A 89184.51602373 -.00000046 00000-0 99999-4 0 2887
2 17561 0.0121 285.5329 0001851 225.6463 208.7980 1.00276735 1920
Kvant
1 17845U 89191.53294870 0.00045654 62517-3 0 8043
2 17845 51.6214 246.8662 0009919 142.9432 217.0761 15.56874752194809
RS-10/11
1 18129U 89191.00303835 0.00000258 27326-3 0 8122
2 18129 82.9240 221.2975 0011542 356.3083 3.7983 13.71989715102528
Cosmos 1867
1 18187U 87 60 A 89184.98489130 .00000182 00000-0 10681-3 0 8694
2 18187 65.0138 335.6301 0019950 257.3125 102.5693 14.29378113103526
Cosmos 1870
1 18225U 89192.67946782 0.00125804 82103-5 21318-3 0 1254
2 18225 71.8641 348.8548 0011270 249.7614 110.2884 16.02430320115227
Meteor 2-16
1 18312U 89183.09345332 0.00000218 18868-3 0 2888
2 18312 82.5606 207.7310 0012997 148.4152 211.7789 13.83489621 94572
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 89188.55908553 0.00000294 25380-3 0 1293
2 18820 82.5437 264.3650 0015741 209.4470 150.5805 13.84181678 72505
AO-13
1 19216U 89186.15508008 -.00000132 10000-3 0 382
2 19216 57.2070 200.8551 6748913 207.0433 90.2906 2.09703317 8118
OKEAN 1
1 19274U 88 56 A 89185.00985814 .00002440 00000-0 35926-3 0 4214
2 19274 82.5181 121.0725 0022891 172.8722 187.2851 14.74894188 53564
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 89189.84690628 0.00000391 10000-2 0 2123
2 19336 82.5432 160.3422 0018754 90.3924 269.9246 13.16852176 45768
NOAA 11
1 19531U 89182.88086140 0.00000757 44082-3 0 981
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2 19531 98.9405 126.8266 0011376 187.2771 172.8236 14.11058247 39541
TDRS 3
1 19548U 88 91 B 89153.77764324 .00000129 00000-0 99999-4 0 261
2 19548 0.5410 85.9584 0002050 10.4654 263.5580 1.00263057 1649
GPS-0014
1 19802U 89 13 A 89180.46759048 .00000015 00000-0 99999-4 0 468
2 19802 55.1035 211.3258 0067111 157.1646 203.2063 2.00556154 2678
Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89183.59651735 0.00000117 10000-3 0 526
2 19851 82.5242 146.9660 0012167 262.3862 97.5916 13.83812845 17218
TDRS 4
1 19883U 89 21 B 89155.42662197 -.00000217 00000-0 99999-4 0 197
2 19883 0.3364 68.0564 0006551 44.5862 247.4060 1.00548752 96
Cosmos 2020
1 19986U 89167.00035284 0.00713491 34818-4 33909-3 0 650
2 19986 64.7730 355.9562 0129120 90.4929 271.2069 16.04503107 4755
1989 037A
1 20000U 89166.71735513 0.00273342 20071-4 19406-3 0 544
2 20000 69.9458 15.2671 0062488 74.7482 286.1528 16.11421323 3590
RESURS-F 1
1 20006U 89166.67758184 0.00125228 60541-5 17209-3 0 460
2 20006 82.2956 17.0495 0008737 226.6604 133.3319 16.06021047 3428
Cosmos 2022
1 20024U 89180.39981994 -.00000011 10000-2 0 363
2 20024 64.8272 50.8719 0001867 255.3129 104.7148 2.13102677 6110
Cosmos 2023
1 20025U 89180.69329080 -.00000011 10000-3 0 337
2 20025 64.8449 50.8407 0013705 210.6426 149.3398 2.13102719 639
Cosmos 2024
1 20026U 89180.38648897 -.00000011 10000-3 0 312
2 20026 64.8327 50.8698 0008813 267.3366 92.6243 2.13204691 623
1989 034E
1 20028U 89178.00694809 -.00000011 10000-3 0 101
2 20028 65.0844 49.9949 0026704 349.6370 10.4567 2.13479740 523
SuperBird A
1 20040U 89183.78104506 -.00000099 10000-3 0 180
2 20040 0.0262 313.9524 0003825 147.9338 258.1480 1.00273104 239
1989 041B
1 20041U 89176.16827699 0.00000175 0 66
2 20041 0.0519 101.0035 0018654 274.6572 344.3954 1.00273050 146
1989 041C
1 20042U 89185.08517834 0.00030059 39919-2 0 287
2 20042 6.9331 37.4445 7284280 200.3317 100.7896 2.29417718 558
Cosmos 2026
1 20045U 89182.87143968 0.00000147 14176-3 0 337
2 20045 82.9397 343.5786 0038435 224.9740 134.8304 13.75019694 3391
1989 042B
1 20046U 89190.25933410 -.00005554 -56739-2 0 517
2 20046 82.9417 338.0442 0035026 199.2664 160.7174 13.76469147 4415
Molniya3-35
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1 20052U 89189.80933893 0.00000326 -81454-3 0 444
2 20052 62.9521 99.8751 7379264 288.3629 9.3770 2.00620985 616
1989 043C
1 20054U 89188.07223047 0.04278090 41472-4 80540-3 0 555
2 20054 62.8042 356.4649 0069907 118.0415 242.8621 16.24472404 4499
1989 043D
1 20055U 89187.82942194 0.00000550 19192-2 0 268
2 20055 62.8484 100.2186 7414419 288.3220 9.1933 1.95983490 552
GPS-0013
1 20061U 89192.12697065 -.00000029 0 265
2 20061 54.5873 29.7087 0080561 163.1763 197.1395 2.00573230 651
1989 044B
1 20062U 89193.27933477 0.18331712 -23867-4 49193-3 0 674
2 20062 30.2951 166.4880 0064540 2.3773 357.7413 16.35924744 3699
1989 044C
1 20063U 89190.62410034 0.00111825 17032-4 12205-2 0 390
2 20063 37.5403 7.2226 6012784 224.5458 67.5657 4.12779176 1205
Cosmos 2027
1 20064U 89180.22022443 0.00008604 36818-3 0 107
2 20064 65.8385 25.6376 0024329 340.4779 20.7342 15.23081660 2240
1989 045B
1 20065U 89189.58668525 0.00012737 51370-3 0 330
2 20065 65.8410 356.1109 0028402 352.2314 7.8374 15.24711048 3678
1989 047B
1 20074U 89171.95493335 0.22683705 21508-4 27768-3 0 201
2 20074 69.9775 75.8690 0009597 31.4079 329.3441 16.49307108 743
Raduga 1-1
1 20083U 89191.82317511 0.00000150 10000-3 0 258
2 20083 1.4316 273.2866 0005765 350.8496 9.8315 1.00262529 195
1989 048D
1 20086U 89190.11936315 -.00000072 10000-3 0 53
2 20086 1.4411 273.8076 0021178 326.8287 33.8381 0.97890444 187
RESURS-F 2
1 20095U 89191.73809591 0.00064831 10831-5 10865-3 0 271
2 20095 82.5613 48.8076 0010837 290.2435 69.7552 16.02644491 2159
1989 050A
1 20103U 89189.26872294 -.00000027 -36022-4 0 135
2 20103 82.9621 178.4857 0036386 276.4532 83.9495 13.73487091 507
1989 050B
1 20104U 89189.91988291 0.00000006 0 51
2 20104 82.9595 178.0002 0029060 261.9103 97.8792 13.74886858 587
Cosmos 2029
1 20105U 89192.71956696 -.00001703 -12591-4 0 148
2 20105 82.3753 62.6788 0018029 80.5615 279.8275 15.73167491 1016
Gorizont 18
1 20107U 89191.60754045 -.00000041 10000-3 0 90
2 20107 1.5172 276.8179 0014800 165.2660 195.4272 1.01594585 50
1989 052D
1 20110U 89187.71389954 -.00000112 10000-3 0 15
2 20110 1.4611 276.7767 0030205 72.3828 289.4417 1.03021047 15
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--
Dr TS Kelso Asst Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

1579. Northern California

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-15 23:25:54 UTC
From: SKOHC@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU
Message-ID: <8907160703.AA04192@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18106

Hi all,
I'd appreciate it if someone would give me some info on 2 meter operation
in northern Calif. (SF area, Yosemete Nat'l etc.).
I'll be taking a vacation there during the second half of August and,
of course, will be taking a 2-meter rig.
Unfortunatel, Packet won't be operated on this trip, as I haven't a
portable computer, oh well (sigh).
thanks, Joe Skoler, KC2YU, skohc@cunyvm

1580. Re: HRO say "no" to No-Code; BAH-HAMBUG

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-16 00:51:50 UTC
From: john@stiatl.UUCP
Message-ID: <5833@stiatl.UUCP>
Source record: 18104

In article <30500060@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>
>I just heard from Westlink Report that the management of Ham Radio
>Outlet wrote to the ARRL Board of Directors recommending that they
>back away from the No-Code proposal. The quoted reasoning is that
>Amateur Radio "has already matured" and "No-Code does not represent
>the needs of the current ARRL membership".
> -------
>
>While I have never yet made a purchase from HRO, barring a denial or
>reversal by the management, I certainly NEVER WILL purchase ANYTHING
>Ham Radio Outlet. ----- ---- --------
>

I have posted in this forum in the past concerning my tribulations with HRO. My comments are based on my experience with the store in Atlanta. I have found these clowns to be arrogant, disrespful, ignorant of the practices of ham radio and just a very nasty bunch. Offenses have ranged from making me wait over 30 minutes in an empty store while both salesmen chat with friends on the phone to sending me a letter when I was newsletter editor of The GrapeVine (GRAPES) in which the store manager questioned my request in the newsletter for area hams to support GRAPES' network building activities. His position was "if GRAPES does not build digipeaters, someone will and I'll use whatever's available". This attitude would be bad enough from a private individual but comming from a store that depends on the goodwill of the amateur community is astounding.

I'd echo Phil's comments to completely and totally boycott these clowns. I personally will never set foot in another HRO store nor do business with same. (I've spent about 3000 bux on ham gear since I made that committment.) There are a number of other VERY good equipment outlets available so let's use them.

John

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | Manual? ... What manual ?!?
Sales Technologies, Inc. Atlanta, GA | This is Unix, My son, You
...!gatech!stiatl!john **I am the NRA** | just GOTTA Know!!!

1581. Re: Another no-code fable

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-16 01:05:24 UTC
From: jay@splut.conmicro.com
Message-ID: <2759@splut.conmicro.com>
Source record: 18100

Phil, why do you keep inflicting these flawed attempts at analogies on us?

The country club analogy misses the anti-no-coders' point: there _is_ something more required of a ham than just the ability to push a PTT switch and yak. It is a drive, a desire, a willingness to earn privileges, not to have them handed to oneself on a silver platter. Your fable misses the point again.

Someone who doesn't want to be a ham badly enough to fulfill the requirements of obatining a license doesn't deserve to be one.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
uucp: uunet!nuchat! (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
{attctc,bellcore}!texbell!splut!jay +--
internet: jay@splut.conmicro.com | "Eating improves connectivity." - JFHII

1582. mods for ft-208r?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-16 02:35:59 UTC
From: lyndon@cs.AthabascaU.CA
Message-ID: <678@aurora.AthabascaU.CA>
Source record: 18105

Does anyone know of a set of mods for the Yaesu FT-208R that
will allow it to receive above 148.0 (preferably to 174.0, but
I'll take what I can get)?

--
Lyndon Nerenberg VE6BBM / Computing Services / Athabasca University
{alberta,decwrl,ncc}!atha!lyndon || lyndon@cs.AthabascaU.CA
If everyone quit smoking, drinking, and buying gas,
the nation would probably go bankrupt.

1583. Re: Please engage brain before posting

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-16 16:22:26 UTC
From: sampson@attctc.DALLAS.TX.US
Message-ID: <8669@attctc.DALLAS.TX.US>
Source record: 18107

In article <152@swituc.UUCP>, root@swituc.UUCP (Admin) writes:
> Maybe his attitude gives some insight into why he feels the police are not
> fond of him. Personally, I can't imagine why...
>
> Pat Berry

Pat, you and Jerry are taking my posting too seriously. It was meant to be a cynical response to a real problem. The problem is that a fraction of our society is hell bent on telling us what our rights are, or the correct way to live. They demonstrate and and encircle congressmen who then sway to their cause. Life is hell until someones battle reaches the Supreme Court where constitutional and republican spirit are measured. They generally side with all peoples rights, rather than the select few who wish to impose their restriction on this or that. I don't see anyone demonstrating for the aged or the mental cases walking the streets, but we have society in a roar over the contents of the womb. Religious persecution is another story however. When the state or congress makes a law to restrict your rights, you generally get pissed. When the state or congress supports your cause, you are enthralled and so happy that you look for another cause. Policemen deal with crime all day. They don't have time to decide what's a big crime, what's a little crime. It's a law, therefore you are under arrest. "I'll take that radio, thankyou". You don't like it? Get a lawyer! Rather than investing in speech encryption for a cellular phone, they (through their PAC) get congress to make owning a radio (capable of listening in) illegal. Congress thinking ahead then keeps adding to it. After awhile all your left with is the commercial AM and FM bands being legal. Those Amateurs shouldn't have more rights then the others! Take their radios too! I realize that this sounds like their coming to get me, but I'm impressed at the speed at which we're going towards implementing restrictive laws. Virginia was/is the best case: they confiscated radar detectors and scanners. These radio devices are "State" contraband. You can even take this all the way to the "No-Code" debate. Some have recently compared our Amateur rights to a country club. The Amateur rights are given to us by the people! When we encircle our congressmen and send hate mail to the FCC and demand that we keep our restrictive laws, we're no better than those who are doing the same thing by banning radios. Amateurs used to be self supporting. They produced more than they took. The FCC never had a real problem with them. Now their old and tired. Most can't even drive anymore. So they sit and call, write letters, hire lawyers. What a waste. I'm sure the FCC would rather just chuck it all. When a company comes to them with an idea that requires spectrum, they probably couldn't be happier to give it to them. After all their "The People" too. (pardon any spelling infractions), Steve.

1584. Re: CQ PIZZA

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-16 23:07:24 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500065@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 18110

> >Ordering a pizza is a CONTRACT. Legally speaking, that's BUSINESS.
>
> Please inform us as to where you got your law degree and cite
> cases to substanciate you otherwise worthless (armchair) opinion.

I don't have to have a law degree to understand law and make an interpretation
for my own purposes. I wish more people did understand what law was.

Maybe this whole thread should all be moved over to misc.legal where the
number of people who understand law is higher than the number of lawyers.

> >Since when is Ham Radio a personal communications system?
>
> Since when is it otherwise? What do YOU use it for? Actually
> I don't care what YOU use it for.

CB is a personal communications system. GMRS is partly so and the FCC is
trying to get the business uses out of it. But, ham radio is an
experimental and emergency communications system/service.

> >This is certainly getting closer to the "hairy edge". If you called for
> >general information from local hams (who hopefully had the schedule) instead
> >of patching to the bus company, then I would say it would be ok. If it were
> >through my repeater, I would not even think of dumping the machine. On the
> >other hand, patching to the bus company might make me think about it, but I
> >probably still would not. If you started asking what the bus fare was
> >(which you could have done when the bus arrives) I might do something.
>
> Geez, I really get sick of all the hams giving each other a hard time.
> This guy Phil (Howard) keeps on talking about how he would dump people off his
> autopatch for making calls to order pizza,etc. Well, If I was the
> local coordinator, his repeater would quickly become UNcoordinated and
> the frequency reassigned to someone who will put up a repeater/patch
> and NOT try to run the think like HE'S god and then he can do damn well
> as he please with HIS repeater as long as he doesn't interfere with real
> COORDINATED repeaters!!!

One does not have to be GOD to read the rules and try to realize what is
legal and what is not. Granted, not everyone is going to come to the same
conclusion as everyone else as to what the rules mean. But one thing I am
very sure of is that the repeater operator is just as liable for the traffic
going over his repeater as are the hams using it, if not more so. If someone
is doing what I believe to be illegal on the repeater, then MY butt is the
one in the sling, and I am going to protect it.

When I operate a repeater, it is MY interpretation of the rules that will apply to its operation, NOT Carl Heinzl's or the repeater coordinator's.

Repeater coordinators who think they are GOD will also be degrading to the Amateur Radio Service as well. Why do you think there are coordinator wars as it is? Coordinating frequencies is NOT the process of some self-appointed group of godheads thinking they can run roughshod of a whole state of repeaters.

> >There is a common carrier that is losing revenue, the cellular telephone
> >providers.
>
> Wrong here. The cellular telephone provide can't be loosing revenue unless
> a person has BOTH a cellular phone AND a ham radio in his car and he
> CHOOSES to use the autopatch to save money. If he doesn't have a cellular
> phone, then there's no way in hell the cellular company had a chance to make
> any money off of him in the first place. Sorry, you reasoning isn't just
> flawed, it's WRONG.

By having chose not to get cellular telephone in the first place, just because you can use your Ham radio, GMRS, or CB to avoid the charges, not only the air time charges, but also the basic service charges, then they are in fact not gaining a profit. The question is really whether or not they have a proper basis to assume that they should have that profit. This is arguable, but the fact that by not paying them for a service they don't get a profit is not.

> Phil Karn says
> >The rule that simply says "thou shalt not make money through amateur radio
> >communications" is enough for me. Human nature being what it is, very few
>
> I couldn't agree more and by ordering a pizza via autopatch and on the
> way home, I'm not making a bleeding cent so please stop trying to be
> some god given airwave policeman. Of course, I tend to agree with most if not
> all of Phil's postings.

While I personally would just as soon have the rules read in such a way that ordering a pizza is legal, I happen to find that each time I read my copy of 47 CFR 97 I find that they are not. I also read the Federal Register and to date have not read an NPRM nor any mention of a petition being filed to change the rules. Why don't you file a petition to make the change? I'm busy trying to get some data to support my petition for a No-Code license. I also don't want the FCC to classify me as someone who files too many petitions.

> To Phil Karn:
>
> (d) The following one-way amateur transmissions are not considered
> broadcasting:
>
> (1) Beacon or radio control operation
> (2) Information bulletins consisting solely of subject matter
> relating to amateur radio;
>
> Perhaps you could include some information on the SKYWARN nets meant solely for

> amateurs like - better crank those towers in county XYZ down, since there's a
> thunderstorm headed your way, etc. Aim the information AT amateurs so you can
> specifially justify it. In this way it would meet the criterion
> (2) listing above and copied from a posting by Andrew Betz @ OSU.

While this seems reasonable enough to do, I also happen to believe that since the messages in an active net are already directed to the members of the net who have checked in, that it does not even fall under one-way broadcasting because it is already a two-way communication.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

1585. Re: Another no-code fable

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-17 01:54:10 UTC
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <17217@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 18109

NJ6A writes:

>If I had to decide between shutting the club down or let
>the non-members back on the course, I'd rather see it shut down...

This attitude was once known as a "scorched earth" policy. After that it
also became known as the "better dead than Red" policy. Not everyone would
make the same choice.

>How does this relate to ham radio? Simple. It's human nature that people
>don't respect that which is unearned. The 5 WPM code requirement is so
>trivial that any arguements against it being retained as a license
>requirement just don't hold water. The so-called barriers people have with
>respect to the code are psychological--they don't even give themselves a
>chance before they've convinced themselves they can't learn it.

There's an interesting contradiction here. You say people need to earn their
privileges, but then you say that 5 WPM is "trivial". So getting rid of the
requirement shouldn't make much difference, should it?

The code requirement is NOT trivial. It took me several months of solid
practice to make 5 WPM. This was early during high school, when I had lots
of spare time. I've often wondered if I ever would have become a ham if I
hadn't done it when I did.

>Using a similar arguement to the one used by the "no-coders", why don't we
>delete most of the theory exam as well? One doesn't need to know Ohm's Law
>to go down to Ham Radio Outlet, buy a radio and antenna, and use it on the
>air, do they? Of course they don't, so why should they be forced to learn
>something they will probably never use?

You're quite right; you don't need to know Ohm's Law to operate a radio.
Many other radio services have shown this quite well. But merely being able
to operate a radio doesn't necessarily mean you can further the basis and
purpose of the amateur service. Three of the five principles listed in part
97.1 require technical knowledge, hence a technical test. On the other
hand, an amateur can easily fufill all five without ever using or even
knowing Morse Code.

>I just don't understand the attitude of people who think ham radio's salvation
>lies in hordes of ignorant operators who care little about the institution
>invading the bands.

This is known as "setting up a straw man". The no-code license proposed by
the ARRL Study Committee would still require an applicant to pass elements 2
(Novice) and 3A (Technician). In fact, the syllabus for element 3A is under
revision and the Committee recommended that it be expanded. This means that

those "hordes of ignorant operators" will have passed a written test equal to or greater than that already passed by existing Technicians. The only thing to set them apart will be their lack of knowledge of the code, and this is something I find hard to detect in a voice or packet QSO.

You seem to judge hams by the tests they had to pass to get their licenses. I prefer to judge them by what they *do* with their licenses after they get them.

Phil Karn, KA9Q

1586. Re: Another no-code fable

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-17 14:28:54 UTC
From: rfc@briar.philips.com
Message-ID: <59629@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 18119

Last week a friend of mine came over to my place, and during his visit he saw my ham radio stuff (along with the junk boxes full of circuit boards, etc) and asked me all about it. Told him about handhelds, repeaters, and a little about packet. And SW. "you need some sort of license for this, don't you?" he asks. "Yes, you have to take a test of some techinical knowledge, and some rules, and Morse code". "You mean, 'dit dah dit's' and that? I don't have time to learn that!" I probably could have "sold" him a no-code license. And he's more than smart enough to make a contribution to the ham world. Damn. oh well WA2ISE

1587. fixing your TS440S display

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-17 14:31:49 UTC
From: rfc@briar.philips.com
Message-ID: <59630@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 18120

copied from packet:
From: KD2EJ@N2EYR
To: ALL@ALLUSA
Subject: TS-440S DISPLAY SOLUTION

I finally took the time to inspect carefully the problem on the TS-440S display problem. The first thing was to check the EPROM socket on the display board. I found that the socket was not in good shape. The IC was very loose and the socket is of very poor quality. I removed the socket from the board with a solder sucker, making sure that none of the wires connected to the display board was damaged or pulled out.

You have to remove the 4 screws that hold the board to the front panel, so that the board is free and can swing open so you can have access to the other side. After this is accomplished, the rest is easy. Even though Kenwood says to remove the socket and solder the eprom right to the board. I chose not to solder the chip to the board. I decided to replace the socket with one bought at Radio Shack for 0.89 cents. This particular socket has the connections right on the surface, so that when you place the Eprom on it, you can see that good contact is being made on each leg of the chip. The socket is called a low profile socket.

I soldered the socket to the board and replaced the eprom. I carefully placed all the wires were they belonged and replaced the metal cover over the display board. When everything was back in place I turned the rig on holding down the (A=B) indicator and did a reset. The freq display showed 14.000 mhz. The display is working fine so far, and all seems to be back to normal. I would not try this operation unless you have the right tools to desolder the socket, and a worktable with proper lighting. There are lots of wires to worry about. Be careful.. It beats sending it back to Kenwood. Kd2ej ..... Winston ....

2001z, 479 msgs, #32521 last @KD6TH-4 MailBox>

1588. S-Band Beacon on Moon

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-17 14:42:11 UTC
From: wjc@XN.LL.MIT.EDU
Message-ID: <1473@xn.LL.MIT.EDU>
Source record: 18117
Cross-posted to: sci.space,rec.ham-radio

In the last year or so, I read about a radio transmitter that was left on the Moon by one of the Apollo missions and that is still operating. Its frequency is somewhere around 2.3 GHz and is used as "beacon of opportunity" by some radio amateurs who conduct moonbounce operations on the amateur 13-cm band.

Does anyone know which mission left this transmitter?

What is its location?

What was its purpose? I assume it was for telemetry of data from some experiment package. If so, is the package still supplying data?

What is the transmitter's power source?

What are its frequency, modulation type, output power, antenna gain, and polarization?

Are there any other operating transmitters on or orbiting the Moon?

If you think about it, reception of this transmitter's signal is probably the closest thing to proof that man has indeed put objects on the Moon -- at least that is available today to those of us outside the space-program complex.

Thanks,
Bill Chiarchiaro
N1CPK
wjc@xn.ll.mit.edu

1589. looking for an old EDN article

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-17 15:20:20 UTC
From: jpb@ATHENA.MIT.EDU
Message-ID: <8907171520.AA06412@M11-116-3.MIT.EDU>
Source record: 18108

I'm trying to learn about synchronous demodulators, hoping to apply them to weak-signal AM dx'ing. (They're supposed to do a better job than envelope detectors when the S/N is poor.) I think the article below may be relevant, but none of the Boston-area libraries to which I have access seems to have a copy.

Mollinga, Th. : "AM receivers with PLL techniques," EDN, Feb. 20, 1975.

Can anyone lend a hand ?

73 de John Paul Braud, op ka1rcv, jpb@athena.mit.edu

1590. QSL address for YO6JN needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-17 15:32:44 UTC
From: wheatley@cbnewsk.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <648@cbnewsk.ATT.COM>
Source record: 18123

Does anyone have a 1989 callbook supplement. If so, would
appreciate an address check for YO6JN.

thanks

steve wheatley, ku9c
!att!inuxz!wheatley
--
Steven Wheatley AT&T Consumer Products (317) 845-3927

....!att!inuxz!wheatley

1591. Re: 3-10 MHz opto isolator

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-17 15:51:19 UTC
From: charlier@hplsla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <5720049@hplsla.HP.COM>
Source record: 18121

Come on, Bill, where's your company hat? HP makes a widget called a HCPL-5400, good to 40Mb/s spec'ed at a maximum of 35ns pulse width distortion, a maximum 75ns fall time, and 65 ns rise time, TTL compatible outputs, also tri-state-able. (Source: HP Optoelectronics Designer's Catalog, 1988-1989, p 9-114). Of course a pulse transformer *might* be easier for him to get.

Charlie Panek (UUCP: hplabs!hp-pcd!hplsla!charlier)
KX7L (domain: charlier%hplsla@hplabs.hp.com)

1592. Re: Support your local weather spotter

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-17 15:55:15 UTC
From: msmith@topaz.rutgers.edu
Message-ID: <Jul.17.11.55.12.1989.894@topaz.rutgers.edu>
Source record: 18118

I may have asked this already, but now is a good time to repeat
it.....

I live in Eastern Bergen County, NJ. Is there a local SKYWARN net
during severe storms operating in this area that I could monitor, on
either 2m or 440?

Thanks.
Mark
--
Mark Smith | "Be careful when looking into the distance, |All Rights
61 Tenafly Road|that you do not miss what is right under your nose."| Reserved
Tenafly,NJ 07670-2643|rutgers!topaz.rutgers.edu!msmith,msmith@topaz.rutgers.edu
You may redistribute this article only to those who may freely do likewise.

1593. HRO say "no" to No-Code; BAH-HAMBUG

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-17 16:33:43 UTC
From: faunt@CISCO.COM
Message-ID: <8907180704.AA19162@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18111

In the general spirit of HRO bashing, the behavior of a couple of employees of their Oakland store, then on Telegraph Avenue, was responsible for my putting off getting back into ham radio for a couple of years. I had a novice license 20 years ago, and had always kept a small amount of contact with the field, so soon after I moved to Oakland, I stopped into the store there to talk and look around, and the two people there were so unfriendly, rude, sexist and racist, that I decided that this was a group of people I wanted nothing to do with.

It was only through the Info-hams/net.ham-radio connection that I decided that there was something for me here after all.
Thanx, people.

1594. Re: Another no-code fable

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-17 16:35:00 UTC
From: christiansen%chera1.decnet@CHEWI.CHE.WISC.EDU
Message-ID: <8907180704.AA19127@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 18112

> Date: 16 Jul 89 01:05:24 GMT
> From: nuchat!splut!jay@uunet.uu.net (Jay Maynard)
> Subject: Another no-code fable
>
> Phil, why do you keep inflicting these flawed attempts at analogies on
> us?
>
> The country club analogy misses the anti-no-coders' point: there _is_
> something more required of a ham than just the ability to push a PTT
> switch and yak.

Hmm... Looking at 75 meters and the local 2m repeaters, there aren't
any other skills being exhibited :-}.

> It is a drive, a desire, a willingness to earn
> privileges, not to have them handed to oneself on a silver platter. Your

This is the typical works-righteousness approach that the no-coders all
spew. To be an effective ham (eg., participate in disaster relief,
technically experiment, pass traffic in a net, investigate UHF
propagation, ...), one needs to develop on-the-air and in-the-workshop
skills. Yes, DEVELOP them. These shouldn't be prerequisites for
membership in the club, but should be skills that are picked up AFTER
one is working with more experienced hams [in fact, I would argue that
it is very difficult to develop these skills without such close contact
with gurus]. The present code and theory tests do nothing but prevent
apprentices access to these experienced hams.

> fable misses the point again.
>
> Someone who doesn't want to be a ham badly enough to fulfill the
> requirements of obatining a license doesn't deserve to be one.

But do the present requirements adequately reflect the prerequisites
NECESSARY for one to be a successful ham? Code tapes and theory books
do not automagically turn a lid into Mr./Ms. Perfect Ham. It may be
that most people do not have difficulty with 5 wpm code, ONCE THEY
DEDICATE THEMSELVES TO LEARNING IT, but if a would-be ham believes that
it is difficult, that may prevent a technically-competent and
operationally-courteous person from joining our ranks. It took me 15
years after I originally thought about becoming a ham to finally do it,
simply because of this psychological barrier. I don't think I'm a
better person for simply having gotten around to learning code...

>
> --

> Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can

Reed Christiansen, N9GFG (Advanced Class, if it matters...)
Christiansen@ChEWi.ChE.Wisc.Edu (ARPA)
N9GFG @ WD9ESU-1 (Packet)

1595. Re: Sharree Marshall Nomination

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-17 16:57:52 UTC
From: ewb@raybed2.UUCP
Message-ID: <1341@raybed2.UUCP>
Source record: 18113

In article <5786@stiatl.UUCP>, john@stiatl.UUCP (John DeArmond) writes:
> In article <154386@Wayne-MTS> Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU writes:
>
> The 220 issue is a done deed. So it's quite unlikely we will have any
> further encounter with with UPS. The ONLY thing we can do at this point
> with an effort to block is make MORE enemies than we already have.
> --
> John De Armond, WD4OQC
> ...!gatech!stiatl!john **I am the NRA**

John,
Let's not roll over and play dead quite yet. We still have a whole series
of legal maneuvers to go through. The FCC see this as a "winner take all"
issue with the future of all frequency allocation ppower at stake. We should
consider it as such as well. If we loose then the FCC will have successfully
pushed us back into some little corner and will most probably rain havoc on
the rest of our allocations. After all, "how dare those hams question our
authority to do whatever we want". If we win then at least the FCC will
have to prepare a stronger case when they want spectrum. And maybe if they
don't have a strong case they won't try anything knowing that they are up
for a fight. Support the fight for 220. The hobby you save may be your own.
73
Gene WA1UXA

1596. How to clean-up dirty PLL synth output?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-17 17:06:10 UTC
From: mjj@stda.jhuapl.edu
Message-ID: <2065@aplcen.apl.jhu.edu>
Source record: 18114
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

I've been trying to employ the Motorola 145151-1 PLL synthesizer chip
to make a bunch of synthesizers, which I plan to use instead of crystals
because of the crystals' cost and long shipping leadtime. I am finding
that it is easy to build a synth, but hard to build a clean one.

The circuit I'm using has a 9.102222 MHz reference oscillator divided
by 8192 to give 1.111 kHz. The VCO operates at around 15 MHz, which
when multiplied by 9 provides the receiver LO for the 2-meter band.
Besides the usual reference signal sidebands at +/- 1.111 kHz, I am
also seeing some about 66 kHz away. This sure ain't phase noise (is it)?

Is there anybody out there with pointers on how to design them for
clean operation? Remember, if you reply on the net, please limit
the newsgroup above to the one in which you saw this. Thanks,
Marshall Jose WA3VPZ
mjj@aplvax.jhuapl.edu || ...mimsy!aplcen!aplvax!mjj

1597. Re: CQ PIZZA

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-17 17:50:15 UTC
From: jay@splut.conmicro.com
Message-ID: <2760@splut.conmicro.com>
Source record: 18122

In article <30500065@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
(in response to someone or other; please leave in attribution lines!)
>> Geez, I really get sick of all the hams giving each other a hard time.
>> This guy Phil (Howard) keeps on talking about how he would dump people off his
>> autopatch for making calls to order pizza,etc. Well, If I was the
>> local coordinator, his repeater would quickly become UNcoordinated and
>> the frequency reassigned to someone who will put up a repeater/patch
>> and NOT try to run the think like HE'S god and then he can do damn well
>> as he please with HIS repeater as long as he doesn't interfere with real
>> COORDINATED repeaters!!!

If you were the local coordinator, and pulled a shenanigan like that in
Texas, you wouldn't be the local coordinator any more. Remember how
coordinators can't make value judgments? That is about the biggest one
that can be made, and is NOT the way to make coordination decisions.

Please, people, remember that coordinators aren't tyrants trying to
force amateur radio into their own mold.

>If someone
>is doing what I believe to be illegal on the repeater, then MY butt is the
>one in the sling, and I am going to protect it.
>When I operate a repeater, it is MY interpretation of the rules that will
>apply to its operation, NOT Carl Heinzl's or the repeater coordinator's.

This is exactly the way it should be. The repeater trustee will (and
has, in several cases) be held responsible by the FCC for transmissions
on that repeater. He has the right to operate it in such a manner as he
chooses, and will be held responsible for the choices he makes.

>Repeater coordinators who think they are GOD will also be degrading to the
>Amateur Radio Service as well. Why do you think there are coordinator wars
>as it is? Coordinating frequencies is NOT the process of some self-appointed
>group of godheads thinking they can run roughshod of a whole state of
>repeaters.

...and any coordinator who thinks differently gets trampled himself.

Coordinators are just people trying to do what's necessary to keep the
bands from being filled with warring repeaters. To a very great extent,
they've succeeded, in large part because they don't try to regulate how
repeaters are to be run. If a coordinated trustee chooses to run his
repeater in a manner contrary to the rules, that's his problem, not
ours.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can

uucp: uunet!nuchat! (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
{attctc,bellcore}!texbell!splut!jay +--
internet: jay@splut.conmicro.com | "Eating improves connectivity." - JFHII

1598. Re: S-Band Beacon on Moon

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-17 22:15:03 UTC
From: edm@nwnexus.WA.COM
Message-ID: <138@nwnexus.WA.COM>
Source record: 17891
Cross-posted to: sci.space,rec.ham-radio

wjc@XN.LL.MIT.EDU (Bill Chiarchiaro) writes:

>If you think about it, reception of this transmitter's signal is
>probably the closest thing to proof that man has indeed put objects on
>the Moon -- at least that is available today to those of us outside
>the space-program complex.

I believe that a fancy mirror was also left for laser experiements not
to mention all the other junk that's still up there like the cameras,
flags, moon rover, etc.

--
Ed Morin
Northwest Nexus Inc.
"Unix Public Access for the Masses!"
edm@nwnexus.WA.COM

1599. Re: HT NiCad Batteries

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-17 22:19:47 UTC
From: jle@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880064@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 18115

> / hpfcdc:rec.ham-radio / AllanWS@cup.portal.com (Allan BA Schlaugat) / 2:04 am Jul 17, 1989 /

> Greetings All!!
> I just purchased the Icom IC-2GAT 2m HT (a HT that I have read about
> and decided to get because of its options). This HT is my first
> purchase for my ham radio hobby. So far I am delighted over my purchase
> except for a couple minor quirks.

Yup, a fine choice... It has one flaw, however...

> I only got the standard battery with the Ht (the BP-70) and I was hoping
> to use the HT in my car without using battery power (I have the cigaret
> lighter adapter). When the BP-70 battery has been exhaused, I cannot run
> off of the lighter or the wall charger that came with the IC-2GAT unless
> the battery is charged. Simply put, I am dead in the water until the
> battery is charged up again! Can I use the IC-2GAT with a dead battery
> using the lighter adapter or the wall charger using a different type of
> battery pack?

Option 1: What you need to buy is the "adapter". You take off the
battery, slide on the adapter and plug it into the cigarette lighter.
What I did was to buy the "battery separater" cable from ICOM and cut
the cable and install a cigarette plug on it.

Option 2: Buy a "Docking Booster" from WSE in Florida. Your 2GAT
slides on to it and now puts out 25-30 watts.

> Another related question for the net. Icom failed to mention what the
> charging time for the BP-70 battery pack using the wall charger. Does
> anyone have a "charging time" that the BP-70 would take from a complete
> exhausted state to one which is fully charged? The stats on the BP-70
> are: Capacity- 270mAh/13.2V Average Operation Time- 1.5 hours.
> Does anyone on the net recommend a longer lasting/better battery pack
> for the IC-2GAT?

Yup, you discovered it! Its the BP-70... the 7 watt, 7 minute pack!

The BP-8 is 825mAh, a BP-8S is 1200mAh, but the voltage is about 9.6V.
The 8S is available from a 3rd party (look in 73).

It won't work to recharge the battery while you are using it, because
the ICOM charging scheme splits the pack into 2 groups of cells and
charges each of them seperately. If you attempt to run the radio at the
same time, 1/2 of the cells get the full charge and what should have
charged the other 1/2 is instead used to power the radio (at 1/2 the
voltage).

The 02AT has a power jack on the top of the radio, so you could run it as a mobile without a battery.

Jer/ Eberhard, (SLASH), N0FZD | Hewlett-Packard - MS99, 1UP10, 15' East
CAP SAR Pilot, COMM,INST,CFI-GLIDER | 3404 East Harmony Road (303) 229-2861
mail: {ihnp4 | hplabs}!hpfcla!jle | Fort Collins, Colorado 80525-9599

1600. Re: S-Band Beacon on Moon

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-17 23:01:38 UTC
From: henry@utzoo.uucp
Message-ID: <1989Jul17.230138.26746@utzoo.uucp>
Source record: 17880
Cross-posted to: sci.space,rec.ham-radio

In article <1473@xn.LL.MIT.EDU> wjc@XN.LL.MIT.EDU (Bill Chiarchiaro) writes:
>In the last year or so, I read about a radio transmitter that was left
>on the Moon by one of the Apollo missions and that is still operating.

As far as I know, all the Apollo lunar-surface transmitters were shut
down when the Apollo seismometer network was shut down (to save some
trifling amount of money!!! :-[ ) some years ago. I could be wrong.

The only Apollo surface devices that are still useful, that I know of,
are the laser retroreflectors.
--
$10 million equals 18 PM | Henry Spencer at U of Toronto Zoology
(Pentagon-Minutes). -Tom Neff | uunet!attcan!utzoo!henry henry@zoo.toronto.edu

1601. Re: Another no-code fable

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-17 23:07:13 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500066@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17888

> The country club analogy misses the anti-no-coders' point: there _is_
> something more required of a ham than just the ability to push a PTT
> switch and yak. It is a drive, a desire, a willingness to earn
> privileges, not to have them handed to oneself on a silver platter. Your
> fable misses the point again.

SIGH
Here we go again.....

But what the anti-no-coders are EFFECTIVELY saying is that everyone who is to get a ham radio license is to have such an overwhelming desire and willingness to be a ham that they will be willing to do unusual things such as the following:

1. Sit on a flagpole for 5 days.
2. Eat 5 bugs (the creepie crawly kind).
3. Learn Morse Code at a rate of 5 WPM.

Now number 3 happens to be applicable, and important to learn, for hams who are interested in communicating internationally using CW. It might even be applicable for any use of the HF bands, although there is more debate in that. Number 1 and 2 are just as inapplicable to ham radio as 3 is to 99% of VHF/UHF work. Would YOU be a ham today if numbers 1 or 2 were required? Oh, you might if you were intensely dedicated, but vast numbers of people would not be just because the requirement is not applicable.

If Phil missed a point (and I am sure that if he did, it was a typo) then that point is that learning Morse Code has REALLY NOTHING TO DO WITH the kind of operation expected of the vast majority of new licensees that proposals such as the one the ARRL committee recommand or the ones discussed on the HAMLICEN mailing list.

What anti-no-coders want to do is to perpetuate a requirement that WAS ONCE APPLICABLE to the vast majority of what hams used to do, and is TODAY *NOT* at all applicable to the vast majority of what goes on above 50 Mhz, and continue to HAZE incoming hams by requiring them to go through the same process they had to go through when they go their ham radio license.

To people who are interested in HF CW operation (and there are and will continue to be many of them coming into ham radio), learning Morse Code certainly seems to be interesting, and they will put in what little work they probably actually need to do to learn it, even if it were not required. Thus the requirement only serves to make the entrance harder for those who are not interested in it.

There was a time when 13 WPM was required to get a ham radio license. Probably most ham radio operators used Morse Code at that time. It was

NOT a filter to keep out the riff-raff, it was applicable and it made sense. Today it does NOT make sense for all hams, and so the anti-no-coders have taken to the new low of saying that it is necessary to ensure that whoever "gets in" has an intense desire to do so by studying an unimportant (to their interests) subject. Some have even used the argument that the code test helps keep out the "CB riff-raff"; I recall the code test predated the CB service.

> Someone who doesn't want to be a ham badly enough to fulfill the
> requirements of obatining a license doesn't deserve to be one.

I agree to the words, but to YOUR implied meaning. I want the requirements to be applicable and pertinent to the kind of skills and competency that hams need to have to operate the aspects of ham radio they are interested in.

Now tell me, Jay, are you thinking that all would-be hams are only interested in working CW on the HF bands, or are you thinking that whatever else anyone is interested in, they certainly will be working CW on the HF bands as well?

SUMMARY:

1. Is a Morse Code practical exam relevant to what a significant portion of Amateur Radio has become today? (local emergency communications, technical experimentation, packet radio networks, repeaters, ATV)

2. Should the Amateur Radio exam include irrelevant sections that take up valuable study time better spent learning more about radio itself?
(Not applicable to exams testing for license classes, present or future, that focus on, or include significant portions of CW subbands)

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

1602. Re: Another no-code fable

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-17 23:07:18 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500069@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17889

> From: jerry@qvax2.UUCP ...
> The private country club where I am a member decided to go semi-private.
> In addition to the members (who had paid $10,000 to join the club), anyone
> could use the golf course for an $18 green fee.

Sounds like those guys decided to give the club away. Maybe the $10,000
membership fee was too steep. Maybe at $5,000 you could have tripled the
membership without bringing in the riff-raff.

> The course rules were posted on a large sign at the entrance to the pro
> shop, the back of the score cards, and at numerous places around the course.

Do you think people really read the rules?

> The course, which had always been well maintained, started to go to pot.
> None of the new users bothered to fix ball marks or replace divots. They
> drove their carts anywhere they felt like, gouging deep ruts in the
> fairways. Cigarette butts and beer cans were everywhere. Members who
> politely asked offenders to clean up their acts were threatened.

Mixing members and non-members won't work. I can tell you that.
If members were doing the maintenance, then it is because they feel they own
a part of it. The "customers" of course do not.

> These abuses were finally stopped when the club reverted back to private
> membership only. If I had to decide between shutting the club down or let
> the non-members back on the course, I'd rather see it shut down...

There are alternatives. You really should consider them. For instance a
membership fee based on ability to pay would allow members that could not
pay the $10,000 to become members and feel they are a part of it (unlike
the customers who don't have to come back the next day). Letting some
members in at $3,000 with lesser privileges (such as no access to the club
sauna or swimming pool, only privileges limited to the first 9 holes).

Suppose I played golf. I cannot afford $10,000 to join. But if golf were
a common pasttime for me, I would consider $3,000 and because that is a
significant chunk of my earnings, I would feel very a much a close part of
the club (as long as there are others like me) even if I don't get to use
some exclusive parts of the club reserved for rich doctors and lawyers.

> How does this relate to ham radio? Simple. It's human nature that people
> don't respect that which is unearned. The 5 WPM code requirement is so
---

I agree with that, but....

> trivial that any arguements against it being retained as a license
----

The Morse Code exam does NOT make people feel they have EARNED a ham radio license. It might for some people, especially those interested in working DX on the HF bands, but it doesn't for everyone. The CW test will not go any further to instill the idea that the license was earned for the people whom we are blocking from being part of ham radio.

In fact, for the people who are interested in VHF/UHF/SHF radio experimenting, ATV, packet radio, emergency communications, the fact that there IS a CW test will make them feel that the license is LESS earned just because when they actually start using that license, the skill they had to acquire to get the license is USELESS to them.

> requirement just don't hold water. The so-called barriers people have with
> respect to the code are psychological--they don't even give themselves a
> chance before they've convinced themselves they can't learn it.

The issue is NOT barriers. There are a very few people who really cannot learn code. I for one have a hearing impairment that makes it impossible for me to copy code if the frequency of the tone is in the range of about 600 hz to 2400 hz, and above 4000 hz. I can't hear the modulation of the tone in that range even though I can hear the tone quite well. Most code tapes are not usable to me. I did finally learn the code because someone was willing to help. But I did learn it because code is relevant to me. I do want to operate Morse Code. Unfortunately in my zeal to get licensed, I learned the code the wrong way. I'm starting over.

Do NOT assume that everyone is the same in this world.

> Using a similar arguement to the one used by the "no-coders", why don't we
> delete most of the theory exam as well? One doesn't need to know Ohm's Law
> to go down to Ham Radio Outlet, buy a radio and antenna, and use it on the
> air, do they? Of course they don't, so why should they be forced to learn
> something they will probably never use?

This is NOT a similar argument. The basic reason is that Ohm's law is very relevant to Ham Radio. Of course you can come up with specific cases where it is NOT relevant, but hams can't limit themselves to them. One does NOT need to know Ohm's law to hand over a VISA card. One does NOT need to know Ohm's law to screw in the cable on the connector marked "Ant". One does NOT need to know Ohm's law to plug in the radio, turn on the power, and push the mike button and talk. Sure, ANYONE can probably make a working radio transmit.

What are you going to do when you find a deal where you can buy a huge spool of 75 ohm cable-TV hardline real cheap ($0.01 a pound?). Are you just going to hook it up thinking it will work just fine? Are you going to back off because the impedance isn't right? Are you going to build (or even buy) a matching network that can make it work? You DO NEED to know some theory to know what can and cannot be done in these cases. You DO NEED to know Ohm's law when you are studying that theory and many others.

Ohm's law does not by itself apply in very many cases, but IT IS THE FOUNDATION of most of the rest of the theories of radio.

I suppose you'd want to remove the requirement of methematics from the study of engineering just because many engineering graduates end up in jobs where they don't have to work out any math themselves (they go into management or use CAD/CAM computers). Math is still required because it is fundamentally necessary for further learning in the field of engineering.

> I just don't understand the attitude of people who think ham radio's salvation
> lies in hordes of ignorant operators who care little about the institution
> invading the bands.

The reason you are having trouble understanding it is because this is not even the reality. Why did YOU choose to say "ignorant"? Does dropping the CW test and doubling the theory test mean that ignorant people are going to get into the hobby where they didn't before? Of course not. For one thing, the hobby is already full of ignorant people. We need so more COMPETENT ones, ones who not only KNOW Ohm's law, they know where to use it, and understand all the other radio theories which rely on Ohm's law.

> Jerry Gardner, NJ6A Qantel Business Systems
> "I am not the NRA" {hplabs,pacbell,ihnp4}!qantel!qvax2!jerry

Phil Howard, KA9WGN Research Programmer, Computing Services Office
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

1603. Re: HT NiCad Batteries

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-17 23:15:00 UTC
From: CSMSCST@OAC.UCLA.EDU
Message-ID: <8907180705.AA19223@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17895

Generally speaking, "trickle" type nicad chargers have a more-or-less constant current output of 1/10 the milliamp-hour capacity of the battery they are used with, and a charging time of about 15 hours. So your charger should be marked as putting out 27 ma (or perhaps 30 ma). Higher output chargers which incorporate some form of battery charge state or temperature sensing and current cutoff are available as options; these have charge time of 5 hrs (my Yaesu) or 1 hr (my Kenwood).

The reason you have to charge the battery for 15 hrs at the "ten hour" rate is a). the current tapers off somewhat as the charge progresses, and b). the charging process is not 100% efficient (ie, some of the current is converted to head).

For maximum battery capacity, be sure to run your battery down (or mostly down) before recharging it -- repeatedly running it down only a little and then charging will (temporarily) reduce its capacity. Also, after a few cycles,a new battery will exhibit somewhat increased capacity.

1604. CATV and Amateur Radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-17 23:22:31 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500067@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17890

In the July issue of COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY (Official trade journal of the Society of Cable Television Engineers) on page 28 is an article by KD6MR titled "CATV and anateur radio: Toward peaceful coexistance". There is also included a list of "Ham operators in CATV industry" following the article.

This issue also has a number of articles dealing with CLI (Cumulative Leakage Index) surveys and calculations that new FCC rules will require cable TV systems to be performing within a year from now.

You might want to call your local cable TV manager and chief engineer to see if they have received and read their copy yet. Be sure to suggest they read the article on page 28.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

1605. Enhanced Kenwood R-1000 For Sale

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-17 23:42:20 UTC
From: twt@hpfclp.SDE.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7650001@hpfclp.SDE.HP.COM>
Source record: 18116

The R-1000 is a general coverage receiver for broadcast, shortwave, and amateur listening. It covers 200 kHz through 30 MHz for reception of SSB, CW, and AM with digitally synthesized tuning. It has 3 selectivity modes:

2.7 kHz for SSB/CW
12 kHz for AM (wide)
4 kHz for AM (narrow, shortwave)

This last mode is provided by an upgrade of the standard 6 kHz filer which came with the set.

I've owned this set for four years, and it is *hot*. I'm selling it because I decided to upgrade to another Kenwood, the R-5000, to take advantage of the digital memory presets which that (much more expensive) receiver offers. I paid $400 originally for the reciever, and the better filter cost about $50.

I'm willing to sell it for $300, plus the cost of UPS COD (should be no more than $15). The instruction manual is included.

Write me a note or call if interested. I'm:

Tim Tillson
twt@hpfclp.sde.hp.com

Home Phone: 303-484-9015
Work Phone: 303-229-2156 (use voicemail if I an not there)

1606. Re: S-Band Beacon on Moon

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-18 00:13:02 UTC
From: leech@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <33248@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 17879
Cross-posted to: sci.space,rec.ham-radio

In article <1989Jul17.230138.26746@utzoo.uucp> henry@utzoo.uucp (Henry Spencer) writes:
>As far as I know, all the Apollo lunar-surface transmitters were shut
>down when the Apollo seismometer network was shut down (to save some
>trifling amount of money!!! :-[ ) some years ago. I could be wrong.

As I recall, there was a Popular Science article about the
shutdown titled "The Man who Turned Off the Moon". Were the topic
different, this bit of Heinlein homage would be worth a smiley.
--
Jon Leech (leech@apple.com)
Apple Integrated Systems
__@/

1607. News From OSCAR-11 14Jul89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-18 01:58:08 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <919@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 17885

UOSAT 2 COMPUTER STATUS INFORMATION

FAD1 OPERATING SYSTEM V2.0
TODAY'S DATE IS 15 /7 /89
UNIVERSAL TIME IS 2 :2 :20 DAY 7
AUTO MODE IS SELECTED
SPIN PERIOD IS - 157
Z MAG FIRINGS = 0
+ SPIN FIRINGS = 2
- SPIN FIRINGS = 0
RAM WASH POINTER AT D190
WOD COMMENCED 15 /7 /89 AT 0 :0 :10
WITH CHANNELS 10 ,11 ,19 ,29 ,
LAST CMD RECEIVED WAS 72 TO 1 WITH DATA 0

!!!NEWSFLASH!!!
2m Beacon will turn off for 10s after DCE titles

ATTITUDE CONTROL INITIATED, MODE 1

DATA COLLECTION IN PROGRESS

DIGITALKER ACTIVE

**** UoSAT-OSCAR-11 BULLETIN - 192 14 July 1989 ****

UoSAT MISSION CONTROL CENTRE
University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey, GU2 5XH, England

** UoSAT D and E **

This week has been very busy for the UoSAT Spacecraft Engineering Unit, as a complete engineering model of the UoSAT D+E spacecraft has been put together: the structure with boom motor plus engineering module-boards in the module-boxes. Engineers spent many hours into the early morning assembling the satellite, in order to get it ready for the vibration test, which commenced on Wednesday, 12th of July at the Royal Aerospace Establishment (RAE) at Farnborough, England.

The spacecraft is now going through qualification vibration tests at 14g rms. By Thursday night the Z Axis sine and random tests were completed and currently the 1000 G shock tests are being performed. After these have been completed, the tests are repeated in the X and Y spacecraft axes. UoSAT Director, Dr Sweeting (G3YJO), reported that the sound produced by the vibrator machine is louder than that of an underground metro train passing by in a narrow station. The violent vibration does not seem to do the spacecraft much harm. Apart from a

few bolts which worked loose, the structure is strong and it will withstand the 'shake' experienced at launch without difficulty. UoSATs D and E, which after launch and separation from the launcher will probably become UoSAT-OSCAR 14 and 15, both have the same mechanical structure, weight and dimensions. They will be the first microsatellites separated from the ASAP - followed by the four Microsats, which from then on will be known as OSCARs 16, 17, 18 and 19. The current launch date is the 10th of November - with a 10 minute launch window around 0200 UTC. Fingers crossed!

** DATASPACE-89 **

Don't forget the AMSAT-UK/RSGB Data & Satellite Colloquium between the 27-31 July at the University of Surrey! The programme will be placed in the next UoSAT Bulletin. A few places are still available - if you hurry - call Jackie at UoSAT on (0483) 509143.

** RS 12/13 **

WA2LQQ, Vern Riportella paid a visit to the RS command station in Moscow earlier this month. He reported that the RS12/13 package is ready to fly, but is still grounded. It was already placed into the satellite at the end of 1988, but the launch depends on the demand of the maritime navigation system (base primary payload). The launch will probably be sometime during 1990.

* UO-9 elements from RGO *

Epoch : 89190.34851970
Inclin: 97.5505 deg
RAAN : 245.4834
Eccn : 0.0002
ArgPer: 143.6387 deg
MeanAn: 216.5051 deg
MeanMo: 15.65307799 rev/day
Decay : 0.000901 rev/day^2
RevNo : 43245

** UO-11 WOD **

Day	Channels
Sun	2,61
Mon	1,2,3,61
Tue	53
Wed	19
Thu	1,2,3,61
Fri	0,10,20,30
Sat	10,11,19,29

** BID **

For PBBS please use BID $UOSAT.192B

--
UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z (John)
..."There is no expedient to which a man will not resort to
avoid the real labor of thinking." ....Sir Joshua Reynolds.

1608. Re: HRO

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-18 05:24:27 UTC
From: steve@eos.UUCP
Message-ID: <4368@eos.UUCP>
Source record: 17883

In article <5833@stiatl.UUCP> john@stiatl.UUCP (John DeArmond) writes:
>In article <30500060@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:

>>While I have never yet made a purchase from HRO, barring a denial or
>>reversal by the management, I certainly NEVER WILL purchase ANYTHING
>>Ham Radio Outlet. ----- ---- --------

>I have posted in this forum in the past concerning my tribulations with
>HRO. My comments are based on my experience with the store in Atlanta.
>I have found these clowns to be arrogant, disrespful, ignorant of
>the practices of ham radio and just a very nasty bunch. [more bad stuff
> *deleted*]

For a little balance... I've had nothing but good experiences with HRO.
I've dealt with them in Van Nuys and Burlingame, CA. Their prices were
excellent and service was first rate. I had one handheld have a problem
on initial purchase, but wasn't able to bring it back in for a month. The
Van Nuys store said "no problem" and had it serviced and back to me in
short order (it was under warranty, but it is notable that the work was
done quickly).

The people running these stores were knowledgable and helpful. I heard
no complaints about them on the either the LA or SF repeaters in seven
years in these areas. You guys may have had some problems with your
stores, but out here it's a different story.
--

Steve
(the certified flying fanatic)
steve@eos.arc.nasa.gov

1609. Re: Please engage brain before posting

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-18 05:53:29 UTC
From: root@swituc.UUCP
Message-ID: <164@swituc.UUCP>
Source record: 17892

In article <8669@attctc.DALLAS.TX.US>, sampson@attctc.DALLAS.TX.US (Steve Sampson) writes:
> Pat, you and Jerry are taking my posting too seriously. It was meant to be
> a cynical response to a real problem. The problem is that a fraction of our

Sorry for the over reaction, Steve. But you forgot your smiley face! :-)
73,

Pat Berry KN7B

1610. Re: Another no-code fable

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-18 06:27:07 UTC
From: root@swituc.UUCP
Message-ID: <165@swituc.UUCP>
Source record: 17893

In article <2759@splut.conmicro.com>, jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay Maynard) writes:
>
> Someone who doesn't want to be a ham badly enough to fulfill the
> requirements of obatining a license doesn't deserve to be one.
>
Hasn't the experience of the CB bands provided one more in a long list
of proofs to the axiom that one does not respect what one does not earn?

I wonder how many of these no-code proponents can even copy five words per
minute... or build (or repair) even one piece of gear in their shacks.

Contrary to the poster's opinion, I know a lot of hams who can drive. I do
not know too many who can re-pass the test for their present class of license
without a lot of study.

I may have the wrong impression (and I am sure I will be told about it :-))
but it seems to me the no-coders did not have to work as hard as I did to
earn my license. If they had, they would not be so hasty in their desire
to turn us into CBers. I had to trundle down to the FCC office in the big city
to take the tests and CW came very hard to me. But, I wanted it very badly
and I worked hard and I earned the right to be a ham. I hope our bands do
not get any more like the CB band than they already are. How much respect
for ham radio do you see on the bands now, even from those who are
supposedly earning their licenses?

Explain to me why it makes sense to throw away our only claim to fame and
spectrum... the fact we have to earn our licenses. I must be getting old,
but it is hard for me to understand how it helps ham radio to throw away
the one thing that separates us from the CBers. I will never work ATV, but
I sure had to study it to pass the Extra. Let's do away with those exam
questions, since they are unfair to anyone not wanting to study ATV. I
do not plan on operating any FM, so I should be exempt from any questions
regarding FM. In other words, where do we draw the line? How about a
beginner's no-theory license, so they can learn theory by doing (sure).

So, explain to me why.

1611. Re: Another no-code fable

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-18 06:32:54 UTC
From: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP
Message-ID: <3831@cps3xx.UUCP>
Source record: 17894

In article <30500069@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>
>In fact, for the people who are interested in VHF/UHF/SHF radio experimenting,
>ATV, packet radio, emergency communications, the fact that there IS a CW test
>will make them feel that the license is LESS earned just because when they
>actually start using that license, the skill they had to acquire to get the
>license is USELESS to them.
>
>Phil Howard, KA9WGN Research Programmer, Computing Services Office

Please speak for yourself, Phil, but don't speak for us VHF/UHF/SHF/EHF
experimenters. The fact of the matter is, when you're working with very
weak signals and you have a limited budget, you do everything you can to
eek that last bit of performance out of your equipment. CW is naturally
the way to go. It is cheap. It is easy to use. Equipment is simple so
you can drag it up the mountainside. No special computers are required
for fancy DSP signal processing. CW has about a 10 dB advantage over
SSB, and SSB has a large advantage over FM. Those of us who are up on the
bands above 902 MHz use CW *ALL THE TIME* for just those reasons. Please,
Phil, don't use your argument where VHF/UHF/SHF/EHF experimentation is
concerned; it doesn't work. And please don't speak for groups to whom
you don't belong. Thank you. 73, and please join us (on CW) above 902.

----> Abortion is murder; Affirmative Action is discrimination. <----
In the rare case that original ideas Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN
are found here, I am responsible. Owen W328, E. Lansing, MI 48825
Internet: hendrick@frith.egr.msu.edu UUCP: ...!frith!hendrick

1612. Does code make for better operators?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-18 10:36:42 UTC
From: PJML@IA.NWL.AC.UK
Message-ID: <18.Jul.89.11
Source record: 18124

Code vs no-code - this one again! Well here in Enlightened Europe, we
have harmonised licenses and no-code. Up to 26DbW (thats about 400watts to
those of you who measure power at the amplifier - we measure power delivered
to the antenna) on 50MHz and up. This has been the case for many years
(introduced early sixties? i dont go back that far!).
The power limitations etc. are the same whether you have passed the 12WPM
code test or not - its just that you cant work HF without code.
As to whether it has led to a 'drop in standards', well, some of the goings-on
on 2M repeaters leave a lot to be desired, but the same could be said of
the HF bands. Us 'class B' licenses (the no-coders) can sit back smugly
during the middle of an HF contest and point the finger accusingly at the
bad operating practices, rudeness, and antagonistic behaviour that always
seems to show up, and we turn our heads in sorrow..... then try and work
the bad operators on VHF and teach them politeness by example.
If code proficiency is such a brilliant tool for separating the men
from the riff-raff, just listen to the HF bands, and you may change your
mind. I *DO* work HF (but not on ham bands!) and with *PROPER* operating
procedure (politeness, dont speak until spoken to, proper net control) it
IS possible to work large nets efficiently and without it all degenerating
into chaos. Similarly, i have run VHF nets with 300 (yes three hundred!)
members, and during a ten hour period, there was not one instance of
doubling, operators going 'out of turn' or any other such misdemeanours.
In comparison to a professionally run net, the ham bands look a shambles, code
or no-code!
If we are to attract new members to ham radio (and we need to do this just
to keep our population stable) we *MUST* improve our standards of operating,
to Mr. Average, it sounds like the tower of Babel! Remember, what Mr. Average
doesnt understand, he is unlikely to support, and no support will in the
end mean no hams, no ham bands, but more TV/broadcast dross!

The standards of operators are to a great extent moulded by example. Code
vs no-code is an irrelevant diversion. Proper operating standards are by no
means the sole property of the code junkies.

Pete G6WBJ

Please use the following addresses for reply: +
+ 'I will not be
JANET: PJML@UK.AC.NERC-WALLINGFORD.IBMA + filed, indexed,
ARPA : PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSS.CS.UCL.AC.UK + counted, stamped
EARN : PJML%UK.AC.NWL.IA@UKACRL + briefed, debriefed
AX25 : G6WBJ {144.650MHz} + or numbered'
SPAN : STAR::"PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSS.CS.UCL.AC.UK" +
PHONE: +44 793 411665 + 'The Prisoner'
//

* But not via UUCP please! I dont have bi-directional gateway!! *
\\

1613. TS440AT price

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-18 12:28:43 UTC
From: km3t@jjmhome.UUCP
Message-ID: <4109@jjmhome.UUCP>
Source record: 18125
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio

A friend of mine has an opportunity to purchase a Kenwood TS-440S with the automatic antenna tuner. I would like to advise him on what he should expect to pay. The unit is used but I'm not sure how old it is. Please reply direct via e-mail accordingly.

Thanks es 73
Dave KM3T
--
Dave Pascoe Internet: pascoe@godot.GTE.COM
Day 617-455-5704 UUCP: ....!harvard!m2c!jjmhome!km3t
Night 508-881-8720 Packet Radio: KM3T @ K1UGM.MA.USA.NA

1614. Looking for travelling wave tube (TWT) amplifiers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-18 12:31:49 UTC
From: km3t@jjmhome.UUCP
Message-ID: <4110@jjmhome.UUCP>
Source record: 18126

I am looking for used travelling wave tube (TWT) amplifiers with
integral power supplies (or possibly without). If you have ANY leads
on surplus units ANYWHERE please send me a direct reply via e-mail.

Thanks,
Dave KM3T/1
--
Dave Pascoe Internet: pascoe@godot.GTE.COM
Day 617-455-5704 UUCP: ....!harvard!m2c!jjmhome!km3t
Night 508-881-8720 Packet Radio: KM3T @ K1UGM.MA.USA.NA

1615. Re: CQ PIZZA

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-18 13:48:42 UTC
From: root@infoac.rmi.de
Message-ID: <508@infoac.rmi.de>
Source record: 17903

What is the problem? Phone patch isn't allowed anyway.

73,
dl3no

Distribution: WORLD + US

--
****
My opinion may be the opinion of my company.
uucp: rmohr@infoac.rmi.de FAX: 49 241 3 28 22
****

1616. QSL Address for YO6JN

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-18 14:41:00 UTC
From: daniel@DRCVAX.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8907190702.AA06268@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17877

What a coincedence. I worked YO6JN last night on RTTY. (7/17) He gave
his address as BOX 4, R-4100 M. CIUC. I checked the 89CB. This address is
actually used for many hams - must be a shared box. Also, the town name is
spelled out - please check it - I'm not sure I remember the spelling!

73,
Dick Daniel, N1FIO
<daniel@drcvax.af.mil>

1617. Re: How to clean-up dirty PLL synth output?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-18 15:36:42 UTC
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250054@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 17878

Hi
From what you describe, I expect it will require a pretty good unlocked
VCO performance to get a clean output. With as low a reference frequency
(high divide number) as you have you probably can't expect more than
a few hundred Hz loop bandwidth at best. This means you get whatever the
VCO does everywhere further out.
One way to avoid this is to hetrodyne the VCO down to a lower i-f where
you can use a larger reference frequency and consequently a higher loop
bandwidth. Work on getting high Q elements (loaded Q too) in the VCO first
so that it is a good performer and then lock it.
I don't know what to say about the sidebands way out, since they must be
well beyond all the loop/reference sorts of frequencies. You might try
reducing the loop bandwidth to a *very* small value, like 1 Hz or so, or
running the VCO from a battery to see that it isn't a problem with the
unlocked VCO. Overcoupling and moding can sometimes give those sorts of
sidebands on an oscillator.
If the VCO is clean, and the sidebands are being put on it
by the loop you may need to look for additional poles/zeros in the integrator
etc. which might be involved.
In general, first make the best unlocked oscillator you can, pick a
design (hetrodyned, nested loops etc) which allows a high enough reference
freq and loop bandwidth to clean up that which needs cleaning up.

I agree that it beats crystals!

73

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.norcal.ampr.org
glenne@hpnmd.hp.com

1618. 2m Transmision Affect Police Radar??????

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-18 17:36:00 UTC
From: ppddc@uwocc1.uwo.ca
Message-ID: <0616772425@uwovax.uwo.ca>
Source record: 17881

An area ham has been clocked as speeding on police radar even though he feels that he wasn't speeding. He was transmitting on 2m at the time.

Ignoring other non-radio factors such as speedometer error, tire size, etc., is there a possiblity that the RF signal interferred with the radar gun?

Anyone have any theories?

Dave Colvin VE3ZDC
for VE3OVO.

1619. Re: Another no-code fable

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-18 17:58:46 UTC
From: waters@dover.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1596@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 17882

In article <3831@cps3xx.UUCP> hendrick@frith.UUCP (Hendrickson) writes:
>In article <30500069@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>>actually start using that license, the skill they had to acquire to get the
>>license is USELESS to them.
>Please speak for yourself, Phil, but don't speak for us VHF/UHF/SHF/EHF
>experimenters. The fact of the matter is, when you're working with very
>weak signals and you have a limited budget, you do everything you can to
>eek that last bit of performance out of your equipment. CW is naturally
>the way to go.

You make a good case for needing CW, but not for needing a CW TEST!

Learning CW is only one of a great many skills you need to succeed at that kind of experimentation, probably one of the more easily acquired ones too. The others (like adjusting receiver front ends for low noise figure) you learned because you HAD to, not because of any test.

Same thing with DXing, I passed 20Wpm THEN really LEARNED CW - so I could succeed at DXing! I had already passed the test, but actual "in use" DX ability with CW needs far more than the test. Listen to 14.002-14.005 just about any time to see what I mean.

You need a lot more than just being able to copy CW to successfully "dig through" a big pileup. I know several people who can "beat out the pack" just by knowing how to operate CW WELL.

The proposal is not to discard CW or even to restrict CW in any way, the proposal is to drop the TEST and only the test. If indeed CW is useful then hams will learn it for the same reason hams have learned every other skill needed to operate - because it is needed, not because it is "traditional".

--
*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *
Keep grandma off the streets -- legalize bingo.

1620. Re: Why is ordering a pizza via the autopatch bad? (semi-long but good)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-18 18:02:37 UTC
From: pfluegerm@gtephxgtephx.UUCP
Message-ID: <447f5cfd.15840@gtephx.UUCP>
Source record: 17884

I'm afraid the handwriting is on the wall... very few people involved with this hobby seem to want any progress, and I'm afraid its going to kill amateur radio.

Amateur radio was originally established, condoned, and supported because hams were doing very relevant pioneering work and pushing the state-of-the-art. And, as with most technology, there was a military/emergency advantage to be found in having skilled radio operators WITH equipment. Anything else is secondary.

These are still the basic reasons we're around (it's not just a coincidence that commonly used military frequencies are right next to our ham bands). But, we're getting to be like that annoying relative who overstays his/her welcome. We're contributing NOTHING and becoming a thorn in the FCC's (and business') side.

We've got to ask ourselves, why should the FCC and WARC keep us around? What do we contribute? Why not give our prime real-estate (frequencies) away? WHAT'S *YOUR* ANSWER. (just because that's the way it's always been and we are a relatively SMALL group of old codgers is not sufficient).

We have failed to progress with technology, because we have failed to push the status quo. We are afraid to experiment - with the technology or the rules.

What's wrong with ordering a pizza on the patch? I don't believe that it violates the intent of the rules - we're not running a business. They didn't call or solicit me, I chose and called them. I didn't haggle over price. (Yes, legally it is a contract and money will be exchanged, but the intent was not to further any particular business, it was because I was hungry. I was in control of the communication. It's just a pizza. And emergency traffic can break in on patches BETTER than it can break in on our normal, "banal" :) conversations since only ONE ham is transmitting, carrying on 50% of the conversation. The call can be broken in on and dumped (with explanation please: "W1XX EMERGENCY, BRINGING PATCH DOWN") at any time. Anyone that has problems with THIS is going to cause OTHER problems (e.g. jamming hurricane nets...). I've heard ragchewers time 3 minute repeaters out in one breath, leaving no space for breakers. When someone does break, these people often don't respond to breakers until a round or so later. Have I killed the emergency argument?

What we need to consider in the rules is *intent*. I must admit, the current wording of the rules *seems* to indicate that ordering a pizza is not permitted. But, the intent was to not have the amateur service be an alternative business band, for regularly conducting business - "Fred, you are being dispatched to Joe Smith's house to repair his air conditioner (Fred being an AC repairman at work)", and the taxis on 10M are examples of what was clearly NOT intended.

And we DO need to look at intent - when the constitution was written, the forefathers could not have foreseen TV and radio, but that clearly does not mean that freedom of the press doesn't apply, right? If everyone went by the letter of the law, never questioning it, most progress would come to a halt. The FCC probably didn't foresee

autopatches when the business rule was written. There are always going to be gray areas - in opposition to some hams who apparently think it's all black and white. And these gray areas need to be probed and tested. The reverse autopatch was a controversy too, a while back. Same arguments, that it was against the literal interpretation of the rules, etc. But, thanks to a few brave souls who tested the waters, the reverse patch now seems to be generally accepted. Cheers to those control operators who are permitting pizza ordering.

I think we simply need to control ourselves and use a little sense. If we don't abuse it and do control it, what will the FCC say? The FCC is not God, and those rules were written by people, who must have some sense of reason. :) And we're certainly not hurting Ma Bell because the patch line at the repeater is a residential line paid for monthly, JUST LIKE THE PHONE LINE AT HOME, on which you can also call for a pizza (and no, you don't need a commercial line to order a pizza, as some have implied). In fact, she'll be making more money on measured-rate lines.

We've become a stagnant bunch, never challenging those gray areas, never pushing forward.

What contributions have we hams made lately? We're really just appliance operators these days. I know, we all love those fancy rigs with all the gadgets, myself included, which has caused a significant drop in the knowledge of basic radio and electronics theory. I get very annoyed when I hear two hams on a repeater, and ham A gives ham B a "30 over S9" signal report. This explains why we aren't building and experimenting with new techniques like spread spectrum - if it doesn't come in a pretty box from Japan, we don't want to know about it. But, we still have a chance to redeem ourselves. We could experiment with new modes and techniques which don't require "radio" skills, but stretch our imaginations to combine radio with other blossoming fields using computer control, digital transmission and signal processing, frequency hopping, and the like. I know some people think packet is new, but it's simple X.25, which I was doing for the company here in 1981, and it was mature *then*.

Given that the mean age of hams is getting up there, we need new blood to bring in the knowledge and UNENCUMBERED, FORWARD THINKING people that can accomplish this.

These people don't want to waste their time with learning such an archaic form of communications as CW. I mean, yes, it's got distinct advantages in getting thru when other modes can't, but our computers can do it, so why should I learn it? I've never bothered to learn baudot so I could copy slow speed RTTY. It's possible, but why should I?

So many people are saying that we'll turn in to another CB band - you seem to be equating no-code with no-theory. This is not the case. In fact, I'd like to see the theory beefed up, relative to CURRENT technology - it's apparently too easy now, because so few of us seem to know what we're doing on the radio.

I'll end the way I began - I'm afraid the handwriting is on the wall... very few people involved with this hobby seem to want any progress, and I'm afraid its going to kill amateur radio.

But we have a golden opportunity RIGHT NOW (NO code, YES pizza) to turn it around.

Mike Pflueger @ AG Communication Systems (formerly GTE Comm. Sys.), Phoenix, AZ
602-582-7049 (work)

WD8KPZ @ W1FJI
UUCP: {...!ames!ncar!noao!asuvax | uunet!zardoz!hrc | att}!gtephx!pfluegerm
--
Mike Pflueger @ AG Communication Systems (formerly GTE Comm. Sys.), Phoenix, AZ
602-582-7049 (work)
WD8KPZ @ N7IJI
UUCP: {...!ames!ncar!noao!asuvax | uunet!zardoz!hrc | att}!gtephx!pfluegerm

1621. test

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-18 18:15:06 UTC
From: leadfoot@decisv.dec.com
Message-ID: <8907181815.AA19830@decwrl.dec.com>
Source record: 17886

```
test de we8k/6
```

1622. Re: Another no-code fable

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-18 18:15:08 UTC
From: waters@dover.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1597@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 17887

I dislike anonymous posts.

In article <165@swituc.UUCP> root@swituc.UUCP (Admin) writes:
>In article <2759@splut.conmicro.com>, jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay Maynard) writes:

>> Someone who doesn't want to be a ham badly enough to fulfill the
>> requirements of obatining a license doesn't deserve to be one.

No one is proposing to abolish licensing or even to make things "easier",
only more relevant to modern operations.

>Hasn't the experience of the CB bands provided one more in a long list
>of proofs to the axiom that one does not respect what one does not earn?

Oh you mean like the Novice License, Technician License, etc. etc.?
Do you remember the term "video ranger"?

>I wonder how many of these no-code proponents can even copy five words per
>minute... or build (or repair) even one piece of gear in their shacks.

This one can copy 35-40 wpm, has over 200 countries on CW and has built or
repaired everything in my shack. Including the computer and first run TNC-2
kit that I use.

>Contrary to the poster's opinion, I know a lot of hams who can drive. I do
>not know too many who can re-pass the test for their present class of license
>without a lot of study.

Skills like CW that are not used tend to deteriorate. A good argument for not
requiring them in the first place!

Those who need and use CW will continue to do so regardless of any new
licenses! Those who don't will pass "the test" and quickly forget that they
ever had to learn CW.

>I may have the wrong impression (and I am sure I will be told about it :-))
>but it seems to me the no-coders did not have to work as hard as I did to
>earn my license.

After 16 years as VE3BYO (15wpm) I moved to Florida and failed the 13 wpm CW test,
ending up as WB4YKO - Technician. It took a year of study and USE of CW to
get to my present speed. I passed the Extra exactly one year later with no
errors on the test, I also organized the FCC testing at the Melbourne Hamfest
that year in part so I could take the test!

Tell me about working hard to pass the test ...

>If they had, they would not be so hasty in their desire
>to turn us into CBers. I had to trundle down to the FCC office in the big city

>to take the tests and CW came very hard to me. But, I wanted it very badly
>and I worked hard and I earned the right to be a ham. I hope our bands do
>not get any more like the CB band than they already are. How much respect
>for ham radio do you see on the bands now, even from those who are
>supposedly earning their licenses?

Its not working so lets keep doing it?

There have always been LIDS and always will be, no testing will change that.

>Explain to me why it makes sense to throw away our only claim to fame and
>spectrum... the fact we have to earn our licenses. I must be getting old,
>but it is hard for me to understand how it helps ham radio to throw away
>the one thing that separates us from the CBers. I will never work ATV, but
>I sure had to study it to pass the Extra. Let's do away with those exam
>questions, since they are unfair to anyone not wanting to study ATV. I
>do not plan on operating any FM, so I should be exempt from any questions
>regarding FM. In other words, where do we draw the line? How about a
>beginner's no-theory license, so they can learn theory by doing (sure).

This is the only "no test" proposal I have seen. The serious proposals are
actually making the test HARDER! The big difference is that CW is not used by
the vast majority of hams in the vast majority of operation.

It is not used in ANY commercial service, nor in the (US) military.

>So, explain to me why.

I might also ask - why a CW test? Why not say a test in Sanskrit or
Esperanto? None of your arguments apply any less to that kind of test.

I hate anonymous postings - to me they indicate a lack of courage on the part
of the poster. Is that what we need in Ham Radio?

--
*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *
Keep grandma off the streets -- legalize bingo.

1623. HT NiCad Batteries

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-18 19:35:52 UTC
From: faunt@CISCO.COM
Message-ID: <8907190703.AA06334@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17896

I sent some of this information to AllanWS by mail, but I guess it may be of general interest.

First, the W & W ICOM-7S is 13.2v @ 1100 mAh, rapid base charge or "slide-in" charge only. This mistake was due to a mistake in their literature. I have one for my IC32, and while it makes the unit a little clunky (it's 4 1/4 inch long), I like it.

There's also a company in Burlingame (I think)(SF peninsula) called Delcom that sells 2AT clones, and battery packs. The interesting one for me was a pack that holds 8 AA cells, either NiCad or non-rechargeble, that has charging circuitry for 13.2vDC input. The pack cost $15. empty, and I got a small 100ma wall charger to match for $5. I plan to load it with 700mAh Nicads which will give 9.6V at 700mAh. It can be used with the cigarette lighter cord to charge the unit. It appears that with either the wall charger or cigarette lighter cord, you could operate while charging the pack, with the batteries supplying the excess current required for transmit when using the wall charger. It's at home, or I'd tell you the size.

1624. G5RV Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-18 20:08:32 UTC
From: ewb@raybed2.UUCP
Message-ID: <1342@raybed2.UUCP>
Source record: 17897

Does anyone have the design info for the G5RV antenna ??? Also I'm looking for any theory behind it such as how did they derive the overall length, and what changes if any are needed when changing the feedline from 300 ohms to 450 ohms. Also should a balun be used where the ladder line connects to the coax ?? Thanks
73
UXA

...!linus!raybed2!ewb
...!rayssd!raybed2!ewb
ewb@raybed2.ray.com

1625. Re: HT NiCad Batteries

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-18 20:39:26 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880065@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 17898

A couple of the guys here (Jer/ N0FZD included) bought 40 of the new 1300maH NiCads from Yost (Mr Nicad). We also got the ICOM plastic, too. We've measured the capacities, matched them, and are now assembling. We expect 9.6v @ 1300+ maH in a 3.5" case. I don't have the prices handy, but it was SIGNIFICANTLY cheaper than buying from ICOM. If you're the adventurous home-brew type that has a little time, I'll be posting the details later, after I know it works.

Perry Scott, KF0CA

1626. AutoLog: Computer (IBM) control of ICOM radios with logging

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-18 21:36:57 UTC
From: rbono@necis.UUCP
Message-ID: <1097@necis.UUCP>
Source record: 17899

A new version of AutoLog has been sent to Keith to be
placed into the SIMTEL archive server. AutoLog allows the control
of an ICOM radio for *ANY* ICOM radio that supports the ICOM "CI-V" bus.
AutoLog allows your computer to become an "extention" of the front panel
of your radio. Frequency, mode, memory channels, etc. may be controlled
either from the Radio, or from the Computer. Logging is handled and
provides "instant" updates to previous contacts of the current station.
All contacts are kept in RAM for *FAST* operation. 640K system ram will
allow more than 5,000 contacts per log file. The program will also
calculate greate circle short and long path distances for DXCC-prefix
countries and for selected cities in the USA and Canada.

This version is for the IBM and compatibles using DOS version 3.0
or newer.

Most of the changes to this version are to make operation of the
program smoother. A "configuration" program and function is now supported
to help users configure the system. There are no major new features over
previous versions (this is version 0.9). This version will not "HANG" if your
CI-V interface is not connected. Other changes suggested by the ICOM radio
club have been incorporated (note: This is not an endorsement by ICOM).

This program is considered "shareware", but my "trial" period does
NOT specify any length of time. NON-profit shareing of this program is
encouraged. No-Source code is available.

If anyone is working with this (or a previous version) I would
like feedback on how you like it. Many have told me that they are using
it, but I have not received *any* bug reports (and I don't beleive that
anyone can write *bug free* code!) ;-)...

NOTE: With this version, my previous offer of getting a no-cost
copy of the software directly from me is being withdrawn. I have found
myself spending too much time copying disks, and stuffing the mail box.
Therefore, if anyone wants to get the latest copy directly from me, they
MUST send me the following:

1) A pre-formatted 5.25 inch MS-DOS diskette
2) A self addressed diskette mailer with enough return postage
to insure that the US post office will deliver it to you.
3) The shareware fee ($20.00 US dollars, NO STAMPS).
4) Don't forget to tell me that you want AutoLog. Many have sent
me a diskette without specifying what they want (I have several
pieces of software available).

Or you may get a copy of AutoLog for trial use at no cost from
others as long as they abide by the simple rules specified in AUTOLOG.DOC.

Rich Bono, NM1D

Also, please don't send anymore packet email concerning AutoLog. If you
have no email path to me, send all correspondence via the US mail to:
Rich Bono
7 Redfield Circle
Derry, NH 03038

--
/***\
* Rich Bono (NM1D) If I could only 'C' forever!! rbono@necis.nec.com *
* (508) 635-6303 NEC Information Systems NM1D @ WB1DSW-1 *
***/

1627. Re: ARRL NR 38: HAM LICENSE FEE PROPOSE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-18 23:01:06 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500072@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17900

I would be in favor of the fee, provided that the fee pays for the costs of processing licenses as well as the costs in enforcing violations of FCC regulations and US code as it pertains to the Amateur Radio frequencies.

It is possible that the license fee may be increased in proportion to the costs of the bandwidth allocated in terms of commercial uses. Of course there would be a massive outcry. I'd hope there would not be for the $30 fee. Although I think it is a little high for some people, it is not out of reason. If someone has trouble getting a station together, hams usually chip in and loan the guy equipment. The same can be done for the license fee.

There would be some dead wood drop out with the $30 fee, but assuming that the number stays around 400,000, times $30, divided by 10 years, that would generate $1.2 million a year for the FCC to deal with ham radio with.

If a code-optional license structure starts up, we might see a doubling of he number of hams over a few years of growth. That can help add to the enforcement power of the FCC.

I am in favor of the fee, and recommend cautious treading.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

1628. Re: HT NiCad Batteries

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-18 23:01:11 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500071@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17901

Charging time for the BP-70 on the wall charger is 9 hours. It is given in the ICOM literature. I believe it is on the sheet that describes the various optional accessories and battery packs.

There is a power adapter you can get that fits on the bottom like a battery, but is much shorter. The 13.2 V input on the BP-70 is apparently for the purpose of charging the battery from a 13.2 volt source.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

1629. Amsat bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-19 06:45:05 UTC
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <17230@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 17902

Posted: Sun, Jul 16, 1989 2:00 PM GMT Msg: BGIJ-3995-5318
From: DCOWDIN
To: IS
CC: W1AW
Subj: $ANS-196

SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-196.01
BALLOON LAUNCH PLANNED

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 196.01 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JULY 15, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Planned Balloon Launch To Commemorate The 20th Anniversary Of The Moon Walk

To help commemorate the 20th anniversary of man's first moon walk, two radio amateurs will be launching a balloon that will have as part of its telemetry beacon a "digitized" voice reproduction of President Kennedy's address to Congress authorizing the manned space program. Also, listeners will hear a "digitized" reproduction of former Astronaut Neil Armstrong's famous words as he made the first step upon the moon's surface. This balloon launch is the idea of radio amateurs Carl Lyster (WA4ADG) and David Fields (N4HBO) who live in the Knoxville/Oakridge, TN area. The launch of this balloon, which coincidently will occur at the end of SPACEWEEK 1989, is planned to happen on Saturday, July 22nd between the hours of 7:00 A.M. to 8:00 A.M. EDT. The two pound balloon package will consist of three lithium battery-powered transmitters: 1) an FM transmitter with an RF output of 3 watts on a frequency of 144.34 MHz, 2) an HF transmitter with about a quarter of a watt output on 28.866 MHz, and 3) an aircraft Emergency Locator Transmitter (ELT) which can be heard on a frequency of 121.60 MHz. The first beacon at 144.34 MHz will contain, in addition to the "digitized" voice transmissions, a telemetry "stream" which will consist of the station identification, temperature, and power supply information as the payload makes its ascent to 100,000 feet dangling from a 12 foot diameter weather balloon. The telemetry data will be sent via packet radio at 1200 baud. Telemetry will also be sent in a ASCII format at 300 baud with the following characteristics: 7 data bits, 2 stop bits, no parity, and modem tones of 1200/2200 Hz with the start bit at 2200 MHz. The HF beacon at 28.866 MHz will likewise provide identification and telemetry data on CW at 7 WPM but no "digitized" voice transmissions. All telemetry transmissions will occur at 2 minute intervals. The third transmitter, the ELT, will be used in conjunction with the Civil Air Patrol (CAP) to help locate the package after the balloon carrying it aloft bursts at approximately 100,000 feet; a parachute will bring the payload safely back to earth. Finding the transmitters after their decent to earth will provide a valuable training exercise for the CAP personnel located in that area. Based

on previous data, it is expected the balloon will be aloft for about three hours and stations as far away as 500 miles should be able to hear the 2M FM beacon. All stations who are planning to monitor these transmissions next Saturday are asked to make note of the altitude and azimuth bearings along with the times, and to please monitor both the 2 meter and 10 meter signals to observe fading and other propagation characteristics. Listeners are urged to tape record the signals and to make the recordings available to N4HBO and WA4ADG for post-flight analysis. There will be a "pre-launch" net on Saturday, July 22nd one hour BEFORE lift-off on 7.155 MHz. If some reason that the balloon launch cannot occur on Saturday morning, the "back-up" launch time will be at the same time on Sunday, July 23rd with the "pre-launch" net again occuring one hour before lift-off. If you would like further details about this event, please contact Carl at (615) 588-7120 or Dave at (615) 482-5155.

[NOTE: In a late breaking ANS item, Bill Brown (WB8ELK) will also be launching a ballon from Wapakoneta, OH from the Neil Armstrong Air & Space Museum later at around 12:00 P.M. EDT that day. His balloon package will have a fast scan or ATV transmissions at 439.250 MHz with telemtry superimposed on the picture. Those wishing to receive these pictures should also listen to the "pre-launch" net at 7.155 Mhz around 11:00 A.M. EDT.]

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-196.02
ZRO TEST UPDATE FROM WA5ZIB

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 196.02 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JULY 15, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

ZRO Memorial Achievement Award Program On AO-13 Proves To Be Poplular

Andy McAllister (WA5ZIB), AMSAT-NA Vice President of User Operations and "test" conductor for the ZRO Memorial Technical Achievement Award Program (or ZRO Test for short), reports that the first two sessions of the the ZRO Test on AO-13 July 1st and July 8th went very well. For those unaware of this activity, the ZRO Test allows AO-13 users to gauge their stations receiving efficiency and their operating skill. The usual practice during the ZRO Tests is to send random CW five-digit code groups at progressively lower signal strengths through AO-13 with the emphasis on copying correctly as many code groups as possible. Initially, the signals which are sent at level "zero" correspond to the signal strength of the telemetry beacon; thereafter, signals become progressively more difficult to copy. During the most recent ZRO Test, several stations copied down to level "eight" which is 24 dB below the signal strength of the beacon. One participant, W7KIV, submitted the first "perfect" score at level "nine" from the July 1st session; runners-up at that level included WB6LLO and W7ID who copied four of the the five digits correctly. At level "nine," WA5ZIB had an output power of 86 milli-watts!

If you wish to participate in the upcoming ZRO sessions, please take note of the following times:

Sunday July 16, 1989 at 07:20 UTC
Saturday July 22, 1989 at 20:50 UTC
Saturday July 29, 1989 at 04:20 UTC
Saturday August 12, 1989 at 20:20 UTC

All transmissions from the control station use CW at 10 words-per-minute. Please avoid transmitting near the 145.840 MHz downlink frequency during ZRO Tests. The above dates and times have been carefully chosen for best coverage and squint angles. Any changes will be announced as soon as possible. ZRO brochures are still available from WA5ZIB for an S.A.S.E. with one unit of postage. If you wish to inquire about receiving your ZRO Test brochure or certificate, write to: Andy McAllister, WA5ZIB, 14714 Knightsway Dr., Houston, TX 77083. Good luck!

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-196.03
FO-12 EXTENDED OPERATING SCHED

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 196.03 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JULY 15, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

FO-12 Operating Schedule Presented For The Next Several Months

Through the efforts of Sumio Nakane (JH3BJN), AMSAT-NA has received the following operating schedule for FUJI-OSCAR-12 for the next several months:

DATE MODE OPERATING PERIOD

07/15/89 JD 15:08 UTC until 19:25 UTC
07/19/89 JD 09:39 UTC until 17:51 UTC
07/22/89 JD 15:08 UTC until 08:04 UTC on 07/23/89
07/29/89 JD 06:43 UTC until 14:55 UTC

PLEASE NOTE: NO FO-12 OPERATION FROM AUG. 1ST
TO AUG. 15TH DUE TO SOLAR ECLIPSES

08/16/89 JA 02:40 UTC until 10:52 UTC
08/19/89 JA 02:00 UTC until 10:12 UTC
08/25/89 JD 00:39 UTC until 08:51 UTC
08/27/89 JD 00:53 UTC until 09:04 UTC
09/02/89 JA 22:37 UTC until 06:49 UTC on 09/03/89
09/05/89 JA 21:57 UTC until 06:00 UTC on 09/06/89
09/08/89 JD 19:15 UTC until 03:27 UTC on 09/09/89
09/13/89 JA 18:48 UTC until 03:00 UTC on 09/14/89

PLEASE NOTE: NO FO-12 OPERATION FROM SEPT. 15TH
TO SEPT. 25TH DUE TO SOLAR ECLIPSES

09/26/89 JA 15:12 UTC until 23:24 UTC
09/30/89 JD 21:50 UTC until 12:44 UTC on 10/01/89
10/06/89 JD 20:29 UTC until 11:23 UTC on 10/07/89
10/10/89 JA 10:42 UTC until 18:54 UTC

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-196.04
AO-13 TELEMETRY PROCESSING S/W

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 196.04 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JULY 15, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Project OSCAR Offers A AO-13 Telemetry Processing Utility Program

Individuals interested in AO-13 telemetry can process data files created by P3C.EXE using the "P3C Utility Program." The utility is written for PC compatibles. The program is supplied in compiled form on two 360K diskettes. While the program P3C.EXE processes AO-13 telemetry in real time, this utility program adds to your capability to "post-process" files created by P3C.EXE. Some of the unique capabilities of this new WB6GFJ program and what you might wish to use it for are briefly given as follows:

1. Text messages (K, L, M and N blocks) may be pulled out of P3C.EXE and sent to the screen, printer, or to an ASCII disk file. This allows for easy re-transmission of important PSK messages to your local BBS, newsletter or PBBS.

2. Y-Blocks can be retrieved from P3C.EXE files and redirected to the screen, printer, or ASCII files. With minimal editing, the Y-Blocks are readable by the "W6SHP RTTY Telemetry Program." Individuals with a G3RUH PSK modem can supply Y-Block data files to friends only interested in RTTY data.

3. You have the ability to inspect 98% of the bytes within the SYSPAGE or Intermediate Event SYSPAGE of AO-13 telemetry. Selected bytes can be sent to the printer, screen, or ASCII files. This allows you to create ASCII files of a single byte of data and process the data to meet your own interests. Once the data is in ASCII format, it is a fairly straight forward project to create your own "code" to process the data. Also, with the data in ASCII format, it is no problem to transport the information into a spreadsheet program to create a plot a particular parameter versus time. When you select bytes from within a block, you may select from one to 128 bytes at one time.

This Utility is menu driven so that no additional programming is required to access P3C.EXE data files. However, since there is no tutorial regarding AO-13 telemetry, you should have some background in the field of AO-13 telemetry so you know what you are looking for. Program documentation is provided on the disk and can be viewed from within the program using one of the utilities. Documentation can also be directed to your printer with the DOS "print" command. A copy of the AO-13 Block Description written by Command Station DB2OS is also provided on the disk.

If you don't have a G3RUH modem, but know a friend who does, the Utility series can read any file created by P3C.EXE. Therefore, if you are interested in telemetry, have your friend supply you with data files. (Note: at this point in time, Project OSCAR does not supply additional disks of data files. If enough interest is shown, that option MAY be made at a future date.)

To find out how to acquire a copy of the Utility program, send a S.A.S.E to Project OSCAR at the following address:

Project OSCAR
P. O. Box 1136
Los Altos, CA
94023-1136

Please Note: Minimum Equipment Required to run this Utility program is a PC Compatible, 360K Floppy Disk, EGA Monitor

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-196.05
AMSAT SHORT BURSTS

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 196.05 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JULY 15, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT Short Bursts

There is a AMSAT 17M Net which is convened every Sunday evening beginning at 23:00 UTC on a frequency of 18.155 MHz. Acting as Net Control Stations (NCS) are KO5I and N4QQ. This net provides another opportunity for those who cannot listen to the AMSAT nets on Sunday afternoon to still find out what is happening in the world of amateur radio satellites. So join KO5I and N4QQ on Sunday evenings for this new AMSAT HF net.

At the present time, the launch of the MICROSATs is scheduled for November 9, 1989. Since this falls within two days of the "normally" scheduled AMSAT-NA Space Symposium, AMSAT-NA officials have decided to change the date of this annual AMSAT event to the weekend of November 3rd, 4th, and 5th. If you would like to obtain more information about the AMSAT-NA Space Symposium, please contact AMSAT-NA HQ's at (301) 589-6062 or Ralph Wallio (W0RPK) at (515) 961-6406.

Courtney Duncan (N5BF), Manager of the AMSAT Operations Net, has issued the following schedule for the next several weeks for the times and frequencies of the OPS Net. These nets on AO-13 are designed to discuss the many happenings in the world of Amateur Radio Satellites. If you have any comments or suggestions to pass along to N5BF, you can leave them to COURTNEY DUNCAN on the AMSAT-NA BBS at (314) 447-3003.

AMSAT OPERATIONS NET SCHEDULE 1989

Day Date Time Orbit Frequency Local evening, U.S.

Wed 19 Jul 0230 840 435.970 Tuesday
Sun 30 Jul 0130 863 435.970 Saturday
Thu 10 Aug 0100 886 435.970 Wednesday

de DB2OS 01May89: *** AO-10 TRANSPONDER SCHEDULE ***
14Jul89 to 01Sep89

Mode-B : from MA 000 to MA 225

O S C A R - 1 3

Date : 14Jun89 until 16Aug89 ! 16Aug89 until 16Nov89
BLON/BLAT : 178.6/-0.8 ! 210/0
Mode-B : MA 000 to MA 110 ! MA 003 to MA 160
Mode-JL : MA 110 to MA 145 ! MA 160 to MA 200
Mode-B : MA 145 to MA 255 ! MA 200 to MA 240
OFF : % ! MA 240 to MA 003
Mode-S : MA 150 to MA 160 ! MA 210 to MA 222

Transponders will be in operation during the whole orbit from June 14 until August 16 due to excellent sun angles and power budgets. However, no perigee operations will occur between August and November due to perigee solar eclipses! The 70cm and 2M omni-directional antennas will be used from MA 230 until MA 30.

/EX

1630. Stuff left on Moon (was Re: S-Band Beacon on Moon)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-19 09:42:23 UTC
From: andy@syma.sussex.ac.uk
Message-ID: <1169@syma.sussex.ac.uk>
Source record: 17904
Cross-posted to: sci.space,rec.ham-radio

From article <138@nwnexus.WA.COM>, by edm@nwnexus.WA.COM (Ed Morin):
> I believe that a fancy mirror was also left for laser experiements not
> to mention all the other junk that's still up there like the cameras,
> flags, moon rover, etc.

Not forgetting a golf club and a few balls, a hammer and a feather, and probably some other interesting stuff too. Gosh, just think, hundreds of years hence, lunar archaeologists might find that stuff and wondered what must have gone on up there. The feather may cause particular consternation :-)
Or am I wrong? did the Apollo crews bring the hammer, feather, golf clubs etc back to earth?

--
Andy Clews, Computing Service, Univ. of Sussex, Brighton BN1 9QN, ENGLAND
JANET: andy@syma.sussex.ac.uk BITNET: andy%syma.sussex.ac.uk@uk.ac
Voice: +44 273 606755 ext.2129

1631. Used Traveling Wave Tubes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-19 15:30:04 UTC
From: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <155486@Wayne-MTS>
Source record: 17905

Fair Radio Sales in Lima, OH always lists a number of these. Give 'em
a call.
73 de KE8YY

1632. Re: Sharree Marshall Nomination

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-19 15:45:20 UTC
From: john@stiatl.UUCP
Message-ID: <5890@stiatl.UUCP>
Source record: 17906

In article <1341@raybed2.UUCP> ewb@raybed2.UUCP (EUGENE BALINSKI) writes:
>In article <5786@stiatl.UUCP>, john@stiatl.UUCP (John DeArmond) writes:
>>
>> The 220 issue is a done deed.
>
>John,
> Let's not roll over and play dead quite yet. We still have a whole series
>of legal maneuvers to go through. The FCC see this as a "winner take all"
>issue with the future of all frequency allocation ppower at stake. We should
>consider it as such as well. If we loose then the FCC will have successfully
>pushed us back into some little corner and will most probably rain havoc on
>the rest of our allocations. After all, "how dare those hams question our
>authority to do whatever we want". If we win then at least the FCC will
>have to prepare a stronger case when they want spectrum. And maybe if they
>don't have a strong case they won't try anything knowing that they are up
>for a fight. Support the fight for 220. The hobby you save may be your own.
> 73
> Gene WA1UXA

Well, let me present an alternative scenario. The FCC obviously wants this change badly. They would not have done an end-run around normal procedure if they did not. IF somehow we manage to block this move, we will have generated a great deal of bad will on the comission.

I believe us to be viewed in a bad enough light as it is. I have no inside information or anything, but I suspect the comission, and more importantly, the staff will mirror the opinion of the general technical professional community. Increasingly, when I tell someone I'm a ham, or worse, when I try to recruit a new member, I'm greeted with mild distain. A marked contrast to just a few years ago when the ham commanded great respect.

Why is this? Many reasons. Usually our archaic practice of hazing new members with CW is mentioned. As large a factor, I suspect, is the fact that ham radio contributes little to society any more. Whether it be technical innovation or emergency services or whatever, we lag many other segments of society. Occasionaly some segment of ham radio produces something significant; for instance, the HamSat program is poineering cheap sattelites. But if you measure even this contribution against the vast spectrum we command, it really pales against commercial concern. "But we're not commercial, we're hobby" you might say. True, but that has no effect on the value of our specturm.

Some (much?) of our failings are our fault, others are a result of the exponential growth of technology. But sit back and look at things from an FCC position. Great emphasis has been placed in recent years toward

getting government to think like businesses. That's good. Spectrum management becomes at least in part, a business decision.

From a non-ham, business man's perspective, there are these hams who are really just hobbyists who have vast, economically valuable spectrum space worth bunches, most of which is unused. Now we (the businessmen) try to allocate a tiny chunk of an almost unused band (they listen too) and the hams bawl like spoiled kids. From their perspective, moving up in frequency is a trivial exercize. After all, most any frequency between DC and 50Ghz has some sort of commercially available equipment for it. We piss'n'moan about how hard it is to move to 900 meg or 10 gig or whatever and the reasons we give are laughable to the commercial side (real to us, of course).

Then to top all this off, when the FCC starts an initiative to modernize the service and drop CW, we again cry like babies. So where do you think we stand with the FCC?

I think that if we win the 220 battle, we will have won a fight and lost the war. I think we should concede this one and work on cleaning our act up a bit. Maybe then we can justify holding on to the next chunk that comes under fire. All this current fight is going to do is make the other side sharpen up its tactics a bit.

Think about it...

John

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | Manual? ... What manual ?!?
Sales Technologies, Inc. Atlanta, GA | This is Unix, My son, You
...!gatech!stiatl!john **I am the NRA** | just GOTTA Know!!!

1633. Call Sign Issue Info Needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-19 15:46:15 UTC
From: barry@hpdml93.HP.COM
Message-ID: <530003@hpdml93.HP.COM>
Source record: 17907

Does anyone know of an easy method of getting an up-to-date list of the most recently issued call signs for a particular region by license class? The call signs listed in QST seem to lag behind a couple of months due to publication deadlines.

A phone number or network login would be great.

73, N7MKN

1634. Re: INFO-HAMS Digest V89 #475

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-19 16:16:02 UTC
From: Thomas_A._Cagan.LAX1B@XEROX.COM
Message-ID: <890719-195535-1460@Xerox>
Source record: 17908

The tag used by Kenneth J. Hendrickson, N8DGN (in reference to political and religeous beliefs not within in the realm of Hamming or the electromagnetic spectrum) in his byline seem to me as inappropriate for this forum, and belong elswhere.
73s Tom Cagan KB6NQW

1635. Re: HRO say "no" to No-Code; BAH-HAMBUG

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-19 16:53:56 UTC
From: flloyd%crank@Sun.COM
Message-ID: <116456@sun.Eng.Sun.COM>
Source record: 17909

In article <8907180704.AA19162@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> faunt@CISCO.COM (Doug Faunt N6TQS 415-688-8269) writes:
>In the general spirit of HRO bashing, the behavior of a couple of
>employees of their Oakland store, then on Telegraph Avenue, was
>responsible for my putting off getting back into ham radio for a
>couple of years. I had a novice license 20 years ago, and had always
>kept a small amount of contact with the field, so soon after I moved to
>Oakland, I stopped into the store there to talk and look around, and
>the two people there were so unfriendly, rude, sexist and racist, that
>I decided that this was a group of people I wanted nothing to do with.

I think that HRO deserves a fair shake here in that there appears to be some variation between the different stores. My dealings with them have been mostly with the Burlingame, CA store and I have to say that I have witnessed none of the problems experienced by some of the other posters on this net with experiences in their other outlets. I too had considered becoming a ham for over 20 years and it was not until I visited the Burlingame store and chatted with a friendly OM behind the counter that I finally decided that I would go for it. Sadly, I've not since seen the gentleman there but when and if I do I'm going to thank him for the encouragement that the gave me.

I've also visited their Phoenix, Arizona store and found them to be helpful, courteous and friendly.

It does not surprise me that some of the stores are staffed by individuals with questionable character and I would suggest that each prospective buyer at least check out the individual store in their area rather than simply deciding to boycott them as a whole. Like almost any other large business, there are some good and some not-so-good people on the staff. I think that one should at least give them the benefit of the doubt and visit their local store before arriving at any general conclusions.

-fred

| Fred Lloyd KJ6RK PP-SEL flloyd@sun.com |
| Sun Microsystems, Inc. ...sun!flloyd |
| Mountian View, CA |
| (415) 336-6322 |
| Disclaimer: If it ain't broke, don't fix it! |

1636. Re: S-Band Beacon on Moon

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-19 17:20:24 UTC
From: lyndon@cs.AthabascaU.CA
Message-ID: <683@aurora.AthabascaU.CA>
Source record: 17910
Cross-posted to: sci.space,rec.ham-radio

In article <1989Jul17.230138.26746@utzoo.uucp> henry@utzoo.uucp (Henry Spencer) writes:

>As far as I know, all the Apollo lunar-surface transmitters were shut
>down when the Apollo seismometer network was shut down (to save some
>trifling amount of money!!! :-[ ) some years ago. I could be wrong.

Eh? Was ConEd charging NASA for the power produced by the (moon-based)
nuclear reactors?
--
Lyndon Nerenberg VE6BBM / Computing Services / Athabasca University
{alberta,decwrl,ncc}!atha!lyndon || lyndon@cs.AthabascaU.CA
If everyone quit smoking, drinking, and buying gas,
the nation would probably go bankrupt.

1637. How do I make a notch filter with cable?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-19 18:12:29 UTC
From: cyamamot@nunki.usc.edu
Message-ID: <4436@merlin.usc.edu>
Source record: 17911
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

Greetings,

I am trying to make a sharp notch filter to cut out an overbearing
paging transmitter that swamps my PRO-2004 scanner on the VHF bands. I
think I've read somewhere before about how one can cut a piece of cable
to a certain length and short it at the end to kill the frequency of said
wavelength. Something like this...

```
|<------------feed line cable length important??--------->|

-----------------------------------------------------------
Antenna -------------------------------+--------------------------- Receiver
----------------------------+ | +-------------------------
^ | | | \
| | | | \
The length of this | | | | \___location of BNC "T" connector
"stub" is cut to the | | | | important??
wavelength of the | | | |
offending frequency | | | |
v |_|_| <---Short center conductor to shield
```

The pager frequency is 152.4 Mhz. So using the ol' ARRL handbook I get a
wavelength of 1.96 meters (length of the "stub").

Has anyone heard of this before? I know it's cheap and dirty, but I'm not sure
if the location of the "T" along the feedline is important. There's no mention
of this kind of filter in the handbook, but I'm sure I've seen it before.

Thanks in advance for your input.
Cliff Yamamoto

1638. Re: 2m Transmision Affect Police Radar??????

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-19 18:16:39 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7120075@hpcupt1.HP.COM>
Source record: 17912

Most police radar operates on a doppler-shift principal. That is the
reflected signal is shifted due to the relative motion between the
source and the reflecting object. The train whistle rising in frequency
as it approaches and failing in frequency as it leaves is a audio
example of what happens. The difference in frequency between the transmitted
signal and the recieved signal does fall into the audio band. It would
be posssible for the audio portion of the gun to be suseptable to RFI,
much like a stereo, I supose. But getting Johnny to cooperate in a test
will be another matter. Good luck!
de Jim , WA6SDM
holly@hpcupt1.HP.COM

1639. old EDN article found

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-19 19:43:55 UTC
From: jpb@ATHENA.MIT.EDU
Message-ID: <8907191943.AA15047@M1-142-2.MIT.EDU>
Source record: 17913

The article on synchronous detection that I was looking for has been found.
Thanks to everyone who looked for it.

73 es tnx de ka1rcv
John Paul Braud
(jpb@athena.mit.edu)

1640. Re: INFO-HAMS Digest V89 #460

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-19 20:11:05 UTC
From: QWYPREC@HUMBER.bitnet
Message-ID: <89Jul19.193107edt.57466@ugw.utcs.utoronto.ca>
Source record: 17914

The QSL route for 9J2AL is WD0HHM (Sorry, I don't have his address)

1641. Bearcat 100XLT question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-19 20:25:26 UTC
From: MEHARP01@ULKYVM.BITNET
Message-ID: <8907200705.AA19765@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17915

Is there an undocumented key sequence to clear the channel memory on
a 100XLT? Are there any unpleasant side effects?

Thanks in advance.

"Don't believe in luck, RELY on it!" - Hans "The Fat Man" Fiedler
---
Michael Harpe, N4PLE | BITNET: MEHARP01@ULKYVM
316B Ormsby Building | VOICE: 502-588-7785
University of Louisville | FAX: 502-588-5048
Louisville, KY 40292 | AURAL: "Mike!"

Disclaimer: Professional Driver - Do not attempt these maneuvers.

1642. Forgetting No-Code (gasp), what about $30 per FCC Action?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-19 22:38:52 UTC
From: rc@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov
Message-ID: <8907192238.AA04103@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 17916

How about forgetting no-code (at least after the ARRL Board Meeting, and
until something happens at the FCC(and consider the likely coming of a
fee of $30 for each FCC amateur license action: license appl, change of
class, change of address, etc.

Dispite my position on no-code (guess), perhaps a modest license fee is a
better way to judge interest and/or dedication. It certainly would be if
we had an annual license fee in the $30-50 region as a LOT of countries do.

Matbe we should beat THIS dead horse for a while, since I doubt if many minds
have been changed by the sophomoric or foaming arguments which seem to char-
acterize the "other" question.

wat sa?
73, Bob W3OTC
(as original holder of this call, I suppose I'm in the late pre-geezer stage!)

1643. Does code make for better operators

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-19 23:06:49 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500076@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17917

> From: PJML@IA.NWL.AC.UK ("Pete Lucas, NERC Swindon UK.")
> Code vs no-code - this one again! Well here in Enlightened Europe, we
> have harmonised licenses and no-code. Up to 26DbW (thats about 400watts to
> those of you who measure power at the amplifier - we measure power delivered
> to the antenna) on 50MHz and up. This has been the case for many years
> (introduced early sixties? i dont go back that far!).
> The power limitations etc. are the same whether you have passed the 12WPM
> code test or not - its just that you cant work HF without code.

Gee, that makes too much sense. All the old coggers in the USA would never
go for something that makes sense like that.

> As to whether it has led to a 'drop in standards', well, some of the goings-on
> on 2M repeaters leave a lot to be desired, but the same could be said of
> the HF bands. Us 'class B' licenses (the no-coders) can sit back smugly

As is the case here, too. I guess the CW exam is not acting as the filter
it was designed to be. Oops, it wasn't designed to be a filter; some are
just trying to make me think it was. I almost fell for it.

> during the middle of an HF contest and point the finger accusingly at the
> bad operating practices, rudeness, and antagonistic behaviour that always
> seems to show up, and we turn our heads in sorrow..... then try and work
> the bad operators on VHF and teach them politeness by example.

Are you talking about DX contests and pileups?

> If code proficiency is such a brilliant tool for separating the men
> from the riff-raff, just listen to the HF bands, and you may change your
> mind. I *DO* work HF (but not on ham bands!) and with *PROPER* operating
> procedure (politeness, dont speak until spoken to, proper net control) it
> *IS* possible to work large nets efficiently and without it all degenerating
> into chaos. Similarly, i have run VHF nets with 300 (yes three hundred!)
> members, and during a ten hour period, there was not one instance of
> doubling, operators going 'out of turn' or any other such misdemeanours.
> In comparison to a professionally run net, the ham bands look a shambles, code
> or no-code!

Sad isn't it, that the CW exam has failed to filter out the bad operators.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

1644. Re: Sharree Marshall Nomination

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-19 23:06:53 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500077@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17918

> From: john@stiatl.UUCP (John DeArmond)
> I believe us to be viewed in a bad enough light as it is. I have no inside
> information or anything, but I suspect the comission, and more importantly,
> the staff will mirror the opinion of the general technical professional
> community. Increasingly, when I tell someone I'm a ham, or worse, when I
> try to recruit a new member, I'm greeted with mild distain. A marked
> contrast to just a few years ago when the ham commanded great respect.

Maybe some people already know what some hams are not willing to admit.

> Why is this? Many reasons. Usually our archaic practice of hazing new members
> with CW is mentioned. As large a factor, I suspect, is the fact that
> ham radio contributes little to society any more. Whether it be technical
> innovation or emergency services or whatever, we lag many other segments
> of society. Occasionaly some segment of ham radio produces something
> significant; for instance, the HamSat program is poineering cheap sattelites.
> But if you measure even this contribution against the vast spectrum we
> command, it really pales against commercial concern. "But we're not
> commercial, we're hobby" you might say. True, but that has no effect
> on the value of our specturm.

Too many of us are too busy working DX contests to do something of public
benefit.

> Some (much?) of our failings are our fault, others are a result of the
> exponential growth of technology. But sit back and look at things from
> an FCC position. Great emphasis has been placed in recent years toward
> getting government to think like businesses. That's good. Spectrum
> management becomes at least in part, a business decision.

Also, with economic, population, and technical growth, overall demand and
use of ALL SPECTRUM has drastically increased. But has ham radio made a
cooresponding increase? It certainly has not, and that is because some
people are trying to keep it out of ham radio, probably so that ham radio
will continue to be the hobby they knew it as when they first got their
license.

> Then to top all this off, when the FCC starts an initiative to modernize
> the service and drop CW, we again cry like babies. So where do you think
> we stand with the FCC?

Good observation.

> I think that if we win the 220 battle, we will have won a fight and lost the
> war. I think we should concede this one and work on cleaning our act up a bit.
> Maybe then we can justify holding on to the next chunk that comes under fire.
> All this current fight is going to do is make the other side sharpen up its

> tactics a bit.
>
> Think about it...

This is something we really should do.

However, there are still some things we do have to argue better in the future, and make the FCC staff (and those in other services) understand. That is that the mere fact that a band segments SOUNDS DEAD does not mean it is unused, can be shared, or its uses can be easily moved to another frequency. Weak signal DX has no parallel in any other services. We need to find a way to justify having this kind of operation, and justify preserving a frequency spectrum for it.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

1645. Re: Another no-code fable

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-19 23:08:05 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500073@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17919

From: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP
> Please speak for yourself, Phil, but don't speak for us VHF/UHF/SHF/EHF
> experimenters. The fact of the matter is, when you're working with very
> weak signals and you have a limited budget, you do everything you can to
---- -------
> eek that last bit of performance out of your equipment. CW is naturally
> the way to go. It is cheap. It is easy to use. Equipment is simple so
> you can drag it up the mountainside. No special computers are required
> for fancy DSP signal processing. CW has about a 10 dB advantage over
> SSB, and SSB has a large advantage over FM. Those of us who are up on the
> bands above 902 MHz use CW *ALL THE TIME* for just those reasons. Please,
> Phil, don't use your argument where VHF/UHF/SHF/EHF experimentation is
> concerned; it doesn't work. And please don't speak for groups to whom
> you don't belong. Thank you. 73, and please join us (on CW) above 902.

I was not talking exclusively about WEAK SIGNAL and DX work on the VHF-EHF bands. I was talking about people who do (or want to but can't) experimental projects on those bands. One does NOT have to be interested in doing DX work to be interested in building a better antenna. While SSB, FM, and even ATV will not have the range CW has, they are themselves very challenging, and can serve quite well as the testing basis for the experiments in antenna design and construction. The same goes with any other aspects of experimentation.

From: waters@dover.sps.mot.com
> You make a good case for needing CW, but not for needing a CW TEST!

Mike sums this up very well. In fact, you will probably do better when the CW you use is very very slow. You don't need to be a skilled CW operator to send and receive at a slow enough rate that you can look it all up on a code table.

But not everyone will even want to do that anyway.

From: waters@dover.sps.mot.com
> Learning CW is only one of a great many skills you need to succeed at that
> kind of experimentation, probably one of the more easily acquired ones too.
> The others (like adjusting receiver front ends for low noise figure) you
> learned because you HAD to, not because of any test.

Gee, Mike, maybe we should add that to the Advanced and Extra exams. :-)

From: waters@dover.sps.mot.com
> The proposal is not to discard CW or even to restrict CW in any way, the
> proposal is to drop the TEST and only the test. If indeed CW is useful then
> hams will learn it for the same reason hams have learned every other skill
> needed to operate - because it is needed, not because it is "traditional".

Well Mike, actually some might very want to learn it because it is "traditional", but we certain agree that we should not force CW down the mouth of new hams just because it is "traditional".

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

1646. Re: Another no-code fable

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-19 23:08:08 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500074@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17920

> Hasn't the experience of the CB bands provided one more in a long list
> of proofs to the axiom that one does not respect what one does not earn?

Of course, you are right.

> I may have the wrong impression (and I am sure I will be told about it :-))
> but it seems to me the no-coders did not have to work as hard as I did to
> earn my license. If they had, they would not be so hasty in their desire
> to turn us into CBers. I had to trundle down to the FCC office in the big city
> to take the tests and CW came very hard to me. But, I wanted it very badly
> and I worked hard and I earned the right to be a ham. I hope our bands do
> not get any more like the CB band than they already are. How much respect
> for ham radio do you see on the bands now, even from those who are
> supposedly earning their licenses?

You probably do have the wrong impression. I'm sure those "no-coders" for whom CW comes easy did not have to work quite as hard as you. Where your impression is wrong, however, is that we are "hasty in desire to turn us into CBers". This is absolutely incorrect. I can see how many people like you might get that impression when some people are posting messages saying that removing the code requirement from the Technician class amounts to having no test at all. Those people are, of course, misleading you. There are also some insane proposals floating around. I suggest you read one that makes more sense, and discard the insane ones as the FCC will do early on.

> Explain to me why it makes sense to throw away our only claim to fame and
> spectrum... the fact we have to earn our licenses. I must be getting old,

That is NOT our "claim to fame and spectrum". The fact that hams prove that they know CW, radio theory, and radio regulations does NOT entitle the Amateur Radio Service to any spectrum allocation. The fact that we provide public benefit in accordance with 47 CFR 97.1 (47 CFR is regulatory lingo for FCC rules) is what entitles us to spectrum. The fact that we are not growing in our effort to do this public benefit is why we are losing our spectrum to others who are claiming their benefit to the public is greater.

> but it is hard for me to understand how it helps ham radio to throw away
> the one thing that separates us from the CBers. I will never work ATV, but
> I sure had to study it to pass the Extra. Let's do away with those exam

No one is proposing to delete CW from the Extra exam, either. However, I might see justification for a license class just for people who want to only work DX using CW, *IF* it can be shown how that license class will benefit the public under 97.1.

> questions, since they are unfair to anyone not wanting to study ATV. I
> do not plan on operating any FM, so I should be exempt from any questions

> regarding FM. In other words, where do we draw the line? How about a
> beginner's no-theory license, so they can learn theory by doing (sure).

It is not necessary to be "doing" to learn theory.

> So, explain to me why.

Why? Why not?

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

1647. Re: HRO say "no" to No-Code; BAH-HAMBUG

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-19 23:08:11 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500075@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17921

From: faunt@CISCO.COM
> In the general spirit of HRO bashing, the behavior of a couple of
...

It was not my intent to initiate "HRO bashing". I have never dealt with them before, preferring dealers within drivable distance of where I live. I only stated that because of the political position taken by HRO, I will exercise my political position by not making any purchases from them in the future, as unlikely as that is to have occurred. However, if any of the dealers I deal with also make statements of being against a position I am for, then I will stop buying from them as well.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

1648. Modifications for Pro-2004 - Compiled

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-19 23:48:35 UTC
From: mholtz@sactoh0
Message-ID: <1624@sactoh0>
Source record: 17922

Welcome, welcome all to the

Complete Radio Shack Pro-2004 Mods file
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
Compiled from postings on rec.ham-radio
and other sources available

Some brief notes before we start. . . .

In response to numerous inquiries I am posting a overview of the mods to the Radio Shack PRO-2004 scanner. First, all mods are done at your own risk. I assume no responsibility. I do not know what effect they (the mods) will have on any warranty, however I would think they would probably void it. Also, one of the mods restores coverage of the cellular phone frequencies. It is ILLEGAL TO LISTEN TO CONVERSATIONS IN THIS BAND!

A> Read the following statement 1,000 times over

First treat the radio as if it were CMOS, that is make sure you and it have no built up static charges. UNPLUG THE RADIO FROM THE AC OR DC POWER SOURCE AND ANTENNA!!!!!!!! Be sure to handle the sub-assembly board and cable connector CN-501 with TLC, since even the slightest damage or minor crack in the board will result in a scanner good for use as a boat anchor.

B> Before doing anything else . . .

Take the radio out of the case by removing the 4 screws on the back. Carefully invert the radio.

C> Lets wrangle with a few diodes

Locate a box-like sub-circuit. It's near the switch marked "restart". The sub-circuit should be marked PC-3. Carefully pry off the cover of the metal box. Inside there will be a 64 pin dip IC. This is the radio CPU. Be careful not to touch or short out any leads on the chip.

The following diodes will determine how your scanner will work.

D-510 in circuit - scanner will have 400 memories (10 x 40)
removed - scanner will have 300 memories (10 x 30)

D-512 in circuit - it will step 30kHz from 825-844.995 and 870-889.995
removed - it will step 12.5kHz from 825-844.995 and 870-889.995

D-513 in circuit - will not scan 825-844.995 MHz or 870-889.995 MHz
removed - will scan all of 800 MHz band

D-514 in circuit - scanning rate increases to 20 channels per second
removed - scanning rate in 16 ch/sec (alt 8 ch/sec)
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

!!!! WATCH POLARITY !!!! If you cannot find a location, count backwards from a known location.

D> Turbo Scan-Another way

Turbo scan for the 2004??? Yes!! Someone has realized that if you replace the present 7.37 MHz ceramic resonator CX501, with a 10.7 MHz ceramic resonator it really boosts the scan/search speed! The present resonator is soldered between pins 29 and 30 of the CPU (IC-503). Rumor has it that a 10.00 MHz computer xtal will work just fine.

Jacque (KA9FJS) confirms that the mod works with an ordinary 10 MHz computer crystal ($1 at hamfest) but reports a possibly-undesirable side effect: Increasing the clock rate _decreases_ the resume-scan delay time. Jacque says: "The manual says delay is 2 seconds; with mod, delay is <1 second. Painful if

a channel is filled with slow responders." He reports no detection problems at the increased scan rate.

E> The Squelch Mod

Now, locate a sub-circuit box under the sloping front panel. It should have many alignment holes in the top. Pry the cover off very carefully. Locate IC-2 in the left side of the pc board. It should be marked IC-10420. Locate R-148, a 47 K ohm resistor between pins 12 and 13. Cut a lead of this resistor, But be sure to leave enough lead on both sides of the cut to solder to. Patch in a 100K ohm resistor. Make sure there are no solder balls or short circuits. Now your squelch will operate more smoothly.

F> The S-meter mod that doesn't work

1 - Locate transistor Q-9 (far front right area of the radio, just under the sloaping front panel.

2 - Drill a 1/4" hole in the rear chassis of the radio.

3 - Install a RCA jack in this hole.

4 - Install on lead of a .10-uF ceramic disc capacitor to the center lug of the RCA jack and the other lead to ground lug of the RCA jack

5 - Clip off all but 1/4" of leads of a 10-K ohm resistor. Carefully, solder one lead to the collector (center lead) of Q-9. PRETIN ALL LEADS AND USE A LOW WATT IRON WITH SHARP TIP!!!

6 - Solder a 12" wire to the free end of the 10-K resistor. Slip a 1" section of insulated tubing over resistor and wire to prevent shorting.

7 - Connect free end of the wire to the center lug of the RCA jack.

8 - Connect a voltmeter capable of reading between 1 and 3 volts, DC (digital or analog to a RCA plug. Red wire to center, and black wire to the shell. Shielding in not needed.

Connecting the RCA jack and plug will now give you a measurement of the receivers intermediate frequency automatic gain control (IF AGC) the author

said the range will be between +1.87 volts DC with no signals present to +2.6 volts DC for a strong signal. He also suggested that a digital voltmeter with 2 or three decimal places gave better resolution.

Brace yourself for disappointment - the integrated circuit mentioned for the S-Meter modifaction is used for WBFM only. Despite the internal IC block diagram in the service manual, pin 10 on my PRO-2004 is useful as an S-meter output only when the radio is in the WBFM mode.

Between pin 10 and ground, I placed a 10,000 ohm resistor in series with a 250 microamp meter for a simple test setup. The meter read full scale on strong signals. With no signal at all, the meter read about 70% of full scale. When the mode is set to AM or NBFM, the meter was always at zero.

One could add a bridge circuit here, but this metering point is of limited utility.

G> A carrier operated light

With a room full of functioning scanners, it's difficult to determine quickly which radio is "talking." I use separate external speakers on each radio, and the spatial separation helps.

In addition to "hearing" which radio is active, I like to "see" which radio is active, and carrier operated lights are effective at providing such visual cues. The idea is to illuminate a lamp when a signal opens the squelch. A small yellow light emitting diode (LED, another Bell Labs invention) is well suited to this purpose. The following modification works well on all PRO-2004 modes.

To add a COR light to the PRO-2004, make use of the "scan control" pin (pin 13) on IC2, the TK10420 IC. Pin 13 has voltage present only when a signal is detected. This chip contains the IF, detector, limiter, and squelch circuits for NBFM.

If you tremble with an electric drill in your hands, read no further. The LED can be mounted in a small hole drilled through the plastic front panel, just to the right of the headphone jack.

Electronically, the circuit is simple. The voltage at pin 13 is not enough to drive the LED directly, so a general purpose NPN transistor (e.g., a 2N2222) can be used as a solid state switch.

- Pin 13 of IC2 is connected to the transistor base through a 10,000 ohm resistor.

- The emitter is grounded.

- The collector is connected through a 1000 ohm resistor to one end of an LED. This resistor limits the LED current to about 13 milliamps.

- The other end of the LED is connected to one contact on the rear of the PRO-2004's on/off, volume control. This furnishes about 14 VDC unregulated to the circuit. The back of the on/off switch has two contacts. Use the one

with the brown wire connected to it, as this contact is only "live" when the scanner is turned on.

I mounted the 2 resistors and transistor on a small PC board, which I fastened to the PRO-2004 chassis using a metal standoff.

H> A Tape Relay

This mod works on the same principle: you use the same pin (13?) on the IC that you normally use for the carrier detect light, but instead of a light being used, I used a small low-current relay. Connect the primaries of the relay in place of the light. You will have to determine the proper resistance to wire in series, if necessary. Then connect the secondaries to the tape recorder's "remote" jack. Depending on your tape recorder, you may need a normally-open relay or a normally-closed. For mine, I used a very small normally-open relay that draws about 50 ma at 12VDC that I got from one of the mail order houses (Jameco, I think).

By the way, I have both the relay and the LED hooked up. I use the 2N2222 as the solid-state switch for the circuit. I also put diodes in line coming from the IC to the base of the transistor as well as one coming into the collector of the transistor just for safety sake.

I> Finally. . . .

Make sure you re-install the metal cover and re-install the radio in the case!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

J> Sources
These mods are detailed in the following articles:
a) Popular Communications-August 87, PP 18-20
b) Popular Communications-December 88
b) Monitoring Times-October 87, Page 53
c) Monitoring Times-December 87, Page 60
d) Monitoring Times-July, 88, Page 93

Addresses: Popular Communications Monitoring Times
76 N Broadway 140 Dog Branch Road
Hicksville, NY. 11801 P.O. Box 98
Brasstown, NC. 28902
(704) 837-9200

Also. . . . credits from the various posters. . .

Tape Mods:
+------------------------------+---+
Jeff DePolo - N3HBZ	Via the Net: depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu
University of Pennsylvania	Electromagnetic: 147.225/224.980 in Denver
Computer Science Engineering	The Old Fashioned Way: (303) 469-1078 home
Class of 1991	(303) 469-7765 work
+------------------------------+---+

Carrier Detection Light:
Bob Parnass AJ9S, AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass - (312)979-5414

Other Mods:
Frank W9MKV @ K9IU reid@gold.bacs.indiana.edu
{inuxc,rutgers,uunet!uiucdcs,pur-ee}!iuvax!silver!commgrp
"Hams across the water, hams across the sky."

brandt@bnrmtv.UUCP (Adrian Brandt)

ewb@raybed2.UUCP (EUGENE BALINSKI)

| Tom Link, University of Pittsburgh Computer Science
| BITNET: chain@pittunx
| USENET: ...!pitt!cisunx!chain
| ARPANET: chain%unix.cis.pittsburgh.edu@vb.cc.cmu.edu
| CC-NET: chain::cisunx
| UUCP: {decwrl!allegra,bellcore,cadre,psuvax1}!pitt!cisunx!tjw
| AT&T: 1 (412) 731-6296
| US-MAIL : 310 Surrey Place, Pittsburgh PA 15235-5056, USA

Steve Meyer, N6QGG
Student, UC Davis

Internet: smmeyer@ucdavis.edu
Bitnet: smmeyer@ucdavis.BITNET
UUCP: {ucbvax, lll-crg}!ucdavis!smmeyer
Packet: n6qgg @ kg6xx-1

Harry Burford - NCR E & M Wichita, Printer Engineering
PHONE: 316-636-8016 Amateur Call: KA0TTY
FAX: 316-636-8889
C-Serve: 76367,151 Harry.Burford@Wichita.NCR.COM

\ / C r o s s r o a d s C o m m u n i c a t i o n s
/\ (602) 941-2005 300|1200 Baud 24 hrs/day
/ \ hplabs!hp-sdd!crash!xroads!coffin

MBramwel@business.uwo.CA (Mark Bramwell 519 661-3714)

And, of course, your gracious compiler . . .
--
-> Mark A. Holtz <-> AppleLink PE: Mark Holtz <-
-> 7943 Sungarden Drive <-> GEnie: M.HOLTZ <-
-> Citrus Heights, CA 95610-3133 <-> Phone: (916) 722-8522 <-
-> UUCP: ...!pacbell!sactoh0!mholtz <-> RESERVED PARKING SPACE!! <-

1649. Re: HRO

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-19 23:56:49 UTC
From: marc@noe.UUCP
Message-ID: <655@noe.UUCP>
Source record: 17923

For what it's worth, my experiences with Ham Radio Outlet have been almost perfect. I have dealt with their Oakland and Burlingame stores. They swapped out an HT on the spot, with no questions, after the final fried. I was misinformed by them on one occasion (about mounting hardware supplied with an antenna) but I am under the impression that it was WELL within the margin of error for a competent person sincerely doing a job.

Sorry to hear others haven't been so fortunate.

--
Marc de Groot (KG6KF) These ARE my employer's opinions!
Noe Systems, San Francisco
UUCP: uunet!hoptoad!noe!marc
Internet: marc@kg6kf.AMPR.ORG

1650. Kenwood TM701A mods

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-20 00:37:59 UTC
From: jr@uplherc.UUCP
Message-ID: <186@uplherc.UUCP>
Source record: 17924

A friend of mine just purchased a new TM701A dual-band rig.
He is a MARS member and would like to use this rig for that purpose;
that is the main reason that he bought this rig.
Our local dealer/service center does not have the mods for this radio.
Can any one help?

If you wish reply via electronic mail.

TNX,
J.R. Westmoreland N7MFF/AAR8AH
Phone: (801) 546-3254 (H)
(801) 220-4784 (O)

1651. QSL info

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-20 01:49:11 UTC
From: gibbs@sei.cmu.edu
Message-ID: <3666@fy.sei.cmu.edu>
Source record: 17925

I just worked UW8T/UA4FBG at 01:25 on 21.005 July 20. Where do I QSL?

Norm, NA3C
--
Norm

1652. Re: Another no-code fable

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-20 07:28:36 UTC
From: root@swituc.UUCP
Message-ID: <166@swituc.UUCP>
Source record: 17926

In article <8907180704.AA19127@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>,
christiansen%chera1.decnet@CHEWI.CHE.WISC.EDU ("CHERA1::CHRISTIANSEN") writes:
> with gurus]. The present code and theory tests do nothing but prevent
> apprentices access to these experienced hams.

Please explain this - I totally fail to see what you mean.

> that most people do not have difficulty with 5 wpm code, ONCE THEY
> DEDICATE THEMSELVES TO LEARNING IT, but if a would-be ham believes that
> it is difficult, that may prevent a technically-competent and
> operationally-courteous person from joining our ranks. It took me 15

Therein lies my argument for keeping the code test - dedication. We do
not need those unwilling to put some effort into becoming a ham.

1653. Re: 2m Transmision Affect Police Radar??????

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-20 10:29:08 UTC
From: sampson@attctc.Dallas.TX.US
Message-ID: <8719@attctc.Dallas.TX.US>
Source record: 17927

There are many possibilities. You need to explain fully the situation though. Where was he in relation to the radar, what speed did he claim he was going, what was the traffic around him doing, etc. I was driving on I35 in Oklahoma when me and another car (with radar detectors) hit the brakes at the same time. Meanwhile the "naked" car in the middle kept on going (we were all doing about 70). The state trooper went after him like a fly towards ****. We need tax and fine dollars in Oklahoma, but I'm an Oregon resident thank you... I try to keep from contributing to their Revenue Enhancement Projects. By the way, the visual effect of two cars pulling back, and one car pulling forward is enough to convict an old lady...

1654. Autopatching. A brief explaination sought.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-20 10:47:39 UTC
From: hugh_davies.WGC1RX@XEROX.COM
Message-ID: <890720-034817-1526@Xerox>
Source record: 17928

Gentlemen,

Could somebody either key in, or point me towards, an explaination of the fundamentals of these "autopatch" things. I know it works by having a repeater connected to the phone system, but how is it accessed? Who gets charged for the calls? How do you stop people calling Uncle Jim in Australia? etc., etc., etc.

The rules in the UK (and probably Europe) are much simpler. It ain't allowed. That's why I don't know anything about it!

Also, I have the ARRL repeater handbook (because I visit the US occasionally). Some repeaters are described as "private". What does that mean? In the UK all repeaters are open access (although you might have trouble shouldering aside the local clique!).

73, Hugh, G0CNR.

1655. Re: 2m Transmision Affect Police Radar??????

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-20 15:07:33 UTC
From: john@stiatl.UUCP
Message-ID: <5920@stiatl.UUCP>
Source record: 17929

On my radar units, if I hold my HT in front of the antenna within 50 feet or so and transmit, I hear my voice come out the doppler speaker on the radar. I won't even risk a guess as to the demodulation mechanism but suffice to say that radar units receive 2 meter FM very well.

As to proving it in court, it is easy. Simply supoena (sp) the radar gun in question. You must supply a power supply with a cigarette lighter plug. Then demonstrate the reception capability. If you can raise even a squawk from the unit, and you otherwise sound credable, of course, you have raised a reasonable doubt.

For those of you in states that call speeding tickets administrative violations and thereby deny you due process, well.... The South's an awful nice place to live :-)

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | Manual? ... What manual ?!?
Sales Technologies, Inc. Atlanta, GA | This is Unix, My son, You
...!gatech!stiatl!john **I am the NRA** | just GOTTA Know!!!

1656. Re: Sharree Marshall Nomination & 220 et al

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-20 15:30:45 UTC
From: ewb@raybed2.UUCP
Message-ID: <1345@raybed2.UUCP>
Source record: 17930

In article <5890@stiatl.UUCP>, john@stiatl.UUCP (John DeArmond) writes:
> In article <1341@raybed2.UUCP> ewb@raybed2.UUCP (EUGENE BALINSKI) writes:
> >In article <5786@stiatl.UUCP>, john@stiatl.UUCP (John DeArmond) writes:
> >>
> >> The 220 issue is a done deed.
> >
> >John,
> > Let's not roll over and play dead quite yet. We still have a whole series
> >of legal maneuvers to go through. The FCC see this as a "winner take all"
> >issue with the future of all frequency allocation ppower at stake. We should
> >consider it as such as well. If we loose then the FCC will have successfully
> >pushed us back into some little corner and will most probably rain havoc on
> >the rest of our allocations. After all, "how dare those hams question our
> >authority to do whatever we want". If we win then at least the FCC will
> >have to prepare a stronger case when they want spectrum. And maybe if they
> >don't have a strong case they won't try anything knowing that they are up
> >for a fight. Support the fight for 220. The hobby you save may be your own.
> > 73
> > Gene WA1UXA
>
> Well, let me present an alternative scenario. The FCC obviously wants this
> change badly. They would not have done an end-run around normal procedure
> if they did not. IF somehow we manage to block this move, we will have
> generated a great deal of bad will on the comission.

You mean to say that we should not "rock the boat" for fear of getting them
mad ?? So we are supposed to give in and let them do whatever they want
even though the band use documentation that they used to make their case
was, BY THEIR OWN ADDMISSION, severely faulted ??? And the spectrum that
they want to take is not really needed ??? !

BTW, the commission often will do an "end run". It is much more normal
than them following their own rules ! Ask any communications lawyer
>
> I believe us to be viewed in a bad enough light as it is. I have no inside
> information or anything, but I suspect the comission, and more importantly,
> the staff will mirror the opinion of the general technical professional
> community. Increasingly, when I tell someone I'm a ham, or worse, when I
> try to recruit a new member, I'm greeted with mild distain. A marked
> contrast to just a few years ago when the ham commanded great respect.
>
> Why is this? Many reasons. Usually our archaic practice of hazing new members
> with CW is mentioned.

Why do people wrinkle their noses when you tell them that you are a ham?
Because by and large hams are perceived to be a group of NERDY type people
who sit in rooms with big racks of radio gear yelling 10-4 GOOD BUDDY
I GOT A COPY ON YOU, and interfearing with your neighbors TV, especially
sunday afternoon (or monday night) football ! That's right, the public
generally cannot tell the difference between a CB'er and a HAM.
Amateur Radio has an image problem which can only be solved by a good
public relations campaign. There are many people who don't know we (amateur
radio) even exist. You want to fill the ranks with new blood ?? Then
hire a professional public relations firm who's profession and livelyhood
is earned by getting the word out. You will generate more interest in
ham radio this way then you will by comming up with a no-code license.

As large a factor, I suspect, is the fact that
> ham radio contributes little to society any more. Whether it be technical
> innovation or emergency services or whatever, we lag many other segments
> of society. Occasionaly some segment of ham radio produces something
> significant; for instance, the HamSat program is poineering cheap sattelites.
> But if you measure even this contribution against the vast spectrum we
> command, it really pales against commercial concern. "But we're not
> commercial, we're hobby" you might say. True, but that has no effect
> on the value of our specturm.
>

Once again, we need to get the word out when we do something worth
while. If your group helps with a walk-a-thon then get a news blurb in
the local paper/tv station/radio station. Get your local officials
involved and informed.

> Some (much?) of our failings are our fault, others are a result of the
> exponential growth of technology. But sit back and look at things from
> an FCC position. Great emphasis has been placed in recent years toward
> getting government to think like businesses. That's good. Spectrum
> management becomes at least in part, a business decision.
>
> From a non-ham, business man's perspective, there are these hams who
> are really just hobbyists who have vast, economically valuable spectrum
> space worth bunches, most of which is unused. Now we (the businessmen) try
> to allocate a tiny chunk of an almost unused band (they listen too) and the
> hams bawl like spoiled kids. From their perspective, moving up in frequency
> is a trivial exercize. After all, most any frequency between DC and 50Ghz has
> some sort of commercially available equipment for it. We piss'n'moan about
> how hard it is to move to 900 meg or 10 gig or whatever and the reasons
> we give are laughable to the commercial side (real to us, of course).
>

You must be careful when you say unused. The 220 spectrum in the range
that they want to abscond with is NOT unused especially in the Metro
areas where they claim that this land mobile expansion slot is needed.
The other point is that they ALREADY HAVE spectrum available in this
frequency range which is PRESENTLY UNUSED, that being the in-land
water-ways frequencies. Why can't the land mobile service share the

215-220 band ? The clintcher is that 215 to 220 is an IN LAND ie.
Mississippi River) band and the spectrum that they claim they
need is ON THE EAST and WEST COAST, a thousand miles away !!!!

2 MHz is not a tiny chunk. Also, the FCC should not be in the BUISSNESS of
radio rather the science of radio. You cannot compare 10 GHz with 220 for
propagation and ease of equipment construction.

> Then to top all this off, when the FCC starts an initiative to modernize
> the service and drop CW, we again cry like babies. So where do you think
> we stand with the FCC?
>
You must be careful again. What is your idea of moderization, no-code ?
No-code is not modernization as can be seen by the move BACK to CW by the
military for it spectrum efficiency, and jam resistance. No-code is just
change for change sake. It seems more and more like a bunch of the
"Gimme" generation or the "I got a right" generation. They are afraid
of a little work. After all why work for something when a when I
can whine enough and someone will give it to me.

> I think that if we win the 220 battle, we will have won a fight and lost the
> war. I think we should concede this one and work on cleaning our act up a bit.
> Maybe then we can justify holding on to the next chunk that comes under fire.
> All this current fight is going to do is make the other side sharpen up its
> tactics a bit.
>
Once again you want to give in to this agency just to avoid getting someone
angry. It might not be so bad if there was a real need for the spectrum
BUT there ISN't. Just when do you think we should fight ? When they try to
impinge on the 2 meter trash band ? Should we fight then ? Or how about if
they want to re-assign 20 meters to the forrestry products people or NMR ?
Just when is the right time ?

> Think about it...
> John De Armond, WD4OQC | Manual? ... What manual ?!?

I did !
73
Gene WA1UXA

<That's right, the usual standard disclaimer>

1657. Re: S-Band Beacon on Moon

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-20 15:58:47 UTC
From: henry@utzoo.uucp
Message-ID: <1989Jul20.155847.15452@utzoo.uucp>
Source record: 17931
Cross-posted to: sci.space,rec.ham-radio

In article <683@aurora.AthabascaU.CA> lyndon@cs.AthabascaU.CA (Lyndon Nerenberg) writes:
>>... when the Apollo seismometer network was shut down (to save some
>>trifling amount of money!!! :-[ ) some years ago...
>
>Eh? Was ConEd charging NASA for the power produced by the (moon-based)
>nuclear reactors?

No, but it was costing some small amount of money to receive, store, and
analyze the data.
--
$10 million equals 18 PM | Henry Spencer at U of Toronto Zoology
(Pentagon-Minutes). -Tom Neff | uunet!attcan!utzoo!henry henry@zoo.toronto.edu

1658. PRO 2021 Scanner

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-20 17:08:08 UTC
From: anderson@watdcsu.waterloo.edu
Message-ID: <6126@watdcsu.waterloo.edu>
Source record: 17932

RE: Radio Shack PRO 2021 Scanner

I recently purchased one of these scanners.

I have been told that there may be mods that one can do to it to increase its features, etc.

If anyone has a mod or mods I would appriciate if you sent me a copy of the mod.

Thanks in advance.

1659. CQ Pizza

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-20 17:24:27 UTC
From: GE0233@SIUCVMB.BITNET
Message-ID: <8907210805.AA07867@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17933

FYI, from PR Docket No. 88-139 (revision 47 C.F.R. Part 97) Appendix 3 - Glossary of Terms: "Business Communications. Any transmission or communication the purpose of which is to facilitate the regular business or commercial affairs of any party."
I don't see where this definition leaves too much room for inter-pretation as to the legality of a call to the local pizza parlor on the autopatch. It reads ILLEGAL to me.
IMHO, a "party" would be construed (no, I'm not a lawyer) as one involved in the actual transmission or communication. Following that line of reasoning (possibly dangerous) it would seem that a call on the autopatch (or a call on the air) to someone with access to a land line would be legal since neither "party" is involved in the business of selling pizza.
Just an amateur interpreting the rules as I read them.
==========
Sue Brieschke - WA9X BITNET: GE0233@SIUCVMB
Southern Illinois University Packet: WA9X@WD9EBQ
Carbondale, Il 62901 Phone: (618) 536-2411
These are my opinions and mine only, for no one else would want to be stuck with them.
==========

1660. Re: stuff For Sale

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-20 17:37:34 UTC
From: rfc@briar.philips.com
Message-ID: <59800@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 17934

Just a reminder: One should not post "for sale" notices on this particular newsgroup. It annoys some DoD (dept of defense) locations, they say "no personal gain permitted, (or some such), on the computer system". The proper group for these notices is rec.ham-radio.swap, which DoD locations will ignore.
73 de WA2ISE

---

hope that China (and elsewhere) gets democracy soon.

1661. Re: S-Band Beacon on Moon

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-20 17:39:28 UTC
From: johnl@gronk.UUCP
Message-ID: <481@gronk.UUCP>
Source record: 17935
Cross-posted to: sci.space,rec.ham-radio

In article <683@aurora.AthabascaU.CA> lyndon@cs.AthabascaU.CA (Lyndon Nerenberg) writes:
>In article <1989Jul17.230138.26746@utzoo.uucp> henry@utzoo.uucp (Henry Spencer) writes:
>>As far as I know, all the Apollo lunar-surface transmitters were shut
>>down when the Apollo seismometer network was shut down (to save some
>>trifling amount of money!!! :-[ ) some years ago. I could be wrong.
>Eh? Was ConEd charging NASA for the power produced by the (moon-based)
>nuclear reactors?

I started working at a NASA tracking station shortly after ALSEP was
shut down. The story I heard was that NASA ran out of money to receive,
record and process the telemetry data. The tracking stations used to
record ALSEP data for hours at a time, every day. I was also told that
NASA had warehouses full of magnetic tape that couldn't be reduced or
analyzed due to lack of funding.

--
John Limpert johnl@gronk.UUCP uunet!n3dmc!gronk!johnl

1662. Re: Ordering PIZZA from a Repeater Phone Patch

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-20 17:56:46 UTC
From: nol2105@dsacg2.UUCP
Message-ID: <698@dsacg2.UUCP>
Source record: 17936

In article <8907150811.AA03298@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> STELLABO@CSHLAB.BITNET writes:
>I understand that it is againist the rules to order Pizza on your way home
>from work for your family ... but I remember .. that Gordon West (on his
>tech course tapes) said that it would be ok to order Pizza for the workers
>at an emergency such as a fire or a train wreck.
>
>My question is .... Is it ok to order PIZZA via Phonepatch for workers
>at a simulated emergency such as field day ... ????
>

Sure, it would have to be a simulated pizza, of course.

8^) 8^) 8^) 8^) 8^) 8^)

Bob Zabloudil

#include standard disclaimer: who, me? Opinions? On gov't time? Nahhh...

1663. Re: Call Sign Issue Info Needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-20 18:18:53 UTC
From: brianm@hprnd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1140016@hprnd.HP.COM>
Source record: 17937

/ barry@hpdml93.HP.COM (Barry Kurtz) / Writes:
>
>Does anyone know of an easy method of getting an up-to-date list of the
>most recently issued call signs for a particular region by license
>class? The call signs listed in QST seem to lag behind a couple of
>
Try Packet Radio. I just got the calls issued as of July 1 on Monday the
17th. According to the headers on the message it had been placed into the
ALLUS (All US distribution) network several days before that even.

>73, N7MKN

Brian Mahaffy | Any sufficiently advanced
HP Roseville Networks Division | technology, is indistinguishable
brianm@hprnd telnet 785-5633 | from Magic!
N6UGP @ KG6XX-1	Arthur C. Clark
"They, that can give up essential liberty, to obtain a little temporary
safety, deserve neither liberty nor safety." -- Benjamin Franklin 1759

And now I can say: "I'm the NRA, and I VOTE! Beware Mr. Leroy Greene"

1664. Marine frequencies needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-20 18:19:41 UTC
From: MEHARP01@ULKYVM.BITNET
Message-ID: <8907210806.AA07930@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17938

If someone out there has a listing of the marine chanels, could you
send me a copy? I am going to be spending a lot of time on the water
in the next couple of months and i'd like to be able to monitor them.

Thanks in advance.

BTW, I got the answer to my Bearcat question. Thanks Bob!

"Don't believe in luck, RELY on it!" - Hans "The Fat Man" Fiedler
---
Michael Harpe, N4PLE | BITNET: MEHARP01@ULKYVM
316B Ormsby Building | VOICE: 502-588-7785
University of Louisville | FAX: 502-588-5048
Louisville, KY 40292 | AURAL: "Mike!"

Disclaimer: Professional Driver - Do not attempt these maneuvers.

1665. HT's and Airlines question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-20 18:44:36 UTC
From: SKOHC@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU
Message-ID: <8907210806.AA07951@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17939

Hi all, a while ago there was a discussion on the net regarding the legality (as well as the airline rules) of carrying HT's on airplanes. I'm taking a trip next month and would appreciate it if someone would fill me in on the latest d evelopments in this area, i.e., will Northwestern stop me from boarding, stop m e from taking it along in carry-on or stored baggage, etc. From what I remembe r, it's out of the question to turn it on while on-board (for safety reasons). Sure would be nice to monitor 2 meters from high up. Thanks, Joe, Skohc@cuny vm

1666. $30 FCC Fee

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-20 19:09:22 UTC
From: GE0233@SIUCVMB.BITNET
Message-ID: <8907210806.AA07959@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17940

As I read the ARRL bulletin regarding the proposed renewal fee for
Amateur licenses, it seems to me that the fee would be imposed at the
time of application and renewal - every 10 years!. (I do realize it also
it includes charging for modification and reciprocal permits.) As far as
paying $30 every ten years to keep my license, I think I could find the
dough somewhere.
I'm still struggling with the argument about whether or not this move
would set an unwelcome precedent. We could see the sky as the limit
in fees charged to a service which CANNOT operate with any pecuniary
interest.
Just wondering if others forsee the RENEWAL fee as an annual one or
one due only upon the current license expiration schedule (10 years).
Some may say we are worrying about something that has not happened yet,
I say we've got to keep a sharp lookout on all proposed FCC actions.

==
Sue Brieschke - WA9X BITNET: GE0233@SIUCVMB
Southern Illinois University Packet: WA9X@WD9EBQ
Carbondale, Il 62901 Phone: (618) 536-2411
These are my opinions and mine only, for no one else
would want to be associated with them.
==

1667. Re: 2m Transmision Affect Police Radar??????

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-20 20:57:32 UTC
From: dvh@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <29788@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 17941

In article <0616772425@uwovax.uwo.ca>, ppddc@uwocc1.uwo.ca (Dave Colvin) writes:
>
>
> An area ham has been clocked as speeding on police radar even though he
> feels that he wasn't speeding. He was transmitting on 2m at the time.
>
> Ignoring other non-radio factors such as speedometer error, tire size, etc.,
> is there a possiblity that the RF signal interferred with the radar gun?
>
> Anyone have any theories?
>
> Dave Colvin VE3ZDC
> for VE3OVO.

I don't know about this. I did some figuring, and the 73rd harmonic
of 145 MHz is 10585, right in the middle of the X-band police radar
band. Also, the 168th (!) harmonic of 145 is 24360, right in the middle
of the K-band police radar segment. However, if your friend is
radiating ANY significant energy at either the 73rd or 168th harmonic,
I would think he'd be getting hate mail from the DOC for interference
on the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, etc, where the radiated energy would be much
greater anyway.

I CAN activate my Escort in my car on X-band when I transmit on 2m.
Not always, and only on X-band, and only when I run a couple hundred
Watts output. The Escort front end is probably pretty wide, though, so
it doesn't really surprise me that this can happen. I would hope the
police radar units' receivers would be at least slightly more
selective.

Bottom line, at least from my perspective, is that there might be
another factor- he probably really was speeding, even if he didn't
realize it (as you mentioned, tires, speedo error, etc.).

I'm afraid that's not much help, but it's all I could come up with.

73 Dave Hallidy KD5RO

1668. Proposal: An Alternative Licensing Method (RE: NO-CODE)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-20 21:01:50 UTC
From: pfluegerm@gtephxgtephx.UUCP
Message-ID: <448a0c2c.15840@gtephx.UUCP>
Source record: 17942

Why all the fuss over no-code? How about maybe-code: you only get tested on it if you want the corresponding privileges. In fact, why not expand that idea to the whole licensing and privilege structure. It may even help bring in a lot of new hams while keeping the "quality level" high.

That's my idea/proposal: why not just grant a basic ham license on rules, regs, and some basic theory, then have "endorsements" for certain other modes of operation? Privileges would be tied (to some degree) to frequency allocation for that endorsement. The basic license would allow for limited capabilities of ALL modes/specialties. This would be similar to getting a pilots license (i.e. you can fly single-engine VFR in the daytime, but need endorsements for IFR, multi-engine, etc.).

BASIC LICENSE:

Demonstrate knowledge of rules & regs, frequency allocations, some basic applied radio and electronic theory, procedures. Gets you say 50-80% of all voice privileges (bands/frequencies) on HF and VHF/UHF. Allows very restricted but *REPrepresentative* use of other "special" modes (CW, digital, microwave, satellite/space, etc.) to get a "flavor" of and experience with the other capabilities. The basic license theory would *touch on* theory and procedures for these other modes. MUST know how a repeater works (my pet peeve) :) This should be roughly equivalent to today's General theory in difficulty and scope, but modernized and maybe more representative of actual knowledge, not memorization skills.

ENDORSEMENTS (examples):

Each endorsement permits additional privileges, including frequencies, for hams who have demonstrated detailed knowledge of rules, regs, PROCEDURES, and knowledge of APPLIED, modern theory in these areas. You can get any mix of endorsements you desire (or none!). Each could have one or more levels of proficiency with a corresponding increase in related privileges.

- CW: Demonstrate capability to send and receive morse - we'll stick with the current 3 levels, 5, 13, & 20wpm, each level giving additional frequency allocations. Basic license would allow CW experimentation, even though working knowledge of CW is not required (only theory of how it works).

- Digital: Demonstrate knowledge of computers and digital modes (RTTY, packet, etc.). Have at least 2 levels, one for slow speed (RTTY, packet, etc.) one for high speed (future digital audio, digital video).

- Microwave: demonstrate knowledge of microwave theory for privileges in these bands.

- Satellite/space: demonstrate knowledge of VHF/UHF theory and satellite/space (e.g. EME) procedures for privileges in these bands.

- Repeater/Remote Base: This endorsement is required before allowing a ham to put a repeater or remote base on the air. Also required is the applicable "Specialist" licenses for the band and mode where the repeater will be operated (e.g. a 2M packet repeater requires both the VHF/UHF specialist and Digital endorsements).

- VHF/UHF Specialist: Demonstrate knowledge of VHF/UHF theory, repeaters, procedures, etc. Gives additional frequency/band/mode privileges.

- Video: SSTV & FSTV privileges.

- Voice Specialist: Demonstrate additional knowledge of radio/electronic theory and procedures to get additional voice privileges HF/VHF/UHF, some microwave.

- Experimenter: demonstrate excellent knowledge of current electronic theory and applications. Allows experimentation with *ANY* new modes on restricted bands and frequencies (e.g. spread spectrum, channel hopping, digital audio/video)

- Pizza: this endorsement allows you to order pizza on the autopatch. (Just kidding on this one :)

CURRENT HAMS: current hams would be "grandfathered" so as to roughly keep similar privileges to what we have today. Every ham would be "upgraded" to the Basic License", and would receive the endorsements to get back to roughly their current level of privileges (e.g. current "General" class would get 13 wpm CW endorsement, and the lowest level of all other endorsements).

I'm sure there are other endorsements, other requirements. It needs to be fleshed out (I just thought of the concept and jotted down some ideas). So please, no flames on the details, only the concept :)

I think this idea has a lot of merit and would like to see some constructive discussion about it on the net (or anywhere else). Maybe this is a better way to go, maybe it isn't. I'd like to generate some ideas and move things in a CONSTRUCTIVE direction, not just have a code vs. no-code fight.

I *do* think that this might help bring in a lot of new hams. It sort of advertises what all you can do on ham radio, and you only have to know/learn/be-tested-on those points which are really applicable.

--
Mike Pflueger @ AG Communication Systems (formerly GTE Comm. Sys.), Phoenix, AZ
602-582-7049 (work)
WD8KPZ @ W1FJI
UUCP: {...!ames!ncar!noao!asuvax | uunet!zardoz!hrc | att}!gtephx!pfluegerm

1669. Re: 2m Transmision Affect Police Radar??????

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-20 21:34:47 UTC
From: karn@jupiter
Message-ID: <17252@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 17943

A little understanding of how police radar guns operate will go a long way toward explaining why they can be QRMed so easily.

A typical radar gun generates RF with a Gunn diode (or similar device) and feeds it to a small horn. In the feed is a microwave diode. This diode samples the outgoing RF and mixes it with the doppler-shifted return echo, thus producing the audio beat note that can be fed to a frequency counter calibrated to read miles per hour.

There is virtually no frequency selectivity in the receive portion of the gun other than the horn antenna and waveguide; any strong local RF field reaching the diode will interfere with the audio beat note it produces.

This technique has been exploited by active radar jammers. All you have to do is produce an RF signal that is amplitude modulated with an audio tone corresponding to the speed that you wish to appear on the cop's readout, and this signal will swamp out the beat note produced by the mixing of the transmitted and reflected radar signals. You don't even have to be on the radar's frequency (10.525 GHz in the case of X band radars). For example, you could be in the 10 GHz ham band that happens to be conveniently placed just below police radars. In the case of K-band (24 GHz) radars, the frequency in use happens to be right in the middle of the ham band (which we share).

Now, building a device whose purpose it is to jam police radar would probably still not be legal even if you are a licensed ham operating in the ham bands with legal power -- since your intent is to interfere with someone else. On the other hand, if you were to build an experimental collision avoidance radar for your car that just happens to operate in the 10 GHz ham band, it would be pretty hard to keep it from *accidentally* interfering with all those poorly designed police radars...

An even more clever device is the passive radar jammer. These work by modulating the radar cross section of the car at an audio rate determined by the operator; this frequency swamps the transmit/receive doppler beat note at the radar and confuses the frequency counter. Because you're not emitting any RF energy, you can't be accused of jamming. The only problem is that you need an antenna of a size on the order of the cross section of your car...

Phil

1670. Re: Stuff left on Moon (was Re: S-Band Beacon on Moon)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-20 22:21:29 UTC
From: rkarlqu@hpscdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <5490059@hpscdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 17944

An article in the paper said they stopped *monitoring* the lunar stuff to save $2 million a year, but did not shut it off, so as far as anyone knows, it may still be running. Unlike satellites which need station keeping signals from the ground, it would seem the lunar equipment would not need any commands to keep going.

1671. packet-internet?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-20 23:22:05 UTC
From: jlt00316@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <121900044@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17945

I am looking for a way to send and receive messages through a packet-internet gateway. I seems to me that this gateway does not have to be geographically close to Illinois, since both networks support automatic national routing. Does anyone have this up and running? Mainly what I am interested in is to be able to send and receive packet from my internet-equipped machine. However the ability to send and receive internet from my packet station would be nice.

Any information on what is available would be appreciated. Thanks is advance.

73,
Jeff, N9HZQ

tucker@uieea.ece.uiuc.edu
-or-
jlt00316@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu
-or-
w9yh@k9cw (please mark "for n9hzq" since this is a club station)

1672. Re: How do I make a notch filter with cable?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-20 23:22:51 UTC
From: billk@hpsad.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1530026@hpsad.HP.COM>
Source record: 17946

It is possible to make a notch filter the way suggest, but it is not incredibly narrow in frequency. Fist however, let me clear up a few points:

1. You must account for the velocity of propagation in the coax you choose. If it is standard polyethylnee, that is .66, so lambda=.66* 1.97m=1.299m.

2. You really want a half-wave stub (although a full wave would work) if you choose to use a shorted stub. (1.29/2=.65m) A quarter wave open stub would work also.

3. Put the tee right at the radio, this leaves one less variable in the system if the source and load are not close to 50 ohms.

Now for some empirical results. I just tried a 4' shorted stub of RG-58. So 48"+2"adapters/39"/m=1.28m/.66=1.94m effective *2=3.89m wavelength divided into 3e8m/s=77MHz.
This provides about a 25dB notch, but it is more than 25MHz wide at the 3dB points, and about 7.5MHz wide at the 10 dB points at a center frequency of 75 Mhz. The calculated length value came out within about an inch of the measured value (2%error), negligable with a 10% 10dB bandwidth. A larger cable (lower loss) would provide a narrower notch (higher Q) filter. I seem to remember a 6" diameter duplexer cavity easily gives ~200kHz at 2 meters. So go ahead and try it, but expect reduced sensitivity.

Bill Katz billk@hpsad.hp.com
Hewlett-Packard
Signal Analysis Division
1212 Valley House Dr.
Rohnert Park, CA 94928

1673. Re: 6 Meter Equipment - advice sought

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-20 23:36:46 UTC
From: billk@hpsad.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1530027@hpsad.HP.COM>
Source record: 17947

It has been some time since I operated on 6mSSB, but I do have some general comments on antennas and amplifiers. A very reasonable antenna is something like 6 elements on a 24' boom. Hy-gain made one once upon a time, but I'm sure someone makes something similar these days. I also had a Telrex 11 element beam on a 36' boom, and that worked quite well. I think Henry Radio still makes a power amplifier using an 8874 that should easily give 500w out. Alternately, I've seen several nice designs in the handbook over the years utilizing everything from 4cx250s to 8877s. I've used an amp made long ago by Raytrack that had a pair of 3-500zs, and it made about 800w cw, which is plenty. I don't know of anyone making anything really interesting in the transverter market, and the last time our VHF contest team (W2SZ/1) needed one, I built the LO and receive converter from scratch. We use a very old homebrew transmit converter also. Hope I've been of some small help.

Bill Katz billk@hpsad.hp.com
Hewlett-Packard
Signal Analysis Division WB1CBH
1212 Valley House Dr.
Rohnert Park, CA 94928
(707) 794-2300

1674. re: "private" repeaters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-21 04:50:00 UTC
From: CSMSCST@OAC.UCLA.EDU
Message-ID: <8907210807.AA07982@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17948

> occasionally). Some repeaters are described as "private". What does that
> mean? In the UK all repeaters are open access (although you might have

The ARRL recognizes three classes of repeater access: Open, Closed, and Private. Open repeaters are intended for general use by all hams. Closed repeaters are intended for use by members of a radio club or other group, but membership in the club is available to all interested parties (a fee may be involved). Private repeaters are intended for use by a specific group which does not offer open membership. Perhaps the most common class is open repeater/closed autopatch, where use of the autopatch is restricted to those paying the bills, but the machine is otherwise open.

In low density and rural areas, PL (tone-coded squelch) is often used to designate closed/private repeaters. In high density urban areas such as Los Angeles, there may be multiple machines on each available channel, and the frequency coordinating committees require PL on all coordinated machines in order to limit interference. (On some 2m channels here, I can key up three machines from the same location.) In this case, you need to consult a repeater guide or ask on the air if a machine is open. Unfortunately, many manufacturers do not understand this use of PL, Kenwood (otherwise a favorite of mine) is a leading example of this.

Personally, I don't have a big problem with closed machines (as long as sufficient frequencies are available for open machines) although I would rather see open machines with closed patches. I disagree *strongly* with the concept of private machines, and have and always will decline offers to become a member of such cliques.

Several of the European contributers to this list have asked how the phone bills are handled. Toll restricters are available in all of the better commerical autopatch controllers; with a microprocessor it is simple to scan the requested phone number and make a cost decision. Disallowing calls out of the current or immediately adjacent area code is usually sufficient. Some patches only allow calls to pre-programmed numbers, which members register with the patch manager. Open autopatches are generally restricted to local calls. Closed patches use a combination

of area code restriction and peer pressure to keep costs reasonable, and patch membership fees are based on the average annual phone bill. Europeans should keep in mind that US and Canadian toll costs are considerably less that those in Europe, where the telephone companies (PTT's) are government monopolies.

/Chris Thomas - WA6HTJ

Internet: csmscst@oac.ucla.edu
Bitnet: csmscst@uclamvs.bitnet

1675. More pizza

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-21 05:14:00 UTC
From: CSMSCST@OAC.UCLA.EDU
Message-ID: <8907210807.AA08006@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17949

> Glossary of Terms: "Business Communications. Any transmission or
> communication the purpose of which is to facilitate the regular business
> or commercial affairs of any party."

Seems to me that when I buy a pizza, they don't give it to me -- I have to pay them for it. There are two parties conducting business here, one a vendor, the other a consumer. Clearly, ordering a pizza is conducting a commerical transaction. Asking a third party over a patch to conduct business on my behalf is "facilitating my commerical affairs."

I am not advocating such a strict interpretation of the regs, nor do I believe the radio police will arrest me if I ask someone to pick up a quart of milk on the way home. However, what I wish the rules said is one thing; what they currenly do say is extremely restrictive, and IMHO, very clear.

Could someone append whatever statement the CB rules make regarding permissable communications in that service.

1676. Re: S-Band Beacon on Moon

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-21 09:46:54 UTC
From: joe@hanauma.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <3828@portia.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 17950
Cross-posted to: sci.space,rec.ham-radio

In article <1989Jul20.155847.15452@utzoo.uucp> henry@utzoo.uucp (Henry Spencer) writes:
>No, but it was costing some small amount of money to receive, store, and
>analyze the data.

Here's a question I've always wanted to ask: why even bother to shut the
things off? Just ignore them, and if they're still working a few years later
when you change your mind, so much the better. If they had shut off the
deep space network, would they have given a command to the Voyagers and
pioneers "make no further broadcasts, accept no further instructions from
Earth"?

\ /\ /\ /\/\/\/\/\/\/\.-.-.-.-.-.....__________
\ / \ / \ /Dept of Geophysics, Stanford University \/\/\.-.-....___
\/ \/ \/Joe Dellinger joe@hanauma.stanford.edu apple!hanauma!joe\/\.-._

1677. Yaesu 470 VHF Receive Mod

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-21 13:44:00 UTC
From: ppddc@uwocc1.uwo.ca
Message-ID: <0617017658@uwovax.uwo.ca>
Source record: 17951

Here is a reposting of the mod to extend the receive range of the new
Yaesu dual band handie to 130 - 180:

1. Turn radio OFF.
2. Hold down both UP and DOWN arrows.
3. Turn radio back ON.

Thats all there is to it!

Have had no responses to my posting for additional mods but will post anything
I do get.

Dave Colvin VE3ZDC
Univ. Western Ontario
London, Ont., Canada

PS: Bruce Thompson--mail to you was bounced back so was unable to reply to
you direct. 73.

1678. Radar Detector Detectors

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-21 13:50:00 UTC
From: ppddc@uwocc1.uwo.ca
Message-ID: <0617018292@uwovax.uwo.ca>
Source record: 17952

Thanks to all those who have replied to my posting on 2m radio interference with police radar.

On a related topic, the Ontario Provincial Police became the first on the continent (according to them) to put a device into service that detects radar detectors. Apparently it senses the microwave signal the fuzzbusters produce from up to a mile away. (It is illegal to possess a unit in Ontario.) They seized 180 units in 60 hours in Toronto. Sounds like a good revenue producer!

My anti-radar unit works well and is totally legal--it's called cruise control.

Dave Colvin VE3ZDC
Univ. Western Ontario
London, Ontario

1679. Stolen Aviation Radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-21 14:10:39 UTC
From: ewb@raybed2.UUCP
Message-ID: <1346@raybed2.UUCP>
Source record: 17953
Cross-posted to: rec.aviation,rec.ham-radio

```
Stolen : 1 STS 7600VOR aviation band hand-held tranceiver
Ser # 61000404
From Merrimack N.H.

Was reported as stolen to Merrimac, N.H. Police. Reward for return.
Contact the owner, Don at 603-424-7225, the Merrimac N.H Police 603-424-3774
or your local police.
```

1680. Can't resist no-code---sorry!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-21 14:38:00 UTC
From: christiansen%chera1.decnet@CHEWI.CHE.WISC.EDU
Message-ID: <8907220703.AA20552@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17954

[Gotta fan the no-code fire!]

> Date: 20 Jul 89 07:28:36 GMT
> From: swituc!root@arizona.edu (Admin)

[I love these anonymous writers :-).]

> Subject: Another no-code fable
>
> In article <8907180704.AA19127@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>,
> christiansen%chera1.decnet@CHEWI.CHE.WISC.EDU ("CHERA1::CHRISTIANSEN")
> writes:
> > with gurus]. The present code and theory tests do nothing but prevent
> > apprentices access to these experienced hams.
>
> Please explain this - I totally fail to see what you mean.
>

The present code and theory tests are not designed to test whether someone will be able to be a good ham. They are simply hoops to jump through. Hence, if an otherwise qualified person (for my definition, see my last posting) stumbles on one of these hoops, their entrance into amateur radio is delayed as is their on-the-air contact with hams. This impedes their apprenticeship with gurus.

> > that most people do not have difficulty with 5 wpm code, ONCE THEY
> > DEDICATE THEMSELVES TO LEARNING IT, but if a would-be ham believes that
> > it is difficult, that may prevent a technically-competent and
> > operationally-courteous person from joining our ranks. It took me 15
>
> Therein lies my argument for keeping the code test - dedication. We do
> not need those unwilling to put some effort into becoming a ham.

Dedication is something that is engendered by interest in a hobby over time, not something that is rammed down one's throat by a test requirement. As I indicated in my previous posting, most useful skills are developed after a ham becomes licensed, with the help of more experienced hams. The code test does nothing to aid in training hams with either on-the-air etiquette or with in-the-workshop savvy---it exists only as a tool for hazing. I take a free-market approach to code: if someone has interest in CW (presumably because they have witnessed more-experienced hams enjoying it), they will develop the skill, just as they would for any other amateur mode.

Reed Christiansen, N9GFG
Christiansen@ChEWi.ChE.Wisc.Edu (ARPA)

N9GFG @ WD9ESU-1 (Packet)

1681. Re: Call Sign Issue Info Needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-21 14:54:17 UTC
From: wmartin@ST-LOUIS-EMH2.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8907220704.AA20590@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17955

Just out of curiosity, why do people want to know what new call signs have just been issued? About the only reason I can think of to want to get info on new hams is to put them on a commercial mailing list or to solicit them for memebership in a ham club. Having just the call sign isn't much good for this; you'd want name & address info instead, or in addition. I get the impression people asking about this subject are just looking for the call sign by itself, and I can't figure out why they care about that...

Regards, Will

1682. Re: 2m Transmision Affect Police Radar??????

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-21 15:09:38 UTC
From: res@cbnews.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <8493@cbnews.ATT.COM>
Source record: 17956

In article <17252@bellcore.bellcore.com> karn@jupiter.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn) writes:
>This technique has been exploited by active radar jammers. All you have
>to do is produce an RF signal that is amplitude modulated with an audio
>tone corresponding to the speed that you wish to appear on the cop's
>readout, and this signal will swamp out the beat note produced by the
>mixing of the transmitted and reflected radar signals.

I remember reading several years ago about someone who had actually done this
and it worked like a charm. In fact, it worked too good. He had it set to
read out exactly 55 mph. Once, when he got off the interstate, he forgot
to turn it off and got pulled for doing 55 in a 35 mph zone. And how could
he explain that to the cop?

PS: To answer the original poster's query, I believe that the ARRL has a packet
it will send to amateurs who believe they are the victims of RFI in radar
guns. I have never seen it, but I think it lists successfully defended
court cases, and suggestions for a defense, slated for American courts, no
doubt. You may want to call and ask about it.

Rob Stampfli
att!cbnews!res (work)
osu-cis!n8emr!kd8wk!ers (home)

1683. Re: Forgetting No-Code (gasp), what about $30 per FCC Action?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-21 15:16:20 UTC
From: john@stiatl.UUCP
Message-ID: <5949@stiatl.UUCP>
Source record: 17957

In article <8907192238.AA04103@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov> rc@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov (Robert Carpenter) writes:
>
>How about forgetting no-code (at least after the ARRL Board Meeting, and
>until something happens at the FCC(and consider the likely coming of a
>fee of $30 for each FCC amateur license action: license appl, change of
>class, change of address, etc.
>

I could support a license fee if it is reasonable, depending on how the funds are to be used. I could tolerate 30 bux. The big issue to me is the application of the money. If the fee is to go into the FCC's general fund, I'm opposed. I believe that if the government decides something should be regulated (it has), it should foot the administrative bill for said regulations (it does now).

Instead of debating the fee, perhaps we should look at how we could use a revenue stream to benefit the service. Areas of specific interest to me are licensing and enforcement.

I could support the VEs making a profit on the testing. It would become much easier to take a test if you did not have to bother someone to volunteer his or her time. Of course, I'd preserve the volunteer VEs but a paid, profit making system might work too, especially for those of us who would like to schedule an upgrade exam at our convenience.

I could also support a quasi-governmental body to assist hams in enforcing the rules and prosecuting gross violators. No, I don't mean the ARRL brown shirts (OO). What I envision is a group of professionals who would advise local bodies, assist in paperwork for enforcement and finally, initiate governmental enforcement when volunteer efforts fail. A body like this should be able, for example, to rapidly put an end to the NYC taxi cab problem, either thru phone calls, letters, on up to fines and injuctions. If actual legal enforcement became necessary, the offender should have to bear the cost of process. My model for this is the American Arbitration Association.

I think this issue is worthy of some discussion and debate. I'd fight any proposal that was defacto, a tax. If we and the government could both benefit from a fee, then by all means, let's do it.

John

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | Manual? ... What manual ?!?
Sales Technologies, Inc. Atlanta, GA | This is Unix, My son, You

...!gatech!stiatl!john **I am the NRA** | just GOTTA Know!!!

1684. Re: Marine frequencies needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-21 15:59:59 UTC
From: jle@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880067@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 17958

I sent him the list by email, but I thought I would post them also.

Jer/ Eberhard, (SLASH), N0FZD | Hewlett-Packard - MS99, 1UP10, 15' East
CAP SAR Pilot, COMM,INST,CFI-GLIDER | 3404 East Harmony Road (303) 229-2861
mail: {ihnp4 | hplabs}!hpfcla!jle | Fort Collins, Colorado 80525-9599

MARINE RADIO FREQUENCYS 07/21/89

LOC MARINE CHANNEL
CH RX/SPLX OFFSET XMIT ACCESS BAND US/INTERNATIONAL DESCRIPTION

99 156.000 MARINE 00/00 RX only
99 160.650 -4.600 156.050 MARINE 01/01 REPEATER
99 160.700 -4.600 156.100 MARINE 02/02 REPEATER
99 160.750 -4.600 156.150 MARINE 03/03 REPEATER
99 160.800 -4.600 156.200 MARINE 04/04 REPEATER
99 156.250 156.250 MARINE 05/ SIMPLEX
99 160.850 -4.600 156.250 MARINE /05 REPEATER
99 156.300 156.300 MARINE 06/06 SIMPLEX
99 156.350 156.350 MARINE 07/ SIMPLEX
99 160.950 -4.600 156.350 MARINE /07 REPEATER
99 156.400 156.400 MARINE 08/08 SIMPLEX
99 156.450 156.450 MARINE 09/09 SIMPLEX
99 156.500 156.500 MARINE 10/10 SIMPLEX
99 156.550 156.550 MARINE 11/11 SIMPLEX
99 156.600 156.600 MARINE 12/12 SIMPLEX
99 156.650 156.650 MARINE 13/13 SIMPLEX
99 156.700 156.700 MARINE 14/14 SIMPLEX
99 156.750 MARINE 15/15 RX only
99 156.800 156.800 MARINE 16/16 SIMPLEX CALLING FREQUENCY
99 156.850 156.850 MARINE 17/17 SIMPLEX
99 156.900 156.900 MARINE 18/ SIMPLEX
99 161.500 -4.600 156.900 MARINE /18 REPEATER
99 156.950 156.950 MARINE 19/ SIMPLEX
99 161.550 -4.600 156.950 MARINE /19 REPEATER
99 161.600 -4.600 157.000 MARINE 20/20 REPEATER
99 157.050 157.050 MARINE 21/ SIMPLEX
99 161.650 157.050 MARINE /21 REPEATER
99 157.100 157.100 MARINE 22/ SIMPLEX
99 161.700 -4.600 157.100 MARINE /22 REPEATER
99 157.150 157.150 MARINE 23/ SIMPLEX
99 161.750 -4.600 157.150 MARINE /23 REPEATER
99 161.800 -4.600 157.200 MARINE 24/24 REPEATER
99 161.850 -4.600 157.250 MARINE 25/25 REPEATER
99 161.900 -4.600 157.300 MARINE 26/26 REPEATER

99 161.950 -4.600 157.350 MARINE 27/27 REPEATER
99 162.000 -4.600 157.400 MARINE 28/28 REPEATER
99 157.450 MARINE 29/29 RX only
99 160.625 -4.600 156.025 MARINE 60/60 REPEATER
99 160.675 -4.600 156.075 MARINE 61/61 REPEATER
99 160.725 -4.600 156.125 MARINE 62/62 REPEATER
99 160.775 -4.600 156.175 MARINE 63/63 REPEATER
99 160.825 -4.600 156.225 MARINE 64/64 REPEATER
99 156.275 156.275 MARINE 65/ SIMPLEX
99 160.875 -4.600 156.275 MARINE /65 REPEATER
99 156.325 156.325 MARINE 66/ SIMPLEX
99 160.925 -4.600 156.325 MARINE /66 REPEATER
99 156.375 156.375 MARINE 67/67 SIMPLEX
99 156.425 156.425 MARINE 68/68 SIMPLEX
99 156.475 156.475 MARINE 69/69 SIMPLEX
99 156.525 156.525 MARINE 70/70 SIMPLEX
99 156.575 156.575 MARINE 71/71 SIMPLEX
99 156.625 156.625 MARINE 72/72 SIMPLEX
99 156.675 156.675 MARINE 73/73 SIMPLEX
99 156.725 156.725 MARINE 74/74 SIMPLEX
99 156.775 MARINE 75/75 RX only
99 156.825 MARINE 76/76 RX only
99 156.875 156.875 MARINE 77/77 SIMPLEX
99 156.925 156.925 MARINE 78/ SIMPLEX
99 161.525 -4.600 156.925 MARINE /78 REPEATER
99 156.975 156.975 MARINE 79/ SIMPLEX
99 161.575 -4.600 156.975 MARINE /79 REPEATER
99 157.025 157.025 MARINE 80/ SIMPLEX
99 161.625 -4.600 157.025 MARINE /80 REPEATER
99 157.075 157.075 MARINE 81/ SIMPLEX
99 161.675 -4.600 157.075 MARINE /81 REPEATER
99 157.125 157.125 MARINE 82/ SIMPLEX
99 161.725 -4.600 157.125 MARINE /82 REPEATER
99 157.175 157.175 MARINE 83/ SIMPLEX
99 161.775 -4.600 157.175 MARINE /83 REPEATER
99 161.825 -4.600 157.225 MARINE 84/84 REPEATER
99 161.875 -4.600 157.275 MARINE 85/85 REPEATER
99 161.925 -4.600 157.325 MARINE 86/86 REPEATER
99 161.975 -4.600 157.375 MARINE 87/87 REPEATER
99 157.425 157.425 MARINE 88/ SIMPLEX
99 162.025 -4.600 157.425 MARINE /88 REPEATER
99 157.725 MARINE 89/89 RX only

Some other interesting frequencys:

99 161.400 NOAA WX10
99 161.650 NOAA WX4
99 161.775 NOAA WX9
99 162.400 NOAA WX2
99 162.425 NOAA WX8
99 162.450 NOAA WX5

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99 162.475 NOAA WX3
99 162.500 NOAA WX6
99 162.525 NOAA WX7
99 162.550 NOAA WX1
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1685. Police Radar Interference

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-21 18:08:12 UTC
From: AXVSCCN@UICVMC.BITNET
Message-ID: <8907220705.AA20697@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17959

I posted something about this several months ago but I'll repeat my
comments for the sake of this recent discussion. Police radar is not
perfect. Older units can be effected by RFI --the newer ones have an RFI
detector that disables the radar in the presence of a strong RFI source.
The biggest problem is operator error which can include:

1 Little or no training with the radar and on radar theory
2 Failure to properly check-out the unit before each patrol shift
3 Misinterpretation of readings
a) Failure to recognize a false signal (RFI)
b) Failure to identify the proper vehicle (multi-vehicle situation)
c) Failure to control for possible reflection/skip

While it is possible that a 2m rig could interfere with a police officer's
radar, most radar units do a minimum of 5 samplings before displaying a speed.
A voice modulated signal would probably vary too much for the radar to
lock up on unless you were humming a solid note. You also must be fairly
close to the radar unit to effect it (in most cases).

If you have the time and the money, hire a lawyer and see if you can
fight the ticket. I'll warn you now, most municipalities feel pretty
confident about using police radar. People use the "interference approach"
to try getting out of a ticket all the time and some judges won't even bother
listening to such complaints. If you *really* feel that your 2m rig did
result in a false reading, then it's your responsibility to convince your
local prosecutor that this is what happened. You might try to arange a
test demonstration. If your 2m rig *did* cause the interference, don't be
surprised if the local cops try to charge you with obstruction. 73 ?

Chris Novy - WA9V BITNET: axvsccn@uicvmc or ge0730@siucvmb
Southern Illinois Univ. Internet: axvsccn@uicvmc.aiss.uiuc.edu
Morris Library - Systems Packet: wa9v@wd9ebq ICBM: 37.43N 89.12W
Carbondale, IL 62901-6632 Phone: (618) 453-1657 or (618) 457-6149

1686. Code fables

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-21 18:25:03 UTC
From: "Mike Jordan G4ASQ"@UCBVAX.BERKELEY.EDU
Message-ID: <8907220705.AA20655@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17960

I'd like to comment on the Code-Nocode wars from my prespective
as a U.K. ham license holder, living the U.S. for over ten years now.

I passed my U.K. 12 wpm Code test at the age of 16, after about 4
months solid effort, and daily practice with another kid who was also
going for his call. The theory was no problem and we both got Class A
(unrestricted) callsigns, breathed a sigh of relief, and used our Morse
keys as footswitches (kick-to-talk) thereafter.

Now I'm over here, I'm trying to find a way to get back into the
hobby. I've had a few reciprocal licenses, but found them very
frustrating, as the U.S. HF phone bands don't overlap with the U.K.
bands on 80m & 40m, so I can't use them at all. In general the
restrictions on use are so different in the 2 countries that if you
try to obey both rules (as required by the reciprocal permit) there's
not a lot left you can do...

So, I thought, I'll get a U.S. call, can't be too hard surely....
Boy was I wrong! Passing a 12wpm code test with the letters & numbers
separate and no punctuation when you're 16 is MUCH easier than trying
to do 13wpm with mixed modes when you're 35 with a full time job and
other responsibilities.

I keep seeing comments on the net about '5 wpm is no hurdle' - and I
would agree, especially a 'Farnsworth' 5wpm.
BUT all that buys you is the right to use CW - the ONE THING you're
having trouble with. If what you want is hf phone, then you have to get
up to 13wpm. If you want the full phone bands you need even faster cw.
So, if you want to use cw you only need 5 wpm. If you DON'T want to
use cw, you need at least 13wpm.
(This kind of logic says that if you want to drive a 4-cyl automatic,
you must pass a test on a modern stick shift, to drive an 8-cyl auto,
you have to pass a test on a 30s Bentley with a 'crash' gearbox...)

Why not keep a morse requirement, but set the speed at 5 wpm for a
General? That should please the code-or-death people, since everyone
would be able to copy their favorite mode. It would also satisfy the
international requirements (no speed specified). People with a desire
to be a ham could probably learn it in a couple of weeks. Those who
used it on the air would become more proficient with practice, those
who didn't like it might still try it to work that weak DX station.

My other question is: if cw is such a bandwidth-efficient mode, than
why is half the space from 80-15m reserved for cw only? Even if
half the contacts were cw, at 300Hz vs 3kHz, they should be allotted
one tenth the spectrum! I must admit, I don't really see why cw should

have legally reserved spectrum at all - we managed quite nicely with a voluntary bandplan, and I never heard complaints from the cw-ers in my local ham club about QRM problems.

At least there's 10m phone..........

73s Mike

1687. Re: Sharree Marshall Nomination & 220 et al

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-21 20:12:55 UTC
From: john@stiatl.UUCP
Message-ID: <5955@stiatl.UUCP>
Source record: 17961

In article <1345@raybed2.UUCP> ewb@raybed2.UUCP (EUGENE BALINSKI) writes:
>>
>> Well, let me present an alternative scenario. The FCC obviously wants this
>> change badly. They would not have done an end-run around normal procedure
>> if they did not. IF somehow we manage to block this move, we will have
>> generated a great deal of bad will on the comission.
>
> You mean to say that we should not "rock the boat" for fear of getting them
>mad ?? So we are supposed to give in and let them do whatever they want
>even though the band use documentation that they used to make their case
>was, BY THEIR OWN ADDMISSION, severely faulted ??? And the spectrum that
>they want to take is not really needed ??? !
>

As an old Chineese (i think) saying goes. " If you want to win the war,
you choose your battlegrounds carefully. " Sure, we fight the FCC when
they are out of line and we have a chance of winning. (Winning in the
big sense of long term benefit to the service.) In my *political* opinion,
this is NOT the battleground we want to fight on.

> You must be careful when you say unused. The 220 spectrum in the range
>that they want to abscond with is NOT unused especially in the Metro
>areas where they claim that this land mobile expansion slot is needed.

It's not what I say or think that matters. It's what the regulators and
politicians think. If a monitoring station cannot hear activity, it IS
empty to them. More to the point, even our crowded bands are "unused" compared
to most of the commercial bands. PL, digital squelch, trunking systems,
vestigal sideband, community repeaters and other technologies in common
commercial use make MUCH better use of the available spectrum than do we.

Hell, hams scream like stuck hogs at even the mention of PL anywhere other
than the west coast (Don't waste bandwidth giving me an example of
some repeater in bumf*ck kansas that has PL. Most don't). When the
regulators look at a) how much spectrum we have, b) how underutilized
it is in most places, c) how little REAL public service we privide
in proportion to our spectrum allocation, and d) how closed-minded the
service is toward change and/or improvements, the decision is obvious.
It then simply becomes a matter of managing the political noise for awhile.

>The other point is that they ALREADY HAVE spectrum available in this
>frequency range which is PRESENTLY UNUSED, that being the in-land
>water-ways frequencies.

That they already have spectrum "available" is not an issue. UPS can
make the very valid business argument that since the chunk of relatively

unused (definition above) spectrum is available, it should not have to
either a) develop some expensive new spectrum-conservative technology or
b) reallocate some other commercial band. They can make the point that
our use of the spectrum has no commercial value. The only counter to that
argument is a political one. And politics live and die on money and public
opinion. We have too little of either at the moment.

You can flame me all you want - this is not my opinion. It is the argument
I'd use were I on the other side and it carries a lot of merit.

>2 MHz is not a tiny chunk. Also, the FCC should not be in the BUISSNESS of
>radio rather the science of radio. You cannot compare 10 GHz with 220 for
>propagation and ease of equipment construction.

Compared to the spectrum we have, even limited to, say, below 10 ghz, the
2 mhz is trivial. WE think it is important but THEY don't.

Are you saying the FCC should ignore business concerns of spectrum
management? Are you mad? Let's try to keep that one between ourselves
lest we get laughed out of existence altogether.

Neither propagation nor ease of construction has much merit in this argument.
Commercially, propagation problems are easily addressed by relay stations.
Ease of construction, besides not being a commercial concern, is a totally
bogus argument. As most microwave enthusiasts will tell you, given the
proper tools, nice little stripline circuits using surface mount components
are vastly easier to build than big hulking HF equipment that requires
a lot of mechanical work and machining. And it's a bunch easier to build
a 30db gain antenna at 10 gig than at VHF. Tuning circuits is much easier
when you can make gross changes by adding or removing bits of trace metal.

Ease of understanding the principles involved might be an issue but if
we raise that one, we are tacitly admitting we are a bunch of dummys.
Then we have to explain our failure to train a cadre of operators or
to advance the state of the art.

>
>> Then to top all this off, when the FCC starts an initiative to modernize
>> the service and drop CW, we again cry like babies. So where do you think
>> we stand with the FCC?
>>
> You must be careful again. What is your idea of moderization, no-code ?
>No-code is not modernization as can be seen by the move BACK to CW by the
>military for it spectrum efficiency, and jam resistance.

I'd be REAL interested to see you back that one up with some facts.

No-code is just
>change for change sake. It seems more and more like a bunch of the
>"Gimme" generation or the "I got a right" generation. They are afraid
>of a little work. After all why work for something when a when I
>can whine enough and someone will give it to me.

Careful, your age is showing. There have been many fundimental changes in society in the last 20 years. Some good, some bad but all real. If you had ever tried to hire and keep talented people, you would already know about one of the more important changes. Used to, everybody conformed to the "norm" and did pretty much what they were told. We obeyed our parents, we went to school, we joined the army and went off to war, we got a job, and we did what the company told us. We only rarely changed jobs and were dedicated to the company. Some of these attributes were very good, some not so hot.

So then came the '60, and all its fun. We had a little Defense Contractor Welfare program more commonly known as Viet Nam. We had (and still have) some politicians not worth the bullet required to shoot them. And at the same time, we became much more educated - at least the ones of us who are the achievers. And of course, the computer revolution occured.

The combination of being on the tail end of the baby boom and figuring out that always doing what we were told could get us in big trouble has profoundly changed how people relate to institutions such as the company and the government. In the workplace, as one magazine put it, professionals are now career oriented instead of company oriented.

What this means is that the traditional management model of a pyrimid with the boss on the top and the little troll worker on the bottom has been inverted. The worker, especially the skilled professional, is at the top and the underlying layers of management support him. Companies that do not realize and take advantage of this change loose good people and fail. Companies that DO understand this are much better off than under the old system. Managers can worry about business issues instead of spending time hammering work out of their underlings. And good worker can demand good working conditions, good pay, an independent environment and so on. He knows that if he does not get what he needs, he can move in a heartbeat.

This situation carrys over to ham radio. No longer does ham radio offer the state-of-the-art technology that it did 20 years ago. Now days, most technically competent people have more to bring to ham radio than ham radio has to offer in return. And the attitude is that they WORK hard AT work; in play, they are going to have fun.

No, it's not that people can't engage in a pointless hazing exercize in order to be given the priviledge of contributing, it's that they REFUSE to. Even if you don't like that attitude, you can't do a thing about it. I know that if I had not gotten my license years ago, I sure would not now. If no-code ever happened, I'd participate; if not, well I've got a bunch of equally enjoyable things to occupy my time.

> Once again you want to give in to this agency just to avoid getting someone
>angry. It might not be so bad if there was a real need for the spectrum
>BUT there ISN't. Just when do you think we should fight ? When they try to
>impinge on the 2 meter trash band ? Should we fight then ? Or how about if
>they want to re-assign 20 meters to the forrestry products people or NMR ?
>Just when is the right time ?

In any of your examples, ham radio had better have some justification other than a desire to work DX pileups for keeping the band(s). If not, we'll loose them too.

Let me throw out a little kicker to think about a bit. We continue to act like spoiled brats regarding license reform and some sharp cookie with a law degree is going to get pissed. He's going to file suit against the FCC and ham radio on the grounds that his rights of freedom of selection and freedom of association are being violated by the arbitrary and discriminatory testing regulations of ham radio. Ham radio could disappear in the stroke of a pen. Impossible? perhaps.. But consider that the courts generally only allow regulation that infringes on personal rights when the government can demonstrate a compelling and overriding need of society to the contrary. You wanna try to build such a case FOR ham radio? I didn't think you would. Or consider that there is a 10 year old case involving the NRA and the DCM that is very similiar in concept that the government and the NRA lost.

Or consider a suit that challenges the FCC's administration of the ham bands based on the allegation that the public's best interest is not being served by reserving all these bands for a bunch of hobbyists. You wanna defend that one? Didn't think so.

So let's keep this stuff up. Fight the FCC at every turn. We want them to side with the court, after all. Fight to the death to preservie the ancient ritual of the code. There are SO many societal benefits that acrue from mantaining high proficiency in the art. The wonderful thing about our society is that it usually find a way to change things despite powerful opposition.

Think about it again.

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | Manual? ... What manual ?!?
Sales Technologies, Inc. Atlanta, GA | This is Unix, My son, You
...!gatech!stiatl!john **I am the NRA** | just GOTTA Know!!!

1688. Re: G5RV Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-21 21:03:36 UTC
From: glennh@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250055@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 17962

You will find a good discussion of the G5RV dipole written
by the man himself on page 86 of the ARRL Antenna Compendium.
It includes discussion of impediances on each band, feedlines,
baluns, etc. Worthwhile reading. You will note that you MUST
use a matching network with a G5RV. Good DX. 73s

1689. Re: S-Band Beacon on Moon

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-21 21:22:05 UTC
From: rusty@cadnetix.COM
Message-ID: <8962@cadnetix.COM>
Source record: 17963
Cross-posted to: sci.space,rec.ham-radio

In article <481@gronk.UUCP> johnl@gronk.UUCP (John Limpert) writes:
->I started working at a NASA tracking station shortly after ALSEP was
->shut down. The story I heard was that NASA ran out of money to receive,
->record and process the telemetry data....
->--
->John Limpert johnl@gronk.UUCP uunet!n3dmc!gronk!johnl

So, we shut down the transmitter so that NOBODY could recieve it.

Makes sense to me. :-(

Rusty Carruth UUCP:{uunet,boulder}!cadnetix!rusty DOMAIN: rusty@cadnetix.com
Daisy/Cadnetix Corp. (303) 444-8075\ 5775 Flatiron Pkwy. \ Boulder, Co 80301
Radio: N7IKQ 'home': P.O.B. 461 \ Lafayette, CO 80026

1690. Re: S-Band Beacon on Moon

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-21 23:15:39 UTC
From: add@v7fs1.UUCP
Message-ID: <448@v7fs1.UUCP>
Source record: 17964
Cross-posted to: sci.space,rec.ham-radio

In article <1989Jul17.230138.26746@utzoo.uucp> henry@utzoo.uucp (Henry Spencer) writes:
>In article <1473@xn.LL.MIT.EDU> wjc@XN.LL.MIT.EDU (Bill Chiarchiaro) writes:
>>... a radio transmitter that was left on the Moon ... still operating.
>
>As far as I know, all the Apollo lunar-surface transmitters were shut
>down ... to save some trifling amount of money!!!

Am I missing something here?
How could shutting down something already on the moon save ANY money?

I DID hear that NASA recently shut down a listening station that was picking
up signals from moon-based instruments to save $2M per year, but that
the instruments themselves were still operating.

--

Andrew D Daniel, Video Seven, Inc. Angels fear to tread
..ames!vsi1!v7fs1!add where fools login:

1691. Re: Call Sign Issue Info Needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-21 23:17:30 UTC
From: billp@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <4380060@col.hp.com>
Source record: 17965

You can call the FCC at (717) 337-1511. They usually get updated
on about the 10th of the month.

Bill Pherigo
WR0Y

1692. Re: S-Band Beacon on Moon

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-21 23:17:43 UTC
From: add@v7fs1.UUCP
Message-ID: <449@v7fs1.UUCP>
Source record: 17966
Cross-posted to: sci.space,rec.ham-radio

In article <138@nwnexus.WA.COM> edm@nwnexus.WA.COM (Ed Morin) writes:
>wjc@XN.LL.MIT.EDU (Bill Chiarchiaro) writes:
>"Unix Public Access for the Masses!"

Now Ed, lets enforce the consitutional separation of church and (solid) state.

--

Andrew D Daniel, Video Seven, Inc. Angels fear to tread
..ames!vsi1!v7fs1!add where fools login:

1693. Re: 2m Transmision Affect Police Radar?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-22 06:16:11 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500081@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17967

> Because you're not emitting any RF energy, you can't be accused of
> jamming. The only problem is that you need an antenna of a size on
> the order of the cross section of your car...

Unless, of course, you are driving the.....

S T E A L T H M O B I L E

:-)

73's from KA9WGN

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

1694. Re: How do I make a notch filter with c

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-22 06:16:14 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500082@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17968

> Greetings,
>
> I am trying to make a sharp notch filter to cut out an overbearing
> paging transmitter that swamps my PRO-2004 scanner on the VHF bands. I
> *think* I've read somewhere before about how one can cut a piece of cable
> to a certain length and short it at the end to kill the frequency of said
> wavelength. Something like this...

Make that HALF the wavelength if it is shorted, a QUARTER if it is open.

Alternatively, a HALF open or QUARTER shorted at the DESIRED frequency will
pass that frequency, and reduce many others. It may not reduce the pager
frequency very much.

[illustration deleted]

> The pager frequency is 152.4 Mhz. So using the ol' ARRL handbook I get a
> wavelength of 1.96 meters (length of the "stub").

That is quite close to the 2 meter band (where I suspect that your
interference is troubling you) for this. The difference in gain between
152.4 Mhz and 148 Mhz will not be very much.

> Has anyone heard of this before? I know it's cheap and dirty, but I'm not sure
> if the location of the "T" along the feedline is important. There's no mention
> of this kind of filter in the handbook, but I'm sure I've seen it before.

Generally just make sure it is not real close to other connections and things
along the transmission line that can be reflective. I'm not sure why to do
this but I've heard it before.

On the other hand, to do what you want you might need several stages, and
to get attentuation you might want on the pager frequency, and still pass
2 meters quite well, you might not only need a higher Q, but you might also
need to emphasize the desired frequency as well, to get s steep curve between
the two frequencies.

Unless someone can give you some reliable specificiations, I would not spend
a lot of money on this (but do try it). You might want to consider some
other kind of filtering.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

1695. Re: Arrg another one on No-Code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-22 06:16:17 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500083@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17969

> What ever happened to the Novice License, it's long dead...
> Why? Because it is RENEWABLE!

Based on what it was INTENDED to be, you are probably right.

> If we *MUST* have a code*LESS* license make it non-renewable!

But you must be thinking that the purpose for a code*LESS* license
is to just attract people into a starting license, so that we can
later get them to learn code and get a General or higher. And that
they would HAVE TO if it is non-renewable.

Well... you are WRONG !!!

Most of the people I know who WOULD get a code*LESS* class ham radio
license (by passing a comprehensive exam on radio theory and regulations)
would see through this trick and shy away from ham radio once again.

They are NOT interested in Morse Code (and most not in HF bands either)
and won't learn Morse Code anyway.

A NON-renewable code*LESS* license will just be another Novice license.

> If someone says they don't have time to learn how to listen,
> before they are on the air, then when their ticket expires they
> will have had a taste and if they were active the time they used on
> the air could be used to learning the code...

But they won't learn the code when they are on the air, and all the same
arguments FOR a code*LESS* license will apply again when the NON-renewable
one has expired. Why do they have to learn code to RENEW a license that
grants them privileges that don't need a Morse Code requirement in the first
place?

> But wait, these are supposed to be Smart people, they will have started
> learning the code once the realized that this ham radio stuff was neat...

They will have realized that we are trying to trick them into either wasting
their time learning something they don't need or care for, or that we are
trying to trick them into getting into something other than what they are
really interested in.

> ah but you probally disagree, that's nice... don't bother posting it because
> everyone else has heard it already...

I suppose they have. Then why did you post yours?

Probably the reason that this keeps on going is that we are in fact not yet
even arguing the same issues. Some people think that a "no code" license

is to be just an easier step into ham radio than a Novice class is. Then they argue against that, but can't understand the rebuttal because that is arguing a different issue; that a "no code" CLASS of license needs to be ADDED to Amateur Radio so that people who want nothing to do with Morse Code can help us out with our failing efforts to meet the requirements of FCC rules part 97.1 (Basis and Purpose). They won't be CB'ers, either, under some of the sane proposals I have seen (such as the one proposed by an ARRL committee give the task to study the issue) and the one I plan to send to the FCC.

These proposals are addressing entirely different issues that you are arguing against.

73's, KA9WGN

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

1696. Re: Another no-code fable

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-22 06:16:43 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500080@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17970

From: root@swituc.UUCP (the guy everyone thinks is anonymous):
> In article <8907180704.AA19127@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>,
> christiansen%chera1.decnet@CHEWI.CHE.WISC.EDU ("CHERA1::CHRISTIANSEN")
> writes:
> > that most people do not have difficulty with 5 wpm code, ONCE THEY
> > DEDICATE THEMSELVES TO LEARNING IT, but if a would-be ham believes that
> > it is difficult, that may prevent a technically-competent and
> > operationally-courteous person from joining our ranks. It took me 15
>
> Therein lies my argument for keeping the code test - dedication. We do
> not need those unwilling to put some effort into becoming a ham.

Tell me how it is that Morse Code has a monopoly on dedication. I was not dedicated to getting a ham radio license whatsoever. I first became interested in ham radio way back in 1968. I did not get licensed until 18 years later. I was not dedicated to ham radio. I was not interested in what most of the old timers think is what ham radio can only be (world-wide DX on HF bands). I was interested in (the then up and coming) FM repeaters and even Amateur TV. I was more fascinated at talking 30 miles away with an HT than in talking 10,000 miles away from a base station with a huge beam on a tower outside. I was more fascinated by seeing a TV picture form someone on the other end of town than I was by hearing dahdidahdit dahdahdidah dahdidit dahdididah.

The Morse Code requirement was NOT a barrier. I was told it was not hard to learn, and that I could learn it in just a few weeks by studying no more than 30 minutes each day. I believed it.

However, the Morse Code requirement made a different implication to me. It said to me that ham radio was something else than what I was interested in. It said ham radio was shortwave DX-ing and CW contests. It said that things like FM repeaters and ATV were just passing flukes, and that eventually the "real" hams would be cured and get back on the HF bands where all hams belong. I wasn't interested in THAT kind of ham radio.

What I wanted was for something else. I wanted something where I could do stuff like FM repeaters and ATV, but not be a ham. CB had just started, but that, too, was something else. CB'ers were just a bunch of people talking at (yes, AT) each other on a few channels. I wanted to experiment and do interesting stuff. By 1974 I had even thought about the idea of having an Experimental Radio Service. It would get all the ham radio bands that the hams I perceived of at the time "were not using", i.e. 144 Mhz and up.

I knew there were SOME "deviant" hams who also got on those frequencies and did interesting things. They might get mad if the frequencies would be taken away from ham radio. But they could an experimental license, too, and

still do everything anyway.

Well, time passed. I didn't learn anything about how the FCC regulations worked until 87-14 came along (I learned fast). In 1986 I happened to see a poster on campus here that advertised a ham radio class. It said that Morse Code would also be taught. I figured that maybe I could just go and see if it would work out this time. I had tried once before when I was in Columbus, Ohio, but the big ham club there, the one that met in COSI, was offering a class where the only Morse Code instruction was that they would just hand out code tapes. But it turned out that the Synton Amateur Radio clube of the University of Illinois had the right ideas. It took the excellent introduction to ham radio by KA6A and the dedicated instruction of NK9E who actually spent time working with Morse Code, to keep me interested long enough to get the Novice ticket. I went into it with a scheme: I wouldn't tell them I wasn't interested in that "shortwave and morse code junk". I would just bite the bullet, get it over with, and go do some of the interesting stuff.

The Morse Code was actually easy. Still, it was a very sour taste because it was something I knew I would just forget (intentionally) after it was done. I kept thinking to myself, "why waste my time with this stuff if I am just going to forget it". Well, I did forget it, but I am a Tech now, and am very proud of it, not because I wasted some time learning a skill that I don't use, but because I now really know how and why radio's work and I know how to use one second nature, like driving a car.

There are a lot of other people out there who might very well be interested in some of these kinds of things that I am interested in. Include in that list today's new packet radio. Those people are not interested in talking around the world. They can pick up the phone and dial a special access code and talk. The phone connection to Finland was much better than any DX I have heard.

What makes sense, even today, is to establish a separate Experimental Service, just for people who are interested in these "different" kinds of things. Why does it make sense? The same reason still applies: the hams who ARE interested in HF and CW and DX and stuff like that think that everyone who is going to get a ham radio license needs to learn, not just a little about Morse Code and what it is and how to use it, but a full immersion in it. They probably find it hard to imagine that anyone would even want to try to forget it once they learned it. They probably find it hard to imagine not being interested in the shortwave bands.

Still, the very reasons as stated in paragraph 97.1 of the FCC rules for the justification of allocating radio spectrum to the Amateur Radio Service equally applies to these people who are being systematically excluded from the VHF and UHF frequencies they are interested in just because some HF'ers want to make them learn the CW "radio lifestyle". The Experimental Service could have the same justification, and take the Amateur Frequencies above 144 Mhz. There would still be a theory and regulations test, and it would probably be a better one. There would not be a Morse Code test, simply because there would be no need for it, and there would not be any of those

"old timers" in the (new) Experimental Service anyway. It would work.
Sure, the HF'ers would be mad that the VHF'ers escape their grasp and went
off to do their own thing. And most of the rules in the Experimental Service
would even be copied from the Amateur Service.

If there had been an Experimental Service a long time ago, I would have
gotten my license quite easily. But some hams would not have it that way.

Interesting thought. But in retrospect, it would make even MORE SENSE to
just have ALL these people from both services in one single radio service.
The only barrier to doing this is to stop all the nonsense of the morse
code addicts trying to push their ways onto everyone else. Back in 1930
it made all the sense in the world to test for a Morse Code skill because
there wasn't much else (a few "deviants" were playing around with phone).

The idea of "no code" is NOT to eliminate Morse Code from the ham radio bands,
or even to remove the requirement that it be learned to earn privileges in the
HF bands. The idea is really to establish something like the "Experimental
Service" for people with interests only in those areas, and to have it as a
PART OF the Amateur Radio Service so that we all can benefit from each other
together, and the public can benefit even more from the combined efforts to
meet the goals in 97.1 (the whole being greater than the sum of the two).

It's a matter of options. By adding "code-free" license classes to the
Amateur Radio Service, we are adding to Amateur Radio, not taking away from
it. Amateur Radio then does NOT become a "codeless" service, but will be a
CODE OPTIONAL Service, where Morse Code still plays an important role. Yes,
I am still convinced that Morse Code can still continue to be a valuable skill
that can serve us and the public quite well in certain extreme circumstances.
Many hams will still continue to be interested in Morse Code, and will
maintain a sharp operating skill that includes the code, ready for emergency
uses in those special cases we hope never do occur. I just happen to be
interested in other areas and don't have the time to be involved in all the
the things that the Amateur Radio Service is.

Now, I hope that clears some things up for you.

73's from KA9WGN

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

1697. Info about 6 meters (LONG)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-22 12:44:29 UTC
From: rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
Message-ID: <8907221244.AA03363@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 17971

This is extracted from a message I recently sent to someone who enquired about six meters. Since I just saw another such request, I'm posting it for general information. Absolutely no endorsements are given, especially no endorsements from my employer.
****

Firstly, six is something of an acquired taste, I suppose. There is relatively little FM activity on six, and in any case I don't take part in it. I'm on the low end; the place where SSB/CW activity is concentrated. There is not much local rag-chewing on six. Except as mentioned below, there has been essentially no packet work on six.

Most of the SSB/CW operators on six are at least vaguely interested in radio propagation effects. One of the things that keeps many people on the band is that nearly every propagation mode know to hamdom happens on six at one time or another. It has held my interest for many years. Oh sure, I've done some operating on other bands, and have been pretty inactive for a year or so at times, but ....

OPERATION

Operation is mostly on SSB, but switching to CW is common for really weak sigs, and a few people operate nothing else. Per the FCC, SSB must be above 50.1 MHz. The DX calling frequency is 50.110 MHz. An attempt is underway to leave 50.100 to 50.125 clear from domestic QSOs, to give the DX stations a chance to be heard. With that in mind, a second (domestic) calling frequency of 50.125 MHz is in use. Only on the wildest of Es openings do you find SSB operation much above 50.200 MHz. The are a few dozen CW propagation beacons in the 50.060 to 50.080 MHz region in the US, and others elsewhere around the world in the 50.0 - 50.1 range. As well as signal reports, most stations exchange "grid square" information. On VHF and up bands, the world has been divided in 1-degree lat x 2-degree long "squares" which start at the south pole and date line and "read right up". I am in FM19, for example - actually FM19DA, each major "field" (FM) being divided 10x10 into 100 squares (19) and "square" being divided 10x10 into 100 subsquares (DA). European stations like

the subsquares; most US stations don't even know their own. In any case, the "squares" and their VUCC awards have been a wonderful interest builder, and have kept the QSL printers in business!

RIGS

The equipment situation is easy to cover, so I'll do that first. Probably 50% of the active stations have 80 to 150 W output, either from old Icom 551D s (the 551 is 10 W), or from solid-state (brick) amplifiers following the many types of 10 W rigs. Perhaps 40% of the stations run just 10 to 20 W, but most of them either get an amplifier or drop out after a year or so. The remaining 10% have either tube rigs such as the Drake TR-6, Swan 250 (too drifty!), Heath SB110A (spurious sig 150 kHz or so from output), or high-power amplifiers. The kilowatt is quite rare on six (see below for why). The norm for "serious" stations is the 150 W amplifier. I've gone through some of my grid-square cards for the station information contained thereon. Note that some of these cards go back six years.

- "BAREFOOT" POWER - WITH AMPLIFIER
RIG <25W <100W >100W <kW kW
Drake TR6 7 2
Heath SB110 2 1
Homebrew 4 1 1
Icom 505 1
551 14 3 3
551D 21 2
560 2 1
Kenwood TS600 5 2 1
TS660 2 1
TS670 2 1
TS680 1
Swan 250 11 2
Transv/someHB 10 4
Yaesu FT620 6
FT625 6 2
FT690 3
FT726 4 1

TOTAL 56 25 21 12 15
(sum=102, 37 having < 25W, including amplifier)
(22 having 25-100W, incl. amplifier)
(43 having >100W, including amplifier)

I'm sure that this list slights the more recent rigs. It merely reports what has been on the air 1983-1989. No endorsements are given, your mileage may vary.

ANTENNAS

A beam is essentially necessary. Everyone is horizontally polarized, but cross-polarization doesn't matter for Es or F2. A few stations use 3-element beams, but a 4 or 5 element beam is so small that a LOT of people use them. Quite a few people have Cushcraft 6-element "Boomers". Mine really over-shadows the house!. There are a few other big beams, and the lunatic fringe stacks them, etc.. The higher the tower the better! RG8 or RG213 is plenty good enough cable for most people. Antenna-mounted preamps are never needed. External noise is fairly high at 50 MHz. It overrides the front-end noise figure on about all the rigs on the market today unless you have a LOT of cable loss or a VERY quiet location.

Also from my cards: (largest beam = 44 elements!)
NUMBER OF ELEMENTS
<3 3 4 5 6 >6
this size 9 8 15 22 30 19
HEIGHT (FEET)
<26 26-55 56-100 >100
this height 10 35 18 3

PROPAGATION

Tropo - The ordinary ground-wave tropo range on six isn't quite as great as on two. There are a number of reasons. Since there are so many other prop modes on six, people don't try so hard on tropo. Antenna gain often is higher on two. Noise is lower on two. At least in the summer, stations like W3BWU (Pittsburgh), W3IDZ (northern NJ) are easily worked from here with the beam pointing at them, and can be heard at almost any pointing. They are in the 150-W class.

Meteors - Any area workable by meteors can be worked more easily by Es or aurora. Even though meteor sigs are much strong and longer on six than on two, little use has been made of them. There has been a VERY little meteor-burst packet work on six. I had the first such contact (with W0RPK). W3XO worked him a few years later.

Ionoscatter - Some people think it's really meteors, but every weekend morning there are a number of nearly-kilowatt stations working each other on SSB at distances of about 600 - 1000 miles by ionosperic scatter. Sigs are weak, and it takes good beams, height, and power, but it is very reliable. See the old NBS papers by Bailey, Bateman and Kirby, et al. Bateman and Kirby were/are hams. Ross Bateman died last year. Dick Kirby continues as head of CCIR in Geneva.

Aurora - Much easier than on two. SSB is usually intelligible. Point north about dusk, most commonly in March and October/November. Lots of people work this mode when it happens.

Es - You know something about Es from TV DXing. Having much better antennas, modulation, and receivers, hams do a lot more with it on six than you are used to on channel 2. It is most common from May to August, and around Christmas, here in Northern latitudes. In addition to the common single-hop range of 500 - 1500 miles, there are quite a few double-and-more hop contacts on six. Now that a number of Europeans are on six (with LOW power), we find that they can be worked from the US east coast each summer. Likewise the Caribbean stations work all over the US. The US west coast has an easy time with Hawaii and Alaska.

F2 - This is the traditional world-wide F-layer propagation you know and love from 20 and 15 meters. At most sunspot maximum periods, a few years of each eleven, the MUF reaches above 50 MHz in the autumn and spring. It isn't every day, but even antipodal communication has happened. The leaders are now approaching 100 countries. But they have spent MANY hours over many years trying to catch the fleeting opening. F2 brings an influx of the lower-band DX operators. The normal rather gentle operation gets somewhat lost at those times.

Transequatorial Propagation - The southern US gets a number of openings to South America by some kind of ionospherically-ducted propagation. The stations are generally about equidistant either side of the magnetic equator. Given exceptional luck, an Es opening linked into this mode can make it available to more northern stations. This mode has bad flutter fading and a touch of the auroral spectrum spreading. This mode also works sometimes on two meters if you use CW and really good gear. It has been worked on 432 MHz.

EME - There have been a few EME contacts on six, but the required antenna size and high background noise makes it out of the reach of most people.

Did I leave any modes out?

TVI, ITV

There is no doubt about it, six has TVI troubles. You don't find a lot of people on six in channel 2 areas unless cable is widely subscribed-to. Many VCRs and audio systems are also prone to six-meter pickup. The common connecting or power cable is a quarter-wave

antenna for six .... The TV owners have their revenge since the 13th harmonic of the color subcarrier, or something, of TV sets and TV games puts out a birdy at 50.113 MHz to bother the six-meter operators in return.... There is also quite a bit of trouble from noisy power distribution lines if they aren't buried (usually bad insulators or poor guy bonding).

STILL INTERESTED?

That should be enough to hold you for a while. Listen to 28.885 MHz, the ten-meter liaison frequency for overseas six-meter DX.

73,
Bob W3OTC

I REPEAT - NO ENDORSEMENTS ARE GIVEN.

1698. Re: HRO

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-22 19:40:38 UTC
From: menon@walt.cc.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <15608@ut-emx.UUCP>
Source record: 17972

Hi netters,
I am new to this newsgroup, as also to ham-radio. I would
appreciate if someone could send me the address/phone of the HRO,
preferably in Austin/Texas and other places I can get some new/used
equipment, or direct me to where I can find such info.
Sorry about the bother, but as a newcomer I was quite lost!
Thanks in advance.

73s de Raj (VU2RPM)

1699. Opinions on Yaesu FT767, Kenwood TS440AT, Icom IC725 sought

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-22 20:14:26 UTC
From: rick@sbcs.sunysb.edu
Message-ID: <3191@sbcs.sunysb.edu>
Source record: 17973

I am considering upgrading my venerable old FT301D to something a bit more recent, ie radio with general coverage rcvr, WARC bands, computer interface, etc. The three rigs that interest me after going through various data sheets, buyers guides, etc are the Yaesu FT767, Kenwood TS440, and Icom IC725. I would appreciate hearing from persons owning one the these rigs - complaints, complements, grumblings, etc all accepted with thanks :-)

Rick Spanbauer, WB2CFV
SUNY/Stony Brook

PS. I would also appreciate pointers to any reviews that analyze rcvr performance of the mentioned rigs, too.

1700. HAM Radio on the Space Shuttle

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-22 21:24:02 UTC
From: david@psitech.UUCP
Message-ID: <115@psitech.UUCP>
Source record: 17974
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.space.shuttle

I posted this query once to ham-radio.

I've heard that there will be a shuttle mission next year that will have
an amature radio operator and his rig on board. I have also heard that
there have already been two missions like this already. Can ANYBODY give
me more information on this, past and future. I am especially interested
in frequiences, orbits, power, etc.

david.

DISCLAIMER: If it's important have a backup. If it ain't broke don't fix it.
Proceed at your own risk. My oponions are my own. Spelling does not count.
My fondest dream is to leave this planet.

--
david.

DISCLAIMER: If it's important have a backup. If it ain't broke don't fix it.
Proceed at your own risk. My oponions are my own.

1701. Sweden calling dxers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-22 21:57:24 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1173@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 17975

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============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
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::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
:: SWEDEN CALLING DXERS ::
:: from Radio Sweden ::
:: Number 2051--July 11, 1989 ::
::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::

Shortwave and other electronic media news from Radio Sweden.

This week's bulletin was written by Bengt Dalhammar.

Electronic Edition edited by George Wood.

Packet Radio BID SCDX2051

-------------------------------------------------------------------------------

BABY NEWS--Just a note from a proud father that Daniel MacClaren Wood was
born on July 5th. Mother and child are doing fine.

COMPUTER CORNER--A few weeks ago we mentioned that there was no way to get
through to our Radio Sweden mailbox on the FIDO-Net system of computer bulletin
boards from academic computer networks like Inter-Net. Well, a flury of
messages to our mailbox has proved us wrong. A number of people, including
Rui_Tao Dong, David Dodell, and not least Ralph Brandi have written about the
gateway between the two systems.

If you are on Internet or UUCP/Usenet, you can send messages to Sweden Calling
DXers using the following address:

George.Wood.@f297.n202.z2.fidonet.org

Tom Sundstrom has sent us a number of new programs that he is selling for MS-
DOS and PS/2 computers. Tom won a World Radio TV Handbook award for his
shortwave software.

The latest edition of the English Language Shortwave Broadcast Schedules is a
database of more than 550 entries from more than 70 countries. You can search
for a particular country or see what is on the air at any time of the day. You
can print out information in a variety of formats. With the appropriate
interface and correct wiring of the serial cable, you can load the frequencies
directly into a JRC NRD-525 or a Kenwood R-5000 receiver.
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You can edit the database yourself, or subscribe to Tom's update service. Updates are available both from Tom's bulletin board, the Pinelands RBBS or by disk.

Tom Sundstrom also has a utility logbook program that allows you to collect information on utility stations reported in magazine columns and club bulletins into one file. As you log the stations, you can add your logging information and notes. You can also print out reports in different formats for submission to various magazine columns.

Tom has also developed receiver control programs for the NRD-525 and R-5000 receivers. These require special hardware interfaces from the manufacturers, but allow you to load lists of frequencies into the receiver memories, along with a number of other features.

The English Language Shortwave Broadcast Schedules program costs USD 20, as does the Utility DXers Logbook, plus shipping. The control programs are USD 50 each, plus shipping. Shipping is USD 2.50 in North America, USD 5 for airmail to the rest of the world.

Tom Sundstrom has a number of other programs available. You can contact him by mail to Box 2275, Vincentown, New Jersey 08088-2275, USA, or via MCI Mail to ID 244-6376. You can also call the Pinelands RBBS at American telephone number 609-859-1910.

ANGOLA--Updating SCDX-2049, the unidentified Angolan station reported two weeks ago is probably Emissora Provincial de Cuando Cubango, which has been heard at 20:45 hours on 4872.2 kHz. (Nils Jakobsson and Bjoern Fransson, Sweden in ShortWave Bulletin) This station is listed in the WRTH as operating irregularly on 4780 kHz. See also Mozambique.

BOLIVIA--Radio Perla del Agro in Cobija, Pando is a new station, which has been heard from around 23:20 hours until sign off at 02:04 hours on 4600 kHz. (Stefan Bjoern, ShortWave Bulletin, and PLAY-DX, Italy) Radio Perla del Agro was also heard at the EDXC meeeting at Morokulien on the Swedish- Norwegian border at 02:10 hours on 4600 kHz.

Radio Abaroa has been heard on 4719.9 kHz. (ShortWave Bulletin) This frequency was reported in SCDX-2046 as used by Radio Riberalta.

BOTSWANA--Radio Botswana has immediately leaped in to use 4830 kHz, recently vacated by Africa No. 1 in Gabon. It's been heard there 18:30-20:00 hrs. (Wian Stienstra, Netherlands) This would seem to replace 4820 kHz.

BURUNDI--Radiodiffusion du Burundi has been heard with programs in French around l9:l5 hours on 3300 kHz and around l8:20 hours on 6140 kHz. (Timofeyev, USSR in PLAY-DX)

CANADA--Updating SCDX-2047, Radio Canada International can also be heard in English to Latin America at 01:00 and 02:00 hours on 13720 kHz and in French to Europe at 18:30 hours on 13660 kHz. (Vidjit Vijaysanker, India)

COLOMBIA--Updating SCDX-2045, La Voz de la Cana, which was reported as operating from Cali on 5068 kHz some weeks ago, has apparently nothing to do with La Voz de la Cana in Cali but is more likely to be some kind of a

clandestine or pirate operation. (Henrik Klemetz, Sweden in PLAY-DX)

EQUATORIAL GUINEA--Updating SCDX-2045, Radio Africa is now scheduled 17:00-23:00 hours on 7190 kHz according to information from Pan American Broadcasting, Cupertino, California. (Salvatore Placanica, Italy and Ulrich Berens, West Germany) Radio Africa has been observed with a religious program and fair strength at 21:00 hours on 7189 kHz. (Finn Krone, Denmark in ShortWave Bulletin)

From July 1st Radio Africa will also operate under the name of Radio East Africa. These transmissions are scheduled to be on the air from 05:00 hours to 14:00 hours on Saturdays and Sundays on 9585 kHz, targeted to Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. (A. A. Zijlstra, Netherlands)

GABON--On June 18th Africa No. 1 was observed on 9580 kHz at 19:00 hrs. This frequency, which was in parallel with 15475 kHz, appears to replace 4830 kHz, which was used 05:00-06:00 and 16:00-23:00 hrs. (BBC Monitoring)

IRELAND--Updating SCDX-2048, Radio Dublin is now back on the air 24 hours a day on 1188 and 6912 kHz and FM 99.97 MHz. A station called WABC can also be heard on FM 101.7 MHz. (Stuart Dobson, England)

MOZAMBIQUE--Radio Mozambique has been observed with the A program from 19:55 hours to sign off at 22:07 hours on 4872.4 kHz with fair to good strength with popular music. (G. Zella, Italy and participants at the DX Camp outside Copenhagen recently held by the Danish Shortwave Clubs International) See the Angolan station mentioned above, can these actually be the same station? (DX Editor)

NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS--KYOI, now belonging to the "Christian Science Monitor", ceased operation on July 3rd for four months for the installation of new transmitters. KYOI will return to normal full schedule programming in November l989. (Vidjit Vijaysanker, India and Lau Tech Yew, Singapore)

PARAGUAY--Radio Nacional de Paraguay has been heard with soccer football around 17:45 hours on 6025 kHz. (Gerardo Evangelista, Argentina) Radio Encarnacion was noted at the end of May back on 11945 kHz after a period of inactivity. (ShortWave Bulletin)

PHILIPPINES--Updating SCDX-2049, Radio Veritas Asia can now be heard in English 15:00-15:30 hours on 11740 and 15445 kHz and 01:30-02:00 hours on 15320 and 15360 kHz. (Salvatore Placanica, Italy: and Mansur Rahman, Vidjit Vijaysanker, and Sanil Deep, all in India)

SRI LANKA--The Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation has begun a new commercial service in the Tamil language for Asian listeners from 11:15 hours to 13:15 hours on 882 kHz. (M. Ulaganathan, M. Ganesan, and M. Dhanagopalan, all India)

TURKEY--The Voice of Turkey can now be heard in German 16:30-l7:25 hours and l9:30-19:55 hours on 9825 kHz. (Andreas Mieth, GDR and P. Leuther, West Germany) There are also broadcasts in English from the Voice of Turkey 20:00-21:00 hours and 22:00-23:00 hours, both on 9825 kHz. (Ulrich Berens)

Sweden Calling DXers is the world's oldest radio program for shortwave listeners. Radio Sweden has presented this round-up of radio news, features, and interviews on Tuesdays since 1948. RS broadcasts to North America:

15:30 hrs on 17880 and 21610 kHz
03:00 hrs on 9695 and 11705 kHz

To Europe, Africa, and the Middle East:

15:30 hrs on 21675 kHz (East Africa)
17:00 hrs on 1179, 6065, and 9615 kHz
21:00 hrs on 1179, 9655 and 11705 kHz

And to Asia and the Pacific:

12:30 hrs on 17705 and 21610 kHz
14:00 hrs on 17705 and 21610 kHz
01:00 hrs on 15390 and 17790 kHz

The Radio Sweden schedule to Europe can be found on Sky Channel's teletext Service, Sky Text, on page 496.

The Electronic Edition is based on the Sweden Calling DXers bulletins which are mailed out every 4 weeks to contributors. Contributions can be sent to DX Editor George Wood to Swedish telex 11738, CompuServe (via the HamNet Forum or Easyplex 70247,3516), through the FidoNet system to 2:202/297 or to SM0IIN at the packet radio BBS SK0TM.

Reports can also be sent to:

Radio Sweden
S-105 10 Stockholm
Sweden

Contributions should be NEWS about electronic media--from shortwave to satellites--and not loggings of information already available from sources such as the "World Radio TV Handbook". Clubs and DX publications may reprint material as long as Sweden Calling DXers and the original contributor are acknowledged, with the exception of items from BBC Monitoring, which are copyright.

We welcome comments and suggestions about the electronic edition, Sweden Calling DXers, and our programs in general.

Thanks for 47 contributors this week Good Listening!

--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM/SWL/SCANNER BBS (1200/2400/PEP) 614-457-4227

1702. SWEDEN CALLING DXERS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-22 21:59:09 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1174@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 17976

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| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
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::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
:: SWEDEN CALLING DXERS ::
:: from Radio Sweden ::
:: Number 2052--July 18, 1989 ::
::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::

Shortwave and other electronic media news from Radio Sweden.

This week's bulletin was written by Ingemar Sandberg.

Electronic Edition edited by George Wood.

Packet Radio BID SCDX2052

-------------------------------------------------------------------------------

SATELLITES--An Ariane 3 rocket has carried the Europe's Olympus 1 direct
broadcast satellite into orbit. At 2800 kg, Olympus was the largest payload
ever carried by an Ariane rocket, and was the last launch for Ariane 3, which
is to be succeeded now by Ariane 4. Besides two high-powered television
channels, Olympus will relay specialized point-to-point communications, such
as video conferences, data transmissions, and educational television, between
frequencies of 12 and 14 GHz. One of the TV channels is for Italian
television (12.16862 GHz), the other for European broadcasters (12.14534
GHz).

With 3 transponders in the unusual frequency range of 20 to 30 GHz, Olympus
will for the first time attempt to relay video conferences and data across
frequency bands as wide as 700 MHz. Olympus is to be placed at 19 degrees
West longitude. (Dow Jones, "New Scientist", and "1988 World Satellite
Almanac")

ANARC--Some 150 radio listening hobbyists and broadcasters gathered July 15-
17 for the annual convention of the Association of North American Radio
Clubs, in St. Petersburg Beach, Florida. Because of its location there was a
Caribbean/Central American theme, and highpoints included talks by Dr.
Ernesto Betancourt, the director of the anti-Cuban government station Radio
Marti, whose keynote speech was entitled "Radio Marti in an Era of Glasnost";
DX journalist Glenn Hauser, who presented slides about Central American radio
stations; and exiled Panamian Senator and radio journalist Mayin Correa who
spoke about the role of radio in democratizing Panama.
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There were non-Caribbean items as well. Mike Villard presented interference-reducing antennas for shortwave, which he developed for the Voice of America before jamming in Eastern Europe ended.

"He brought his antennas with him and showed them off and talked about the concepts," says ANARC Executive Secretary Robert Horvitz. "People were just aglow with the possibilities because these are all simple enough to make and experiment with."

This week marks the 20th anniversary of the launching of the first Apollo mission to the Moon, from nearby Cape Canaveral. Alan Parrish of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration spoke about the use of two way radio on the space shuttle missions.

ANARC's European counterpart, the EDXC, has been experiencing problems recently. Complaints about the annual EDXC conferences led to the holding of two gatherings this year, and clubs have been experiencing declines in membership. This has not been a problem in North America.

"Overall membership in all of the clubs that make up ANARC has remained essentially unchanged," says Robert Horvitz. "But there has been a significant redistribution of membership. The large shortwave clubs are losing members to the regional clubs, the scanner clubs, and the specialized clubs."

Congratulations to organizer Jeff White on a job well done! There's a bid to hold next year's ANARC convention in Virginia Beach, Virginia in September. (George Wood)

BOLIVIA--The Radio Television Popular network resumed its activities on June 19th--a year after it was closed by the authorities for "violating national laws". The network had broadcast comments by drug-trafficker Roberto Suarez Gomes, which the government believed harmful to national dignity. (BBC Monitoring)

On 28th June, Radio Horizonte from La Paz was observed signing on in Spanish at 10:00 on the new frequency of 6005 kHz. The opening announcement also mentioned 1060 kHz. (BBC Monitoring)

CANADA--CKZU, the CBC station in Vancouver on 6160 kHz, announces the new sign on time of 12:30. (Arthur Cushen's DX World)

COLOMBIA--Updating SCDX-2045 another old Radio Sutatenza frequency - 810 kHz - is now being used by the Caracol network. (Richard E. Wood, Hawaii)

Caracol, Bogota, which was reported to use 5075 kHz, now seems to have moved to 6075 kHz. Heard around 08:00 hrs but mixed with Deutsche Welle on the same frequency. (Arthur Cushen's DX World)

Radio Reloj, Neiva, now uses new 6150 kHz, heard around 08:30, identifying as HJFR and the Caracol Network. (Arthur Cushen's DX World)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA--Radio Prague in English at 01:00-02:00 and 03:00-04:00 uses the new frequencies of 13715 and 15540 kHz. (Arthur Cushen's DX World)

GUAM--AWR-Asia will open an FM station by the end of 1989. The 3 kW transmitter will operate 24 hours a day. (Aboe Nawan Thaliep, Radio Listeners Club Indonesia)

English programs from AWR on shortwave are now broadcast: at 00:00 on 15125, 10:00 on 13720, 16:00 on 11980 and 23:00 on 15125 kHz. On Saturdays and Sundays also at 02:00 on 11700 kHz. (Aboe Nawan Thaliep)

HUNGARY--Balaton Channel TV-S, the first commercial television station in Hungary, went on the air on July 1st. Programs are in Hungarian and German and will be transmitted from the Siofok Cultural Centre for 72 days during the Summer 08:00-10:00 and 20:00-24:00 local time. The limited company is run mainly by Siofok Television, set up by Siofok town council, and by Filmpremier, a small co-operative. (Wojciech Zajac, Poland and BBC Monitoring)

The two US government-financed radio stations Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty are this summer to open a news bureau in the Hungarian capital Budapest. The president of the two stations, Eugene Pell, says that the Hungarian government has given approval for the accreditation of a radio correspondent. To begin with, a journalist from Hungarian Radio would work for Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty. It is the first time that both stations have been allowed to open a bureau in an Eastern bloc country. (BBC Monitoring)

INDONESIA--The Radio Republik Indonesia Programa Nasional, Jakarta, now broadcasts on 15155 kHz between 10:00 and 11:00 with 7270 and 999 kHz in parallel plus 104 and 106 MHz FM. Between 17:00 and 22:30 the frequencies are 3275, 4775 and 6550 kHz. (Aboe Nawan Thaliep)

NORTH KOREA--Radio Pyongyang in Russian at 16:00-16:50 is noted on new 11760 kHz replacing 11740 kHz. 9325 kHz remains in parallel. (Richard E. Wood)

PHILIPPINES--According to the "Manila Chronicle" a pay dispute threatens to silence the Catholic Church-run Radio Veritas at the end of this month. (BBC Monitoring)

POLAND--Radio Polonia has introduced a program in German at 05:30-06:00 on 5995, 7270, 9675 and 1503 kHz. (Herbert Aichele, West Germany)

SOUTH AFRICA--Updating SCDX-2043, Radio RSA has a fairly new service in Afrikaans to Southern Africa. Interval signal is noted at 03:50 on 4965 and 6130 kHz. At 05:00 11810 is added. This service seems to coincide with the impending independence of Namibia where Afrikaans is widely spoken. (Richard E. Wood)

SRI LANKA--The Deutsche Welle relay station in Trincomalee will go into full operation this month. The installation of the station has been interrupted several times because of the internal situation in Sri Lanka. In May 1988 work resumed at the station and all technical equipment was operational by October 1988. Since then there have been daily transmissions from 07:00 until 17:00. (BBC Monitoring)

TURKEY--The Russian programme from the Voice of Turkey has moved half an hour earlier and is now at 14:00 on the new frequency of 15105 kHz. (Alexander Zacharov, USSR)

The Voice of Turkey now broadcasts twice a day in German: at 16:30-17:25 and at 19:30-19:55, both on 9825 kHz. (Herbert Aichele)

USA--Next month is the historic 50th anniversary of the start of commercial short wave broadcasting from the United States. A number of American commercial short wave stations broadcast to Europe and Latin America during World War II and were very popular.In 1942 some of them became part of the Voice of America. The Crosley Company's WLWO is now VOA's Bethany, Ohio transmitter site. KGEI in San Francisco now belongs to the FEBC and still exists. And W1XAL, Scituate, Massachusetts in 1939 became WRUL. In 1962 this station broadcast Spanish to Cuba during the Cuban Missile Crisis and then became WNYW and finally in the 1970's became WYFR and moved transmitters to Okeechobee, Florida, and studios to Oakland, California. (William Dickerman, USA)

YUGOSLAVIA--Radio Yugoslavia is noted on new 21555 kHz with sign on in Serbo-Croatian at 07:00 on a Saturday. (Richard E.Wood)

Radio Yugoslavia in German in 16:30-17:00 is on new 7215 kHz with 9620 kHz in parallel while German at 19:30-20:00 uses two new frequencies: 6100 and 7215 kHz with 9620 remaining in parallel. (Horst Veit, GDR)

Sweden Calling DXers is the world's oldest radio program for shortwave listeners. Radio Sweden has presented this round-up of radio news, features, and interviews on Tuesdays since 1948. RS broadcasts to North America:

15:30 hrs on 17880 and 21610 kHz
03:00 hrs on 9695 and 11705 kHz

To Europe, Africa, and the Middle East:

15:30 hrs on 21675 kHz (East Africa)
17:00 hrs on 1179, 6065, and 9615 kHz
21:00 hrs on 1179, 9655 and 11705 kHz

And to Asia and the Pacific:

12:30 hrs on 17705 and 21610 kHz
14:00 hrs on 17705 and 21610 kHz
01:00 hrs on 15390 and 17790 kHz

The Radio Sweden schedule to Europe can be found on Sky Channel's teletext Service, Sky Text, on page 496.

The Electronic Edition is based on the Sweden Calling DXers bulletins which are mailed out every 4 weeks to contributors. Contributions can be sent to DX Editor George Wood to Swedish telex 11738, CompuServe (via the HamNet Forum or Easyplex 70247,3516), through the FidoNet system to 2:202/297 or to SM0IIN at the packet radio BBS SK0TM.

Reports can also be sent to:

Radio Sweden
S-105 10 Stockholm
Sweden

Contributions should be NEWS about electronic media--from shortwave to satellites--and not loggings of information already available from sources such as the "World Radio TV Handbook". Clubs and DX publications may reprint material as long as Sweden Calling DXers and the original contributor are acknowledged, with the exception of items from BBC Monitoring, which are copyright.

We welcome comments and suggestions about the electronic edition, Sweden Calling DXers, and our programs in general.

Thanks to 28 contributors this week Good Listening!

--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM/SWL/SCANNER BBS (1200/2400/PEP) 614-457-4227

1703. what is amateur radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-22 22:07:42 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1175@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 17827

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============================================================
| Relayed from FIDO NET via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
============================================================

WHAT IS AMATEUR RADIO, YOU ASK...?

Amateur Radio (often called "Ham Radio") is a hobby and an
important public service authorized by the U.S. Federal
Communications Commission in Part 97 of the FCC Rules and
Regulations. It's stated purpose, quoted from SubPart A, Sec.
97.1 is as follows:

"...to provide [a] service...as expressed in the following
principles:
(a) Recognition and enhancement of the value of amateur
service to the public as a voluntary noncommercial service,
particularly with respect to providing emergency
communications.
(b) Continuation and extension of the amateur's proven
ability to contribute to the advancement of the radio art.
(c) Encouragement and improvement of the amateur radio
service through rules which provide for advancing skills in
both the communication and technical phases of the art.
(d) Expansion of the existing reservoir within the amateur
radio service of trained operators, technicians, and
electronics experts.
(e) Continuation and extension of the amateur's unique
ability to enhance international goodwill."

Licensed Amateur Radio operators are people of any age,
sex, profession, or nationality who are fascinated with
communication via two-way radio. Generally a skilled group,
they are required to pass examinations to receive the
authorization to operate an Amateur Radio station.

The typical Amateur has a variety of interests, and the
hobby provides for a multitude of individual preferences.
Amateurs engage in general chit-chat; emergency operations
(including participation in Civil Preparedness); sending,
relaying, receiving, and delivering free Radiograms for the
public; providing communication support for civic functions
such as local parades, marathons, etc.; making friends with
Amateurs in foreign countries; investigating the mysteries of
radio signal propagation; building, modifying, and designing
radio equipment, antennas, and accessories; winning awards for
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operating proficiency in many areas; helping others prepare for Amateur Radio FCC license examinations; and many more exciting and valuable facets of the hobby.

The FCC grants five classes of licenses to operate Amateur Radio stations, each requiring the candidate to demonstrate progressive levels of ability and knowledge. The license Classes are as follows (from lowest to highest), each successively allowing greater operating privileges and access to more usable radio frequencies):

For most persons, the initial license is Novice operator. It requires the applicant to pass an elementary written test and to demonstrate the ability to understand Morse Code when sent at just 5 words per minute (wpm). Novices are authorized to use the following radio frequency ranges, or "bands" (bands are often referred to by their approximate wavelength, as well as by frequency): 1.25 meters (222.1-223.91 MHz), 23 centimeters (1270-1295 MHz), 10 meters (28.1-28.5 MHz), 15 meters (21.1-21.2 MHz), 40 meters (7100-7150 KHz), and 80 meters (3700-3750 MHz) bands. The Novice license examination is administered by two Volunteer Examiners (VE's). These may be any Amateur Radio operators who hold a current General, Advanced and/or Amateur Extra operator license. There is no charge for taking the Novice class examination.

The second step up the ladder is the Technician operator. Another written examination, Element 3(A) is required. This license authorizes privileges on all Amateur bands from 6 meters (50 MHz) on up to 248 GHz, plus all Novice privileges.

The third step up the ladder is General operator. Another written examination, Element 3(B) must be passed, as well as a test to demonstrate the ability to understand Morse Code at 13 wpm. This license authorizes the use of designated portions of all Amateur service frequency bands.

The fourth step up the ladder is Advanced operator. Another written examination, Element 4(A) is required. This license authorizes additional frequency privileges on Amateur service high-frequency (HF) bands, from 1.8 to 30 MHz.

The final step up the ladder is Amateur Extra operator. Another written examination, Element 4(B) and 20 wpm Morse Code proficiency is required. This license authorizes ALL Amateur Radio privileges and frequencies, including additional frequencies in the Amateur service HF bands.

For all licenses above Novice operator, the examinations are administered by at least three local Amateur operators serving as Volunteer Examiners (VE's). They provide information as to when and where examination sessions are being

held. Their efforts are coordinated by a Volunteer Examiner Coordinator (VEC). The VEC makes public the questions used in the written examinations. Study aids are available from many Amateur Radio publications and equipment dealers. The administering VE's may charge the candidate a fee as stipulated by the FCC for certain reimbursable expenses incurred in preparing, processing, or administering the examination (currently $4.75 per exam session, regardless of how many Elements are taken).

Many licensed Amateurs enjoy joining and participating in local Amateur Radio clubs. These clubs provide comradeship, coordinate special activities, support members via exchange of information, and often have members who conduct free FCC exam preparation classes for people interested in getting licensed.

Amateur Radio is a versatile and flexible hobby. Some people get on the air with minimal equipment, home-building, borrowing, or purchasing used transmitting and receiver gear for very low costs. At the other extreme, Amateurs can easily invest tens of thousands of dollars in the latest transceivers, antennas, towers, computers, accessories, and other gadgets that reflect the top equipment from major manufacturers. Most Amateur Radio stations fall somewhere between the two. Amateurs tend to collect, swap, and sell gear and over the years may accumulate an impressive setup for a relatively low cash outlay.

Anyone interested in becoming involved with Amateur Radio can find out more very simply by contacting the American Radio Relay League (ARRL), 225 Main Street, Newington, CT 06111 (203-666-1541). This is the leading nonprofit organization dedicated to Amateur Radio, and is made up of thousands of members all over the United States. You can also look through local hometown newspapers for listings of local Amateur Radio club meetings; knock on the door of anyone whose home sports a bizarre array of radio antennas; or contact me via telephone, U.S. Mail, or BBS.

Amateur Radio is a truly unique and thrilling avocation that can give years of unforgettable pleasure and allow you to serve your community in a very distinctive way.

Brian Battles WA1YUA +----------+
P.O. Box 176 | after 228 Pleasant Street |
Colchester, Conn. 06415 | August 1, 1989: New Britain, Conn. 06051 |
(203) 537-0311 | (203) CALLYUA |
+----------+

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Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]

HAM/SWL/SCANNER BBS (1200/2400/PEP) 614-457-4227

1704. Re: residential autopatch rates

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-22 23:17:51 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500084@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17828

What you might TRY to do, is to establish a "residence" at some remote location and order residential phone service, using that address for both service and billing purposes. This may not fool, but if you have a way to do it (a cabin there for instance) then you might try it.

The matter of not putting the toll-restrict feature on is something you do need to push for. There is no TECHNICAL reason they can't do that unless they are putting residential lines on one exchange and business lines on another and the one with the business lines is an older type of exchange that isn't capable.

Under NO CIRCUMSTANCE should you EVER accept what the people at the phone company, or their supervisors or managers tell you CAN'T be done. If it is a management policy, insist on talking to the PERSON RESPONSIBLE for it who WILL be able to tell you exactly why. Likewise if there is a technical reason, you should get the same from the head of engineering. The customer service department only tells you what they are told to tell you, which is only applicable to standard routine phone service.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

1705. Re: residential autopatch rates

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-22 23:17:54 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500085@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17829

Here is something you might also try to get a cheaper form of toll restrict that has a limited working range. If you are on a "Dial-One" capable exchange, then ask for your long distance carrier to be setup as "NONE". Again, you might have to go over the customer service department to get this, but it definitely *IS* possible and I have it that way myself. Toll calls will go through, but only those for a close region that the local company serves will get through with just 7 or 10 digits. All others require dialing a carrier selection code which adds 5 more digits to the process. These are the codes that select a different long distance carrier for the calls. 10220 = Western Union, 10222 = MCI, 10288 = AT&T, 10333 = GTE/Sprint.

IF your dialing mechanism can block out 15 digit numbers (perhaps by having memory for storing only 10 digits before dialing) then you can get a cheap way to block the more expensive calls. Regional long distance will still go through so it is not a perfect solution, but who knows, maybe it is adequate for you for the duration.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

1706. Re: Sharree Marshall Nomination & 2

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-22 23:17:58 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500086@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17830

> You mean to say that we should not "rock the boat" for fear of getting them
> mad ?? So we are supposed to give in and let them do whatever they want
> even though the band use documentation that they used to make their case
> was, BY THEIR OWN ADDMISSION, severely faulted ??? And the spectrum that
> they want to take is not really needed ??? !
>
> BTW, the commission often will do an "end run". It is much more normal
> than them following their own rules ! Ask any communications lawyer

I agree. By doing NOTHING, we are implying an endorsement of what they
did and HOW they did it.

> Why do people wrinkle their noses when you tell them that you are a ham?
> Because by and large hams are perceived to be a group of NERDY type people
> who sit in rooms with big racks of radio gear yelling 10-4 GOOD BUDDY
> I GOT A COPY ON YOU, and interfearing with your neighbors TV, especially
> sunday afternoon (or monday night) football ! That's right, the public
> generally cannot tell the difference between a CB'er and a HAM.
> Amateur Radio has an image problem which can only be solved by a good
> public relations campaign. There are many people who don't know we (amateur
> radio) even exist. You want to fill the ranks with new blood ?? Then
> hire a professional public relations firm who's profession and livelyhood
> is earned by getting the word out. You will generate more interest in
> ham radio this way then you will by comming up with a no-code license.

True, and we can use the added interest. However, the no-code license will
also allow us to get those who are already interested, and offended by the
silly (for VHF/UHF FM/packet/ATV work) code requirement.

> Once again, we need to get the word out when we do something worth
> while. If your group helps with a walk-a-thon then get a news blurb in
> the local paper/tv station/radio station. Get your local officials
> involved and informed.

Definitely something to do.

> You must be careful when you say unused. The 220 spectrum in the range
> that they want to abscond with is NOT unused especially in the Metro
> areas where they claim that this land mobile expansion slot is needed.
> The other point is that they ALREADY HAVE spectrum available in this
> frequency range which is PRESENTLY UNUSED, that being the in-land
> water-ways frequencies. Why can't the land mobile service share the
> 215-220 band ? The clintcher is that 215 to 220 is an IN LAND ie.
> Mississippi River) band and the spectrum that they claim they
> need is ON THE EAST and WEST COAST, a thousand miles away !!!!

In addition, IBM has a proven and successful system for communicating with their service technicians in ways similar to what the UPS wants to do, with low power and internal antennas on 800 Mhz. There is still some spectrum (and grabbing) up there.

> > Then to top all this off, when the FCC starts an initiative to modernize
> > the service and drop CW, we again cry like babies. So where do you think
> > we stand with the FCC?
> >
> You must be careful again. What is your idea of moderization, no-code ?
> No-code is not modernization as can be seen by the move BACK to CW by the
> military for it spectrum efficiency, and jam resistance. No-code is just
> change for change sake. It seems more and more like a bunch of the
> "Gimme" generation or the "I got a right" generation. They are afraid
> of a little work. After all why work for something when a when I
> can whine enough and someone will give it to me.

I've not heard that the military is doing this, but I do concede that the advantage exists, BUT only by virtue of its spectral INEFFICIENCY. That's right, INEFFICIENCY. If you compare voice to CW, you are comparing apples to oranges. Try comparing RTTY or packet to CW. It's all about the same, but CW is just slower. There is how it gets its apparent immunities.

No-code is not a way to modernize ham radio, which is modernizing all by its self. No-code, or more correctly Codeless-option, is a way to allow those who are only interested in the MODERN aspects of ham radio to do that kind of radio work in the VHF/UHF bands. These people don't want to be the kind of ham that traditional ham radio is all about. But ham radio is more than that today, and we need more than just people who are willing to learn something that they plan to just forget afterwards.

> Once again you want to give in to this agency just to avoid getting someone
> angry. It might not be so bad if there was a real need for the spectrum
> BUT there ISN't. Just when do you think we should fight ? When they try to
> impinge on the 2 meter trash band ? Should we fight then ? Or how about if
> they want to re-assign 20 meters to the forrestry products people or NMR ?
> Just when is the right time ?

We must protect what we have, all of it.

But lets not mix the "no-code" and the "spectrum grab" issues. They are separate even though they have some effect on each other.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

1707. Re: Sharree Marshall Nomination & 2

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-22 23:18:03 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500087@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17831

> As an old Chineese (i think) saying goes. " If you want to win the war,
> you choose your battlegrounds carefully. " Sure, we fight the FCC when
> they are out of line and we have a chance of winning. (Winning in the
> big sense of long term benefit to the service.) In my *political* opinion,
> this is NOT the battleground we want to fight on.

What one is? What one will reverse the trend to take spectrum from the
hams who are just using it to play around and don't count like for-profit
businesses do?

> in proportion to our spectrum allocation, and d) how closed-minded the
> service is toward change and/or improvements, the decision is obvious.
> It then simply becomes a matter of managing the political noise for awhile.

We need to convince the FCC to listen ONLY to the group of people who want
ham radio to be the modern service it has become.
[see my summary at the end]

> That they already have spectrum "available" is not an issue. UPS can
> make the very valid business argument that since the chunk of relatively
> unused (definition above) spectrum is available, it should not have to
> either a) develop some expensive new spectrum-conservative technology or
> b) reallocate some other commercial band. They can make the point that
> our use of the spectrum has no commercial value. The only counter to that
> argument is a political one. And politics live and die on money and public
> opinion. We have too little of either at the moment.

The correct argument should be that the spectrum has value, even though that
value is non-commercial, and that it is being used, even though monitoring
it reveals to the limited monitoring facilities that it is unused. In fact
it can be in use without even having RF on it, just like radio astronomy.

> You can flame me all you want - this is not my opinion. It is the argument
> I'd use were I on the other side and it carries a lot of merit.

Too bad that it does carry merit in the minds of the people who are making
the decisions. We do have to fight this, though, and not just give them out
implied endorsement. Yes, it IS political, and that is probably the way we
will have to deal with it.
[except for the "whining baby" issue, see summary at end]

> Neither propagation nor ease of construction has much merit in this argument.
> Commercially, propagation problems are easily addressed by relay stations.
> Ease of construction, besides not being a commercial concern, is a totally
> bogus argument. As most microwave enthusiasts will tell you, given the
> proper tools, nice little stripline circuits using surface mount components
> are vastly easier to build than big hulking HF equipment that requires

> a lot of mechanical work and machining. And it's a bunch easier to build
> a 30db gain antenna at 10 gig than at VHF. Tuning circuits is much easier
> when you can make gross changes by adding or removing bits of trace metal.

And if we could get the code-addicts out of our hair, we could get more hams
interested in microwaves (who just happen to not be interested in trying to
learn things they won't use and will forget).

> Ease of understanding the principles involved might be an issue but if
> we raise that one, we are tacitly admitting we are a bunch of dummys.
> Then we have to explain our failure to train a cadre of operators or
> to advance the state of the art.

We are dummys... as long as we expect CODE to be the way to ham radio.
But that's part of the "codeless option" issue you and I already agree on.

> > You must be careful again. What is your idea of moderization, no-code ?
> >No-code is not modernization as can be seen by the move BACK to CW by the
> >military for it spectrum efficiency, and jam resistance.
>
> I'd be REAL interested to see you back that one up with some facts.
^
try to

And cross post to rec.humor so I can read it in the proper mood.

> Careful, your age is showing. There have been many fundimental changes
> in society in the last 20 years. Some good, some bad but all real.
> If you had ever tried to hire and keep talented people, you would
> already know about one of the more important changes. Used to, everybody
> conformed to the "norm" and did pretty much what they were told. We obeyed
> our parents, we went to school, we joined the army and went off to war,
> we got a job, and we did what the company told us. We only rarely changed
> jobs and were dedicated to the company. Some of these attributes were
> very good, some not so hot.
>
> So then came the '60, and all its fun. We had a little Defense Contractor
> Welfare program more commonly known as Viet Nam. We had (and still have)
> some politicians not worth the bullet required to shoot them. And at the
> same time, we became much more educated - at least the ones of us who
> are the achievers. And of course, the computer revolution occured.
>
> The combination of being on the tail end of the baby boom and figuring out
> that always doing what we were told could get us in big trouble has
> profoundly changed how people relate to institutions such as the company and
> the government. In the workplace, as one magazine put it, professionals are
> now career oriented instead of company oriented.
>
> What this means is that the traditional management model of a pyrimid
> with the boss on the top and the little troll worker on the bottom has
> been inverted. The worker, especially the skilled professional, is at
> the top and the underlying layers of management support him. Companies

> that do not realize and take advantage of this change loose good
> people and fail. Companies that DO understand this are much better off
> than under the old system. Managers can worry about business issues
> instead of spending time hammering work out of their underlings. And good
> worker can demand good working conditions, good pay, an independent
> environment and so on. He knows that if he does not get what he needs,
> he can move in a heartbeat.
>
> This situation carrys over to ham radio. No longer does ham radio offer
> the state-of-the-art technology that it did 20 years ago. Now days, most
> technically competent people have more to bring to ham radio than ham
> radio has to offer in return. And the attitude is that they WORK hard AT
> work; in play, they are going to have fun.
>
> No, it's not that people can't engage in a pointless hazing exercize in order
> to be given the priviledge of contributing, it's that they REFUSE to. Even if
> you don't like that attitude, you can't do a thing about it. I know that
> if I had not gotten my license years ago, I sure would not now. If
> no-code ever happened, I'd participate; if not, well I've got a bunch of
> equally enjoyable things to occupy my time.

You obviously can see the problem is that the code-addicts are (mostly) of the "you better do like me, be like me" type. Even I have a hard time facing it at times, but I know I have to because that's the way the world is. If ham radio is going to remain entirely traditional, then the next generation is only going to be reading about it in historical reviews published by the American Radio Heritage League.

> In any of your examples, ham radio had better have some justification
> other than a desire to work DX pileups for keeping the band(s). If not,
> we'll loose them too.

We can justify working DX today only in terms of keeping our radios and skills in working order (including CW if that person is so inclined) just in case of emergencies. In days gone by, we were learning about radio propogation. These days we already know as much about it as we know about the weather.

> Let me throw out a little kicker to think about a bit. We continue to act
> like spoiled brats regarding license reform and some sharp cookie with a
> law degree is going to get pissed. He's going to file suit against the
> FCC and ham radio on the grounds that his rights of freedom of selection
> and freedom of association are being violated by the arbitrary and
> discriminatory testing regulations of ham radio. Ham radio could disappear
> in the stroke of a pen. Impossible? perhaps.. But consider that the
> courts generally only allow regulation that infringes on personal rights
> when the government can demonstrate a compelling and overriding need of
> society to the contrary. You wanna try to build such a case FOR ham radio?
> I didn't think you would. Or consider that there is a 10 year old case
> involving the NRA and the DCM that is very similiar in concept that the
> government and the NRA lost.

>
> Or consider a suit that challenges the FCC's administration of the ham
> bands based on the allegation that the public's best interest is not
> being served by reserving all these bands for a bunch of hobbyists.
> You wanna defend that one? Didn't think so.
>
> So let's keep this stuff up. Fight the FCC at every turn. We want them to
> side with the court, after all. Fight to the death to preservie the ancient
> ritual of the code. There are SO many societal benefits that acrue from
> mantaining high proficiency in the art. The wonderful thing about our society
> is that it usually find a way to change things despite powerful opposition.
>
> Think about it again.

Yep... as long as the code-fuss issue is around, we can't fight the FCC on
the other issues, because we DO come across as a bunch of whining babies.

Maybe my idea of a separate Experimental/Emeregency Service that takes all
the VHF/UHF/SHF/EHF frequencies with them may very well be the only way to
save even a portion of those bands (if we don't come across as whining again
on that issue).

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

1708. Re: HT's and Airlines question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-23 00:52:31 UTC
From: jay@splut.conmicro.com
Message-ID: <2781@splut.conmicro.com>
Source record: 17832

In article <20658@cup.portal.com> Wiley_M_Sanders@cup.portal.com writes:
>It is legal to operate a battery powered scanner, radio, etc. on board
>an airliner as long as it is dome with the permission of the captain
>of the aircraft. No regulation prohibits carrying one on board, or
>outright operation; you just have to ask.

We've been around this one in rec.ham-radio before. FAR 91.19 applies to
all electronic devices, and specifically prohibits the pilot of an air
carrier-operated aircraft from having the authority to grant permission.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
uucp: uunet!nuchat! (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
{attctc,bellcore}!texbell!splut!jay +--
internet: jay@splut.conmicro.com | "He's T*d, Jim."-Richard "Bones" Sexton

1709. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-23 03:42:36 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8907230723.AA22288@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17833

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial RCP/M, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial RCP/M may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

```
- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #544 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 89199.58157413 0.00000234 27109-3 0 2230
2 00424 80.4644 254.9152 0024599 51.9049 308.4307 13.67171168337103
SOLRAD R/B
1 00727U 64001 A 89198.56177170 .00000164 00000-0 15604-3 0 2797
2 00727 69.9022 30.4841 0011954 55.4275 304.7932 13.93553262297324
Cos 185 R/B
1 03019U 67104 B 89198.54646773 .00004760 00000-0 32780-3 0 3891
2 03019 64.0624 18.9846 0219843 225.3173 132.9859 14.89572043109609
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 89187.56917568 -.00000074 00000-0 99999-4 0 2365
2 03029 12.7757 24.1274 0015540 194.3702 165.6963 1.00272176 79330
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 89199.72951283 -.00016207 00000-0 -10554-3 0 8303
2 04966 51.5658 319.5495 2511049 266.1090 65.2085 10.54262717555713
LAGEOS
1 08820U 89200.97850008 0.00000004 0 8210
2 08820 109.8338 241.3138 0044879 309.0179 50.6670 6.38664138 52720
GOES 2
1 10061U 89193.69270730 -.00000018 0 2869
2 10061 7.2367 67.9134 0005870 97.5785 262.2768 1.00279674 5639
GPS-0001
1 10684U 89199.36849220 0.00000010 10000-3 0 1669
2 10684 63.3933 99.8985 0109154 199.5975 160.0366 2.00559828 69153
GPS-0002
1 10893U 89192.84631872 -.00000027 0 55
2 10893 64.5056 340.9212 0154238 28.3947 332.4406 2.00555861 81841
GOES 3
1 10953U 89198.73487946 0.00000088 10000-3 0 6896
2 10953 6.1136 70.5293 0006800 259.6167 100.2746 1.00274815 1248
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 89197.23438422 0.00000977 38799-3 0 1437
2 10967 108.0115 347.4202 0002168 235.2265 124.8673 14.34718776578251
GPS-0003
1 11054U 89199.64092642 -.00000027 0 584
```

```
2 11054 64.1067 337.1284 0057739 115.7634 244.8653 2.00561893 78992
GPS-0004
1 11141U 89198.24513911 0.00000011 0 1788
2 11141 63.5846 99.8028 0057389 321.4849 38.1505 2.00571379 77663
NOAA 6
1 11416U 89200.05544746 0.00000829 36445-3 0 8753
2 11416 98.5094 196.1955 0012703 22.3345 337.8387 14.25872183522445
Solar Max
1 11703U 89199.90933791 0.00060501 80846-3 0 259
2 11703 28.4912 54.4138 0002291 57.5948 302.4843 15.56627130524783
GPS-0006
1 11783U 89196.70665489 -.00000027 0 9288
2 11783 64.3024 336.8200 0132258 60.5604 300.8870 2.00569132 67574
GOES 4
1 11964U 89198.09984502 -.00000043 0 585
2 11964 5.5685 73.3639 0032389 94.2609 266.1146 0.99231672 2320
GOES 5
1 12472U 89188.56832149 -.00000242 0 7397
2 12472 2.1424 83.6487 1365143 261.0840 83.2574 1.00202973 28789
SME
1 12887U 81100 A 89198.60724050 .00015696 00000-0 53802-3 0 2468
2 12887 97.6841 225.6881 0003215 118.0081 242.1476 15.30277523429809
UOSAT 1
1 12888U 89196.61107726 0.00097478 92866-3 0 6377
2 12888 97.5520 252.2025 0002584 140.8665 219.2811 15.66490996433430
Meteor 2-08
1 13113U 89196.05007929 0.00000208 17812-3 0 6543
2 13113 82.5387 36.6185 0015945 349.2568 10.8250 13.84018087369097
Salyut 7
1 13138U 89200.77280869 0.00017511
```

1710. Re: HT's and Airlines question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-23 14:42:18 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <441@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 17834

In article <20658@cup.portal.com> Wiley_M_Sanders@cup.portal.com writes:
]It is legal to operate a battery powered scanner, radio, etc. on board
]an airliner as long as it is dome with the permission of the captain
]of the aircraft. No regulation prohibits carrying one on board, or
]outright operation; you just have to ask.
This is simply not true. By current FCC regulations, you have no
problem. However, the FAA prohibits you from using any non-type accepted
(or whatever the FAA term is) radios on board any plane flying IFR.
Since airlines always fly IFR, you cannot do it. The captain of the
aircraft is often un-aware of this regulation.
With the new "plain English" ham rules about to be enacted,
operation of amateur equipment is explicitely prohibited on any
IFR aircraft. The FCC did this to support the FAA rule since there
has been continual confusion about this issue on the part of hams.
By the way, this means that if you are over 18000 feet and you
are operating a radio, and you are not in a balloon or glider, you
are illegal.

--
John Moore (NJ7E) mcdphx!anasaz!john asuvax!anasaz!john
(602) 861-7607 (day or eve) long palladium, short petroleum
7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253
The 2nd amendment is about military weapons, NOT JUST hunting weapons!

1711. Residential telephone rates for repeaters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-23 17:55:40 UTC
From: 17158EJG@MSU.BITNET
Message-ID: <12517158EJG@MSU>
Source record: 17835

Being a control op for our club's repeater, I was really excited when I found out that some clubs had succeeded in obtaining residential rates for their repeaters. I read about it in QST (someone asked for the issue a few posts back, and I looked in all the issues of QST my Dad had in "the shack" [back to January of '88] in the "FM/RPT" column for the issue I read it in. I didn't find it, but I did notice one issue was missing - probably I loaned it out for the same article. Anyway, it might be worth a look to check the March '88 issue of QST just in case.)

Anyway, after reading the FM/RPT column, I called up the other control op and told him we should call up Ma Bell and complain, saying that because the FCC (which has more power than Ma Bell in my opinion) says that amateurs are not allowed to use the amateur service for business purposes, we should not be charged business rates (even though we are located in an insurance company's headquarters.) After a few phone calls to various people in the phone company, we _DID_ get residential rates - the only thing was that the phone bill now goes to one of the control op's own house, in his name, instead of to our club's P.O. Box. Why that makes a difference I don't know, but the unlimited local calling of residential service is nice (and cheap!)

So I'd suggest anyone who is in the situation to try it, it can't hurt, and in our case, it worked.

__
(_ _| _| You can reach me at any of the following addresses:
(__(_|(_|(_) Domain: 17158ejg@ibm.cl.msu.edu -or- eddyg@ub.cc.umich.edu
N8FPW _/ Bitnet: 17158EJG@MSU.BITNET -or- GBMN@UMICHUB.BITNET

1712. ACC RC-850 Users/Owners Group?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-23 18:07:35 UTC
From: 17158EJG@MSU.BITNET
Message-ID: <12617158EJG@MSU>
Source record: 17836

Our club uses a decked-out RC-850 controller, complete with a 1-meg Digital Voice Recorder and the new Computer Interface from ACC.

Being one of the control op's for the repeater, I try to use as many features of the 850 as possible - including the scheduler, which allows us to keep the repeater from getting "too monotonous" by changing ID's and stuff throughout the day. I also try to come up with "clever" voice ID's using Romeo and Juliet, the built-in speech synthesized voices. So.... What I was wondering is how many "net readers" out there use (or own) an ACC-equipped repeater? I'd like to get some ideas for different ID's, which can be tough with the limited vocabulary. (Although the Computer Interface brings it up to 530 words, although most of the new ones are weather and public-service related.)

Anyway, if you have heard some interesting ID's from area repeters, (even if they're _real_ voice, we can still do them on our DVR, but we try to keep it as "free" as possible for voice mail) then send me mail with their ID's. If the response is good enough I'll post a summary to the net after I get a bunch, including all the ones we use/have used.

Sincerely,

__
(_ _| _| Domain: 17158ejg@ibm.cl.msu.edu "It work's on paper, there
(__(_|(_|(_) Bitnet: 17158EJG@MSU.BITNET must be a bug in the compiler."
N8FPW _/ -Mark Harris

1713. Any one remember the United States DX Association???

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-23 20:33:16 UTC
From: root@mjbtn.MFEE.TN.US
Message-ID: <492@mjbtn.MFEE.TN.US>
Source record: 17837

I was just wondering if any readers out there (HAMs or SWLs or both) remember a club that operated out of Alanta, GA, called the United States DX Assoc.? It also used to be known as the Southern DX Assoc until it merged with Association of Illinois DXers (AIDX) and the Altantic States DX Assoc (ASDA).

If any recalls this organization, I would very much like to hear from you. I used to be involved with it a long, long time ago, but was out of it at the time it went bust somtime in late 1982. I wanted to see if anyone else remembered it. It sort of went the same way as the Dixie DX Club that operated out of Louisiana in the late 70's.

Please email all correspondence as I would hate to waste further bandwidth on this trivia question! :-)

Thanks in advance.

Mark.

--
Mark J. Bailey "Ya'll com bak naw, ya hear!"
USMAIL: 511 Memorial Blvd., Murfreesboro, TN 37129 _____
VOICE: +1 615 893 0098 | JobSoft
UUCP: ...!{ames,mit-eddie}!attctc!mjbtn!mjb | Design & Development Co.
DOMAIN: mjb@mjbtn.MFEE.TN.US | Murfreesboro, TN USA

1714. Re: HTs on airplanes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-24 08:11:45 UTC
From: hugh_davies.WGC1RX@XEROX.COM
Message-ID: <890725-192353-219@Xerox>
Source record: 17838

Joseph Skoler <SKOHC@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU> asks about carrying HTs on airplanes. Here's my experience, for what it's worth.

A couple of months I flew British Airways from London Heathrow to Philadelphia and back. At Heathrow I put my shoulder bag, which contained my FT290 and a *LOT* of camera equipment through the X-ray. The security people didn't like the look of the X-ray, so pulled me out of line, then wanted to see inside every piece of kit; cameras, lenses, and inside the FT290. They wanted to know what the '290 was, and when I explained it was an amateur radio transceiver, they called the supervisor. He asked to see the rig switched on, then said "Oh, if it's ham gear, that's OK, but you must go to the airline desk and check with them". He didn't ask to see any proof that I was an amateur. I checked at the BA desk, and they said I should remove the batteries from the rig to prevent inadvertent operation. I didn't do that, but I didn't switch the rig on in flight, either.

Coming back through Philadelphia was a completely different situation. It was the most pathetic "security" check I've ever been through, and I've been travelling regularly for my employers (look at the email address!) for 10 years. The X-ray machine was broken, so they were hand checking all the baggage. The guy just looked at the top of my shoulder bag without removing any of the contents. The '290 wasn't even mentioned. When the zips on my parka (hiking in Pennsylavania in February!) set off the metal detector, they just passed it to me round the machine. I could have got a Kalashnikov and 200 rounds of ammo on that plane. Sigh.

I guess what this means is that there are no hard and fast rules. It varies from airport to airport, and from day to day, and depends which line you get in. In Europe the best check appears to be at Paris Charles de Gaulle, with London Heathrow second, and the worst at Milan Linate. Philedelphia was a long way worse than that.

Have a nice trip.

73, Hugh, G0CNR.

==========
Hugh Davies,
Senior Software Engineer,
Rank Xerox Customer & Service Education,
Welwyn Garden City,
England.
==========

1715. Re: INFO-HAMS Digest V89 #486

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-24 11:48:59 UTC
From: MROWEN@STLAWU.BITNET
Message-ID: <8907250704.AA06167@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17839

Regarding 6 meters: (transverters, amps, etc.)
There are several good tranverters on the market. Probably
the best is the Microwave Modules MMT50-28R, which I think does
10 watts and has a GaAsFET front end. These can be bought from
several vendors [but stay away from Spectrum Comm. - they're crooks].
Now regarding the ICOM IC-735 as an IF - it will be difficult.
Every ICOM HF rig that I have seen has VERY low 28-MHz output from
its IF jack, usually less than 1 mw and this is not enough.
I would suggest that, rather than fiddle around, that you 1) trade in
the ICOM for a Kenwood TS680 (HF + 6 m), or buy a serious 6-meter
rig like the IC-575.

1716. Re: What about $30 per FCC Action?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-24 14:33:48 UTC
From: john@stiatl.UUCP
Message-ID: <6015@stiatl.UUCP>
Source record: 17859

In article <8907231017.AA05104@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov> rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV (Robert Carpenter) writes:
^John DeArmond comments:
^> nd, I'm opposed. I believe that if the government decides something should
^> be regulated (it has), it should foot the administrative bill for said
^> regulations (it does now).
^
^I'm sure that John understands that the "government" basically has NO money
^of it's own. The government "footing the bill" just spreads the load over
^all taxpayers/Govt bond buyers.
^
^Bob, W3OTC

I'm sure bob realizes that our government is (theoretically speaking, of course) "we the people".. all of uS. SO... If "we the people" decide that some subset of "we the people" need regulating, then "we the people" - all of us - gotta pay the bill.

Of course, in the real world where the government prints money for whatever purpose it desires with no plan for payback and when we end up voting for the lesser of the 2 evils (the small minority of us that vote, of course), "we the people" become sorta moot, eh?

john

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | Manual? ... What manual ?!?
Sales Technologies, Inc. Atlanta, GA | This is Unix, My son, You
...!gatech!stiatl!john **I am the NRA** | just GOTTA Know!!!

1717. Re: residential autopatch rates

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-24 14:54:30 UTC
From: mcross@hpcvck.CV.HP.COM
Message-ID: <5440008@hpcvck.CV.HP.COM>
Source record: 17840

Greetings net,
Jim Walsh W7LVN in Eugene, Or was one of the local folks that I am aware
of who has successfully put an autopatch on a commerical site using home
phone rates. One of the main bell companies (could it be Mountain Bell??)
made a decision that since FCC regs prohibits commerical traffic on amateur
frequencies, it was ok to charge home rates for the repeater line even though
it was located in a commerical site! I would suggest that you contact Jim
for more details (sorry I don't have his phone or address here at work).
73 Minor
------++++++------++++++------++++++------++++++------++++++------++++++------
Insert Standard Disclaimer notice
++++++------++++++------++++++------++++++------++++++------++++++------++++++
___
/ / Minor Cross KD7YJ
/ / Hewlett-Packard Northwest IC Division [NID]
/ /_____ _________ 1020 NE Circle Blvd.
/ ___ / ____ / ___ / Corvallis, OR 97330
/ / / / /___/ / /__/ / -------------------------
/__/ /__/ / ______/ AT&T: (503) 750-2044
/ /
/__/ }inhp4!hplabs!hp-pcd!hpcvca!hpcvck!mcross

1718. Re: Kenwood TM701A mods

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-24 15:35:10 UTC
From: chris@hplvli.HP.COM
Message-ID: <4590027@hplvli.HP.COM>
Source record: 17841

```
The TM-701 has a green loop of wire protruding from the
front panel PC board into the main area of the radio.
Clip this wire to gain Tx up to 151.995 MHz.
73 de WD5IBS
```

1719. Re: How do I make a notch filter with cable?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-24 15:59:43 UTC
From: tomb@hplsla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <5720050@hplsla.HP.COM>
Source record: 17858

billk@hpsad.HP.COM (Bill Katz) writes:

...
>of 75 Mhz. The calculated length value came out within about an inch of
>the measured value (2%error), negligable with a 10% 10dB bandwidth. A larger
>cable (lower loss) would provide a narrower notch (higher Q) filter. I
^^^^^^^^ ^^^^^
I believe you would see the effect much more as a _deeper_ notch! If
you want to take advantage of the higher Q available in lower-loss
coax, you should do something to put in a pole near the zero that
the stub gives you. It doesn't have to be very high q. They cancel
each other out when you get a ways away from the pair.

>seem to remember a 6" diameter duplexer cavity easily gives ~200kHz at
>2 meters. So go ahead and try it, but expect reduced sensitivity.
>
> Bill Katz billk@hpsad.hp.com
> Hewlett-Packard
> Signal Analysis Division
> 1212 Valley House Dr.
> Rohnert Park, CA 94928
>----------

1720. Re: 2m Transmision Affect Police Radar??????

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-24 16:15:01 UTC
From: pfluegerm@gtephxgtephx.UUCP
Message-ID: <449d2983.15840@gtephx.UUCP>
Source record: 17860

In article <0616772425@uwovax.uwo.ca>, ppddc@uwocc1.uwo.ca (Dave Colvin) writes:
>
>
> An area ham has been clocked as speeding on police radar even though he
> feels that he wasn't speeding. He was transmitting on 2m at the time.
>
> Ignoring other non-radio factors such as speedometer error, tire size, etc.,
> is there a possiblity that the RF signal interferred with the radar gun?
>
> Anyone have any theories?
>
> Dave Colvin VE3ZDC
> for VE3OVO.

Yes, I had an experience with this. Cop was using X-band (10.525 GHz) coming toward me (as indicated by my radar detector). I was transmitting on 2m. Sure enough, he came around and said he had clocked me at 68, and I *KNOW* I was not going over 57.

I pointed out the fact that I was a ham, transmitting, etc. and suggested a little experiment, which he agreed to (while he wrote the ticket). I stood stationary and keyed my HT about 100ft. in front of his car, and his radar registered 83 MPH! (no other traffic around).

He still gave me the ticket "since it was already written". I was just passing thru the state (Colorado) and asked what I had to do to fight the ticket. Well, it was some little hick town, and the judge was off fishing for the weekend (really), so the cop said I would have to spend the next 3 days in the slammer or pay the fine & return. Since he mentioned that the fine must be paid then and in cash & he had to register the serial numbers on the ticket, we scrounged up the entire fine (~$33) in $1 bills. >:)

Moral of the story: keep of the radio when the cops are around with radar.

--
Mike Pflueger @ AG Communication Systems (formerly GTE Comm. Sys.), Phoenix, AZ
602-582-7049 (work)
WD8KPZ @ W1FJI
UUCP: {...!ames!ncar!noao!asuvax | uunet!zardoz!hrc | att}!gtephx!pfluegerm

1721. Re: Sharree Marshall Nomination & 2

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-24 17:08:18 UTC
From: rusty@cadnetix.COM
Message-ID: <8967@cadnetix.COM>
Source record: 17842

In article <30500086@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>> Once again, we need to get the word out when we do something worth
>> while. If your group helps with a walk-a-thon then get a news blurb in
>> the local paper/tv station/radio station. Get your local officials
>> involved and informed.
>
>Definitely something to do.
>...
>--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

Unfortunately, having some of the local officials involved and informed
may not be enough. Here in Boulder County (you all remember Bummer County,
I'm sure? Where you can have a 200 foot silo for your grain, but only
a 50 foot antenna, and only one antenna) the hams actively support
the County via BCARES (Boulder County ARES). During the Sugarloaf fire
a short while ago, the communication person for all the county remarked
to me just how much he appreciated the job the hams did, and how much
we were needed.

However, a few special-interest groups managed to convince the County
Commissioners to slap hams in the face. They also managed to convince a
federal judge (who just happens to live in one of the more expensive
neighborhoods in Boulder County) to ignore the comments she herself
(the judge) made about what the county had to do to meet the requirements
of PRB1.

But, in any case, PR is something we need to work on more, even if
it is not the complete answer.

Rusty Carruth UUCP:{uunet,boulder}!cadnetix!rusty DOMAIN: rusty@cadnetix.com
Daisy/Cadnetix Corp. (303) 444-8075\ 5775 Flatiron Pkwy. \ Boulder, Co 80301
Radio: N7IKQ 'home': P.O.B. 461 \ Lafayette, CO 80026

1722. ARRL Board supports limited no-code license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-24 17:28:32 UTC
From: karn@jupiter.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <17274@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 17843

Here's a message I received via Compuserve, courtesy of WB2D:

W1AW BULLETIN
The ARRL Board of Directors met Friday and Saturday, July 21 and 22, in Windsor Locks, Connecticut. After extensive discussion, by a vote of nine Directors in favor to six opposed, it was agreed that a proposal recommending a codeless class of amateur license will be presented to FCC in the form of a petition for rulemaking incorporating the following elements.
The examination will consist of element 2 and an expanded element 3A having additional questions, including ones related to Morse code.
License examinations will be given through the VEC examination system.
To upgrade to Technician, the new licensee will pass a five word per minute Morse code test administered through the VEC system.
Call signs shall be assigned from the Group D call sign block.
Frequency privileges shall be 220 MHz and above, with output power limited to 250 watts.
The licensee shall not be the control operator of a repeater or auxiliary station.
While there was concern that there might be confusion with an unpopular FCC proposal in 1974 to create a new class of license called Communicator, the Board felt this was the most descriptive name for the new license class. The ARRL proposal is similar to the abandoned FCC concept in name only.
In another important action, the Board adopted a policy to oppose any fees for Amateur Radio station and operator licenses that exceed either the actual cost of administration, or the fees charged for any other licenses used for non-profit purposes. It pledged to oppose any fees for license modifications or upgrades, except those used to reimburse VEs and VECs for their expenses, and to oppose fees for reciprocal permits or for RACES, military recreation, or school club licenses. In the fight, the League will be using the Capitol Hill resources it developed in the effort to defend 220 to 222 MHz.
Other actions taken by the Board at this meeting will be announced in a subsequent W1AW bulletin. AR

1723. Re: HT's and Airlines question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-24 17:43:57 UTC
From: kredden@mtuxo.att.com
Message-ID: <5003@mtuxo.att.com>
Source record: 17844

In article <20658@cup.portal.com> Wiley_M_Sanders@cup.portal.com writes:
> It is legal to operate a battery powered scanner, radio, etc. on board
> an airliner as long as it is dome with the permission of the captain
> of the aircraft. No regulation prohibits carrying one on board, or
> outright operation; you just have to ask.

This is totally incorrect - all radios (both receivers and transmitters)
are prohibited by federal regulations, and the crew is specifically prohibited
from granting the permission. Below is a copy of the regulation.

FAR 91.19 Portable Electronic Devices

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, no person may
operate, nor may any operator or pilot in command of an aircraft allow
the operation of, any portable electronic device on any of the
following U.S. registered civil aircraft:
(1) Aircraft operated by an air carrier or commercial operator; or
(2) any other aircraft while it is operated under IFR.
(b) Paragraph (a) of this section does not apply to:
(1) portable voice recorders;
(2) hearing aids;
(3) heart pacemakers;
(4) electric shavers; or
(5) any other portable electronic device that the operator of the
aircraft has determined will not cause interference with the
navigation or communication system of the aircraft on which it
is to be used.
(c) In the case of an aircraft operated by an air carrier or commercial
operator, the determination required by paragraph (b)(5) of this
section shall be made by the air carrier or commercial operator of
the aircraft on which the particular device is to be used. In the case
of other aircraft, the determination may be made by the pilot in
command or other operator of the aircraft.

The intend of section (c) above is to forbid the pilot of an airliner (i.e.,
an air carrier aircraft) to make the determination, only the company can make
this determination. This interpretation of the regulation has been verified
by the FAA Air Carrier District Office at JFK airport.

The only times that the pilot CAN do this is for non-airline, non-commercial
general aviation flights. For airline use, only the "air carrier" (i.e.
the airline) can do this.

1724. Re: Another no-code fable

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-24 18:52:58 UTC
From: rusty@cadnetix.COM
Message-ID: <8976@cadnetix.COM>
Source record: 17845

In article <30500080@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
...
>The Morse Code was actually easy.

Not for me, took me a year to pass 5wpm, taking the test about once every
2 months. But, you've already heard my story, right? :-)

>...
> Amateur Radio then does NOT become a "codeless" service, but will be a
>CODE OPTIONAL Service, where Morse Code still plays an important role.
>...

I currently am planning on getting my upgrade sometime simply because I
have a friend in Tucson with whom I would like to talk over Ham Radio.
So, I've got to start all over again learning the code. Which I expect
to promply forget again once I've passed the test. Not plan, but expect
since I do not at this point expect to be doing much code with my friend.
Packet, maybe. Code? Doubtful. I'm not going through the code to use it,
just to pass the haz.. umm, requirements :-).

Well, thats just my situation, so those of you who are anti-no-code (or
pro-code-always, as you prefer) can see that a codeless option in ham radio
will not mean the loss of code skills any more than the current licensing
structure does :-), since I'd upgrade regardless of the code-free option,
and since I'd promply lose my skill regardless, just as I have already done.

Seems to me I already said this once. Hmm. Maybe its time to drop out of
the code optional debate for a while once again. Yeah, thats it!

>73's from KA9WGN
>
>--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

and 73s from the Callsign maniac N7IKQ

Rusty Carruth UUCP:{uunet,boulder}!cadnetix!rusty DOMAIN: rusty@cadnetix.com
Daisy/Cadnetix Corp. (303) 444-8075\ 5775 Flatiron Pkwy. \ Boulder, Co 80301
Radio: N7IKQ 'home': P.O.B. 461 \ Lafayette, CO 80026

1725. Re: Call Sign Issue Info Needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-24 20:13:21 UTC
From: barry@hpdml93.HP.COM
Message-ID: <530004@hpdml93.HP.COM>
Source record: 17846

Responding to Will's question:

The reason people want to know what the current call signs are is to
determine if they'd like to change their call sign on an license upgrade
or keep their current call instead.

For example, I'd like to change my call to an advanced class call, but
I don't particularly like the current call prefix in the 7 area. So
I'm waiting until the prefix changes to KG7xx from KF7xx.

Hope this helps.

Also, thanks to all that have sent me e-mail regarding the phone number
for the FCC and BBS's that have the info.

73,
Barry Kurtz
N7MKN

1726. Re: Another no-code fable

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-24 23:17:45 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500088@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17847

>From: jerry@qvax2.UUCP (Jerry Gardner, NJ6A)
> The ability to copy code at 5 WPM is trivial, IMO. What I meant by "earn" is
> not the final ability to copy code at 5 WPM, but the dedication and
> commitment it takes to learn it.

I agree that the ability to copy code at WPM is trivial (for almost everyone) since I also found it to be so when I learned it.

The issue presented as "no-code" is to allow to be licensed, those people who feel it is better to "earn" their license with dedication and commitment to the radio theory, operating practices, and regulations that apply to the particular aspect of ham radio they are interested in. There are a lot of people out there who would be dedicated to these things, if we were not trying to haze them with the Morse Code that they are not interested in and do not need for the aspects of radio they are interested in.

Some people are so dedicated to ham radio, they will do ANYTHING for a license. The number of such people, unfortunately, is very low. There are, however, a number of people who are sufficiently dedicated to becoming hams that they are willing to study and to learn what is necessary and applicable. The problem is that some of us (the code-addicts and the i-did-it-so-they-can-too types) are wanting to block out those whose interests happen to be in those parts of ham radio that do not need a Morse Code skill.

>From: jerry@qvax2.UUCP (Jerry Gardner, NJ6A)
> I learned the code while I was a sophmore engineering major at UC Berkeley,
> at a time when I was taking 22-25 units a quarter. It took me two weeks of
> 30 minute daily practice sessions to get up to 7 WPM. I had my extra 6 weeks
> later. My cousin got his extra at age 11, so I don't think it's really that
> hard to learn code at 5 WPM.

There are a lot of these "code really was easy for me so it should be easy for everyone else" stories. I have told my own already. However, the fact that there are ALSO a lot of "the code was real hard, but I stuck with it and got it" stories shows that whether code is easy, or code is hard, it is just not universally the same for everyone. Everyone is different. Just don't try to make everyone the same (as you).

>From: jerry@qvax2.UUCP (Jerry Gardner, NJ6A)
> This I agree with also. I think the theory requirements should be not only
> kept, but also strengthened. I'm appalled at how simple some of the theory
> exams are, but I guess this is just a reflection on how much our society
> values technical prowess.

The code test, in part, stands in the way of further strengthening the written exams. One reason is that some of the study time is used to learn

code, when it could be used to learn theory. If someone is learning to be a CW operator, this is the way it should be. At the present it also applies to all HF privileges, and the current (sane) proposals do not suggest to change this. They only ask for a new VHF/UHF/codeless class.

>From: jerry@qvax2.UUCP (Jerry Gardner, NJ6A)
> At the same time, I believe we should also retain the code test. The theory
> exam will demonstrate an applicant's knowledge, the code test will
> demonstrate his determination and drive.

Why do we need to test determination and drive? That's just hazing under another name: "you wanna be one of us, eh?, well you gotta do THIS first!". WE hams do NOT own the radio spectrum we use. It is PUBLIC. If we want to haze people, haze 'em to get into the ARRL or something. This is a totally inapproriate attitude for access to a PUBLIC resource.

The code test is NOT a fair way to do this, because it gives those people who are interested in code an easy way in.

>From: jerry@qvax2.UUCP (Jerry Gardner, NJ6A)
> When I took my license exams, back in the days when they were administered by
> the FCC, employees of Dick Bash were waiting outside the examination room to
> ask those of us taking the tests questions about the contents of the exam.
> They then published the exact questions and answers in a series of books
> known as "The Final Exam".
>
> This made a big impression on me. After studying the material and actually
> learning it, I found that there were others who merely bought Bash's books,
> memorized the answers to the questions, and got a license without actually
> knowing *anything* about the theory. What's to prevent this from happening
> now? (Or perhaps it is already happening...)

Yes, it a way it *IS* happening now. Everyone can easily get the exams, which is the only fair way to do it. We do need to clean up the examination process and the exams. They need to test an understanding of radio, not one's ability to memorize. Do you have any specific suggestions?

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

1727. Re: Another no-code fable

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-24 23:17:48 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500089@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17848

>From: jerry@qvax2.UUCP
> What makes you think people are going to actually *learn* Ohm's Law or any
> other theory? Most of them will probably go out and buy whatever today's
> equivalent of Dick Bash's "Final Exam" is, memorize the questions and
> answers, and pass the test without learning anything at all.

A lot of hams do. A lot of hams don't. Yes, ham radio is "broken" and it
certainly does need fixing. The code test is getting in the way.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

1728. Re: Another no-code fable

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-24 23:17:53 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500090@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17849

>From: root@swituc.UUCP (Pat Berry KN7B)
> > Skills like CW that are not used tend to deteriorate. A good argument for not
> > requiring them in the first place!
>
> I'd say a better argument for bringing back the mandatory hours of CW
> operation for renewal!

Ham radio is much to diverse for anyone to be involved in all of it.
Not everyone can get involved with code.

CW should be a choice, not forced on people. Back when ham radio WAS CW,
this made sense. WAKE UP!!! It's 1989 already.

> > There have always been LIDS and always will be, no testing will change that.
>
> So let's fill the bands with them so the ones we have now will not be lonely?

Another case of KA9Q's "straw man" accusation. KN7B wants to believe that
the codeless license class is going to bring in all kinds of LIDS, so that
he can force everyone back to his beloved code.

What should have been said was "everyone barrel has its bad apples". Testing
can be improved to reduce LIDS. The CW test won't make any difference one
way or the other. LIDS got in past CW anyway.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

1729. Re: More pizza

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-24 23:17:56 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500091@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17850

>From: add@v7fs1.UUCP
> OK, let me take a flyer at playing devil's advocate here.
>
> There is no question that selling pizza is the regular business on one of
> the parties. If a pizza parlor operator who happens to be a HAM posts a sign
> reading "we monitor 144.xx for your order", there seems no question that
> his/her intent is to use amateur radio for business.

True, and probably even legal for the pizza parlor to do, as long as all they
do is listen.

> But in the autopatch case, the PURPOSE of the call is not really to facilitate
> business affairs of pizza parlor operator. The PURPOSE is to facilitate
> the personal affiars (ie. save the time of) the individual placing the order.
-------- -------
> A transaction involving a pizza is business only for the seller. (By contrast,
> the purchase of a car or stock would probably be construed as business for
> both parties.)

Not quite. It is COMMERCIAL business for the pizza parlor, but it is still
"business" for the buyer as well. Suppose I happen to have a frozen pizza
in the freezer, and you wish to buy it from me. It would be business for
BOTH of us if the deal was done. Suppose instead I have a radio receiver
for sale and you want to buy it. Again, the actual buy/sell deal is
business for both of us. Neither case falls under "commercial" but they
both fall under "business".

> While the pizza parlor will make some money from the fact that the HAM used
> amateur radio, this is an EFFECT of the call, but not its INTENT. When HAMs
> discuss the merits of various brands of radio equipment, that's fine, even
> if it leads to people buying this equipment. However, if a manufacturer
> gets on the air to plug their own equipment, leading to the same purchase,
> that's not OK.

I agree here.

> To be fair, I'm NOT an attorney, and even I think my interpretation is
> narrow as can be, but I still read it as legal, if just barely.

We are not that far off, since I think it is ILLEGAL, but just barely.
The difference here is that we do not agree on the scope of what "business"
is.

Let me put forth this argument: why would the FCC phrase the rules like:

97.113 Prohibited transmissions
(a) No amateur station shall transmit any communication the purpose

of which is to facilitate the business or commercial affairs of any
-------- == ==========
party. No station shall transmit communications as an alternative to
other authorized services, except as necessary to provide emergency
communications. A station may, however, transmit communications to:

[(1) and (2) specify some unrelated areas permitted]

Note the underlined portion. The implication I read from this is that
business of a non-commercial nature (to the ham ordering pizza for instance)
is still prohibited because it is business. We think we are just getting
something to eat, but in fact we are doing more than that, we are making a
deal with someone to provide us with a service (to make, cook, slice, and
possibly deliver the pizza) and to top it off, arranging to make financial
exchange for doing so. It's business in my book.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

1730. Re: More pizza

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-24 23:22:38 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500092@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17851

>From: john@anasaz.UUCP
> This is simply not true. By current FCC regulations, you have no
> problem. However, the FAA prohibits you from using any non-type accepted
> (or whatever the FAA term is) radios on board any plane flying IFR.
> Since airlines always fly IFR, you cannot do it. The captain of the
^
commercial/carrier

> aircraft is often un-aware of this regulation.
> With the new "plain English" ham rules about to be enacted,
---
That was an earlier attempt that did not go through. 88-139 (see
Federal Register Vol 54 No 117 (Tue June 20) page 25857) is a
reorganization. Some phrasing was changed, some rules were dropped
and some were added. The major emphasis was a cleaner and more
organized set of rules.

> operation of amateur equipment is explicitely prohibited on any
> IFR aircraft. The FCC did this to support the FAA rule since there
> has been continual confusion about this issue on the part of hams.
> By the way, this means that if you are over 18000 feet and you
> are operating a radio, and you are not in a balloon or glider, you
> are illegal.

Just in case anyone is wondering what you are talking about:

97.11 Stations aboard ships or aircraft
(a) The installation and operation of an amateur station on a ship or
aircraft must be approved by the master of the ship or pilot in command
of the aircraft.
(b) The station must be separate from and independent of all other radio
apparatus installed on the ship or aircraft, except a common antenna may be
shared with a voluntary ship radio installation. The station's transmissions
must not cause interference to any other apparatus installed on the ship or
aircraft.
(c) The station must not constitute a hazard to the safety of life or
property. For a station aboard an aircraft, the apparatus shall not be
operated while the aircraft is operating under Instrument Flight Rules, as
defined by the FAA, unless the station has been found to comply with all
applicable FAA Rules.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

1731. Re: Radar Detector Detectors

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-24 23:22:44 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500093@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17852

> On a related topic, the Ontario Provincial Police became the first on the
> continent (according to them) to put a device into service that detects
> radar detectors. Apparently it senses the microwave signal the fuzzbusters
> produce from up to a mile away. (It is illegal to possess a unit in Ontario.)
> They seized 180 units in 60 hours in Toronto. Sounds like a good revenue
> producer!

I wonder what else it will sense. What will the Provincial Police do when
they detector-detector goes off on a car that they cannot find a detector
in, and when they test again, it fails (to now show one).

What do they do with all those detectors? Is there a way to make them no
longer usable as radar detectors, but be usable for ham radio projects?

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

1732. dolby question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-24 23:52:22 UTC
From: kawai@csli.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <9825@csli.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 17853

Dear all,

Why don't radios, including ham radios, use dolby systems?
Is dolby for tape recordings only? If not, would using
dolby for radio transmission improve audio quality, assuming
that both transmitter and receiver have dolby capability?

I've been plagued by speech processors lately - I never use
them myself, but do have difficulty understanding those who
overuse it. If dolby is a possible solution, I want to look
into it.

Any info most appreciated.

>goh< (kawai@csli.stanford.edu [arpanet]) n6uok

1733. Re: Forgetting No-Code (gasp), what about $30 per FCC Action?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-25 00:39:00 UTC
From: john@frog.UUCP
Message-ID: <1686@frog.UUCP>
Source record: 17854

In article <8907192238.AA04103@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>, rc@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov (Robert Carpenter) writes:
> Dispite my position on no-code (guess), perhaps a modest license fee is a
> better way to judge interest and/or dedication. It certainly would be if
> we had an annual license fee in the $30-50 region as a LOT of countries do.
>
> Matbe we should beat THIS dead horse for a while, since I doubt if many minds
> have been changed by the sophomoric or foaming arguments which seem to char-
> acterize the "other" question.

Yeah, right. "Gee, I've paid my $30 for the year, I might as WELL order a pizza via the autopatch! I've EARNED it! Gee, maybe I can rent my rig out to a taxi company and get back that money, too..."

There just isn't any way to judge interest and/or dedication except by measuring interest and/or dedication. But if you'd like to have something to try with, maybe the examination should include "Bring a transceiver you have designed and built; explain it; operate it."
--
John Woods, Charles River Data Systems, Framingham MA, (508) 626-1101
...!decvax!frog!john, john@frog.UUCP, ...!mit-eddie!jfw, jfw@eddie.mit.edu
People...How you gonna FIGURE 'em?
Don't bother, S.L.--Just stand back and enjoy the EVOLUTIONARY PROCESS...

1734. Re: HT's and Airlines question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-25 05:11:46 UTC
From: Wiley_M_Sanders@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <20727@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 17855

Aargh! My apologies for spreading _still_more_ false rumors and
lies on this subject. Mr. Maynard is correct. It is not in the hands
of the pilot of the aircraft, if the aircraft is operated by an
air carrier or commercial operator. So check with the airline
before hand for their policy? I won't venture a guess.
-w
(Please, all followups to this one go to /dev/null :-))

1735. Re: Telephones

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-25 05:26:00 UTC
From: alan.kennedy@canremote.uucp
Message-ID: <89072707200993@masnet.uucp>
Source record: 17856

Greetings from Toronto:
Over the past couple of years, more and more airlines are adding
in-flight telephones. You know... the ones that you put your VISA card
into, and then you walk back to your seat the long way so that everyone
on the flight can see that YOU are using the phone... Then, when you get
back to your seat, you call the person that just dropped you off at the
airport a half hour ago and say "Guess where I calling you from..."
Well you get the idea. Anyway does anyone know what frequencies these
phones use, and how they work?
Just curious.

PS: I confess... the call cost ME $18.

Alan Kennedy
---
* Via ProDoor 3.0R

1736. Re: ACC RC-850 Users/Owners Group?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-25 11:18:19 UTC
From: bote@csense.UUCP
Message-ID: <319@csense.UUCP>
Source record: 17857

From article <12617158EJG@MSU>, by 17158EJG@MSU.BITNET (Eddy J Gurney):
>
> Our club uses a decked-out RC-850 controller, complete with a 1-meg
> Digital Voice Recorder and the new Computer Interface from ACC...
> What I was wondering is how many "net readers" out there use (or own) an
> ACC-equipped repeater? I'd like to get some ideas for different ID's,
> which can be tough with the limited vocabulary.

99% of the repeaters in America must use ACC controllers; I mean,
every frequency you tune to nowadays tells you the time, frequency,
temperature, humidity, radiated power, phase of the moon, etc.

I guess having cute IDs on a repeater is much like vying for
neatest signature lines on USENET.

Since I am convinced that less is more, my favorites are:

"Get high on smoke..."

and

"Get nude and party at three..."

followed by the usual callsign b.s.

--
Bote
uunet!cyclops!csense!bote
{mimsy,sundc}!{prometheus,hqda-ai}!media!cyclops!csense!bote

1737. Kenwood TS-440 Comments

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-25 14:56:23 UTC
From: ewb@raybed2.UUCP
Message-ID: <1348@raybed2.UUCP>
Source record: 17861

Awhile ago I asked for comments regarding the Kenwood TS 440S HF Tranceiver,
as I was contemplating buying one. Well I did and I am enjoying it. I
found a used one with the auto antenna tuner and cw filter installed. The
tuner does an amazing job on the "extended 6 meter dipole", and has been
able to tune it for operation on 10, 15 and 20 meter. I have even worked
a bunch of russians and europeans. I wasn't the loudest but they heard me.
Anyway, below are the comments that I received. I want to thank all
those who took the time to respond. I had a problem responding to some of
you to via e mail. Thanks again.
73
Gene WA1UXA
****

Message-Id: <8907131744.AA04337@melmak.sgi.com>
To: ewb@raybed2
Subject: Re: Kenwood TS-440-S
In-Reply-To: your article <1339@raybed2.UUCP>
News-Path: sgi!decwrl!ucbvax!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!cs.utexas.edu!uunet!rayssd!raybed2!ewb

> I am considering buying a used Kenwood TS-440-S. I was wondering if
> there is any info out there regarding service history. If you have
> a '440 could you please send me any info such as problems encountered with the
> radio and Kenwood as well as likes/dislikes. Thanks
> Gene WA1UXA
>
I purchased a TS440S/with AT about two months ago. I also purchased 450HZ CW and
2.1KZ SSB filters from International Radio. I'm very pleased with the operation
of the radio and its hot front end (better sensitivity than my TS820).
The programming of memory channels is not very straight forward. I still don't
know how to use all the memory functions. I enjoy CW and have found the IF shift
and optional filters to do a good job of eliminating adjacent QRM. I did a lot
of research before buying the TS440 and didn't want to be trapped into buying
the same model I already owned just because of familiarity. I would still
purchase the TS440 but would recommend the Kenwood optional filters only
because the International Radio filters are a little strange to install.
A final note: If you're considering the built-in antenna tuner and don't have
an antenna system that matches to 3:1 without a tuner, the build-in unit
won't match it. I'm sorry I bought the AT. I hope this is helpful.

By the way my second choice would have been the ICOM 751.

Frank,N6TEN 73s!

fmd@melmak.sgi.com
****
Subject: Re: Kenwood TS-440-S

Message-Id: <8907131230.AA13268@cbnewsh.ATT.COM>
Date: Thu, 13 Jul 89 12:30:54 EDT
Sender: <daemon@csri.toronto.edu>
From: wasatch!mailrus!watmath!cbnewsh.ATT.COM.uucp!afy@cs.utexas.edu (alan.f.yorinks)
To: ewb@raybed2

ewb@raybed2.UUCP (EUGENE BALINSKI):
> I am considering buying a used Kenwood TS-440-S. I was wondering if
> there is any info out there regarding service history. If you have
> a '440 could you please send me any info such as problems encountered with the
> radio and Kenwood as well as likes/dislikes. Thanks
> Gene WA1UXA
>
> ...!linus!raybed2!ewb
> ...!rayssd!raybed2!ewb
> ewb@raybed2.ray.com

I have a TS-440 since October, and love it. I have had absolutely no problems
with it at all, so I can't give you any input about the quality of service,
or the lack there of. I have no dislikes about the radio - in a recent
field day operation, I had the chance to use several other rigs, which gave
me an even greater appreciation for the 440. I would recommend the 500 hz
cw filter if you operate cw or fsk, I have the narrow SSB filter and almost
never use it - I find it almost worthless. I bought the computer interface,
it works well but you can put one together yourself for a lot less. I am
currently using the interface for autologging (I wrote my own), but
you can also turn the rig into an unlimited memory receiver. Anyway, if
you have any specific questions about the rig, please ask.

Alan Yorinks WB2OPA
(201) 949 0025

****

Date: Fri, 14 Jul 89 13:24:11 CST
From: "Charlie Turner" <CHARLIE%UMVMA@icsa.rice.edu>
To: ewb@raybed2
Subject: Kenwood TS440

I saw your question about the Kenwood TS440 on the DIST-HAM echo over BITNET.
My TS440 has worked fine for two years now. I don't have the builtin trans
match nor have I added the RS232 computer interface. The direct keyboard
frequency entry and 100 VFO memories is nice. The only thing I may do in the
future is install some narrow filters.

****

Message-Id: <m0fiZ9v-0001ZDC@indep1.uucp>
From: Peter Franks <pete@indep1>
To: ewb@raybed2
Date: Fri Jul 14 15:29:20 1989

To: ewb@raybed2.UUCP
Subject: Re: Kenwood TS-440-S
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
In-Reply-To: <1339@raybed2.UUCP>
Organization: /usr/lib/news/organization
Cc:

In article <1339@raybed2.UUCP> you write:
>I am considering buying a used Kenwood TS-440-S. I was wondering if
>there is any info out there regarding service history. If you have
>a '440 could you please send me any info such as problems encountered with the
>radio and Kenwood as well as likes/dislikes. Thanks
> Gene WA1UXA
>

I had one for a couple of years and loved it. I kinda missed not having
160 meter functionality on the automatic antenna tuner, but since I didn't
use 160 much, it didn't matter (maybe I didn't use 160 much BECAUSE the
automatic tuner didn't cover it - I don't know).

I used it on packet alot - had two ports on my UNIX machine dedicated to
it - one for the TNC, one for the RS-232 control. Worked great!!

I'm kinda sorry I sold it, but toward the end (just before I sold it), I
think I may have used it about an hour (in the last six months) on 10 meter
FM that was fun.

I unreservedly recommend it.

73 -- Pete (NI9D)

****

End of postings.
73
WA1UXA

1738. ctcss for kenwood 721 main band?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-25 16:27:51 UTC
From: 31005_1650@uwovax.uwo.ca
Message-ID: <3193@uwovax.uwo.ca>
Source record: 17862

Does anyone know how to get the kenwood 721 to have ctcss in the main band?
Definitely a pain if you are working a repeater with tone encode. --

....
. Mark Bramwell, VE3PZR .
. .
. The University of Western Ontario Bitnet: MBRAMWEL@UWO.CA .
. School of Business Administration Packet: VE3PZR @ VE3GYQ .
. London, Ontario, N6A 3K7 Phone: (519) 661-3714 .
....

1739. Radar Detectors

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-25 16:33:10 UTC
From: arie@ee.su.oz.AU
Message-ID: <8907250133.AA05007@ee.su.oz.AU>
Source record: 17863

There are alot of messages regarding radar detectors being falsely triggered. I am wondering about the alternative, is it possible to cause the radar detector not to trigger when a car is speeding?

The obvious method would be to retransmit a signal in the K and X band regions at a slightly lower frequency, but this could be constituted as willful interference.

But say I had a very good reflector mounted on the back of my car and that this reflector was constantly rotating in a way that waves would be reflected back at a lower frequency would this be legal? would this be considered interference (since I am not transmitting)?

I once rode with a judge and he claimed that he had never seen a speeding ticket hold up in court when an expert was brought in to testify that radar units are not always accurate.

Disclaimer: The above is for curiousity and has nothing to do with the dream of rolling past a cop at 90 mph, and watching the cop scratching his head at the 30 mph reading.

Arie Markus, B. Sc. VE3JLM / 4X6JO (VK next???)

e-mail: arie@ee.su.oz
Telex: 73460 MICNAV

1740. Re: Radar Detector Detectors

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-25 16:38:20 UTC
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250056@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 17864

>> produce from up to a mile away. (It is illegal to possess a unit in Ontario.)
>I wonder what else it will sense. What will the Provincial Police do when
>What do they do with all those detectors? Is there a way to make them no
longer usable as radar detectors, but be usable for ham radio projects?
>
>--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

> On a related topic, the Ontario Provincial Police became the first on the

I wonder what they do with them too. The new radar gun modules I've been buying
($40 for the doppler transceiver if bought on the Japanese surplus market)
work great for local oscillators for 10368 MHz SSB transverters. Also,
used by themselves to drive a 2' dish they are good for 20-40 miles on
ATV and 2 Mbps digital radios. The xcvrs in fuzzbusters and door openers
are almost identical and should have similar range.

I don't know about making them inoperable for radar but usable for
the lower 10-10.5 band though. Maybe promising to retune them lower would
be sufficient.

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.norcal.ampr.org
glenne@hpnmd.hp.com

1741. Re: PRO 2021 Scanner

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-25 17:59:35 UTC
From: barry@hprmokg.HP.COM
Message-ID: <13770019@hprmokg.HP.COM>
Source record: 17865

'Looking for these too.

Barry
WB6JZL

1742. Re: ARRL Board supports limited no-code license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-25 18:24:57 UTC
From: john@stiatl.UUCP
Message-ID: <6037@stiatl.UUCP>
Source record: 17866

In article <17274@bellcore.bellcore.com> karn@jupiter.bellcore.com () writes:
>Here's a message I received via Compuserve, courtesy of WB2D:
>
>W1AW BULLETIN
> The ARRL Board of Directors met Friday and Saturday, July 21 and 22, in
>Windsor Locks, Connecticut. After extensive discussion, by a vote of nine
>Directors in favor to six opposed, it was agreed that a proposal recommending a
>codeless class of amateur license will be presented to FCC in the form of a
>petition for rulemaking incorporating the following elements.
>
...
> Frequency privileges shall be 220 MHz and above, with output power limited
>to 250 watts.
> The licensee shall not be the control operator of a repeater or auxiliary
>station.

I kinda figured the ARRL would screw this one up. So what's new. I think we now need to follow thru with the HAMLICEN mailing list proposal. Phil Howard, can you reactivate the proposal for final discussion and then let's get it filed.

Phil Karn, perhaps you could take a copy of this proposal and submit it to the TAPR and AMSAT boards?

I personally would rather do nothing in this regard than have the crippled proposal the ARRL board adopted. Comments?

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | Manual? ... What manual ?!?
Sales Technologies, Inc. Atlanta, GA | This is Unix, My son, You
...!gatech!stiatl!john **I am the NRA** | just GOTTA Know!!!

1743. Re: How do I make a notch filter with cable?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-25 19:47:11 UTC
From: rfc@briar.philips.com
Message-ID: <60127@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 17867

Using stubs to attenuate unwanted signals: I had the following situation: my brother has a scanner radio and he wanted to listen to some railroad frequencies around 160 Mhz. Problem was that a nearby 2m repeater on 19/79 would show up as an image on one of the railroad freqs. He was using one of my 2m antennas to feed the scanner. So, I made a stub trap. I found that if I made the stub trap 48.6Mhz, the 3rd harmonic 146.79 would also get trapped. My reason for doing this is that the bandstop region around 146.79 is narrower with the 48.6 trap vs. a trap with its fundamental at 146. So attenuation at 160Mhz is less. I made this trap at work, where I had access to a spectrum network analyzer, so I could see what's going on.

equasion for making stubs: open: length in inches
L=2953*K/freq Mhz

shorted: L=5906*K/freq Mhz

where K is propagation factor of the coax, typically 0.66
(look in the coax catalog, or in the ARRL handbook)

one way to adjust it: Make the stub a little too long, and trim very small pieces untill you trap out the offending signal. Use a stable accurate signal source to transmit (at low power!) at the offending frequency and put the stub in the coax feeding the radio from the antenna you're using (distance of the T connector in the coax from the radio to the antenna is not important, just put it at some easy spot). Keep trimming untill the offending signal fades out. Problem is if you trim too far, you gotta make another trap and start again! Or make a shorted stub and use a pin to make the short, trying different spots. Vary your signal source freq and radio up and down to see what freq your trap is currently at, to see what's going on. If you have access to a network analyzer, than you have an easier time making your trap!

hope this helps 73 de WA2ISE
---
hope China (and elsewhere) gets democracy soon

1744. OUCH!!! and the callsign project

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-25 20:25:24 UTC
From: rusty@cadnetix.COM
Message-ID: <8991@cadnetix.COM>
Source record: 17868

OUCH!!!

Double OUCH!!!

I just got off the phone with the NTIS.

They had a "small price increase" last year.

Yeah, real small.

The entire FCC callsign database now costs $625 for the
high-density version (the one we got for $400 last year -
you don't want to know what the 1600 bpi one costs, its more).

Ouch!

Of course, if I wanted to keep up-to-the-month current, its 'only'
$325/month. :-(((((((EVERY MONTH.

And you cannot get the 'differences' unless you subscribe to the
monthly 'service'.

(Thats a service?)

Well, now I've got to figure out if I'm really up for this.

(And I thought last year was bad at $400)

I will be emailing everyone who was in last years thing,
as well as those who were interested/definate for this year,
as soon as I figure out which way to go...

Ouch.

Rusty Carruth UUCP:{uunet,boulder}!cadnetix!rusty DOMAIN: rusty@cadnetix.com
Daisy/Cadnetix Corp. (303) 444-8075\ 5775 Flatiron Pkwy. \ Boulder, Co 80301
Radio: N7IKQ 'home': P.O.B. 461 \ Lafayette, CO 80026

1745. Re: Tunnel Radio (was reception)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-25 21:07:51 UTC
From: die@cpoint.UUCP
Message-ID: <2463@cpoint.UUCP>
Source record: 17869
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <1566@unccvax.UUCP> dya@unccvax.UUCP (York David Anthony @ WKTD, Wilmington, NC) writes:
>
> [The Lincoln Tunnel authorities can break into...]
>> normal re-broadcast for emergency messages. They do this, I believe, on
>> every AM channel.
>
> Does anyone know exactly **how** they accomplish this? The
>"every AM channel" system is used in Boston (in the sort-of-tunnel
>under Copley, and in the Callahan and Sumner tunnels)....
>
> I suspect that it is spread spectrum (of sorts) which hits
>(swept) from 530 to 1600 kHz every 100 uS or so.

My understanding is that done with a comb generator driven by
10 khz which produces harmonics every 10 khz. The relevent ones are
selected with a bandpass filter that passes the AM band and then modulated
with a balanced modulator carrying the AM audio. This effectively AM
modulates every line in the comb.

The signal is then amplified in a linear amplifier for distribution.

--
David I. Emery Clearpoint Research Corp.
35 Parkwood Dr, Hopkinton Ma. 01748 1-508-435-7462
{decvax, cybvax0, mirror}!frog!cpoint!die
{m2c}!jjmhome!cpoint!die

1746. Re: INFO-HAMS Digest V89 #486

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-25 21:22:24 UTC
From: wheatley@cbnewsk.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <680@cbnewsk.ATT.COM>
Source record: 17870

> Regarding 6 meters: (transverters, amps, etc.)
> There are several good tranverters on the market. Probably
> the best is the Microwave Modules MMT50-28R, which I think does
> 10 watts and has a GaAsFET front end. These can be bought from
> several vendors [but stay away from Spectrum Comm. - they're crooks].
> Now regarding the ICOM IC-735 as an IF - it will be difficult.
> Every ICOM HF rig that I have seen has VERY low 28-MHz output from
> its IF jack, usually less than 1 mw and this is not enough.
> I would suggest that, rather than fiddle around, that you 1) trade in
> the ICOM for a Kenwood TS680 (HF + 6 m), or buy a serious 6-meter
> rig like the IC-575.

I used a 6 meter transverter (MMT50/28S) Microwave Modules with the IC735, and had to use the actual output from the final rather than the transverter output for the reasons you mention. The QRP people have a mod for the 735 to allow it to truly run QRP (by changing the ALC), and while this works for transverters, if you forget to set up correctly, you can kiss your transverter goodbye when you hit it with 100 watts in the front end.

I recently put the transverter in nec.ham-radio.swap as I purchased an Icom 551 at a local hamfest. after a few weeks of good workout (6 has been HOT)....I think the MMT transverter may be a bit more sensitive, but overall, the difference between a transverter and a dedicated rig is a wash...just a little less set-up time. The transverter actually puts out more power than the Icom 551....but nothing a good Mirage A1016 didn't cure on the 551...

73, steve KU9C
--
Steven Wheatley AT&T Consumer Products (317) 845-3927

....!att!inuxz!wheatley

1747. Re: Yaesu 470 VHF Receive Mod

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-25 22:03:53 UTC
From: keithm@wicat.UUCP
Message-ID: <421@wicat.UUCP>
Source record: 17871

In article <0617017658@uwovax.uwo.ca> ppddc@uwocc1.uwo.ca (Dave Colvin) writes:
>
>
>Here is a reposting of the mod to extend the receive range of the new
>Yaesu dual band handie to 130 - 180:
>
> 1. Turn radio OFF.
> 2. Hold down both UP and DOWN arrows.
> 3. Turn radio back ON.

I will trade the mod for VHF xmit for one to open up
UHF for recieve...I want to listen to UHF public
service (450-470).

To enable VHF transmit:

1. Open the radio such that the two halves open
like a sandwich.
2. Locate the internal lithium battery
3. Locate several solder pads to the left of
the lithium battery.
4. Just to the top left of the lithium battery is
ONE vertical solder pad. It is almost under the
top left edge of the battery.
5. solder a jumper accross this pad.

Notes:

The other solder pads do several things, none of which seemed
interesting to me: one set VHF band to 144-146, one replaces
2m band with 1260Mhz (would be nice if there was a 1260 Mhz
RF module available...), two others seem to disable the
squelches for the separate bands...etc. like I said, not
too interesting.

Also note that for some reason the automatic repeater shift
(- offset below 147, + above etc...) goes away when you
enable VHF xmit using this mod. I guess you can't have your
cake and eat it to. Oh well...

Ok, anyone have that UHF mod for me??? If you're too shy to
post it, e-mail it or snail mail it, or for heaven sakes
CALL me!

73!
Keith McQueen
1116 S. 250 E.

Orem, Ut. 84058

--
- -
| Keith McQueen, Wicat Systems Inc. , (801)224-6605 | My opinions are |
| N7HMF @ NV7V (84058), 147.34+, 449.675- | all mine... |
- -

1748. Code Help Needed for friend

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-25 22:09:38 UTC
From: kenb@hp-ptp.HP.COM
Message-ID: <2700004@hp-ptp.HP.COM>
Source record: 17872

I have a young friend (High School age) who's trying to learn code for
his Novice ticket. He seems to be having a hard time and I wonder if anyone
has some tips to offer to get him over the hump. I know he has an Apple II;
does anyone know of a code program for that machine? Thanks!

Ken Buscho, KC6AKD
(408)746-5065 (W)

1749. Public perception of Amateur Radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-25 23:18:29 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500094@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17873

Perhaps the BEST reason of all to have a codeless license class in the Amateur Radio Service is PUBLIC PERCEPTION of our use/waste of spectrum.

While a lot of people who would be hams, would be GOOD hams, do not just because the code test is required. This is NOT because they can't pass it, as they probably can and know it, but just BECAUSE it is required at all.

However, the worst effect of the continual code requirement is that the GENERAL PUBLIC, and in particular the land mobile industry and the FCC, will perceive the present Amateur Radio Service as an EXCLUSIVE ELITIST CLUB. We do not need that public perception. We can't justify our spectrum allocations, in particular our VHF/UHF/SHF spectrum is in high demand, as long as we are making the purpose of ham radio operators to serve the hobby itself.

Hams already have to explain to people that Amateur Radio is NOT CB. But wh

1750. Re: S-Band Beacon on Moon

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-26 04:04:57 UTC
From: mdf@ziebmef.uucp
Message-ID: <1989Jul26.000501.458@ziebmef.uucp>
Source record: 17874
Cross-posted to: sci.space,rec.ham-radio

In article <1989Jul17.230138.26746@utzoo.uucp>, henry@utzoo.uucp (Henry Spencer) writes:
> As far as I know, all the Apollo lunar-surface transmitters were shut
> down when the Apollo seismometer network was shut down (to save some
> trifling amount of money!!! :-[ ) some years ago. I could be wrong.

How did keeping transmitters on the Moon turned on cost people on
Earth any money?
--
Name: Matthew Francey Address: N43o34'13.5" W79o34'33.3" 86m
mdf@ziebmef.UUCP uunet!utgpu!{ontmoh!moore,ncrcan}!ziebmef!mdf

1751. Re: S-Band Beacon on Moon

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-26 09:50:51 UTC
From: conor@inmos.co.uk
Message-ID: <1715@brwa.inmos.co.uk>
Source record: 17875
Cross-posted to: sci.space,rec.ham-radio

In article <8962@cadnetix.COM> rusty@cadnetix.COM (Rusty Carruth) writes:
>In article <481@gronk.UUCP> johnl@gronk.UUCP (John Limpert) writes:
>->I started working at a NASA tracking station shortly after ALSEP was
>->shut down. The story I heard was that NASA ran out of money to receive,
>->record and process the telemetry data....
>
>So, we shut down the transmitter so that NOBODY could recieve it.

I was at the Spaceport a couple of weeks ago and went on the tour.
They mentioned that they had shut down the beacons, but certainly
implied that they could be turned on again, though I don't remember
their actual wording. I remember thinking at the time
"So when there's more money they can be re-started".

--
Conor O'Neill, Software Group, INMOS Ltd. JANET: conor@inmos.co.uk
Disclaimer: All views are my own, UUCP: uunet!inmos-c!conor
not those of INMOS. INTERNET: @col.hp.com:conor@inmos-c

1752. The now defunct Moon beacon

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-26 14:09:51 UTC
From: tiller@scr1.UUCP
Message-ID: <430@scr1.UUCP>
Source record: 17876
Cross-posted to: sci.space,rec.ham-radio

Regarding the transmitter that was left on the moon and
subsequently shut off due to budget constraints:

1) Can the transmitter be re-activated?

2) On what frequency was this beacon transmitting? At
what power level/radiation pattern/polarization?

3) Was it transmitting useful data? What format was its
data in?

4) Would the data be useful today? Could this signal have
been received by perhaps an amateur radio operator "ham"
or anyone with the proper equipment?

If the frequency of the beacon is not in the middle of a
currently used (important) band, and if the data would be
useful today, and if the signal could be received by amateur
radio or other interested parties, then I would like to see
the beacon re-activated. The data from it could be collected
and perhaps analysed by a group of interested parties. This
beacon could serve several purposes to the amateur community,
besides the value of the actual data such as:

1) A very good yardstick of the condition of the ionosphere
and magnetosphere. Assumptions regarding HF and VHF
propogation could be made from this information.

2) A challenge to antenna designers/builders and theorists
who "push the envelope" regarding new and radical designs,
and those of us who attempt to "advance the art of radio"
by learning more about the science of RF.

3) A draw for interest in amateur radio for young people.
Imagine showing a classroom of youngsters that a man-
made signal is actually emanating from the moon. This
would go hand-in-hand with the sattelite demonstrations
and packet connections. With the recent emphasis on
computer education in schools, a bit of early digital
communications history (the moon beacon) and an example
how computers can talk over the airwaves via modern packet
radio would help round out the big picture. Amateur radio
is considered a black art by most, much like computers were
several years ago. If youngsters could be shown that packet
is a tool that can be used to provide greater (private, non-
commercial) connectivity for their PC's, much greater interest

would be generated in the hobby.

p.s. Important in regards to frequency bands means in such a place as not to cause harmful interference to existing radio communication systems.

Enough rambling from an amateur tech. in training...flames ignored, intelligent discourse welcome.

--
David E. Tiller Software Support Eng. | Concurrent Computer Corp.
FAX: 201-870-4249 Ph: (201) 870-4119 | 2 Crescent Place, M/S 117
UUCP: ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!scr1!tiller | Oceanport NJ, 07757
ICBM: 40 16' 45" N 73 59' 00" W | (Wish I were in Virginia...)

1753. Re: ARRL Board supports limited no-code license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-26 14:34:03 UTC
From: geb@cadre.dsl.PITTSBURGH.EDU
Message-ID: <3143@cadre.dsl.PITTSBURGH.EDU>
Source record: 17727

In article <17274@bellcore.bellcore.com> karn@jupiter.bellcore.com () writes:

> Frequency privileges shall be 220 MHz and above, with output power limited
>to 250 watts.

Wait a minute! Do I remember the correct speed of light or not? THis
calculates out that the 2 meter band would be excluded. I've never
heard any CW on 2 meters (except repeater IDs). It is to use this
band that I was thinking about getting a license. I guess I'll have
to study the code after all if this proposal is the one adopted.
I can't really see any valid justification for excluding 2m. Does
anyone else (other than just keeping the numbers down)?

1754. Marine VHF channel assignments

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-26 16:22:00 UTC
From: BENNETT@TRIUMFER.BITNET
Message-ID: <89Jul26.124153edt.57852@ugw.utcs.utoronto.ca>
Source record: 17728

A previous posting from hpfcdc!jle@hplabs.hp.com (Jer/ Eberhard) gave the frequencies only - I thought I should add the usage for each channel....

Marine VHF channel frequencies and usage

Chan	Ship Tx	Ship Rx	Area	Use
01	156.050	160.650	IC	Ship/shore - telephone
02	156.100	160.700	IC	Ship/shore - telephone
03	156.150	160.750	IC	Ship/shore - telephone
04	156.200	160.800	I	Ship/shore - telephone
04A	156.200		C	Canadian Coast Guard - authorized stations
05	156.250	160.850	I	*Ship/shore - telephone
06	156.300			Intership - Safety
07	156.050	160.650		*Ship/shore - telephone
07A	156.350			Intership-Ship/shore - commercial
08	156.400			Intership - commercial
09	156.450			Intership-Ship/shore
10	156.500			Intership-Ship/shore - commercial
11	156.550			Vessel Traffic Management
12	156.600			Vessel Traffic Management
13	156.650			Bridge to bridge - 1 watt - Safety of Nav.
14	156.700			Vessel Traffic Management
15	156.750			EPIRB Buoy
16	156.800			International Distress/Safety/Calling
17	156.850			Pilotage - vessel docking/manoeuvers
18	156.900	161.500	I	*Port Operation
18A	156.900			Intership-Ship/shore - commercial
19	156.950	161.550	I	*Port Operation
19A	156.950			*Port Operation
20	157.000			*Port Operation
21	157.050	161.650	I	*Port Operation
21A	157.050		A	US Coast Guard - authorized stations
21B	161.650		C	Canadian Coast Guard - Weather Broadcasts
22	157.100	161.700	I	*Port Operation
22A	157.100		CA	US/Canadian Coast Guard - Public Working Freq.
23	157.150	161.750	IC	Ship/shore - telephone (in Canada)
23A	157.150			*Port Operation (USCG)
24	157.200	161.800		Ship/shore - telephone
25	157.250	161.850		Ship/shore - telephone
26	157.300	161.900		Ship/shore - telephone
27	157.350	161.950		Ship/shore - telephone
28	157.400	162.000		Ship/shore - telephone

60 156.025 160.625 IC Ship/shore - telephone
61 156.075 160.675 I *Ship/shore - telephone
61A 156.075 C Intership-S/S - Can. Coast Guard Private
62 156.125 160.725 I *Ship/shore - telephone
62A 156.125 C Intership-S/S - Can. Coast Guard Private
63 156.175 160.775 I *Ship/shore - telephone
64 156.225 160.825 IC Ship/shore - telephone
65 156.275 160.875 I *Ship/shore - telephone
65A 156.275 CA Port Operation (Canadian Coast Guard Private)
66 156.325 160.925 I *Ship/shore - telephone, Port Operation
67 156.375 Intership-Ship/shore
68 156.425 Intership-Ship/shore - non-commercial
69 156.475 Intership-Ship/shore
70 156.525 Digital Selective Calling - Distress and Safety
71 156.575 Vessel Traffic Management
72 156.625 Intership
73 156.675 Intership-Ship/shore
74 156.725 Vessel Traffic Management
(75 and 76 not used)
77 156.875 Pilotage - vessel docking/manoeuvers
78 156.925 161.525 *Port Operation
78A 156.925 *Port Operation (seems to be US intership)
79 156.975 161.575 I *Port Operation
79A 156.975 Intership-Ship/shore - commercial
79B 161.575 C Commercial Fishing - Receive only
80 157.025 161.625 I *Port Operation
80A 157.025 Intership-Ship/shore - commercial
81 157.075 161.675 I *Port Operation
81A 157.075 A *Port Operation (USCG)(CCG anti-pollution)
82 157.125 161.725 I *Port Operation, s/s telephone
82A 157.125 A *Port Operation (USCG)(CCG)
83 157.175 161.775 I *Ship/shore - telephone (CCG)
83A 157.225 A *Intership, Port Operation (USCG)
84 157.225 161.825 Ship/shore - telephone
85 157.275 161.875 Ship/shore - telephone
86 157.325 161.925 Ship/shore - telephone
87 157.375 161.975 Ship/shore - telephone
88 157.425 162.025 IC *Ship/shore - telephone
88A 157.425 A *Intership

The channel usage marked with an asterisk (*) are from tables in Icom IC-M2 and IC-M55 marine radio manuals, and are probably fairly "generic", and subject to change in different jurisdictions. Other channel usage is from my station licence for the Canadian West Coast, and from things overheard on the air. "Your usage may vary."

Some of the "Port Operation" channels are used by towboats or commercial fishermen in B.C.

Channels marked (CCG) or (USCG) are for Canadian or US Coast guard authorized stations only.

Channel 70 is supposed to be reserved for a future selective calling system, but is (illegally) being used for intership communications (even by the RCMP!)

The letters under "area" mean:
I: International only (non-US) according to Icom
C: Canadian usage
A: American usage

Channels with an "A" suffix are simplex operation on the ship transmit frequency of an international duplex channel.

Canada uses a "B" suffix to denote broadcast (one-way) use of the shore transmit side of an international duplex channel.

The previous posting showed the duplex channels as "repeater". There are no repeaters (as hams know them) in the marine service (so far as I know). If you are willing to pay for a phone call, the telco might let you place a call to another vessel on the same (or different) channel, and so get the effect of a repeater.

Peter Bennett
Bitnet: Bennett@triumfcl
Packet: ve7cei@ve7kit
Marine: "Griffin" CZ6760

1755. OUCH!!! and the callsign project

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-26 16:31:25 UTC
From: faunt@CISCO.COM
Message-ID: <8907270704.AA04928@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17729

I say go for it.
I got a copy of the database last time (which disappeared into UC
Berkeley, never to be heard from again), but I've used a couple of the
Internet available servers many times, and believe that I got what
I paid for, and will do so again, cheerfully.

1756. Re: dolby question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-26 16:51:45 UTC
From: rkarlqu@hpscdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <5490060@hpscdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 17730

> Why don't radios, including ham radios, use dolby systems?

>goh< (kawai@csli.stanford.edu [arpanet]) n6uok

Because Dolby requires precision matching of levels, and you
have no absolute level reference. Other schemes like dBx
that don't require this also wouldn't work because they still
require flat frequency response and no monkeying with the
dynamics by speech clipping circuits and receiver AGC circuits.
There is a system called Amplitude Compandored Single Sideband
(ACSSB) that uses a pilot tone to get around these limitations.
UPS will use it on 220 MHz. It has been used experimentally
on ham radio. I have heard tapes of it, and it works fairly
well; reduces listening fatigue on noisy signals.

N6RK

1757. Re: dolby question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-26 16:58:49 UTC
From: jans@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <5650@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM>
Source record: 17731
Body handling: HTML body converted to readable text

Dolby is optimized for tape systems. It is essentially a multi-band compandoring system, with an emphasis on high frequencies, where most of the tape noise is. I don't think it actually has any effect below 3kHz, where the necessary voice communication information is, so using it on a communications system is a no-op.

The compandor concept is valid for communications, and is what ACSB (what UPS is going to use on the frequencies they stole) is all about. When you complain about "speech processing", what you are hearing is the compression half of compandoring. What is missing is the control signal and the decompression part. We hams missed the ball on that. Maybe in a few years surplus ACSB equipment will be available for what's left of 220 MHz! I doubt this technology will ever spread to HF.

Jan Steinman - N7JDB
Electronic Systems Laboratory
Box 500, MS 50-370, Beaverton, OR 97077
(w)503/627-5881 (h)503/657-7703

1758. Re: ACC RC-850 Users/Owners Group?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-26 17:01:24 UTC
From: hoffman@pitt.UUCP
Message-ID: <5560@pitt.UUCP>
Source record: 17732

Back in the late 70s, a number of folks who maintained the 146.88
repeater in Pittsburgh worked in broadcasting and would get some of
the local radio and tv personalities to do IDs. These were
collected and recorded on a standard broadcast audio tape cartridge.
If the repeater were in use, the normal CW ID would be used, but if
it were idle for a short time, it would ID with a selection from the
tape. One of my favorites was that of a person doing a fairly good
impression of Richard Nixon:
"You'll never hear an eighteen minute gap on the WR3AJN repeater!"

---Bob.

--
Bob Hoffman, N3CVL {allegra, bellcore, cadre, idis, psuvax1}!pitt!hoffman
Pitt Computer Science hoffman@vax.cs.pittsburgh.edu

1759. Re: dolby question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-26 17:24:07 UTC
From: goldstein@delni.dec.com
Message-ID: <3769@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 17733

In article <9825@csli.Stanford.EDU>, kawai@csli.Stanford.EDU (Goh Kawai) writes...
>Dear all,
>
>Why don't radios, including ham radios, use dolby systems?

Dolby is a variation on compression/expansion, which is used on radios.
The purpose of a ham speech processor is to compress out its dynamic
range within the speech bandwidth (300-3000 Hz). There's no real need
for expansion at the receiving end, since it's still intelligible.
However, some commercial SSB radios do use expansion; this is called
ACSSB and is what UPS has gotten the FCC to assign our 220-222 band for!
Note that ACSSB transmits a pilot (carrier) tone to use as a reference,
since mobile radio has fluctuating signal strength.

Dolby itself, or at least the popular consumer Dolby-B, compresses just
the treble (i.e., everything above 3 kHz, though I don't know the exact
values it uses). Thus it's irrelevant for speech. And since music is
verboten for hams, that's pretty much the end of it. Dolby is designed
for music.
fred k1io
(Dolby is no doubt a trademark of Dolby Labs or somebody like that.)

1760. scanner

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-26 18:27:59 UTC
From: tpeasant@cipc1.Dayton.NCR.COM
Message-ID: <1215@cipc1.Dayton.NCR.COM>
Source record: 17734

that is progammable and will pick up cellular phone conversations.
Any makes or models to avoid? Are they worth the money?
thanks

--
Tony Peasant
Tony.Peasant@cipc1.Dayton.NCR.COM
...!uunet!ncrlnk!cipc1!tpeasant

1761. Re: Another no-code fable

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-26 18:33:00 UTC
From: mo@prisma
Message-ID: <16800011@prisma>
Source record: 17735

I will point out again that the model of people "buying the test answers" for the written part also works for the CW part in the sense that like any college sophomore, I learned the code well enough to pass the test and the promptly and with malice aforethought forgot the code. That has not stopped me from contributing to the development of packet radio or the work done by the AMRAD group which eventually got us authorization to use spread spectrum systems.

The notion that there should be some number of required CW hours for renewal is astonishing. I would much rather see every driver of an automobile have to redemonstrate that they can in fact safely drive said automobile before license renewal. After all, it is noticably harder to kill someone with a 2m hand-held than an automobile, and not knowing CW doesn't contribute to any potential for lethality.

-Mike O'Dell
N4NLN

1762. Question-Help for getting STA permit

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-26 19:00:14 UTC
From: ST5631@SIUCVMB.BITNET
Message-ID: <8907270709.AA05830@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17736

Can someone on the net tell me how, who, where or whatever it takes to get
an STA permit for unattended HF packet. We would like to become a gateway
for traffic handling if at all possible. Thanks in advance.

```
_____________________________________________________________________________
| :
| *** KE9KD W9UIH |
| /0 0\ Kelly D. Jones Southern Illinois University |
| =(__:__)= 1195 E. Walnut Apt J8 Amateur Radio Club |
| U Carbondale, IL Engineering and Tech Building |
| /!:!\ 62901 Carbondale, IL 62901 |
| :/!:!\: |
| '00000' BITNET: ST5631@SIUCVMB PACKET: W9UIH@WD9EBQ |
| | : | |
| | : | ==> "Sometimes ya godda do whatcha godda do" <== |
| ===/ \=== "If rules aren't meant to be broken, bend them 90 degrees" |
:_____________________________________________________________________________:
```

1763. ctcss on kenwood 721 main band (again)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-26 19:01:03 UTC
From: 31005_1650@uwovax.uwo.ca
Message-ID: <3235@uwovax.uwo.ca>
Source record: 17737

I am reposting my previous question due to the fact it confused numerous
people.

I was looking for ctcss on the main band of the kenwood tm721. That means
NOT tone encoding. I am looking for tone decoding on the main band. When
I listen to our local repeater (VE3MGI on 145.390-), I also hear two other
repeaters on the same frequency (s5 to s9 most nights). Our repeater has
a tone encoder. That means it put out a tone of about 114 hertz along with
the voice it retransmits. The 721 will not allow you to have tone decoding
(which is required on the rig side of comms.) in the main band. The A.B.C.
switching is not working out very well. I heard there was a mod to allow
ctcss in the MAIN band. If anyone knows of such a mod, I would be very happy
to receive it, along with many thanks from other 721 owners in the city.

2nd point: There is no way to store ctcss in a memory. You can store
a TONE frequency, but cannot store the fact that you want tone decoding
on that frequency. You have to manually turn it on each time you play
with the VFO. Try it! It will not remember CTCSS was 'on'. Both of
my 721's do it, as well as others that I have asked.

Example: Turn on CTSCC with a tone of about 114.3 Store that in memory
zero (0). Turn dial so that VFO is now at memory 1, then go back to memory
zero. It will have rembered the RF freq (145.390-) and the PL tone (114)
but ctcss will have been disabled!?

PS: Otherwise I like my 721s. --

....
. Mark Bramwell, VE3PZR .
. .
. The University of Western Ontario Bitnet: MBRAMWEL@UWO.CA .
. School of Business Administration Packet: VE3PZR @ VE3GYQ .
. London, Ontario, N6A 3K7 Phone: (519) 661-3714 .
....

1764. Re: Re: ARRL Board supports limited no-code license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-26 20:17:25 UTC
From: chris@hplvli.HP.COM
Message-ID: <4590028@hplvli.HP.COM>
Source record: 17738

Why not just accept the compromise proposal and try to present
a little more decorum than starting another contentious
squabble about the details? The proposal has a good chance
of passing and will encourage development of the higher
bands. Let's be a little less cannibalistic and calm down
or we'll never see progress.
...73 de WD5IBS

1765. Re: HT's and Airlines question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-26 20:53:16 UTC
From: rusty@cadnetix.COM
Message-ID: <9011@cadnetix.COM>
Source record: 17739

In article <5003@mtuxo.att.com> kredden@mtuxo.UUCP (XT147-K.REDDEN) writes:
->(b) Paragraph (a) of this section does not apply to:....
-> (5) any other portable electronic device that the operator of the
-> aircraft has determined will not cause interference with the
-> navigation or communication system of the aircraft on which it
-> is to be used.
-...
->
->The intend of section (c) above is to forbid the pilot of an airliner
->... to make the determination, only the company can make
->this determination....
->
->.... For airline use, only the "air carrier" (i.e.
->the airline) can do this.

Ok, but what if the airline says that the pilot gets to make the decision?
(I am half serious here, as my reading of the newsgroup seems to say that
the airlines let the pilots decide. At the risk of continuing this
longer (and I almost decided to not post this just so it would drop),
have any airlines made such decisions about what will not cause interference?
Or have they said, in effect, "No reciever will cause interference, and
if it does, lets just be sure the pilot knows about it so he can get it
turned off, so anything the pilot says is ok, is ok." (Yuck, what a
sentence. I probably deserve a sentence for it :-)

Just some mad ravings from the keyboard of:

Rusty Carruth UUCP:{uunet,boulder}!cadnetix!rusty DOMAIN: rusty@cadnetix.com
Daisy/Cadnetix Corp. (303) 444-8075\ 5775 Flatiron Pkwy. \ Boulder, Co 80301
Radio: N7IKQ 'home': P.O.B. 461 \ Lafayette, CO 80026

1766. Re: ARRL Board supports limited no-code license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-26 22:33:22 UTC
From: karn@jupiter
Message-ID: <17297@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 17740

>Wait a minute! Do I remember the correct speed of light or not? THis
>calculates out that the 2 meter band would be excluded. I've never
>heard any CW on 2 meters (except repeater IDs). It is to use this
>band that I was thinking about getting a license...

Yes, you're correct; the ARRL proposal would exclude the 2 meter band.
This should not have been too much of a surprise, with the usual
justification being that two meters is already "too crowded" to
support more users. Of course, why a no-code licensee should occupy more
space than an operator who knows code is something that has so far escaped
me. Seems to me that if crowding on 2m is a concern, the ARRL should prohibit
ALL future hams from this band.

I presented a motion to both the TAPR and AMSAT Boards of Directors to
recommend including full VHF/UHF privileges above 50 MHz in a no-code
license proposal, and this motion carried on both Boards. Unfortunately
it seems to have had little effect on the ARRL.

The ARRL Board's attitude is just a little reminiscent of those who
grudgingly concede that desegregation is a good idea -- as long as it
doesn't affect THEIR neighborhoods or THEIR kids' schools. Not that
they're bigots, of course, it's just that their neighborhoods and
schools are already too crowded...

Phil

1767. Re: HT NiCad Batteries

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-26 22:58:57 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880068@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 17741

The particulars for ordering a homebrew ICOM pack from Yost (Mr. Nicad):

8 @ $ 4.25 1200maH AA cells
1 @ $15.00 ICE pack plastic (dunno the size, just say "BP8")
? @ $????? Thermal cutout switch

$50.00 + postage/handling

E.H. Yost
7344 Tetiva Rd
Sauk City, WI 53583

I don't have the 800 number, so call 800-555-1212.

Like I said before, you may want to find some friends and order cells
for several packs, then match them yourself. The pack will have the
capacity of the weakest cell. If you need info on how to match cells,
send me e-mail. I may post if volume warrants it.

73s and good FMing,
Perry Scott, KF0CA
...hplabs!hpfcla!perry-s

1768. IC 32AT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-27 01:12:29 UTC
From: akuhn@wpi.wpi.edu
Message-ID: <8907270112.AA05304@wpi>
Source record: 17742

I got one last week [IC 32AT] and love it. I also have a copy of the mods that can be made to it to extend HF receive and enable the cross band repeater. I am wondering if there are any mods available that would extend the transmit range of 2m or 440.

Any help would be appreciated.
Thanks in advance- Alex Kuhn N1FGX

1769. Re: S-Band Beacon on Moon

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-27 02:30:56 UTC
From: lyndon@cs.AthabascaU.CA
Message-ID: <689@aurora.AthabascaU.CA>
Source record: 17743
Cross-posted to: sci.space,rec.ham-radio

> henry@utzoo.uucp (Henry Spencer) writes:
> lyndon@cs.AthabascaU.CA (Lyndon Nerenberg) writes:
>>Eh? Was ConEd charging NASA for the power produced by the (moon-based)
>>nuclear reactors?
>
>No, but it was costing some small amount of money to receive, store, and
>analyze the data.

Actually, I've been informed it was shut down to eliminate some RF
pollution (makes sense).

I still like the idea of using it as a target for EME antenna aiming
and calibration.

Didn't someone purchase one of the lunar rovers for an incredibly cheap
price? Maybe I can buy this experiment for $10 and persuade NASA to turn
it back on for use as an amateur beacon.

The only thing I can't figure out is: what suffix do I sign after the
VE6BBM part of my call to indicate "lunar portable?" [:-) I think ...]

--
Lyndon Nerenberg VE6BBM / Computing Services / Athabasca University
{alberta,decwrl,ncc}!atha!lyndon || lyndon@cs.AthabascaU.CA

It's 2:00 A.M.; Nobody looks ugly.

1770. Re: ACC RC-850 Users/Owners Group?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-27 05:24:03 UTC
From: kminor@ms.uky.edu
Message-ID: <12295@s.ms.uky.edu>
Source record: 17744

Here's a 'serial' type of ID. The guy around here with an ACC 850 did this around hamfest time.

To begin, he had an ID like this:

THE HAMFEST STARTS AT 9 A M ON 8 TWENTY FIVE BE THERE WB4ASZ REPEATER

This ID was on the repeater for quite a while, in fact a week or so after the hamfest. He therefore changed it to this:

THE HAMFEST STARTS AT OH THE HAMFEST'S OVER WB4ASZ REPEATER

Kinda gets your attention.

Another thing to try is to add some of the sound effects, like the bang or the "siren" It's real effective in scaring you at about 2 in the morning.
73,
Kevin
via packet: N8EGA @ N8EGA
via this net: KMINOR@MS.UKY.EDU

--
Not much going on around here.

1771. Re: Tunnel Radio (was reception)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-27 06:23:45 UTC
From: ISW@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <20786@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 17745
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

> Does anyone know exactly **how** they accomplish this? The
>"every AM channel" system is used in Boston (in the sort-of-tunnel
>under Copley, and in the Callahan and Sumner tunnels)....

Hmmm... I don't suppose it could be as simple as transmitting
on the receiver's intermediate frequency, could it?

Back when car radios used "FET's with wicks", just about all
of 'em had the same IF (I think it was 262.5 kHz). I don't
know if contemporary units are so standardized.

In any case, if there is only one frequency in use, sending
a signal on it should get through to everyone.

Isaac isw@cup.portal.com

1772. Re: The now defunct Moon beacon

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-27 07:42:28 UTC
From: w2vy@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <952@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 17746
Cross-posted to: sci.space,rec.ham-radio

It is very likely that either the power system is shutdown (or dead) OR
that they turned off any receivers that could be commanded to start the
transmitter again... and even if the receiver was working it would
cost too much to get the equipment and codings for the commands to
get anyone to move on it...

If anyone can Prove me wrong and get it turned it on, Knock your Socks off!
Go for it!... hihi
--
Life is too short to be mad about things.
Thomas A. Moulton, W2VY Packet: w2vy@kd6th Voice: 145.190 (r)
(201) 478-7919 uucp: rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!w2vy

1773. Re: ARRL Board supports limited no-code license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-27 07:49:25 UTC
From: w2vy@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <953@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 17747

It's my understanding that the new Proposed license class is just another
entry level ticket.

If you want more, you'll have to give more!
Ain't no such thing as a free lunch!

Besides the real action is in the uhf and above bands, after all that's
where all the satellites are doing the interesting stuff...
(they do have some 2m ports, that's just because most hams have 2m gear
but if you are starting out what does it matter?)
--
Life is too short to be mad about things.
Thomas A. Moulton, W2VY Packet: w2vy@kd6th Voice: 145.190 (r)
(201) 478-7919 uucp: rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!w2vy

1774. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-27 09:36:07 UTC
From: PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK
Message-ID: <27.Jul.89.10
Source record: 17748

Glad to see FCC/ARRL are catching up with Europe/the rest of the world
by considering a no-code license. One question - although it may be a no-code
license, will it PROHIBIT the holders from using code? Here in the UK we had
a ban on 'class B' licensees (the no-coders) using code, until a few years
back, that was. Then the DTI (equivalent of FCC) agreed to allow the class
B license holders to transmit code as part of their practice to take the code
exam. It also helped show the class B people the benefits of code in the
weak-signal, high-noise situation.
The situation here and now is that irrespective of whether you are class 'A' or
class 'B' licensee you can use code in any band you are licensed for.
Shame the ARRL/FCC are proposing restricting it to 220MHz and up though -
why not allow them in certain parts of 2 and 6 meters too?
The RSGB here in the UK are proposing a 'Novice license' - low power on the HF
bands (or some of them at least) - as a way of getting new recruits to
ham radio - school/college kids and the like. Problem is, not all of them can
get the finance together for the latest Kencom TR789000 or whatever - still,
there are plenty of convertible CB sideband rigs about i guess.....!

de G6WBJ

//
* Peter J. M. Lucas * Phone: +44 793 411613 *
* NERC Computer Services * Email: PJML@UK.AC.NERC-WALLINGFORD.IBMA *
* Holbrook House * AX25 : G6WBJ@GB7TA *
* Station Road **
* SWINDON, WILTSHIRE * What a very strange game this is! The only *
* SN1 1DE UK * sensible move to make is not to play ay all *
\\

1775. Re: ACC RC-850 Users/Owners Group?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-27 13:20:51 UTC
From: jay@splut.conmicro.com
Message-ID: <2787@splut.conmicro.com>
Source record: 17749

In article <12295@s.ms.uky.edu> kminor@ms.uky.edu (Kevin R. Minor) writes:
>Another thing to try is to add some of the sound effects, like the bang
>or the "siren" It's real effective in scaring you at about 2 in the
>morning.

One guy who had just gotten an RC850 decided to show it off at a hamfest (this was back not long after they were introduced). He set up a portable repeater, and the ID went (ALL CAPS is Romeo's voice, normal text is Juliet's:)

THIS IS W B The time is... THIS IS W B 5 I The time is... <bang>
<bang> SHUT UP JULIET! THIS IS W B 5 I T T REPEATER.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
uucp: uunet!nuchat! (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
{attctc,bellcore}!texbell!splut!jay +--
internet: jay@splut.conmicro.com | "He's T*d, Jim."-Richard "Bones" Sexton

1776. Re: HT's and Airlines question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-27 14:27:32 UTC
From: maa@ssc-vax.UUCP
Message-ID: <1303@ssc-bee.ssc-vax.UUCP>
Source record: 17750

In regard to the FAR regulation prohibiting use of radios aboard aircraft;
I wonder if anyone thought about getting together and lobbying to have this
regulation either repealed or loosened. Since hams have operated
their equipmentin private aircraft with no apparent ill effect
on the aircraft itself, maybee this regulation in only a typical government
over-reaction to a non problem.

1777. Kenwood TS430 on 17M

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-27 14:37:23 UTC
From: CHARLIE%UMVMA@ICSA.RICE.EDU
Message-ID: <8907280703.AA20212@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17751

Our radio club station has a Kenwood TS430 transciever. We were trying to transmit on the new 17M band recently and couldn't. I suspect the micro-processor thinks 17M is out of band. Could someone tell me where to find instruction for modifying the TS430 to fix this problem? Thanks.

-WA0R

1778. Re: Re: Tunnel Radio (was reception)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-27 15:44:48 UTC
From: chris@hplvli.HP.COM
Message-ID: <4590029@hplvli.HP.COM>
Source record: 17752

The comb generator probably uses a tunnel diode
for this particular application. :-) de WD5IBS

1779. Re: Repeater ID's

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-27 16:53:00 UTC
From: CSMSCST@OAC.UCLA.EDU
Message-ID: <8907280706.AA20422@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17753

Our club repeater (WA6TFD, Baldwin Hills ARC) normally cycles through three or four different voice IDs. They're all sultry women except for George Takai ("Sulu") -- apparently someone here knows him. His ID is complete with opening/closing communicator sound effects. It's neat to watch people hearing it for the first time.

/Chris Thomas - WA6HTJ

Internet: csmscst@oac.ucla.edu
Bitnet: csmscst@uclamvs.bitnet

1780. Re: How do I make a notch filter with cable?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-27 17:55:15 UTC
From: waters@dover.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1629@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 17754

In article <60127@philabs.Philips.Com> rfc@briar.philips.com.UUCP (Robert Casey) writes:
>Using stubs to attenuate unwanted signals: I had the following situation: my
>I made this trap at work, where I had access to a spectrum
>network analyzer, so I could see what's going on.

You should be able to use a TV sweep/alignment generator rather than a
network analyzer since all you want to do is maximize attenuation at the
interfering freq., not measure the actual attenuation.

Obviously if you have access to a lab there is no problem, but if not
Heathkit swep generators run $5-$20 at hamfests.

--
*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *
It is easier to write an incorrect program than understand a correct
one.

1781. Re: S-Band Beacon on Moon

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-27 20:00:15 UTC
From: karn@jupiter
Message-ID: <17300@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 17755
Cross-posted to: sci.space,rec.ham-radio

>Didn't someone purchase one of the lunar rovers for an incredibly cheap
>price? Maybe I can buy this experiment for $10 and persuade NASA to turn
>it back on for use as an amateur beacon.

Sorry, but the lunar rovers were powered with primary chemical batteries
(Silver-Zinc, I believe) unlike the later ALSEP packages which were
powered by radioisotope thermal generators. Those chemical batteries
are long dead.

Phil

1782. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-27 21:29:30 UTC
From: TOBIN@enr.prime.com
Message-ID: <617563735.M2989@NET.Prime.COM>
Source record: 17756

I'm collecting information about policies regarding special Auto License plates for Amateur Radio Operators. I'm interested in getting information from all 50 States and all Canadian Provinces, and also from as many other areas of the world that can respond.

I'd appreciate at least one response from each area, so if you are willing to fill in the following questionaire with the most accurate information you can get and return it via E-mail (or USPS), you will receive credit when I summarize the results and post to the net (and possibly contribute an article to QST or 73, etc.) This may be interesting information for many purposes, including figuring ways to get better publicity for Amateur Radio. I'll periodically let the net know what areas have not yet responded, so that we can do a "WAS" quickly and efficiently!

Please feel free to edit the form of the questionaire to provide yourself with more room to answer the questions if you need.

Thanks,

Roger Tobin N1EYZ Tobin@ENR.Prime.com
Prime Computer Inc. (508) 879-2960 x4191
500 Old Connecticut Path
Framingham, MA 01701

==========Cut Here==========

Your State, Province or locale: _____

Does your State (or locale) have special automobile License Plates for Amateur Radio operators (also known as "Ham Plates")? Yes: _ No: _

Are these Ham Plates considered the same as other "vanity" plates:
By the registration authorities? Yes: _ No: _
By the law enforcement authorities? Yes: _ No: _

Excluding sales, luxury or excise taxes, what is the initial registration fee or charge for:
Ham Plates? _____
Other Vanity Plates? _____
Regular Plates? _____

How much is the renewal fee for:
Ham Plates? _____
Other Vanity Plates? _____
Regular Plates? _____

How long (the length of time between renewals) are the plates valid?
Ham Plates: _____
Other Vanity Plates: _____
Regular Plates: _____

How is renewal handled for these kinds of plates?
Ham Plates: Sticker: _ New Plate: _
Other Vanity Plates: Sticker: _ New Plate: _
Regular Plates: Sticker: _ New Plate: _

Can Ham Plates be used on any type of vehicle other than a standard Passenger Car (such as a light truck)? Yes: _ No: _

Can you get Ham Plates for other types of vehicles like Motorcycles, RV's, or Boat Trailers? Yes: _ No: _
If yes, what types of vehicles? _____

Do Ham Plates have border wording that indicate it is a plate for Amateur Radio? Yes: _ No: _

Do Ham Plates include any special symbol in the plate number (like a thunderbolt) different than that used on Regular plates? Yes: _ No: _
If yes, where is it placed in the call? _____

Do Ham Plates use the same colors as Regular plates? Yes: _ No: _
If no, what are the differences? _____

What proof does your local registration authority require in order for an applicant to get Ham Plates? _____
Is there any proof required to renew a Ham Plate? Yes: _ No: _

How long does it take to get Ham Plates? _____

In your area, where are license plates displayed on a vehicle?
Ham Plates: Front: _ Rear: _ Both: _
Other Vanity Plates: Front: _ Rear: _ Both: _
Regular Plates: Front: _ Rear: _ Both: _

What, if any, extra rights are legally allowed (like double parking for Doctors with MD plates) in your area by having Ham Plates?
_____

Does your area have other "special" license plates that are available to certain groups (like Veterans, Ex-pow's, CAP members, etc.) at a cost different from that of a Regular Plate? Yes: _ No: _
If yes, please list the categories and costs, if you know them:
_____

Are automobile insurance rates different for vehicles with Ham Plates or other types of non-standard plates? Yes: _ No: _

Have you confirmed the above information with local Motor Vehicle Registration or Law Enforcement authorities?
_ Yes, I called them up and confirmed it.
_ Yes, I asked someone who works there.

_ No, but I have the local rules right here in front of me.
_ No, I just wrote down what I remembered.
_ No, I asked someone else.
_ No, I'm just guessing. (in which case, please DON'T reply!)

Are you a Licensed Amateur Radio Operator? Yes: _ No: _
Do you have Ham Plates on your vehicle? Yes: _ No: _

Do you think Ham Plates are a good idea? Yes: _ No: _
Why (please elaborate)? _____

Might any of the information above change because local authorities
are considering changing the motor vehicle licensing laws to address
some political or financial problem? If so, please elaborate:
_____

Name: _____ Call: _____
I can be reached at: _____

Thanks for your help in gathering this information -- de N1EYZ

==========

1783. Re: ARRL Board supports limited no-code license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-27 22:21:00 UTC
From: COFER@UTKVX3.BITNET
Message-ID: <8907280706.AA20440@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17757

> Wait a minute! Do I remember the correct speed of light or not? THis
> calculates out that the 2 meter band would be excluded.....
> ....I can't really see any valid justification for excluding 2m. Does
> anyone else (other than just keeping the numbers down)?

I have several friends who will probably become hams should a codefree license become available. Without 2 meter access they will go out and get either 220 or 440 gear. As a result, I'LL get 220 or 440 gear, more repeaters will be put up, and we will be in a better position to ward off spectrum grabs in these bands. If they get access to 2 meters, they will buy 2 meter gear, and I would have less incentive to buy 220 or 440 gear. Assuming the codefree license will mean growth in the number of hams, I suspect the ARRL wants to direct that growth into the less used bands. Remember, UPS argued that 220 was underutilized, not that there were not enough hams.

---------- -.....----.....-
John L. Cofer N 4 M H A
COFER@UTKVX.BITNET -.....---.....-

All disclaimers apply

1784. Re: Code Help Needed for friend

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-27 22:41:56 UTC
From: pat@hprnd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1140017@hprnd.HP.COM>
Source record: 17758

My son found the Gordon West code tapes useful. The voice track tends to be cheerful and encouraging.

Pat Thaler KJ6PU

1785. Re: Proposal: An Alternative Licensing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-27 23:27:24 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500097@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17759

> From: pfluegerm@gtephxgtephx.UUCP (Mike Pflueger)
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
> Subject: Proposal: An Alternative Licensing Method (RE: NO-CODE)
> Keywords: no-code, license, endorsements, proposal
> Message-ID: <448a0c2c.15840@gtephx.UUCP>
> Date: 20 Jul 89 21:01:50 GMT
>
> Why all the fuss over no-code? How about maybe-code: you only get tested on
...
> ENDORSEMENTS (examples):
...

I finally found a way to make this message readable (it took a little
dedication, and utility I could not find on UNIX).

Anyway, Mike, fundamentally, your proposal for a basic license and a system
of endorsements is a logical approach to the problem.

However, it is much too radical a change (sadly, having a class without code
is too much for so many hams already) for hams or the FCC to accept. These
are some of the reasons:

- How are people going to ready comprehend who has what privileges so
they (at least CAN) know what their fellow hams are allowed to do.
A lot of endorsements is a lot of things to keep track of.

- There will be a lot of little tests to take. Perhaps this is actually
good since each one can be more comprehensive, and it would ease the
burdon of becoming the ALL MIGHTY ham, by breaking the comprehensive
total exam into many stages. Still, it is a lot of tests for test
makers to bicker over.

- For the FCC, this means a tremendous new load of bureacracy. They
do not program their own computers, they contract out for it when
major changes are needed. This will be very costly to implement,
with the current state of affairs, expect it to add much to the
cost of a license when they finally do that. It might become $40
for the basic license and $20 for each endorsement. There goes
$220 for all of them, and then the $20 again every 10 years.

- Just what endorsements should there be and should there NOT be.
Should some be bundled together and others split apart. We might
arguing these for a long time, and ham radio needs a transfusion
TODAY.

Don't totally give up on the idea, though. Do keep it alive enough
to smooth out the details. In the mean time, though, let's start an

I.V. and respirator and try to keep the patient alive while we diagnose the problem and try to prescribe a cure; fight FOR getting a code-less license class (or classes (2) under the proposal posted recently (copies on request) HAMLICEN mailing list).

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

1786. Public perception of Amateur Radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-27 23:27:28 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500098@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17760

I've been informed my posting was truncated, and found that it had in fact been truncated somewhere between the notesfile system on ux1.cso and the news system on uxc.cso, here in uiuc.edu.

--------REPOST--------

Perhaps the BEST reason of all to have a codeless license class in the Amateur Radio Service is PUBLIC PERCEPTION of our use/waste of spectrum.

While a lot of people who would be hams, would be GOOD hams, do not just because the code test is required. This is NOT because they can't pass it, as they probably can and know it, but just BECAUSE it is required at all.

However, the worst effect of the continual code requirement is that the GENERAL PUBLIC, and in particular the land mobile industry and the FCC, will perceive the present Amateur Radio Service as an EXCLUSIVE ELITIST CLUB. We do not need that public perception. We can't justify our spectrum allocations, in particular our VHF/UHF/SHF spectrum is in high demand, as long as we are making the purpose of ham radio operators to serve the hobby itself.

Hams already have to explain to people that Amateur Radio is NOT CB. But what will people think about it when we tell them that it is required to study Morse Code to pass a test in it just to get the ham license?

What if these people are the ones wanting our spectrum, or deciding who gets what spectrum?

73's from KA9WGN

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

1787. Re: Public perception of Amateur Radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-28 01:22:24 UTC
From: msmith@topaz.rutgers.edu
Message-ID: <Jul.27.21.22.20.1989.19355@topaz.rutgers.edu>
Source record: 17761

I am one of the people that Phil speaks of. I thought about becoming a Ham, and even joined the Rutgers Amateur Radio Club. I bought TITW, and even have a code program.

I started to learn code. I could pass Elements 2 and 3A in my sleep with a few hours study.

However, code turned me off completely. That, and the elitist "if you don't have a license, you are nothing" attitude of the Rutgers club. Many people have told me that "hams aren't really like that, this is just a bad group", but with this whole code/no-code discussion, I see that the elitism is the prevaling attitude. It seems to be similar to the fraternity hazing justification - "I went through it, so you must, to prove that you are worthwhile/qualified".

Code isn't needed these days. We have voice modes that are quite satisfactory on all bands, and computers that do code when it is required. The attitude I see is that code is necessary to keep out the riff-raff. Why not a stronger techincal test? I can't see many of the CB bandits learning how to build a Yagi to get a ham license.

So far, code, and the elitism of those who defend it, have kept me out of the hobby. I suspect that is true of many. I only hope that you remove the code requirement before most of the hams become silent keys.

Oh, I forgot. The ARRL proposal stinks of elitism as well. It shows a "keep these people off OUR band (2m), let them use the bands that WE don't" attitude.

That's just my opinion. You can pass it off as a minority opinion, or wise up.

Mark
--
Mark Smith | "Be careful when looking into the distance, |
61 Tenafly Road|that you do not miss what is right under your nose."|
Tenafly,NJ 07670-2643|rutgers!topaz.rutgers.edu!msmith,msmith@topaz.rutgers.edu
All Rights Reserved
You may redistribute this article only to those who may freely do likewise.

1788. Re: ARRL Board supports limited no-code license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-28 01:32:12 UTC
From: larson@unix.SRI.COM
Message-ID: <1714@unix.SRI.COM>
Source record: 17762

In article <3143@cadre.dsl.PITTSBURGH.EDU> geb@cadre.dsl.pitt.edu (Gordon E. Banks) writes:

>I've never heard any CW on 2 meters (except repeater IDs).

Apparently, you have not listened much with a radio capable of hearing the signals. They are weak, but they are there.

Alan

1789. Re: ACC RC-850 Users/Owners Group?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-28 03:12:08 UTC
From: cs75jmc@unccvax.UUCP
Message-ID: <1574@unccvax.UUCP>
Source record: 17763

In article <2787@splut.conmicro.com>, jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard) writes:
> In article <12295@s.ms.uky.edu> kminor@ms.uky.edu (Kevin R. Minor) writes:
> >Another thing to try is to add some of the sound effects, like the bang
> >or the "siren" It's real effective in scaring you at about 2 in the
> >morning.
>
> One guy who had just gotten an RC850 decided to show it off at a hamfest
> (this was back not long after they were introduced). He set up a
> portable repeater, and the ID went (ALL CAPS is Romeo's voice, normal
> text is Juliet's:)
>
> THIS IS W B The time is... THIS IS W B 5 I The time is... <bang>
> <bang> SHUT UP JULIET! THIS IS W B 5 I T T REPEATER.
>
> --
> Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
> uucp: uunet!nuchat! (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
> {attctc,bellcore}!texbell!splut!jay +--
> internet: jay@splut.conmicro.com | "He's T*d, Jim."-Richard "Bones" Sexton

The only problem with these kinds of sound effects and cute IDs is that the average person gets annoyed with them after a few days. Kind of like the car that talks to you, or appliances that talk to you. Most auto manufacturers have stopped selling speech synthesized devices because people become annoyed with them rather quickly.

I have nothing against an occasional clever ID, but some repeater owners with the new controllers want to put everything on all the time; filling the airwaves with a lot of sound effects and lengthy IDs. There is one here in North Carolina that goes on and on, saying something like this:

Don't touch that dial 03 is the only repeater for you with coverage for 100 miles this is W4XYZ repeater

(not real call and not 100% exact wording but you get the idea)

My point is that the announcement and other capabilities of these controllers can do many wonderful things (esp. with autopatch) but many repeater owners just overdo it.

John Covington WN4BBJ E-mail: cs75jmc@unccvax.UUCP
P.O. Box 217122 MCI Mail: JCOVINGTON 342-6957
Charlotte, NC 28221-7122 Packet Radio: WN4BBJ @ KK4L
(704) 537-7653 "Give it back, Eric, it's not yours" (the ICOM)

1790. gateway to packet from networks?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-28 07:05:26 UTC
From: JARVIS@DGAESO51.BITNET
Message-ID: <8907280705.AA20350@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17764

Date: 27-JUL-1989 18:34:34.96
From: JARVIS AT DGAESO51
To: 0::"info-hams@simtel20.army.mil" ! SENT TO EARN::"info-hams@simtel20.army.
mil"
Subj: gateway to packet from networks?

Does there exist a gateway between one of the computer networks (eg BITNET)
and packet? Sure would be usefull.

Brian VK7XD/CE2

1791. ANARC Club List (rev. 26 July 89)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-28 08:26:59 UTC
From: rh@well.UUCP
Message-ID: <12893@well.UUCP>
Source record: 17765

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ANARC CLUB LIST
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```

Current to 26 July 1989

The Association of North American Radio Clubs (ANARC) was founded in 1964 to promote closer ties among radio clubs; to promote the interchange of information and ideas among member clubs; to work for the common good of listeners; and to provide a medium to speak out for radio clubs and listeners in North America. All the clubs forming ANARC are responsible volunteer organizations. No license is needed for the activities our clubs pursue. This list gives each club's areas of interest, dues and address.

From time to time, however, clubs adjust their dues or change their address. It is a good idea to verify the address and fees by writing to the club before sending money. If you want a reply, include a self-addressed stamped envelope with your inquiry.

```
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Terms/Abbreviations Used in This List
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```

All wave: Interested in all bands & types of stations.
Dues: Annual membership fee, including receipt of the club's bulletin. All fees are in US currency unless otherwise specified in Canadian currency (CN$). Overseas fees include airmail delivery of bulletin unless indicated otherwise.
DX: Long-distance reception.
FM: FM broadcasting (88-108 MHz).
Ham: Monitoring of Amateur Radio stations.
IRC: International Postal Reply Coupon.
LW: Longwave band (below 540 kHz).
MW: AM broadcasting (540-1705 kHz).
NA: North America - USA, Canada & Mexico.
PSB: Public service bands (police, fire, emergency medical, etc.). Generally 30-50, 152-174, 406-512 and 800-950 MHz.
Sample: Sample copy of club's bulletin.
SASE: Long self-addressed stamped envelope.
SW: Shortwave broadcasting (3-30 MHz).
TV: Television broadcasting.
Util: Utility stations (maritime, aeronautical and "fixed" services operating below 30 MHz).

+=+
FULL MEMBER CLUBS
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All Ohio Scanner Club (AOSC) Founded 1979
Address: 50 Villa Road, Springfield, OH 45503 USA
Coverage: PSB (Ohio/surrounding region), Util
Newsletter: "American Scannergram" (bimonthly)
Dues: US $15.00; Canada $18.00
Sample: NA $2.00; elsewhere 3 IRCs

Association of Clandestine Enthusiasts (ACE) Founded 1981
Address: P.O. Box 11201, Shawnee Mission, KS 66207-0201 USA
Coverage: Clandestine & pirate radio
Newsletter: "Free Air" (monthly)
Dues: US $16.00; Canada $17.00; elsewhere $23.00
Sample: NA $1.50; elsewhere 3 IRCs

Association of DX Reporters (ADXR) Founded 1982
Address: 7008 Plymouth Road, Baltimore, MD 21208 USA
Coverage: LW, MW, SW, Util, Ham
Newsletter: "DX Reporter" (monthly)
Dues: NA $17.00; elsewhere $19.00 by surface mail
Sample: NA $1.00; elsewhere 5 IRCs

Canadian International DX Club (CIDX) Founded 1962
Address: #61 - 52152 Range Road 210, Sherwood Park, AB,
T8G 1A5 Canada
Coverage: MW, SW, Util, Ham, FM
Newsletter: "CIDX Messenger" (monthly)
Dues: USA $25.00; Canada CN$26.00; elsewhere CN$32.00
Sample: NA $1.00; elsewhere $2 or 4 IRCs

Club Ondes Courtes du Quebec (COCQ) Founded 1974
Address: 160 rue Prieur ouest, Montreal, PQ H3L 1R5 Canada
Coverage: SW, MW, Ham, Util
Newsletter: "L'Onde" (monthly, in French)
Dues: NA CN$35.50; elsewhere CN$37.50
Sample: NA $1.50; elsewhere 5 IRCs

International Radio Club of America (IRCA) Founded 1964
Address: 6059 Essex St., Riverside, CA 92504 USA
Coverage: MW
Newsletter: "DX Monitor" (34 issues/year)
Dues: USA $20.00; Canada/Mexico $26.00; write to club for
costs in other areas
Trial Sub: 10 issues + New Member Packet, $7.50 (NA only)
Sample: NA $0.50; elsewhere 3 IRCs

Longwave Club of America (LWCA) Founded 1974
Address: 45 Wildflower Road, Levittown, PA 19057 USA
Coverage: LW
Newsletter: "The Lowdown" (monthly)

Dues: NA $12.00; elsewhere $20.00
Sample: NA $1.00; elsewhere 5 IRCs

Miami Valley DX Club (MVDXC) Founded 1973
Address: 4666 Larkhall Lane, Columbus, OH 43229 USA
Coverage: All wave
Newsletter: "DX World" (monthly)
Dues: $8.00
Sample: NA $1.00; elsewhere 3 IRCs

Michigan Area Radio Enthusiasts (MARE) Founded 1984
Address: P.O. Box 311, Wixom, MI 48096 USA
Coverage: SW, MW, PSB
Newsletter: "MARE Members Newsletter" (bimonthly)
Dues: NA $7.50; elsewhere write to club
Sample: NA $1.00; elsewhere 3 IRCs
Activities: Bimonthly meetings in Detroit/Lansing areas

Minnesota DX Club (MDXC) Founded 1973
Address: P.O. Box 3164, Burnsville, MN 55337 USA
Coverage: All wave
Newsletter: "MDXC Newsletter" (monthly)
Dues: NA $10.00
Activities: Monthly meetings in Minneapolis area; membership limited to residents of Minnesota & western Wisconsin

National Radio Club, Inc. (NRC) Founded 1933
Address: P.O. Box 118, Poquonock, CT 06064 USA
Coverage: MW
Newsletter: "DX News" (30 issues/year)
Dues: USA $24.00; Canada $25.00; elsewhere write to club
Sample: NA $1.00; elsewhere 3 IRCs

North American Shortwave Association (NASWA) Founded 1961
Address: 45 Wildflower Road, Levittown, PA 19057 USA
Coverage: SW
Newsletter: "FRENDX" (monthly)
Dues: NA & worldwide by surface mail $18.00; airmail to Central America/Caribbean/South America/Europe $25.00; Africa/Asia/Pacific $28.00
Sample: NA $1.00; elsewhere 5 IRCs

Radio Communications Monitoring Association (RCMA) Founded 1975
Address: P.O. Box 542, Silverado, CA 92676 USA
Coverage: PSB, Util
Newsletter: "RCMA Newsletter" (monthly)
Dues: USA $18.50; elsewhere $22.50
Sample: NA $1.50; elsewhere 6 IRCs

Society to Preserve the Engrossing Enjoyment of DXing (SPEEDX) Founded 1971
Address: P.O. Box 196, DuBois, PA 15801 USA

Coverage: SW, Util
Newsletter: "SPEEDX" (monthly)
Dues: NA & worldwide by surface mail $20.00; airmail to Caribbean/Central America $26.00; Europe/S America $30.00; Asia/Africa/USSR $34.00
Sample: NA $1.50; elsewhere 8 IRCs

Washington Area DX Association (WADXA) Founded 1978
Address: 606 Forest Glen Road, Silver Spring, MD 20901 USA
Coverage: All wave
Newsletter: "WADXA News" (quarterly)
Dues: NA $6.00
Activities: Quarterly meetings in Washington, DC area; membership limited to area residents

Worldwide TV-FM DX Association (WTFDA) Founded 1967
Address: P.O. Box 514, Buffalo, NY 14205 USA
Coverage: TV, FM, PSB, Satellites
Newsletter: "VHF-UHF Digest" (monthly)
Dues: US $17.00; Canada $18.00; elsewhere $27.00
Sample: NA $1.00; elsewhere 6 IRCs

+=+
ANARC ASSOCIATE
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Southern California Area DXers (SCADS) Founded 1972
Address: 3809 Rose Avenue, Long Beach, CA 90807 USA
Coverage: All wave
Newsletter: "SCADS Newsletter" quarterly
Dues: NA $10.00
Activities: Quarterly meetings in Long Beach, CA; membership limited to residents of southern California

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ANARC SERVICES
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ANARC Newsletter: $8/year to US addresses, $8.50 to Canada & Mexico, $13 elsewhere. Sample issue $1 from ANARC Publications, P.O. Box 462, Northfield, MN 55057 USA.

ANARC BBS: phone 1-913-345-1978 (24 hrs/day; 300/1200/2400 baud; 8-N-1). Fidonet node 1:280/3.

ANARC Computer Information Committee: for a current list of electronic files and radio software available by mail on floppy disk, send 2 IRCs to David Snyder, 127 Joseph Ave., Staten Island, NY 10314 USA.

ANARC Committee to Preserve Radio Verifications: for information about the QSL archive, write to Committee Chairman Jerry Berg, 38 Eastern Ave., Lexington, MA 02173 USA.

ANARC Ham Net: Sunday mornings at 10 a.m. Eastern time on 7240
kHz LSB (heard best in the eastern half of the US). Bob Brown,
KW3F, moderator.

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end of file
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--
.... Robert Horvitz ....
.... ANARC, P.O. Box 143, Falls Church, VA 22046 USA ....
.... uucp: ...{pacbell,hplabs,ucbvax}!well!rh ....

1792. ANARC Club-Scan (July)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-28 08:38:13 UTC
From: rh@well.UUCP
Message-ID: <12894@well.UUCP>
Source record: 17766

**********| ANARC CLUB-SCAN: July 1989 |**********

Thirty-two people attended the * ALL OHIO SCANNER CLUB's * annual picnic in July, their biggest turn-out yet. ...Curtis Harbin is the new editor of the "American Scannergram" column for frequencies beyond Ohio and adjacent states/provinces. A contest is underway to pick a new name for it, and for Tom McElvy's computer column as well...

AOSC address: 50 Villa Road, Springfield, OH 45503 USA; US dues $15.00/year; Canadian US$18.00/year; sample bulletin $2.00 to No America, elsewhere 3 IRCs.
****

The giant spring issue of "Free Air" that went out to members of the * ASSN. OF CLANDESTINE ENTHUSIASTS * last month, included a report on George Zeller's appearance on a Cleveland radio talk-show to discuss pirates and clands; an article about US prisoners in a WW2 prisoner-of-war camp building a SW receiver out of scraps; Don Moore's review of a book about Brazilian free radio; a report by Don Bishop on pirate CBOR and their FCC bust last November; an introduction to the technology of TV piracy; plus the regular columns... The June bulletin contained John Arthur's directory of current addresses for "free radio" stations in North America...

ACE address: P.O. Box 11201, Shawnee Mission, KS 66207-0201 USA; US dues $16.00/year; Canada/Mexico US$17.00; elsewhere US$23.00; sample bulletin $1.50 to No America, elsewhere 3 IRCs.
****

The * ASSN. OF DX REPORTERS' * July newsletter ran the first installment of their worldwide guide to military shortwave stations--locations and callsigns. It will be serialized in the months ahead... Elsewhere in that issue there's a history of Australia's frequency/-time station, VNG...

ADXR address: 7008 Plymouth Road, Baltimore, MD 21208 USA; dues $17.00/year No America, elsewhere by surface mail $19.00/year; sample bulletin $1.00 No America, elsewhere 5 IRCs.
****

The * CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DX CLUB * is sponsoring "the First Annual Montreal Shortwave Radio Festival" on July 22 at the Royal Canadian Legion Branch #94, 205 Empire St., in Greenfield Park, Quebec. Free and open to all from 9:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m., there will be an equipment display with demonstrations, free promotional

literature, speakers on all aspects of shortwave monitoring, and radio books for sale. The annual CIDX Bar-B-Q follows at 3:00 p.m. at Sheldon Harvey's house, 79 Kipps St., Greenfield Park, Quebec. Cost for that event is Cdn$5 per person, and a nearby motel is offering a special rate for out-of-towners. For details and registration info, call Sheldon at 514-462-1459...

CIDX address: #61 - 52152 Range Road 210, Sherwood Park, AB, T8G 1A5 Canada; dues USA $25.00/year; Canada CN$26.00/year; elsewhere by airmail CN$32.00/year; sample bulletin $1.00 in North America, elsewhere $2 or 4 IRCs.
****

The May 23rd "L'Onde," published by * CLUB ONDES COURTES DU QUEBEC, * had a report on the annual meeting of Amitie Radio, France's largest SWL club; a French translation of our Feb 89 Forum on why there are so few women in ANARC's clubs; a review of the Grundig Satellit 500; an article about ties between Radio Farabundo Marti and community FM stations in Canada; a history of clandestine Radio Espana Independiente (1941-77); a page on Radio Zaracay, an FM station in Ecuador with the highest antenna in the Americas; commentary on the role of QSL collecting in DX clubs; a demographic survey of CIDX; plus loggings, schedules, press clippings, club news and letters to the editor...

COCQ address: 160 rue Prieur ouest, Montreal, PQ, H3L 1R5 Canada; dues CN$35.50/year, elsewhere CN$37.50/year; sample bulletin (all in French) NA $1.50; elsewhere 5 IRCs.
****

Ernie Cooper, co-winner of ANARC's 1988 award for "Specialty Band" DXing, won the * INTERNATIONAL RADIO CLUB OF AMERICA's * 1989 Ted Vasilopoulos award as "the person who has done the most for the club and the hobby"... Don Erickson is the IRCA's new treasurer... Ralph Sanserino is the IRCA Goodie Factory's new manager...

IRCA address: 6059 Essex St., Riverside, CA 92504 USA; dues USA $20.00/year; Canada/Mexico $26.00/year, write to club re other areas; No American trial subscription (10 issues + New Member Packet), $7.50; sample bulletin $.50 in No America; elsewhere 3 IRCs.
****

In the June "Lowdown," the * LONGWAVE CLUB OF AMERICA's * propagation editor Mike Mideke begins a series of articles on natural VLF radio emissions, describing propagation modes for lightning static, "whistlers" and "tweeks"... Elsewhere in that issue, Dave Wilson describes RTTY transmissions below 150 kHz, Steve McDonald profiles a 1615 kHz beacon in New Zealand, and Ken Stryker shares the latest on the Ground Wave Emergency Network (GWEN)...

LWCA address: 45 Wildflower Road, Levittown, PA 19057 USA; dues $12.00/year in No America, elsewhere $20.00/year; sample bulletin

$1.00 in No America, elsewhere 5 IRCs.
****

Sparks are really starting to fly in "DX World." In the * MIAMI VALLEY DX CLUB's * May bulletin, Tom White replied at length to Dave Hammer's editorial in the previous issue. Uncowed, Dave continued to press his argument that the American Radio Relay League--particularly one vice president--is hostile to shortwave broadcasters and listeners...

MVDXC address: 4666 Larkhall Lane, Columbus, OH 43229 USA; dues US$8.00/year; sample bulletin $1 in No America, elsewhere 3 IRCs.
****

Don Hosmer, the * MICHIGAN AREA RADIO ENTHUSIASTS' * founder, taped Radio Beijing the night the Chinese Army retook Tienanmen Square, passed the recording to local station WWJ, and as a result was interviewed on the air about shortwave listening... On August 19th, MARE members will get a tour of WKBD-TV.... Harold Frodge is the new publisher of the "MARE Members Newsletter." Bob Walker will take over Harold's mediumwave column...

MARE address: P.O. Box 311, Wixom, MI 48096 USA; dues $7.50/year in No America; sample bulletin $1.00, elsewhere 3 IRCs.
****

The * MINNESOTA DX CLUB * has a new mailing address for all club business: P.O. Box 3164, Burnsville, MN 55337... The annual MDXC picnic will be August 19th at Kordiak Park in Columbia Heights, a suburb of Minneapolis. Bring barbequables, plus US$2 to cover the club-supplied soft drinks & chips. For directions and reservations, contact George Sherman, 104 Pinewood Circle, Apple Valley, MN 55124...

MDXC address: P.O. Box 3164, Burnsville, MN 55337 USA; dues $10.00/year (membership limited to residents of Minnesota & western Wisconsin).
****

The * NATIONAL RADIO CLUB's * annual convention will be Sept. 1-4 at the Downtown Topeka Ramada. The cost, including banquet, for those who register before August 11th is US$26; after the 11th, it's US$30. Hotel rooms are US$41.80/night (1-2 persons) and the reservation deadline is August 17. To register write: Topeka DXCon '89, P.O. Box 5711, Topeka, KS 66605... Jerry Starr says NRC members with ham licenses meet Sunday nights on 3840 kHz at 8:00 ELT (moving to 3860+ if necessary to accommodate netters without Advanced Class licenses). Mediumwave DX and NRC info is discussed... DX Audio Service producer Fred Vobbe is now voicing the NRC reports and promos aired on HCJB and other shortwave stations...

NRC address: P.O. Box 118, Poquonock, CT 06064 USA; dues USA $24.00/year, Canada $25.00/year, elsewhere write to club; sample

bulletin $1 in No America, elsewhere 3 IRCs.
****

After more than a decade of standard-setting contribution to the * NORTH AMERICAN SHORT WAVE ASSN., * Glenn Hauser has been replaced as editor of "Listeners Notebook" by Bruce MacGibbon. Bruce has been editing a similar column for SPEEDX... In the June issue of "FRENDX," Roland Archer talks to Rich D'Angelo, Mitch Sams, and Dan Sheedy about "fundamental DXing techniques," while Ted Benson explains the function of antenna baluns...

NASWA address: 45 Wildflower Road, Levittown, PA 19057 USA; dues $18.00/year worldwide by surface mail (for airmail delivery of bulletin, write to club); sample bulletin $1 in No America, elsewhere 5 IRCs.
****

The * RADIO COMMUNICATIONS MONITORING ASSN. * is considering going to a larger magazine-type format for their bulletin... In the June "RCMA Newsletter," Dennis Biagioli reports on federal freqs in the Washington, DC area, Curtis Harbin compares the features of four scanners with 800 MHz coverage, Jay Delgado provides the major commercial broadcasting networks' security channels in New York City, and Bill Mauldin rave-reviews the new AR-2515 scanner...

RCMA address: P.O. Box 542, Silverado, CA 92676 USA; dues $18.50/year USA, elsewhere $22.50/year; sample bulletin $1.50 in No America, elsewhere 6 IRCs.
****

The * SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA AREA DXERS * had their annual picnic at the Huntington Beach Park on June 17th...

SCADS address: 3809 Rose Ave., Long Beach, CA 90807 USA; dues $10.00/year (membership limited to residents of southern California).
****

Here are the results of the annual * SPEEDX * Poll for 1989, minus a few categories and the runners-up (lack of space): Favorite international broadcast station, BBC; favorite tropical station, GBC-Ghana; favorite music station, Africa #1; best regional/local news, Radio Australia; favorite program, "Media Network"; favorite personality, Ian McFarland; station SPEEDXers would most like to hear better, Radio New Zealand; favorite Communist station, Radio Moscow; favorite interval signal, Radio Botswana; favorite QSL, Radio Australia; least favorite station, WYFR...

SPEEDX address: P.O. Box 196, DuBois, PA 15801-0196 USA; dues $20.00/year worldwide for surface delivery of bulletin (write to club for airmail rates); sample bulletin $1.50 in No America, elsewhere 8 IRCs.
****

Two dozen people attended the * WASHINGTON AREA DX ASSN.'s * annual cook-out on June 17th at Arlene Luskin's house in Silver Spring, Maryland, wolfing down burgers and franks as fast as Greg Monti could scorch 'em...

WADXA address: 606 Forest Glen Rd., Silver Spring, MD 20901 USA; dues $6.00/year (membership limited to area residents).
****

In the June "VHF-UHF Digest," Ronald Stock reminds members of the * WORLDWIDE TV-FM DX ASSN. * that "the last week in June and the first week in July are famous for multiple hop trans-Atlantic E-skip." So WTFDAns probably found Ulrich Onken's table of European TV carrier frequency offsets, elsewhere in the issue, helpful in guessing the origin of signals too weak to demodulate...

WTFDA address: P.O. Box 514, Buffalo, NY 14205 USA; US dues $17.00/year, Canada US$18, elsewhere $27.00; sample bulletin $1 in No America, elsewhere 6 IRCs.
.....

CLUBSCAN is a monthly feature of the ANARC Newsletter. Subscriptions to the Newsletter are $8/year to US addresses; US$8.50 to Canada/ Mexico; US$13 elsewhere. Order from: ANARC Publications, P.O. Box 462, Northfield, MN 55057 USA.

----------| E N D |----------
--
..... Robert Horvitz .....
..... ANARC, P.O. Box 143, Falls Church, VA 22046 USA .....
..... uucp: ...{pacbell,hplabs,ucbvax}!well!rh .....

1793. Re: dolby question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-28 09:26:00 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <123@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 17767

In article <9825@csli.Stanford.EDU>, kawai@csli.Stanford.EDU (Goh Kawai) writes:
> Dear all,
>
> Why don't radios, including ham radios, use dolby systems?
> Is dolby for tape recordings only? If not, would using
> dolby for radio transmission improve audio quality, assuming
> that both transmitter and receiver have dolby capability?
>
> I've been plagued by speech processors lately - I never use
> them myself, but do have difficulty understanding those who
> overuse it. If dolby is a possible solution, I want to look
> into it.
>
> Any info most appreciated.
>
> >goh< (kawai@csli.stanford.edu [arpanet]) n6uok

Dolby noise reduction would not be a good solution for HF communication noise.

Dolby was created to squeeze greater signal dynamic range from a medium. If you have a medium with 60 db dynamic range (the range between distortion and the noise floor) and you can squeeze in an extra 10 db with compression, then you can expand that 10 db back out at the other end to make the noise floor appear to drop by 10 db. The whole idea is to offer compression and still preserve the difference between the high level and low level sounds.

This requires that the expansion system used in playback be able to track the audio level accurately...which is not possible in HF communication with QSB.

If you were able to do it, the result would be that the system would insure that when you lowered your voice level momentarily, the signal level at the other end would drop without going down into the noise as much.

Instead we use speech processing on HF to eliminate any dynamic range. This way the audio level is always hot...varies little...meaning you can drive your amplifier hard without sending it into distortion.

It becomes a problem when it is not adjusted correctly, or when it is driven too hard. The distortion that comes form overdriving makes the signal lose intelligability.

73,
Tad Cook
KT7H @ WS7M
tad@ssc.UUCP
MCI Mail: 3288544

1794. Re: HT NiCad Batteries

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-28 12:59:33 UTC
From: operator@compsys.mu.edu
Message-ID: <9528@marque.mu.edu>
Source record: 17768

A bit off the subject, I was told that I could not, or should not, buy normal AA NiCads to put in my Bearcat 100XL handheld scanner. Does anyone know anymore about this? I was told that I had to buy Uniden's own batteries, which nobody seems to have in stock.

Rob McKnight
operator@marque.mu.edu

1795. RE: Amateur Radio from the Space Shuttle

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-28 13:32:37 UTC
From: parise%6168.span@FEDEX.MSFC.NASA.GOV
Message-ID: <890728083237.198@Fedex.Msfc.Nasa.Gov>
Source record: 17769

This is in response to the request for information concerning Amateur Radio activities from the Space Shuttle.

First of all the historical part of the answer. In 1981 (I think) Owen Garriott (W5LFL) carried a Motorola 2 meter HT aboard the Columbia on the Spacelab 1 flight (STS-9). He operated FM voice only and needless to say he work a whole lot of folks all over the world.

In 1985 Tony England (W0ORE) carried SAREX (Shuttle Amateur Radio Experiment) on the Spacelab 2 flight. SAREX consisted of that same HT but this time with a Robot SSTV converter. Tony engaged in 2-way slow scan TV QSO's with people on the ground in addition to voice of course. By the way there were two hams on that flight. John Bartoe, W4NYZ was also a member of the crew.

The next Amateur Radio activity from the Space Shuttle will be from Columbia on the Astro-1 mission currently scheduled for April 26, 1990, just 9 months from now. I will be carrying SAREX-2 on that flight consisting of the same Motorola HT that has been used in the past but this time with the inclusion of a packet radio TNC with some interesting features. We will of course be engaging in normal FM voice operation and packet QSO's with stations on the ground. But we have some other interesting modes which have been included in the TNC code. A meta-beacon which will allow loading text messages of up to 1800 characters will be available. This will allow the crew to compose mission status or SAREX scheduling messages for repeated downlink. A robot mode will also be available so that ground stations may connect with and receive a reply from the SAREX even when the crew is not available to engage in realtime QSO's.

Although our preparations for the Astro-1 mission are now in full swing and I don't always have time to post messages to INFO-HAMS I will try and keep the net posted on the project as things progress. Also stay tuned to QST and the various other Ham pubs for frequency and scheduling info.

73's
Ron Parise, WA4SIR
Astro-1 crew

1796. What is a VT-127A tube?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-28 14:33:09 UTC
From: uusgta@sw1e.UUCP
Message-ID: <1811@sw1e.UUCP>
Source record: 17770
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.swap

I'm a radio collector and just aquired several boxes of old tubes, mainly early receiver tubes. One tube among them is unknown to me & I appeal to the net for answers or pointers to references.

Is anyone familiar with a VT-127A tube? An odd looking fellow, I assume it to be a transmitting tube with four separate lead-outs on the side & two on the bottom.

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EIMAC is the manufacturer, and I find no mention of them in "Saga of the Vacuum Tube", "70 years of Tubes and Valves" or the tube itself in the RCA tube manual.

I'm interested in specifications, dates of manufacture & original applications. As an aside, I posted a request earlier for radio manuals, books etc. and got a mixed response. I'm still looking for Radio Stuff if anyone is looking to get rid of same.

--
---Tom Adams---
uunet!swbatl!sw1e!uusgta or uusgta@sw1e.swbt.com
opinions... Opinions? I can have opinions here? What are they?

1797. RF-feedback Problem

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-28 15:35:11 UTC
From: franz%jrs@ics.uci.edu
Message-ID: <2153%jrs@ics.uci.edu>
Source record: 17771

My Yaesu 757GX tranceiver seems to be very sensitive to RF-feedback, the symptoms being severe audio distortion on SSB transmission and interference with the built-in keyer during CW transmission.

1) The problem occurs only on 21 MHz and above.

2) With a dummy load, the problem does not occur on any frequency.

3) The problem occurs both with a whip antennna in mobile operation and with a long-wire antenna and antenna tuner in fixed operation. I have not been able to try other kinds of antennas.

4) The severity of the problem is very sensitive to the length and positioning of the antenna feed line.

Has anyone else had a similar problem? Can anyone direct me to any articles about RF-feedback problems.

Franz Delahan (WC6Z)

1798. Re: ARRL Board supports limited no-code license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-28 16:51:38 UTC
From: cs75jmc@unccvax.UUCP
Message-ID: <1576@unccvax.UUCP>
Source record: 17772

In article <953@ka2qhd.UUCP>, w2vy@ka2qhd.UUCP (Thomas A Moulton RATS Clifton NJ) writes:
>
>
> It's my understanding that the new Proposed license class is just another
> entry level ticket.
>
> If you want more, you'll have to give more!
> Ain't no such thing as a free lunch!
>

It is indeed an entry-level (proposed) license; just like the Novice you
can't upgrade into it from a lower class license.

Many of these people will want to upgrade once they get some
experience and exposure to other amateur activities. Others will
use it only as a stepping stone to a higher class license; never
intending to remain at entry-level. Probably very few will decide to
remain at this level (ham wives, etc.). Still others will get the license
and decide Amateur Radio is not for them.

How we treat these newly-licensed people will determine how many
decide to stay. If we treat them as second-class citizens
rather than full-fledged amateurs, most of them will leave. If we
include them in our activities and show them that we are interested in
them, most will want to move ahead.

We should be concerned at the number of Novice licenses that are not
renewed or upgraded. If we assume that the proposed license will be
any different, it will backfire. We must remember that it will only be
a PART of a much broader effort to recruit new hams, and once they are
hams, encourage them to grow.

John Covington WN4BBJ E-mail: cs75jmc@unccvax.UUCP
P.O. Box 217122 MCI Mail: JCOVINGTON 342-6957
Charlotte, NC 28221-7122 Packet Radio: WN4BBJ @ KK4L
(704) 537-7653 "Give it back, Eric, it's not yours" (the ICOM)

1799. Re: OUCH!!! and the callsign project

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-28 17:46:46 UTC
From: bowen@cs.Buffalo.EDU
Message-ID: <8837@cs.Buffalo.EDU>
Source record: 17773

In article <8907270704.AA04928@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> faunt@CISCO.COM (Doug Faunt N6TQS 415-688-8269) writes:
>I say go for it.
>I got a copy of the database last time (which disappeared into UC
>Berkeley, never to be heard from again), but I've used a couple of the
>Internet available servers many times, and believe that I got what
>I paid for, and will do so again, cheerfully.

I agree entirely. If you use any of the servers available, consider donating to the cause. Even if you don't want the data yourself. $600 isn't much considering there are 480000 hams in the US (a tenth of a cent each 8-).

I've got a list of enhancements I want to make to the marvin callsign server including better searching commands and a mail based server so you guys without Internet access can get in on it too. But I have no interest in adding these hacks if the database is going to be out of date and useless.

Devon

1800. i

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-28 17:53:06 UTC
From: FAC0395@UOFT01.BITNET
Message-ID: <8907281756.AA05384@jade.berkeley.edu>
Source record: 17774

Please remove my name from the electronic mailing list. Thanks.

J. Feustle
N8AAT
FAC0395@UOFT01.BITNET

1801. Re: Telephones

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-28 18:06:15 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewsc.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <2120@cbnewsc.ATT.COM>
Source record: 17775

In article <89072707200993@masnet.uucp>, alan.kennedy@canremote.uucp (ALAN KENNEDY) writes:
> Greetings from Toronto:
> Over the past couple of years, more and more airlines are adding
> in-flight telephones...
> Anyway does anyone know what frequencies these
> phones use, and how they work?

Airfone, Inc. is using amplitude modulated transmissions
in the 899-901 MHz range for telephone conversations
between airline passengers and ground stations.

Flights over Chicagoland use the system, though the system
is nationwide. Airfone is operating under several FCC
licenses, but KK2XFO is the license that covers the
entire United States.
--
==========
Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass (312)979-5414

1802. Re: Proposal: An Alternative Licensing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-28 18:36:03 UTC
From: c0010@savax.UUCP
Message-ID: <1053@savax.UUCP>
Source record: 17776

All this code/nocode licensing, expanding the ranks, making use of now quiet frequencies...please consider the following.

1. What will people do with a no-code license? Talk to Hams? I doubt it. With the exception of a few individuals who seem to be hanging around hams I have not heard much from the technical people I know personally or work with, about any radio desires. About all I have heard is talk of email from people who currently use telephone modems.

Most of these people would not be served by a no-code license because they could not allow their telephone users messages to go out on ham bands without review. The other thought I have heard (from those around hams) would be nice to get at a repeater to talk to home or to someone outside local dialing range (almost the same reason the BBS people could want radio).

2. I wonder how many of you considered that a no-code license could be a NON-HAM license. The canadian license I believe is digital, is it an amateur radio license? Somehow I wonder if the public wouldn't be served better by allowing BBS people to do their thing, unrestricted by the "good language" rules. Although the perception is that hams are not building so much these days, I think our components have become radio's, computers, modems, tnc's, whole boards etc. Just as our fathers integrated tubes(but did not make them) we integrate larger and larger components, the radio is one of them! (I understand I am heavily computer related here, but ask yourself what are these possible no coders going to want to do with radios, probably connect computers). Why not let these people on the air, or maybe allow us to provide communications FOR these people without the normal restrictions on content...kind of a public communications band where amateurs provide the expertise.

3. I also understand that the ARRL is going over the amateur rules in conjunction with this no-code proposal stuff. Maybe it is time to look carefully at what service to the public means. How about some original thoughts about amateur radio's structure and class system (or the simplification of it (HF and the rest)). There isn't a great deal of difficulty to operating a vhf radio, maybe all this could be a communicators license. Does it matter that 2m is crowded when you talk about how others might gain access to radio? (The put them up there attitude). How about something in our licensing that says, "you can do what you have demonstrated you are capable of doing -- safely, correctly (not interfearence causing...)" How about a justificaiton for making an endorsement requirement...my radio works just as well in the extra band as in the general, in fact our charters are the same (as opposed

to talking in the police band that has a different charter). If digital techniques, satilite techniques, code techniques, TV techniques require specific knowledge to operate safely and correctly then test for that, I think thats what the FAA does for the most part. If it is too much paper work to administer all that stuff and the prevailing thought is you will learn from the others then open it up and let people learn. Right now classes seem more like status symbols, especially considering the way testing takes place. (I hear people who admit they only memorized the questions).

Please someone !!! Review the needs, requirements of the public (emergency or otherwise) and the current amateur radio hobbiests and do what makes sense backed by justification. This is the US we have the right to change the system for the better!!

/Jim /N1CRZ

1803. Re: Kenwood TS430 on 17M

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-28 19:02:21 UTC
From: gregm@hpcvra.CV.HP.COM
Message-ID: <5710004@hpcvra.CV.HP.COM>
Source record: 17777

I have a TS-130S and recently did an alignment. While I was in there
decided to enable the new bands (I haven't used them even though
they were on the rig disabled since 1981). I believe the instructions are in the
owners manual -- I might have seen it
it in the service manual though. It amounted to just pulling one wire out
from its connection (don't forget to tape it to avoid shorts.)

1804. Re: ARRL Board supports limited no-code license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-28 19:41:30 UTC
From: geb@cadre.dsl.PITTSBURGH.EDU
Message-ID: <3161@cadre.dsl.PITTSBURGH.EDU>
Source record: 17778

In article <953@ka2qhd.UUCP> w2vy@ka2qhd.UUCP (Thomas A Moulton RATS Clifton NJ) writes:
>
>If you want more, you'll have to give more!
>Ain't no such thing as a free lunch!

Give what, to whom? If you just want to make people jump through
hoops, I can think of more useful exercises to make people do than
to learn something they won't be using. How about having them volunteer
so many hours in a hospital or school for the retarded? And why do
the ARRL have the right to say who has to give what? Are the bands
deeded to them by the FCC or what?

1805. Re: Public perception of Amateur Radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-28 20:21:27 UTC
From: skymaster@pyr1.acs.udel.EDU
Message-ID: <4057@udccvax1.acs.udel.EDU>
Source record: 17779

In article <30500098@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>
>--------REPOST--------
>
>Hams already have to explain to people that Amateur Radio is NOT CB.
>
If we remove the code requirement then it WILL be CB. That's excactly
what happened to the Children's Band on 11 meters. I've also heard some abuses
on 75 meters this year and I'm glad to have these requirements to help keep
that kind of eliment off the air. We have standards to maintain.

Paul

1806. ARRL no-code proposal

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-28 20:23:27 UTC
From: albers@ka3ovk.uucp
Message-ID: <1989Jul28.202327.22453@ka3ovk.uucp>
Source record: 17780

(Have sympathy on my poor spelling -- it's late on Friday, and I have a hamfest to get ready for this weekend.....)

Well, in some of the postings about the no-code proposal, I have seen concern about not allowing access to 2m and down. I really think this was done to provide incentive to upgrade. If the 'no-code' licensee sees his friends having a good time down on 2 or 6, I think that would be a big incentive. When I got my Tech, I was not really confident enough to go for the 13, and for a time, I was content with what I had (This was before novice enhancement), and I had even been enjoying 2m SSB/CW. But my friends, who had a great influence on me, as most friends do, were in to DXing and contesting, so I finally was talked into upgrading, and I am glad I did, as I went to Advanced in one bound.

I guess my real point is (and I have said it before) we need to get more 'warm bodies' into the hobby. Those who come in under a no-code licence will have a chance to taste what amateur radio is all about, and will want to upgrade and continue to participate. If they have no interest, they will eventually drop out of the hobby -- who wants to put effort into something that is of no interest to them. The only 'static' (I won't say stagnent here) people no-code might bring in are the family members (kids, parents, etc) who use it for a matter of convienience. But I cannot tell enough times about the people who I have introduced to the hobby, only to be turned off by the code. I have never had anyone be discuraged by the written test, but the code test seems just to be too much for today's fast-paced life -- they may not be so sure if they will really have the time or resources to devote to the hobby, though the interest is there. If we can get them in to the hobby, they will find out for themselves wheather they like it or not, and if they do, the code is worth learning..

Jon

--
| Jon Albers, IRS, Computer Services, Site Support and Installation(CS:M:S:P) |
| UUCP: (drilex|infopro|teemc|tcsc3b2|ki4pv|wb3ffv)!ka3ovk!(root|albers) |
| ARPA: JALBERS@SIMTEL20 Have Trailblazer, will connect..... |
| ka3ovk: Compaq 386/25 Model 300 SCO XENIX-386 Sys V ver 2.3.1 |

1807. Proposal: An Alternative Licensing Method (RE: NO-CODE) ** REPOST **

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-28 23:23:17 UTC
From: pfluegerm@gtephxgtephx.UUCP
Message-ID: <44b2c64b.15840@gtephx.UUCP>
Source record: 17781

The following is a reposting of my recent message which I inadvertantly posted exceeding 80 columns. I apologize to those who had problems with this. There is also a brief addendum at the end.

Why all the fuss over no-code? How about maybe-code: you only get tested on it if you want the corresponding privileges. In fact, why not expand that idea to the whole licensing and privilege structure. It may even help bring in a lot of new hams while keeping the "quality level" high.

That's my idea/proposal: why not just grant a basic ham license on rules, regs, and some basic theory, then have "endorsements" for certain other modes of operation? Privileges would be tied (to some degree) to frequency allocation for that endorsement. The basic license would allow for limited capabilities of ALL modes/specialties. This would be similar to getting a pilots license (i.e. you can fly single-engine VFR in the daytime, but need endorsements for IFR, multi-engine, etc.).

BASIC LICENSE:

Demonstrate knowledge of rules & regs, frequency allocations, some basic applied radio and electronic theory, procedures. Gets you say 50-80% of all voice privileges (bands/frequencies) on HF and VHF/UHF. Allows very restricted but *REPrepresentative* use of other "special" modes (CW, digital, microwave, satellite/space, etc.) to get a "flavor" of and experience with the other capabilities. The basic license theory would *touch on* theory and procedures for these other modes. MUST know how a repeater works (my pet peeve) :) This should be roughly equivalent to today's General theory in difficulty and scope, but modernized and maybe more representative of actual knowledge, not memorization skills.

ENDORSEMENTS (examples):

Each endorsement permits additional privileges, including frequencies, for hams who have demonstrated detailed knowledge of rules, regs, PROCEDURES, and knowledge of APPLIED, modern theory in these areas. You can get any mix of endorsements you desire (or none!). Each could have one or more levels of proficiency with a corresponding increase in related privileges.

- CW: Demonstrate capability to send and receive morse - we'll stick with the current 3 levels, 5, 13, & 20wpm, each level giving additional frequency allocations. Basic license would allow CW experimentation, even though working knowledge of CW is not required (only theory of how it works).

- Digital: Demonstrate knowledge of computers and digital modes (RTTY, packet, etc.). Have at least 2 levels, one for slow speed (RTTY, packet, etc.) one for high speed (future digital audio, digital video).

- Microwave: demonstrate knowledge of microwave theory for privileges in these bands.

- Satellite/space: demonstrate knowledge of VHF/UHF theory and satellite/space (e.g. EME) procedures for privileges in these bands.

- Repeater/Remote Base: This endorsement is required before allowing a ham to put a repeater or remote base on the air. Also required is the applicable "Specialist" licenses for the band and mode where the repeater will be operated (e.g. a 2M packet repeater requires both the VHF/UHF specialist and Digital endorsements).

- VHF/UHF Specialist: Demonstrate knowledge of VHF/UHF theory, repeaters, procedures, etc. Gives additional frequency/band/mode privileges.

- Video: SSTV & FSTV privileges.

- Voice Specialist: Demonstrate additional knowledge of radio/electronic theory and procedures to get additional voice privileges HF/VHF/UHF, some microwave.

- Experimenter: demonstrate excellent knowledge of current electronic theory and applications. Allows experimentation with *ANY* new modes on restricted bands and frequencies (e.g. spread spectrum, channel hopping, digital audio/video)

- Pizza: this endorsement allows you to order pizza on the autopatch. (Just kidding on this one :)

CURRENT HAMS: current hams would be "grandfathered" so as to roughly keep similar privileges to what we have today. Every ham would be "upgraded" to the Basic License", and would receive the endorsements to get back to roughly their current level of privileges (e.g. current "General" class would get 13 wpm CW endorsement, and the lowest level of all other endorsements).

I'm sure there are other endorsements, other requirements. It needs to be fleshed out (I just thought of the concept and jotted down some ideas). So please, no flames on the details, only the concept :)

I think this idea has a lot of merit and would like to see some constructive discussion about it on the net (or anywhere else). Maybe this is a better way to go, maybe it isn't. I'd like to generate some ideas and move things in a CONSTRUCTIVE direction, not just have a code vs. no-code fight.

I *do* think that this might help bring in a lot of new hams. It sort of advertises what all you can do on ham radio, and you only have to know/learn/be-tested-on those points which are really applicable.

Addendum:

Thanks to everyone who has commented so far. Comments are generally positive - no one has rejected the *concept* so far.

Response to some of Phil Howard's concerns:
I realize this is a major conceptual change and would take time to put in place. You're right - no-code is needed (coming) sooner; one step at a time is OK, AS LONG AS WE KEEP TAKING THOSE STEPS (in a forward direction).

Certainly the FCC must be directly involved in the basic license, but maybe the rest could be handled through the ARRL, with tests being administered under the same VEC system we have today. Maybe the ARRL could even track and report endorsement changes to the FCC to minimize impact.

Just what endorsements there should be seems to me to be easily decided - one for each unique mode/capability (CW, packet, video...) and propagation (band) type (e.g. HF, VHF/UHF, microwave).

1808. Re: Radar Detectors

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-29 01:20:39 UTC
From: sampson@attctc.Dallas.TX.US
Message-ID: <8794@attctc.Dallas.TX.US>
Source record: 17782

In article <8907250133.AA05007@ee.su.oz.AU>, arie@ee.su.oz.AU (Arie (Marwans assistant)) writes:
>
> There are alot of messages regarding radar detectors being falsely
> triggered. I am wondering about the alternative, is it possible to cause
> the radar detector not to trigger when a car is speeding?

First some terminology: Radar Detectors are what people put in their car, and radar is what police put in theirs. Do you mean that you want a device that prevents peoples radar detectors from going off? The answer is yes, use a frequency that detectors ignore. Otherwise no. If you mean a device to keep the police radar from getting your actual speed? Then that's possible too. Can you afford it? No. The new K Band devices only need about a 1 second burst to get your speed, so short range jamming is what your talking about. Very expensive, and not very practical. Detectors, and eyeballs outperform these jamming devices. For the older radars that transmit all the time, you have a possible chance to jam the radar. It's much cheaper to 1) Slow down when the detector goes off, and 2) Slow down when you see the police cruiser. (Your visual range is greater than their radar range). Most intelligent radar operators have developed some great tactics that should keep you on your toes! Some are: Operating at a curve with the radar antenna pointing at a tangent to the oncoming traffic. Sitting in a dip (or bottom of hill) and using the burst mode. The burst mode is so good that only your eyes will save you. This mode is sometimes called the "Pulse" mode. The only thing "Pulse" about it, is the finger pulsing the trigger. Not to be confused with "Pulse Radar". The last time I had this technique used against me was when the police car saw me closing on him (he was at the speed limit). He then pulled off, did a U-Turn and zapped me for 1 second at K band. He was visably pissed that I got away. In this case the radar detector was worthless, but my eyes saved the day.

> The obvious method would be to retransmit a signal in the K and X band
> regions at a slightly lower frequency...

Or slightly higher. What you propose is quite difficult actually: receive a signal, subtract your jamming speed from actual speed, and then retransmit a Carrier at the new frequency. Most "Hobby" jammers modulate the power supply DC at a frequency equal to the doppler shift jamming speed. These 100 mw devices may work inside 500 feet, but I wouldn't count on it.

I wouldn't use this method without about 10 watts, or a highly directional antenna with maybe 1 watt. Your in the kilo-Buck money range with this.

> But say I had a very good reflector mounted on the back of my car
> and that this reflector was constantly rotating in a way that waves would
> be reflected back at a lower frequency would this be legal?

In theory this should be possible. A technique used in an article I've seen in 73 Magazine many years ago, was to have a X band antenna and waveguide with a pin diode switched at the modulating frequency to short or load the tuned cavity. The writer: John Franke WA4WDL, said "The net effect is an amplitude modulated reflected wave that is capable of deceiving the police radar at ranges of only 20 yards" Big deal! I suppose you could also then rotate a tuned cavity and produce some effect. This may be an interesting area of study. The passive jammer by WA4WDL seemed to be almost as capable as the active jammer!

In most cases amplitude modulation sucks bigtime in the jamming business. If you find a jammer that says it uses amplitude modulation, pass it up. All other modes however are highly detectable using the audio output of the radar. Thus they too may highlight your car for another reason. The cop may have a field-day with you and your (impounded) vehicle, not to mention the FCC.

==========
MSgt Steve Sampson <Opinions and Statements are mine Shi*head> sampson@attctc
"We kill, destroy, and make violence. If that's not what you want, you've got the wrong fuc*ing number" All this for freedom, and it costs less than welfare.
==========

1809. News From OSCAR-11 28Jul89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-29 03:56:57 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <958@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 17783

UOSAT 2 COMPUTER STATUS INFORMATION

FAD1 OPERATING SYSTEM V2.0
TODAY'S DATE IS 29 /7 /89
UNIVERSAL TIME IS 2 :19 :56 DAY 7
AUTO MODE IS SELECTED
SPIN PERIOD IS - 167
Z MAG FIRINGS = 0
+ SPIN FIRINGS = 44
- SPIN FIRINGS = 0
RAM WASH POINTER AT C62F
WOD COMMENAED 29 /7 /89 AT 0 :0 :9
WITH CHANNELS 10 ,11 ,19 ,29 ,
LAST CMD RECEIVED WAS 0 TO 1 WITH DATA 0

!!!NEWFLASH!!!
2m Beacon will turn off for 10s after DCE titles

ATTITUDE CONTROL INITIATED, MODE 1

DATA COLLECTION IN PROGRESS

DIGITALKER ACTIVE

**** UoSAT-OSCAR-11 BULLETIN - 194B 28 July 1989 ****

UoSAT MISSION CONTROL CENTRE
University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey, GU2 5XH, England

** DATASPACE '89 **

* AMSAT-EU ? *

At the second International Amateur Radio Satellite Assembly held at UoS on July 27 the formation of AMSAT-Europe was discussed. Delegates representing many countries discussed proposals for such an organisation but agreed that international co-ordination should be left in the hands of the IARU which already supports the necessary infrastructure.

The meeting urged smaller satellite interest groups to join one of the larger AMSAT groups to obtain regular updates on the Amateur Radio Satellite programme for local dissemination, rather than create a costly new organisation.

Dr Martin Sweeting, G3YJO, said that it was important for satellite constructors to meet annually to exchange ideas, and the currently informal arrangements at international meetings are working well.

* BAND PLANNING IMPORTANT *

Cees van Dijk, PA0QC, Chairman of the IARU Region I VHF/UHF Working Committee told the meeting of the importance of frequency bandplanning. He said that Administrations expect Amateur Radio Organisations to manage their own allocations in a responsible manner. This work has to be done by international co-operation and consultation. He was critical of the inclusion of satellite uplink frequencies in the region 144.300 - 144.500 MHz for mode JL on OSCAR-13. This was not in the bandplan and has created problems.

* RS-S SATELLITES *

Dr Geswindt, HA5WH, reviewed plans for co-operation between the USSR and East European countries for a series of satellites to be designated RSS. The first one will most likely be launched during 1991 and will include mode A and J. Three to four launch opportunities will be available during the next five years.

* EDUCATIONAL / SCIENTIFIC SATELLITES *

"An important infrastructure for future Amateur Satellites"

Dr Martin Sweeting, G3YJO, told the delegates that the construction of Educational and Scientific Satellites combined with Amateur Radio activities could provide the necessary infrastructure and finance needed for a sound Amateur Satellite development programme. By using Amateur Satellites to prove new technological concepts which later may find use in a commercial application would benefit the hobby and create a pool of expertise.

Hans vd Groenendaal, ZS6AKV, stressed the need for the creation of interest in electronics amongst young people at schools. "Project Ski-trek on OSCAR-11 is a perfect example" he said.

Rich Ensign, N8IWJ, added that with DOVE's launch still several months away, the project had already created much activity in schools.

(Compiled by ZS6AKV)

** BID **

For PBBS please use BID $UOSAT.194B

--
UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z (John)
..."There is no expedient to which a man will not resort to
avoid the real labor of thinking." ....Sir Joshua Reynolds.

1810. Re: Radar Detectors

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-29 05:33:04 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.EDU
Message-ID: <1870@ucsd.EDU>
Source record: 17787

I don't want something that will JAM the police radar, I want something
that will make it EXPLODE.

1811. Re: ARRL Board supports limited no-code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-29 06:14:04 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500101@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17791

> Why not just accept the compromise proposal and try to present
> a little more decorum than starting another contentious
> squabble about the details? The proposal has a good chance
> of passing and will encourage development of the higher
> bands. Let's be a little less cannibalistic and calm down
> or we'll never see progress.
> ...73 de WD5IBS

I do plan to present a petition/proposal to the FCC offering a different idea. I encourage others to do so as well. I am sure the FCC is not going to increase the likelyhood of turning down all codeless license proposals just because there are different ones suggested.

If the FCC issues a NPRM for a codeless license just as the ARRL proposes, I will then file comments supporting the NPRM, and will also suggest that some changes be made (1: lower power (50W), 2: 6 and 2 meters access) with arguments why these should be the case.

My proposal includes a FULL Technician class that is also codeless (and without HF privs), but if the FCC goes with the ARRL idea, I will leave that aspect alone for the time being, and bring up the issue "why learn code for higher ATV power, repeater control, etc?" at a later date as a separate proceeding.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

1812. Ghetto Culture

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-29 06:14:07 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500099@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17789

> From: geb@cadre.dsl.PITTSBURGH.EDU (Gordon E. Banks)
> Subject: Re: ARRL Board supports limited no-code license
> Message-ID: <3143@cadre.dsl.PITTSBURGH.EDU>
> Reply-To: geb@cadre.dsl.pitt.edu (Gordon E. Banks)
> In article <17274@bellcore.bellcore.com> karn@jupiter.bellcore.com () writes:
> > Frequency privileges shall be 220 MHz and above, with output power limited
> >to 250 watts.
>
> Wait a minute! Do I remember the correct speed of light or not? THis
> calculates out that the 2 meter band would be excluded. I've never
> heard any CW on 2 meters (except repeater IDs). It is to use this
> band that I was thinking about getting a license. I guess I'll have
> to study the code after all if this proposal is the one adopted.
> I can't really see any valid justification for excluding 2m. Does
> anyone else (other than just keeping the numbers down)?

That's what it says. That's what the league decided to do. I'm anxious to read the minutes of the meeting and see if/what they discussed on the matter.

The general reasoning is that by not including 2 meters, we will not be pressing the otherwise already overcrowded 2 meter band with more hams. Those who actually DO FEAR and further overcrowding, and might say NO to a codeless license class, certainly must believe that lots of hams who otherwise would not be hams, will with this license class. Those who are not including 2 meters are wanting the other group to say YES, instead.

The above overcrowding probably applies only to the big cities of New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, etc. Out here in the boonies of Urbana-Champaign Illinois, there is nothing BUT 2 meters. The new Communicator class license operators will only be on 220 Mhz and up. If this proposal goes through as is, I am sure there will be a new 440 Mhz repeater in town, but the sad thing is that it will be populated mostly by all the new hams, who will not benefit from the practice and constructive criticisms of other hams, and will develop bad operating practices. This is the Ghetto Culture effect.

The proposal I put on the HAMLICEN mailing list has the following structure:

Novice - unchanged
Basic - 50-2450 Mhz 50 W, 3300-up Mhz 5 W, no repeater/beacon/aux
Technician - same as now only above 50 Mhz

Novice+Basic - combined privileges
Novice+Technician - combined privileges

General, Advanced, Extra - unchanged

Fundamental differences:
- CW not required to be repeater owner, just MORE THEORY/REGS/etc
- CW not required for full power, just MORE THEORY/REGS/etc
- 50 W instead of 250 W for the new class
- Licenses with TWO CLASSES
- 6 meter and 2 meter privileges for the new class

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

1813. Reciprocal licensing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-29 06:14:10 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500100@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17790

> From: hegde@umvlsi.ECS.UMASS.EDU (Udaya Shanker Hegde)
> Subject: HAM License information required.
> Message-ID: <349@umvlsi.ECS.UMASS.EDU>
> Date: 27 Jul 89 21:18:09 GMT
> I am from India and was a licensed ham out there. (I had to pass a written
> exam on radio theory and show competence in morse code.) My Indian license
> expired a couple of years ago. I am here on a F-1 (student) visa and am
> interested in pursuing the hobby. I hope some of you would be able to help me
> out. A few questions I have are:
>
> 1) Whether there are any restrictions in issuing the license to non-resident
> aliens. If I am eligible to apply, where and to whom do I apply?

You are eligible for a USA Amateur Radio license unless you are an agent of
any foreign government. If you are, you would not be here on an F-1 anyway.

> 2) I suppose I have to go through the examination process again. In India, we
> had a rule which stated that a person majoring in Electrical engineering is
> exepmt from the theory test requirement. I wonder if similar rules exist here.
> Also, what is the structure of the examination?

Yes you have to go through the examination process. The bureaucracy is not
as bad here as it has been said to be in India. The FCC typically gets the
licenses out 5 to 7 weeks after the exams are passed. Some of that delay is
probably VEC processing before it gets to the FCC.

> 3) I assume knowledge of morse code is a primary requirement for the issue
> of license and that is something I need to practice. Which are the stores (or
> mail order companies) that usually deal with morse practice equipment ?
> (the morse key, oscillator, head phones, audio morse code practice cassettes
> etc.) Any brand names \ companies recommended?

Yes, Morse Code is still a requirement for all license classes. Just about
every mail order outfit has the books, tapes, and equipment you need for
practice.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

1814. Re: ARRL no-code proposal

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-29 07:30:56 UTC
From: kminor@ms.uky.edu
Message-ID: <12306@s.ms.uky.edu>
Source record: 17788

I have seen, as others have, complaints about the ARRL no-code license proposal, because it does not allow access to the 2 meter band. I agree with this, but not because I want the "no-coders" to be stuck on bands that aren't used by amateurs. I like it because it will help populate some bands that need it badly. Also, I get the impression that some people think a no-code license will give them full priveleges on the amateur band. The fact is, it won't. Don't forget, if you pass a no-code test, you're at the entry level. If you want more bands/priveleges, (and you're getting more than you think) then you need to study for the higher class of license.

Let me state here that I am against no-code, at least what is being proposed now, but that's beside the point. I could support a no-code license if more was added to the theory. If the proposal is accepted, and passed, however, I will seriously consider buying a 220 mhz rig or 440 to specifically talk to the new hams.

A final thought, which is what really concerns me the most. There are some hams that feel that a no-code license will make the ham bands into a new CB band. With the attitude of many hams, this is precisely what will happen, but not for the reasons they may think. What I could see happening is that 220 and above would be basically left for the no-coders, who need our help MOST when they first get their license. Think about it. I remember when I was a novice, I was greatful for the extra class operators who took the time and worked with me on the air to teach me good operating skills. If we get a lot of new hams out of this new license, if it passes, they're going to need our help to learn what they can and cannot do, and I'm not talking about regulations here. I didn't understand what over-deviating a 2 meter rig meant until I was on the air and heard it. If no-code does turn out to be a new form of CB, then amateurs, I feel, would be part of the blame, because they would not take the time to teach new hams what to do.

These opinions are mine and not meant to insult anyone, just to make you think.
73,
Kevin

via packet: N8EGA @ N8EGA
via this net: kminor@ms.uky.edu

--
Not much going on around here.

1815. General coverage mod for YAESU FT-747GX

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-29 13:55:06 UTC
From: Pete_Simpson@DGC.MCEO.DG.COM
Message-ID: <8907291455.AA00042@adam.DG.COM>
Source record: 17784

```
CEO file contents:
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
General Coverage Mod for YAESU FT-747GX
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------

1) Remove top cover.

2) On backside of display unit, there is a brown jumper
wire near the large ribbon cable.

3) Cut the brown jumper wire.

4) Turn the radio on and set the frequency to 12,345.6 KHz,
then turn the radio off, then on again.

5) This enables the general coverage mode and a GEN display
will come on and stay on at the top of the LCD display.

6) Reassemble the unit. It will now transmit everywhere it
receives, however, Yaesu recommmends that it only transmit
between 1.8 - 30 MHz.

Disclaimer: I'm passing this on from someone who owns one of these and
has done the mod. I have not done or tested this mod. You do it
at your own risk.
```

1816. Re: Ghetto Culture

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-29 16:57:56 UTC
From: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP
Message-ID: <3976@cps3xx.UUCP>
Source record: 17794

Phil Howard:

Why do you want your "new technician" class license to only have priveledges above 50 MHz? Do you really mean to say that you want to take priveledges away from currently licensed amateurs? You better think this one over again. 73

----> Abortion is murder; Affirmative Action is discrimination. <----
In the rare case that original ideas Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN
are found here, I am responsible. Owen W328, E. Lansing, MI 48825
Internet: hendrick@frith.egr.msu.edu UUCP: ...!frith!hendrick

1817. LASER Radar Detectors?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-29 18:09:23 UTC
From: 17158EJG@MSU.BITNET
Message-ID: <13517158EJG@MSU>
Source record: 17785

Here in Michigan, they are really starting to get serious about speeders. Personally, I think that's terrible, but I don't think there's much I can do.

For one thing, the MI State Police now own a number of unmarked Mustang LX cars, with some special options which aren't available to the "normal customer" according to one report I saw on TV. That alone is somewhat of a deterrent. But even worse, they are also equipped with a new LASER-based speed detection system which is supposed to be _impossible_ to detect due to the extremely-fine beam it puts out, not to mention it is light and not a radio wave.

So how do you "jam" or whatever you wanna call it one of these things? My friends and I thought it would be neat to paint our cars with that RADAR-absorbing paint they have, but now it would be useless. (And probably look bad, too.)

I like the idea of getting a set of "night vision" glasses and running without any lights in a very dark, non-reflective car... ;-)

P.S. I'm still looking for repeater ID's!! The more the better!

__
(_ _| _| 17158ejg@ibm.cl.msu.edu
(__(_|(_|(_) 17158EJG@MSU.BITNET
N8FPW _/

1818. * SpaceNews 31Jul89 *

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-29 18:35:25 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <960@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 17786

Bulletin ID: SPC90731

SpaceNews

MONDAY JULY 31, 1989

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, NJ, and is distributed weekly
around the world. It is available for UNLIMITED distribution.

* STS-28 LAUNCH ADVISORY *

LAUNCH DATE SET FOR STS-28

NASA officials meeting at a Flight Readiness Review at the Kennedy
Space Center, Florida, on July 26th set August 8, 1989, as the
launch date for STS-28. The launch period for the Department of
Defense-dedicated Space Shuttle mission will be from 7:30 to 11:30 AM
Eastern time. This schedule depends upon completion of work in progress
and cooperative weather allowing normal pad activities to continue.

Launch countdown preparations for Columbia and STS-28 will begin this week.

* OSCAR-9 NEWS *

The current operating schedule for OSCAR-9 indicates that Diary software
reloads will take place on Tuesdays, UTC. Digitalker telemetry will follow.
The telemetry channels currently being downlinked by the Digitalker include:

08 : Battery Pack A Temperature (C)
18 : Battery Pack B Temperature (C)
22 : Battery Voltage +14V (Volts)
29 : Spacecraft -Y Facet Temperature (C)
35 : 145 MHz Beacon Output Power (UnCalibrateD)
39 : Spacecraft +Y Facet Temperature (C)
49 : Spacecraft +Z Facet Temperature (C)
59 : Spacecraft -Z Facet Temperature (C)

Note that the telemetry value for channel 35 is UnCalibrateD (UCD).
In order to decode the proper value for this channel, substitute the "N" value
given by the spacecraft into the equation : (N-82) * 1.67. The result is given
in milliwatts.

* DATASPACE '89 *

The second International Amateur Radio Satellite Assembly was held last

week on July 27th at the University of Surrey in England. At the meeting, Dr. Geswindt, HA5WH, reviewed plans for co-operation between the USSR and East European countries for a series of satellites to be designated RSS. The first one will most likely be launched during 1991 and will include modes A and J. Three to four launch opportunities will be available during the next five years for these new satellites.

Dr. Martin Sweeting, G3YJO, told the delegates that the construction of Educational and Scientific Satellites combined with Amateur Radio activities could provide the necessary infrastructure and finance needed for a sound Amateur Satellite development program. By using Amateur Satellites to prove new technological concepts which later may find use in a commercial application would benefit the service and create a pool of expertise.

Cees van Dijk, PA0QC, Chairman of the IARU Region I VHF/UHF Working Committee told the meeting of the importance of frequency bandplanning. He said that Administrations expect Amateur Radio Organizations to manage their own allocations in a responsible manner. This work has to be done by international cooperation and consultation. He was critical of the inclusion of satellite uplink frequencies in the region 144.300 - 144.500 MHz for mode JL on OSCAR-13. This was not in the bandplan and has created problems.

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *

Feedback regarding SpaceNews can be directed to the author (John) via any of the following paths:

UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z

* SOURCES *

Some of the news contained in this SpaceNews issue was obtained via OSCAR-9, OSCAR-11 and the KA2QHD and NN2Z PBBSs.

* AMATEUR RADIO: A Natural Resource *

<eof>

--
UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z (John)
..."There is no expedient to which a man will not resort to avoid the real labor of thinking." ....Sir Joshua Reynolds.

1819. Cable cable.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-29 21:11:30 UTC
From: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <157628@Wayne-MTS>
Source record: 17804

I have, courtesy of a friend in the CCTV biz, abouyt 1000' of good, unused RG-6 cable. Interesting stuff; double shielded, and with a (I assume) silicone grease inside the jacket, for waterproofing. All in all, good stuff.

I just ran a length of it to a vertical in the back yard, using a combination of F-56 connectors and F-to-UHF adapters. This works well enough, but I wonder if anyone has found a better way to terminate this stuff? Is there, for example, a connector other than F for this stuff?

I've been reading a few articles about this stuff, and everyone seems to agree that it's pretty useful- especially given that dipoles are 72 ohms (ideally). One thing I haven't seen mentioned is that a lot of it- the stuff designed to be strung on poles- has a "messanger" wire attached. This is a strain relief that enables it to be pulled taught w/o straining the crimp-on F connectors. Nice system. And if you don't need the messanger, it zips right off.

A related wire question: Has anyone use shielded twin-conductor wire for transmission line?

Mike KE8YY

1820. Radar Detectors

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-29 22:18:22 UTC
From: mgb@APG-TECNET.APG.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8907292218.AA01341@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil>
Source record: 17801

In article <8907250133.AA05007@ee.su.oz.AU>, arie@ee.su.oz.AU (Arie (Marwans assistant)) writes:

attctc!sampson@ames.arc.nasa.gov (Steve Sampson) replies:

>> The obvious method would be to retransmit a signal in the K and X band
>> regions at a slightly lower frequency...

>Or slightly higher. What you propose is quite difficult actually: receive a
>signal, subtract your jamming speed from actual speed, and then retransmit
>a Carrier at the new frequency. Most "Hobby" jammers modulate the power
>supply DC at a frequency equal to the doppler shift jamming speed. These
>100 mw devices may work inside 500 feet, but I wouldn't count on it.

Steve I agree that what he proposed would be very difficult (read expensive).
However I disagree with your statement on "hobby" jammers. The method
you quoted works very well and a whole lot further than 500 feet.

>I wouldn't use this method without about 10 watts, or a highly directional
>antenna with maybe 1 watt. Your in the kilo-Buck money range with this.

Well first off don't forget about the gain from the feedhorn, the ERP is
not going to be 1 milliwatt. And while 10 watts from a magnetron would be
real nice... you're right.... very expensive.

Let's talk about the method of varying the DC power supply to the Gunn Diode
that is being used as the transmitter. Since varying the supply voltage
causes a change in frequency, the effect is that of a "swept spot". The
uses of swept spot are not just limited to those of AGC pumping and track
breaking as is normally the case since we are dealing with a doppler system
here. Sweeping the spot at the doppler shift rate causes a meandering effect
to the receiver and on some models will also cause it to appear as multi-
path and will hence be ignored. We don't need to 'capture' the AGC and we
don't need massive power.

Remember that the POLICE RADAR is using very low power too, and anytime your
jammer uses close to the same power as the RADAR you are trying to jam, you
are off and running big time! Check out what the police radars are using!
In all but the VERY old ones, Gunn Diodes are IT! So your range estimates
are pretty far off the mark... and in fact, the greatest danger WILL be in
close as the police RADAR could (and will) effect jammer burn-through.

The biggest problem is that some of the "pulsed" police radars are not
T/R'ing the receiver. If the cop is driving down the road without
transmitting, along comes your jammer and he pops up with a speed
reading! VERY suspicious! So now the problem is to develop JAMMER LOOK
THROUGH. You have to detect the radar, turn on your jammer, and then

turn the jammer off at intervals and "look" to see if the radar is
still on! Now we need to have a very good receiver and some associated
timers to go with it, not to mention fast T/R times.

More problems: Since due to ERP requirements you are stuck with directional
antenna, you are going to need forward and aft protection on both X and K
bands. That's 4 Gunn's, and 4 feedhorns PLUS the receiver! As you said, the
price starts becoming prohibitive.

However my whole point in writing this was to bring out that swept spot
Gunns at 10.525 GHz are VERY effective. Their jamming range is WELL in
excess of the RADARS normal speed detection range.

Passive avoidance (with a good detector/receiver and pushing on the break
pedal) is without a doubt the best way to go if you are trying to avoid a
ticket. Blasting through a radar trap at 90 mph while the cop reads 55 mph
is a little ridiculous since the guy DOES have eyes! :-)

However if you are willing to break the law, risk your ham ticket, etc.,
etc., you can create some interesting havoc with a Gunn swept spot emitter
by making a police radar read 110 mph on a MOPED doing 15 mph! :-)
The look on their face would be rather priceless don't you think?

If this sounds like I have done some experimenting in this area....
I would never admit it.

>> But say I had a very good reflector mounted on the back of my car
>> and that this reflector was constantly rotating in a way that waves would
>> be reflected back at a lower frequency would this be legal?

>In theory this should be possible. A technique used in an article I've seen
>in 73 Magazine many years ago, was to have a X band antenna and waveguide with
>a pin diode switched at the modulating frequency to short or load the tuned
>cavity. The writer: John Franke WA4WDL, said "The net effect is an amplitude
>modulated reflected wave that is capable of deceiving the police radar at
>ranges of only 20 yards" Big deal! I suppose you could also then rotate a
>tuned cavity and produce some effect. This may be an interesting area of
>study. The passive jammer by WA4WDL seemed to be almost as capable as the
>active jammer!

This really does sound interesting. I have heard a little about it but have
never tried it. Any experienced people out there care to elaborate?

8-< ----------

Mark Bitterlich
Marine Electronic Warfare Squadron 2 (yes I do it for a living too :-)
mgb@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil
wa3jpy@wb4uou

1821. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-29 22:56:41 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8907300705.AA03584@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17800

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial RCP/M, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial RCP/M may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

```
- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #546 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 89206.16793576 0.00000172 19720-3 0 2241
2 00424 80.4633 248.4238 0024150 36.2692 324.0085 13.67172480338002
SOLRAD R/B
1 00727U 64001 A 89198.56177170 .00000164 00000-0 15604-3 0 2797
2 00727 69.9022 30.4841 0011954 55.4275 304.7932 13.93553262297324
Cos 185 R/B
1 03019U 67104 B 89198.54646773 .00004760 00000-0 32780-3 0 3891
2 03019 64.0624 18.9846 0219843 225.3173 132.9859 14.89572043109609
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 89187.56917568 -.00000074 00000-0 99999-4 0 2365
2 03029 12.7757 24.1274 0015540 194.3702 165.6963 1.00272176 79330
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 89199.72951283 -.00016207 00000-0 -10554-3 0 8303
2 04966 51.5658 319.5495 2511049 266.1090 65.2085 10.54262717555713
LAGEOS
1 08820U 89206.77237598 0.00000005 0 8285
2 08820 109.8345 243.2992 0044897 307.8156 51.8574 6.38664132 53099
GOES 2
1 10061U 89193.69270730 -.00000018 0 2869
2 10061 7.2367 67.9134 0005870 97.5785 262.2768 1.00279674 5639
GPS-0001
1 10684U 89202.85871690 0.00000011 10000-3 0 1698
2 10684 63.6023 99.7113 0108902 198.3317 161.3557 2.00559884 69221
GPS-0002
1 10893U 89201.32278087 -.00000027 0 87
2 10893 64.4770 340.6383 0154404 28.1763 332.6305 2.00549743 82010
GOES 3
1 10953U 89198.73487946 0.00000088 10000-3 0 6896
2 10953 6.1136 70.5293 0006800 259.6167 100.2746 1.00274815 1248
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 89197.23438422 0.00000977 38799-3 0 1437
2 10967 108.0115 347.4202 0002168 235.2265 124.8673 14.34718776578251
GPS-0003
1 11054U 89204.62709625 -.00000027 0 653
```

```
2 11054 64.0167 336.9646 0060222 114.0010 246.6680 2.00561675 79092
GPS-0004
1 11141U 89204.72662801 0.00000010 0 1804
2 11141 63.5822 99.6011 0057467 321.4893 38.1454 2.00571030 77794
NOAA 6
1 11416U 89200.05544746 0.00000829 36445-3 0 8753
2 11416 98.5094 196.1955 0012703 22.3345 337.8387 14.25872183522445
Solar Max
1 11703U 89201.89658051 0.00059458 78802-3 0 285
2 11703 28.4937 40.2847 0000586 68.4626 291.6007 15.56850600525095
GPS-0006
1 11783U 89202.68997067 -.00000027 0 9317
2 11783 63.9528 336.6909 0143336 61.9063 299.5654 2.00568321 67691
GOES 4
1 11964U 89198.09983592 -.00000043 0 594
2 11964 5.5501 73.3770 0033168 94.9661 265.3246 0.99228840 2329
GOES 5
1 12472U 89191.00000000 -.00000249 10000-3 0 7407
2 12472 2.6193 79.9038 0001682 120.2420 23.8683 1.00267489 28808
SME
1 12887U 81100 A 89198.60724050 .00015696 00000-0 53802-3 0 2468
2 12887 97.6841 225.6881 0003215 118.0081 242.1476 15.30277523429809
UOSAT 1
1 12888U 89204.08152074 0.00099250 89255-3 0 6439
2 12888 97.5502 260.2192 0000794 345.5117 14.5401 15.67921102434601
Meteor 2-08
1 13113U 89204.00241408 0.00000167 14110-3 0 6564
2 13113 82.5370 30.2903 0015066 327.4850 32.5383 13.84020055370192
Salyut 7
1 13138U 89206.08301020 0.00004463 10793-3 0 6700
2 13138 51.6084 131.6728 0001507 128.3129 231.8984 15.43251658414047
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 89198.64210169 .00001099 00000-0 25410-3 0 257
2 13367 98.2119 261.8410 0003570 97.4120 262.7608 14.57119054372585
Meteor 2-09
1 13718U 89198.61733429 0.00000206 10247-3 0 7970
2 13718 81.2447 251.7785 0054867 272.8515 86.6395 14.13238180339859
IRAS
1 13777U 89199.57374005 -.00000334 -22041-3 0 6598
2 13777 99.0426 36.2509 0012030 223.9617 136.0646 13.98617482 306
TDRS 1
1 13969U 83 26 B 89193.61106535 -.00000183 00000-0 00000 0 0 8197
2 13969 3.6420 68.4417 0002893 137.6679 225.5675 1.00123858 89665
GOES 6
1 14050U 89197.78372817 0.00000114 0 9878
2 14050 1.3661 82.3935 0001858 111.0113 248.3075 1.00287640 6901
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 89202.10971599 -.00000084 0 4175
2 14129 26.0887 253.9637 6053670 60.6568 346.2092 2.05883104 17918
GPS-0008
```

```
1 14189U 89204.77202103 0.00000010 10000-3 0 6472
2 14189 63.2041 98.2080 0136478 215.3731 143.7755 2.00567719 44174
Meteor 2-10
1 14452U 89204.06734195 0.00000522 21975-3 0 7515
2 14452 81.1648 257.5931 0095433 354.0213 5.9821 14.22260082297640
LandSat 5
1 14780U 89207.04971353 0.00000739 17364-3 0 8416
2 14780 98.1656 268.5478 0003865 111.5435 248.6087 14.57132172287228
UOSAT 2
1 14781U 84 21 B 89199.62625717 .00001626 00000-0 32042-3 0 4813
2 14781 98.0027 257.5120 0012166 219.4269 140.6050 14.63764368287146
LDEF
1 14898U 89203.36779891 0.00028572 43127-3 0 9142
2 14898 28.5060 288.4742 0000305 293.9869 66.0580 15.53295791296922
GPS-0009
1 15039U 89203.83458933 0.00000009 0 7055
2 15039 62.7617 97.2295 0012949 206.4440 153.6685 2.00568700 37437
Meteor 2-11
1 15099U 89198.39046606 0.00000145 12119-3 0 9573
2 15099 82.5295 342.3507 0013080 147.4673 212.7293 13.83679414254299
GPS-0010
1 15271U 89205.72943660 -.00000027 0 6756
2 15271 63.3556 336.3361 0100019 321.0446 38.0588 2.00566524 34584
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 89194.80061499 0.00002232 32106-3 0 546
2 15331 82.5390 313.8830 0025148 1.4155 358.7130 14.75782144258144
NOAA 9
1 15427U 89196.47764042 0.00000488 28734-3 0 4043
2 15427 99.1448 183.9754 0014425 233.1046 126.8803 14.12086380236448
Meteor 2-12
1 15516U 89204.60370140 0.00000358 31246-3 0 1000
2 15516 82.5350 275.7939 0017505 17.9536 342.2241 13.84145796226099
Cosmos 1686
1 16095U 89205.69444412 0.00020490 46125-3 0 3190
2 16095 51.6090 133.5796 0001120 115.5547 244.4815 15.43260670215088
GPS-0011
1 16129U 89205.88500538 0.00000010 0 3410
2 16129 63.7328 98.1204 0118094 149.8658 210.8873 2.00563934 27794
Meteor 3-1
1 16191U 89204.98012498 0.00000043 10000-3 0 8418
2 16191 82.5457 209.7207 0018896 204.8083 155.2143 13.16870606180362
Meteor 2-13
1 16408U 89204.97574168 0.00000112 94947-4 0 5153
2 16408 82.5350 190.3584 0015447 192.8233 167.2520 13.84191299180642
Mir
1 16609U 89205.39540184 -.00008640 -11215-3 0 9543
2 16609 51.6196 177.4198 0009423 191.1241 168.9523 15.57421363196968
SPOT 1
1 16613U 89207.05108603 0.00000626 31158-3 0 5390
2 16613 98.7367 281.0995 0001802 81.9325 278.2091 14.20034337 17646
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Meteor 2-14
1 16735U 89205.02762104 0.00000109 93312-4 0 3094
2 16735 82.5350 217.1531 0012761 270.4679 89.5000 13.83938849159552
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 89207.05339059 0.00001437 20739-3 0 6775
2 16881 82.5248 2.0576 0022790 337.5195 22.5000 14.75440085161025
EGP
1 16908U 89202.18032835 -.00000038 77810-5 0 1479
2 16908 50.0064 193.5888 0011257 74.2487 285.9588 12.44379520133640
FO-12
1 16909U 89197.10014353 -.00000025 10000-3 0 1630
2 16909 50.0167 209.4498 0011078 60.4152 299.7766 12.44400597133006
NOAA 10
1 16969U 89200.21509624 0.00000598 28162-3 0 2513
2 16969 98.6366 230.0955 0013415 153.2927 206.8943 14.23090983148495
Meteor 2-15
1 17290U 89204.23805203 0.00000216 18513-3 0 2728
2 17290 82.4688 124.8780 0012784 154.3441 205.8358 13.83741427128609
MOS-1
1 17527U 87 18 A 89199.02136141 -.00000388 00000-0 -27596-3 0 1872
2 17527 99.1484 270.2132 0000531 56.6570 303.4662 13.94831938122675
GOES 7
1 17561U 87 22 A 89196.48328078 -.00000046 00000-0 99999-4 0 3008
2 17561 0.0171 117.6897 0002124 328.5324 273.7952 1.00272540 2048
Kvant
1 17845U 89205.58789710 0.00027395 37108-3 0 8192
2 17845 51.6217 176.4560 0008890 193.4524 166.6002 15.57436073133268
DMSP B5D2-3
1 18123U 87 53 A 89197.02695732 .00000640 00000-0 35987-3 0 3478
2 18123 98.8252 27.1514 0013117 260.6515 99.3174 14.13471492106904
RS-10/11
1 18129U 89206.02614146 0.00000078 79289-4 0 8262
2 18129 82.9239 210.1998 0010652 312.2194 47.8085 13.71991825104588
Cosmos 1867
1 18187U 87 60 A 89198.97796186 .00000132 00000-0 69311-4 0 8858
2 18187 65.0147 296.5794 0019568 256.3044 103.5840 14.29382746105525
Cosmos 1870
1 18225U 89206.76974459 0.00141952 11453-4 16950-3 0 1552
2 18225 71.8628 310.9157 0016331 252.2513 107.7208 16.07994556117480
Meteor 2-16
1 18312U 89204.42835747 0.00000219 18868-3 0 2952
2 18312 82.5524 190.8171 0013701 90.0786 270.1941 13.83494008 97529
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 89205.69077344 0.00000176 14776-3 0 1356
2 18820 82.5427 250.7488 0016955 159.4792 200.7026 13.84186077 74874
DMSP B5D2-4
1 18822U 88 6 A 89198.42622926 .00000551 00000-0 27225-3 0 2468
2 18822 98.6986 78.6651 0006110 152.8227 207.3284 14.20830029 75295
AO-13
1 19216U 89186.15508008 -.00000132 10000-3 0 382
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2 19216 57.2070 200.8551 6748913 207.0433 90.2906 2.09703317 8118
OKEAN 1
1 19274U 88 56 A 89199.05309436 .00002434 00000-0 35763-3 0 4351
2 19274 82.5184 108.0916 0024166 128.8964 231.4413 14.74959851 55635
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 89204.81473383 0.00000391 10000-2 0 2226
2 19336 82.5418 149.7562 0019050 54.2703 306.0096 13.16855216 47735
NOAA 11
1 19531U 89199.89876582 0.00000494 29490-3 0 1061
2 19531 98.9414 143.7651 0012043 138.5761 221.6325 14.11072946 41948
TDRS 3
1 19548U 88 91 B 89153.77764324 .00000129 00000-0 99999-4 0 261
2 19548 0.5410 85.9584 0002050 10.4654 263.5580 1.00263057 1649
GPS-0014
1 19802U 89 13 A 89195.92402568 .00000015 00000-0 99999-4 0 489
2 19802 55.1018 210.7161 0066687 157.4981 202.8516 2.00556819 2987
Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89204.99868031 0.00000117 10000-3 0 589
2 19851 82.5237 129.9222 0013482 200.0593 160.0041 13.83820641 20175
TDRS 4
1 19883U 89 21 B 89193.30721528 -.00000234 00000-0 99999-4 0 201
2 19883 0.4184 71.6153 0001726 52.2881 235.9737 1.00264167 477
Cosmos 2022
1 20024U 89180.39981994 -.00000011 10000-2 0 363
2 20024 64.8272 50.8719 0001867 255.3129 104.7148 2.13102677 6110
Cosmos 2023
1 20025U 89180.69329080 -.00000011 10000-3 0 337
2 20025 64.8449 50.8407 0013705 210.6426 149.3398 2.13102719 639
Cosmos 2024
1 20026U 89180.38648897 -.00000011 10000-3 0 312
2 20026 64.8327 50.8698 0008813 267.3366 92.6243 2.13204691 623
SuperBird A
1 20040U 89183.78104506 -.00000099 10000-3 0 180
2 20040 0.0262 313.9524 0003825 147.9338 258.1480 1.00273104 239
1989 041C
1 20042U 89185.08517834 0.00030059 39919-2 0 287
2 20042 6.9331 37.4445 7284280 200.3317 100.7896 2.29417718 558
Cosmos 2026
1 20045U 89182.87143968 0.00000147 14176-3 0 337
2 20045 82.9397 343.5786 0038435 224.9740 134.8304 13.75019694 3391
1989 042B
1 20046U 89190.25933410 -.00005554 -56739-2 0 517
2 20046 82.9417 338.0442 0035026 199.2664 160.7174 13.76469147 4415
Molniya3-35
1 20052U 89189.80933893 0.00000326 -81454-3 0 444
2 20052 62.9521 99.8751 7379264 288.3629 9.3770 2.00620985 616
1989 043D
1 20055U 89187.82942194 0.00000550 19192-2 0 268
2 20055 62.8484 100.2186 7414419 288.3220 9.1933 1.95983490 552
GPS-0013
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1 20061U 89195.11831124 -.00000029 0 285
2 20061 54.5868 29.5793 0080698 163.2427 197.0849 2.00573534 713
1989 044B
1 20062U 89193.27933477 0.18331712 -23867-4 49193-3 0 674
2 20062 30.2951 166.4880 0064540 2.3773 357.7413 16.35924744 3699
1989 044C
1 20063U 89190.62410034 0.00111825 17032-4 12205-2 0 390
2 20063 37.5403 7.2226 6012784 224.5458 67.5657 4.12779176 1205
Cosmos 2027
1 20064U 89180.22022443 0.00008604 36818-3 0 107
2 20064 65.8385 25.6376 0024329 340.4779 20.7342 15.23081660 2240
1989 045B
1 20065U 89189.58668525 0.00012737 51370-3 0 330
2 20065 65.8410 356.1109 0028402 352.2314 7.8374 15.24711048 3678
Raduga 1-1
1 20083U 89206.78146626 0.00000150 10000-3 0 381
2 20083 1.4049 273.2133 0005585 348.2342 12.0835 1.00271194 344
1989 048D
1 20086U 89194.20510965 -.00000025 10000-3 0 76
2 20086 1.4319 273.6399 0021177 326.9784 33.7202 0.97889488 224
Nadezhda
1 20103U 89207.11643209 0.00000084 83861-4 0 170
2 20103 82.9622 165.3359 0036332 225.3657 134.4533 13.73490787 2954
1989 050B
1 20104U 89203.09208317 0.00000006 0 107
2 20104 82.9619 168.2739 0032035 214.1965 145.7130 13.74883091 2390
Gorizont 18
1 20107U 89206.53673588 -.00000252 10000-3 0 219
2 20107 1.4679 275.1362 0002553 36.6151 324.4230 1.00278437 204
1989 052D
1 20110U 89198.38268624 -.00000040 10000-3 0 65
2 20110 1.5129 275.7936 0028263 76.8720 284.4159 1.03064188 121
Olympus
1 20122U 89206.45833329 -.00000133 10000-3 0 137
2 20122 0.3111 116.5200 0039730 161.1000 186.6730 0.99668381 02
1989 053B
1 20123U 89202.09859699 0.00114392 97589-2 0 130
2 20123 6.1734 103.5478 7316792 185.4997 162.2780 2.26199326 227
Cosmos 2030
1 20124U 89207.14165407 0.01706290 29258-4 32748-3 0 402
2 20124 67.1451 96.1609 0067734 59.2471 301.7086 16.24824071 2182
1989 055A
1 20134U 89206.75123345 0.00119290 52645-5 19047-3 0 225
2 20134 82.5685 101.3308 0010288 271.6879 88.3357 16.03507280 1187
1989 056A
1 20136U 89206.77059950 0.00212921 26538-4 38047-3 0 215
2 20136 50.5522 85.5202 0092144 44.9697 315.8559 15.93565154 1173
1989 057A
1 20145U 89206.75002318 0.00051150 -19215-7 10033-3 0 239
2 20145 82.3116 93.3835 0097667 75.8591 285.3595 15.91659320 868
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1989 058A
1 20147U 89206.79664603 -.00025164 -41389-3 0 99
2 20147 65.0243 330.8234 0009661 269.1416 90.7071 15.52051461 284
1989 059A
1 20149U 89207.11359027 0.00018128 19706-1 0 73
2 20149 82.9394 87.6575 0030268 276.4523 83.3026 13.72429037 111
1989 059B
1 20150U 89207.03988152 0.00034193 36088-1 0 42
2 20150 82.9381 87.7138 0023133 269.7533 90.1012 13.74127805 92
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Dr TS Kelso Asst Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
```

1822. NASA Prediction Bulletin Format

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-29 22:57:04 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8907300704.AA03527@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17803

As a service to the satellite user community, the following description of the NASA Prediction Bulletin's two-line orbital element set format is uploaded to sci.space on a monthly basis. The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial RCP/M, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. The Celestial RCP/M may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

==========

Data for each satellite consists of three lines in the following format:

```
AAAAAAAAAAA
1 NNNNNU NNNNNAAA NNNNN.NNNNNNNN +.NNNNNNNN +NNNNN-N +NNNNN-N N NNNNN
2 NNNNN NNN.NNNN NNN.NNNN NNNNNNN NNN.NNNN NNN.NNNN NN.NNNNNNNNNNNNN
```

Line 1 is a eleven-character name.

Lines 2 and 3 are the standard Two-Line Orbital Element Set Format identical to that used by NASA and NORAD. The format description is:

```
Line 2
Column Description
01-01 Line Number of Element Data
03-07 Satellite Number
10-11 International Designator (Last two digits of launch year)
12-14 International Designator (Launch number of the year)
15-17 International Designator (Piece of launch)
19-20 Epoch Year (Last two digits of year)
21-32 Epoch (Julian Day and fractional portion of the day)
34-43 First Time Derivative of the Mean Motion
or Ballistic Coefficient (Depending on ephemeris type)
45-52 Second Time Derivative of Mean Motion (decimal point assumed;
blank if N/A)
54-61 BSTAR drag term if GP4 general perturbation theory was used.
Otherwise, radiation pressure coefficient. (Decimal point assumed)
63-63 Ephemeris type
65-68 Element number
69-69 Check Sum (Modulo 10)
(Letters, blanks, periods = 0; minus sign = 1; plus sign = 2)
```

```
Line 3
Column Description
01-01 Line Number of Element Data
03-07 Satellite Number
```

09-16 Inclination [Degrees]
18-25 Right Ascension of the Ascending Node [Degrees]
27-33 Eccentricity (decimal point assumed)
35-42 Argument of Perigee [Degrees]
44-51 Mean Anomaly [Degrees]
53-63 Mean Motion [Revs per day]
64-68 Revolution number at epoch [Revs]
69-69 Check Sum (Modulo 10)

All other columns are blank or fixed.

Example:

NOAA 6
1 11416U 86 50.28438588 0.00000140 67960-4 0 5293
2 11416 98.5105 69.3305 0012788 63.2828 296.9658 14.24899292346978

Note that the International Designator fields are usually blank, as issued in
the NASA Prediction Bulletins.

--
Dr TS Kelso Asst Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

1823. I need a Flitephone III manual

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-29 23:55:41 UTC
From: jay@splut.conmicro.com
Message-ID: <2795@splut.conmicro.com>
Source record: 17793
Cross-posted to: rec.aviation,rec.ham-radio

I picked up a Wulfsberg RT-18 Flitephone III at a hamfest today. It looks complete, but I have little documentation. I wanna move the thing to the 440 MHz amateur repeater band, and would prefer not to have to reverse-engineer it...

I'm looking for documentation on the radio. Schematics, at least; more, if available. Any of you avionics types out there (or anyone else, for that matter) that can help, please drop me email; I'll gladly pay for copying costs.

Thanks in advance for the help...

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
uucp: uunet!nuchat! (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
{attctc,bellcore}!texbell!splut!jay +--
internet: jay@splut.conmicro.com | "He's T*d, Jim."-Richard "Bones" Sexton

1824. Sony ICF-2010 mods?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-30 03:17:28 UTC
From: cruff@ncar.ucar.edu
Message-ID: <3822@ncar.ucar.edu>
Source record: 17792

Has anyone looked at or figured out how to modify the Sony ICF-2010
receiver to expand the coverage further into the VHF-low and VHF-high
bands? It seems like it might be possible, but I haven't seen the
schematic yet. Specifically, it would be nice to extend the coverage
from 30 to 50 MHz and from 136 to 170 MHz.
--
Craig Ruff NCAR cruff@ncar.ucar.edu
(303) 497-1211 P.O. Box 3000
Boulder, CO 80307

1825. HELP...SHORT DIPOLE NEEDED IN XX9 (MACAU)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-30 04:31:47 UTC
From: wheatley@cbnewsk.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <724@cbnewsk.ATT.COM>
Source record: 17805

I need a short dipole to install on the roof of an apartment building in Macau. I have seen the B&W antennas, etc. Anyone have any comments on shortened dipoles (other than the fact that they won't work as well as full length). How effective are these things, what brand/design have you used, etc.

Hope to work some of you from Macau in late august!

steve, KU9C
--
Steven Wheatley AT&T Consumer Products (317) 845-3927

....!att!inuxz!wheatley

1826. Radar Detectors

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-30 05:09:14 UTC
From: mgb@APG-TECNET.APG.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8907300509.AA03707@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil>
Source record: 17802

brian@ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) writes:

>I don't want something that will JAM the police radar, I want something
>that will make it EXPLODE.

Brian, I have some stuff that will come close to meeting your objectives
but you'll have to figure out a way to do over 150 knots in your car to
power the big wind driven generator on the pod. :-)

Also at the power levels developed you'll probably do some damage to
the driver too.

Oh well, the sign as you came into Virginia said "Radar Detectors are
Illegal and will be Confiscated".... it didn't say anything about melting
the State Trooper!

Oh yeah... if you want the complete system, it'll cost you around
$70,000,000 and you'll need to get your private pilots rating... It's
called a Grumman EA-6B. Comes with instructions.

8-< --
Mark Bitterlich : "I DARE YOU, CROSS THIS LINE!
mgb@apg-tecent.apg.army.mil : Err... How about this line?" Mohmar Quadafy
-- >-8

1827. Re: Telephones

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-30 05:31:34 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <125@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 17807

In article <89072707200993@masnet.uucp>, alan.kennedy@canremote.uucp (ALAN KENNEDY) writes:
> Greetings from Toronto:
> Over the past couple of years, more and more airlines are adding
> in-flight telephones. You know... the ones that you put your VISA card
> into, and then you walk back to your seat the long way so that everyone
> on the flight can see that YOU are using the phone... Then, when you get
> back to your seat, you call the person that just dropped you off at the
> airport a half hour ago and say "Guess where I calling you from..."
> Well you get the idea. Anyway does anyone know what frequencies these
> phones use, and how they work?
> Just curious.
>
> PS: I confess... the call cost ME $18.
>
> Alan Kennedy
> ---
> * Via ProDoor 3.0R

According to FCC news releases, these phones use 894 to 896 MHz for the air-to-ground link and 849 to 851 MHz for the ground-to-air path. The handset that you take back to your seat is cordless, and I have no idea what frequency it is on.

I think they operate like a giant cellular system with some very large cells. As your flight proceeds across the country your call can be handed off to a new cell as you move into a new area.

I have never scanned from 849 to 851 MHz, but I bet you could hear some calls there. I don't know if you would be able to hear both sides or not.

I have used them on planes before. One came in very useful when I was flying from Southern California to home in Seattle on a short business trip. We were over Northern California when they decided to turn the plane back to San Francisco because of heavy fog in Seattle. The plans for hotel accomodations for the now stranded passengers was unknown. I grabbed for a phone, called my pal Doc in SF who had been bugging me to come visit anyway, and in less than a half hour he was meeting me at the airport and driving me back to his apartment for an overnight visit. It was well worth the $7.50.

Another thing I have discovered is that once you are back on the ground you can call 1-800-AIR-FONE and tell them that you didn't like the transmission quality, and they will credit your Visa card!

73,
Tad
tad@ssc.UUCP
KT7H @ WS7M
MCI Mail: 3288544

1828. ANARC BBS Number?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-30 05:44:20 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <126@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 17808

A month or two back I saw a posting giving a new phone number for the ANARC BBS. I think this is an SWL oriented BBS. The message said that the new number would be good around July 1, but all I get all month is a recording saying that the number is not in service.

I have the number as 913-355-1978. Did I copy it wrong?

73,
Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
tad@ssc.UUCP
packet: KT7H @ WS7M
MCI Mail: 3288544
Telex: 6503288544 MCI UW

1829. VK2SG RY Dx 7/28/89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-30 14:36:12 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1185@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 17795

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============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
============================================================

Part 1 of 2
BID: $RTDX2807

THE BANDS THIS WEEK HAVE BEEN FROM FAIR TO POOR, WITH SOME DAYS VERY
ACTIVE, AND OTHERS VERY DEAD. THOUGH THERE HAS BEEN SOME ACTIVITY IN THE
DXPEDITION ARENA, AND ALSO SOME RARE STATIONS REPORTED (IF THEY WERE REAL).
SO MAYBE LIFE IS COMING BACK INTO THE BANDS.

OUR THANKS THIS WEEK GO TO G3XTL, G0ABI, G3GNR, OD5NG, TG9VT, W5KSI, VK6XQ
AND VK2EG. THANKS FOR THE INFORMATION, CHAPS. EVERY LITTLE BIT HELPS TO
MAKE THE DX NOTES INTERESTING.

BANDPASS

FRIDAY
5W1GZ 14083 AT 0520Z ARQ
UZ4FWD/UH8W 14082 AT 2345Z

SATURDAY
UZ4FWD/UH8W 14083 AT 0030Z
FM89FA 14085 AT 0045Z
9Y4GC 14086 AT 0133Z
HD2T 14090 AT 0140Z NOTE
8P6RY 14085 AT 0539Z
KP4PI 21090 AT 1400Z
HZ1AB 21082 AT 1745Z NOTE
UZ9CWA 21082 AT 1748Z
JT1KAI 14087 AT 2113Z
OH2BEO/OH0 14082 AT 2141Z

SUNDAY
JT1KAI 14083 AT 0015Z
UZ4FWD/UH8W 14082 AT 0030Z
CT3BX 14083 AT 0045Z QSL
FM89FA 14084 AT 0145Z
UC1AWW 14094 AT 0151Z
6Y5HN 14081 AT 0315Z QSL
5N9ABY 21090 AT 0605Z
CE0ZIG 14081 AT 0658Z
IS0IGV 21095 AT 0845Z QSL
9J2AL 21090 AT 0903Z
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UP3BOK 21083 AT 1800Z
HI8EL 14090 AT 1600Z
SV0AC/SV9 14070 AT 1800Z FEC

MONDAY
RL8PYL 21086 AT 1325Z NOTE

TUESDAY
UO4OWQ 14082 AT 0234Z QSL
ZK1CT 14083 AT 0617Z
UH8ABM 21090 AT 1400Z
C31ON 14075 AT 1523Z ARQ
ZA1ZA 14091 AT 1837Z NOTE
5Z4BH 21087 AT 2000Z
ZD8MAC 21083 AT 2039Z

Continued in Part 2.

Part 2 of 2
BID: $RTDX2907

WEDNESDAY
JA6WFM/HR2 14089 AT 0145Z
OH2BEO/OH0 14084 AT 1940Z

THURSDAY
CO2BB 21093 AT 0050Z
FM89FA 14085 AT 0100Z
UC1AWW 14092 AT 0100Z
8P6QA 14087 AT 0110Z
UA9FAL 14084 AT 0430Z
C31LHK 14088 AT 0643Z
OH2BEO/OH0 14087 AT 2025Z

QSL INFORMATION

CT3BX, HERN SAYS TO QSL TO BOX 638, FUNCHAL 9008, MADEIRA AUTONOMOUS REGION, VIA PORTUGAL.

6Y5HN WILL QSL VIA BOX 135, KINGSTON, JAMIACIA.

IS0IGV IS A SARDINIAN STATION AND HIS CALL BOOK ADDRESS IS OK.

UO4PWQ WILL QSL VIA BOX 112, KISHINEV, 277012 USSR.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

W6PQS REPORTS THAT K5TV AND DJ6SI WILL BE OPERATING FROM CONWAY REEF THIS WEEKEND, AND FOR A FEW MORE DAYS THEY WILL BE OPERATING RTTY AS WELL AS OTHER MODES. THE RTTY GEAR (TELEREADER) WAS SUPPLIED BY THE WEST COAST RTTY DX ASSOCIATION, AND WILL BE USED BY K5VT. AT THE TIME OF WRITING THESE NOTES, NOTHING HAD BEEN HEARD OF THE GROUP.

ALSO IN OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, ANOTHER GROUP WILL OPERATE FROM CONWAY AS WELL AS 3D2, FW, AND YJ. THEY WILL ALSO HAVE RTTY, AND OH3BGD WILL BE THE

RTTY OPERATOR.

HD2T IS A SPECIAL CALL, AND QSLS GO VIA HC2LZ.

HZ1AB HAS RECEIVED SOME NEW GEAR AND IS AGAIN ACTIVE.

RL8PYL HAS PLANS FOR BANGLADESH (S2) FOR LATER IN THE YEAR.

ZA1ZA WAS HEARD AND WORKED, AND REPORTED THAT HE WAS TESTING FOR ZA0L WHO WOULD BE UP LATER. WELL? NO QSL INFORMATION. JUST MAYBE HE IS OK?

9M8STA WILL BE ON THE AIR AUGUST 5TH AND 6TH. HE WILL BE USING ALL MODES AND ALLOWABLE BANDS. QSL TO 9M2SS, BOX 10777, 59100, KUALA LUMPAR, MALAYSIA.

GL DE DX1.

Written by Syd Molen, VK2SG. Relayed via packet by Tad Cook, KT7H @ WS7M.

--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM/SWL/SCANNER BBS (1200/2400/PEP) 614-457-4227

1830. Re: HT's and Airlines question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-30 16:13:59 UTC
From: jle@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880069@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 17796

> / hpfcdc:rec.ham-radio / maa@ssc-vax.UUCP (Mark A Allyn) / 8:27 am Jul 27, 1989 /

> In regard to the FAR regulation prohibiting use of radios aboard aircraft;
> I wonder if anyone thought about getting together and lobbying to have this
> regulation either repealed or loosened. Since hams have operated
> their equipmentin private aircraft with no apparent ill effect
> on the aircraft itself, maybee this regulation in only a typical government
> over-reaction to a non problem.

Well, I'm a pilot and a ham. The reason this reg exists is that some
equipment does interfer with avionics and navigation equipment. Just
because some ham wants to talk on the repeater is no reason to endanger
the lives of the other people on the flight or on the ground. Some
equipment interfers... the risk greatly outweights the benifits.
Please, lets leave this one alone.

Jer/ Eberhard, (SLASH), N0FZD | Hewlett-Packard - MS99, 1UP10, 15' East
CAP SAR Pilot, COMM,INST,CFI-GLIDER | 3404 East Harmony Road (303) 229-2861
mail: {ihnp4 | hplabs}!hpfcla!jle | Fort Collins, Colorado 80525-9599

1831. HAVANA MOON Wants YOUR Reception Reports!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-30 17:25:47 UTC
From: Heartmate@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <20864@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 17797

Havana Moon rssolicits your comments and/or Spy Numbers Transmissions Recep
Reports via Usenet - send them to:

HAVANAMOON@cup.portal.com

Adios...

1832. Re: HELP...SHORT DIPOLE NEEDED IN XX9 (MACAU)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-30 17:54:04 UTC
From: waters@dover.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1636@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 17798

In article <724@cbnewsk.ATT.COM> wheatley@cbnewsk.ATT.COM (steven.m.wheatley) writes:

>I need a short dipole to install on the roof of an apartment
>building in Macau. I have seen the B&W antennas, etc. Anyone have
>any comments on shortened dipoles (other than the fact that they
>won't work as well as full length). How effective are these
>things, what brand/design have you used, etc.

THe old saw is "if it conducts it radiates, the higher and bigger it is the better it will get out". It still applies, height being the most important of the two. For heights under about 240ft the DX signal strength is roughly doubled by doubling the height (its more than that for heights under 40ft!).

There are two effects of shortened or "mini" antennas, they have a very high Q (low radiation resistance not low losses), and are much less directional than a "full size" version.

IFF (if and ONLY if) the antenna is well built with ohmic losses close to the radiation resistance (i.e. around .01 ohm) then the radiated power efficiency will still be quite high.

So whats the botttom line? Try a "mini-quad" to get all the directionality you can, make sure the antenna is constructed of large diameter tubing with large contact areas (.01 ohm!), and put it up as high as you can get it.

Of course there is at 20db gain with the right location - such as Macau :-)

Oh yes, don't forget us CW nuts down at 14.005, 21.005 etc. - keyboard or keyer its still CW!

--
*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *
Show respect for age. Drink good Scotch for a change.

1833. Re: Cable cable.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-30 18:01:58 UTC
From: waters@dover.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1637@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 17799

In article <157628@Wayne-MTS> Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU writes:

>Is there,
>for example, a connector other than F for this stuff?

The F connector is cheap weatherproof and reliable, what more do you want?

>I've been reading a few articles about this stuff, and everyone seems to
>agree that it's pretty useful- especially given that dipoles are 72 ohms
>(ideally).

Actual impdeance varies all over, but good low loss cable is always worth
the effort. Watch for matching to a solid state transmitter though, you
have a 1.5:1 SWR right off (at the transmitter end) and some xmtrs start to
shut down at 1.2:1!

>One thing I haven't seen mentioned is that a lot of it- the
>stuff designed to be strung on poles- has a "messanger" wire attached. This
>is a strain relief that enables it to be pulled taught w/o straining the
>crimp-on F connectors. Nice system. And if you don't need the messanger,
>it zips right off.

If you "hang" the wire from the dipole then its one of the nicest features!

>A related wire question: Has anyone use shielded twin-conductor wire for
>transmission line?

Yes, unless you need the shielding for some reason don't mess with it, its
a real kludge. You get the balancing hassles of twin lead with the loss of
coax. If you need or can tolerate a balanced feed (i.e. antenna tuner),
then open wire ladder line is a superb choice - tune anything anywhere
(almost!). THe biggest problem is that antenna tuners don't attenuate VHF
(TV) harmonics very well, and of course need adjusting.

--
*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *
Show respect for age. Drink good Scotch for a change.

1834. LASER Radar Detectors?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-30 20:05:27 UTC
From: mgb@APG-TECNET.APG.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8907302005.AA22113@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil>
Source record: 17806

psuvm!msu.bitnet!17158ejg@psuvax1.cs.psu.edu (Eddy J Gurney) writes:

>But even worse, they are also equipped with a new LASER-based
>speed detection system which is supposed to be _impossible_ to detect due to
>the extremely-fine beam it puts out, not to mention it is light and not a
>radio wave.

This is more than possible in theory as the military is already using
range and rate tracking systems using lasers. However if the local law
has this stuff it's a first to my knowledge. The dangers of this are
rather awesome to consider since you'd have low powered laser beams
flashing directly into a drivers eyes. One of the big worries for the
military pilot is exactly this! The bad guy (either land, ship or air
based) 'flashes' a high powered laser across the cockpit of an aircraft
thus either temporarily or permanently blinding the guy. It is hard to
develop goggles to filter this out since you can change the wavelength
of the laser which then of course defeats the goggles. Think about
trying to fly an aircraft with no eyes. Nasty stuff.

Obviously though that is not going to be the intent of the policeman,
however I would get VERY irate if I found out some jerk was pointing a
laser in MY eyes! To jam something like this is not as hard as you
might think.... you find out the laser wavelength and jam it in much
the same fashion as you would radar. The concepts are basically the
same. By the way, smoke generators are fairly effective against laser
tracking (the idea is to diffuse the beam) so all you have to do is
get one of those smoke generators from a WW-II PT boat and you have
a great system. Of course this only works if he's behind you, but then
all the cops will also be too busy handling all the wrecks you cause!
I like it!

>My friends and I thought it would be neat to paint our cars with that
>RADAR-absorbing paint they have, but now it would be useless. (And probably
>look bad, too.)

A Stealth Mustang huh? Good idea. Seriously though, there is no such thing
as RADAR absorbing paint. There is LOW infra-red signature paint for
reducing the effectiveness of IR tracking (not much choice in color
and it is pretty ugly), and there are honeycomb designs for diffusing
radar returns... but I've never found a radar absorbing paint.

I would be very interested if you could find out any details on this
possible police laser speed detection system. A manufacturer would be
enough. I suspect (hope) that somebody is pulling your leg, but then it
is possible.

8-< --

Mark Bitterlich
mgb@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil
wa3jpy@wb4uou

1835. Re: Proposal: An Alternative Licensing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-30 23:17:35 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500102@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17809

> 1. What will people do with a no-code license? Talk to Hams? I doubt
> it. With the exception of a few individuals who seem to be hanging
> around hams I have not heard much from the technical people I know
> personally or work with, about any radio desires. About all I have
> heard is talk of email from people who currently use telephone modems.

I've talked to several people about becoming hams. A lot of these people are technical people, but another whole group of them are public service oriented people (from storm spotters to policemen). My contact is in part because I am promoting Amateur Radio. Still, a salesman can't sell a lousy product to a smart customer.

> Most of these people would not be served by a no-code license because
> they could not allow their telephone users messages to go out on ham
> bands without review. The other thought I have heard (from those around
> hams) would be nice to get at a repeater to talk to home or to someone
> outside local dialing range (almost the same reason the BBS people
> could want radio).

There are these people. Perhaps one of them will be listening to the repeater when you are calling from the freeway about a 10 car pileup.

> 2. I wonder how many of you considered that a no-code license could be
> a NON-HAM license. The canadian license I believe is digital, is it an

The FCC would never do it. They got burned bad with CB, which was an attempt to put radios in the hands of everyone. A NON-HAM service would not benefit from association with ham radio, and for THAT reason could easier degenerate into CB. This is why is it NECESSARY for ARRL's Communicator class to have access to 144.1-148 Mhz.

> Please someone !!! Review the needs, requirements of the
> public (emergency or otherwise) and the current amateur radio hobbiests
> and do what makes sense backed by justification. This is the US
> we have the right to change the system for the better!!

We also have the right to object to and try to block any changes we don't like, for whatever reason we want. Some people are just excercising their rights when they are against a codeless license class.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

1836. Re: ARRL Board supports limited no-code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-30 23:17:39 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500103@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17810

> It's my understanding that the new Proposed license class is just another
> entry level ticket.

It may well be the FIRST license a lot of people get, and many people will be just happy with it being the LAST license they get. I would not quite call it entry level for these people unless there is also ANOTHER CODEFREE license class. Yes, many "codefree" hams will get exposure to morse code, and learn it and upgrade to another class. Most probably never will, but there is nothing wrong with that, either. To each his own.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

1837. Oklahoma HF (And other) Net Info Wanted!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-31 01:20:13 UTC
From: pff@thumper.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <1666@thumper.bellcore.com>
Source record: 17811

I was curious if anyone had any info on any Oklahoma nets. Preferably HF, but any known nets would be appreciated. Please state time (Z or OK) and day, freq, and name of net. Any and all help is appreciated. If you can, please state in the msg (e-mail, pref.) header what band the net is; eg; HF, VHF, etc.

73 de Pete, N5KBD

1838. No code? How about no SSTV?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-31 03:13:43 UTC
From: lcb@swituc.UUCP
Message-ID: <186@swituc.UUCP>
Source record: 17812

First I will admit I have not read all the postings on the
no-code issue. I can bet it is mostly the same as we have
read before. Here is a thought that crosses my mind and I
can't resist saying it...
Ever seem to you that the people who are really against code
are the ones who don't want to use it? I am always hearing
the argument "I don't ever use CW so why do I have to know it?"
etc.
Code may be hard to learn if your heart isn't in it..agree?

Well, I personally don't forsee ever using SSTV for example
so why did I have to study all that technical and regulatory
stuff? Why not only test on things we like and intend to use?

Sounds like the train of thought I keep hearing from the
no-code advocates. Amateur radio gives us priviledges and
responsibilities that I don't mind studying for... guess not
everyone wants to be a part of the whole.

I have been licensed for 10 years. I work CW only, because I
really enjoy it. I was a single mother with 3 kids (2 in diapers)
when I got my first ticket, which was an effort for someone who
had no idea what a "ham radio operator" was, let alone a diode.

Why all the fuss about passing a few tests? People from 8 to 80+
have done it so it can't be THAT bad.

Enough said.

Laryl Berry KM7Z

lcb%swituc.uucp@arizona.edu
_-_-_-_-_-_-_-_-_-_-_-_-_-_-_-
--
Laryl Berry KM7Z

lcb%swituc.uucp@arizona.edu
_-_-_-_-_-_-_-_-_-_-_-_-_-_-_-

1839. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-31 05:00:00 UTC
From: Hardie@DOCKMASTER.NCSC.MIL
Message-ID: <890731050020.669583@DOCKMASTER.ARPA>
Source record: 17813

Subject: Re: RF-feedback Problem

Your symptoms are the same ones I have encountered on several occasions with RF in the shack. The problem is probably that your connection to ground is not a low RF impediance at either the operating frequency or some harmonic. The result is the RF builds some reasonable voltage level on the rig case, and the "ground lead" is then really an antenna. I have used the MFJ artificial ground to help aleviate most of this type problem

-- Doug WA6VVV

1840. Re: Radar Detectors

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-31 05:48:48 UTC
From: jim@mmsac.UUCP
Message-ID: <1384@mmsac.UUCP>
Source record: 17814

Tell me the truth, folks, is it really worth all the trouble of even buying
a radar detector, installing it, "keeping your eyes open for cops", etc.?
Why don't you just go the speed limit? Going 10 mph faster is only going
to make a few minutes difference in your destination time anyway.
I usually go the speed limit, or maybe 5 mph faster, mainly because that is
what everyone else does, and I don't like to hold other people up.
The speed limit is there for your protection, so instead of trying to find
ways to allow you to get away with speeding, why don't you just relax and
leave a few minutes earlier and go the speed limit?

I used to speed all the time. Then I got married, had a kid, and now feel
more "responsible". So I just go the limit.

1841. TS 440-S COMMENTS (additional)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-31 12:59:33 UTC
From: ewb@raybed2.UUCP
Message-ID: <1350@raybed2.UUCP>
Source record: 17815

These comments were received too late to include in the first round.
Again thanks to all who participated.
73
Gene WA1UXA

****

Message-Id: <8907281013.AA11925@lopez.UUCP>
From: sharkey!lopez!flash@rayssd (Gary Bourgois)
Status: R

Subject: Re: Kenwood TS-440 Comments

HI! Sorry I could not get in on the original round of comments, but I just added rec groups to the system here ... I have had a 440 now for almost 2 years. I love it. Mine is on 24 hours a day. (No lie) I sleep to the gentle sounds of static or CW .

When I bought my 440, money was almost no object. It was the first piece of new gear I ever owned, and I looked at all the rigs, I kinda wanted a PARAGON, but they were still on the drawing board. I almost got the 940, but did not like the way they handled memory allocation. I am a SWL in addition to being an active ham, and the 100 memories were a REAL PLUS for me. I had them all filled in a few days, and scan all 100 just about every day (often several times).

The only thing I do not care for is the way they do the keypad entry, but if it was something that REALLY bugged me, there is an accessory keypad made by a 3rd party manufacturer... Fact is, I never use the keypad. ALL the frequencies I operate are in the memory channels.

The only problem I had with the set was that I got concerned once during a lightening storm, and I turned it off (for the first time in a year!). When I turned it back on, the VFO was unstable and warbely. It went from instability to a weird oscillation. I sent it to ARS for repair, and had it back two weeks later, repair bill was about $75, less than what I figured it would be. It has performed flawlessly since then and like I said, mine is never turned off (I have an antenna grounding switch now, but leave the radio on) I come from a broadcasting background, and learned that it is the surge of turning things off and on that kills them.

With the money I saved on the 440 over the 940, I was able to buy a HENRY 2K linear...

I always get compliments on the audio and "punch"

One fine rig, you made a good choice...

1842. Re: HELP...SHORT DIPOLE NEEDED IN XX9 (MACAU)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-31 13:30:43 UTC
From: wheatley@cbnewsk.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <736@cbnewsk.ATT.COM>
Source record: 17683

> So whats the botttom line? Try a "mini-quad" to get all the directionality
> you can, make sure the antenna is constructed of large diameter tubing with
> large contact areas (.01 ohm!), and put it up as high as you can get it.
>
> Of course there is at 20db gain with the right location - such as Macau :-)

Actually, looking for a 40/80 meter antenna, on top of a lift shaft
on a fairly narrow apartment building. Looks like one of the
"shortened" dipoles may work. Better than nothing....the QTH has a
beam for 10-20 meters

> Oh yes, don't forget us CW nuts down at 14.005, 21.005 etc. - keyboard or
> keyer its still CW!

Mike ...I believe the weekend I will be operating is the Asian CW
contest (or something like that). Its the last weekend of
august...if it is the cw contest, will take a crack at that. If
not, will likely be found (part of the time) on 14.005/14.030

73
steve
--
Steven Wheatley AT&T Consumer Products (317) 845-3927

....!att!inuxz!wheatley

1843. Re: HT's and Airlines question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-31 13:31:37 UTC
From: kredden@mtuxo.att.com
Message-ID: <5047@mtuxo.att.com>
Source record: 17684

In article <1303@ssc-bee.ssc-vax.UUCP> maa@ssc-vax.UUCP (Mark A Allyn) writes:

> In regard to the FAR regulation prohibiting use of radios aboard aircraft;
> I wonder if anyone thought about getting together and lobbying to have this
> regulation either repealed or loosened. Since hams have operated
> their equipmentin private aircraft with no apparent ill effect
> on the aircraft itself, maybee this regulation in only a typical government
> over-reaction to a non problem.

FAR 91.19 was written after a fatal airline crash which was determined to be caused by the operation of an FM braodcast receiver by a passenger. The RF radiated by the local oscillator caused a false station passage signal in the cockpit while on a ADF instrument approach, and the crew therefor began a decent prematurly.

I've watched as aircraft navigation radios have shown wild deviations as 2M HTs were used. I sure wouldn't want this type of interference to show up in the middle of an instrument approach in heavy weather.

This is one regulation that I don't want to see changed! In the name of safety, I'll certainly give up the use of my radios for a few hours and avoid jepardizing the safety of myself and the other passengers in the flight. Just because you don't want to be deprived of playing with your toys for a little while is not enough reason to risk other people's safety.

Kevin Redden WB2ZLF
Commercial Pilot, Airplane (SEL) & Glider

1844. And the NO-CODE debate goes on!!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-31 14:00:03 UTC
From: 702WFG@SCRVMSYS.BITNET
Message-ID: <8908010726.AA19236@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17816

Well, The Great NO-CODE Debate is still in full swing. I wonder what our non-ham readers think of what they see. My perception has been rather eye opening. I have found out not only how priveledged I am but also how these poor shmucks who don't have their ham license can't raise their level of existence without my help and of course we all know how un-fulfilled their lives have been up to now without a ham license.
And then everyone wonders why people call us ELITIST!!!

SO much for the soap box. Now I have some real information for those interested in a workable NO-CODE license that works.

So far the only ones generaly involved in this debate have been hams. The interesting thing about that is we won't be heavily impacted (except maybe by the number of new hams) by any of these proposals because we already have our licenses meaning we passed a CW test already. So the best way to reduce impact is to favor the worst plan so it doesn't work and we don't get a large influx. (Maybe that is what the ARRL had in mind :-)

But for those seriously interested in the NO-CODE wars ending with a workable new license system maybe you should look at who you are addressing. When it comes time to write responses to the FCC in answer to the ONE/MANY proposals, the people who should be writting in should include those without licenses who want to get into radio. Unfortunately, they don't usually read the ham rags or The Federal Register and are probably not even aware that there are any proposals being designed. Maybe the audience for this discusion needs to be expanded to include people like ANARC and the national SWL group (I don't know it's name) and maybe even distribution to the various BBS Networks like FIDO or OPUS. After all they stand to gain the most and therefore have a vested interest in what transpires.
Like some others on this group I also have contacts in my day to day business who can bring a lot of good into the hobby who are held back by the fact that they can't justify spending time learning something that offers them nothing.
I think it is time those of us who are in favor of a NO-CODE license took our attack to a different battle ground. There are a lot more non-hams than hams. If it comes down to votes the winner should seem obvious at this point. Maybe this is what it will take to get someone to put together a plan that is more than a GHETTO for all the great unwashed.

bill gunshannon KB3YV
702wfg@scrvmsys.bitnet

1845. Re: Public perception of Amateur Radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-31 14:11:21 UTC
From: goldstein@delni.dec.com
Message-ID: <3870@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 17817

In article <4057@udccvax1.acs.udel.EDU>, skymaster@pyr1.acs.udel.EDU (Paul S Masters) writes...
>>Hams already have to explain to people that Amateur Radio is NOT CB.
>>
> If we remove the code requirement then it WILL be CB. That's excactly
>what happened to the Children's Band on 11 meters. I've also heard some abuses
>on 75 meters this year and I'm glad to have these requirements to help keep
>that kind of eliment off the air. We have standards to maintain.

Great logic.

Hey, here's a quiz question. Q) What's the difference betweeen an elephant
and a fly?

A) An elephant's tusks have a high value in the world ivory market.

Yep, and CB differs from ham radio because of the code requirement.
BTW, for you CB-bashers out there, have you been on it lately? I bought
a little Radio Shack "emergency" 40-channel CB for the xyl's car, stuck
the magmount on the roof while driving through a modestly populated
coastal area, and hardly heard anyone. The band was very quiet. (Skip
wasn't in.)
fred k1io

1846. Re: Radar Detectors

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-31 14:17:45 UTC
From: ajb@itivax.iti.org
Message-ID: <2479@itivax.iti.org>
Source record: 17680

A preivous poster suggested a moving reflector. I have
thought about this for a while now. Why not just mount
a few corner cube type retro-reflectors on a stick
and place it on top of the car? It would look like the
gages used to measure wind speed. As the car move, the
retro-reflector would start to spin, moving the
retro-reflector cubes at an apperent speed much lower then the
car. Since the signal off the cubes would be much greater
then the car's reflection, the radar would try to read
the cube speed. The cubes would be moving, so the
apparent speed would be modulated from the cars true speed
to the reflectors speed and back to the cars true
speed in a sineusoidal pattern with every sweep of the
retro reflector in the field of view. This might prevent the
radar detector from ever 'locking on', because the speed is always
changing. The only problem is that
from behind, the retro-reflector signal would give a reading
of speed greater than the car speed. This would be simple
to build, but would look funny on top of your car.

What do you think?

1847. Badger's balun

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-31 14:39:44 UTC
From: saaf@joker.optics.rochester.edu
Message-ID: <SAAF.89Jul31103944@joker.optics.rochester.edu>
Source record: 17682

At the Rochester hamfest in April I saw an interesting talk
given by Ray Heaton from ETO. He highly praised a particular balun
design and gave a reference to a Ham Radio article from March, 1980 by
Badger. I acquired a stack of Ham Radios at the same hamfest, but
they only go back to June, 1980. If someone out there has the March
issue, I would be interested in getting a copy of Badger's article.
Let me know via e-mail, and I can send an SASE & photocopying funds.

Thanks in advance,
--
<<< Len Saaf saaf@joker.optics.rochester.edu >>>

1848. Re: HELP...SHORT DIPOLE NEEDED IN XX9 (MACAU)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-31 14:57:06 UTC
From: trey@ut-emx.UUCP
Message-ID: <16174@ut-emx.UUCP>
Source record: 17681

In article <1636@dover.sps.mot.com>, waters@dover.sps.mot.com (Strawberry Jammer) writes:
>
> [...] For heights under about 240ft the DX signal strength is roughly
> doubled by doubling the height (its more than that for heights under
> 40ft!). [...]
> --
> *Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *

This is a common misconception. Higher does not necessarily mean better at hf frequencies. The pattern of an antenna will change as its height above ground changes. As you increase the height of a dipole, you lower the radiation angle of the primary lobe. Therefore, if the DX station signal you are trying to hear is arriving at a high angle, a lower antenna should be more effective than a higher one. We observe this situation daily on 14 MHz at midday when D-layer absorption filters out much of the low angle radiation.

What is a high antenna? a low antenna? The radiation pattern of an antenna is related to its height abover ground in wavelengths. An antenna 70 feet high would be considered low on 7 MHz (1/2 wavelength above ground) but would be considered high on 28 MHz (two wavelengths above ground). This is why Mike's numbers (240 feet, 40 feet) are nebulous. Doubling the height of a dipole for 3.5 MHz from 17 feet (about 1/10 wavelengths) to 35 feet (about 2/10 wavelengths) won't do much because the changes in the pattern are negligible.

Trey Garlough
Computation Center, University of Texas,
Austin, Texas 78712 (512-471-3241)
trey@emx.CC.UTEXAS.EDU (internet)

1849. rs232 control for ICOM radios

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-31 15:11:38 UTC
From: grossman@bbn.com
Message-ID: <43525@bbn.COM>
Source record: 17818
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.electronics

After reading article in August '89 "73 Amateur Radio" page 34
"Control Your Rig from a PC" my brother KA1PPG (without usenet access)
asked if its do-able on his rigs. I've read both manuals on his
ICOM IC-740 and IC-251. It seams not possible on the 740 since the
only leads that are come close are:

pin # Description

11 Input for TRANSVERTER control. When 8 Volts DC applied, the
set can operate with a transverter.

12 Output reference voltage for band switching
13** Output for external band switching

It seams do-able on his 251 because it has the following connections
on the ACC connector:

pin # Description

16 Control signal (DBC) input terminal for external control
17 NC
18 NC
19 Control signal (DV) output terminal for external control
20 Control signal (RT) input terminal for external control
21 Data signal (DB1) input/output terminal for external control
22 Data signal (DB2) input/output terminal for external control
23 Data signal (DB4) input/output terminal for external control
24 Data signal (DB8) input/output terminal for external control

Now the article mentions that some radios have an input and output
that are 5V rs232 signals but neither of these do.

So can someone explain (or point me in the right direction) how to use
pins 16-24.

PS I can easily make my brother a board like mine that uses an 8255 PPI
chip for digital control, if thats whats needed.

1850. .

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-31 15:12:38 UTC
From: Mike_Beezley.Houston@XEROX.COM
Message-ID: <890731-102016-7375@Xerox>
Source record: 17819

This was to Bob Voelker but somehow the mailer doesn't recognize his address.

Bob
About 2 weeks ago I got the Realistic DX440 and am having fun with it. One problem I have found is that 3khz down has an annoying 60hz-like buzz. I have no flourescent lamps or power transformers near the receiver and even when I disconnect the power adaptor it still has that buzz.

I would like to get the tech manual that Radio Shack has for the 440 but after looking at the owner's manual I am not sure that it would tell very much. It is very skimpy on all the functions of the little jewel. It wasn't until I read a note from someone on the Info-Ham list mention that the Sangean 803 could use the band select buttons to set the radio up to scan just that particular band. I thought that it would have to scan the whole AM band! Have you found any other little nifty tricks for the 440?

Have you been able to use your 440 for RTTY or Fax? Guess I better run. Catch ya later Bob.

__mike
(713) 953-3181

1851. Marine frequencies

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-31 15:38:52 UTC
From: MEHARP01@ULKYVM.BITNET
Message-ID: <8908010727.AA19294@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17820

My thanks to all who responded to my query for Marine frequencies. I'll post a summary to the net as soon as I get out from under the post-vacation avalanche.

"Don't believe in luck, RELY on it!" - Hans "The Fat Man" Fiedler
---
Michael Harpe, N4PLE | BITNET: MEHARP01@ULKYVM
316B Ormsby Building | VOICE: 502-588-7785
University of Louisville | FAX: 502-588-5048
Louisville, KY 40292 | AURAL: "Mike!"

Disclaimer: Professional Driver - Do not attempt these maneuvers.

1852. Re: ANARC BBS Number?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-31 19:44:46 UTC
From: rh@well.UUCP
Message-ID: <12943@well.UUCP>
Source record: 17821

In article <126@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
>
>A month or two back I saw a posting giving a new phone number for the
>ANARC BBS. I think this is an SWL oriented BBS. The message said that
>the new number would be good around July 1, but all I get all month is
>a recording saying that the number is not in service.
>
>I have the number as 913-355-1978. Did I copy it wrong?
>
>73,
>Tad Cook

You did get the number wrong, Tad. The correct phone number is

913-345-1978

There's also a new Fidonet Node number: 1:232/11.

While shortwave listeners will find many useful files and messages on
the BBS, so will scanner owners, longwave experimenters, AM & FM DXers,
and satellite monitors. We cover the whole radio spectrum, serving
listeners and monitors of all kinds of signals.
--
..... Robert Horvitz .....
..... ANARC, P.O. Box 143, Falls Church, VA 22046 USA .....
..... uucp: ...{pacbell,hplabs,ucbvax}!well!rh .....

1853. Re: LASER Radar Detectors?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-31 19:50:30 UTC
From: jmasters@pcocd2.intel.com
Message-ID: <588@mipos3.intel.com>
Source record: 17685

In article <8907302005.AA22113@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil> mgb@APG-TECNET.APG.ARMY.MIL writes:
+psuvm!msu.bitnet!17158ejg@psuvax1.cs.psu.edu (Eddy J Gurney) writes:
+
+>But even worse, they are also equipped with a new LASER-based
+>speed detection system which is supposed to be _impossible_ to detect due to
+>the extremely-fine beam it puts out, not to mention it is light and not a
+>radio wave.
+
+This is more than possible in theory as the military is already using
+range and rate tracking systems using lasers. However if the local law
+has this stuff it's a first to my knowledge. The dangers of this are
+rather awesome to consider since you'd have low powered laser beams
+flashing directly into a drivers eyes. One of the big worries for the
+military pilot is exactly this! The bad guy (either land, ship or air
+based) 'flashes' a high powered laser across the cockpit of an aircraft
+thus either temporarily or permanently blinding the guy. It is hard to
+develop goggles to filter this out since you can change the wavelength
+of the laser which then of course defeats the goggles. Think about
+trying to fly an aircraft with no eyes. Nasty stuff.

This did happen with a navy pilot near Hawaii about a year and a half ago.
Seems Russian trawler aimed it's laser at the plane, and the pilot was
temporarily blinded.

+
+Obviously though that is not going to be the intent of the policeman,
+however I would get VERY irate if I found out some jerk was pointing a
+laser in MY eyes! To jam something like this is not as hard as you
+might think.... you find out the laser wavelength and jam it in much
+the same fashion as you would radar. The concepts are basically the
+same. By the way, smoke generators are fairly effective against laser
+tracking (the idea is to diffuse the beam) so all you have to do is
+get one of those smoke generators from a WW-II PT boat and you have
+a great system. Of course this only works if he's behind you, but then
+all the cops will also be too busy handling all the wrecks you cause!
+I like it!

What would happen if you were to cut a sheet of plastic (like a tarp, drop
cloth, etc) into narrow strips, leaving one edge solid to place in your trunk?
Wouldn't this eliminate any solid surfaces in the rear, or keep reflections
from bouncing back to the source? If it's hard to imagine this, think of
tying hundreds of pieces of thin plastic strips onto the back of the car)
Sure it looks messy, but it would probably work.

+
+>My friends and I thought it would be neat to paint our cars with that
+>RADAR-absorbing paint they have, but now it would be useless. (And probably
+>look bad, too.)
+
+A Stealth Mustang huh? Good idea. Seriously though, there is no such thing
+as RADAR absorbing paint. There is LOW infra-red signature paint for
+reducing the effectiveness of IR tracking (not much choice in color
+and it is pretty ugly), and there are honeycomb designs for diffusing
+radar returns... but I've never found a radar absorbing paint.

What about mounting fur or some other "soft, fuzzy material" to the back of
the car. Mount a garfield tail, and claim it's all a prop!

"This is the United States calling.
Are we reaching you?" - Pink Floyd Justin Masters - jmasters@pcocd2.intel.com
---

1854. Re: HELP...SHORT DIPOLE NEEDED IN XX9 (MACAU)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-31 19:56:32 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7120076@hpcupt1.HP.COM>
Source record: 17822

If you are interested in 20 meters and above, the Cushcraft R-5 is
a good choice. It is a half wave vertical that covers 20 to 10 meters
and does not need a ground plane. A single coax fed is all that is
required and it runs under 2:1 across the bands. I have one and I am
satisfied with its performance. Of course I am sure it would perform
much better with your prefix!!
73's
Jim, WA6SDM
holly@hpcupt1.hp.com

1855. My Two Cents

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-31 20:34:22 UTC
From: pjstopa@CRDEC4.APGEA.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8907311634.aa12220@crdec4.apgea.army.mil>
Source record: 17823

I am not one who generally gets on the soapbox, but there have been a few issues lately that I'd like to add my two cents to. So here goes.

A. The no-code license

I'm for the no code license because you need to get your foot in the door in order to make the sale. When I became a ham, I just wanted to get a tech license so I could keep in touch with my wife considering I had an hour commute (hot pizza on the table when I got home would be nice). It took me twenty years to get up the guts to take the code test. Anyway, once I got my novice license, I tuned across twenty meters one night and heard all that DX. That was for me! Within 9 months of getting my novice license, I upgraded to advanced.

Once we get these people on the air they will upgrade. The hobby won't suffer because someone doesn't know how to dah-dah-di-di-dah-dah (one of the best lids I know has an extra class license). Let's face it- the twenty-first century is around the corner. Let's not get hung up on the romanticism of spark gaps from the old man's model T and walking uphill to school in two feet of snow dragging the old windham behind us. Evolution tells us that we must adapt or perish.

And let's get these people involved on two meters. Nothing was more frustrating than going it alone in the beginning. Most clubs have two meter repeaters, and the help you get is tremendous. Having access to this will help to keep the newcomer's interest.

After all, what kind of code test do you need to shoot a gun?

B. The confirmation of What's-her-name.

You guys must be un-American. The Republicans maintain that what is good for business is good for America. So if two megahertz of our spectrum is needed by business, then it must be needed by America. We hams should do our part.

1856. Re: Public perception of Amateur Radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-31 22:14:02 UTC
From: barry@hprmokg.HP.COM
Message-ID: <13770020@hprmokg.HP.COM>
Source record: 17824

I have recently read a newsletter from my ARRL Section Manager indicating
that the elimination of the code requirement probably won't add
a significant number of new hams to the existing roles.

I also believe this. Most people believe that ham radio is "something they
used to do a long time ago". My neighbor remarked that "he was surprised
that people were still doing that".

The truth is, in today's "immediate gratification" mind set, most people
just don't find it very interesting. They'd probably rather be playing
video games or watching TV. The only way we could attract them to the
hobby is to cheapen it in order to give them some quick thrills.

Next, if the code is eliminated, the complaint will probably be: "The
written test is too difficult".

This argument is a parallel to one stating: "Why do I have to take
English (or philosophy/art/history/.....) in school when I am an engineering
major. I won't use it".

Yup, just another hoop to jump through but it keeps out the unambitious.

'Same thing could be said with my job. Well heck, you don't REALLY need
a degree to do the job, do you??

It's an indication that one put off immediate gratification and set one's
sight on a long term goal and pursued it until it was obtained.
'A counter to the "I want it all and I want it now" way of thinking
that is too prevalent in current times.

There is a sense of validity to each side of the "no code argument" but
the real problem is that people aren't as interested in talking over the
radio as they used to be. 'Similar to the days when children longed
to be locomotive engineers. Times have changed.

Maybe if we could transmit video games over the air at each other.... ;-)

Barry
WB6JZL

1857. Re: Marine VHF channel assignments

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-31 22:43:46 UTC
From: jim@ghp.UUCP
Message-ID: <336@ghp.UUCP>
Source record: 17825

In article <89Jul26.124153edt.57852@ugw.utcs.utoronto.ca> BENNETT@TRIUMFER.BITNET writes:

>The previous posting showed the duplex channels as "repeater". There are no
>repeaters (as hams know them) in the marine service (so far as I know). If
>you are willing to pay for a phone call, the telco might let you place a call
>to another vessel on the same (or different) channel, and so get the effect
>of a repeater.

When I set my 2004 to listen to the shore side of the duplex channels
used by Toronto Coast Guard, I can hear the ship side of the
conversation with the audio down 3-6 db.

--
Jim Stewart, VE3SRJ
UUCP: jim%ghp@mnetor.uucp
BELL: (416)862-0430

1858. Re: HAM License information required.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-31 23:17:56 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500108@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17698

You CAN take the 13 WPM or 20 WPM tests and apply them to the Novice or Technician license, or apply the 20 WPM to the General or Advanced class. So if you are already good at code, you don't have to push yourself down to that sluggish 5 WPM.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

1859. Re: Public perception of Amateur Radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-31 23:24:03 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500104@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17695

> So far, code, and the elitism of those who defend it, have kept me out
> of the hobby. I suspect that is true of many. I only hope that you
> remove the code requirement before most of the hams become silent
> keys.

I hope so, too. It seems at times that this is what mightbe neeeded to
get a codeless license class through. Hooray to the ARRL for being a
leader instead of just a follower.

> Oh, I forgot. The ARRL proposal stinks of elitism as well. It shows
> a "keep these people off OUR band (2m), let them use the bands that WE
> don't" attitude.

I don't think it is the best way to go, but do consider that it is a
compromise to help increase the support and decrease the opposition to
getting SOMETHING of a codeless license as soon as possible. We can
fix the 2 meter issue later on if we have to.

There is ONE benefit of the 220 Mhz frequency floor, that being that the
demand for EQUIPMENT will be more for 220 and 440 (and maybe 900 and 1240)
Mhz stuff. Maybe the Japanese will more widely diversify their model lines
which the rest of us can buy just as well.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

1860. Re: IC 32AT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-31 23:24:05 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500106@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17694

Can one extend the RECEIVE range of UHF, say to include EITHER 430-440
or 450-470 ?

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

1861. Re: Ghetto Culture

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-31 23:24:08 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500105@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17696

> Phil Howard:
>
> Why do you want your "new technician" class license to only have
> priveledges above 50 MHz? Do you really mean to say that you want to
> take priveledges away from currently licensed amateurs? You better
> think this one over again. 73

That was already thought of a LONG time ago, and was considered a
MANDATORY requirement. It is implemented in my proposal by allowing
for a SINGLE license to have TWO classes at the same time. Technicians
like myself will be grandfathered into "Novice + Technician" and will
have all the same privileges. My Basic class proposal (low power Tech)
can also be combined with a Novice ("Novice + Basic") thus preventing
someone who is a Basic Licensee from be trapped out of the HF track,
and allow them to go into HF from the entry level position.

I thought it over again, and it looks fine to me. 73's from KA9WGN

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

1862. Re: ARRL no-code proposal

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-31 23:24:10 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500107@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17697

> Well, in some of the postings about the no-code proposal, I have seen concern
> about not allowing access to 2m and down. I really think this was done to
> provide incentive to upgrade. If the 'no-code' licensee sees his friends
> having a good time down on 2 or 6, I think that would be a big incentive.

But the upgrade we are talking about is one requiring a code skill, by the
ARRL proposal (but not by mine). Most of the people getting a Communicator
(by the ARRL proposal) will probably NOT upgrade.

I really believe 2 and 6 were left out to reduce the opposition it will get
at the FCC (which surely does not want another room full of comments filed).

> I guess my real point is (and I have said it before) we need to get more
> 'warm bodies' into the hobby. Those who come in under a no-code licence will
> have a chance to taste what amateur radio is all about, and will want to
> upgrade and continue to participate. If they have no interest, they will

Many will. Those who would have to do it this way because WE failed to
properly promote the ham radio hobby we have now. Novice is an excellent
way to get started in ham radio if you are interested in this aspect of the
hobby.

Many others WILL be content with VHF/UHF access (maybe wanting 2 meters) and
will NOT upgrade, but will renew in 10 years.

> to the hobby, though the interest is there. If we can get them in to the
> hobby, they will find out for themselves wheather they like it or not, and
> if they do, the code is worth learning..

Some will. Others just aren't interested in THAT aspect of the hobby at all,
which is why they see the code requirement as being so stupid in the first
place. Those you are talking about were the ones who just could not put in
the time or effort to learn it. We need both groups. Just don't get the
idea that the group you speak of is the only one around.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

1863. Re: Radar Detectors

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-31 23:25:08 UTC
From: john@stiatl.UUCP
Message-ID: <6234@stiatl.UUCP>
Source record: 17699

In article <1384@mmsac.UUCP> jim@mmsac.UUCP (Jim Lips Earl) writes:
>
>
>Tell me the truth, folks, is it really worth all the trouble of even buying
>a radar detector, installing it, "keeping your eyes open for cops", etc.?
>Why don't you just go the speed limit? Going 10 mph faster is only going
>to make a few minutes difference in your destination time anyway.

Who said anything about just 10 over? :-) Do you realize the difference
between driving, say, from Atlanta to upstate New York at 85 or 90 instead
of 65? I do :-) :-)

John

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | Manual? ... What manual ?!?
Sales Technologies, Inc. Atlanta, GA | This is Unix, My son, You
...!gatech!stiatl!john **I am the NRA** | just GOTTA Know!!!

1864. Re: Re: Telephones

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-31 23:53:53 UTC
From: pat@hprnd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1140018@hprnd.HP.COM>
Source record: 17826

> Well you get the idea. Anyway does anyone know what frequencies these
> phones use, and how they work?
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
>
> Alan Kennedy
> ---
The two times I tried to use them (very delayed flight finally gets into the air and you want to tell someone when to expect you) they didn't. All I got was some message saying that the system couldn't connect my call right now. "Right now" lasted through several tries during the flight.

Pat Thaler

1865. Re: Public perception of Amateur Radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-07-31 23:58:25 UTC
From: paulf@Jessica.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <4120@portia.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 17693

In article <3870@shlump.nac.dec.com> goldstein@delni.dec.com writes:
>Yep, and CB differs from ham radio because of the code requirement.
>BTW, for you CB-bashers out there, have you been on it lately? I bought
>a little Radio Shack "emergency" 40-channel CB for the xyl's car, stuck
>the magmount on the roof while driving through a modestly populated
>coastal area, and hardly heard anyone. The band was very quiet. (Skip
>wasn't in.)
> fred k1io

Well, yes, as a matter of fact. I happenned to be driving through Nowhere, Nevada two weeks ago, when I came across the scene of an accident. About ten motorists had stopped to help this guy who flipped his Triumph Spitfire. There were three CBs and one Cellular Phone present. Emergency calls on the CB returned obscenities, and on the CP, static. Since I don't have a transceiver in the car (that will change real soon), I couldn't do much except help flip the car over. However, about five minutes later, someone with an N7 call happenned by, and managed to get the Highway Patrol and an ambulance on the way.

Yes, CB does improve in rural areas, but not by much. It's useless in metropolitan areas.

And yes, morse code is a lousy discriminator between yingyangs and useful folk. Hopefully, tougher testing will be a better one.

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | "UNIX could use a more user - friendly front
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | end. Anyone still have a card reader?"

1866. Re: Radar Detectors

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-01 00:32:46 UTC
From: depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu
Message-ID: <13340@netnews.upenn.edu>
Source record: 17692

While on the topic of radar jamming, I thought I'd throw in a few notes.

Most radar guns in use today have an ERP of about 800 mW. Some of the older units, particularly X band, have an output of about 4 watts. Typical input power into the antenna is around 50 to 250 mw, if I remember correctly. Coming up with a transmitter/antenna combo to approximate these numbers isn't particularly difficult. Also remember that you don't need an where near this much power, since the police radar units are sensitive enough to pick up the REFLECTIONS off of a car, so you don't need to transmit with as much power as the police radar unit actually puts out. Taking into consideration path losses and the actual amount of RF that gets reflected off a car, probably about 100 mW ERP would be more than enough.

One other thing to think about: moving radar units deal with 2 different signals: one reflected off of the road, trees, and other stationary objects that determines the patrol car's speed, and one that is reflected off the target vehicle. It would take a combination of electronic trickery, physics, and luck to be able to transmit a signal that will produce both readings on the radar unit's display at the same time that would yield usable results.

The biggest manufacturer of radar units, Kustom Electronics, encorporates soemthing they call "jammer detection" on their pulsed radar units. They have it set up so that if the receiver hears a signal while the radar unit isn't transmitting, it lights up a "jammer detection" light on the panel. This probably isn't all that accurate, nor even payed attention to by the radar operator, but it's something to think about as well.

A couple of years ago, Car and Driver did a study on about 8 of the jammers that were on the market. None of them was anywhere near foolproof. There were two types of jammers tested: ones that emit microwave "noise" to hopefully confuse the radar units into not displaying a speed, and those that modulated a carrier to correspond to a particular speed that would appear on the radar unit's display. The jamming type were effective at far distances (typically greater than 1000 feet). The dial-in ones were more effective at closer ranges. All in all, none were really worth the money or the risk.

By the way, I'm not microwave engineer, so if I've made a gross mistake in any of the above info, give me a break.

--- Jeff

+------------------------------+---+
| Jeff DePolo - N3HBZ | Via the Net: depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu |
| University of Pennsylvania | Electromagnetic: 147.225/224.980 in Denver |

| Computer Science Engineering | The Old Fashioned Way: (303) 469-1078 home |
| Class of 1991 | (303) 469-7765 work |
+------------------------------+---+

1867. Re: Public perception of Amateur Radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-01 00:51:44 UTC
From: skymaster@pyr1.acs.udel.EDU
Message-ID: <4073@udccvax1.acs.udel.EDU>
Source record: 17677

In article <3870@shlump.nac.dec.com> goldstein@delni.dec.com writes:
>In article <4057@udccvax1.acs.udel.EDU>, skymaster@pyr1.acs.udel.EDU (Paul S Masters) writes...
>>>Hams already have to explain to people that Amateur Radio is NOT CB.
>>>
>> If we remove the code requirement then it WILL be CB. That's excactly
>>what happened to the Children's Band on 11 meters. I've also heard some abuses
>>on 75 meters this year and I'm glad to have these requirements to help keep
>>that kind of eliment off the air. We have standards to maintain.
>
>
>Yep, and CB differs from ham radio because of the code requirement.
>BTW, for you CB-bashers out there, have you been on it lately? I bought
>a little Radio Shack "emergency" 40-channel CB for the xyl's car, stuck
>the magmount on the roof while driving through a modestly populated
>coastal area, and hardly heard anyone. The band was very quiet. (Skip
>wasn't in.)
> fred k1io

You should come out and hear some of the stuff on channel 23, here in Newark DE. If your lucky It's just abusive, but it's abusive at 200 watts or more.
Some one sent me mail (out going mail is broke at this end) about how CB'rs would not put in the technical resources to stay with the hoby. I know for a fact that this crew, on channel 23, puts in a lot of resourses, mainly to exceed power limits and step all over 22 and 24 as well. This is the same kind of crew that loves to brodcast, especially heavy metal.
Now it's not all bad. Sometimes it's even entertaining. But, some day, when I find the time, I would like to learn the code and get involved with Ham Radio. My modivation is the fact that most of the trific I hear in the Short wave bands is fairly orderly(with a few notable exceptions), and the people you work are really interested in Radio. Now if techincal knowlege becomes rigorously tested then perhaps codeless radio might not be so bad, but there would certainly have to be higher standards for technical knowlege.

Paul

1868. Re: ARRL Board supports limited no-code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-01 01:33:09 UTC
From: michaelk@copper.MDP.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <3371@copper.MDP.TEK.COM>
Source record: 17700

> entry level ticket.

What does this mean? For it NOT to be an "entry level ticket", there would have to be a level below it. You want to make having one of the other code'd licences be a requirement? That would certainly make it a "non-entry-level-ticket"!

Perhaps you really wanted to say that you want a multi-tier'd no-code licence, with the ARRL's at the bottom, and with some of it's restrictions (like power and repeater control) reduced with a "higher" no-code licence.

--
Mike Kersenbrock
Tektronix Microprocessor Development Products
michaelk@copper.MDP.TEK.COM
Aloha, Oregon

1869. Repeater interties

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-01 03:46:38 UTC
From: t-petesk@microsoft.UUCP
Message-ID: <7195@microsoft.UUCP>
Source record: 17701

I have a question for all of you on the net.

Here in the northwest we have what is called the
Evergreen Intertie, which is basically just a network
of 20 some odd repeaters on 2m and 440. These machines
are linked together on microwave trunks, and each machine
can independently be linked on or off of the trunk.

I am curious as to what other groups have put together similar
system. I know there is one in the southwest which is called
the "cactus system", but I don't know much about it. It might
be interesting to those on the net to see how many other networks
are out there in VHF land.

Pete Skelly - KB7GUD

Standard Disclaimer....

1870. Re: Radar Detectors

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-01 06:09:08 UTC
From: sampson@attctc.Dallas.TX.US
Message-ID: <8841@attctc.Dallas.TX.US>
Source record: 17713

In article <13340@netnews.upenn.edu>, depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu (Jeff DePolo) writes:
>
> Most radar guns in use today have an ERP of about 800 mW. Some of the
> older units, particularly X band, have an output of about 4 watts.

There wasn't any Gunn diode/Antenna combinations with 4 watts ERP, I doubt there is today? Are you sure? Are you thinking of the tube systems back in the 60's that fit in the trunk? :-)

> Also remember that you don't need anywhere near this much power, since the
> police radar units are sensitive enough to pick up the REFLECTIONS off of a
> car, so you don't need to transmit with as much power as the police radar
> unit actually puts out.

This is true as long as you transmit exactly @1727 kHz above the police X band radar with a CW signal for 55 MPH. These things drift all over the place, so you must track it to some ungodly precision. What the AM jammers try to do is substitute both the carrier and the sidelobe doppler shift information, overiding the units own doppler measurement. This is why they only work at close range, and require lots of power; just as much as the radar or more.

> One other thing to think about: moving radar units deal with 2 different
> signals: one reflected off of the road, trees, and other stationary
> objects that determines the patrol car's speed, and one that is reflected
> off the target vehicle. It would take a combination of electronic
> trickery, physics, and luck to be able to transmit a signal that will
> produce both readings on the radar unit's display at the same time that
> would yield usable results.

The moving radar still only measures relative velocity. The readout displays the difference between your speed and the cops, whether he's at 0 or 60, it makes no difference. The tracker locates the cruiser velocity and subtracts that out. You therefore still jam with 55, or 1727 kHz above the measured carrier frequency. For example the cruiser going 60 and you going 55. You jam the radar at Fo + 1727, he then subtracts his speed and your still left with 55. But were not using that type of jammer (spot), were using AM. An interesting point though is if your jamming, the tracker may not have enough information, so the screen will appear blank. After all your 55 jamming signal is 5 MPH below the cruiser if it overides the radars doppler measurement.

> A couple of years ago, Car and Driver did a study on about 8 of the jammers
> that were on the market. None of them was anywhere near foolproof.
> ...
> The noise jamming type were effective at far distances (typically greater
> than 1000 feet). The dial-in ones were more effective at closer ranges.
> All in all, none were really worth the money or the risk.

Case closed, buy a detector. Also buy a detector if you don't speed. Last year the hick-town north of me "Valley Brook Oklahoma" took their uncalibrated (defective) radar into Oklahoma City (it borders all sides of the town) and issued over a thousand tickets. There was a big investigation and their lack of records were a joke. Lots of money changed hands. Then theirs the speed trap; a 25 MPH sign 500 feet after the 45 MPH sign. I never noticed these until I bought a detector.

The only thing Amateur Radio about this is the term X band :-)

Steve, N5OWK (N5 OwwwWKlahoma)

1871. code NO code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-01 07:30:17 UTC
From: WHELCHEL@WSUVM1.BITNET
Message-ID: <8908010730.AA19487@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17712

I have watched with great wonder the debate over code or no code in this distribution list.

Like others I am interested in obtaining my license. I will attempt to learn CW and would do so even if it were not a requirement. But ham radio is only one of the areas I am interested in. I will not be narrowly focused on talking to others about the latest transmitter or what the weather is. I will use ham radio as a tool for other areas of interest where I will combine radio, computers, astronomy etc etc.

An analogy might be in order to show just what I think of the argument supporting a strict code requirement. As most users subscribing to this list I work many hours on a large computer system. Because of the vital nature and complexity of computing, I propose that there be a license and a testing scheme for anyone who operates a computer. I base my argument on the fact that computers are as complex as ham equipment where licensing is already required. Computing has a systematic set of theories for both the physical hardware as well as the software which makes it work. Also, the use of computers has a great potential to impact others in many ways, i.e. RF generation, collection of data which would violate an individuals civil rights, or more subtlety a computer user can effect the integrity of essential national interests of basic research and defense data through tampering with computer networks. Thus every one who wants to operate a computer should be required to pass a comprehensive test which covers the scope of electrical engineering design, computer operation, and should pass a high level of proficiency in COBOL. Some might argue that COBOL is outdated and that we should require proficiency in C. But I will point out that COBOL is mature language which has a standard means of providing instructions to the computer and was one of the first languages developed.

If there had been restrictions of this nature during the early days of microcomputing we would not have had the advances made by computer amatures which are finding their way into all aspects of computing.

It is my opinion that those who are advocating a strict code requirement are also advocating the stifling and eventual death of ham radio.

1872. Re: HELP...SHORT DIPOLE NEEDED IN XX9 (MACAU)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-01 08:28:26 UTC
From: waters@dover.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1642@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 17715

In article <16174@ut-emx.UUCP> trey@ut-emx.UUCP (Trey Garlough) writes:
>In article <1636@dover.sps.mot.com>, waters@dover.sps.mot.com (Strawberry Jammer) writes:

>> [...] For heights under about 240ft the DX signal strength is roughly
>> doubled by doubling the height (its more than that for heights under
>> 40ft!). [...]

>This is a common misconception. Higher does not necessarily mean better
>at hf frequencies.

Actually this is more a problem of giving a general "rule of thumb"
intended as a rough guideline and having it taken as the "literal word of
God". There are many many variables, but it is rare that a significant
change in height will worsen the situation even though the difference may
not be very much.

About the only situation in ham radio hf work that a high angle is actually
helpful is Mass. to Europe, where 60 ft is about the peak performance for a
3el beam. Longer haul stuff still benefits from a 120ft+ height.

The other assumption I probably should have mentioned is the effect of
antenna type. I was assuming at least a "mini beam" on 20/15/10M,
obviously these heights are doubled on 40m etc..

In general a beam type antenna degrades rapidly below a certain height, a
5el wide spaced beam should be 1 wavelength or more high, the avreage
tri-band beam 1/2 wl (approx 60 ft for 20M), etc.

A quad or dipole will work well at 20 ft or less, but still improves with
height although not as dramaticaly as a beam.

>The pattern of an antenna will change as its height
>above ground changes. As you increase the height of a dipole, you lower
>the radiation angle of the primary lobe.

Over real "lossy" earth much of this lowering is gained from less ground
loss. A dipole is worst case for this BTW.

>Therefore, if the DX station
>signal you are trying to hear is arriving at a high angle, a lower
>antenna should be more effective than a higher one. We observe this
>situation daily on 14 MHz at midday when D-layer absorption filters
>out much of the low angle radiation.

True, but if the lower angle is there it will be much stronger. This is
usually the case when the band is just opening or closing. This effect is
important for a DX station to reduce the area of coverage and cut down the
pileup to something manageable.. It works in reverse to, for any country in

the world Arizon has about a 10-20 min/opening advantage over California. Obviously this is much more important to our west, but is still important.

>What is a high antenna? a low antenna? The radiation pattern of an
>antenna is related to its height abover ground in wavelengths. An
>antenna 70 feet high would be considered low on 7 MHz (1/2 wavelength
>above ground) but would be considered high on 28 MHz (two wavelengths
>above ground). This is why Mike's numbers (240 feet, 40 feet) are
>nebulous. Doubling the height of a dipole for 3.5 MHz from 17 feet
>(about 1/10 wavelengths) to 35 feet (about 2/10 wavelengths) won't
>do much because the changes in the pattern are negligible.

All quite true, but as a rule of thumb assuming an appropriate antenna type for the height it does work that way.

Moving a dipole from 17 feet to 35 feet will probably produce much more gain because of reduced ground coupling (read: house wiring, roof material, etc.) There are a lot of effects here and pattern changes are only one of the effects.

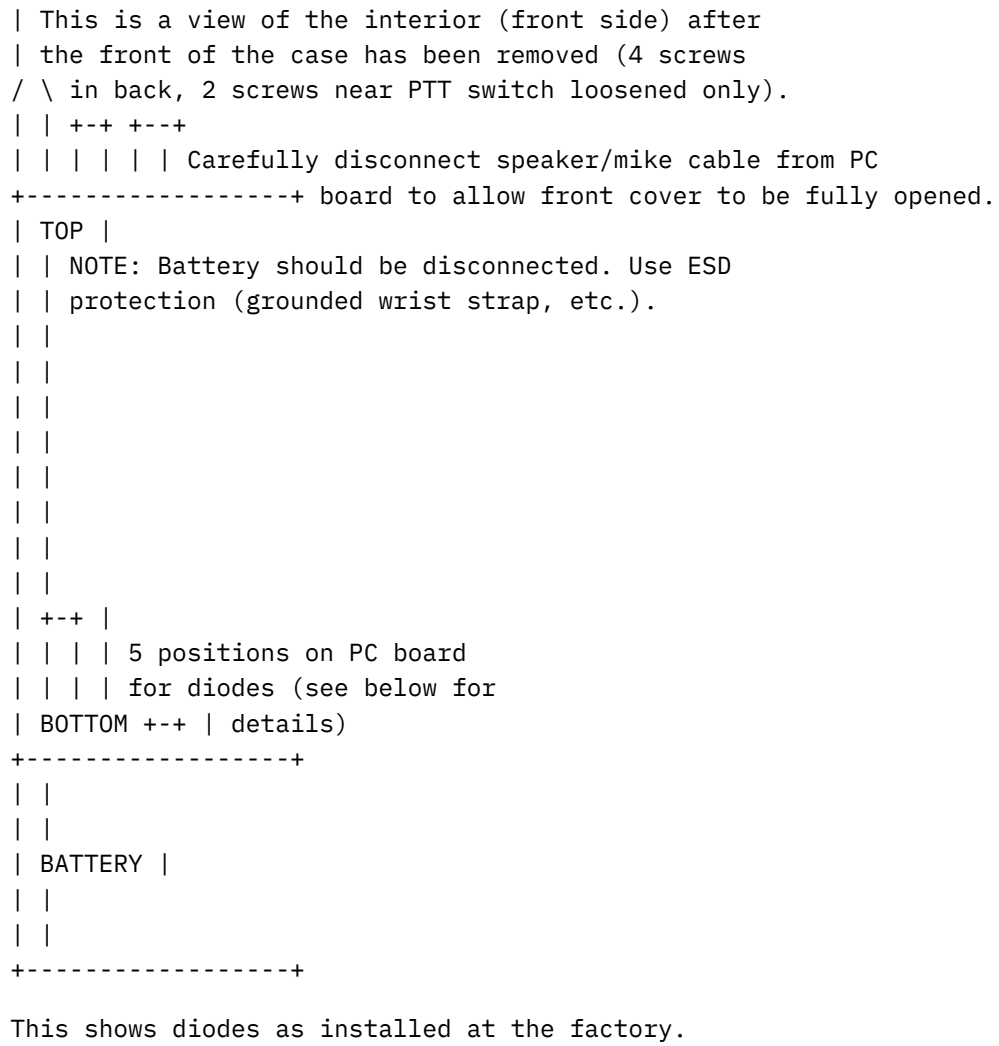
Unless there is some unusual propagation or "relatively short" distances then the lower angle radiation and reduced ground losses are always beneficial. Of course if you bury a bunch of radials a vertical has the best pattern of all ...

--
*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *
To be sure of hitting the target, shoot first and, whatever you hit, call it the target.

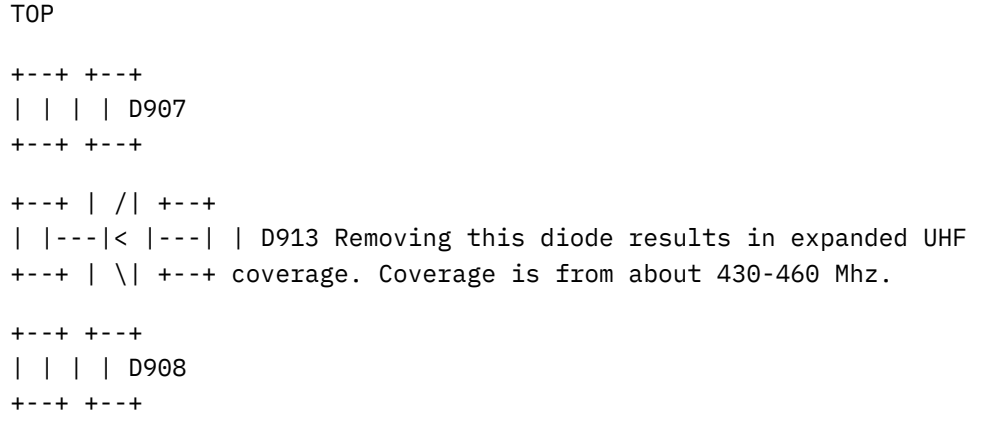
1873. IC-32AT Modifications (Expanded UHF Coverage)

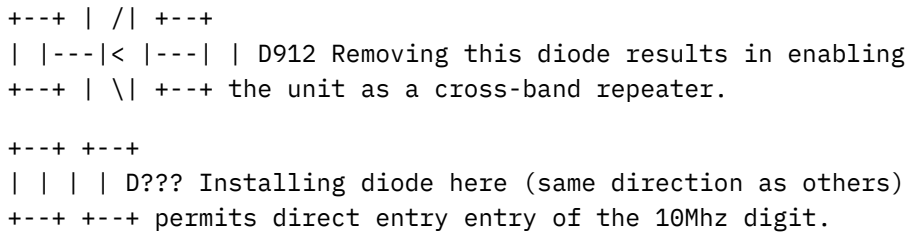
Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-01 11:13:21 UTC
From: kral@larkan.dec.com
Message-ID: <3894@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 17678

Originally prepared by N0ION, modified by N0AMP.


This is a view of the interior (front side) after
the front of the case has been removed (4 screws
in back, 2 screws near PTT switch loosened only).
Carefully disconnect speaker/mike cable from PC
board to allow front cover to be fully opened.
TOP
NOTE: Battery should be disconnected. Use ESD
protection (grounded wrist strap, etc.).
5 positions on PC board
for diodes (see below for
BOTTOM
details)
BATTERY

This shows diodes as installed at the factory.




D912 Removing this diode results in enabling
the unit as a cross-band repeater.
D??? Installing diode here (same direction as others)
permits direct entry entry of the 10Mhz digit.

BOTTOM

Icom Service Bulletin #13889-005

The IC-32AT has the capability of being used as a cross-band repeater.
This function is not enabled as the unit is shipped from the factory.

To enable this function perform the following steps:

1- Cut D912 on LOGIC UNIT. (see above figure)

2- Push and hold the (FUNCTION) switch.

3- Push the (C) key.

4- Push the (6) key.

5- Push the (D) key.

6- Release the (FUNCTION) switch.

To cancel "MINI REPEATER" perform the following steps:

1- Push and hold the (FUNCTION) switch.

2- Push the (D) key.

3- Push the (C) key.

4- Release the (FUNCTION) switch.

1874. Re: HELP...SHORT DIPOLE NEEDED IN XX9 (MACAU)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-01 11:16:56 UTC
From: PROVERO@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <12514615649.11.PROVERO@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 17679

I HAVE USED a 40 meter dipole on ALL bands 160-10 with decent results. I fed it with tv twin lead at a power level of 100W thru a tuner.

The same will work for any band dipole, with the understanding that performance will suffer on the bands for which the antenna is too short. RF feedback problems are less with balanced antennas -- my antenna feedpoint was only about 7 feet above the rig, anbd I never had any problems.

Josh Rovero Internet: PRovero@@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil
Packet Radio: KK1D@@WD4MIZ
==========----------==========

1875. QSL info needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-01 13:37:20 UTC
From: zslf0a@apctrc.trc.amoco.com
Message-ID: <978@apctrc.UUCP>
Source record: 17686

Help! Anyone have QSL info for FK/JH3DJX?

73's - WA5RPF

1876. Re: LASER Radar Detectors?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-01 14:35:07 UTC
From: maa@ssc-vax.UUCP
Message-ID: <1307@ssc-bee.ssc-vax.UUCP>
Source record: 17687

> a deterrent. But even worse, they are also equipped with a new LASER-based
> speed detection system which is supposed to be _impossible_ to detect due to
> the extremely-fine beam it puts out, not to mention it is light and not a
> radio wave.

I am suprised they can get away with this. Here at Boeing, whenever there is a laser in the same room as you are, even a low power one, we all have to wear these goggles which prevent light at the laser's frequency from entering our eyes. These goggles are not cheap either.

Now, are they going to provide free laser eye protection goggles for all the drivers or risk **massive** lawsuits for eye damage?? I think, if this is true, thay they are playing with fire.

1877. Re: Repeater interties

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-01 15:03:07 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <505@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 17688

In article <7195@microsoft.UUCP> t-petesk@microsoft.UUCP (Peter Skelly) writes:
]I have a question for all of you on the net.
]
]Here in the northwest we have what is called the
]Evergreen Intertie, which is basically just a network
]of 20 some odd repeaters on 2m and 440. These machines
]are linked together on microwave trunks, and each machine
]can independently be linked on or off of the trunk.
]
]I am curious as to what other groups have put together similar
]system. I know there is one in the southwest which is called
]the "cactus system", but I don't know much about it. It might
]be interesting to those on the net to see how many other networks
]are out there in VHF land.

The Cactus System is very widespread in the Southwest, but unfortunately
it is a CLOSED system. At the AZ repeater owners meeting (which controls
coordination) last weekend, I put forward a proposal to not coordinate
repeaters as closed. Sadly, it was defeated.

Anyhow... we have the ZIA link system here that has two meter repeaters
on link from west Texas to the California border. It is an OPEN system
and is popular with travellers and truck drivers (including bootleggers).
A small group of us operate the Northlink OPEN system in Arizona
that runs from the Phoenix metropolitan area to Flagstaff, and is
then linked to a high altitude repeater on Navajo Mountain in
southeast Utah.
--
John Moore (NJ7E) mcdphx!anasaz!john asuvax!anasaz!john
(602) 861-7607 (day or eve) long palladium, short petroleum
7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253
The 2nd amendment is about military weapons, NOT JUST hunting weapons!

1878. Wrap up on "S-Band Beacon on the Moon"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-01 15:40:43 UTC
From: wjc@XN.LL.MIT.EDU
Message-ID: <1499@xn.LL.MIT.EDU>
Source record: 17689
Cross-posted to: sci.space,rec.ham-radio

I have finally found the reference to which I alluded in my original posting. It appeared in QST magazine, November 1981, in the "New Frontier" column.

It stated that at the IARU (International Amateur Radio Union) Region 1 Conference held in the UK in April 1981 it was decided that:

"For EME [Earth-Moon-Earth or moonbounce] work at frequencies above 1 GHz, transmitted signals should have right-hand circular polarisation, except on 2.3 GHz where the standard is left-hand circular. It may be noted that reflection from the moon causes a reversal in polarisation so that received signals will be left-hand circular, with again the opposite on 2.3 GHz. The reason for 2.3 GHz being the odd man out is that advantage can be taken of the 2276-MHz beacon left on the moon during the Apollo program. This beacon has already proved useful in testing antennas and 2.3 GHz receiving systems, but unfortunately it transmits right-hand polarised signals, and so the standard was reversed for 2.3 GHz."

The above blurb was credited to the RSGB Radio Communication magazine for July 1981.

From the weight of responses to my original posting, I do, however, surmise that the beacon was shut down sometime after April 1981.

Bill Chiarchiaro
N1CPK
wjc@xn.ll.mit.edu

1879. Proposed 220MHz-and-up No-code license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-01 16:15:16 UTC
From: PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK
Message-ID: <01.Aug.89.17
Source record: 17690

in INFO-HAMS Digest V89 #520 <Phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> says

>There is ONE benefit of the 220 Mhz frequency floor, that being that the
>demand for EQUIPMENT will be more for 220 and 440 (and maybe 900 and 1240)
>Mhz stuff. Maybe the Japanese will more widely diversify their
>model lines which the rest of us can buy just as well.

Surely this is missing the point. It will just encourage the
'Appliance operator' syndrome which is not what we want (is it?)
Make the renewal of the 'communicator' license (or upgrade if thats
what the licensee wants) dependent on proof that the person is
competent - i mean actual hands-on, get-out-the-oscilloscope ability!
Forget written tests only - after all you dont let drivers loose on the
road with 2 tons of metal on the basis of only a written exam do you?
(but having visited Florida, i begin to wonder.....!)

Also, why not make it lapse after a year/three years?
And make it renewable only *ONCE* That would motivate them to upgrade!

Pete G6WBJ

1880. QSL Info for J52US ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-01 18:00:51 UTC
From: brosen@bbn.com
Message-ID: <43616@bbn.COM>
Source record: 17691

I worked J52US (Guinea-Bisseau in West Africa) the other day. I would appreciate QSL info.

Thanks.

Bruce (K1FFX)

1881. Radio Engineers DF-er?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-01 19:20:26 UTC
From: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <158041@Wayne-MTS>
Source record: 17702

Just talked to Bob at Radio Engineers regarding their advertised VHF direction finder. He has very good things to say about it, of course, but I wonder if anyone out there has used it?

It's basically a simple double-ducky direction finder, with built-in attenuator, adjustable dipoles and a compass, for $124.95, or a deluxe waterproof model for $179.95. Looks reasonable, given the cost of manufacture, advertising, engineering and so forth.
--mike (KE8YY)

1882. Re: $10,000 Reward

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-01 20:25:22 UTC
From: wmartin@STL-06SIMA.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8908020711.AA02899@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17703

> "ANNOUNCING A $10,000 CASH REWARD to anyone who can identify the
>frequency of an illegal signal being used for eavesdropping in violation
>of state and federal law. It is a new form of electronic surveillance,
>operating below 50 MHz, almost certainly in the shortwave spectrum,
>transmitting via a duplex signal, presumably outside the allocated ham bands.
>
> "To defeat the eavesdropper, I am continually playing a tape recording
>offering the $10,000 reward, so that whenever his signal is active it
>will inevitably rebroadcast that recording.
> ....
> "Listen around the clock, as the illegal operator often transmits very
>late at night as well as during the day, always at the same frequency,
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
>from a base in the Northeast U.S., most likely in the New York City area.
^^

Now wait a minute! If the guy doesn't know what the frequency is, how
the devil does he know the transmissions are "always at the same frequency"?!?

And if it is eavedropping on a known location, where this tape recording
is running, it would have to be transmitting from that site, not just
some generic part of the US.

This sounds like some weird scam, or paranoid babble. If it is legit,
the important unknown isn't the frequency, it is the prepetrator.

Permit me to scoff.... <scoff!> <scoff!> :-)

Will

1883. PRO 34 (Radio Shack Scanner)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-01 20:40:39 UTC
From: JONBH@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU
Message-ID: <2442JONBH@CUNYVM>
Source record: 17704

The inevitable question.
I just received a new Radio Shack flyer that listed the PRO 34 scanner on sale for $229. This seems like a reasonable price but is the scanner any good. Does anyone have any opinions pro or con. It covers the 800 mhz band but with gaps. Has anyone worked up any mods for this beast?

Thank you in advance for any help.

John Fuchs
The City University of New York

JONBH@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU (BITNET)

1884. Re: code NO code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-01 21:25:56 UTC
From: barry@hprmokg.HP.COM
Message-ID: <13770021@hprmokg.HP.COM>
Source record: 17705

/ WHELCHEL@WSUVM1.BITNET (David Whelchel) states;

> I propose that there be a license
^^^^^^^
We have that requirement here. It's called a "DEGREE".

I know very young people that are able to learn Morse code without
problems (remember the Boy Scouts). I can't understand why people are
so scared by "the code". I believe the real problem is motivation.

To this date, I still haven't used the class I was forced to take
in humanities called: Survey of Motion Picture, Radio, and Television
but it was a requirement and I took it anyway. The end result (graduation)
was worth it in spite of the seemingly irrelevant class(es) I had
to take in the name of establishing "educational breadth".

>and a testing scheme for anyone who operates a computer. I base my
>argument on the fact that computers are as complex as ham equipment
>where licensing is already required. Computing has a systematic set of

1885. Re: Radar Detectors

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-01 21:33:07 UTC
From: rodman@mfci.UUCP
Message-ID: <972@m3.mfci.UUCP>
Source record: 17706

>>Why don't you just go the speed limit? Going 10 mph faster is only going
>>to make a few minutes difference in your destination time anyway.
>
This is degenerating...but since you asked....:-)

Especially on two lane highways [like rt95 around here], I like to go
the speed of the traffic, which is 60-70 mph. I use a detector
because this is over the speed limit. If I happen to be the first
guy around the corner, after a trooper has just written up the last poor sot,
I'll get nailed for 65. Or if the trooper is in a bad mood, doesn't like
my looks, etc, etc.

Mr. State Trooper can basically pull over anybody he wants to. Everyone is
going 55+.

Another reason I use the detector is that often on secondary roads you'll find
some pretty ridiculously low speed limits (like 25, where everyone goes ~40) and
if you happen to be asleep at the switch you'll also get nailed. Again, I don't
think I'm being unsafe, I just like to go the speed of the prevailing traffic.

Of course I _bought_ the detector in my foolish days were I went too fast, but
I find it still gives me piece of mind to know when I'm being zapped. Besides, its
my 10Ghz rig, :-)

pkr

1886. Re: No code? How about no SSTV?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-01 21:39:25 UTC
From: goldstein@delni.dec.com
Message-ID: <3898@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 17707

In article <186@swituc.UUCP>, lcb@swituc.UUCP (Laryl Berry) writes...
> Ever seem to you that the people who are really against code
>are the ones who don't want to use it? I am always hearing
>the argument "I don't ever use CW so why do I have to know it?"
>etc.

Actually, I'm one of the louder pro-nocode flamers on this net.
But you have a decent shot of hearing me around 14.010 or 21.010, since
that's where the DX is. Y'see, I think CW is a neat mode of operation.
But morse testing is killing ham radio's growth rate. It's lousy
marketing, and we can't afford such a low growth rate any more.

> Well, I personally don't forsee ever using SSTV for example
>so why did I have to study all that technical and regulatory
>stuff? Why not only test on things we like and intend to use?

I'd be perfectly happy for SSTV and CW to get equal billing on the test.
After all, you only need about 3/4 right. So if you know zilch about
SSTV but know everything else, you can still pass. If CW were just one
more mode, with "what is dahdahdidit?" just another question (say, 15%
of the total), I'd be satisfied. But you don't have to pass an SSTV
test per se and then a test on the other modes. Morse stands alone.

>Why all the fuss about passing a few tests? People from 8 to 80+
>have done it so it can't be THAT bad.

No fuss about a few tests, just about making one test (morse) an
absolute requirement when it's clearly not as important as it used to
be, and is offending many qualified people who otherwise would get
tickets.
fred k1io

1887. Re: Public perception of Amateur Radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-01 22:22:06 UTC
From: rusty@cadnetix.COM
Message-ID: <9088@cadnetix.COM>
Source record: 17708

In article <4057@udccvax1.acs.udel.EDU> skymaster@pyr1.acs.udel.EDU (Paul S Masters) writes:
> If we remove the code requirement then it WILL be CB. That's excactly
>what happened to the Children's Band on 11 meters.

Hmm.. Lets see, to 'get into' CB all you have to do is have enough money to go buy a radio, an antenna, some coax, and either (1) hook it up yourself or (2) pay someone to do it for you. Oh, yes, you also have to make up a name to call yourself. Yup, sounds *exactly* like the licensing procedure proposed for the codeless class of ham license.

(Oh, come on now, surely I don't need to state the obvious?

Oh, ok: :-) :-) (-: (-:)

> I've also heard some abuses
>on 75 meters this year and I'm glad to have these requirements to help keep
>that kind of eliment off the air. We have standards to maintain.
>
> Paul

Well, I don't have all the HF freqs and privs memorized (thats why I keep an up-to-date FCC rulebook from the ARRL handy at home!), but I KNOW that I, as a Tech, don't have voice privs on 75m, and I seem to remember that you need 13wpm (at least) to get those privs (maybe you even need to be extra, I dunno, the books at home, and *I* certainly have no use to remember all those stupid band edges for everybody else). So, there are abusers on the air as it is. I wonder how much abuse is from those who have passed a higher-than-5wpm code test and how much is from Novices and Techs? It would be very interesting to know, then we would have some real solid numbers (but see note below) to argue about. I have a feeling that the N/T population either has no different rate of abuses, or perhaps a bit lower. ("Not statistically significant to alpha = .05", as they say :-).

Note: (this is the "see below" part)
As a well-known personality has said, there are lies, damn lies, and statistics. All statistics should be viewed with reservation. The method of taking the sample, the way in which the questions are phrased, and even the personality of the person doing the questioning (for interview style surveys) all can have a very marked effect on the outcome. And that is before someone goes in with the purpose of manipulating the numbers to get them to do what they want. Which, unfortunately, does happen. It is even worse when the question-designer intentionally (or innocently) writes questions which will bias the result (e.g. "Are you against abortion even in cases of rape and incest?" being reported as "99% of

the U.S. is against abortion". And you may send your flames to /dev/null on that one, I've seen an abortion group doing that very thing. Sure, it was not 99%, but it was very high, as you would expect! The whole point is, if you want a certain answer, just be careful how you word the questions and you can get just about any result you want.)

Anyway, the point of all the above is that it seems to me that neither knowledge of code *NOR* knowledge of theory really has any bearing at all upon whether or not the prospective Ham will be a jerk on the air or not, nor even if that person will bother to obey the laws governing their radio activities! (In fact, their being 'good folks' on the air does not even mean that they are law-abiding in other areas. What about the gentleman (?) who lost his DX award because he was running something like 3kw (or more)? (This may just be a false rumor, but 'my source' was pretty adamant about this person's activities). Maybe we should change the rules to make people take some kind of 'niceness' test? How about 5 letters of recommendation from other hams? How about a letter from God himself? No? have I made it obvious yet the futility of using technical or skill tests to test for personality traits? I sure hope so, 'cause I gotta go now :-)

73 and all that! Please read the above with a smile, not a flame nor a frown!

Rusty Carruth UUCP:{uunet,boulder}!cadnetix!rusty DOMAIN: rusty@cadnetix.com
Daisy/Cadnetix Corp. (303) 444-8075\ 5775 Flatiron Pkwy. \ Boulder, Co 80301
Radio: N7IKQ 'home': P.O.B. 461 \ Lafayette, CO 80026

1888. Re: HELP...SHORT DIPOLE NEEDED IN XX9 (MACAU)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-01 22:29:15 UTC
From: rusty@cadnetix.COM
Message-ID: <9089@cadnetix.COM>
Source record: 17709

In article <736@cbnewsk.ATT.COM> wheatley@cbnewsk.ATT.COM (steven.m.wheatley) writes:
>
><discussion about the dipole>

There was some kind of 10/15/20/40 (I think 40, the article is at home) M
'stealth' antenna :-) in last month's Ham Radio mag. You might want to
glance at it. I'd say more, but the article is at home and my memory
of it is pretty bad right now.

Rusty Carruth UUCP:{uunet,boulder}!cadnetix!rusty DOMAIN: rusty@cadnetix.com
Daisy/Cadnetix Corp. (303) 444-8075\ 5775 Flatiron Pkwy. \ Boulder, Co 80301
Radio: N7IKQ 'home': P.O.B. 461 \ Lafayette, CO 80026

1889. Re: No code? How about no SSTV?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-01 23:17:12 UTC
From: waters@dover.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1644@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 17710

In article <186@swituc.UUCP> lcb@swituc.UUCP (Laryl Berry) writes:

> Ever seem to you that the people who are really against code
>are the ones who don't want to use it? I am always hearing
>the argument "I don't ever use CW so why do I have to know it?"
>etc.

As far as I knoe NO ONE is "against code", just against a universal CW test.
There is a difference. I think you will find most of the no code licence
supporters here are quite well qualified in the area.

I for one have over 200 CW countries, passed the Extra class and can receive
35-40wpm. I enjoy CW, but I also enjoy SSB, FM, Packet etc. etc.

Perhaps you have some reason for continuingf the CW test when it is no longer
used in many areas of ham radio (to say nothing of the commercial/military
side).

> Code may be hard to learn if your heart isn't in it..agree?

How hard it is to learn is irrelevant, personally I don't think you can
really "know CW" until you can operate at 25 wpm or more (thats carry on a
QSO, not just copy or send). Very few hams take the trouble to get that far.

> Well, I personally don't forsee ever using SSTV for example
>so why did I have to study all that technical and regulatory
>stuff? Why not only test on things we like and intend to use?

So you know when you CAN do it. What is your point?

>Sounds like the train of thought I keep hearing from the
>no-code advocates. Amateur radio gives us priviledges and
>responsibilities that I don't mind studying for... guess not
>everyone wants to be a part of the whole.

Sounds like a vague put down to me, the argument is not for a "looser"
license, but for one that is relevant to today's conditions and operating.

How about substituting a voice operating procedure test for CW?
Like the ones the FAA gives to pilots.

>I have been licensed for 10 years.

I have been licensed for 28 years.

>I work CW only, because I
>really enjoy it. I was a single mother with 3 kids (2 in diapers)
>when I got my first ticket, which was an effort for someone who
>had no idea what a "ham radio operator" was, let alone a diode.

I was a high school student and worked CW because I couldn't afford an AM phone rig (SSB was even more expensive). My equipment was mostly rebuilt "console radios" from the 30s and WW-II surplus stuff. It worked.

>Why all the fuss about passing a few tests? People from 8 to 80+
>have done it so it can't be THAT bad.

Good idea, how about a retest for everyone? And lets include some of the subtleties of DX hunting etc. just to make it interesting. Like where and when to listen for a UB5?

>Enough said.

Not nearly enough IMHO.

I see absolutely no justification for this kind of snobbish elitism. The ham bands are not the private preseve of a privilaged few, but belong to everyone. If most of the peopple who could contribute to (and learn from) ham radio simply aren't bothering then ham radio is failing in its primary purpose - enhancing the skills and knowledge of the population.

--
*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *
Let He who taketh the Plunge Remember to return it by Tuesday.

1890. Re: CQ Pizza

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-01 23:22:26 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500109@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17711

The FCC and FAR regulations seem to me to be appropriate as they stand. Those in charge of an aircraft, who are responsible for the safety of the passengers on board (and flight crew, too) need to have the responsibility AND authority to be certain that nothing compromises that saftey. I'd rather spend my time prohibiting smoking on all flights over US territory.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

1891. Radar Paint (Was: Re: LASER Radar Detectors?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-02 02:36:41 UTC
From: root@conexch.UUCP
Message-ID: <34482@conexch.UUCP>
Source record: 17714

In article <8907302005.AA22113@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil> mgb@APG-TECNET.APG.ARMY.MIL writes:
<psuvm!msu.bitnet!17158ejg@psuvax1.cs.psu.edu (Eddy J Gurney) writes:
<
<>My friends and I thought it would be neat to paint our cars with that
<>RADAR-absorbing paint they have, but [...]
<
<A Stealth Mustang huh? Good idea. Seriously though, there is no such thing
<as RADAR absorbing paint.

I recall reading about a Japanese company (TDK?) that had developed such a radar absorbing paint for aircraft use. It was some sort of suspension of ferrite powder.

Larry Dighera

--
USPS: The Consultants' Exchange, PO Box 12100, Santa Ana, CA 92712
TELE: (714) 842-6348: BBS (N81); (714) 842-5851: Xenix guest account (E71)
UUCP: conexch Any ACU 2400 17148425851 ogin:-""-ogin:-""-ogin: nuucp
UUCP: ...!uunet!spsd!conexch!root || ...!trwrb!ucla-an!conexch!root

1892. Re: QSL Info for J52US ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-02 03:27:57 UTC
From: wheatley@cbnewsk.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <764@cbnewsk.ATT.COM>
Source record: 17716

In article <43616@bbn.COM>, brosen@bbn.com (Bruce L. Rosen) writes:
> I worked J52US (Guinea-Bisseau in West Africa) the other day. I would
> appreciate QSL info.
>
> Thanks.
>
> Bruce (K1FFX)

per the w6go/k6hhd list
J52US is via WA8JOC
--
Steven Wheatley AT&T Consumer Products (317) 845-3927

....!att!inuxz!wheatley

1893. OPTONICA Model no. 1414 MK II turntable

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-02 03:52:49 UTC
From: iws@rayssdb.ray.com
Message-ID: <2511@rayssdb.ray.com>
Source record: 17717
Cross-posted to: rec.audio,sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

Hello there audio whiz-ers and philes!

I recently got a turntable, which I know little about:

Optonica Model No. 1414 MK II
33/45 speed - belt drive - automatic turntable
made by Sharp Electronics

Any ideas on when these were made?
Is this a good quality turntable?
What type of cartridge should I use in it?
Does anyone have instructions on how to adjust the
weights - tracking force and (I assume) anti-skating?
Anyone still have a manual which they could photocopy
and USMail or email the instructions?

Thanks for your help - Ihor

Internet: iws@rayssdb.ray.com
Bitnet: iws%rayssdb.ray.com@a.cs.uiuc.edu
Bitnet: iws%rayssdb.ray.com@eddie.mit.edu
Usenet: {gatech, uiucdcs, decuac, sun, ukma, necntc, spdcc}!rayssd!rayssdb!iws
Ihor Slabicky MS 171 * Raytheon Company * Submarine Signal Division
1847 West Main Road * Portsmouth, RI 02871-1087 * (401) 847-8000 ext. 5684
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 !#$%^&*()_-+={[}]~`:;"'|\<,>.?/ 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

1894. Re: Public perception of Amateur Radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-02 05:34:47 UTC
From: kevin@lindy.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <4130@lindy.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 17718

In article <4057@udccvax1.acs.udel.EDU> skymaster@pyr1.acs.udel.EDU (Paul S Masters) writes:
> If we remove the code requirement then it WILL be CB. That's excactly
>what happened to the Children's Band on 11 meters. I've also heard some abuses
>on 75 meters this year and I'm glad to have these requirements to help keep
>that kind of eliment off the air. We have standards to maintain.

Well, the riff-raff you seem to dread have gotten through even with the code requirement; in fact, they must have passed at least 13WPM to be on 75M, so I really don't see how the code requirement keeps them out. I've heard apalling behaviour on 75M, 40M, 20M, 2M and 70cm. You know what the funny thing about these people is? They all have had at least a General class license, and the number of Extras among them is high.

These "undesireable" types can get in as it is.
--
Kevin Burnett, N6UWS (ex-KC6AOA) AMPR.ORG: 44.4.0.231
"She was an acrobat's daughter, she swung by her teeth from a noose;
but then one day, her dentures gave way, and she flew through the air
like a goose." - Daffy

1895. Re: FT757 RF feedback problems.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-02 09:16:08 UTC
From: hugh_davies.WGC1RX@XEROX.COM
Message-ID: <890802-021700-12438@Xerox>
Source record: 17719

Franz Delahan (WC6Z) (uci-ics!jrs1!franz@cs.ucla.edu) says;

<...My Yaesu 757GX tranceiver seems to be very sensitive to RF-feedback...>

At last! Someone else. So does mine. The damn thing goes into
self-oscillation if the merest sniff of RF is in the shack. It also gets
confused by amounts of 144MHz - I use it to drive a transverter, and if I
have my 144MHz linear on as well, I have to pull the packet connections
(audio in & out, PTT, AGC) otherwise I get reports of unreadable audio.
(Can't run the linear on packet. Sniff)

I've looked at the circuit diagram, and all the (non-RF) connections on the
back seem to be decoupled internally, but it doesn't make any difference.
The dealer claimed to be unable to replicate the problem, so I'm stuck with
it. I just make sure that there's NO RF in the shack. (Use counterpoises).

73,

Hugh, G0CNR.

==========(P.S. I came in via no-code. *Then* I
took the British 12wpm test. Make of that whatever you like,)
==========
Hugh J.E. Davies,
Senior Software Engineer,
Rank Xerox Customer & Service Education
Welwyn Garden City,
England.
==========

1896. More on police radars.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-02 09:42:45 UTC
From: PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK
Message-ID: <02.Aug.89.10
Source record: 17720

Passive police-radar avoidance - well, i wonder if the disruptive reflections
from a number of dipoles mounted on the engine cooling fan (on my car
the fan is plastic, it sits in front of the radiator behind a plastic,
RF-transparent grille, and i could easily 'paint on' some
1/2 wave sections using conductive paint). might be worth the effort?
European speed traps seem a bit different to the ones used in the States - we
have:

'Muniquip' - hand-held radar guns - very inaccurate due to all the reasons
posted previously. Buildings timed at 70MPH, trees at 15MPH.

'Gatso' - on-board police car radar system - the police cruise down the
highway at the legal limit, in an unmarked car, with the Gatso radar
turned on. It detects any vehicle approaching from behind,
and tracks its speed, then as the speeding car pulls past the police car,
takes a photograph of your license plate, and along the bottom
adds the time, date, speed and location.
An infra-red flashgun mounted on the front of the police
car allows use at night.
Because it relies on a constant radiation to trap people, it is rather
easy to detect, and you hit the brakes before you go past the cameras!
'Truvelo' and 'Archangel' are also used - these are systems based on
photoelectric cells and/or induction loops buried in the road and/or the
police measuring a section of road - they arent radar systems.

In the UK, photographic evidence is now accepted by the courts - the police
send you a photograph together with the summons and you have to pay up! The
police do not levy on-the-spot fines, all you know about being caught is when
the brown envelope drops in your mailbox.
Some people have been caught several times in the same day, and have
lost their license as a result.
Apparently, some people have developed light-polarising sprays to put on
your license plates so the plate appears indistinct to the police camera,
it has been suggested that certain brands of hairspray also have
the desired effect - why build a jammer when you can buy an avoidance
system in a can from your local drugstore?

Pete G6WBJ

1897. Re: Want advice on buying a scanner

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-02 10:02:12 UTC
From: morris@jade.jpl.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <1516@jato.Jpl.Nasa.Gov>
Source record: 17721

...edited...
(John Moore) writes:
>This is an excellent scanner - I have one (and also it's predecessor, the 2004,
>which has the same electronics in a different package, and with different
>options selected). The scanner does have the following defects:
> (2) The power cord is not detachable - an annoyance for mobile use.

I removed the power transformer and the power cord, and use a 12vdc power-cube
at home. The unit runs cooler, is lighter, and is not side-heavy.

> (3) There is no mobile mounting bracket.

Not hard to make. Personally, I let it sit on the (bench) seat next to me.
I have a power cable and a antenna cable coming up through the gap between
the seat botton amd back, and they plug intothe scanner, which sits sideways.

>mostly the wrong ones. You can get surprisingly good results with
>just an 18" ground plane antenna, but it won't be as good as the
>more specialized antenna. Most important is to mount the antenna
>as high as possible and use good quality, low loss coax cable to
>connect the antenna to the unit. I recommend Belden 9913 coax cable.

Don't forget a lightning arrester.

US Snail: Mike Morris UUCP: Morris@Jade.JPL.NASA.gov
P.O. Box 1130 Also: WA6ILQ
Arcadia, Ca. 91006-1130
#Include disclaimer.standard | The opinions above probably do not even

1898. Technician Hypercard Ham Stack for MacIntosh

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-02 10:49:38 UTC
From: dls@genrad.com
Message-ID: <24273@genrad.UUCP>
Source record: 17722

Hello, All, again! I just wanted to announce that I now have the Technician Ham Stack completed, as well as the previously announced Novice Ham Stack. These two Hypercard stacks are 25 and 30 question interactive tests, respectively, each set contains the entire question pool put out by the ARRL. These are great practice for taking that next test.

Since Tom Sefranek (WA1RHP) and Norm Kashdan (don't know his callsign) supplied me with two boxes of diskettes for giving away to hams (and prospectives), I will supply the first 18-20 requests thru email requests. Realize this doesn't pay my postage though. In general, if you want copies of the tests, send a Self-addressed Stamped envelope and 800K diskette and I'll send you the files. Before anyone asks, NO I CAN'T POST IT TO NET NEWS. My Mac is at home, I'm at work and I don't have facility for transferring Mac files to the system at work.

For information of a more personal nature, I will be taking the ham test(s) on September 6, so then I'll be a ham too. Meanwhile, I'd like to thank all those who have helped get me going, one of which even supplied a radio for temporary use! Thanks much, WA1RHP, W1WYC, K1KAY, and K1MVN.

Send request to:

Diana L. Syriac
49A Meadow Pond Drive
Leominster, Ma. 01453

-> Diana L. Syriac <-
->USmail: GenRad Inc., Mail Stop 6, 300 Baker Ave, Concord, Mass. 01742 <-
->usenet: {decvax,linus,mit-eddie,masscomp}!genrad!dls or dls@genrad.com <-
->tel: (508) 369-4400 x2459 I'D RATHER BE FLYING!!! <-

1899. Re: No code? How about no SSTV?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-02 11:47:37 UTC
From: jay@splut.conmicro.com
Message-ID: <2799@splut.conmicro.com>
Source record: 17723

In article <3898@shlump.nac.dec.com> goldstein@delni.dec.com writes:
>Y'see, I think CW is a neat mode of operation.
>But morse testing is killing ham radio's growth rate. It's lousy
>marketing, and we can't afford such a low growth rate any more.

Fred, you have cause and effect reversed:
Lousy marketing is indeed ham radio's problem.
Morse testing is not lousy marketing, though.

Proper marketing would sell ham radio enough that people would accept
the Morse requirement and get the license.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
uucp: uunet!nuchat! (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
{attctc,bellcore}!texbell!splut!jay +--
internet: jay@splut.conmicro.com | "He's T*d, Jim."-Richard "Bones" Sexton

1900. sony icf-2010.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-02 12:39:13 UTC
From: peraino@gmu90x.UUCP
Message-ID: <2179@gmu90x.UUCP>
Source record: 17724

I am relatively new to SWL. I recently purchased a SONY ICF-2010 from my father, who only had it for a few months. He decided it did more than he really cared for, so he sold it to me for $290, and it's only a few months old. I have several questions.

Is this a good price? From what I can tell, it is. The list is $389 I believe, but then, no one is foolish enough to pay list price. I have seen it through mail order for as low as $320. Could it possibly be even lower?

Is this a good set? I think it is. I stopped by my local shack (EEB) and one of the guys there said that it is probably the best mid-sized portable on the market today, and that they can't keep them in stock. He wanted to know how I got one!

What kind of antenna do I want for this thing? I am mainly interested in the AM band, 50Khz thru 30Mhz. I don't know enough about antenna theory to know what to use for best reception.
Are there any mods for the beasty? Thanx in advance for any help!

Bob Peraino UUCP : uunet!pyrdc!gmu90x!peraino
George Mason University INTERNET: peraino@gmuvax.gmu.edu
UCIS, Thompson Hall, rm 2 <- BITNET : peraino@gmuvax
4400 University Drive \ PHONE : (703)-323-2549
Fairfax, VA 22030 \- Yeah, they put us in the basement, too.

1901. A few more no-code thoughts

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-02 12:39:26 UTC
From: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <158139@Wayne-MTS>
Source record: 17725

There are a few recurring themes in the code/no-code debate that I'd like to challange. Number one is "code skill is not a meaningful requirement". Well, it hasn't been really meaningful since AM became popular. For that matter, most of the requirements aren't meaningful in the sense of required skills needed to operate a station. If all we were concerned with was testing ability to run a station, the test would have two questions: (1) What frequencies are you allowed to operate? and (2) What is the phone number of your nearest AES outlet?

Ahem.

Another correspondant pointed out that he had to answer a lot of SSTV questions, even though he'll never operate SSTV. And the General test still asks how to dip and load a final- something most modern hams will never do. This leads me to ask, why have an exam at all? WHy not just hand out a sheet of does and don'ts?

We know the answer, of course. CW is, like most of the material we're tested on, yet another filter. More importantly, it's the *only* one you can't fake. I know more than a few Extras who, while they have better code copying skills than do I, have problems figuring out which cord plugs into the wall, and which into the antenna. I don't resent them; they've worked hard, they're serious, and, if you like, they jumped the hurdles.

That being said....I favor a limited no-code licensure. But why not make it simple, to begin with? Rather than new tests, new names for Techs and so forth, how about an entry level license consisting of Novice VHF and UHF privaleges? Pass the novice test w/o code, and you're a "Tyro" or "Communicator" or what have you. Try it out for a few years. If it works, we'll have lots of upgrades and new 1240 equipment on the market. If not, well, at least we won't have lost it all.

73 de KE8YY (Mike)

1902. Public Perception of Amateur Radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-02 13:30:35 UTC
From: tiller@scr1.UUCP
Message-ID: <442@scr1.UUCP>
Source record: 17726

So you want to know the public perception of Amateur radio?
Have a listen at the a**holes on 14.313 going at each other
full blast. Or maybe the ones down near 3.850-3.910. I
(being an ameteur-in-training) find this behavior far from
gentlemanly and certainly not "good amateur practice." This
stuff is being heard world-wide, guys!!! All of the parties
involved are running full power, all the time, and are bitching
over the fact that no one owns a frequency. If you don't have
the courtesy to move if asked to (nicely!) by a net controller,
then get the hell off the air! Like it says in the rulebook
(The FCC Rulebook, ISBN 0-87259002-X, page 6-9) "It is far easier
for individuals to look out for the nets than it is for nets to
move 10 or 100 hams to other frequencies in a crowded band."
If you think amateur bandspace is a god-given right, then you've
got another thing coming - if this bullsh*t continues, the FCC
and/or government will solve the problem for all of us. Imagine
if this sort of junk were to be aired on a National News Show
such as the NBC Nightly News. Remember, the news guys no longer
have to ask your permission to re-broadcast amateur transmissions!
(See Ibid. , page 7-2). PLEASE!!! Lets all try to make amateur a
place where people from many different backgrounds and nations can
all get together and show each other a little humanity.

Once again, enough rambling from an-amateur-in-training..
Flames ignored, intelligent discourse welcome.
--
David E. Tiller Software Support Eng. | Concurrent Computer Corp.
FAX: 201-870-4249 Ph: (201) 870-4119 | 2 Crescent Place, M/S 117
UUCP: ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!scr1!tiller | Oceanport NJ, 07757
ICBM: 40 16' 45" N 73 59' 00" W | (Wish I were in Virginia...)

1903. Re: Repeater interties

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-02 13:56:00 UTC
From: vail@tegra.UUCP
Message-ID: <587@atlas.tegra.UUCP>
Source record: 17627

In article <7195@microsoft.UUCP> t-petesk@microsoft.UUCP (Peter Skelly) writes:

Here in the northwest we have what is called the
Evergreen Intertie, which is basically just a network
[]
I am curious as to what other groups have put together similar
system. I know there is one in the southwest which is called

In the New England area there are 2 large networks. One is the New England Network, whick is mainly on 220. I don't know exactly how many machines are affiliated but it is a switchable network and when enough machines are linked I have heard that people in the New York city area can work into Canada.

The other network is the Worldnet. This is primarily on 440 with full time linked repeaters in Massachussetts, Rhode Island and New Hampshire. There is also a 10 meter repeater on the system on 29.62 (-.1 input). It normally is PLed with the New England PL of 131.8. In addition to reliable mobile communication the 10 meter link can be real interesting. It is kind of fun to work JA's with a HT.

More information about Worlnet can be had by a SASE to W1OJ in the callbook or email from myself.

73s

The inability of snakes to count is actually a refusal, on their part, to appreciate the Cardinal Number system. -- "Actual Facts"

| | Johnathan Vail | tegra!N1DXG@ulowell.edu
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG@145.110-,145.270-,444.2+,448.625-
----- | and the new 443.350+ on the Pack!

1904. Re: Repeater interties

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-02 14:39:06 UTC
From: danielw@wyn386.UUCP
Message-ID: <111@wyn386.UUCP>
Source record: 17628

In article <505@anasaz.UUCP> john@anasaz.UUCP (John Moore) writes:
>In article <7195@microsoft.UUCP> t-petesk@microsoft.UUCP (Peter Skelly) writes:
>]I have a question for all of you on the net.
>]
>]Here in the northwest we have what is called the
>]Evergreen Intertie, which is basically just a network
>]of 20 some odd repeaters on 2m and 440. These machines
>]are linked together on microwave trunks, and each machine
>]can independently be linked on or off of the trunk.
>]
>]I am curious as to what other groups have put together similar
>]system. I know there is one in the southwest which is called

Here in Western Michigan, we have several Two Meter repeaters tied together via 220Mhz links that allow us to converse anywhere on the West/Central part of the state. These links are dedicated and are very useful when you are out camping/etc in the middle of the woods. You still get a link to home for emergency/general communications.

Also, on Monday nights, we run a "Connect Michigan" network between 15-20 repeaters all over the state (and Northern Indiana). Repeaters on 144, 440, and 220 Mhz all connect together and a person can contact someone in any area in the state via their local link. This is useful if you need a topic of general discussion between groups in two areas, or if you need to get information to a larger group of hams. The net usually fires up after the ARRL bulletin that runs every monday night.

The large net doesn't allow autopatches, however, due to large numbers of machines being tripped, and a large demand for time. It is also manually hooked up/dropped. It sure would be nice to have a touch tone decoder keyed to link/unlink a machine with several other machines. Then you could dial up a "TRUE" switched network to grab just the repeaters of your choice.

--
Daniel Wynalda | Telephone: (616) 866-1561 X22 Ham: N8KUD
Wynalda Litho Inc. | Network: danielw@wyn386.UUCP ..sharkey!wyn386!danielw
8221 Graphic Ind Pk. | Diskclaimer: If you find a disk with no label, it is
Rockford, MI 49341 | the one I lost. I say what I say for me ONLY here.

1905. T-Hunting Equipment Sources

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-02 14:42:14 UTC
From: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <158167@Wayne-MTS>
Source record: 17629

I've been chasing down some suppliers of equipment mentioned in the Moell & Curlee book, "Transmitter Hunting: Radio Direction Finding Simplified", and as others may be interested, I thought I'd pass on the info I've found.

1. Double Ducky Direction Finder kit- Circuit Board Specialties has this one for $27.09, complete with case- you supply the ducks. The correct address and phone are PO Box 951, Pueblo, CO, 81002 and (719) 542-4525. I've ordered the kit, and will post a full review when it's assembled and tested.

2. K6BMG SuperDF: Available direct from Russ Andrews, K6BMG. I had a chat with Russ last night and he told me quite a bit about the box. It's a phase-sensitive unit using 2 antennas. Output is both tone (high/low == right/left) and via two LEDs (red/green). Not cheap, but cheaper than a Doppler, I suppose. Many options, ranging from a kit at about $135 to a fully assembled unit at about $205. You also need an antenna, of which there are a few models for VHF (100-200MHz) and one for UHF. Antenna assembly kits are $50-60. Russ says he also has a prototype of a 4 antenna model that uses 4 bar array LEDs in a cruciform array to give (more or less) direct directional readout, and is also working on a remote indicating model for repeaters. Anyways, you can reach him at (818) 448-0796 after 5:30pm, CA time, or drop a line at 9935 Garibaldi, Temple City, CA, 91780. I may buy one of his systems...but not for a while. Real estate taxes are due this month :).
3. And now an inquiry: Does anyone know if (1) the DIck Smith Doppler is still available, and if it's been improved at all? One local user has a heavily modifed version which he say is still only so-so.

(Insert standard disclaimers here)

73, Mike KE8YY

1906. Re: No code? How about no SSTV?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-02 16:10:38 UTC
From: goldstein@delni.dec.com
Message-ID: <3909@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 17630

In article <2799@splut.conmicro.com>, jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard) writes...
>In article <3898@shlump.nac.dec.com> goldstein@delni.dec.com writes:
>>Y'see, I think CW is a neat mode of operation.
>>But morse testing is killing ham radio's growth rate. It's lousy
>>marketing, and we can't afford such a low growth rate any more.
>
>Fred, you have cause and effect reversed:
>Lousy marketing is indeed ham radio's problem.
>Morse testing is not lousy marketing, though.
>
>Proper marketing would sell ham radio enough that people would accept
>the Morse requirement and get the license.

Maybe I used to believe that ten or fifteen years ago. But I certainly don't believe it now.

My place of emmployment, for one, is one of the world's largest centers of data communications expertise. Hundreds of engineers work here on comms-related matters. But I can interest hardly anyone in ham radio any more.

Ham radio is perceived as an anachronism. Our "packet radio" is over a decade behind the times, and offers greatly inferior performance (not to mention price/performance) to ther networking technologies, including this forum. DXing is an arcane sport, fun for those who like it but, like curling or orienteering or courts (all sports), not saleable to the masses. "Talk to the world" doesn't mean much when I can pick up my phone and dial France the same way I dial Maynard (the town eight miles away, not the splut). Mobiling doesn't mean much when cellular car phones are $217 at Fretter's and have no anti-pizza restrictions. VHF experimentation (and other hardware hacking) is neat but too many "kids today" are getting hung up on software alone as their version of engineering, and besides, even engineering colleges don't do much analog any more. No, it's not an easy marketing job.

But if you really want to have a clincher, to PROVE beyond the shadow of a doubt to a good engineer that ham radio is an anachronism, there's the code test. Case closed. C'mon up here and try it. I have.
fred

1907. YAESU 767GX

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-02 16:44:02 UTC
From: Kendell_Chilton@DGC.MCEO.DG.COM
Message-ID: <8908021744.AB00043@adam.DG.COM>
Source record: 17631

CEO summary:
Has anyone out there purchased one of these?
I'm thinking about it (My Galaxy 5 died last week) but cannot
decide between this or the Kenwood 940. Since these cost so much, I
don't want to buy one and regret it.
BTW: The 757 problem is noted -- Thanks.

73s de KA1TIH (Ken)

1908. Re: No code? How about no SSTV?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-02 17:07:37 UTC
From: taber@pstjtt.dec.com
Message-ID: <3911@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 17632

How about "no more code than there is SSTV"? The SSTV questions deal with bandwidth, signal composition, allowable frequencies and so on. Nobody requires that you go out and buy/borrow a video camera and practice with it so you can pick up a strange camera at the test and make a tape (no transmitting without a license!) to prove you can use it.

But you do have to buy/borrow a key and/or tapes, code programs, etc. and "prove" you can copy (if not send) code. Why is CW the only mode that deserves proof of ability? Why not SSTV? Why not RTTY? Why not Packet? Why don't I have to simulate a voice exchange at the exams?

Of course, who could afford to be a ham if we had to prove all modes? Who would even be qualified to administer the test?

>>>==>PStJTT
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber
N1GGR @ KB4N

Mail address: ahhhhh, you don't want to send me mail....

1909. Test Msg for WA5TKU

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-02 18:24:17 UTC
From: dvh@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <29990@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 17633

Sorry to post this to the whole net, but...

Wes, if you can see this, please respond via email to the
return address.

TNX Dave KD5RO

1910. Re: Wrap up on "S-Band Beacon on the Moon"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-02 18:47:40 UTC
From: dvh@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <29993@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 17634
Cross-posted to: sci.space,rec.ham-radio

In article <1499@xn.LL.MIT.EDU>, wjc@XN.LL.MIT.EDU (Bill Chiarchiaro) writes:
> I have finally found the reference to which I alluded in my original
> posting. It appeared in QST magazine, November 1981, in the "New
> Frontier" column.
>
> "For EME [Earth-Moon-Earth or moonbounce] work at frequencies
> above 1 GHz, transmitted signals should have right-hand circular
> polarisation, except on 2.3 GHz where the standard is left-hand
> circular. It may be noted that reflection from the moon causes a
> reversal in polarisation so that received signals will be left-hand
> circular, with again the opposite on 2.3 GHz. The reason for 2.3 GHz
> being the odd man out is that advantage can be taken of the 2276-MHz
> beacon left on the moon during the Apollo program. This beacon has
> already proved useful in testing antennas and 2.3 GHz receiving
> systems, but unfortunately it transmits right-hand polarised signals,
> and so the standard was reversed for 2.3 GHz."
>
> From the weight of responses to my original posting, I do, however,
> surmise that the beacon was shut down sometime after April 1981.

I think your last comment must be correct, because the 2.3 GHz EME guys (myself included) have gone to the IARU standard polarization. Since most of the EME activity has been on the 2.3 GHz band since about 1983 or so, I would imagine that the beacon has been off for at least that amount of time. Paul Wilson, W4HHK, who is credited with the first two-way off the moon on 2304 with Smitty W3GKP (sk) has never mentioned it in any of our many conversations regarding 2.3 GHz EME. We regularly listen on the band for various "beacons" including a couple of the Soviet COSMOS birds, so I feel sure if there were any chance of hearing it, or reactivating it readily, Paul would be working toward that end. After all, it's the only band he "regularly" operates!

It's an interesting subject, and I personally wish that those experiments were still operational up there, as they would provide a very constant weak-signal source to use for antenna/preamp performance measurements.

My $.02 on the subject.

Dave KD5RO

1911. Only an opinion....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-02 19:39:04 UTC
From: hcooper@esunix.UUCP
Message-ID: <1425@esunix.UUCP>
Source record: 17635

Disclaimer: the following is my opinion only, and not intended to show favorism or disfavorism toward any one person, group or organization.

After reading all the comments and arguments, I thought one more opinion wouldn't matter, so here it is:

First, I hold a technician class license, and hold a degree in electronic engineering. This by no means makes me an expert in amateur radio or electronics, just experianced in both. I have been involved in communications of one sort or another for the past 15 years. This started in shortwave and public service monitoring (including the 2M ham band). This then evolved to the ever loving CB. From the past comments, it seems that CB went to pot some years back, and never climbed back out. I have not had a 11 meter unit turned on for about 4 years in my area (I do have one somewhere in a box, I think), but a collegue of mine did just last weekend, and sure enough, it still is bad out here in happy valley (Salt Lake City). The funny thing is that he looked thru all 40 channels, and found everybody trying to talk on channel 19. But anyway, when I was involved in CB, I took pride in my equipment, and the fact that using a legal power output with good antenna combinations, I was able to talk at some great distances. Mind you, I may have been breaking the 150 mile limit (hmm, strange rule. Something like the Utah legeslature drafting a law to limit the level of the Great Salt Lake - harness nature, right?) but I never ran anything over 5 watts doing so. I did enjoy CB, but this was before the "great boom of the seventies". Once this started to occur, it became more frustrating than anything else. But I did get involved with ham radio.

The only reason it took me so long was the code. It frustrated me then and still does now, as I am trying to upgrade. I passed the written 100%, but missed the code by two lousy questions. Do I think we should abolish the code? Personally, no. This has nothing to do with the fact of earning our licences. I earned a engineering degree without taking a code test, but based upon theory. What does engineering have to do with operating a radio? In alot of cases, nothing. But you still have to know technical operating principles in either way. If you have a 100 watt amp on your 2M rig and still can't hit the repeater in the same town, then basic theory would point the way to fix the problem. I don't really believe that a no-code license would turn the ham bands into another CB type service. Remember, the FCC still enforces the rules here, while on CB - is there still a part 95 r&r? Another fact is that we are somewhat self policed, and that has kept it pretty good in most places. I believe we should retain the code because it still is a basic necessity for communcations.

For example, if a accident occurs, and a HF rig is availble, an amateur operator could call for help, even if the mic is broken. Don't tell me if you don't use code, you will forget it. I had not even listened to it for over a year, and could still copy 5 wpm. No, I am not the exceptional case, as in it took me over 8 years to get code beat!

One last comment for today. It really irritates me when people say that amateur radio is not contributing to the art. I don't know about you, but I can't think of any other convienient methods to transmit or modulate a signal. There are other ways no doubt, but our hobby has reached a point of refinement, rather than invention. Like someone else mentioned, we are learning new ways of implementing modules, more of a system/block design. HOWEVER, I dare you to find any large engineering company that is on the cutting edge of technology that does not have at least one ham there. We are contributing to the mass of technology. I wish that I could contribute more to the radio technolgy, but alas, my analog background is not as strong as I would want it to be. So here I sit, waiting for the flames to erupt around me. Oh, I still have some comments on no-code, pizza patches and the like, but enough for now.

73 and pass the fire hose

H Cooper N7KST

utah-cs!esunix!hcooper

1912. Ham BBS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-02 19:43:04 UTC
From: coolcat@pro-hysteria.UUCP
Message-ID: <8908060700.AA15029@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17636

For a good Ham radio BBS Call The Enterprise BBS at (612) 571-6280 Login
as NEW. Tell 'em that Cool Cat sent you.
later
cool cat

ProLine: coolcat@pro-hysteria UUCP: crash!pnet01!pro-hysteria!coolcat
INET: coolcat@pro-hysteria.cts.com BBS: Hysteria (612)/557-2811 1200/2400
ARPA: crash!pnet01!pro-hysteria!coolcat@nosc.mil

ProLine : coolcat@pro-hysteria
UUCP : {rosevax, bungia, crash}!orbit!pro-hysteria!coolcat
Arpanet : {rosevax, bungia, crash}!orbit!pro-hysteria!coolcat@nosc.mil
Internet: coolcat@pro-hysteria.cts.com

1913. Re: No code? How about no SSTV?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-02 19:53:26 UTC
From: paulf@Jessica.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <4185@portia.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 17637

In article <2799@splut.conmicro.com> jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard) writes:
>Proper marketing would sell ham radio enough that people would accept
>the Morse requirement and get the license.

Proper marketing won't sell horsefeed to Porsche owners. If the market ain't there, the product won't sell. Time to change the product.

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | "I asked for a dissertation topic, and for my
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | sins, they gave me one."

1914. Re: Proposed 220MHz-and-up No-code license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-02 21:10:38 UTC
From: wunder@hp-ses.SDE.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1440001@hp-ses.SDE.HP.COM>
Source record: 17638

Also, why not make it lapse after a year/three years?
And make it renewable only *ONCE* That would motivate them to upgrade!

Pete G6WBJ

It would? Really?

Walter Underwood
ex-WN5CVQ (back when Novice was 2-year non-renewable)

1915. Kenwood Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-02 21:18:43 UTC
From: mn@atari.UUCP
Message-ID: <1636@atari.UUCP>
Source record: 17639

I know you think Kenwood doesn't make antennas.Maybe they don't but the one
I'm going to describe is packaged with Kenwood Stereo amps.
It's an AM band loop antenna whch measures about 8" tall, 4" wide and
about 1/4" thick. A round plastic base with 4 screw holes lets you mount it
on a wall, or like me, keep it on top of the rig I used for AM band DXing,
an Icom R-70.
Last weekend I played around with it at nightime and logged about 20
out of state stations, some coming in surprisingly strong even taking into
consideration the distances nightime AM can travel.
What I like about the antenna is that one edge of the loop rectangle
can be turned so that it completely nulls out the station in that direction
while if you turn it 180 degrees it comes in. I'm a little new to indoor
loop antennas so forgive my very basic use of terms here. Even strong local
stations could be nulled out making it very suitable for direction finding.
Since it came packaged with the stereo amp Kenwood must have a pile of
them somewhere and while it's not a seperate product you might be able to
get one from them. I don't have the model or part number right here in front
of me but if anyone wants it I'll look it up when I get home.

| Michael Nowicki N6LUU Atari Corp,Sunnyvale CA {ames!atari!mn} |
|.....|
| char *good_quote="If you're not paranoid you're not paying attention!"; |
| char *my_soapbox="Boycott Exxon and let 'em boil in their own oil"; |
| char *disclaimer="Views expressed are my own, not my employer's"; |

1916. correction on CB channels

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-02 22:10:24 UTC
From: sorgatz@ttidca.TTI.COM
Message-ID: <5057@ttidca.TTI.COM>
Source record: 17640

In article <4073@udccvax1.acs.udel.EDU> skymaster@pyr1.acs.udel.EDU (Paul S Masters) writes:
+
+ You should come out and hear some of the stuff on channel 23, here in
+Newark DE. If your lucky It's just abusive, but it's abusive at 200 watts or
+more.

Los Angeles too has it's share of the power-mad CBers..one recently, a Henry 3KD Classic! I wish I could afford such an amplifier! Anyway, the FCC did finally bust the guy..after getting a hundred-some-odd complaints. Sheesh!

+CB'rs would not put in the technical resources to stay with the hoby. I know
+for a fact that this crew, on channel 23, puts in a lot of resourses, mainly
+to exceed power limits and step all over 22 and 24 as well. This is the same

Note that the channel below 23 is actually 25, and above is channel 26. This is another sterling example of the FCC's Executive-Planning! ;-) Those 2 in-between channels (24&25) used to be nice for cheap R/C..ah well..nowadays I use 6 meters..it's better.

+when I find the time, I would like to learn the code and get involved with
+Ham Radio. My modivation is the fact that most of the trific I hear in the
+ Paul

The time is now...good luck, Paul..and keep us posted on your progress! '73!
--
-Avatar-> (aka: Erik K. Sorgatz) KB6LUY +-------------------------+
Citicorp(+)TTI *----------> panic trap; type = N+1 *
3100 Ocean Park Blvd. (213) 450-9111, ext. 2973 +-------------------------+
Santa Monica, CA 90405 {csun,philabs,randvax,trwrb}!ttidca!ttidcb!sorgatz **

1917. Re: QSL Info for J52US ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-02 22:35:38 UTC
From: brians@sequent.UUCP
Message-ID: <19580@sequent.UUCP>
Source record: 17641

In article <43616@bbn.COM> brosen@bbn.com (Bruce L. Rosen) writes:
>I worked J52US (Guinea-Bisseau in West Africa) the other day. I would
>appreciate QSL info.
>
>Thanks.
>
>Bruce (K1FFX)

Heard on band one day JE5US talking to G0D.

--
Brian Sheets KA7KDX _ /| "I'll be back"
19730 SW Prospect Ln. \`o_O'
Aloha, Or 97007 ( ) Aachk! - Arnold Schwarzenegger,
503-591-7858 U Phft! Any movie he's been in.

1918. The callsign project: look for mail RSN!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-02 23:09:30 UTC
From: rusty@cadnetix.COM
Message-ID: <9113@cadnetix.COM>
Source record: 17642

```
Well, I am now (as I speak) sending mail to 'everybody' I know
of who wanted to know more about the callsign project. If you
don't get mail relatively soon, and were interested, please email
me and let me know you missed out on the mailing. Thanks.
----------
Rusty Carruth UUCP:{uunet,boulder}!cadnetix!rusty DOMAIN: rusty@cadnetix.com
Daisy/Cadnetix Corp. (303) 444-8075\ 5775 Flatiron Pkwy. \ Boulder, Co 80301
Radio: N7IKQ 'home': P.O.B. 461 \ Lafayette, CO 80026
```

1919. Lightning Protection???

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-03 02:25:19 UTC
From: ritchie@hpldola.HP.COM
Message-ID: <12120028@hpldola.HP.COM>
Source record: 17643

I am getting ready to put up antennas, and was wondering if anyone has suggestions concerning lightning protection. (Colorado Springs has a fair amount of lightning in the summertime, so I am somewhat concerned about this). I am wanting to roof mount a Ringo Ranger and a Butternut HF6V.

Dave N4DJS

1920. Surplus Outlets??

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-03 02:45:54 UTC
From: ritchie@hpldola.HP.COM
Message-ID: <12120029@hpldola.HP.COM>
Source record: 17644

To all,
I am interested in collection the names and locations of electronic surplus firms in the U.S. and Canada. Please mail names of *your* favorite (and not so favorite) places to me, and I will post a summary to the net. Descriptions of typical kinds of surplus goods available, along with your rating of the outlet on a 1-10 rating would be useful. This is something that I would like to provide on an ongoing basis.

Dave Ritchie N4DJS
hplabs!hp-lsd!ritchie
ritchie%hp-lsd@hplabs.hp.com

P.S. I will probably cover the Colorado Springs/Denver/Boulder area stores, but if you are from Colorado, your opinion of the various local outlets could be helpful in rating them.

1921. icom 32at blanking

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-03 02:54:46 UTC
From: faunt@CISCO.COM
Message-ID: <8908030710.AA12939@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17645

I've had no problems with mine in 8 months.

1922. Re: QSL Info for J52US ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-03 03:26:34 UTC
From: tsf@druhi.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <4463@druhi.ATT.COM>
Source record: 17646

In article <43616@bbn.COM>, brosen@bbn.com (Bruce L. Rosen) writes:
> I worked J52US (Guinea-Bisseau in West Africa) the other day. I would
> appreciate QSL info.

From W6GO/K6HHD list: J52US qsl mgr = WA8JOC

Tom Fisher N0GOS

1923. FT-470 neat whizzy stuff

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-03 05:10:35 UTC
From: collier@eagle.hf.intel.com.UUCP
Message-ID: <638@gandalf.littlei.UUCP>
Source record: 17647

Well, since there's a lot of mod' req's floating around, I thought I'd mention something I discovered while attempting to perform a clone data dump on the Yaesu FT-470.

The Yaesu Customer Service Rep' that I called today claimed that the FT-470 *does* have a cloning capability despite the lack of instructions in the manual. Supposedly, the way to get into Clone Mode is to turn on the radio with the F/M key depressed.

HOWEVER! If you turn on the radio with the RPT key depressed, the radio becomes a crossband repeater. Try it! Dial up two frequencies you want to crosslink (be sure to pay attention to transmit offsets, if any), turn the radio off, depress the RPT key, and turn it back on. The tone encode/decode flags and the -+ flags will be flashing. When either band's squelch opens, the other band is moved into the primary frequency display and the transmitter keys. Note that the power output is decreased to Low power. One note: the crossband audio isn't great, probably because it's whatever comes out the speaker and gets fed back into the mike. I suppose if you got serious, you could create a short interface cable to plug into the top of the radio.

And back to the data dump: I'm hoping to duplicate the efforts of another ham who posted on this network about his success in modifying the FT-411's dump. My problem was that I saw nothing coming out of the clone port when I hit the ^ key. Ideas?

73's & happy dual/crossbanding!

Collier Chun
NM7B @ WA7ARI
Intel Corporation, OEM Platforms Operation
Hillsboro, Oregon

1924. FAX converter question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-03 09:06:42 UTC
From: bj@dc.luth.se
Message-ID: <831@puff.luth.se>
Source record: 17648

Hi All!

I have been looking at the different FAX converters available on the market. The PK232 sounds interesting, but the info I have seen on it says something like "The PK232 comes with a standard 'Y' cable and outputs FAX data to a parallell printer."

Does anyone know if it is possible to take the FAX output from the PK232 into the computer instead? I was thinking of saving the data to a file and then do some processing on it before sending to the printer.

Answers via mail please. Anyone having comments on the PK232 or any other FAX converter is also welcome with their info, if there is interest, I will summarize to this group.

Thanks,

--Borje

Borje Josefsson, Computer centre, University of Lulea, S-951 87 Lulea, Sweden
Tel: +46 920 91 262 (direct), +46 920 91 000 (operator). Fax: +46 920 972 88

Domain: bj@dc.luth.se Path: {uunet,mcvax}!sunic!dc.luth.se!bj

1925. FT212rh

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-03 13:59:06 UTC
From: ZZATSJH@cms.manchester-computing-centre.ac.UK
Message-ID: <03.Aug.89.14
Source record: 17649

Hi,

I have been reading the Mods for all the other radios on the market, but
no mention of any for the Yaesu FT212rh. Am I the only person with one
of these, I would be interested in any info.

John Heaton

JANET: J.Heaton@uk.ac.MCC NRS Central Administrator,
Internet: J.Heaton%MCC.ac.uk@cunyvm.cuny.edu MCC Network Unit (G45),
EARN/BITNET: J.Heaton%MCC.ac.uk@UKACRL The University,
UUCP: ...!ukc!umist!J.Heaton Oxford Road,
Phone: [+44 61 | 061] 275-6011 Manchester,
FAX: [+44 61 | 061] 275-6040 M13 9PL.

1926. T-Hunting Equipment Suppliers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-03 16:06:20 UTC
From: Pete_Simpson@DGC.MCEO.DG.COM
Message-ID: <8908031706.AE00043@adam.DG.COM>
Source record: 17650

CEO summary:
In reference to the Doppler DF from Dick Smith, I believe they're still in business "sort of". Apparently their US operation was bought out by someone in Michigan?
I've got three articles on Doppler DF at home, the references for which I'll post tomorrow, if I remember to write them down :-).
The police here are using a stolen car tracking system called Lo-Jack which uses a transmitter hidden in the car (about $600) activated by a broadcast signal. Seems like every town around Boston has a cruiser with the 4 VHF whips on the roof and a doppler DF display on the dash. Don't know whose manufacturing the DF gear but it seems to work...a friend heard them on the scanner one night & they drove right up to the car with the guys still in it! Doppler shouldn't be too expensive to build...I'd say parts cost is under $50 for the electronics, more if you try to vary the gain of the antennas linearly rather than just switch them. I'm gonna build one Real Soon Now!:-)

Pete Simpson, KA1AXY (508) 870-9837
Data General Corp M/S E132
Westboro, MA 01580 CSNet: Simpson_P%Mercury.CEO.DG.COM@ADAM.DG.COM

1927. Re: No code? How about no SSTV?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-03 16:46:27 UTC
From: chuckb@tc.fluke.COM
Message-ID: <10097@fluke.COM>
Source record: 17651

In article <1644@dover.sps.mot.com> waters@dover.UUCP (Strawberry Jammer) writes:
>As far as I knoe NO ONE is "against code", just against a universal CW test.
>There is a difference. I think you will find most of the no code licence
>supporters here are quite well qualified in the area.
>
>Perhaps you have some reason for continuingf the CW test when it is no longer
>used in many areas of ham radio (to say nothing of the commercial/military
>side).
>
>How about substituting a voice operating procedure test for CW?
>Like the ones the FAA gives to pilots.

I guess this needs to repeated at certain intervals:

Amateurs must demonstrate CW proficiency to become licensed to transmit
below 30 MHz because THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA SIGNED AN INTERNATIONAL
TREATY TO THAT EFFECT.

CW isn't required for "tradition," for "elitism," for "keeping out the
riff-raff" or for any other reason other than the treaty.

Chuck Bowden, WB7R, chuckb@tc.fluke.COM

1928. Re: A few more no-code thoughts

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-03 17:35:28 UTC
From: paulf@Jessica.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <4234@portia.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 17663

In article <158139@Wayne-MTS> Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU writes:
>Well, it hasn't been really meaningful since AM became popular. For that
>matter, most of the requirements aren't meaningful in the sense of required
>skills needed to operate a station.

Certainly a knowledge of rules and regs comes in handy when operating. And,
even for the appliance operators, a certain minimal technical level is
required, for example, to prevent them from melting their finals into a
high SWR, or to understand WHY some of the regs are as they are.

>We know the answer, of course. CW is, like most of the material we're tested
>on, yet another filter. More importantly, it's the *only* one you can't fake.

Apparrenty you mised the brouhaha over Wayne Green's "How to pass 5 wpm
without knowing the code" article in 73. Yes, you can fake it at 5 wpm.
I strongly suspect, however, that if the code requirement were eliminated
in favor of a "true" tech test, we'd be up to our ears in technogeeks, and
we could forget about getting nontechnical people into ham radio.

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | "I asked for a dissertation topic, and for my
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | sins, they gave me one."

1929. Radar-absorbing paint

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-03 17:43:02 UTC
From: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <158398@Wayne-MTS>
Source record: 17652

My information is that the coating used on SR-71s contains microscopic iron balls that both absorb radar and help the aircraft to radiate heat generated by atmosopheric drag (and the radar absorbtion).

A few years back Car & Driver built their own stealth car. Starting with a COrvette (of course!) they added thick conductive foam panels behind the glasswork, mostly in the front half. They were able to cut the radar signature to the point where they cut the range of their test radar to something like halk, or perhaps even less. Topping this off was the best fuzzbuster they could find.

One correspondant mentioned that most police radars use an IF right around 2m; I wonder if this might not be the best place to jam? Don't have to worry about X vs K vs whatever. How about 160 watts of F1, with a periodic "de WnXXX TEST" thown in...?
73, mike ke8yy

1930. Re: Repeater interties

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-03 19:58:24 UTC
From: t-petesk@microsoft.UUCP
Message-ID: <7229@microsoft.UUCP>
Source record: 17653

I'll give a little information on the Evergreen Intertie in
Washington, Oregon, Idahoe, and British Columbia just to give everyone
an idea what we have here.

The system is basically made up with a number of trunks, each with
a number of repeaters. These trunks cover different areas, for example:
locally we are in the domain of the north-south, and the east-west trunks
in washington state. Some trunks contain 5 or 6 machines, and some
only contain 2 or 3. Each machine can be added or dropped from its
trunk using a DTMF Tone Pad command, and in addition, each machine can
be queried as to its status. Each repeater can also operate on a number
of bands, some operate on 2m, 220, and 440, and I believe some have
10m links also.

Trunks can be connected together using other DTMF Tones, so theoretically,
the whole system can be linked together at once. (If all the machines are
working). This major linkup only happens during large area nets and other
such events.

Normally, though, most machines are connected to their trunk only. This
gives a wide range of communication, but keeps the system from overloading.
If necessary, anyone can bring up another trunk\repeater if they need it.

This type of system gives 2m a new meaning. For now you can do "DX" with
a HT. Every Tuesday, one of the repeater groups does a phone patch
to a repeater somewhere else in the country, and in addition, all of the
Evergreen Intertie is brought up. This DX net can last for hours, but
it has given many VHF people a chance to get some far contacts.

So anyway, that gives a quick summary of the Evergreen Intertie system.

-Pete Skelly KB7GUD

Disclaimer: std applies.

1931. Re: Technician Hypercard Ham Stack for MacIntosh

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-03 20:04:07 UTC
From: dls@genrad.com
Message-ID: <24355@genrad.UUCP>
Source record: 17654

There have been so many requests for accessing these Ham Stacks on the net, that I would like to announce that it will soon be available on the net. I've had many people offer to put it on the net. Rather than have everyone put it on their own system and to provide a control (so that the LATEST version is always available...Novice Ham Stack is at version 1.3 right now), I've arbitrarily chosen the first person that offered, Peter B. Hayward.

Peter will be receiving the Ham Stacks soon and will make them available to anyone who requests them. He will email me instructions as to how people can access them shortly. At that time, I'll post news. Meanwhile, be patient, or ask for a diskette. Peter warns me that the files are VERY LARGE and can only be pulled over in chunks.

Thanks to all of the netlanders who also offered their services.

-> Diana L. Syriac <-
->USmail: GenRad Inc., Mail Stop 6, 300 Baker Ave, Concord, Mass. 01742 <-
->usenet: {decvax,linus,mit-eddie,masscomp}!genrad!dls or dls@genrad.com <-
->tel: (508) 369-4400 x2459 I'D RATHER BE FLYING!!! <-

1932. Pizza via autopatch, a quote from chapter and verse.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-03 20:07:37 UTC
From: tiller@scr1.UUCP
Message-ID: <444@scr1.UUCP>
Source record: 17655

Sorry for the ire spent on my last posting - I hadn't had
my coffee...

Regarding the issue of ordering pizza via autopatch - I happen
to be reading the regs in order to obtain my technician's
license, and came across this blurb on page 7-7 of the "Thou
Shall Not..." section of _The FCC Rule Book_, ISBN 0-87259-002-X
regarding the (mis)use of autopatches:

"2) Phone patches or autopatches involving the buisness affairs
of any party must not be conducted AT ANY TIME.[Their emphasis]
The content of any patch should be such that it is clear to
any listener that buisness communication is NOT involved.
Particular caution must be observed in calling any buisness
telephone. Calls to place an order for a commercial product
[read pizza] must not be made, nor may calls be made to one's
office to receive or to leave buisness messages."

I'm not trying to point any fingers, I just want to let you know
that this issue seems to have already been addressed.

Flames ignored, intelligent discourse welcome.
--
David E. Tiller Software Support Eng. | Concurrent Computer Corp.
FAX: 201-870-4249 Ph: (201) 870-4119 | 2 Crescent Place, M/S 117
UUCP: ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!scr1!tiller | Oceanport NJ, 07757
ICBM: 40 16' 45" N 73 59' 00" W | (Wish I were in Virginia...)

1933. Part 80,87,97,etc. of FCC rules

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-03 20:09:18 UTC
From: tiller@scr1.UUCP
Message-ID: <445@scr1.UUCP>
Source record: 17656

Here's a question for all you legal-eagle types...

I noticed that the FCC rules for amateurs are Part 97. I think
maritime communications are covered under either part 80 or 87.
How many Parts are there to the FCC rules? To whom to they apply?
Where can one get a copy of them? (paper, floppy, 300Mb pack, etc.)

Thanks in advance to all who respond. :-)
--
David E. Tiller Software Support Eng. | Concurrent Computer Corp.
FAX: 201-870-4249 Ph: (201) 870-4119 | 2 Crescent Place, M/S 117
UUCP: ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!scr1!tiller | Oceanport NJ, 07757
ICBM: 40 16' 45" N 73 59' 00" W | (Wish I were in Virginia...)

1934. Re: Proposed 220MHz-and-up No-code license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-03 22:58:58 UTC
From: jpainter@tjp.East.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <662@east.East.Sun.COM>
Source record: 17657

>Surely this is missing the point. It will just encourage the
>'Appliance operator' syndrome which is not what we want (is it?)
>Make the renewal of the 'communicator' license (or upgrade if thats
>what the licensee wants) dependent on proof that the person is
>competent - i mean actual hands-on, get-out-the-oscilloscope ability!
>Forget written tests only - after all you dont let drivers loose on the
>road with 2 tons of metal on the basis of only a written exam do you?
>(but having visited Florida, i begin to wonder.....!)
>
>Also, why not make it lapse after a year/three years?
>And make it renewable only *ONCE* That would motivate them to upgrade!
>
> Pete G6WBJ

Do you suggest making in a requirement to display hands on experience
only if you worked for an *starter* no-code license. Please be serious
here. Explain how knowing the code automatically assures that you are
not an Appliance operator????

As to the code-free hams turning the bands into muck, I have yet to see
anyone from a country with code-free licenses complain. Stick to facts,
not supositions.

As to contributing to the hobby. *I* have contributed to amature radio
for 15 years and am not a ham (*YET*) for the inane reason of blowing the
code test many many times. (I have currently certifs. up to advanced for
theory) I can walk through the theory exams (up to general by osmosis with
hams etc..., no extra study) and I can copy at about 13 WPM at home, but freeze
on the code test by the VECs. As to my contributions, lest you disbelieve,
I have worked with (long ago when repeaters had call signs) WR4AID, built
much control hardware for various projects, contribute time and a warm body
for grunt work, currently am losing a great deal of many making packet
gadgets, and probably have loaned out more 1200MHz gear (that I can honestly
say I never operated except as third party traffic with an appropriate
control op) than most people ever see in one place (side note: 1200 MHz
really does work, and work well if you take care and understand the limitations)
<flame off>

I am in favor of the ARRL no-code proposal, but favor the original
that did not have the repeater restriction, zoo-meters is no great
loss for what I want to learn. I would also favor some *official*
recommendation that code be practiced by no-code license holders on
certain frequencies to allow them to be comfortable with the code. Also
I would appreciate a tiered license structure so that code free hams
code enjoy FSTV along with the hams *classic*. More recommendations

will follow (read about them in the federal register, I will comment on the proposal)

ARRL should put thier money were thier mouth is. Give non-hams interm voting privs. until the issue is resolved.

/Tjp (The Tjp TNC OCTOPUS ring any bells ??)
-disclaimer:> I belong to the class of elitists who abhor elitists (except themselves of course)
-s[pelling and other errors belong to themselves (even that one on the left)

1935. Re: code NO code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-03 23:09:34 UTC
From: jpainter@tjp.East.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <663@east.East.Sun.COM>
Source record: 17658

In article <13770021@hprmokg.HP.COM> barry@hprmokg.HP.COM (Barry Fowler) writes:
>/ WHELCHEL@WSUVM1.BITNET (David Whelchel) states;
>
>
>> I propose that there be a license
> ^^^^^^^
>We have that requirement here. It's called a "DEGREE".
^^^^^^
Oh my gosh ... I am operating (at this very minute) a computer
illegally (somehow forgot to get one (a degree) yah know ....)
;->

/Tjp
(Or was that >here< meant to be HP? most corps. I know aren't so
blind as to *REQUIRE* a degree, so much as require knowledge
in areas that the programmer/Software Engineer/Consultant (me :-)
will be working in. 15 years exp. covers quite a few transcripts)

-disclaimer thi (oh and I still can't type worth anything; good thing my
brain still works)

1936. Re: CQ Pizza

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-03 23:17:37 UTC
From: kenny@m.cs.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <13900009@m.cs.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17673

I'm curious on this issue. The FAR's define the `operator' of the aircraft to be the airline, not the pilot in command. How many airlines have specifically provided for electronic watches in their corporate regulations? Just think -- all of us digital watch wearers are in violation....

A-T

1937. Re: Public perception of Amateur Radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-03 23:17:42 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500110@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17674

> I have recently read a newsletter from my ARRL Section Manager indicating
> that the elimination of the code requirement probably won't add
> a significant number of new hams to the existing roles.

I don't believe we have to let this happen.

> I also believe this. Most people believe that ham radio is "something they
> used to do a long time ago". My neighbor remarked that "he was surprised
> that people were still doing that".

I beg your pardon. Packet radio is definitely NOT "something they used to
do a long time ago". Ham radio is DIFFERENT TODAY. You neighbor, and the
people opposed to a codeless license, don't seen to know yet that ham radio
has changed. What they used to do a long time ago, they still do. However,
there is a LOT MORE to ham radio today.

We need to educate the neighbors about what ham radio is; but first we have
to understand it for ourselves.

> The truth is, in today's "immediate gratification" mind set, most people
> just don't find it very interesting. They'd probably rather be playing
> video games or watching TV. The only way we could attract them to the
> hobby is to cheapen it in order to give them some quick thrills.

It is not necessary to attract everyone. We also do not need to cheapen it
for quick thrills. We need to make some of the really great thrills
accessable to those who are not interested in every different thrill
ham radio has to offer. Don't force morse code down the throat of someone
who is not interested in it when there are plenty of things in ham radio
that do not need morse code.

> Next, if the code is eliminated, the complaint will probably be: "The
> written test is too difficult".

Did someone say "The Morse Code Test is too difficult"? Some probably did,
but that is NOT the reason for a codeless license. Most of us are saying
"The Morse Code Test is not applicable to most of the new things that Ham
Radio has become today".

> This argument is a parallel to one stating: "Why do I have to take
> English (or philosophy/art/history/.....) in school when I am an engineering
> major. I won't use it".

The comparison is defintely NOT parallel. Those subjects help you survive
in a cultural world. Morse Code is a skill that supplements your life only
in certain areas you may choose to do or not to do (and most people are
choosing not to do). You WON'T use English/philosophy/art/history if you

become a hermit; at least not much.

> Yup, just another hoop to jump through but it keeps out the unambitious.

It keeps out the ambitious as well.

> 'Same thing could be said with my job. Well heck, you don't REALLY need
> a degree to do the job, do you??

I don't have one.

> It's an indication that one put off immediate gratification and set one's
> sight on a long term goal and pursued it until it was obtained.
> 'A counter to the "I want it all and I want it now" way of thinking
> that is too prevalent in current times.

Why do you think that a codeless license class constitutes "...all...now"
way of thinking? BACK UP YOUR ARGUMENTS!

> There is a sense of validity to each side of the "no code argument" but
> the real problem is that people aren't as interested in talking over the
> radio as they used to be. 'Similar to the days when children longed
> to be locomotive engineers. Times have changed.

You, WE, haven't given them a chance. Each time some little spark of
interest starts to glow (see, its NOT dedication yet), what do we do?
We extinguish that spark with the Morse Code REQUIREMENT.

There may be a LOT of people interested in talking over the radio. They
have been turned off of ham radio for the silly inapplicable hazing that
we do. They have been turned off of CB for reasons I think we all know
(they a few learned the wrong things there as well).

What does seem to be true is that fewer people are interested in talking
over the radio in MORSE CODE. Some of those who had that spark extinguished
by the code requirement may well have developed a spark of interest in code
as well someday; but we never give them a chance.

> Maybe if we could transmit video games over the air at each other.... ;-)

Chess by radio is already being done. But I do think you are trying to poke
fun at a bunch of kids who have nothing else to do but waste their quarters
in a video game because we have put up stupid barriers to them doing something
much more entertaining, useful, and productive.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

1938. Re: No code? How about no SSTV?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-03 23:17:48 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500111@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17675

> Ever seem to you that the people who are really against code
> are the ones who don't want to use it? I am always hearing
> the argument "I don't ever use CW so why do I have to know it?"
> etc.

Yes. I've noticed this. I am one of these people.

> Code may be hard to learn if your heart isn't in it..agree?

It may be, but "hard" is not the issue. "applicability" and "waste of time"
are the issues.

> Well, I personally don't forsee ever using SSTV for example
> so why did I have to study all that technical and regulatory
> stuff? Why not only test on things we like and intend to use?

In part I agree with you. First, hoever, you need to realize there is a
difference in learning enough about SSTV to answer 1 or 2 questions, and
learning how to fully copy (and send) in Morse Code.

I am all for having questions in the written exam asking about morse code.
I would want to see 1 to 3 questions in the exam (at its current size)
asking things ABOUT morse code.

> Sounds like the train of thought I keep hearing from the
> no-code advocates. Amateur radio gives us priviledges and
> responsibilities that I don't mind studying for... guess not
> everyone wants to be a part of the whole.

The "whole" has gotten quite large. We can't possibly test everyone on
everything in a fully comprehensive manner anymore. The Morse Code test
is the most comprehensive single subject on the whole exam.

> I have been licensed for 10 years. I work CW only, because I
> really enjoy it. I was a single mother with 3 kids (2 in diapers)
> when I got my first ticket, which was an effort for someone who
> had no idea what a "ham radio operator" was, let alone a diode.

I'm glad you are interested in CW.

> Why all the fuss about passing a few tests? People from 8 to 80+
> have done it so it can't be THAT bad.

When they are interested in Morse Code, one easily overlooks the fact that
Morse Code (one subject) constitutes half the whole exam process. Others
are so dedicated to becoming hams, they would do whatever anyone asks them
to do (and some of them might still be jerks and ruin 75m).

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

1939. Re: rs232 control for ICOM radios

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-03 23:33:20 UTC
From: jpainter@tjp.East.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <665@east.East.Sun.COM>
Source record: 17659
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet,sci.electronics

```
In article <43525@bbn.COM> grossman@bbn.com (Martin Grossman) writes:
>
>pin # Description
>
>16 Control signal (DBC) input terminal for external control
>17 NC
>18 NC
>19 Control signal (DV) output terminal for external control
>20 Control signal (RT) input terminal for external control
>21 Data signal (DB1) input/output terminal for external control
>22 Data signal (DB2) input/output terminal for external control
>23 Data signal (DB4) input/output terminal for external control
>24 Data signal (DB8) input/output terminal for external control
>
>
>Now the article mentions that some radios have an input and output
>that are 5V rs232 signals but neither of these do.
>
ICOM makes a board to covert from parrallel to serial for the older
ICOM equipment. Try AES or HRO (I can't remember the part number off
the top of my head) I believe it is about $25.00 at discount.

/Tjp
-disclaimer:> I am not a HAM soo... what do I know. (sorry, bad taste
form code/code-free discussions)

useless blank lines follow to satisfy silly mailer requirement 'n' now
```

1940. Re: No code? How about no SSTV?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-04 03:33:34 UTC
From: waters@dover.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1653@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 17660

In article <10097@fluke.COM> chuckb@tc.fluke.COM (Chuck Bowden) writes:
>In article <1644@dover.sps.mot.com> waters@dover.UUCP (Strawberry Jammer) writes:
>>As far as I knoe NO ONE is "against code", just against a universal CW test.

>I guess this needs to repeated at certain intervals:

And I guess the response needs repeating just as often!

>Amateurs must demonstrate CW proficiency to become licensed to transmit
>below 30 MHz because THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA SIGNED AN INTERNATIONAL
>TREATY TO THAT EFFECT.

(a) NO ONE is talking about below 30 mhz so the treaty doesn't apply!

(b) "CW proficiency" has been defined by some countries as "knowledge of
the words Morse and Code together". Taiwan for instance has NEVER had a CW
test (post WW II) nor have they allowed CW transmissions!

So sue them.i

>CW isn't required for "tradition," for "elitism," for "keeping out the
>riff-raff" or for any other reason other than the treaty.

I agree here, since the treaty doesn't apply ...

SAY YES TO NO CODE!

--
*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *
The biggest difference between time and space is that you can't reuse
time.
-- Merrick Furst

1941. PK-232 + C64 installation problem -- HELP!!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-04 07:09:01 UTC
From: JARVIS@DGAESO51.BITNET
Message-ID: <8908040708.AA27208@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17661

Date: 3-AUG-1989 13:14:25.80
From: JARVIS AT DGAESO51
To: ESOMC1::EARN::"info-hams@simtel20.army.mil" ! SENT TO ESOMC1::EARN::"info-hams@simtel20.army.mil"
Subj: PK-232 + C64 installation problem -- HELP!!
Can somebody help me with this one??????????

I have been trying to install a new PK-232 using a C-64 on packet for the first time
I seem to be able to receive and send OK on other modes (say AMTOR) without problems.

However when using PACKET,

I cannot get packets to print on the screen when in the MONITOR mode.
(it says MONITOR at the top of the screen) or anything to print.

I seem to be decoding packets OK because when I hit the F1 key it lists the packet stations heard. This means it is hearing without problem.

I am listening to HF stations around 14.103 MHz.

I have VHF OFF
HBAUD 300
MONITOR 4 (have tried up to level 6 with same results)
MTO ALL
MHEARD ON
MFROM ALL
PACLEN 128

Any ideas packet experts?

......Brian VK7XD/CE2

JARVIS@DGAESO51.BITNET

1942. Re: INFO-HAMS Digest V89 #529

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-04 11:33:48 UTC
From: MROWEN@STLAWU.BITNET
Message-ID: <8908050703.AA09404@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17662

RE: "New Frontier" loss
I'm very sorry to read that QST is dropping this informative
column. Too bad they won't slide it over to QEX. Tnx to
KA1GT for doing such a fine job.
-W9IP

1943. need QTH

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-04 13:39:59 UTC
From: berman@cbnewsc.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <2244@cbnewsc.ATT.COM>
Source record: 17664

I need an address for KC1NG, which is not in the 89 call book...

thanks,

Scott Berman WD9EMZ ...att!ihlpl!berman

1944. Interesting uses for SA (was Re: Want advice on buying a scanner)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-04 14:37:34 UTC
From: rusty@cadnetix.COM
Message-ID: <9126@cadnetix.COM>
Source record: 17665

In article <127@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
>I think you will like the PRO2005. ...

Well, I have been thinking that a scanner would be fun to have, and then all those articles on spectrum analyzers/monitors came up (Ham radio, 73, QST, RF Design, and Radio-Electronics are the mags which have 'recently' (ha - within the last 10 years or so) had articles about spectrum analyzers and/or monitors.

It strikes me that using the squelch output of the decoder chip as a 'stop scan' signal would turn a spectrum monitor/analyzer into a pretty FAST scanner. (Scan the entire range about 100 or more times per second...) I would think you would have to scan only 'small' ranges of frequency, however. Otherwise you would probably not be able to distinguish between very close signals.

And, if you wanted to go berserk, you could design a computer control for your SA/M which would allow you to (1) digitize the SA/M output (for such uses as differencing different freq. displays with each other) (2) control the scan frequencies directly, thus allowing frequency hopping, priority channels, and scanning large freq. ranges and yet being able to 'slow down' in the area of a signal allowing you to distinguish close signals, and (4) tweaking of the ramp waveform so that you get a more linear and accurate frequency display. And I'm sure I missed a lot of other things. (I've been thinking that adding A/D, FFT, and D/A chips would allow you to watch the modulation of a signal without having to get extremely narrow filters (see below))

So, why have I 'wasted net bandwidth' with my crazy scheme?

Because I want to know just how insane this idea is, and to discourse with others who would like to benefit from a 'group' discussion of such things. So, what thinketh the net? Is this a totally hair-brained scheme, or do I have the makings of a good thing?

(Below: a note about the seemingly random comment made above about A/D, FFT, and D/A chips:
My thought was to digitize the non-scanning audio output of the SA/M and do a FFT on it, and then analog-ize (?) the resultant spectrum for the scope. (Yes, I am ignoring the fact that I *could* hook this thing up to my At compatible and display all this stuff on the screen, as I would rather not have to lug my AT around when I want to use a SA, thank you :-). The purpose of this A/D FFT D/A is to allow finer resolution than you can

get with the filters alone. If you had 3kHz wide filters, it
seems to me you should be able to get "relatively inexpensive"
A/D, FFT chips which would give you resolution down to the 3 to
6 Hz range. Is all this trouble worth it?)

Obviously, I've never used a SA/M nor a scanner :-).

Rusty Carruth UUCP:{uunet,boulder}!cadnetix!rusty DOMAIN: rusty@cadnetix.com
Daisy/Cadnetix Corp. (303) 444-8075\ 5775 Flatiron Pkwy. \ Boulder, Co 80301
Radio: N7IKQ 'home': P.O.B. 461 \ Lafayette, CO 80026

1945. Ahoy! Boat anchor restoration dead ahead

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-04 14:46:06 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewsc.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <2246@cbnewsc.ATT.COM>
Source record: 17533

x
AHOY! BOAT ANCHOR RESTORATION DEAD AHEAD

by Bob Parnass, AJ9S

I lost my self control at a hamfest early this summer. It happened when I broke my 11 year old resolution against buying equipment containing vacuum tubes. This was a promise I had to make myself in order to keep from buying literally tons of old transmitters, receivers, and test equipment that I could not afford as a teenager in the 1960s but which was now available for just a few dollars at summer hamfests.

Johnson Viking Invader 200 Transmitter

It took more than determination to carry 60 lbs of transmitter across a hot, dusty Santa Fe Speedway back to the car. It took a loyal ham wife and a helpful Bob Kenyon. Who could resist buying E. F. Johnson's last ham transmitter at such a good price?

When it comes to manufacturing ham equipment, E. F. Johnson was a class act. Johnson not only made the transmitters, but the knobs, connectors, insulators, and capacitors that went into them.

Introduced about 1962, the Invader 200 was Johnson's first filter type SSB/CW/AM transmitter. Back then, it sold for $620 and featured 200 watts, built in SSB VOX, and a rotating dial drum VFO. The power supply was on its own chassis, but built into the same cabinet as the RF deck, making the Invader a heavyweight. Since the VFO was the heterodyne type, it provided uniform band spread on each band, but tuned "backwards" on some.

A 2000 watt amplifier module and external high voltage power supply were available at one time to convert the Invader 200 to an Invader 2000. Unlike many of today's fixed tuned solid state radios, the Invader could match unbalanced load impedances of up to several hundred ohms.

My Invader looked in good physical shape, but would it "play?" After replacing a 12BY7A driver tube and one of the gassy 6146 final amplifier tubes, the venerable Invader played to the tune of 90 watts output.

Let me digress a moment to speak of vacuum tubes. Little did I imagine that I would be getting so much use from my B&K 747 tube tester (another hamfest purchase)! Have you ever bought a used tube at a hamfest from a seller who, while looking you straight in the eye, swore his tube worked? To put it politely, some sellers make mistakes. I went through a few 12BY7A "hamfest lemons." One old tube made the Invader chirp like a sparrow. Another could only drive the transmitter to 20 watts output. I bought peace of mind and a new driver tube for $6 from R&L Electronics.

Not having worked on a tube transmitter since the 1970s, I forgot that driver tubes can require neutralization, i.e., adjusting an external capacitor to compensate for the tube's internal capacitance. My new 12BY7A was no exception -- the Viking would "take off" by itself and transmit around 40 meters even while switched to Standby!

When restoring an old transmitter or receiver, it's good to swap advice and parts with a friend, like AK9L, who enjoys the same pursuit. Bob Jackson does for a hobby what Sanford and Son did for a living, although he intends to transform his basement from a radio graveyard to a radio museum. Luckily for me, Bob's collection includes an Invader 200. He gave me a copy of the instruction manual, and Ken Olson at E. F. Johnson was nice enough to mail me a schematic.

After comparing my Invader to the pictures in the manual, it became obvious that a bottom RF deck cover and final amplifier cage were missing. I wouldn't need these covers to transmit, but they were supposed to prevent TVI and electrical shocks. AK9L lent me the cage from his Invader, so I could copy its dimensions and make up sheet metal drawings. Using perforated sheet aluminum from the local hardware store, I fabricated a cage and a bottom cover.

I've had several CW QSOs using the Invader, and it now serves as my main HF transmitter.

Did I renew my promise to boycott tube equipment? Not a chance! The Invader was just the start.

Heath HX-11 Transmitter

"Aw, just gimme a couple of bucks," was what the soft spoken man said when I asked him how much he wanted for the Heathkit HX-11 transmitter. He accepted my counter offer of one dollar, and I walked away with the HX-11.

The Heathkit HX-11 transmitter appeared on the market in 1961 as a replacement for the DX-20. It is one of

several transmitters targeted for budget conscious novice operators. Back in the "old days," novices were limited to running 75 watts input on cw, and restricted to using crystal control.

The HX-11 pi network output is capable of matching loads up to 600 ohms. As in the DX-60 series, the HX-11 contains a built in low pass filter to suppress harmonics which may cause television interference.

The circuitry is simple, consisting of a 6CL6 crystal oscillator and a 6DQ6 final amplifier. The HX-11 was designed before silicon diodes were popular, so it uses a 5U4GB rectifier tube instead. With a good set of the tubes, the rig produces about 30 watts RF output.

My HX-11 was clean and free of rust, but required some restoration:

1. Replaced missing 6CL6 driver tube with one from an old Motorola D33CMT business radio someone gave away free at the Dayton HamventionO.
2. Replaced the frayed 2 wire AC line cord with a 3 wire cord from my junk box. I used a rubber grommet in place of the plastic Heyco chassis bushing.
3. Replaced the DPDT meter slide switch with one from a Motorola Alert Monitor receiver.
4. Replaced a broken crystal socket with a surplus socket furnished by AK9L.
5. Added a capacitor across the meter terminals to provide a damping action. Before this, the needle would flail wildly all over the scale when the transmitter was keyed.
6. The rubber feet were missing from the bottom of the cabinet so I installed 4 rubber feet, purchased for 50 cents from a hamfest.

The HX-11 lacks features we take for granted nowadays, like a sidetone generator and an antenna relay. I use separate transmitting and receiving antennas, otherwise I would have to install a relay to switch an antenna between the HX-11 and my station receiver.

HallicraftersO SX-140 Receiver

It couldn't have been due to its stellar performance, so it must have been nostalgia which possessed me to buy a Hallicrafters SX-140 and its companion HT-40 transmitter at the hamfest in Peotone. As a Novice back in 1965, I used a 5 tube Hallicrafters SX-140 receiver. The SX-140 was a simple 80-6 meter ham band only radio with a single selectivity setting - WIDE.

Upon examining the receiver, it became clear that this radio hadn't been used recently. The outside was dirty and there must have been several ounces of dust inside.

Would application of 117 VAC bring this thing to life, or fill the basement with smoke? I connected a speaker, antenna, and power, and turned the set on. The dial lamps lit, and after a short warmup, the dirty SX-140 pulled in several signals, but all the CW notes warbled horribly. Moreover, the receiver was completely dead on 15 meters.

A thorough cleaning both inside and outside was followed by an application of contact cleaner spray on all rotary switch wafers and inside potentiometers. I used a small drop of household oil to lubricate the control shafts where they went through panel bushings.

I reassembled the chassis back inside the cabinet and reconnected the SX-140 back into my station. This time, the receiver behaved much better. Signals were now stable and 15 meters came back to life! Dirt on the bandswitch had apparently been the cause of the earlier trouble.

Prescription for Restoring
Boat Anchors

Before connecting any old radio to voltage, inspect the AC line cord for cuts and abrasions. If it's not safe, replace it. I'm not a fanatic about exact restoration so I don't insist on using only an "original equipment" part. Most old radios used 2 wire line cords, and I never hesitate to replace an old 2 wire cord with a modern 3 wire line cord.

If the radio has been dormant for a long time, the electrolytic capacitors may need to be reformed. I plug the radio into a VariacTM autotransformer and start out running the rig from 20 volts AC or so. Over the next 24 hours, I gradually increase the line voltage every few hours, up to 117 volts.

I have found that the easiest and most effective way to clean equipment knobs is by using an ultrasonic cleaner filled with water and liquid dish detergent. This method excels in vibrating the dirt free from the crevices of fluted or engraved knobs. Why bother with using toothpicks or toothbrushes to clean knobs? Let the ultrasonic do the work! Ultrasonic cleaners are useful for cleaning everything from dentures to jewelry and coins, and are available for as little as $10 from Service Merchandise.

A sponge and an old toothbrush, wet with soapy water, are good for cleaning cabinets and front panels. If a panel is really dirty or greasy, or stained with nicotene, use FantasticO liquid cleaner. After the exterior surface is clean and dry, apply a small amount of Armor AllO which leaves a shine on both plastic and painted parts alike.

Why would anyone want a "boat anchor?" This cannot be explained purely with logic -- it is motivated by the heart and not the head. Unlike classic cars or old Lionel trains, one can usually buy older ham rigs at a small fraction of their original selling price.

Many of us could not afford these rigs back when they were popular. Thirty years later, we are still trying to build our childhood dream station.

--
==========
Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass (312)979-5414

1946. ARRL DX 30

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-04 15:11:45 UTC
From: dougb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250058@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 17531

HR DX BULLETIN NR 30 ARLD030
FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS
NEWINGTON CT AUGUST 4, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

THANKS TO KB1BE AND THE CONNECTICUT DX ASSOCIATION FOR THE FOLLOWING DX INFORMATION.

CONWAY REEF. 3D2. ANOTHER DXPEDITION, FOLLOWING LAST WEEKS FOUR DAY OPERATION BY DJ6SI, WILL FEATURE VK9NS, F2CW AND JK1GDD. LOOK FOR THEM AUGUST 24 TO 30 ON 160 THROUGH 10 METERS, CW AND SSB. QSL ROUTE MAY BE VIA HIDXA, VK9NS. CONWAY REEF IS UNDER NEW COUNTRY CONSIDERATION BY THE DXAC.

MINERVA REEF. A35. FOLLOWING THEIR CONWAY REEF EFFORT, VK9NS, F2CW AND JK1GDD WILL ACTIVATE THIS ONE FROM SEPTEMBER 1 THROUGH 6. THE CALLSIGN USED WILL PROBABLY BE A35MR. THIS MAY QUALIFY AS A SEPARATE DXCC COUNTRY.

WALVIS BAY. ZS1. ANOTHER POSSIBLE NEW DXCC COUNTRY WILL BE ACTIVATED BY ZS1IS, ZS3DM, F6HIZ, K1NTR AND KC1AG. THEIR OPERATION IS SCHEDULED TO TAKE PLACE FROM AUGUST 27 TO SEPTEMBER 15. QSL VIA KC1AG OR THE ZS BURO.

EAST MALAYSIA. JE1JKL WILL SIGN /9M6 FROM AUGUST 28 TO SEPTEMBER 2. HE WILL OPERATE CW ONLY ON 1826, 3506, 7006, 10106, 14026, 18076, 21026, 24896 AND 28026 KHZ. QSL TO HIS HOME CALL.

EAST KIRIBATI. T32. AH_IO WILL SIGN T32IO FROM CHRISTMAS ISLAND FROM AUGUST 2 THROUGH 9. MAIN ACTIVITY WILL BE ON 6 AND 10 METERS. LOOK AROUND 28885 KHZ ALSO. WATCH FOR T32AB ON 21240 AT 0300 UTC AR

1947. Re: Microwaves QST New-Frontier

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-04 15:55:30 UTC
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250059@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 17532

Bob,
I'm sorry to hear that the column will cease. Thanks for your efforts
in promoting it and the subject. With all the recent talk of amateur
radio's future, code/no-code and so on, the one point I thought seemed
to be emerging was that we need to provide an interesting enough hobby to
entice future (and present) hams into greater participation.
I personally feel that some kind of "New Frontier" whether it be
microwave or computer technologies is absolutely necessary if we are
to maintain a hobby of interest. My own efforts to combine these two topics as
will be seen in some future magazine articles (notably *not* QST) and
conference and convention papers.
Perhaps it is time for some grass roots prodding from some of us in
this readership to get the ARRL to wake up. Would anyone else be interested
in a nationwide high speed digital network supporting file transfer,
e-mail, news-groups, voice mail, database servers etc???? I certainly
would like to see even a small fraction of the emerging computer science
talent in this country get interested. Wouldn't they be interested
if there was an "alternate Internet" available which was, BTW, on amateur
radio?

160 Meters - 10,368 MHz AM/FM/SSB/CW

very 73,

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.norcal.ampr.org
glenne@hpnmd.hp.com

1948. Re: What is a VT-127A tube?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-04 16:05:28 UTC
From: barry@hprmokg.HP.COM
Message-ID: <13770022@hprmokg.HP.COM>
Source record: 17666

Tom Adams - uusgta@sw1e.UUCP (4237]) asks:

>I'm a radio collector and just aquired several boxes of old tubes, mainly
>early receiver tubes. One tube among them is unknown to me & I appeal to
>the net for answers or pointers to references.

>Is anyone familiar with a VT-127A tube? An odd looking fellow, I assume
>it to be a transmitting tube with four separate lead-outs on the side &
>>two on the bottom.

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-=| |=-
( )
| |
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>EIMAC is the manufacturer, and I find no mention of them in
>"Saga of the Vacuum Tube", "70 years of Tubes and Valves" or the tube
>itself in the RCA tube manual.
>
>I'm interested in specifications, dates of manufacture & original applications.
>
---Tom Adams----

Well, Tom,

You got me looking through the archives for this one. I found the information on Page V27 in the 1969 ARRL Handbook. Here it is:

It's a Triode transmitting tube.

Plate dissipation: 100 watts
Plate voltage (max) 3000 volts
Frequency (max) 150 Mhz.
Amplification factor (max): 15.5
Cathode volts: 5.0
Cathode Amps: 10.4
Input Capacitance: 2.7 pF
Cap (g-p): 2.3 pF
Cout: .35 pF
Class of service: Class C telegraph, Class B push pull A.F. modulator (2 tubes)

Typicals:
(CW ratings)

Plate voltage: 2000 volts
Grid voltage: -340 volts
Plate current: 2110 ma

DC grid current: 67 ma
Approx driving power: 25 watts
Approx output power: 315 watts

The two top pins are the plate
the two side pins are the grid
the two bottom pins are the filament

There was no filament voltage rating in the book.

Now, you have my curiosity again...

What are you gonna use it for???

Barry M. Fowler Hewlett Packard Company

Networked Computer Manufacturing Operation - Roseville, California

e-mail: barry@hprmokg.rose.hp.com
Verbal: Hey Barry!
R.F. : WB6JZL

1949. Re: Re: What is a VT-127A tube?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-04 16:07:55 UTC
From: barry@hprmokg.HP.COM
Message-ID: <13770023@hprmokg.HP.COM>
Source record: 17667

Oops, plate current has a typo.

It's 210 ma.

1950. Color SSTV standards

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-04 16:26:08 UTC
From: john@polygen.uucp
Message-ID: <521@bogart.UUCP>
Source record: 17668

I have developed a color SSTV program for the Atari ST computer.
It has the most popular "Robot" modes. Now I would like to add
others such as Martin's mode, Scottie, and AVT but have been unable
to obtain any specifications.

I've asked people on the air and wrote a bunch of letters but no
useful information resulted. Can anyone provide me with detailed
information on these SSTV formats or will I have to reverse engineer
some actual signals?

Thanks.

John Langner, WB2OSZ
mit-eddie!polygen!john

P.S. For a copy of the program send me a blank disk and SASE or a few $
to cover the cost of disk, padded envelope and postage.

1951. sweden calling dxers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-04 16:51:54 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1193@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 17528

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============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
============================================================

::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
:: SWEDEN CALLING DXERS ::
:: from Radio Sweden ::
:: Number 2053--July 25, 1989 ::
::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::

Shortwave and other electronic media news from Radio Sweden.

This week's bulletin was written by Lars Ryden.

Electronic Edition edited by George Wood.

Packet Radio BID SCDX2053

-------------------------------------------------------------------------------

COMPUTER CORNER--We recently reported how Inter-Net connects to the FIDO-Net
system of computer bulletin boards. Now Ralph Brandi tells us about a brand
new interface between Inter-Net and CompuServe, the huge American-based
online information system. If you're on Inter-Net and want to send a message
to our CompuServe mailbox from a machine that understands domain-style
addressing, here's the address to use:

70247.3516@compuserve.com

CompuServe, which has more than a half million subscribers, recently bought
out its competitor, the Source. Which means the system should expand even
more.

TELEVISION--Recently viewers around the world could watch the Mike Tyson-Carl
Williams boxing match on closed circuit TV. The heavy weight championship was
transmmitted by satellite from Atlantic City, New Jersey around the world, to
special auditoriums where people paid high prices for the pleasure of
watching the fight.

Only early risers here in Sweden could also see the match, quite
unintentionally, on Swedish Television's channel 2. The video company that
bought the rights here hired Swedish Telecom to take down the satellite
signals and distribute the coded broadcast to various auditoriums around the
country. What Telecom did to distribute the signals was use Swedish TV2,
which was off the air at the time.
```

The signals were coded, but viewers who happened to be awake and turned on their sets saw the Tyson-Williams fight, although the picture was somewhat shakey and there was no sound. ("Dagens Nyheter")

COSTA RICA--Reports in recent DX bulletins indicate that the 60 meter band outlet of Radio Impacto sometimes can be heard on 5044 kHz instead of 5030 kHz, possibly to avoid interference. Reception on 5044 kHz has been reported right after midnight and after 04:00 from around the 10th of June as well as July 1st. At other times in the middle of June, Radio Impacto was reported back on 5030 kHz. The 49 meter band outlet on 6150 kHz is in parallel all the time. ("Onda Corta", Argentina; DSWCI "Shortwave News"; and "FRENDX")

CHAD--Here is the current schedule for French from La Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne (RNT): 04:25-06:00 and 18:30-22:00 on 4904.5 kHz and 13:00-14:00 on 7120 kHz. According to the technical director of RNT the station does verify reception reports, but you have to enclose two International Reply Coupons to cover the cost for reply postage. (Awada Ehemir Torna, Chad)

HUNGARY--Last week we reported on the inauguration of the first commercial TV station in Hungary. Now there is also a commercial radio station, Radio Bridge, which started tests on July 11 on VHF 102.1 MHz. From August regular programs in English will be on the air for 12 hours daily with a format of news, music and travel information. (Ludomir Stejskal, Czechoslovakia)

INDIA--Broadcast media seem to play a prominant role in the current Tamil conflict in northern Sri Lanka. In recent DX bulletins we have reported about relays of Indian TV broadcasts in Jaffna in northern Sri Lanka as well as stepped up broadcasting in Tamil from the Sri Lankan radio. Adding to this picture, a 10 KW transmitter has been set up in Pondicherry in southern India which carries Tamil programmes to the Indian Peace Keeping Forces in Sri Lanka on 1449 kHz medium wave. The programs are produced in Madras. (Southern Asia Radio Club bulletin, India)

IRAQ--Here is the current schedule of Radio Baghdad in English: to Europe 20:00-22:00 hrs on 13660 kHz, to North and South America 01:30-03:30 on 11945 kHz and to India and Pakistan 01:30-03:30 hrs on 11810 kHz. (Salil Kr. Paul, India and Uwe Gruner, West Germany)

IRELAND--It seems as if Century, the long delayed new national radio service from Ireland, will not now go on the air until September. The original launch date was July 4. Now Century is expected to go on the air on September 5. Capital Radio, another of the new legal stations in Ireland, was expected to start broadcasts on July 20th. Capital Radio broadcasts from Dublin on VHF 104.4 MHz. (Edward Dunne and Barry Hennessy, both Ireland)

JAMAICA--With the return of Michael Manley as prime minister, Jamaica has made a complete turn around in its broadcasting policy. The privatization plans launched by the previous right wing government have been partly revised. Last year the former government awarded several radio licences for national as well as regional services. It has now been decided that the state-owned Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation should be retained for a national TV and radio services. The sale of the three regional stations, to

operate on the FM band, will proceeed. (BBC Monitoring)

MACAO--Radio Macao is to start shortwave broadcats in 1992 for all Portuguese communities in Asia, according to a Portuguese radio report. Teledifusao do Macau, which operates one of the two radio stations in the territory, plans to operate a Portuguese language radio station in Macao that would continue to broadcast on shortwave to all of the Far East after 1999 when Macao reverts to Chinese sovereignty. (BBC Monitoring)

PARAGUAY--Following the recent change of government in Paraguay many broadcasters have returned to the air, including shortwave. A few weeks ago we mentioned that Radio Encarnacion is again active on 11945 kHz. Now Emisoras Paraguay, Ascuncion, has reactivated its transmitter on 6015 kHz, heard around 10:00. ("Onda Corta")

SPAIN--The central Spanish and the Basque governments have now signed an agreement legalising the broadcasts of the second channel of Basque television and mediumwave radio broadcasts. This presumably refers to the broadcasts by Euskadi Irratia, Radio Euskadi, via a 50 kW transmitter on 1296 kHz. These broadcasts were reported in SCDX-2016, but the transmitter has been off the air for some months. (BBC Monitoring)

SRI LANKA--Since mid-June, the Hindi Service of the Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation uses an additional transmitter of 100 kW from 13:00 to 15:00 on 11895 kHz and from 15:00 to 16:30 on 11930 kHz. 11800 and 7190 kHz remains in parallel. This new transmitter was previously used by Trans World Radio. (Sourabh Bhattachrya, India)

SUDAN--Following the military takeover in Khartoum on June 30th, the army-run station on 9435 kHz, which previously identified itself as National Unity Radio from Khartoum, now relays the general domestic service of Radio Omdurman in parallel with 1296 kHz. The 9435 kHz outlet has been observed as early as 04:20 and as late as 21:00 hrs. (BBC Monitoring)

USA--The Voice of America Pacific satellite service has been observed on 9525 kHz at the unschedule time of 11:00-12:00 hrs. (Suresh Kumar Tumatt, India) Presumably this is a relay broadcast from a Pacific site. (DX Editor)

USSR--After many years of silence, the shortwave transmitter of Bashkir Radio, callsign RV 147, has been reactivated and can now be heard on 4030 kHz from 05:00 and 19:00, relaying Bashkir Radio's mediumwave program. Bashkir Radio is located in Ufa, capital of the autonomous republic of Bashkiriya. The target for the shortwave broadcasts includes not only residents of Bashkiriya but also those far away in the Far East and even DCanada where there are emigres from Bashkiriya. (Moscow Radio via BBC Monitoring)

ZAIRE--In recent years, many regional radio stations in Zaire have been operating rather irregularly. The following stations are currently repored active: Lubumbashi on 7205 kHz, noted signing on at 03:55. Mbuji-Mayi on 7295 kHz observed from 04:00. And Bukavu which can be heard on a frequency varying between 4860 and 4862 kHz, from 03:30 to 06:00 and again from 15:00 to 18.30. (BBC Monitoring) The Bukavu station has been widely reported by DXers in recent months. We have also noted that verification letters have been

received from Box 475 in Bukavu. (DX Editor)

UNOFFICIAL RADIO--There are two different stations broadcasting programs in opposition to the present regime in Libya on the frequency of 11825 kHz. One is The Voice of the People, the Voice of the Libyan National Movement, using the frequency at 11:00, 14:00 and at 18:00 hrs. There is also a special transmission on Fridays at 08:00. The other station is The National Toiling for the Redemption of Libya, on 11825 kHz at 06:00, 15:00 and 20:00 hrs. Both stations are very strong in N'Djamena, so it can be assumed that they are located in a country close to Chad. (Awada Ehemir Torna)

Sweden Calling DXers is the world's oldest radio program for shortwave listeners. Radio Sweden has presented this round-up of radio news, features, and interviews on Tuesdays since 1948. RS broadcasts to North America:

15:30 hrs on 17880 and 21610 kHz
03:00 hrs on 9695 and 11705 kHz

To Europe, Africa, and the Middle East:

15:30 hrs on 21675 kHz (East Africa)
17:00 hrs on 1179, 6065, and 9615 kHz
21:00 hrs on 1179, 9655 and 11705 kHz

And to Asia and the Pacific:

12:30 hrs on 17705 and 21610 kHz
14:00 hrs on 17705 and 21610 kHz
01:00 hrs on 15390 and 17790 kHz

The Radio Sweden schedule to Europe can be found on Sky Channel's teletext Service, Sky Text, on page 496.

The Electronic Edition is based on the Sweden Calling DXers bulletins which are mailed out every 4 weeks to contributors. Contributions can be sent to DX Editor George Wood to Swedish telex 11738, CompuServe (via the HamNet Forum or Easyplex 70247,3516), through the FidoNet system to 2:202/297 or to SM0IIN at the packet radio BBS SK0TM.

Reports can also be sent to:

Radio Sweden
S-105 10 Stockholm
Sweden

Contributions should be NEWS about electronic media--from shortwave to satellites--and not loggings of information already available from sources such as the "World Radio TV Handbook". Clubs and DX publications may reprint material as long as Sweden Calling DXers and the original contributor are acknowledged, with the exception of items from BBC Monitoring, which are copyright.

We welcome comments and suggestions about the electronic edition, Sweden Calling DXers, and our programs in general.

Thanks to 54 contributors this week Good Listening!

--

Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM/SWL/SCANNER BBS (1200/2400/PEP) 614-457-4227

1952. VK2SG RY Dx 8/4/89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-04 16:54:46 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1194@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 17529

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============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
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RTTY DX NOTES FOR WEEK ENDING 4TH AUGUST 1989
Part 1 of 2
BID: $RTDX0408

SOME THOUGHTS FOR CONSIDERATION. JUST LATELY THERE HAS APPEARED SOME KIND
OF COMPETITION AMONG THE DXPEDITION FRATERNITY TO FIND OUT WHO IS GOING TO
WHICH RARE DX COUNTRY AND WHEN. THEN THERE IS A VALIANT EFFORT TO BEAT
EVERYONE ELSE TO GO THERE, MAKING SURE THAT THEY DONT TELL ANYONE (UNTIL
THE LAST MOMENT) THAT THEY WILL BE GOING TO THIS RARE COUNTRY. THIS TENDS
TO LEAVE A NASTY TASTE IN SOME PEOPLES MOUTH, ESPECIALLY THOSE WHO THOUGHT
OF THE IDEA FIRST AND INFORMED THE WHOLE WORLD THAT THEY WOULD BE GOING
THERE IN A FEW MONTHS TIME. WOULD IT NOT BE BETTER IF THE TEAMS GOT
TOGETHER AND MADE A COMBINED EFFORT? SO MANY MORE OPERATORS, SO MUCH MORE
GEAR, SO MUCH CHEAPER FOR ALL, AND SO MANY MORE SMILING FACES. WHAT CREDIT
DO YOU RECEIVE BEING FIRST TO A RARE PLACE IF YOU MAKE ENEMIES ALL OVER THE
WORLD? THINK ABOUT IT.

OUR THANKS THIS WEEK GO TO TG9VT, OD5NG, G0ABI, VK2EG, OH2LU, VE3JPC,
VU2SJV, I5FLN, G4TYI AND JA5TX.

BANDPASS.

FRIDAY
HH2FX 14074 AT 0024Z FEC
HV3SJ 210,8 AT 1545Z
ZC4NC 21090 AT 2040Z
TJ1DL 21090 AT 2335Z QSL

SATURDAY
3D2HL 14086 AT 0010Z QSL
HV3SJ 14085 AT 0030Z
3D2HL 28090 AT 0145Z
PJ2MI 21087 AT 2107Z QSL
9Y4IBN 21075 AT 2116Z
UW0CN 14091 AT 2148Z ZONE 19
6Y5HN 21087 AT 2355Z

SUNDAY
CO2BB 14086 AT 0030Z
FR5ZD 14068 AT 0401Z
9Y4DG 14093 AT 0729Z
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TJ1DL 21080 AT 0925Z ARQ
YI1BGD 21077 AT 0928Z FEC
3D2HL 14089 AT 0935Z
5B4OK 21092 AT 1122Z
BY9GA 21088 AT 1227Z
5Z4BH 21088 AT 1254Z
IS0IGV 21091 AT 1503Z
UZ3AYR 21093 AT 1555Z
C31ION 14073 AT 1704Z ARQ
PJ2MI 21083 AT 1854Z
FM89FA 14086 AT 2110Z

Part 2 of 2
BID: $RTDX0508

MONDAY
UA9CHK 14080 0326Z QSL
UH8AB 21090 AT 1335Z QSL
YI1BGD 21085 AT 1440Z
5Z4TA 21085 AT 1508Z QSL
5H3NL 21088 AT 1850Z
HL1ST 14088 AT 2050Z
HH2BZ 14095 AT 2355Z

TUESDAY
CU3AY 14091 AT 0015Z QSL
9Y4IBN 14077 AT 0115Z ARQ
HC2LZ 14089 AT 0632Z
C31LHK 14086 AT 0650Z ARQ
FK8BG 21088 AT 0935Z
PJ2MI 21090 AT 1105Z
TF6MM 14081 AT 2304Z QSL

WEDNESDAY
9Y4DG 14092 AT 0055Z
EA9JV 14085 AT 0120Z
9Y4IBN 14076 AT 0123Z ARQ
8P6QA 14084 AT 0133Z
J73EH 14081 AT 0240Z QSL
CO2BB 14091 AT 0244Z
RB5MT 21087 AT 1555Z
UZ3AYR 21092 AT 1600Z
9J2AL 21090 AT 1920Z
5H3NL 21089 AT 1925Z

THURSDAY
TG9/KB2VO 21091 AT 2135Z
ZS3GB 14096 AT 2142Z

QSL INFORMATION.

TJ1DL WILL QSL VIA DK8SO, BUT HE HATES PILEUPS.
3D2HL WILL QSL VIA DJ6JC.
PJ2MI SAYS TO QSL VIA K2PEQ.
5Z4TA HAS THE QSL ADDRESS OF BOX 30107, NAIROBI, KENYA.
UH8ABM SAYS QSL VIA BOX 463 RYE, 744008 ASHKHABARD, TURKOMAN REP. USSR.
CU3AY QSLS VIA BOX 158, CP 9702, ANGRA, AZORES, VIA PORTUGAL.
TF6MM IS VIA BOX 24, IS780, HOEFN, ICELAND.
J73EH COLLECTS HIS CARDS FROM WA4WIP.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

KB2VO WILL BE OPERATING AS HD8S FROM GALAPAGOS ISLANDS FOR THE SARTG CONTEST.

NOW THAT CONWAY REEF HAS BEEN ACTIVATED, OH2BGD HAS THOUGHTS OF CANCELLING THAT PART OF HIS TRIP, AND HE MAY APPEAR FROM A DIFFERENT COUNTRY, MAYBE JUST MAYBE, ZK3. THE OTHER PART OF THE TRIP TO FW, 3D2 AND YJ WILL STILL GO AHEAD.

VE3JPC, JIMS TRIP TO SENEGAL, GAMBIA AND MAURITANIA IS STILL IN THE GO AHEAD BASKET WITH THE POSSIBLE DIVERSION TO LESOTHO IN THE NEW YEAR. RTTY GEAR WILL BE TAKEN.

IT IS SAD TO NOTE THAT WALTER, DJ6QT (A REAL DXER) LOST HIS SON IN A CAR ACCIDENT. OUR SYMPATHY WALTER, FROM ALL THE DX FRATERNITY.

GL DE DX1.

Written by Syd Molen, VK2SG. Forwarded by packet by Tad Cook, KT7H @ WS7M.

--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM/SWL/SCANNER BBS (1200/2400/PEP) 614-457-4227

1953. Re: Passing of New_Frontiers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-04 17:27:59 UTC
From: rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
Message-ID: <8908041727.AA11372@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 17669

I, too, am sad to see "New Frontiers" disappear. My comments on no-code
to my ARRL director strongly urged increased QST emphasis on the microwave
bands. It also commented that hiding the microwave info in QEX would work
against increasing the (needed) activity on these bands. I sent the
comments to Paul Rinaldo (editor of QST) as well. Fine good it did!

As well as joining up with the N Tex Microwave Soc, I recommend urging
the Central States VHF Society (KO0Y new pres) to take a hand in this matter.
It is very unfortunate that Bob's announcement of the end of "New Frontiers"
came just AFTER the CSVHFS's annual conference. The attendees would
have been very angry if they had known about it - and would doubtless
fired off an "official" letter of complaint.

Also write Tom Kirby, W1EJ, head of the ARRL VHF UHF Advisory Committee
(VUAC). While his Committee seems to be largely ignored in Newington, at
least it would be appropriate for them to complain. Also contact your
local VUAC member (can't remember which QST has the names each year).

Your ARRL director (address in every QST) should know of your feelings.

It was good to see KD5RO, W9IP (and others?) from this group at the CSVHFS
conference last weekend.

Bob, W3OTC

My employer has no interest nor opinions in this matter....

1954. QST MIcrowaves "New Frontier"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-04 17:41:21 UTC
From: rma@mhgki.att.com
Message-ID: <2397@cbnewsm.ATT.COM>
Source record: 17530

Thanks to those who have emailed messages re: the dropping of the "New Frontier" column by QST. I may have a vested interest in the subject, but I think that a regular coverage of microwaves in QST is esential for continued growth in activity. Occasional feature articles are all very well, but they do not provide a focus, or common point, to which those interested in microwave experimentation can gravitate. Who does a newcommer to the bands write to for advice? Where do short technical items get published? What about the new "no-coders" who will, sooner or later and like it or not, be joining us on the bands above 220 MHz. We need to tell them about the 99% of all amateur spectrum allocations that exist above 1 GHz.

I realize that microwave activity is a very specialized part of amateur radio as a whole, but I believe it is a valuable part. Many of the technical advances being made in radio are occuring in the microwave field. Most of the future amateur satellites will use microwave up and/or downlinks. If you want to use very high speed data links the place to do it is on the microwave bands.

If you think that QST should have a regular microwave column, then let them know. Silence implies consent. If they don't hear from you they will assume you agree with their actions. If you want to e-mail a message to me I will be sure to pass it on. Get your friends on the microwave bands to let their views be known too. If its not worth 25 cents to register your opinion then I guess you don't want a microwave column (which is a legitimate viewpoint too).

I doubt that I could continue to edit any future microwave column. It seems like a conflict of interest for me to lobby for the column and continue to write it. I am sure that a new editor can be found who can do a better job than I did. If we can get commitment to a column we can cross that bridge when we come to it.

73 Bob Atkins KA1GT

1955. Re: No code? How about no SSTV?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-04 17:55:26 UTC
From: brianm@hprnd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1140019@hprnd.HP.COM>
Source record: 17670

>/ hprnd:rec.ham-radio / price@marlin.NOSC.MIL (James N. Price) / writes:
>
>Ummm, could it be that "kids" are no longer fascinated with radio?
>
It may not be that kids are not fascinated with radio propagation anymore,
but they may just not be getting exposure to it.

>I know all about antenna restrictions, enthusiasm for computer
>hacking, the stagnant image of hams, etc. But I can't believe
>there aren't thousands of kids who twiddle the dials of radios and
>TVs every day in search of some distant station they've never
>heard before. And they should be hams!
>
I don't know about what it's like where you are, but here in CA, all the
new housing developements (the places you find the highest concentrations
of youngsters generaly) have severe restricions on antennas. The net result
is that cable is the only source to feed the TV. If the cable box is ever
disconnected, it is only long enough to get the Nintendo computer game
connected to the TV.

Back when we were kids, there was a lot more inventiveness. Now, all kids
get are 30 minute commercials for Transformers, HeMan, and The Teenage
Mutant Ninja Turtles (<-- This is for real! Listen and watch some grade
school kids, it's a real eye opener.). Kid's roll models aren't calling
CQ to the far side of the Earth with CW, they are blasting off in
rockets or flying in jets to it.

I don't know what the trick will be to get kids interested in Ham radio, but
whatever it is, we aren't doing it now! We better figure it out quick.

>--Jim, K6ZH

____
Brian Mahaffy | Any sufficiently advanced
HP Roseville Networks Division | technology, is indistinguishable
brianm@hprnd telnet 785-5633 | from Magic!
N6UGP @ KG6XX-1 | Arthur C. Clark
_____________________________________|_____________________________________
"They, that can give up essential liberty, to obtain a little temporary
safety, deserve neither liberty nor safety." -- Benjamin Franklin 1759

And now I can say: "I'm the NRA, and I VOTE! Beware Mr. Leroy Greene"

1956. Help needed with TS-820

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-04 18:58:22 UTC
From: 702WFG@SCRVMSYS.BITNET
Message-ID: <8908050704.AA09463@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17671

I am having a small problem with a TS-820 and am looking for anyone else who may have had the same problem and figured out how to solve it.

The digital display on my TS-820 has gone completely crazy. It seems to run free like it can't find anything to lock up on. It started out being only on the high end of 10 meters but has gradually moved down til it was all of 10 meters and then after a long rest (I was moving) I plugged the rig in and found it is now on all the bands.

Has anyone else seen this behaviour and if so what can I do to try and rectify it. The radio is still usable but now you have to use the ANALOG dial.

Any help please??

bill gunshannon
KB3YV @ K3RLI
702WFG@SCRVMSYS.BITNET

1957. Here's a query for the gang on INFO-HAMS...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-04 19:29:29 UTC
From: rlwest@flopn2.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <8908041934.AA17285@ti.com>
Source record: 17672

Howdy, Y'all!

One of the guys attending my code class last night asked about VLF. He had seen an article on the news-stand in Radio Electronics or some similar magazine, and wanted to know more. I didn't know more so I promised to find out.

This being a virtually bottomless resource of good :-) information, I thought I'd throw out the question.

What are the regulations regarding VLF operation?

We discussed it and came up with bits and pieces.

Unlicensed operation
1-watt power limit
50-ft <or is that 50-meter?> antenna length (?!?) limit
CW only

Can anybody out there quote regulations (preferably point me to what FCC Rules & Regs paragraph or Edict or whatever) regarding 1750-meters?

Any good articles? (I'm going looking for the one David referred to!)

Any war stories?

Thanks for any input...

Bob West, WA8YCD
Training Activities Grunt
Texins Amateur Radio Club
Dallas TX

vaxmail: rlwest@flopn2.csc.ti.com
packet: WA8YCD @ WR5C
CIS: [73500,2150]

(Don't be salutin' me, boy! I ain't no manager, I work for a living!)

1958. Re: No code? How about no SSTV?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-04 20:43:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500114@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17535

> I guess this needs to repeated at certain intervals:
>
> Amateurs must demonstrate CW proficiency to become licensed to transmit
> below 30 MHz because THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA SIGNED AN INTERNATIONAL

> TREATY TO THAT EFFECT.
>
> CW isn't required for "tradition," for "elitism," for "keeping out the
> riff-raff" or for any other reason other than the treaty.
>
> Chuck Bowden, WB7R, chuckb@tc.fluke.COM

I guess this ALSO needs to be repeated at certain intervals so that those who can't connect the logic might understand:

There is NO INTERNATIONAL requirement whatsoever making it necessary for Amateurs to demonstrate CW proficiency to become licensed to transmit ABOVE 30 Mhz other than for the fact that it remains so in the FCC rules.

If it had been proposed to delete the CW requirement for getting privileges below 30 Mhz, then everyone would be using the "international" argument. Most hams now know it does not apply above 30 Mhz, so they have to use some like "keeps out the riff-raff" (which doesn't seem to work anyway), "It's a tradition in ham radio", "It ensures only dedicated people will enter the hobby", "It's easy to learn code" (which contradicts the "riff-raff" and "dedication" arguments).

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

1959. Re: Proposed 220MHz-and-up No-code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-04 20:51:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500115@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17536

> Also, why not make it lapse after a year/three years?
> And make it renewable only *ONCE* That would motivate them to upgrade!
>
> Pete G6WBJ

Why is it necessary to upgrade?

Upgrade from Communicator to what?

Technician? Why is there still a code requirement for technician (per the ARRL proposal)?

The ARRL proposal simply does NOT have an upgrade path for Communicator class licenses held by people not interested in upgrading to HF privileges.

Why is it that so many hams think that everyone has to upgrade to General through Extra and get on HF?

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

1960. Re: A few more no-code thoughts

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-04 21:00:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500116@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17537

> That being said....I favor a limited no-code licensure. But why not make it
> simple, to begin with? Rather than new tests, new names for Techs and so
> forth, how about an entry level license consisting of Novice VHF and UHF
> privaleges? Pass the novice test w/o code, and you're a "Tyro" or
> "Communicator" or what have you. Try it out for a few years. If it works,
> we'll have lots of upgrades and new 1240 equipment on the market. If not,
> well, at least we won't have lost it all.

Those privileges aren't workable in other than major metroplitan areas, and
even then, are too limited.

Upgrading is *NOT* the goal. Why do so many of you code-addicts think
that the all hams have to upgrade? The people we are trying to reach
with a REAL codeless license class are the ones NOT interested in what's
going on below 30 Mhz.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

1961. Re: Ahoy! Boat anchor restoration dead ahead

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-04 21:47:37 UTC
From: aga@santa_fe.Tops.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <646@suntops.Tops.Sun.COM>
Source record: 17538

Bravo on your restoration tips ! Coincidentally the first two are mine as well.
A three wire line cord is cheap followed by a trip to the local surplus outlet
where there seems to be an endless supply of 100-500v electrolytics....hmmmmmm
wonder why? It's not that I mind the fireworks, but I hate to hear the xyl say
"Tony, what's that smell ? Is something burning". No dear, just a real technician at work.

My latest is an SBE-34. A secret cache of germanium transistors and a little
tuner spray is all it takes. I just have to stop brushing those plate connections when I
have to yank the alignment tool out of one of the slugs. Ouchhh ! This
ain't ttl!

Watch for my 60 hybrid watts on 40 mobile.

Tony,

WA6LZH

1962. Re: Radar Detectors

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-04 22:52:45 UTC
From: frankf@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <33734@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 17534

In article <8794@attctc.Dallas.TX.US> sampson@attctc.Dallas.TX.US (Steve Sampson) writes:
>In article <8907250133.AA05007@ee.su.oz.AU>, arie@ee.su.oz.AU (Arie (Marwans assistant)) writes:
>>
>> There are alot of messages regarding radar detectors being falsely
>> triggered. I am wondering about the alternative, is it possible to cause
>> the radar detector not to trigger when a car is speeding?
>
>... If you mean a device to keep
>the police radar from getting your actual speed? Then that's possible too.
>Can you afford it? No. The new K Band devices only need about a 1 second
>burst to get your speed, so short range jamming is what your talking about.
>Very expensive, and not very practical. Detectors, and eyeballs outperform
>these jamming devices.

So long as you can't aford it don't forget the new stelf grill available
for most of your american cars... :)

Officer: Although my radar told me that there was no automobile it also
told me that there was a windshield, sideview mirror, and 10
dead insects going 70 mph.....

Frank Flynn frankf@apple.com KC6EVP

1963. Re: Pizza via autopatch, a quote from chapter and verse.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-05 03:02:21 UTC
From: paulf@Jessica.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <4273@portia.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 17539

In article <444@scr1.UUCP> tiller@scr1.UUCP (David Tiller) writes:
> license, and came across this blurb on page 7-7 of the "Thou
> Shall Not..." section of _The FCC Rule Book_, ISBN 0-87259-002-X
> regarding the (mis)use of autopatches:

[ARRL - Written Blurb Omitted for Clarity]

> I'm not trying to point any fingers, I just want to let you know
> that this issue seems to have already been addressed.

Sorry dude, but that isn't an FCC ruling. If you read the fine print, you'll find that that little piece of regulatory wisdom was written by the ARRL, and not our illustrious fools in Washington. That policy was formulated in the 1960's, when it was illegal to connect anything to a phone line except Western gawdawful Electric equipment, and way before the breakup of the Bell monopoly. So you see, at the time, we had a neat thing going, and the ARRL had to be about as careful as Caesar's wife. Times have changed.

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | "I asked for a dissertation topic, and for my
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | sins, they gave me one."

1964. * SpaceNews 07Aug89 *

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-05 03:56:52 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <979@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 17676

Bulletin ID: SPC90807

SpaceNews

MONDAY AUGUST 7, 1989

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, NJ, and is distributed weekly around the world. It is available for UNLIMITED distribution.

* STS-28 LAUNCH TOMORROW! *

LAUNCH DATE SET FOR STS-28

August 8, 1989 has been set as the launch day for STS-28 "Columbia". The launch period for this Department of Defense dedicated mission will be from 7:30 to 11:30 AM Eastern Time (1130-1530 UTC).

* RS-14 DETAILS *

At the recent DATASPACE '89 meeting, UA3CR announced details of the RS-14 spacecraft, due for launch in "mid 1990". RS-14 will be launched as a secondary payload with a geological spacecraft. The planned orbit will be circular with a mean altitude of 1000 km and an orbital inclination of 83 degrees. The transponders will be Mode B. The analog transponder will be inverting with an uplink passband of 435.080 to 435.180 MHz and a downlink passband of 145.850 to 145.950 MHz. Beacons will be on 145.850 and 145.990 MHz.

AMSAT-DL took the opportunity of the Colloquium to finalize arrangements to fly RUDAK-2 inside the RS-14 package. Uplink will have two channels: 435.100 MHz (1200 bps) and 435.150 MHz (4800 bps), FSK. The single downlink channel will be 145.990 MHz, 1200 bps, PSK (FO-12 compatible). Different SSIDs will be used for telemetry, mailbox, ROBOT, etc. The Mailbox will have 512K of memory. Other details are the similar to those for RUDAK-1.

* VOYAGER-2 NEWS *

Voyager Status Report : August 2, 1989

Images from the Voyager 2 spacecraft have revealed three additional moons in orbit around Neptune. The discovery brings the total number of moons to six, including 1989 N1, discovered by Voyager 2 last month. Finding so many moons when the spacecraft was more than 22 million miles away from Neptune may mean there are many more to be found in coming weeks.

The three newest Neptunian satellites, temporarily designated 1989 N2, 1989 N3 and 1989 N4, were tracked as candidate moons in images returned by the spacecraft over a five day period. When the objects were found to follow predicted orbits, Voyager imaging scientists were able to confirm them as moons of Neptune.

All three new moons exist in the region where partial Neptunian rings, or "ring arcs," are thought to exist. If ring arcs exist, the new moons might play an important role in "shepherding" and maintaining them.

Some Voyager figures as of 02Aug89:

DISTANCE TO EARTH: 2,708,706,000 miles
DISTANCE TO NEPTUNE: 19,416,000 miles
HELIOCENTRIC VELOCITY: 42,187 mph

Voyager will come within 3000 miles of Neptune on 24Aug89 at midnight EDT.

* OSCAR-9 NEWS *

The current operating schedule for OSCAR-9 indicates that Diary software reloads will take place on Tuesdays, UTC. Digitalker telemetry will follow. The telemetry channels currently being downlinked by the Digitalker include:

08 : Battery Pack A Temperature (C)
18 : Battery Pack B Temperature (C)
22 : Battery Voltage +14V (Volts)
29 : Spacecraft -Y Facet Temperature (C)
35 : 145 MHz Beacon Output Power (UnCalibrateD)
39 : Spacecraft +Y Facet Temperature (C)
49 : Spacecraft +Z Facet Temperature (C)
59 : Spacecraft -Z Facet Temperature (C)

Note that the telemetry value for channel 35 is UnCalibrateD (UCD).
In order to decode the proper value for this channel, substitute the "N" value given by the spacecraft into the equation : (N-82) * 1.67. The result is given in milliwatts.

* OSCAR-13 RUDAK *

Remember RUDAK? A final attempt to resurrect this AO-13 experiment will be made in December when spacecraft temperatures will be higher (plus a little help from attitude and switching adjacent equipment on).

* LUNAR ECLIPSE *

A total eclipse of the moon will occur from August 16 to 17. The beginning of the umbral phase will be visible in Europe, the Middle East, Antarctica, the Atlantic Ocean, South and Central America, eastern half of North America, and the eastern half of the south Pacific Ocean. The end will be visible in West Africa, Western Europe, Antarctica, the Atlantic Ocean, South, Central and North America (except Alaska and the eastern half of the Pacific Ocean).

The moon will enter penumbra at 8:23 PM EDT (0023 UTC 17Aug). Mid-eclipse will occur at 10:08 PM EDT (0208 UTC). The moon will leave penumbra at 12:53 AM (0453 UTC). The magnitude of this eclipse will be 1.604.

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *

Feedback regarding SpaceNews can be directed to the author (John) via any of the following paths:

UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z

<eof>

--
UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z (John)
..."There is no expedient to which a man will not resort to avoid the real labor of thinking." ....Sir Joshua Reynolds.

1965. Wanted: used speed radar unit

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-05 08:06:35 UTC
From: depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu
Message-ID: <13490@netnews.upenn.edu>
Source record: 17527
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics,misc.wanted

I've been looking for a used speed radar unit such as is used by police departments. I have found a couple of sources, but they are all over-priced. If you have one you are interested in selling or know of a source (e.g. State surplus liquidators), please let me know. Thanks.

--- Jeff

+------------------------------+---+
Jeff DePolo - N3HBZ	Via the Net: depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu
University of Pennsylvania	Electromagnetic: 147.225/224.980 in Denver
Computer Science Engineering	The Old Fashioned Way: (303) 469-1078 home
Class of 1991	(303) 469-7765 work
+------------------------------+---+

1966. News From OSCAR-11 04Aug89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-05 17:39:35 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <980@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 17540

UOSAT 2 COMPUTER STATUS INFORMATION

FAD1 OPERATING SYSTEM V2.0
TODAY'S DATE IS 5 /8 /89
UNIVERSAL TIME IS 15 :11 :29 DAY 7
AUTO MODE IS SELECTED
SPIN PERIOD IS - 162
Z MAG FIRINGS = 0
+ SPIN FIRINGS = 62
- SPIN FIRINGS = 0
RAM WASH POINTER AT B005
WOD COMMENCED 5 /8 /89 AT 0 :0 :9
WITH CHANNELS 10 ,11 ,19 ,29 ,
LAST CMD RECEIVED WAS 112 TO 1 WITH DATA 1

!!!NEWFLASH!!!
2m Beacon will turn off for 10s after DCE titles

ATTITUDE CONTROL INITIATED, MODE 1

DIGITALKER ACTIVE

**** UoSAT-OSCAR-11 BULLETIN - 195B 04 August 1989 ****

UoSAT MISSION CONTROL CENTRE
University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey, GU2 5XH, England

** DATASPACE '89 REPORT ** (compiled by G3RWL & G3YJO)

DATASPACE-89, held last weekend at the University of Surrey (UK), was very well supported and full of fascinating information. Over 200 attended during the five days with many foreign visitors and radio amateurs representing 20 countries from four continents. Major papers presented at the meeting have been compiled into a Proceedings - available from AMSAT-UK.

UA3CR took the opportunity to announce the forthcoming launch of RS-14. Once again this will be a piggy-back payload on a satellite; this time a geological mission. Launch will be in "mid 1990" into a 1000km, 83 degree orbit. The transponders will be Mode B - with an analogue (inverting) transponder with an uplink frequency passband of 435.080 to 435.180 MHz and downlink of 145.850 to 145.950 MHz. Beacons on 145.850 and 145.990 MHz.

AMSAT-DL took the opportunity of the Colloquium to finalise arrangements to fly RUDAK-2 inside the RS-14 package. Uplink will have two channels: 435.100 MHz (1200 bps) and 435.150 MHz (4800 bps), PSK. The single downlink channel will be 145.990 MHz 1200 bps, PSK (FO-12 compatible). Different SSIDs will be used for telemetry, mailbox, ROBOT, etc; the Mailbox will have 512K of

memory. Other details are the same as for RUDAK-1.

S Suri (VU2MY) spoke of plans for Indian amateur radio satellites.

Max White (of the Royal Greenwich Observatory) praised the work of GM4IHJ in tracking down one of the "Mystery Sats" that are currently emitting on about 435.974 MHz; it is the Polar Bear (USAF) satellite. There is still another one that has yet to be identified.

The Amsat-UK AGM had few surprises and most of the committee were re-elected. A brief discussion took place about corresponding members of Amsat UK. (Committee members would not be limited to those resident in Britain).

** AO-13 **

Remember RUDAK? A final attempt to resurrect this experiment will be made about December when spacecraft temperatures will be higher (plus a little help from attitude and switching adjacent equipment on). Fingers crossed - still there is always RUDAK-2 (see Colloquium news).

Thanks to all who travelled long distances and made presentations.

* UO-9 elements from RGO *

Epoch : 89215.05191590
Inclin: 97.5467 deg
RAAN : 272.0440
Eccn : 0.0002034
ArgPer: 168.1832 deg
MeanAn: 191.9663 deg
MeanMo: 15.69910837 rev/day
Decay : 0.00095581 rev/day^2
RevNo : 43632

** UO-11 WOD **

Day	Channels
Sun	2,61
Mon	1,2,3,61
Tue	53
Wed	19
Thu	1,2,3,61
Fri	0,10,20,30
Sat	10,11,19,29

** QSL **

Thanks for the messages!

F1GRR, VK3DTO, Angus Newman

** BID **

For PBBS please use BID $UOSAT.195B

--
UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z (John)
..."There is no expedient to which a man will not resort to
avoid the real labor of thinking." ....Sir Joshua Reynolds.

1967. Re: No code? How about no SSTV?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-05 19:34:16 UTC
From: pmb@swituc.UUCP
Message-ID: <191@swituc.UUCP>
Source record: 17542

In article <1644@dover.sps.mot.com>, waters@dover.sps.mot.com (Strawberry Jammer) writes:
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
Cute. Indicative of your operating practices?

> In article <186@swituc.UUCP> lcb@swituc.UUCP (Laryl Berry) writes:
> > Well, I personally don't forsee ever using SSTV for example
> >so why did I have to study all that technical and regulatory
> >stuff? Why not only test on things we like and intend to use?
> So you know when you CAN do it. What is your point?

Let me get this straight... we should test on SSTV so we know we can do it
but not on CW. John, you have a rather consistent way of disregarding
logic when it suits you.

> >I have been licensed for 10 years.
> I have been licensed for 28 years.
> >I work CW only, because I
> >really enjoy it. I was a single mother with 3 kids (2 in diapers)
> >when I got my first ticket, which was an effort for someone who
> >had no idea what a "ham radio operator" was, let alone a diode.
> I was a high school student and worked CW because I couldn't afford an AM
> phone rig (SSB was even more expensive). My equipment was mostly rebuilt
> "console radios" from the 30s and WW-II surplus stuff. It worked.
> >Why all the fuss about passing a few tests? People from 8 to 80+
> >have done it so it can't be THAT bad.
> Good idea, how about a retest for everyone? And lets include some of the
> subtleties of DX hunting etc. just to make it interesting. Like where and
> when to listen for a UB5?
> >Enough said.
> Not nearly enough IMHO.
> I see absolutely no justification for this kind of snobbish elitism. The ham

Take the time (wasted though it is) to read the junk you wrote above and then
see who is the elitist snob here... I have been reading your drivel for some
time now and I am getting a little tired of you pushing your crap about how
great you are (anyone read sci.energy also?) and telling others they are
elitist snobs. I'm afraid YOU are the POMPOUS elitist snob here.

What you see no justification for is someone disagreeing with you. You
strike me as one of the bigotted jerks left over from the fifties who have
no respect for the ideas or feelings of others. All we have is your "word"
that you have done all these fantastic things both on ham radio and in the
nuclear industry. It has been my long experience that guys like you are
usually legends in their own minds. I have been a ham 27 years, have 160
countries on CW, a CERTIFICATE for 55 wpm, etc. etc. but I don't try to
persuade others I am God's gift to ham radio. Talk is cheap so put up or

shut up. Do something for the hobby instead of blowing your own horn and filling our feed with drivel.

Anytime you want to show how great you are at CW, you can find me around 7.035 with the CFO gang. Leave your code reader home, though, because I will be using a bug. You can also find Laryl around the same part of the band.

My appologies to the rest of the net for the length of this posting but I get tired of listening to these self righteous bigots and felt the need to let off a little steam. I will not be wasting the bandwidth again as I am sure my comments will go unheeded anyway.

73 to all and see you on the air, which is what ham radio is all about anyway.

--
Pat Berry KN7B
pmb%swituc.uucp@arizona.edu
KN7B @ WB7TLS.AZ packet radio

1968. CW info needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-06 01:27:00 UTC
From: CSMSCST@OAC.UCLA.EDU
Message-ID: <8908060701.AA15067@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17548

Perhaps the CW buffs on this list can help me out. After being active only on VHF/UHF for several years, I've become interested in HF once again. I plan to run mostly CW since I don't figure that my restricted environment will let me have a competitive SSB signal (besides, I like CW). I used to use a Vibroplex bug since keyers were expensive, didn't seem to work well, and seemed to turn even good fists into QLF lids (still do, I gather).

There seems to be little written these days about CW. Can I use a bug to successfully key a modern transceiver -- I've heard that even small contact resistances can cause problems? Is Vibroplex still in business? Who makes a good keyer? Do I want a paddle with one or two levers -- what's the difference? What's a good paddle? And what is "Iambic" -- some kind of poetry?

Thanks.

/Chris Thomas - WA6HTJ

Internet: csmscst@oac.ucla.edu
Bitnet: csmscst@uclamvs.bitnet

1969. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-06 01:33:40 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8908060701.AA15096@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17546

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial RCP/M, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial RCP/M may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

```
- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #549 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 89212.53474140 0.00000144 16353-3 0 2251
2 00424 80.4626 242.1478 0024006 20.3307 339.8790 13.67173898338874
Centaur 2
1 00694U 63047 A 89206.35757999 .00003536 00000-0 56729-3 0 7872
2 00694 30.3919 283.5648 0736884 319.8427 34.9862 13.66438885266000
SOLRAD R/B
1 00727U 64001 A 89205.95482766 .00000149 00000-0 14510-3 0 2809
2 00727 69.9013 14.6705 0012349 43.2838 316.9236 13.93555572298358
Pegasus R/B
1 01385U 65039 B 89189.13151924 .10923841 -14676-4 14624-3 0 1383
2 01385 31.7255 352.5213 0000010 357.0342 4.4419 16.49499117327733
Cos 185 R/B
1 03019U 67104 B 89198.54646773 .00004760 00000-0 32780-3 0 3891
2 03019 64.0624 18.9846 0219843 225.3173 132.9859 14.89572043109609
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 89202.52779542 -.00000075 00000-0 99999-4 0 2379
2 03029 12.7980 24.0026 0014083 169.0457 191.0927 1.00275153 79486
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 89206.64929498 .00093696 00000-0 61161-3 0 8569
2 04966 51.5633 303.6136 2508695 278.0725 54.7228 10.54827098556444
LAGEOS
1 08820U 89213.97557767 0.00000005 0 8390
2 08820 109.8368 245.7675 0045056 306.3319 53.3353 6.38664114 53555
GOES 2
1 10061U 89193.69270730 -.00000018 0 2869
2 10061 7.2367 67.9134 0005870 97.5785 262.2768 1.00279674 5639
GPS-0001
1 10684U 89210.83627740 0.00000010 10000-3 0 1756
2 10684 63.5771 99.3978 0107862 198.8024 160.8443 2.00560212 69381
GPS-0002
1 10893U 89211.29518689 -.00000027 0 168
2 10893 64.4983 340.3548 0154352 28.1102 332.7039 2.00554910 82214
GOES 3
1 10953U 89209.70338711 0.00000087 10000-3 0 6957
```

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2 10953 6.1827 70.1813 0008252 256.5055 103.3328 1.00276364 1357
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 89212.01565360 0.00000786 32035-3 0 1472
2 10967 108.0162 17.8746 0001994 232.9827 127.1052 14.34743738580377
GPS-0003
1 11054U 89210.61023469 -.00000027 0 788
2 11054 64.2456 336.7561 0057103 115.5063 245.1188 2.00561312 79216
GPS-0004
1 11141U 89212.20531610 0.00000010 0 1854
2 11141 63.4602 99.2022 0051406 326.1512 33.7373 2.00570309 77940
NOAA 6
1 11416U 89207.42352370 0.00000775 34108-3 0 8766
2 11416 98.5094 203.3500 0012523 0.7878 359.3299 14.25883233523498
Solar Max
1 11703U 89212.53338578 0.00053246 67693-3 0 406
2 11703 28.5048 324.6227 0001609 204.5373 155.5173 15.57958627526754
GPS-0006
1 11783U 89211.66428526 -.00000027 0 9404
2 11783 63.9179 336.4099 0143203 62.0247 299.3432 2.00568619 67872
GOES 4
1 11964U 89198.09971664 -.00000043 0 625
2 11964 5.5456 73.3388 0033164 94.9307 265.3600 0.99228861 2323
GOES 5
1 12472U 89208.54257151 -.00000255 0 7442
2 12472 2.6653 78.5917 0151911 347.0347 11.6843 1.00463395 28995
SME
1 12887U 81100 A 89206.58419930 .00013678 00000-0 46621-3 0 2529
2 12887 97.6826 233.9447 0003634 100.2752 259.8830 15.30491991431028
UOSAT 1
1 12888U 89211.60922340 0.00095924 81637-3 0 6560
2 12888 97.5517 268.3271 0001855 321.5136 38.5992 15.69284058435783
Meteor 2-08
1 13113U 89204.00241408 0.00000167 14110-3 0 6564
2 13113 82.5370 30.2903 0015066 327.4850 32.5383 13.84020055370192
Salyut 7
1 13138U 89212.62292368 0.00014574 32914-3 0 6849
2 13138 51.6103 99.5738 0001213 157.5510 202.5685 15.43425822415055
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 89205.44037998 .00001470 00000-0 33597-3 0 338
2 13367 98.2087 268.5451 0004022 88.6953 271.4872 14.57116273373577
Meteor 2-09
1 13718U 89208.59998527 0.00000295 14953-3 0 7999
2 13718 81.2443 242.0120 0054627 243.7453 115.8099 14.13245130341260
IRAS
1 13777U 89199.57374005 -.00000334 -22041-3 0 6598
2 13777 99.0426 36.2509 0012030 223.9617 136.0646 13.98617482 306
TDRS 1
1 13969U 83 26 B 89193.61106535 -.00000183 00000-0 00000 0 0 8197
2 13969 3.6420 68.4417 0002893 137.6679 225.5675 1.00123858 89665
GOES 6
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1 14050U 89206.75905511 0.00000111 0 9955
2 14050 1.3909 82.4789 0001991 115.3211 244.4471 1.00290553 6991
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 89206.96629669 -.00000046 0 4180
2 14129 26.0683 253.1148 6053622 61.9792 345.8051 2.05881470 18017
GPS-0008
1 14189U 89211.75219444 0.00000010 10000-3 0 6496
2 14189 63.2043 97.9962 0136694 215.3743 143.7747 2.00567582 44319
Meteor 2-10
1 14452U 89208.64005844 0.00000433 18118-3 0 7533
2 14452 81.1644 253.0093 0095147 340.9132 18.8484 14.22262383298298
LandSat 5
1 14780U 89214.25990972 0.00000604 14381-3 0 8524
2 14780 98.1650 275.6152 0003912 94.9718 265.1930 14.57138240288270
UOSAT 2
1 14781U 89208.64944038 0.00001438 28416-3 0 4844
2 14781 98.0024 266.2744 0012575 188.6725 171.4234 14.63789272288463
LDEF
1 14898U 89211.33334513 0.00025357 37664-3 0 9211
2 14898 28.5037 232.1401 0000893 47.9640 312.0900 15.53709888298165
GPS-0009
1 15039U 89211.31371182 0.00000009 0 7091
2 15039 62.6503 97.2863 0019881 216.2137 143.8408 2.00562832 37585
Meteor 2-11
1 15099U 89198.39046606 0.00000145 12119-3 0 9573
2 15099 82.5295 342.3507 0013080 147.4673 212.7293 13.83679414254299
GPS-0010
1 15271U 89213.70723764 -.00000027 0 6822
2 15271 63.3479 336.0797 0099961 321.1049 38.2826 2.00566694 34744
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 89213.24232284 0.00001485 21250-3 0 590
2 15331 82.5399 296.8601 0022883 300.9802 58.9146 14.75849998260867
NOAA 9
1 15427U 84123 A 89206.04322239 .00000406 00000-0 24246-3 0 4083
2 15427 99.1460 193.7325 0014650 204.3023 155.7455 14.12094945237799
Meteor 2-12
1 15516U 89207.13375672 0.00000342 29741-3 0 1017
2 15516 82.5351 273.7816 0017360 11.4121 348.7426 13.84147096226440
Cosmos 1686
1 16095U 89212.94665263 0.00020616 46125-3 0 3241
2 16095 51.6077 97.9804 0002688 154.0245 206.0375 15.43435096216205
GPS-0011
1 16129U 89211.86814269 0.00000010 0 3436
2 16129 63.7270 97.9345 0118094 149.6937 211.0568 2.00563681 27918
Meteor 3-1
1 16191U 89206.95554602 0.00000043 10000-3 0 8426
2 16191 82.5460 208.3244 0019006 199.6524 160.3871 13.16870916180625
Meteor 2-13
1 16408U 89206.99972694 0.00000106 89651-4 0 5163
2 16408 82.5352 188.7490 0015552 187.0782 173.0155 13.84191596180923
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Mir
1 16609U 89212.64545487 0.00027379 36674-3 0 9689
2 16609 51.6201 141.0746 0009449 218.1341 141.8965 15.57728565198090
SPOT 1
1 16613U 89214.09712687 0.00000453 23076-3 0 5461
2 16613 98.7371 288.0565 0001639 70.5988 289.5425 14.20038939 18647
Meteor 2-14
1 16735U 89206.97967397 0.00000104 88258-4 0 3100
2 16735 82.5352 215.6017 0012718 264.4813 95.4898 13.83939123159828
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 89214.03857862 0.00001273 18335-3 0 6843
2 16881 82.5249 355.5966 0022111 314.2650 45.6766 14.75458837162053
EGP
1 16908U 89202.18032835 -.00000038 77810-5 0 1479
2 16908 50.0064 193.5888 0011257 74.2487 285.9588 12.44379520133640
FO-12
1 16909U 89197.10014353 -.00000025 10000-3 0 1630
2 16909 50.0167 209.4498 0011078 60.4152 299.7766 12.44400597133006
NOAA 10
1 16969U 89209.28498944 0.00000541 25656-3 0 2558
2 16969 98.6371 238.9936 0014140 127.5293 232.7166 14.23100662149787
Meteor 2-15
1 17290U 89210.38427611 0.00000150 12631-3 0 2760
2 17290 82.4689 119.9484 0013127 133.7184 226.5067 13.83742690129457
MOS-1
1 17527U 87 18 A 89205.33378304 .00000295 00000-0 24544-3 0 1946
2 17527 99.1462 276.4726 0000698 69.3560 290.7742 13.94834855123558
GOES 7
1 17561U 89205.43300462 -.00000110 0 3070
2 17561 0.2328 182.4103 0005071 293.0318 244.6022 1.00300592 2131
Kvant
1 17845U 89212.90208139 0.00027713 37108-3 0 8247
2 17845 51.6192 139.7837 0009505 224.5703 135.5175 15.57729041134401
DMSP B5D2-3
1 18123U 87 53 A 89206.01693882 .00000347 00000-0 20402-3 0 3528
2 18123 98.8254 36.0205 0013398 234.5993 125.3930 14.13476591108179
RS-10/11
1 18129U 89212.00620697 0.00000009 31805-5 0 8329
2 18129 82.9237 205.7823 0010415 293.6055 66.4044 13.71992636105403
Cosmos 1867
1 18187U 87 60 A 89205.90451262 .00000119 00000-0 64312-4 0 8922
2 18187 65.0130 277.2514 0019504 255.5146 104.3735 14.29385133106512
Meteor 2-16
1 18312U 89209.99711656 0.00000219 18868-3 0 2973
2 18312 82.5555 186.4079 0014314 79.8591 280.4166 13.83494687 98292
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 89207.13648365 0.00000164 13700-3 0 1368
2 18820 82.5427 249.6004 0017040 155.3495 204.8470 13.84186232 75070
DMSP B5D2-4
1 18822U 88 6 A 89205.75001365 .00000514 00000-0 25571-3 0 2518
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2 18822 98.6969 85.8672 0006621 130.1448 230.0309 14.20837554 76337
AO-13
1 19216U 89186.15508008 -.00000132 10000-3 0 382
2 19216 57.2070 200.8551 6748913 207.0433 90.2906 2.09703317 8118
OKEAN 1
1 19274U 88 56 A 89206.04055415 .00002033 00000-0 29777-3 0 4436
2 19274 82.5169 101.6305 0024475 107.3293 253.0533 14.74988091 56664
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 89212.26065616 0.00000391 10000-2 0 2297
2 19336 82.5416 144.4909 0019431 34.0571 326.1761 13.16856086 48719
NOAA 11
1 19531U 89209.25852554 0.00000438 26403-3 0 1100
2 19531 98.9420 153.0837 0012739 113.0849 247.1668 14.11080992 43262
TDRS 3
1 19548U 88 91 B 89201.64856355 .00000127 00000-0 99999-4 0 298
2 19548 0.6976 82.9647 0002435 28.2829 248.8411 1.00266167 2120
GPS-0014
1 19802U 89 13 A 89195.92402568 .00000015 00000-0 99999-4 0 489
2 19802 55.1018 210.7161 0066687 157.4981 202.8516 2.00556819 2987
Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89207.09550817 0.00000117 10000-3 0 594
2 19851 82.5238 128.2532 0013617 194.0944 165.9795 13.83821380 20467
TDRS 4
1 19883U 89 21 B 89193.30721528 -.00000234 00000-0 99999-4 0 212
2 19883 0.4184 71.6153 0001726 52.2881 235.9737 1.00264167 477
1989 042B
1 20046U 89190.25933410 -.00005554 -56739-2 0 517
2 20046 82.9417 338.0442 0035026 199.2664 160.7174 13.76469147 4415
Molniya3-35
1 20052U 89189.80933893 0.00000326 -81454-3 0 444
2 20052 62.9521 99.8751 7379264 288.3629 9.3770 2.00620985 616
1989 043D
1 20055U 89187.82942194 0.00000550 19192-2 0 268
2 20055 62.8484 100.2186 7414419 288.3220 9.1933 1.95983490 552
GPS-0013
1 20061U 89195.11831124 -.00000029 0 285
2 20061 54.5868 29.5793 0080698 163.2427 197.0849 2.00573534 713
1989 044B
1 20062U 89193.27933477 0.18331712 -23867-4 49193-3 0 674
2 20062 30.2951 166.4880 0064540 2.3773 357.7413 16.35924744 3699
1989 044C
1 20063U 89190.62410034 0.00111825 17032-4 12205-2 0 390
2 20063 37.5403 7.2226 6012784 224.5458 67.5657 4.12779176 1205
1989 045B
1 20065U 89189.58668525 0.00012737 51370-3 0 330
2 20065 65.8410 356.1109 0028402 352.2314 7.8374 15.24711048 3678
Raduga 1-1
1 20083U 89207.77927620 0.00000150 10000-3 0 393
2 20083 1.3949 273.2764 0005647 348.3379 12.0591 1.00270925 353
1989 048D
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1 20086U 89194.20510965 -.00000025 10000-3 0 76
2 20086 1.4319 273.6399 0021177 326.9784 33.7202 0.97889488 224
Nadezhda
1 20103U 89213.09000256 0.00000075 74156-4 0 181
2 20103 82.9623 160.9356 0036537 208.1477 151.7704 13.73491526 3774
1989 050B
1 20104U 89210.73341639 0.00000006 0 134
2 20104 82.9628 162.6306 0032576 192.5149 167.5202 13.74884939 3442
Gorizont 18
1 20107U 89212.51948119 -.00000251 10000-3 0 263
2 20107 1.4683 275.5968 0003017 53.1236 307.3453 1.00278237 260
1989 052D
1 20110U 89198.38268624 -.00000040 10000-3 0 65
2 20110 1.5129 275.7936 0028263 76.8720 284.4159 1.03064188 121
Olympus
1 20122U 89211.18336416 -.00000184 10000-3 0 178
2 20122 0.0825 277.7447 0037800 0.6044 81.2721 0.99675348 51
1989 053B
1 20123U 89213.05351181 0.00081092 16527-4 64579-2 0 231
2 20123 6.2536 98.6722 7303760 194.8981 118.5564 2.28000224 462
RESURS-F3
1 20134U 89214.05556484 0.00095604 30495-5 15896-3 0 354
2 20134 82.5726 93.1928 0012886 269.2500 90.8565 16.02748942 2359
Cosmos 2031
1 20136U 89214.12557677 0.00305168 51618-4 38305-3 0 380
2 20136 50.5541 45.1625 0048523 84.6019 276.0784 16.04479885 2353
Cosmos 2032
1 20145U 89214.24825458 0.00023755 19726-4 0 355
2 20145 82.3099 84.7576 0009247 54.9818 305.2429 16.13677096 77
Cosmos 2033
1 20147U 89214.20681457 -.00057434 -95421-3 0 215
2 20147 65.0214 305.7721 0010021 275.0274 85.0349 15.52079916 1432
1989 059A
1 20149U 89212.14362093 0.00000000 -62400-5 0 219
2 20149 82.9404 83.9463 0030210 262.3180 95.3696 13.72418511 805
1989 059B
1 20150U 89214.02982349 0.00023267 24523-1 0 165
2 20150 82.9367 82.5382 0025109 247.0137 112.8368 13.74295366 1055
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Dr TS Kelso Asst Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
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1970. Re: Here's a query for the gang... [VLF regulations]

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-06 01:45:59 UTC
From: olsen@XN.LL.MIT.EDU
Message-ID: <1506@xn.LL.MIT.EDU>
Source record: 17544

In article <8908041934.AA17285@ti.com> rlwest@flopn2.csc.ti.com writes:
>Can anybody out there quote regulations (preferably point me to what FCC
>Rules & Regs paragraph or Edict or whatever) regarding 1750-meters?

Most unlicensed transmission is covered in Part 15 of the FCC rules.
Below 490 kHz, section 15.111 allows a maximum field strength of
2400/F(kHz) uV/m at a 300-meter distance. However, section 15.112
provides an exemption which allows VLF rigs to operate:

15.112 [Alternative provisions for operation between 160 and 190 kHz]
In lieu of meeting the requirements of 15.111, a low power communication
device may operate on any frequency in the band 160-190 kHz provided that
it meets all the following conditions:
(a) The power input to the final radio frequency stage (exclusive of
filament or heater power) does not exceed one watt.
(b) All emissions below 160 kHz or above 190 kHz are suppressed at least
20 dB below the unmodulated carrier.
(c) The total length of the transmission line plus the antenna does not
exceed 15 meters.

Sections 15.131 and 15.132 require most Part 15 comunication devices to
undergo FCC certification, but homebuilt equipment has it easier:

15.133 [Certification and identification required for home-built device]
A person who constructs not more than five low power communication
devices for his own use, and not for sale, need not meet the requirements
of 15.131 and 15.132. In lieu thereof, he shall attach to each device
a signed and dated label that reads as follows:

I have constructed this device for my own use. I have tested it
and certify that it complies with the applicable regulations of
FCC Rules Part 15. A copy of my measurements is in my possession
and is available for inspection.
(Signature)

(Date)
Good luck,
N1AXX

1971. Re: Interesting uses for SA (was Re: Want advice on buying a scanner)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-06 02:28:18 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <568@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 17543

In article <9126@cadnetix.COM> rusty@cadnetix.COM (Rusty Carruth) writes:
]
]It strikes me that using the squelch output of the decoder chip as
]a 'stop scan' signal would turn a spectrum monitor/analyzer into
]a pretty FAST scanner. (Scan the entire range about 100 or more times
]per second...) I would think you would have to scan only 'small' ranges
]of frequency, however. Otherwise you would probably not be able to
]distinguish between very close signals.
]

...much more deleted...

Well...

You could separate close together signals if you used an FM discriminator
and a wide band IF. However, there are other problems with this scheme:
(1) Spectrum analyzer LO's don't normally have precise frequency
accuracy.
(2) For normal "scanning", one wants a series of channels, frequency
already known, so that you don't hear all the other miscellaneous
junk in the band.
--
John Moore (NJ7E) mcdphx!anasaz!john asuvax!anasaz!john
(602) 861-7607 (day or eve) long palladium, short petroleum
7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253
The 2nd amendment is about military weapons, NOT JUST hunting weapons!

1972. Re: No code? How about no SSTV?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-06 03:55:00 UTC
From: mo@prisma
Message-ID: <16800012@prisma>
Source record: 17541

Why does everyone believe that having signed the WARC treaty carries any weight??? There are lots of other countries that signed it and completely ignore whatever parts they want.

Just being cynical.

-mo

1973. Public Perception of Ham Radio and Other Ramblings

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-06 07:00:45 UTC
From: 1843eie@HICKAM-EMH.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8908060700.AA14914@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17547

I N T E R O F F I C E M E M O R A N D U M

Date: 4-Aug-1989 06:49pm HST
From: 1843EIG/EIE
1843EIE
Dept: 1843EIG/EIE
Tel No: 656-1158

TO: Remote Addressee (_INFO-HAMS@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL)

Subject: Public Perception of Ham Radio and Other Ramblings

My goodness! I go on vacation to L.A. for three weeks, and return to find several hundred pages of INFO-HAMS digests waiting for me to review. Well, let's see what's been discussed:

(1) Hundreds of lines relating to the legality of ordering pizzas via autopatch;
(2) The code/no-code wars going full force, which finally evolved into a discussion of the ARRL's no-code license proposal;
(3) A rehash of the HT's on airplanes bit;
(4) An interesting discussion on the effect of VHF gear on police radar;
(5) Some discussion on the public perception of ham radio;
and (6) Miscellaneous mods/assistance requests, satellite news, SWL news, etc.

(If I've left anything significant out, please don't take it as a slight!)

For what it's worth, here's my two cents worth on (1) through (5):

(1) I believe ordering pizza (or anything else) via autopatch is against the rules. If you disagree, fine, but it's your ticket on the line. Also, consider this: when you're using a repeater, you are in effect borrowing another ham's station. If he/she doesn't like the way you're using his/her station, then don't you think that he has a right to stop you from using it? If you don't like the way a particular machine is run, then use another or put up your own.

(2) The more I listen to this stuff, the more I swing into favor of a no-code ticket; however, can't we stop rehashing the same arguments that appeared here less than a year ago?

(3) Another dead horse -- the rules seem clear. I took my HT with me to California, was never questioned about it at an airport "security" check, and definitely *did not* use it in the air (35000' over the mid-Pacific is not the place to test if your HT interferes with navigation).

(4) Close to my heart -- I'm going into court in two weeks against a radar citation. I had my rig in the car when I got stopped; unfortunately, the rig was off, so there goes that defense. By the way, those who argue "why don't you just go the speed limit to avoid radar tickets" are ignoring (IMHO) two points: (1) on many roads, the posted limit bears no logical relation to the design limitations of the road and (2) the use of radar is by no means infallible (or, in some cases, ethical, but that's another can of worms).

(5) Finally, the reason for this posting. The public's perception of ham radio, or rather, the lack thereof. Several posters made comments like "ham radio is perceived as an anachronism", "hams are likened to CB'ers, fouling up everyone's TV", "hams are elitist", "being a ham used to command respect, but no more", etc.

How did we get in *such* a mess?

Well, let's look at how most people get their news, entertainment, and information about the world around them. That's right, from the TV. When was the last time you saw a ham portrayed positively on TV, other than a short blurb on Field Day? How about in a movie? Gee whiz, there's no role models on TV, so hams must not exist, right? With the computer revolution, I would even venture that many people see us as some kooky subset of "computer nerds", and we all know how Hollywood treats them ("Revenge of the Nerds", "WarGames", etc).

What do we do about this?

Darned if I know, I'm not a professional PR type. I do know one thing, though. We're great at advertising our successes to ourselves, when what we really need to be doing is advertising them to John Q. Public.

Consider this:

The greatest threat to the future existence of ham radio is
not the (impending) loss of 220-222 MHz,
not the fact that we do or do not have a no-code ticket,
not the fact that we have many MHz of unused spectrum just waiting to be grabbed,
not the fact that we may soon have Part 15 devices all over our bands,
not the fact that there are taxis on 10 meters,
but rather (IMHO) the PUBLIC'S LACK OF KNOWLEDGE about the amateur radio service. I would even say that the items listed above are *symptoms* of this lack of knowledge.

One other thing: I didn't see a single item in INFO-HAMS about the Docket 87-14 demonstration that supposedly took place at various Federal Buildings last month. Darn it, guys (and gals), this is a communications hobby, yet we can't even get the word out about something that important.

Intelligent discourse welcomed. Flames will be immediately diverted to the lava flows of Madame Pele, where they will be harmlessly absorbed and contribute to the growth of the Big Island.

73, Jeff WD6CQV/KH6

P.S. for you folks in L.A.: How do you manage to keep antennas from corroding away in the smog? I thought it was bad when I left in 1983, but it seems to get worse every time I visit, every two years or so.

Jeff Miller, WD6CQV/KH6 | "Just because I'm a Californian,
USAF MARS: AFA8JM | it doesn't mean I'm not an
Chief, Engineering Workload Control | American!"
1843 EIG/EIP | -- Agnes DiPesto,
Wheeler AFB, HI 96854-6348 | "Moonlighting"
Commercial: (808) 656-1226 |
AUTOVON: (315) 456-1226 |

Opinions? Me? On government time? Ya gotta be kidding!

1974. SWL EchoConference (Long List of BBSs)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-06 08:36:41 UTC
From: rh@well.UUCP
Message-ID: <13028@well.UUCP>
Source record: 17545

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=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=
THE SHORTWAVE LISTENERS ECHO-CONFERENCE
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A Partial List of Participating Bulletin-Boards
Based on the Origin-Tags of Messages Posted
During the Past Six Months

Updated to 5 August 1989

In April 1986, Larry Digioia, sysop of the "Neverboard" in Pittsburgh,
Pennsylvania, organized a small group of Fido BBSs to exchange messages
related to shortwave listening. The Neverboard shut down recently, but
the SWL EchoConference lives on. Not only are there many more BBSs
involved (the best guess is over 200 now), but discussion has broadened
to include the recreational monitoring of all kinds of radio communications.

The following list is based on the origin-tags of the messages posted
in the SWL Echo during the last 6 months. BBSs listed in previous
versions of this list are NOT included this time unless they were the
source of a message during the past 6 months. We know there are many more
BBSs that carry the Echo than are listed here. But we aren't yet able to
distinguish the drop-outs from the inactives and the passively silent.
If you know of a BBS that is not listed here even though it is still in the
Echo, please advise Kirk Baxter, the SWL Echo Moderator (c/o the ANARC BBS,
phone number 913-345-1978; Fido 1:280/3).

Many message origin-tags do not give complete information. A
surprising number do not include a phone number. To fill in the blanks,
we turned to the 15 July 1989 FidoNet NodeList. There were a few
discrepancies between the NodeList and the origin-tags (e.g., the BBS
had changed its name, but kept the same phone number and node address).
In those few cases, we either went by the information in the message-tags
or indicated both names of the BBS.

NAME TELEPHONE NODE LOCATION
------------------------------------------------------------------------
The Mercury Connection 201-249-0172 1:107/372 New Brunswick, NJ
The Parthenon 201-463-0315 1:107/337 Piscataway, NJ
Free NCC 1701-A Network 201-906-0159 Opus 1:107/342 Edison, NJ
Source of Magic 203-431-4687 Opus 1:141/725 Ridgefield, CT
Orions Nebula 203-438-9908 Opus 1:141/705 CT
Hart-Metro Opus 203-563-6455 1:142/911 Wethersfield, CT
SpaceStation Regula Two 203-657-8238 1:320/835 Glastonbury, CT
TeleTalk 203-674-1802 Opus 1:142/328 Farmington, CT
Logical Data BBS 203-667-1484 1:142/667 Newington, CT
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Dozy's Den HST 204-233-6406 Opus 1:348/1 Winnipeg, MB Canada
Tech-Talk-Toll 204-269-7373 Opus 1:348/40 Winnipeg, MB Canada
LSO II 206-334-7039 1:344/1170 Everett, WA
The Brier Patch 206-774-9566 Opus 1:343/5 Brier, WA
Awakening BBS 206-582-5579 Opus 1:138/102 Tacoma, WA
Burrell's BallPark NEC 206-752-4672 1:138/52 WA
NYC Fire Dept BBS 212-964-8090 1:107/700 New York, NY
On The Waterfront 213-306-2581 Opus 1:102/521 Marina Del Rey, CA
Long_Island RB 213-370-4113 1:102/138.0 Los Angeles, CA
Hatzlacha 213-466-3861 1:102/743 Los Angeles, CA
Sun BBS 213-769-5732 1:102/220 Gardena, CA
DataLink BBS 214-394-7438 1:137/61 Dallas, TX
Southern Crossroads 214-418-9679 1:124/4115 Carrollton, TX
System-2 RBBS-PC 215-631-0685 1:150/623 Norristown, PA
TurboXT RYBBS 215-745-9774 1:150/614.0 Philadelphia, PA
The BUSY SIGNAL 301-358-5754 Opus 1:261/1031 Baltimore, MD
The 3 WINKs RBBS 301-590-9629 1:109/126 Gaithersburg, MD
The Transponder 301-655-3996 1:261/1027 Randallstown, MD
The 3 WINKS RBBS 301-670-9621 1:109/126 Gaithersburg, MD
Thunder Bay BBS 301-831-9012 Opus 1:109/202 Mt Airy, MD
The Twilight Clone 301-946-5035 1:109/205 Rockville, MD
The 8th Sea 303-252-9235 1:104/610 Northglenn, CO
The Comm-Post 303-534-4646 1:104/6 Denver, CO
The Dinosaur Board 303-652-3595 1:104/114 Niwot, CO
King's Market BBS 303-665-6091 1:104/115 Louisville, CO
The Dinosaur Board 303-652-3595 1:104/114 Niwot, CO
King's Market BBS 303-665-6091 1:104/115 Louisville, CO
Microlink B 303-972-9600 1:104/108 Denver, CO
MACropoedia BBS 312-295-6926 1:115/295 Lake Forest, IL
Prometheus Multi-Line 312-386-4290 1:115/386 Oak Park, IL
Samson 312-394-0071 1:115/108 Arlington Hts, IL
Elk Grove Repeater 312-529-1586 1:115/529 Elk Grove, IL
Cope BBS 312-790-0187 Opus 1:115/777 Glen Ellyn, IL
Shangri-La! BBS 312-798-2092 1:115/798 Glenwood, IL
Opus Detroit HST 313-649-6213 1:120/24 Detroit, MI
High Flight 317-497-4718 1:201/90 West Lafayette, IN
Indy's SouthSide BBS 317-882-9330 1:231/30 Indianapolis, IN
Night Flight 316-721-0581 1:14/609 Wichita, KS
Home of Collins Radio 319-377-0004 1:14/635 Cedar Rapids, IA
PCALGARY 403-271-5563 1:134/11 Calgary, AB Canada
Athens FORUM 404-546-7857 1:370/5 Athens, GA
Atlanta Connection 404-929-0800 1:133/205 Atlanta, GA
The Continuum... 405-681-6323 1:147/3 Oklahoma City, OK
CyberNation 405-789-9108 1:147/54 Oklahoma City, OK
TechTalk BBS 407-269-5188 1:374/1 Titusville, FL
Tranquility Base 408-251-4926 1:143/31 San Jose, CA
House of Ill Compute 408-733-3734 1:143/21 Sunnyvale, CA
Sir Dep's Dungeon 408-992-0846 Opus 1:204/40 Sunnyvale, CA
Bridger 412-266-5947 Opus 1:129/55 Ambridge, PA
Maltese Alien 412-279-7011 1:129/58 Carnegie, PA

BlinkLink 412-766-0732 Opus 1:129/89 Pittsburgh, PA
Pioneer Valley PCUG #1 413-256-1037 Opus 1:321/109 Amherst, MA
NorthWest Ohio Rbbs 419-448-1421 8:965/1 OH
Opus' General Store 419-885-7043 1:234/1 Sylvania, OH
The Gaslight BBS 501-444-8420 1:391/4 Fayetteville, AR
AUTO-BBS 503-255-1432 1:105/50 OR
The Freq Show 503-286-3941 1:105/51 Portland, OR
The Family BBs 503-655-6198 1:105/202 West Linn, OR
TECHbooks_One 503-760-1473 1:105/4 Portland, OR
Minas Tirith 504-455-8665 Opus 1:396/10 New Orleans, LA
The ComPort/KE5WJ PBBS 504-643-6380 1:390/1 Slidell, LA
Hardware Hangover BBS 508-921-4864 Opus 1:324/1 Beverly, MA
Dave's Opus/Lowell Hub 509-454-3864 Opus 1:324/200 Lowell, MA
Boardwalk 512-258-5528 1:382/5000 Austin, TX
Father Guido's Junction 512-295-4710 1:382/49 Buda, TX
The Antenna Farm 512-444-1052 Opus 1:382/40 Austin, TX
Health-Link 512-444-9908 1:382/5 Austin, TX
Tranquility Bay 512-836-8275 1:382/36 Austin, TX
KIC-BBS 513-762-1115 1:108/89.0 Cincinnati, OH
Digidial 514-654-1518 1:167/131 Lachenaie, PQ Canada
Arcane_BBS 514-687-9586 1:167/116 Laval, PQ Canada
PComm #D5 514-989-9450 1:167/1.0 Montreal, PQ Canada
St.Joseph Hospital 602-235-9653 1:114/15 Phoenix, AZ
UA Today (U of Arizona) 602-621-5669 1:300/3 Tucson, AZ
Key_Board 602-846-294 Opus 1:114/35 Phoenix, AZ
InterVisioN 603-547-6485 1:132/123 Francestown, NH
Legal_Beagle 603-883-4466 1:132/115 Nashua, NH
The Pinelands RBBS 609-859-1910 1:266/32 Vincentown, NJ
Think-Tank BBS 612-725-8091 Opus 1:282/18 Minneapolis, MN
Carleton U OPUS 613-564-5672 Opus 1:163/214 Ottawa, ONT Canada
KEBBS Opus MNP 613-836-7835 1:163/107.0 Kanata, ONT Canada
Ham BBS 614-457-4227 1:226/110.8 Columbus, OH
The CCS Multi-Board 614-875-2286 1:226/70 Columbus, OH
The Alternative BBS 614-927-3644 1:226/190 Columbus, OH
NO CARRIER 615-360-8419 Opus 1:116/27 Nashville, TN
SkyLink BBS 615-391-3186 1:116/500 Hermitage, TN
The Unknown Opus 615-443-4306 1:116/4 Lebanon, TN
M.U.O.N. BBS 616-534-7149 1:228/23 Wyoming, MI
LOGIC Systems 716-482-5073 1:260/202 Rochester, NY
Sara's Outpost 703-358-9112 1:109/306 Arlington, VA
Lucky's Loony Bin 703-938-9738 1:109/10 Vienna, VA
Sonoma Online! 707-545-0746 1:125/7 Santa Rosa, CA
Uplink Rochester 716-442-8144 1:260/228 Rochester, NY
Al's Cabin 717-686-3037 1:107/860 Milford, PA
Dino][717-944-6877 1:270/213.0 Middletown, PA
NY Transfer 718-448-2358 1:107/105 Staten Is., NY
Black Box BBS 718-667-4470 1:107/115 Staten Is., NY
Dits & Bits 719-637-1525 1:128/35 Colo. Springs, CO
CATAMOUNT BBS 802-864-7116 1:325/104 So. Burlington, VT
Augusta_Forum 803-279-4124 1:360/1 N Augusta, SC

The Flamethrower 804-730-1291 1:264/50 Mechanicsville, VA
Diplomat BBS 804-872-7859 1:264/48 Newport News, VA
CITINET 807-345-3991 1:148/124 Thunder Bay, ON Canada
Mercury Opus 813-321-0734 1:3603/20 St. Petersburg, FL
Cat House II BBS 813-441-4770 1:3603/120 Clearwater, FL
Pegasus BBS 816-454-5042 Opus 1:280/8 Kansas City, MO
Third World 818-700-9591 1:102/803 Chatsworth, CA
Star's Realm 906-346-9835 8:969/1 Gwinn, MI
ANARC BBS 913-345-1978 1:280/3 Shawnee Mission, KS
Joe Brown's BBS 914-667-9385 1:107/139 Mt. Vernon, NY
M&M's Pelham Public BBS 914-738-6857 1:107/116 Pelham, NY
CrossRoads 915-755-3053 1:381/36 El Paso, TX
NightLine HST 916-362-0715 Opus 1:203/39 Mather AFB, CA
Amateur Radio QuickBBS 916-366-5531 1:203/111 Rancho Cordova, CA
ENC BBS 919-353-6538 1:151/505 Jacksonville, NC
ALS BBS 919-460-0586 Opus 1:364/706 Cary, NC
Capitol OPUS 919-781-4203 1:151/121 Raleigh, NC
Shortwave Possums 61-2-651-3055 Opus 3:713/605 Dural, NSW, Australia

Amiga Point, IBM World ? 1:154/8.2 Sault Ste. Marie, MI
BECS Tandy OPUS ? Opus 1:343/1 WA
Computers for Christ #17 ? 1:7501/0 Mission, BC Canada
Down In The Valley ? Quick 1:360/1.23
Far Point [ph unlisted] 1:106/357.1 Houston, TX
K5CNF Corpus Christi ? 1:160/50.9 Corpus Christi, TX
The Lion's Den ? 1:360/5 Augusta, GA
Machine Midwives ? Quick 1:309/2.2 AZ
The Mdtn_BBS Point #17 ? 1:150/511.17
Merritt's EZPoint ? 1:124/1113.2004 Dallas, TX
MetroMedia-CT ? Opus 1:142/555
PCBox ? 1:203/888 CA
Pennington Computer Inc. ? 1:360/5.2 Martinez, GA
Uhura [ph unlisted] Opus 1:125/98 San Francisco, CA

=-=
The SWL EchoConference List is compiled, updated, and distributed by the
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ANARC Publications
P.O. BOx 462
Northfield, MN 55057 USA

For a sample of the "ANARC Newsletter," send US$1 to the same address.

[A[C[C.
--
.... Robert Horvitz ....
.... ANARC, P.O. Box 143, Falls Church, VA 22046 USA ....
.... uucp: ...{pacbell,hplabs,ucbvax}!well!rh ....

1975. Re: No code? How about no SSTV?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-06 19:36:42 UTC
From: ron@hardees.rutgers.edu
Message-ID: <Aug.6.15.36.42.1989.4056@hardees.rutgers.edu>
Source record: 17549

Yes, glad we didn't have a rtty typing test when I was licensed.
I would have found it much harder than the code.

-Ron

1976. Re: CW info needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-06 19:54:28 UTC
From: ron@hardees.rutgers.edu
Message-ID: <Aug.6.15.54.27.1989.4072@hardees.rutgers.edu>
Source record: 17550

I was never a bug man, but we had a bug in use on a Kenwood TS-940 at field day. It seemed to work just fine. I use a straight key, but also have a keyer. I've never seen a problem with a key. You may have difficulty with some sorts of electronic keyers though.

Still see vibroplexes for sale from the mail order place, so I guess their still being made. They even make a version without the twanger for connection to a key.

By the way, I used to have a wonderful $19.00 bug call...
WN3SBS
Actually, what I needed was a device to send exactly three dits in a row.

-Ron (ex-WN3SBS, N3AGV, KE2LG, call sign of the month clug) WO2L

1977. Re: No code? How about no SSTV?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-07 03:51:55 UTC
From: waters@dover.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1658@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 17551

In article <191@swituc.UUCP> pmb@swituc.UUCP (Pat Berry) writes:
>In article <1644@dover.sps.mot.com>, waters@dover.sps.mot.com (Strawberry Jammer) writes:
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
>Cute. Indicative of your operating practices?

No, its my CW handle, otherwise known as XM42 342. I don't use it on the
ham bands of course, but when in Rome ...

>> So you know when you CAN do it. What is your point?

>Let me get this straight... we should test on SSTV so we know we can do it
>but not on CW. John, you have a rather consistent way of disregarding
>logic when it suits you.

(a) My name is Mike, not John if you had bothered to look at my .signature
line!

(b) The point (which you seem to have missed), was that there are other
things besides CW that can be tested. True?

>Take the time (wasted though it is) to read the junk you wrote above and then
>see who is the elitist snob here... I have been reading your drivel for some
>time now and I am getting a little tired of you pushing your crap about how
>great you are (anyone read sci.energy also?) and telling others they are
>elitist snobs. I'm afraid YOU are the POMPOUS elitist snob here.

You seem to have conveniently missed the part about "all those no coders
who are just too lazy to take a CW test. THAT IMHO is pompous, elitist and
WRONG!

You seem to have me confused with someone else - I have never posted to
sci.energy! If you don't like my postings may I suggest the "k" key?

Just do me one favour - flame me about what I DID post, not something else
that you imagine I posted.

>What you see no justification for is someone disagreeing with you. You
>strike me as one of the bigotted jerks left over from the fifties who have
>no respect for the ideas or feelings of others. All we have is your "word"
>that you have done all these fantastic things both on ham radio and in the
>nuclear industry.

(a) I have NEVER done anything in the nuclear industry and never claimed
too. My brother in law (R. Burns) is polution control engineer at
Westinghouse Nuclear in Port Hope Ontario however. I'm not sure I see the
connection though.

(b) What fantastic things? My 1961 "certificate of proficiency in radio"?
My DXCC awards (see QST for the listings!).

>It has been my long experience that guys like you are
>usually legends in their own minds. I have been a ham 27 years, have 160
>countries on CW, a CERTIFICATE for 55 wpm, etc. etc. but I don't try to
>persuade others I am God's gift to ham radio. Talk is cheap so put up or
>shut up. Do something for the hobby instead of blowing your own horn and
>filling our feed with drivel.

>Anytime you want to show how great you are at CW, you can find me around
>7.035 with the CFO gang. Leave your code reader home, though, because I
>will be using a bug. You can also find Laryl around the same part of the
>band.

Personally I use a homebrew electronic keyer. So what?
I also rarely go above 7.010.

>My appologies to the rest of the net for the length of this posting but
>I get tired of listening to these self righteous bigots and felt the
>need to let off a little steam. I will not be wasting the bandwidth
>again as I am sure my comments will go unheeded anyway.

Well if you can't be more accurate than this posting its no wonder!

GET YOUR FACTS STRAIGHT GUY!

--
*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *
Fine day to work off excess energy. Steal something heavy.

1978. Videocipher 2 cracked?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-07 05:24:44 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <571@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 17552
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio,sci.crypt

Background: The VideoCipher 2 (TM General Instruments) is sold as
an authorized unscambler allowing consumers to watch encrypted
satellite TV signals. It uses DES encryption for key management,
and each unit comes with a unique set of internal DES keys that
are known to the authorizer. Programs are transmitted with the
audio information and the sync information encrypted using
a pattern that is based on a "program key". This key is
broadcast regularly, encrypted in the "monthly master key"
for the program source. The monthly master key is transmitted
regularly encrypted in the DES key for each AUTHORIZED unit,
allowing that unit to decrypt the program key and then get
the actual key for the pseudo-random bit sequence. [I hope
I have this right].

There have been reports of people selling "magic" versions of
this box that receive all channels. In fact, several of these
folks were arrested last year here in Phoenix. I know of one
technique that used to work - you could reprogram the uC
that decided when to use the program keys so that it would try
it on all channels. Since all (?) programs used to be sent with
the same program key or monthly master key, this used to be
feasable. However, presumably now they use different keys for different
program sources.

The DES keys and algorithm themselves are kept in RAM in a
battery backed up MCU, so that they are very difficult to get
at.

QUESTIONS:
(1) What are the other techniques for cracking this thing. [no - I
don't want to do it - my VC-II is just fine with me paying for
what I watch - I'm just curios]. Presumably they don't require
breaking DES, so I wonder how they do it. You would think that
MACOM (the original developer of the box) would know how to
make it commercially secure. By that, I mean that while a determined
hacker could crack one box, he/she would not be able to
crack enough boxes easily enough to make it commercially worth
while.

(2) I have heard that export of this device is illegal, and that
drug smuggling planes would sometimes return back south with
VC-II's on board. Is this true? Are they still illegal? How
do the various cable and private systems in Mexico, Carribean, etc
watch HBO, CNN, etc?

--
John Moore (NJ7E) mcdphx!anasaz!john asuvax!anasaz!john
(602) 861-7607 (day or eve) long palladium, short petroleum
7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253
The 2nd amendment is about military weapons, NOT JUST hunting weapons!

1979. Restoring Boat-anchors.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-07 09:22:33 UTC
From: PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK
Message-ID: <07.Aug.89.10
Source record: 17553

Great to see Bob Parnass' posting on restoring 'Boat anchors' - glad to see there are 'Electronic historians' who actually USE the old gear...

I've restored some real vintage gear - i still use an AR88 (which is 22 years older than i am!) and a HRO-5 which is even older (UX5 valves with 2 volt heaters!).

Various hints for any of you planning to do likewise -
1) The electrolytics in power supplies definitely need reforming after a long period of disuse. If you dont, there will be a bang and a nasty smell.....! The damage caused by an exploding electrolytic can be enormous - smashed tube envelopes, wrecked variable capacitors etc.
I re-form my electrolytics by wiring a lamp bulb in series with the power supply - start off with a low-value bulb, say 15 watts, and work up to a bulb of the same power-consumption as the radio. The bulb also acts as a current limiter in the event that the mains transformer develops a shorted turn (quite common if the gear has been stored in damp conditons for a while!).

2) The grease in the bearings of tuning capacitors often solidifies with age and leads to 'lumpy' tuning or frequency instability. I have fixed a number of receivers with 'wobbly' tuning by taking the tunung capacitor out and slinging it in an ultrasonic cleaner for a few hours. Beware that you dont disturb the wiring too much when you take it out or you will probably screw up the tracking and dial calibration. re-lubricate the bearings with a good quality oil, but be careful - dont let the oil get near the plates of the capacitor, or it will pick up dust, which will do truly wonderful things to the dielectric properties of the capacitor. Similarly, dust in a plate tuning capacitor results in fireworks!(!)

3) Interstage coupling capacitors in older gear often go leaky - this can mean that you lose the grid bias - output tubes dont like this, their anodes glow cherry red in the dark! I test the capacitors by wiring them in series with a neon pilot light - then stick the whole thing across a DC supply of about 250 volts. If the neon flashes more than once, the capacitor is leaky. Just measuring the resistance with a DVM is useless, since the leakage may only show at high voltages.

4) Resistors (screen feeds, grid bias) may go high in value - upsetting the working point of the tubes. A voltage check usually shows up this sort of malady.

5) Often you will need to realign the IF stages. You may find someone has been there before you and cracked the ferrite cores by using the wrong tool. BE VERY CAREFUL - the cores may be brittle after all these years, in some cases if you crack the core, the IF transformer is scrap...

You may be able to dig the remains of the core out and insert a new one.
Some cores have a metal spindle extension fitted - the glue holding this
to the tuning slug often goes brittle with age, and the core drops off!(!)
so if tuning the adjuster doesnt seem to do anything, check that there
is actually something on the end. A blob of epoxy adhesive is the answer.
A drip of wax from a candle will hold the cores after realignment.

MAKE SURE you have the proper alignment instructions before you try
tweaking any cores though! Haphazard alignment can make things WORSE!

Performance - well, my AR88 isnt spectacularly stable (it drifts a bit
when you switch it on, but once warmed up its OK) and it hasnt got a digital
display, or memories, or scanning, but it does have a 5-position selectivity
switch (so you can use it to listen to AM broadcasts as well as CW!) and
it is pretty immune to overload (two tuned RF stages). The fact that it weighs
over 100 pounds and i had to reinforce the shack table is immaterial...
I've just got a brand new 6-volt power supply unit (ex-British-forces disposal
auction!) and will be interested in seeing how it runs off a car-battery.
I rather like the idea of getting an old, fifties-style AM transmitter,
or an early-sixties transceiver (National NCX5, KW Vanguard, or some of
the Hallicrafters stuff) as my next restoration job.

p.s. i operate mobile with a 1961-vintage, 90 watt 2-meter FM radiophone,
all tubes, 22 amps battery drain on transmit(!) Not a microprocessor,
transistor or memory in sight, just lots of lovely RF, and no worry about
antenna matching - it'll drive into a load of almost any SWR you can offer it!

'Just because you are old does not mean you arent still useful'

..._._ de Pete G6WBJ

Please use the following addresses for reply: + \/Natural
+ \/\Environment
JANET: PJML@UK.AC.NERC-WALLINGFORD.IBMA + \/\/Research
ARPA : PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSS.CS.UCL.AC.UK + \/\/\Council
EARN : PJML%UK.AC.NWL.IA@UKACRL + NERC Computer Services
AX25 : G6WBJ {144.650MHz} + Holbrook House
SPAN : STAR::"PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSS.CS.UCL.AC.UK" + Station Road
PHONE: +44 793 411613 + SWINDON SN1 1DE
* But not via USENET please - someones bent my account! *

1980. Reciprocal Licencing in Andorra ????

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-07 09:29:39 UTC
From: Iain_Philipps.BridgeHouseRXUK@XEROX.COM
Message-ID: <890807-125533-1887@Xerox>
Source record: 17554

Hi Folks.

I'm not entirely sure that this message is being sent to the correct distribution list, so if I got it wrong, please no flames, just constructive criticism!

In a couple of weeks from now, I shall be taking a trip to Andorra, and hoping to operate from a hilltop on VHF. My difficulty is that I cannot get the current information regarding reciprocal licencing there, since the new CEPT agreements have caused some confusion - it used to be that the French authorities issued the permits from Perpignon, but have apparently ceased to do so since the adoption of the CEPT recommendations.

I have an expired permit for that country (C30DLA, in fact) and would very much like to get it renewed. Does anyone out there have current information?

73 de G8SJP

1981. Doppler direction-finding equipment.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-07 11:02:29 UTC
From: PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK
Message-ID: <07.Aug.89.12
Source record: 17555

In INFO-HAMS Digest V89 #526, <PZS@MERCURY.MCEO.DG.COM> was talking
about direction-finding equipment. One system i have used is that marketed
by DATONG ELECTRONICS LTD. in the UK. It consists of four whips that you
mount on the vehicle roof, and two signal-boxes (one that connects to the four
whips, the other attaches to the first box, and to a FM receiver).
The first box contains the switching/commutation unit that selects the
antennas in pairs, the second box takes the audio from the FM receiver and
displays direction on a circular panel of 16 LEDs). The price here in the
UK when i last saw it advertised was about 179 pounds inclusive of tax.
The thing certainly seemed to work quite well, but it was prone to being
deceived in areas where there was a lot of multipath reflection from
buildings, elevated roadways etc. Most doppler systems suffer the same way.
The basic unit is capable of operating over a wide frequency
range, you cut the whips to
the frequency you want, but obviously at lower frequencies, the spacing of the
whips becomes small in comparison with the wavelength of the received signal
and this must compromise accuracy to some extent.

Pete Lucas G6WBJ
****
* Those who are innocent have nothing to fear from these investigations *
****

1982. Re: FT212rh

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-07 14:44:09 UTC
From: jle@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880070@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 17556

> Hi,
>
> I have been reading the Mods for all the other radios on the market, but
> no mention of any for the Yaesu FT212rh. Am I the only person with one
> of these, I would be interested in any info.
>
> John Heaton

I had one of these. After 6 months of hacking with the EE hams around
me and stonewalling from the YAHOO folks... I gave up! No help from
the net either. We put dip switches on the solder pads and went thru
them stepwise. The uP does many interesting things, but not what you
want.

YEASU
213 404-4884 ask for John in Technical Service "No, you can't mod it"
FT-212 short cathode of D09 to ground to reset
Expand Rx Freq: off, hold diagonal, on

The FT211 is modable to about 164.
The ICOM-228 is modable 138 - 174.

Jer/ Eberhard, (SLASH), N0FZD | Hewlett-Packard - MS99, 1UP10, 15' East
CAP SAR Pilot, COMM,INST,CFI-GLIDER | 3404 East Harmony Road (303) 229-2861
mail: {ihnp4 | hplabs}!hpfcla!jle | Fort Collins, Colorado 80525-9599

1983. Re: CW info needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-07 15:42:17 UTC
From: barry@hprmokg.HP.COM
Message-ID: <13770024@hprmokg.HP.COM>
Source record: 17557

If all else fails, key a mercury-wetted relay with the keyer/bug. I've been using one for years without having to worry about hey voltages and contact resistance. 'Found mine at a surplus store.

Barry
WB6JZL

(also, the "Bencher" paddles for keyers have a great feel, no commercial link whatsoever to me, just a good paddle).

1984. Cushcraft R5 Vertical??

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-07 16:44:05 UTC
From: nd2k@cbnewsh.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <2901@cbnewsh.ATT.COM>
Source record: 17566

Does anybody have any experience with the Cushcraft R5 (20/17/15/12/10)
1/2 wave vertical antenna??

Al Schwarz ND2K
houdi!nd2k

1985. Technician Hypercard Ham Stack to G. Anderson

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-07 16:54:56 UTC
From: dls@genrad.com
Message-ID: <24496@genrad.UUCP>
Source record: 17567

Dear netters, please forgive this incursion to pass a private message,
but I was unable to email to G. Anderson. To G., if you want a copy
of the Technician Ham Stack, please email me your address.
Thank you, and sorry fellow guidos.

Diana

-> Diana L. Syriac <-
->USmail: GenRad Inc., Mail Stop 6, 300 Baker Ave, Concord, Mass. 01742 <-
->usenet: {decvax,linus,mit-eddie,masscomp}!genrad!dls or dls@genrad.com <-
->tel: (508) 369-4400 x2459 I'D RATHER BE FLYING!!! <-

1986. I want to become a Ham!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-07 17:06:11 UTC
From: bllawson@violet.waterloo.edu
Message-ID: <15716@watdragon.waterloo.edu>
Source record: 17580

I am going to me moving to the Port Huron, MI area in the fall for school. I am obviously from CANADA eh? I was talking to a few people from the arrl and they said that I can get my lisense as long as I am living in the US. I will be in the states for the next four years and thus have not time for learning it at home. (I would if I had the time here) What I would like to know is, if there is anyone or any groups in that area that can help me with code practice and or classes, or tutoring. I am open to all suggestions as I would really like to join the ranks come the fall when dx starts to pick-up. If you feel that you can help me. PLEASE write to me here. I will take the time and reply to all messages.

Sincerely

Bob Lawson

1987. Re: A few more no-code thoughts

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-07 17:44:25 UTC
From: keithm@wicat.UUCP
Message-ID: <427@wicat.UUCP>
Source record: 17575

If I have a license that allows me to operate at 440Mhz, and
I pass a test to operate at 14Mhz, aren't I going DOWN in
frequency?

That means that I am DOWNGRADING my license right???

:-) :-) :-) :-) :-) :-) :-) :-) :-) :-) :-) :-)

--
- -
| Keith McQueen, Wicat Systems Inc. , (801)224-6605 | My opinions are |
| N7HMF @ NV7V (84058), 147.34+, 449.675- | all mine... |
- -

1988. Re: Re: FT757 RF feedback problems.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-07 19:11:42 UTC
From: brucet@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880072@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 17558

<...My Yaesu 757GX tranceiver seems to be very sensitive to RF-feedback...>

I spent several painful months tracking down some RF-feedback problems
in my Yaesu 767GX. It would start up the automatic antenna tuner
during transmit which would detune the antenna. Then the SWR protection
circuit would kick in and drop the power to something less that 10 watts.
Another thing that it would do is lock in transmit mode during CW.
If I didn't watch the power level with the meter, I could sometimes
send just a continuous tone! (You might have heard me on 40m).

My solution was to move my vertical antenna as far away from the shack
as possible and to connect an artifical ground to the rig. This is
helpfull but sometimes puzzling. Some band require maximum current
on the counterpoise to avoid these problems, others require minimum
current.

Oh well, at least I have a setup that works now!

73
Bruce Thompson WB0QWS

1989. Re: The callsign project: look for mail RSN!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-07 20:48:21 UTC
From: bowen@cs.Buffalo.EDU
Message-ID: <9094@cs.Buffalo.EDU>
Source record: 17565

In article <9113@cadnetix.COM> rusty@cadnetix.COM (Rusty Carruth) writes:
>Well, I am now (as I speak) sending mail to 'everybody' I know
>of who wanted to know more about the callsign project.

I'd like to suggest that those that use the callsign servers around the net also consider offering donations to the cause to Rusty so we can continue to get this data. Even if you don't put in the full amount, any donations will help in the end. Rusty's address is above.

I really think this is a good thing for all ham since the data is being made public. I'd hate to see it fall apart after one or two tries.

Devon

1990. satellite antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-07 21:40:57 UTC
From: joehol@microsoft.UUCP
Message-ID: <7277@microsoft.UUCP>
Source record: 17576

has anyone out there directly compared the
performance of the klm 20cx and klm 40cx
satellite antennas ?

i've used the 20cx w/ pretty good results,
but i am wondering what the 40cx will do
in comparison with the 20cx.

joe ka7ldn

joehol@microsoft
uw-beaver!microsoft!joehol

1991. Silver Plating, Need Ernie

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-07 22:05:03 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880075@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 17559

Re: bridging the gap between electronics and chemistry

Beginner's synopsis:
Some RF components are silver-plated because silver oxide is a better conductor than copper oxides. For this reason, high-current RF devices (like tank coils) are plated to decrease their resistance (increase Q).

Linear amplifier design has taken me into the realm of chemistry. I'd like to silver-plate a tank coil (and maybe some switch contacts). So far, all I have crated is a gallon milk-jug full of black goop (AgO ?), a copper coil coated with same, and several destroyed bridge rectifier chips. Electrolysis apparently takes a lot of current. :-o

I've used tap water, NaCl, white vinegar, and H2SO4 as electrolytes. I don't remember if AgCl or AgSO4 are precipitates, which may explain the black goop in the bottom of the jug. Why H2SO4 ? Well, I had some in a battery, that's why. I've read that AgNO3 is the right thing to use, so I may just need to find some H2NO3.

Any chemists out there have a sure-fire process ? I'm tired of reducing silver, a truly beautiful metal that costs $7/ounce, to nondescript black goop. Goes against my sense of decorum as well as my sense of economy.

Perry (amateur chemist) Scott
KF0CA

1992. Atari ST graphic satellite tracking program

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-07 22:55:56 UTC
From: logajan@ns.network.com
Message-ID: <1530@ns.network.com>
Source record: 17577
Cross-posted to: sci.space,rec.ham-radio,sci.astro

Although this is machine specific (and it is written in GFA Basic, which
makes it language specific) you might never the less be interested to know
that I have just finished a graphic satellite tracking program that
displays the current positions of the earth satellites found in the
NASA orbital elements posted often to sci.space by T. Kelso.

It reads the element file, as is, and simultaneously tracks all the satellites
found there on a world map. It is a very pretty display. It can update the
positions of 100 satellites in about 6 seconds.

It is written in GFA Basic (2.0) for the Atari ST computer. The source code
is available from me for the asking, and it should appear in
comp.sources.atari.st real soon!

If you want it, drop me a line.

--
- John M. Logajan @ Network Systems; 7600 Boone Ave; Brooklyn Park, MN 55428 -
- logajan@ns.network.com / ...rutgers!umn-cs!ns!logajan / john@logajan.mn.org -

1993. Kenwood TH-75A HT for SALE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-07 23:00:01 UTC
From: frank@ut-emx.UUCP
Message-ID: <16699@ut-emx.UUCP>
Source record: 17574
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio

I won the pre registration prize at the Texas VHF-FM Summerfest
in Austin, Texas on 5 Aug 1989.

The radio is a Kenwood TH-75A Dual Band HT.

It covers the 2meter amateur band and also the 438-449.95mhz
portion of the 70cm band.

The radio is quite nice, but currently I do not have a license and
when I do get one, I plan to work more in the HF bands.

So the radio is for sale.

Kenwood list is $549, Austin Amateur Radio, sells it for $475, and
one of the dealers in '73 had it listed for $469.

I would like to sell it for $450 or trade if for one of the following:

ICOM 735 or 725 (Note, an IC-735 was the Grand Prize won by
a nice retired TSTI instructor, couldn't
talk him into a trade. :^)

Kenwood TS-140 or TS-680
Yaesu FT-575GX

I would like to reiterate, this is a very nice radio and if I was planning
2m/70cm activity I WOULD KEEP IT! If I don't get the $450, I might anyway.

I'd also like to thank the Texas VHF-FM Society for the VERY NICE prize!
(Yes, Joe Makeever, I still plan to get my license :^))

If you have a unit to trade or would like to buy this FM HT, contact
me at home (512)-244-0625 (ans. machine) or e-mail to me.

frank@ut-emx.cc.utexas.edu

..cs.utexas.edu!ut-emx!frank

Frank Abernathy

1994. Re: No code? How about no SSTV?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-07 23:18:08 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500120@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17568

> I doubt seriously anyone becomes a ham because he wants to further the
> technical knowledge or provide public service. You are not unique in

Then I guess I do not exist, or am not licensed.

> that we all became hams so we could talk on the radio. Most of us :-)
> made the effort to learn CW to get that privelege and a large number of
> us actually enjoy using CW. (Believe it or not!) You have hit the nail

I do believe this. I like ATV, but am not requiring you to actually prove
that you can carry on an ATV QSO.

> on the head about what attracts people to ham radio.

73's from ka9wgn

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

1995. Re: Pizza via autopatch, a quote from c

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-07 23:18:12 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500117@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17569

1> "2) Phone patches or autopatches involving the buisness affairs
1> of any party must not be conducted AT ANY TIME.[Their emphasis]
1> The content of any patch should be such that it is clear to
1> any listener that buisness communication is NOT involved.
1> Particular caution must be observed in calling any buisness
1> telephone. Calls to place an order for a commercial product
1> [read pizza] must not be made, nor may calls be made to one's
1> office to receive or to leave buisness messages."

2> Sorry dude, but that isn't an FCC ruling. If you read the fine print, you'll
2> find that that little piece of regulatory wisdom was written by the ARRL,
2> and not our illustrious fools in Washington. That policy was formulated
2> in the 1960's, when it was illegal to connect anything to a phone line
2> except Western gawdawful Electric equipment, and way before the breakup
2> of the Bell monopoly. So you see, at the time, we had a neat thing
2> going, and the ARRL had to be about as careful as Caesar's wife. Times
2> have changed.

Times have changed, but this rule is essentially the same. The text enclosed
is in fact the ARRL's interpretation of the rules. The ARRL has often been
quite liberal on interpreting rules, as they often do say to go ahead and just
do things unless there is a clear rule against it.

Ultimately we all have to interpret the rules for ourselves. Should there
ever be a citation or even a court hearing on the matter, then maybe we will
have a better idea. I've read about many hams losing their tickets for some
violation of rules, but never for ordering a pizza (or other product), but on
the other hand, I have never heard anyone do that either.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

1996. Re: Part 80,87,97,etc. of FCC rules

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-07 23:18:15 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500118@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17570

> >I noticed that the FCC rules for amateurs are Part 97. I think maritime
> >communications are covered under either part 80 or 87. How many Parts
> >are there to the FCC rules? To whom to they apply? Where can one get a
> >copy of them? (paper, floppy, 300Mb pack, etc.)
>
> The FCC rules (in 100 Parts) are contained in Title 47 of the Code of Federal
> Regulations. Paper copies are published by the Superintendent of Documents,
> Gov't Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, tel. 202-783-3238. They will
> accept credit card orders over the phone.
>
> Title 47 is pubished in four volumes, the last of which covers Parts 80 to
==== -------
Hmmm... I happen to have all FIVE volumes of Title 47, as does the University
of Illinois Library, Federal Documents section. They are divided as follows:
vol 1: parts 0-19
vol 2: parts 20-39
vol 3: parts 40-69
vol 4: parts 70-79
vol 5: parts 80-end

> 100 of the FCC rules (including Amateur, Maritime, Aviation, GMRS, R/C,
> CB, and sundry other radio services). The price for this volume is $19.00
> and the stock number is 869-004-00176-2.

It is still the LAST volume, but it is NOT the fourth. This is the best
volume to have if you are going to get just one, since it covers most of the
interesting parts as mentioned above. If you can go for TWO, get the FIRST
volume also, which covers goodies like Part 1 (general procedures, filings,
motions, etc.), Part 2 (allocations, a list of the ENTIRE SPECTRUM as
allocated in all 3 regions of the world, text of all allocation footnotes,
call sign assignments, and emission mode designators in full), Part 15
(unlicensed operations), Part 17 (Towers and stuff), Part 18 (Industrial,
Scientific and Medical). If you are interested in broadcasting or cable TV
rules, you want volume 3 for parts 73-76.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

1997. Re: Part 80,87,97,etc. of FCC rules

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-07 23:18:21 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500121@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17571

> rules, you want volume 3 for parts 73-76.

Correction... volume 4 has parts 73-76.

1998. Re: Here's a query for the gang on INFO

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-07 23:18:27 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500119@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17572

> One of the guys attending my code class last night asked about VLF. He had
> seen an article on the news-stand in Radio Electronics or some similar
> magazine, and wanted to know more. I didn't know more so I promised to find
> out.
...
> What are the regulations regarding VLF operation?
...
> Can anybody out there quote regulations (preferably point me to what FCC
> Rules & Regs paragraph or Edict or whatever) regarding 1750-meters?

---BEGIN--FCC--RULE--TEXT---

15.111 Operation below 1705 kHz.

A low power communication device may be operated on any frequency between
10 and 490 kHz or between 510 and 1705 kHz subject to the condition that the
emission of RF energy on the fundamental frequency or any harmonic or other
spurious frequency does not exceed the field strength in the following table.

Frequency (kHz)	Distance (meters)	Field strength (uV/m)
10 to 490	300	2400 / F (kHz)
510 to 1705	30	24000 / F (kHz)

15.112 Alternative provisions for operation between 160 and 190 kHz.

In lieu of meeting the requirements of 15.111, a low power communication
device may operate on any frequency in the band 160-190 kHz provided it meets
all the following conditions:
(a) The power input to the final radio frequency stage (exclusive of
filament or heater power) does not exceed one watt.
(b) All emissions below 160 kHz or above 190 kHz are supressed 20 db below
the unmodulated carrier.
(c) The total length of the transmission line plus the antenna does not
exceed 15 meters.

----END--FCC--RULE--TEXT----

1. The power level is one watt, measured at INPUT.

2. No restrictions on emission mode appear to exist.

3. The antenna height and size PLUS transmission line length are limited
to 15 meters (close to 50 feet).

4. You can use the provisions of 15.111 instead if you wish. Other rules
still apply regardless of whether you operate under 15.111 or 15.112.
See Part 2 Subpart J and Part 15 Subparts A, B and D of the FCC rules.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

1999. Re: Public Perception of Ham Radio and

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-07 23:18:32 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500122@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17573

> (2) The more I listen to this stuff, the more I swing into favor of a no-code
> ticket; however, can't we stop rehashing the same arguments that appeared here
> less than a year ago?

The arguments are the same and the rebuttals are the same. I for one do not post arguments for a codeless license, but I do repeat the same rebuttal for the same argument that comes up against a codeless license. It seems that many hams have not thought about the logic involved, and missed the rebuttal the first time around, and end up posting the same wrong arguments every time. If that goes unchecked, they will probably continue to use the same arguments everywhere else they go, and confuse lots of people as a result. That is the reason I do post my rebuttals, and the debate apparently goes on.

> The greatest threat to the future existence of ham radio is
> not the (impending) loss of 220-222 MHz,
> not the fact that we do or do not have a no-code ticket,
> not the fact that we have many MHz of unused spectrum just waiting to
> be grabbed,
> not the fact that we may soon have Part 15 devices all over our bands,
> not the fact that there are taxis on 10 meters,
> but rather (IMHO) the PUBLIC'S LACK OF KNOWLEDGE about the amateur radio
> service. I would even say that the items listed above are *symptoms* of this
> lack of knowledge.

You know, this makes a lot of sense.

> One other thing: I didn't see a single item in INFO-HAMS about the Docket 87-
> 14 demonstration that supposedly took place at various Federal Buildings last
> month. Darn it, guys (and gals), this is a communications hobby, yet we can't
> even get the word out about something that important.

Apparently a lot of people think that demonstrations are silly. We have not totally exhausted all our remedies in Washington yet.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

2000. Re: Radar-absorbing paint

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-08 01:34:49 UTC
From: skymaster@pyr1.acs.udel.EDU
Message-ID: <4124@udccvax1.acs.udel.EDU>
Source record: 17578

I don't know that much about microwave radiation so perhaps there is an obvious answere, but is it possible to retransmit the same signal 180 degrees out of phase? If you can pull that off, the officer may not get any signal reflected at all. I've been told that something similar is done to silence atack helocopers. They retransmit it's noise over loud speekers 180 out of phase and it sounds like a wisper. But then if you're not licensed on that band, you could have a problem.
Paul

2001. Re: Part 80,87,97,etc. of FCC rules

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-08 02:07:25 UTC
From: olsen@XN.LL.MIT.EDU
Message-ID: <1510@xn.LL.MIT.EDU>
Source record: 17579

In article <30500118@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, Phil Howard suggests that both the first and last volumes of the FCC rules are worth getting. He is quite right. Here is the ordering info:

47 CFR Parts 0-19 Stock #869-004-00172-0 Price $18.00
47 CFR Parts 80-end Stock #869-004-00176-0 Price $19.00

Address: Supt. of Documents, Gov't Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402
Telephone: 202-783-3238

2002. Re: Pizza via autopatch, a quote from chapter and verse.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-08 04:09:02 UTC
From: paulf@Jessica.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <4319@portia.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 17586

In article <456@scr1.UUCP> tiller@scr1.UUCP (David Tiller) writes:
>In article <4273@portia.Stanford.EDU>, paulf@Jessica.stanford.edu (Paul Flaherty) writes:
>- In article <444@scr1.UUCP> tiller@scr1.UUCP (David Tiller) writes:
>- - license, and came across this blurb on page 7-7 of the "Thou
>- - Shall Not..." section of _The FCC Rule Book_, ISBN 0-87259-002-X
>- - regarding the (mis)use of autopatches:
>-
>- [ARRL - Written Blurb Omitted for Clarity]
>-
>- Sorry dude, but that isn't an FCC ruling. If you read the fine print, you'll
>- find that that little piece of regulatory wisdom was written by the ARRL,
>- and not our illustrious fools in Washington. That policy was formulated
>- in the 1960's, when it was illegal to connect anything to a phone line
>- except Western gawdawful Electric equipment, and way before the breakup
>- of the Bell monopoly. So you see, at the time, we had a neat thing
>- going, and the ARRL had to be about as careful as Caesar's wife. Times
>- have changed.
>Sorry, Paul, I stand by my original posting. After reading the FCC rules
>again, (Part 97, NOT the ARRL comments), I believe Part 97.3, subpart (bb)
>and Part 97.110 together also prohibit the now-famous autopatch pizza.
>My copy of the regs includes all updates to Part 97 up to Nov. 1, 1987,
>which was way AFTER the breakup of the Bell Monopoly. Times haven't
>changed, Paul, it's still a no-no to do buisness via an autopatch.

!!!Danger Will Robinson!!!
!!!Entering Proton - Plasma Cutting Torch FLAME Mode!!!

1. The quote that you posted comes from pages 7-6 - 7-7 of "The FCC Rule
Book", and was written by the ARRL. If you read it carefully,
you would have noticed the first sentence of the first paragraph
on page 7-7 reads:

"It is the policy of the American Radio Relay League to safeguard the
prerogative of amateurs to interconnect their stations, including
repeaters, to the public telephone system."

The paragraph concludes:

"All amateurs are urged to observe these standards carefully so our
traditional freedom from government regulation may be preserved as
much as possible."

This paragraph was written over 20 years ago. Not only is it out
of date, due to the Consent Decree, but the legal reasoning is
incorrect, which made it invalid at the time it was written.
As per B&B 's Conlaw text, "that which is not expressly prohibited

is allowed" is a most fundamental principle of the American legal system. To avoid an action based on a fear that such an action would later be made illegal is not only childish, it is downright cowardace. In fact, if it were not for such acts by Maxim, Hoover, and others, Ham Radio wouldn't exist. Read Desots's "200 Meters and Down" for some perspective.

2. You forgot 97.114(b)(3), which prohibits third party business traffic. If you're going to charge me with a violation, at least get the cite right.

3. Part 97 defines business communications as an act which facilitates the a regular business transaction. This fails to prohibit ordering a large Stromboli from Stuft's for the following reasons:

a) It is not a REGULAR transaction. If I use an autopatch every night of the week to order a pizza, then it becomes a regular transaction. The reason for prohibiting this is that, if I know in advance that I'll be transacting business on a regular basis, I should subscribe to another private radio service, which is targeted at such a usage base. Legally, regularity implies periodicity and vice versa, so if there isn't any periodicity to your pizza habit, then you've ok.

b) According to B&B's Contracts and Biz Law text, a business transaction consists of a solicitation, an inquiry, an offer, a bid, and an agreement, minimally. Unless Stuft's advertises on the repeater, the autopatch does not consititute a business transaction. This is why, for example, swap nets are allowed to exist; the bid and agreement process are transacted elsewhere.

4. If you want to play lawyer, go take some law courses.

Blech. Flame OFF.

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | "I asked for a dissertation topic, and for my
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | sins, they gave me one."

2003. Re: CW info needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-08 04:20:05 UTC
From: larson@unix.SRI.COM
Message-ID: <2074@unix.SRI.COM>
Source record: 17581

In article <8908060701.AA15067@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> CSMSCST@OAC.UCLA.EDU (Chris Thomas) writes:

> I plan to run mostly CW since
>I don't figure that my restricted environment will let me
>have a competitive SSB signal (besides, I like CW). I used
>to use a Vibroplex bug since keyers were expensive, didn't
>seem to work well, and seemed to turn even good fists into
>QLF lids (still do, I gather).

I would disagree slightly. Keyers work quite well, can still be somewhat expensive (for the really good ones), and make it possible for those of us who are not macho enough to run the Vibroplex bug well.

Well used, a bug can be an amazing machine. Misused, it can be a nightmare, sending dits at twice the appropriate speed.

>There seems to be little written these days about CW. Can I
>use a bug to successfully key a modern transceiver -- I've
>heard that even small contact resistances can cause
>problems?

Sadly, it doesn't seem to be politically correct to say anything about CW (except for those who claim it is obsolete).

Different transceivers have different problems. The voltage drop of a series protection diode was enough to make the FT101ZD not key -- it really wanted a very low voltage across the contacts. When using a straight key, you could hear variation in the sidetone as you pressed the key harder (not the worlds best straight key, but not the worst, either).

The recent Uniden 2510 would provide a good strong sidetone in the same situation, while switching the radio from receive to transmit, but it would not actually emit any RF (other than its strong backwave).

Some other rigs (such as the Heath HW-8, HW-9, HW-99) didn't care, they would key just fine.

> Who makes a good
>keyer? Do I want a paddle with one or two levers -- what's
>the difference? What's a good paddle? And what is "Iambic"
>-- some kind of poetry?

Preferences for keyers vary. I have used several types, and they do feel different.

Most keyers made nowdays are "iambic". They have two paddles, and the added feature that if you hold both paddles in at once, you will get an alternating .-.-.-.- and you can actually use the latches in the keyer to generate things quite nicely. I believe Bencher packs a little essay on the subject in with their iambic paddles. (I like them, but there are other good ones, as well.)

Alan

wa6azp larson@sri.com hplabs!sri-unix!larson

2004. Re: Pizza via autopatch, a quote from chapter and verse.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-08 05:53:47 UTC
From: w2vy@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <981@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 17560

Dave, I am sorry to say that even if you are right now, you will be wrong
as of Sept 1, 1989.

From FCC 89-180 -- Part 97 Rewrite EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 1, 1989

97.113 Prohibited Transmissions

(a) No amateur station shall transmit any communication the purpose of which
is to facilitate the business or commerical affairs of any party. No station
shall transmit communications as an alternative to other authorized radio
services, except as necessary to provide emergency communications. A station
may however, transmit communications to:

[Then things like public gathering, broadcasts, emergencies, etc]

Contemplate the phrase "business or commerical affairs of ANY party."

Asking someone to pick up milk, soda, bread, etc is not really allowed,
calling a Business is clearly not allowed.

Sorry Dave.

By the way, long time no see, how's it going?
--
Life is too short to be mad about things.
Thomas A. Moulton, W2VY Packet: w2vy@kd6th Voice: 145.190 (r)
(201) 478-7919 uucp: rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!w2vy

2005. Re: Pizza via autopatch, a quote from chapter and verse.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-08 05:55:21 UTC
From: w2vy@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <982@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 17561

Dave, we agree.
Paul, sorry we disagree.
--
Life is too short to be mad about things.
Thomas A. Moulton, W2VY Packet: w2vy@kd6th Voice: 145.190 (r)
(201) 478-7919 uucp: rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!w2vy

2006. Re: CW info needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-08 06:04:57 UTC
From: w2vy@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <983@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 17562

you can even still get New vibroplex parts!
I'm not sure where, send qsl to N2AYJ or message me and i'll ask him
welcome back to the 0.1 % of the ham spectrum that can be used for 1000 times
the distance per erp watt... (ok guys don't hang me for an inaccurate off the
cuff comment.. maybe it's 10,000 times... 100 times?)
--
Life is too short to be mad about things.
Thomas A. Moulton, W2VY Packet: w2vy@kd6th Voice: 145.190 (r)
(201) 478-7919 uucp: rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!w2vy

2007. Uniden Scanner Mods

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-08 07:02:28 UTC
From: ASTLC@ALASKA.BITNET
Message-ID: <8908110704.AA18546@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17563

I'm looking for scanner mods for the Uniden Bearcat models 200/205/210. I know that there is a certain key sequence to erase the memories, and re-load them with test frequencies, but has anyone attempted to do any hardware hacking to get the 800 MHz band that the 210XLT has in the test mode?

I'd be grateful for any information!

Tom
KAK4AW

2008. Re: Public Perception of Ham Radio and

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-08 11:53:13 UTC
From: jay@splut.conmicro.com
Message-ID: <2818@splut.conmicro.com>
Source record: 17590

In article <30500122@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
}The arguments are the same and the rebuttals are the same. I for one do not
}post arguments for a codeless license, but I do repeat the same rebuttal for
}the same argument that comes up against a codeless license. It seems that
}many hams have not thought about the logic involved, and missed the rebuttal
}the first time around, and end up posting the same wrong arguments every time.
}If that goes unchecked, they will probably continue to use the same arguments
}everywhere else they go, and confuse lots of people as a result. That is the
}reason I do post my rebuttals, and the debate apparently goes on.

Phil, some of us find the rebuttals insufficient to address the very
real problems with no-code. I've weighed them, and they come up short.
Given that, I feel compelled to point out the problems every time
someone advances the weak arguments for no-code.

}> The greatest threat to the future existence of ham radio is
}> not the (impending) loss of 220-222 MHz,
}> not the fact that we do or do not have a no-code ticket,
}> not the fact that we have many MHz of unused spectrum just waiting to
}> be grabbed,
}> not the fact that we may soon have Part 15 devices all over our bands,
}> not the fact that there are taxis on 10 meters,
}> but rather (IMHO) the PUBLIC'S LACK OF KNOWLEDGE about the amateur radio
}> service. I would even say that the items listed above are *symptoms* of this
}> lack of knowledge.
}You know, this makes a lot of sense.

Absolutely right. If we fix the public's lack of knowledge about ham
radio, the rest of the problems above will take care of themselves.
No-code won't fix the problem, and will introduce more problems.

}> One other thing: I didn't see a single item in INFO-HAMS about the Docket 87-
}> 14 demonstration that supposedly took place at various Federal Buildings last
}> month.

This is news to me. Who set it up, and when was it?
I saw nothing about it whatever.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jay@splut.conmicro.com (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
{attctc,bellcore}!texbell!splut!jay +--
"Rabid rerouters *love* to route mail to devnull@hell.org" - Brandon Allbery

2009. IF FILTERS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-08 12:37:14 UTC
From: MORRIS%ORN.MFENET@CCC.MFECC.LLNL.GOV
Message-ID: <890808053714.36200230@CCC.MFECC.LLNL.GOV>
Source record: 17564

Group:

No, I'm not going to ramble on about pizzas or no-code. I need
to find a supplier of cheap 2 to 4 pole IF filters in the 20 to 80 Mhz
range. This is my idea: build a simple, cheap, and compact FM reciever
around the TDA7000 FM chip. The TDA7000 is a complete FM system on a chip
with a low IF - less than 100khz - so no coils are necessary - it is all
done with active filters. The bad thing is the image response and I plan
to get around it by a double conversion scheme with some broad band
components. I hope build a general purpose building block FM reciever
that can be used for everything from R/C to 2 meters.
The system layout would be this : an input bandpass filter followed
by a diode mixer, a diplexer and IF filter, maybe an amp, and then the
TDA7000 with whatever at the tail end. The IF filter doesn't have to be
great, but it has to kill everything about 50Khz off channel. My hopes
are for a 10 to 25Khz bandwidth at the 3dB points and maybe 4 poles.
Running the TDA7000 IF at 50 to 80Khz would be ideal. The active filters
would take care of the rest.
It seems to me that there are some SAW filters or whatever in
the 20 to 80Mhz range that aren't too expensive ($20<) that would do the
job. I need the data on them too? Any help?

P.S. If you have the TDA7000 data you know that the chip uses some
compression on the FM deviation. I think I can get around this by over
filtering the frequency lock loop and replacing the local Osc. tank by a
crystal. Has anybody out in netland tried using this chip? Let's can
the code-no-code/pizza stuff for a while and get back to 'lectric stuff!

Bob KI4NW

2010. QSL Info Please

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-08 13:14:23 UTC
From: brosen@bbn.com
Message-ID: <43956@bbn.COM>
Source record: 17591

I would appreciate QSL info on the following:

FP5HL St. Pierre et Miquelon 12/88
9J2AL 1/89

I'd also be interested in hearing about sources for QSL info. lists that seem to be available (yes, I am closing in on DXCC, finally).

Thanks and 73.

- Bruce K1FFX

2011. Re: I'm new here/Basic Questions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-08 16:48:23 UTC
From: barry@hprmokg.HP.COM
Message-ID: <13770025@hprmokg.HP.COM>
Source record: 17582

>Mark Holtz - / mholtz@sactoh0 asks:
>
>I am still a bit new here, but I have a couple of questions....
>
>1. (No flames please) What is the difference between Ham radio and
>regular CB radio?

Ham radio is established for the purpose of experimenting with the design
and construction of radio equipment that can be used legally over the air.
Additionally, it provides the experimenter the opportunity to increase
ones skills in the radio frequency field (pardon the pun). Another purpose
of the amateur radio service is to provide backup disaster communications
in the event of emergency to public emergency orgainzations. There are
several other purposes for the group that will probably be described in
postings other than this one. Ham radio (Amateur Radio) operators are
licensed by the Federal Communications Commission through a network of
volunteer examiners. There are several classes of Amateur Radio Licenses
with different operating priviledges. They are least priviledges to most:
Novice, technician, general, advanced, and extra classes. Obtaining
the license requires passing a Morse code receiving test (5 to 20 words per
minute, depending upon the license class) and passing a radio theory test.
DON'T BE AFRAID OF LEARNING MORSE CODE. There are several easy methods
of doing it. One of my co-workers did it in two weeks and later, obtained
his general class license a few weeks later.

Citizens Band is intended for short range communication (around 20 miles
minimum). Ham radio has no distance limitations. You cannot legally
repair or adjust a CB transmitter unless you posess a commercial radiotelephone
license. You can design, repair, construct, and adjust Ham radio transmitters
and operate them with an Amateur Radio License (it's fun).
Citizens Band is limited to the 11 meter band. Ham radio has several
(and then some) frequencies available. CB is also limited to 5 watts of
power to the final amplifier. Amateur Radio power limitations are 2000 watts.

>
>2. What is "DXing"?
DXing is talking via radio over long distances.

>
>3. I own a Pro-2004 scanner. What will be a good antenna to use
>with this scanner?

An outside ground plane antenna would probably be your best bet. They
are also sold at radio shack.
>
>4. Are there any amatuer radio groups in the Sacramento area?

YES!!!!!

They are: The Sacramento Amateur Radio Club
River City Amateur Radio Club
North Hills Amateur Radio Club
Hewlett Packard Amateur Radio Club
Sierra Foothills Amateur Radio Club (Auburn)

Their addresses and newsletters are found at HSC Electronics,
and Quad A's Electronics.

If you are interested in obtaining your license, many of the above
clubs teach classes, usually once a week in the evenings that will
help you learn the code, theory, and get you in touch with a lot of
local hams that will be more than happy to assist you in obtaining
your license.

Also, e-mail me for more information if you wish.

>
>Thanks in advance.

'Welcome.
>--
>*-> Mark A. Holtz <=> AppleLink PE: Mark Holtz <-*
>*-> 7943 Sungarden Drive <=> GEnie: M.HOLTZ <-*
>*-> Citrus Heights, CA 95610-3133 <=> Home Phone: (916) 722-8522 <-*
>*-> UUCP: ames!pacbell!sactoh0!mholtz <=> [For FAST reply, use UUCP] <-*
>----------

Barry M. Fowler Hewlett Packard Company

Networked Computer Manufacturing Operation - Roseville, California

e-mail: barry@hprmokg.rose.hp.com
Verbal: Hey Barry!
R.F. : WB6JZL

Hewlett Packard is in no way responsible for my opinions stated here.

2012. (Potential) FCC nominees

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-08 17:53:00 UTC
From: denver@NARDAC-NOHIMS.ARPA
Message-ID: <8908090702.AA18669@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17583

Some time ago, there was a discussion about having a nominee to the FCC who is also an amateur radio operator. I think the point is valid.

So let's do a canvassing to find out who some eminently qualified individuals are who also meet this criterion (as well as never having smoked dope, cheated, or owned stock in any communication company :-). If we find some qualified, willing, and able individuals, then I think that it would be easier to 'help' the President find these people the next time he needs a good nominee.

The floor is open for "nominations".

2013. New scanner -- Radio Shack PRO-2022

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-08 18:06:41 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewsc.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <2312@cbnewsc.ATT.COM>
Source record: 17608

Watch for the new 200 channel PRO-2022 scanner in the
1990 Radio Shack catalog. Physically, it will look
like the PRO-2005, complete with fold down front feet.

However, frequency coverage will not be continuous.
It will cover the same bands as the discontinued PRO-2021,
with the addition of 800 MHz (minus cellular phone segments,
of course). The PRO-2022 will be priced at $350.
--
==========
Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass (312)979-5414

2014. IC-701 mods

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-08 18:41:17 UTC
From: charlie@oakhill.UUCP
Message-ID: <2278@radio.oakhill.UUCP>
Source record: 17601

Is there any way to convert the IC-701 to general coverage? Any
diodes to clip? It's a nice little radio and would be great as a general
coverage animal.

-Charlie Thompson WB4HVD

2015. Re: The callsign project: look for mail RSN!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-08 19:13:02 UTC
From: medin@cod.NOSC.MIL
Message-ID: <1598@cod.NOSC.MIL>
Source record: 17600

In article <9094@cs.Buffalo.EDU> bowen@sunybcs.UUCP (Devon E Bowen) writes:
>In article <9113@cadnetix.COM> rusty@cadnetix.COM (Rusty Carruth) writes:
>>Well, I am now (as I speak) sending mail to 'everybody' I know
>>of who wanted to know more about the callsign project.
>
>I'd like to suggest that those that use the callsign servers around the
>net also consider offering donations to the cause to Rusty so we can continue
>to get this data. Even if you don't put in the full amount, any donations
>will help in the end. Rusty's address is above.
>
Good idea but i do need the address to mail a check.

2016. Re: Cushcraft R5 Vertical??

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-08 19:42:15 UTC
From: holt@hp-sdd.hp.com
Message-ID: <2371@hp-sdd.hp.com>
Source record: 17607

In article <2901@cbnewsh.ATT.COM> nd2k@cbnewsh.ATT.COM (alfred.a.schwarz..jr) writes:
>
>Does anybody have any experience with the Cushcraft R5 (20/17/15/12/10)
>1/2 wave vertical antenna??
>
> Al Schwarz ND2K
> houdi!nd2k

I have the R4 (just bought the R5 upgrade), and have been very pleased with it.
Assembly and setup were simple, match is near 1:1 on 10/15/20. (I haven't
gotten my WARC crystals yet!)
I pretty much work anyone I want to, just don't get those "big signal" sig
reports. It seems to do quite well on 15...I get through pile ups pretty
easily.It isn't very competitive on 20; too many big guns there, but it manages.
BTW, I'm running a C-Line barefoot into about 50' of RG8.
Holt Mebane, N4HR/6

UUCP : {hplabs|hp-pcd|hpfcla|hpda|noscvax|gould|ucsd}!hp-sdd!holt
UUCP : {cbosgd|allegra|decvax|gatech|sun|tektronix}!hplabs!hp-sdd!holt
ARPA : hp-sdd!holt@nosc.arpa
CSNET : hp-sdd!holt@hplabs.csnet
USmail: 16399 W. Bernardo Drive, San Diego CA 92127-1899 USA
Phone : (619) 592-4882

2017. Re: Color SSTV standards

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-08 19:48:42 UTC
From: dirkb@hpdml93.HP.COM
Message-ID: <530005@hpdml93.HP.COM>
Source record: 17584

Sorry to post this here, I couldn't get to you normally.

Where did you find the formats for the color SSTV? I have been
looking for them for some time and have not been able to find them.

I thank you for your support.

Dirk Bodily

hplabs!hpdml93!dirkb

2018. Re: Here's a query for the gang on INFO-HAMS...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-08 20:08:48 UTC
From: whester@nyx.UUCP
Message-ID: <79@nyx.UUCP>
Source record: 17585

In response to your question on VLF operation, I recommend a publication which I purchased from the 'Ham Radio Magazine' bookstore by mail:

'The Low and Medium Frequency Radio Scrap Book, Dedicated to the Experimenter' by Ken Cornell, W2IMB

This comes in a looseleaf binder and contains info on receivers, convertors transmitters, antenna systems, coil winding data, ferrite data, and the rules and regs.

This is all practical stuff and should get you started.

Bill Hester

2019. The callsign project - uunet disconnected!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-08 21:55:54 UTC
From: harlan@hardy.NBI.COM
Message-ID: <669@hardy.NBI.COM>
Source record: 17587

[The following is posted at Rusty's request.]

OH NO! We have temporarily lost our connection to uunet.

Due to circumstances way beyond my control, we have temporarily,
but for an indeterminate time, lost news and email through uunet.
This means that anyone replying to any of my mail messages or postings
will NOT get through. I have no idea when this will change. Until
I post directly (you will notice that this was posted for me by
the kind Harlan Olson, who took pity on a poor news-less person),
you will have to try all kinds of strange things to reach me.

We still poll nbires, boulder, ico, hhb, sunpeaks, and daisy. But, then,
daisy is having the same problem, so uunet!daisy WILL NOT WORK.

Or, just pick up the phone and pay ma bell your respects. My number
is (303) 444-8075 days, (303) 673-9041 evenings.

Sorry about that.

Rusty Carruth UUCP:{uunet,boulder}!cadnetix!rusty DOMAIN: rusty@cadnetix.com
Daisy/Cadnetix Corp. (303) 444-8075\ 5775 Flatiron Pkwy. \ Boulder, Co 80301
Radio: N7IKQ 'home': P.O.B. 461 \ Lafayette, CO 80026
---------- DISCLAIMER: Feel disclaimed, ok? -----

--
Customer Support Training | 2995 Wilderness Pl.
303/443-9892 x2208 | Boulder, CO 80301
harlan@hardy.NBI.COM (Smail)
{ucbvax,ncar}!nbires!hardy!harlan (USENET)

2020. An antecdote regarding Radar Detectors...(from a non-ham observer)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-08 22:10:42 UTC
From: rlwest@flopn2.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <8908082351.AA07302@ti.com>
Source record: 17588

This was sent to me as a response to some of the comments on Radar Detectors
I forwarded to a non-ham militaryphile, and he sends this back...

]From: FLOPN2::PANZER "Transveloped from another life form"
]
]Subj: Pass on to the radar exploder on your bulletin board
]
] As the story goes...an Army medic is driving the perimeter road at White
] Sands Missle Range to spend the day waiting for someone to get hurt at a
] Nike Herc unit (I heard the story first hand from the medic). Along the
] way he sees a police car has setup a speed trap. When he gets to the
] unit site at the range, he goes into the operations van to checkin and
] mentioned to the guys sitting there that a speed trap has been setup.
] "Where?" asked one of the radar NCO's.
] "Right before the turnoff for the road back to the base" replied the medic.
] "No! On the map! Show me on the map!" promted the radar NCO.
] The medic pinpoints the location on the Army topographic map while a couple
] of the radar techs study the contour lines on the map.
] "Hey, that's line of sight!" one of them decides.
] Next we see one of the big radars they used to track the Nike Herecules
] missles into the outer atmosphere sling round and drop to near horizontal,
] pointed on an azmuth back toward the point on the map.
] The radar tech calmly said, "Speed trap?" he hit the radar on switch,
] and then turned it off again, "there ain't no speed trap there."
]
]Regards,
]
]Roy,
]PANZER@FLOPN2.CSC.TI.COM
]

I have no opinion regarding the veracity of this antecdote. Judge for yourself.

73, Y'all!

Bob, WA8YCD
RLWEST@FLOPN2.CSC.TI.COM

2021. Atari ST GFA Basic tracking software posted.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-08 22:18:05 UTC
From: logajan@ns.network.com
Message-ID: <1537@ns.network.com>
Source record: 17589
Cross-posted to: comp.sys.atari.st,sci.space,rec.ham-radio,sci.astro

The satellite tracking software I mentioned has just been posted
to comp.sources.atari.st. If you can't or don't get it that way
you can still request it directly from me.

Thanks,

--
- John M. Logajan @ Network Systems; 7600 Boone Ave; Brooklyn Park, MN 55428 -
- logajan@ns.network.com / ...rutgers!umn-cs!ns!logajan / john@logajan.mn.org -

2022. Re: Videocipher 2 cracked?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-08 23:17:04 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500123@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17611

A truly secure cryptographic system requires that the transmission of the keys be secure in the first place.

Consider yourself to be the engineer who designed the unit, so that you know all about the system, except the keys. In order to make sure that YOU do not know the key, the master key is transmitted securely to ONE unit at a time, using the builtin key for that unit. But someone has to build in the keys.

One method I first heard that was being used was to program multiple units with the same keys, of someone who subscribed to all services. Then when his version of the master key was transmitted, every pirate unit which had a copy of his key would also pick it up. Trouble is, the pirate unit "pointed" back to the person who had the base subscription. "They" can then investigate to see if he was the one who copied them, or if not, just change his key and unsubscribe the pirated key. Still, it requires someone getting their hands on a pirate unit to identify a pirated key.

A clever programmer/engineer could modify a unit to actually have multiple keys so that if one was unsubscribed, it could still get the changing master key via some other subscriber key. This trick can also be resisted by leaving known pirate keys "subscribed" but transmit a false master key to them when they are discovered.

If the same master key is on each service, then an altered box could violate subscription information and use the master key to decode another service. I know that this has been used on some cable systems withouth even breaking in to their decoder boxes. One simply subscribes to one channel, and then puts a channel selector ahead of the box, and a modulator that shifts the I.F. output up to the decoded channel's frequency. A bypass filter would be used to send all other frequencies into and out of the decoder, allowing the unit to believe it was still connected to the cable system, and the cable operator to believe the box was there as well (when it is polled).

There are rumors that DES can be cracked. I've heard that agencies such as the NSA forced the DES system to use 56 bit keys instead of 64 bit keys so that the feasibility of cracking them would be within their computing power. I suspect it takes a lot to crack a DES code, and a home PC is likely unable to do it yet. Perhaps the reason to force the system from 64 to 56 was to cover up just how easy it really was in the first place; had they left it as 64 bits, many would have suspected that they could crack that easily, which might in fact be the case.

Ultimately, public-key cryptography is the way to go, but broadcasting cannot use it since it is sending out just one signal for everyone. The method I might prefer is one where the keys are transmitted to subscribers via a floppy disk on a monthly basis. It is not secure, but it at least forces the

pirating system to sustain contact with all its subscribers, making it easier for investigators to track down the pirating of copied key disks.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

2023. Re: Kenwood TH-75A HT for SALE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-08 23:17:07 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500124@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17612

I'm sure this will be repeated, but not everyone has read it yet, so here goes again...

The rec.ham-radio newsgroup is distributed in the form of an automated digest through ARPAnet and Defense Department facilities. The policies of the DoD prohibit even the posting "For Sale" type of ads for which no profit is made. Whether we like that or not, those are the rules there.

So that rec.ham-radio can continue to be distributed via that channel, we have formed a secondary newsgroup called rec.ham-radio.swap, which is not carried into ARPA, so that we can still post "For Sale" items, and restrict the distribution to just those networks that allow it.

For the sake of subscribers who read the INFO-HAMS digest, please post all "For Sale" and "Wanted to Buy" type of announcments on rec.ham-radio.swap. Those of you who are INFO-HAMS subscribers with such a posting, you should pass it on to someone who can post it in a newsgroup to do this for you.

Thanks and 73's de KA9WGN

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

2024. Re: Pizza via autopatch, a quote from chapter and verse.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-08 23:45:59 UTC
From: paulf@Jessica.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <4338@portia.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 17610

In article <981@ka2qhd.UUCP> w2vy@ka2qhd.UUCP (Thomas A Moulton RATS Clifton NJ) writes:
>From FCC 89-180 -- Part 97 Rewrite EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 1, 1989
>97.113 Prohibited Transmissions

That paragraph is unchanged from the previous rev of part 97, except for
the numbering (it was 97.114).

NEXT!

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | "I asked for a dissertation topic, and for my
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | sins, they gave me one."

2025. Re: Silver Plating, Need Ernie

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-09 02:11:23 UTC
From: ornitz@kodak.UUCP
Message-ID: <2021@kodak.UUCP>
Source record: 17592
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

Before you read the signature and say: "Ah ha, who better than a Kodak person to talk about silver chemistry" let me add that the chemicals division is (organic) chemicals, plastics, and fibers. That said.....

The simplest method of silver plating small parts around the home is to use an electroless silver plating method. The application to tank coils and VHF/UHF cavities is ideal. Electroless silver produces very thin coatings, but these are all that are usually necessary. I have found very little difference between silver-plated coils/cavities compared to shiny copper in respect to efficiency or Q. However, as both surfaces tarnish, the silver plated surface will retain its high Q much longer. Electroless silver will provide just enough silver on the surface of copper or brass to prevent the corrosion of the base metal. Heavy silver plate might be slightly better in electrical performance, but the effort (and cost and complexity) is hardly worth it.

One of the easiest electroless silver plating compounds is made by a company called Cool-Amp. This is a powder that when moistened slightly and rubbed on clean copper or brass produces a nice shiny silver coating. Several months ago a pound cost about $70. Don't let the price scare you because a pound will go a long, long way. It will probably last your whole ham club many years if you use it properly. I have made something similar using silver chloride, sodium chloride, and potassium tartrate but the Cool-Amp works better. After buffing the copper surface with steel wool, or even better - a Scothbrite scouring pad, rub the slightly moistened powder on the copper using a paper towel. Make the powder too wet and it doesn't work! You might consider using rubber gloves unless you like having green edges on your fingernails. Finish off the plating with a rinse of clean water. After the object is dry, a coat of clear acryllic spray will help to keep the surface shiny (acryllic plastics also have low dielectric losses).

73 de WA4VZQ, Barry


```
-----------------
| ___ ________ |
| | / / | | Dr. Barry L. Ornitz UUCP:..rutgers!rochester!kodak!ornitz
| | / / | | Eastman Kodak Company
| |< < K O D A K| | Eastman Chemicals Division Research Laboratories
| | \ \ | | P. O. Box 1972
| |__\ \________| | Kingsport, TN 37662 615/229-4904
| |
-----------------
```

2026. ARRL Letter 28-Jul-89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-09 02:19:50 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1199@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 17593

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
============================================================
```

The ARRL Letter, Volume 8, No. 15, July 28, 1989 Part 1 of 4

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Editor: Tom Hogerty, KC1J

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ARRL BOARD OF DIRECTORS VOTES TO PROPOSE CODELESS AMATEUR LICENSE CLASS

The American Radio Relay League Board of Directors held its second 1989 meeting in Windsor Locks, CT on July 21-22.

Major issues addressed at the meeting icluded:

After extensive discussion, by a vote of nine Directors in favor to six opposed, it was agreed that a proposal recommending a codeless class of amateur license will be presented to FCC in the form of a Petition for Rulemaking incorporating the following elements:

- The examination will consist of Element 2 and an expanded Element 3A having additional questions, including ones related to Morse code.

- License examinations will be given through the VEC examination system.

- To upgrade to Technician, the new licensee will pass a five word per minute Morse code test administered through the VEC system.

- Call signs shall be assigned from the Group D Call Sign Block.

- Frequency privileges shall be 220 MHz and above, with output power limited to 250 watts.

- The licensee shall not be the control operator of a repeater or auxiliary station.

While there was concern that there might be confusion with an unpopular FCC proposal in 1974 to create a new class of license called Communicator, the

Board felt this was the most descriptive name for the new license class. The ARRL proposal is similar to the abandoned FCC concept in name only.

In another important action, the Board adopted a policy to oppose any fees (see the following item) for Amateur Radio station and operator licenses that exceed either the actual cost of administration or the fees charged for any other licenses used for non profit purposes. It pledged to oppose any fees for license modifications or upgrades, except those used to reimburse VEs and VECs for their expenses, and to oppose fees for reciprocal permits or for RACES, military recreation, or school club licenses. In the fight, the League will be using the Capitol Hill resources it developed in the effort to defend 220 to 222 MHz.

The Board selected these award recipients: Sister Alverna O'Laughlin, WA0SGJ (1988 Humanitarian of the Year); Fred Cady, KE7X (1988 Herb S. Brier Instructor of the Year); Phyllisan West, KA4FZI (Professional Instructor of the Year); and Kevin Biekert, KB5AQV (1988 Hiram Percy Maxim Award).

The full text of the Minutes with accompanying story will appear in September QST.

FCC "COST OF REGULATION" MAY REACH INTO YOUR POCKETBOOK

Word has reached ARRL that the House Energy and Commerce Committee is proposing a budget reconciliation package that includes increases in FCC "cost of regulation" fees implemented four years ago by Congress. At the time of their implementation, Amateur Radio was exempted from these fees. That exemption may now be in jeopardy.

The budget reconciliation package that was marked and approved by the Committee on July 13, proposed an application fee of $30.00 for each of the following actions involving amateur licenses or permits:

- New License

- Modification of License

- Renewal of License

- Reciprocal Permit for Alien Amateur License

- Renewal or Modification of Amateur Club, Races, or Military Recreation Station License

The $30.00 fee is the same as is being proposed for a wide variety of other Private Radio licenses (ship, aircraft, land mobile, GMRS, etc.).

As indicated in the lead story, the ARRL Board of Directors has pledged to oppose this scheme.

The ARRL Letter, Volume 8, No. 15, July 28, 1989 Part 2 of 4

W1AW REDEDICATION

More than 200 people from all across the nation gathered at The Hiram Percy Maxim Memorial Station, W1AW, for its rededication on July 20. Rev. Michael F. Mullen, C.M. (WB2GQW), 1987 recipient of the ARRL International Humanitarian award gave the invocation. ARRL President Larry E. Price, W4RA, was Master of Ceremonies and opened the event with comments of welcome.

Other guest speakers included Steven Bafundo, President of the Newington Chamber of Commerce, Bobby Baines and Michael Riley, KX1B, of the American Red Cross, ARRL Honorary Vice President, George Hart, W1NJM, Paul Perakos, Assistant Treasurer for the Connecticut Bank and Trust Company (CBT), and Fred Hammond, VE3HC, President, Hammond Manufacturing Company, Ltd.

On behalf of ARRL staff, David Sumner, K1ZZ, ARRL Executive Vice President stated that the HQ staff was proud to be a part of a 75- year tradition. He went on to say, "W1AW is a monument to one man, Hiram Percy Maxim, without whose vision, ARRL and probably Amateur Radio itself would not exist. The renovated station is testimony to the love of that man, and of what he created, that is felt by thousands of people in this country, and overseas."

President Price then cut the ribbon and W1AW was open for tours by the guests in attendance. A number of on-the-air contacts were also made from the newly renovated W1AW.

AMATEURS ASSIST FCC FIELD OPS

When, in early June, the FCC Field Operations Bureau needed some known "targets" to test new direction finding gear, they called ARRL for help. ARRL provided a list of amateurs living near selected major cities.

Ultimately, FCC was able to pinpoint target stations quite accurately. Assisting were W6BF (Los Angeles), W5OVH (El Paso), W4MI (Memphis), KA0CDN and W0IJR (Denver), K0PCK (St. Louis), and K0GA (Minneapolis).

The tests were run on June 13, using state of the art gear by Zeta, using correlative interferometry techniques. The equipment, which is transportable, is able, with options, to DF anywhere between 1.5 and 1000 MHz. A bearing taken by just one unit can give an indication of location. Previous direction finding apparatus usually requires at least two cross bearings.

FCC ACTS IN PR DOCKET 88-507

The Federal Communications Commission has amended its Maritime Services Rules restricting front panel frequency selection capability of VHF maritime radio station transmitters to maritime frequencies only. There will be a one year phase out period ending on August 1, 1990 for the manufacture and importation of such transmitters and two year phase out period for their installation. Equipment installed to the cut off date will be "grandfathered" for use at the same maritime station.

FCC stated that some VHF transceivers being manufactured for maritime service are capable of being programmed to operate on other than the

maritime channels. This has resulted in an increase in harmful interference caused by operation of maritime stations on unauthorized frequencies.

Addressing a similar problem in the Private Land Mobile Radio Services, the Commission adopted rules that restrict the manufacture and use of private land mobile transceivers that employ programming schemes permitting station operators to alter the frequencies that can be selected for transmission.

The ARRL Letter, Volume 8, No. 15, July 28, 1989 Part 3 of 4

FMRE HOSTS ARRL REPRESENTATIVES AT CONVENTION

ARRL Executive Vice President, David Sumner, K1ZZ, and IARU Assistant to the Secretary, Naoki Akiyama, N1CIX/JH1VRQ were guests of the Federacion Mexicana de Radio Experimentadores at their National Convention in Guadalajara on July 8-9. The Convention was opened with a ceremony in which the Governor of the State of Jalisco participated, and at which a representative of the Secretaria de Comunicaciones y Transportes (SCT) delivered an address most supportive of FMRE.

Messrs. Sumner and Akiyama wereprovided with courtesy operating permits by the SCT ot operate as XE1/K1ZZ and XE1/N1CIX during the convention.

At the closing banquet, K1ZZ delivered a speech and presented a commemorative plaque on behalf of the ARRL in Spanish -- which he doesn't speak. Dave says that, even with Nao's expert coaching, it was "one of the more difficult speeches I've ever delivered!"

ROSS BEVILLE, W3GGW, "FATHER OF FM STEREO" SK

Ross H. Beville, 78, died on June 18 in Amarillo, TX. Mr. Beville had been a Radio Amateur since te 1920s. He was vice chairman of an industry panel that set FM broadcasting stereo standards, and was the area FCC/CONELRAD industry coordinator in the 1950s. Beville was a member of the Association of Federal Communications Consulting Engineers and the Washington Executive Broadcast Engineers. He was named "Father of FM Stereo" by the National Association of Broadcasters journal "Radio Active" in October 1976.

ARRL VEC CELEBRATES ITS FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

On Ju 21, 1984, ARRL President Larry Price, W4RA, put his signature on the VEC Memorandum of Agreement at the ARRL National Convention in New York City. This document authorized ARRL to accredit Volunteer Examiners and coordinate giving upgrade exams in each of the 13 FCC defined regions.

July 21, 1989 marks the 5th anniversary of the ARRL Volunteer Examiner Coordinator. Department manager Bart Jahnke, KB9NM says that to date, the ARRL VEC has processed 9600 Volunteer Exam (VE) sessions. Averaging between 180 and 220 sessions per month, they expect to hit the 10,000 session mark around the first of October.

FIRST 20 ON 40

The DXCC Desk is happy to announce the recipients of the first twenty certificates for the newly created 40 Meter DXCC Award. Listed below is the certificate number, callsign and total number of DXCC countries confirmed for each of the twenty. Duplicate certificate numbers have been assigned when two or more amateurs have been credited with the same country totals.

Certificate Call Total
Number

1 W4DR 330
2 W8AH 321
3 JA2BAY 318
4 G3KMA 310
5 K4DY 308
6 JA8DWR 307
7 JA1ELY 306
7 W9ZR 306
9 N4KG 305
10 JA2VPO 302
11 JA8EAT 301
11 SM0AJ 301
11 VK6HD 301
14 K1MM 299
15 DL1PM 297
16 K1MEM 295
17 JA1UQP 294
18 K5UR 293
19 K2TQC 292
20 W4VQ 291

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FCC LICENSE FIGURES FOR JUNE

Here are the FCC licensing figures comparing June with the two previous months.

April May June
Extra 48,049 48,471 48,711
Advanced 100,183 100,572 100,808
General 114,975 115,404 115,686
Tech. 106,341 108,158 109,296
Novice 83,371 84,266 84,806
All Ops. 452,919 456,871 459,307

Clubs 2,057 2,063 2,063
Mil Rec 112 112 112
RACES 38 299 299

Total 455,396 459,345 461,781

Activity (New)

Novices 2,512 2,869 1,805
All New 2,821 3,302 2,003

Upgrades to:

Technician 1,417 1,923 1,242
General 534 663 422
Advanced 479 591 356
Extra 278 389 215

Total 2,708 3,566 2,235

NARTE CERTIFICATION AVAILABLE TO HAMS

The National Association of Radio and Telecommunications Engineers (NARTE) is granting its entry-level Class IV certificate to Advanced and Extra Class amateurs. The NARTE program covers broadcasting as well as commercial aspects of satellite, microwave, and land mobile communications and certification provides a means whereby amateurs may enter the commercial field.

If you are interested in adding yourself to the pool of technical personnel for industry, contact NARTE at PO Box 15029, Salem, OR 97309.

NEW PREFIXES IN THE PACIFIC

The ITU has allocated the call sign prefix V6 to the Federated States of Micronesia (formerly one of the users of the KC6 prefix). Amateur stations will use call signs V63AA through V63ZZ.

The call sign prefix V7 has been allocated to the Republic of the Marshall Islands (formerly KX6). Amateur stations will use call signs V73AA through V73ZZ. (Per the US Dept. of the Interior 7-12-89)

MACC SAYS "YES" TO ARRL REPEATER DATA BASE

The Mid America Coordination Council, Inc, (MACC) announced that it will participate in the ARRL's National Coordinator's Data Base.

The announcement followed assurances to Ken Enenbach, (KC0WX) President of MACC, by the ARRL Executive Committee that satisfied some concerns regarding security that MACC had had.

The Mid America Coordination Council member states include Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Wisconsin making MACC the largest regional organization in Amateur Radio Coordination.

FCC FINES AMATEURS FOR UNAUTHORIZED RADIO ACTIVITY

On June 8, an FCC engineer monitored a radio station in operating on 7.415 KHz from the residence of Herbert Meyers, K2LPK in Massapequa, NY. Neal Newman, KA2CAF was assisting in the station's operation.

The unauthorized broadcast station calling itself "World Wide National Public Radio" was playing music, signing with the call letters "WNPR".

Newman and Meyers were fined $750 for unlicensed radio operation which is a violation of Section 301 of the Communications Act. Unlicensed radio operators may be subject to fines of up to $100,000 or one year in prison or both.

--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM/SWL/SCANNER BBS (1200/2400/PEP) 614-457-4227

2027. Re: QSL Info Please

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-09 04:03:25 UTC
From: wheatley@cbnewsk.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <813@cbnewsk.ATT.COM>
Source record: 17594

>
> FP5HL St. Pierre et Miquelon 12/88
the qth is in issue 109 of the "go" list, anyone have this copy?
> 9J2AL 1/89
the qth is in issue 108 of the "go" list, anyone have that copy?

> I'd also be interested in hearing about sources for QSL info. lists that
> seem to be available (yes, I am closing in on DXCC, finally).

Bruce, I suggest the W6GO/K6HHD list, send for a sample at POB 700, Rio
Linda, CA 95673. This is about the best source, but as you can
see, you essentially have to have a subscription to get "all" the
info...however, a few qsl managers out of there will save you a lot
of money and frustration. Of course, a fairly recent callbook is
nice to have as well!

the magazines and dx bulletins are also good sources, but the info
there is usually in the go list. I would suggest a good dx
bulletin if you are chasing dxcc, as they will keep you posted on
what is happening, as well as usually listing contest operations in
dx locations, qsl routes, etc. if you are "nearing" dxcc, then the
QRZ DX paper is, in my opinion, one of the best...it lists just
about every low end operation. If you are nearing 200 or so, then
the DX BUlletin is great, as they only focus on the "rarer"
countries, although rare is a strange definition....alaska and
hawaii are rare if you dont' have them...and try to find nevada or
delaware for was!

good luck.
--
Steven Wheatley AT&T Consumer Products (317) 845-3927

....!att!inuxz!wheatley

2028. Re: code NO code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-09 05:09:47 UTC
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <17362@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 17619

>To this date, I still haven't used the class I was forced to take
>in humanities called: Survey of Motion Picture, Radio, and Television
>but it was a requirement and I took it anyway. The end result (graduation)
>was worth it in spite of the seemingly irrelevant class(es) I had
>to take in the name of establishing "educational breadth".

I have two degrees in electrical engineering and a job with a major communications R&D company. Neither degree nor my job required me to learn the Morse code. So much for "educational breadth" and the code.

Your reasoning could be used to justify ANY requirement for anything, no matter how irrelevant. The line has to be drawn somewhere. Even college graduation requirements are continually updated to reflect changing times.

Phil

2029. Re: Pizza via autopatch, a quote from c

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-09 05:29:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500125@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17595

> This paragraph was written over 20 years ago. Not only is it out
> of date, due to the Consent Decree, but the legal reasoning is
----
What does this have to do with radio?

> incorrect, which made it invalid at the time it was written.
---------- -------------------
I assume you are a Judge

> As per B&B 's Conlaw text, "that which is not expressly prohibited
> is allowed" is a most fundamental principle of the American legal
> system. To avoid an action based on a fear that such an action
> would later be made illegal is not only childish, it is downright
> cowardace. In fact, if it were not for such acts by Maxim, Hoover,
> and others, Ham Radio wouldn't exist. Read Desots's "200 Meters
> and Down" for some perspective.

> 3. Part 97 defines business communications as an act which facilitates the
> a regular business transaction. This fails to prohibit ordering a
> large Stromboli from Stuft's for the following reasons:
>
> a) It is not a REGULAR transaction. If I use an autopatch every
----
The REGULARITY does not have to be on the repeater to constitute a REGULAR
business. If the pizza parlor REGULARLY conducts business selling pizza, then
you are facilitating that REGULAR business when you order ONE pizza just ONCE
by whatever means you choose. The FCC rules just say such a facilitation is
not to be done via Amateur Radio (whether by phone patch or otherwise).

> night of the week to order a pizza, then it becomes a regular
> transaction. The reason for prohibiting this is that, if I know
> in advance that I'll be transacting business on a regular basis,
> I should subscribe to another private radio service, which is targeted
> at such a usage base. Legally, regularity implies periodicity and
> vice versa, so if there isn't any periodicity to your pizza habit,
> then you've ok.
>
> b) According to B&B's Contracts and Biz Law text, a business
> transaction consists of a solicitation, an inquiry, an offer,
------------ ------- -----
> a bid, and an agreement, minimally. Unless Stuft's advertises
--- --------- ==========
> on the repeater, the autopatch does not consititute a business
===============
Wrong line of logic here. You are assuming that to constitute business on

the repeater (or on radio), then ALL the elements of the business must ALL be done via the repeater for THAT transaction. ***WRONG***

You are facilitating the regular business by simply having ONE ELEMENT of a transaction on the repeater, and that facilitation is prohibited by FCC rules (and you know which one I mean).

> transaction. This is why, for example, swap nets are allowed to
--- ---------------------
> exist; the bid and agreement process are transacted elsewhere.

They are allowed because the FCC has considered the rule allowing transmission of informational messages concerning amateur radio to override the rule against business transactions when such messages simply provide information about the availability of amateur equipment for sale, or desires of individual hams for buying amateur equipment. Since 2 parties to a transaction do not YET exist, the FCC sees it as not significantly business.

I can announce that I am selling my Kenwood TM-3530 ham transceiver for $300 but I CANNOT announce that I am selling my Nikon FM-2 camera, over a swap net. YOUR argument applies equally to both since you are basing it on the fact that only part of the transaction occurs. This is not the basis used by the FCC.

> 4. If you want to play lawyer, go take some law courses.

What courses have YOU taken?

I have not taken any, but one does not need to take courses to understand law. Lawyers have the resposibility to advise and represent people. The statements I make here do not constitute legal advice (because I am stating this to be so right now) but do constitute informing others about what my interpretation/opinion of the matter happens to be.

Also, do NOT interpret me as one who wants to prohibit people from ordering a pizza on the air. I would like to see some circumstances where I could do so. On the other hand, I know the rules prohibit it NOW. I would like to see them changed. If I hear someone ordering a pizza by ham radio and it does NOT affect me, I probably will ignore it. If they order it over MY repeater/patch then I **WILL** dump the patch and/or repeater, since it is in effect **ME** doing the violation of the rules, and I will NOT violate the rules as I see them to be.

The reason I have to respond to these postings is I can't stand to see flawed logic go unchallenged.

73 de ka9wgn

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

2030. Re: Silver Plating, Need Ernie

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-09 06:41:34 UTC
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <17364@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 17596

KF0CA: Any chemists out there have a sure-fire process [for silver plating]?

The standard process involves a cyanide electrolyte, usually potassium cyanide. Often silver cyanide is also used (you still need the potassium cyanide to make the silver cyanide dissolve). I've seen recipes that include several other chemicals in small amounts, but I don't remember offhand what they were except for small amounts of potassium hydroxide or carbonate as an alkaline buffer to inhibit the formation of hydrogen cyanide (HCN) gas.

My next door neighbor Ray, K2QWG, has silver plated electronic parts (screws, tank coils, tube sockets, etc) with cyanide for some time with excellent results. If you're interested I could get details on solution concentrations and current densities; I do recall that low currents should be used to avoid "burning" the piece (plating the silver as a black precipitate).

And just to state the obvious: CYANIDES ARE EXTREMELY TOXIC. If you're able to get this stuff (it's become harder to obtain with all the cyanide poisoning scares of the past few years) use the following safety precautions:

1. Work outdoors, away from children, pets, etc. If HCN gas forms, you don't want it to accumulate!

2. Wear gloves and goggles. Cyanide can be absorbed through the skin.

3. Do NOT just flush the solution down the drain when you're done. Pour it SLOWLY into a partially-full jug of sodium hypochlorite solution (liquid bleach, e.g., Clorox). This will oxidize the cyanide ion to cyanate, which is far less toxic. (The reason for doing it slowly is that the reaction is quite exothermic, i.e., it generates heat. I once helped Ray dispose of a solution containing no more than a gram or two of cyanide into a half gallon of bleach, and the jug became noticeably warm to the touch.)

4. Keep cyanide compounds in tightly sealed containers, and keep the containers in a locked cabinet. Potassium cyanide is quite hygroscopic, i.e., it grabs water from the air. Keep any and all acids well away from cyanides; acids decompose them, liberating highly toxic hydrogen cyanide gas.

5. If you smell hydrogen cyanide while plating, get away! HCN is reported to smell like bitter almonds. The time I smelled it, it had a rather sharp, acrid odor (perhaps due to contamination) but I wasn't willing to stick around to make a more precise determination. What makes hydrogen cyanide dangerous is not its toxicity per se (hydrogen sulfide is actually about equally toxic) but its ability to knock you out relatively quickly. For

this reason it would be a very good idea to have someone nearby just in case you get into trouble.

There are, unfortunately, no real substitutes for cyanides in silver plating. Attempts have been made to use photographic hypo (sodium thiosulfate) but it just doesn't seem to give the same results.

Phil

2031. Re: Ballentine Lab. Equipment....(want info)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-09 06:41:54 UTC
From: w2vy@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <985@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 17597

Tom, They are listed as Balentine Labs, number is (201) 335-0900
I worked there one summer (after frosh yr in college) building
their 324(?) rf voltmeters, their QA is murder!
73, Tom
--
Life is too short to be mad about things.
Thomas A. Moulton, W2VY Packet: w2vy@kd6th Voice: 145.190 (r)
(201) 478-7919 uucp: rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!w2vy

2032. Re: Public Perception of Ham Radio and

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-09 06:55:31 UTC
From: w2vy@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <986@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 17598

Bob, The best bet is to call the ARRL again and see what info they might have on classes in that area...
Another good option is to see if there is an active Radio Club where you are going and contacting one of them for help...

the latter may force you to wait until the semister starts...

Good Luck, eh?
73, Tom
--
Life is too short to be mad about things.
Thomas A. Moulton, W2VY Packet: w2vy@kd6th Voice: 145.190 (r)
(201) 478-7919 uucp: rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!w2vy

2033. How much is a used Tek 432 scope worth? Hints/kinks to watch out for?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-09 12:31:40 UTC
From: fiesta@cbnewsi.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <533@cbnewsi.ATT.COM>
Source record: 17599
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

I've come across a used Tektronix 432 scope for sale. Problem is, I have no idea what these things are worth (used). It seems to be in good condition, and apparently hasn't been used very hard. Has anyone seen/bought one of these at a ham-swap or surplus place lately?

I've been using a Heathkit 10-102 scope that I built 20 years ago without trouble. Performance isn't great, but when it breaks I always know how to fix it. In comparison, I expect that the repair (and finding parts) for the Tek scope to be more difficult. I would appreciate any experiences along these lines that you may have to share.

Thanks,

Eric Beck
att!twitch!fiesta
(201) 949-3302

2034. Re: Public Perception of Ham Radio and

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-09 14:36:13 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <5093.24E04B28@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 17625

> From: jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
>
> Absolutely right. If we fix the public's lack of knowledge about ham
> radio, the rest of the problems above will take care of themselves.

I think more hams would go a long way toward helping with the PR problem.

73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

2035. World record DX on 5.7 GHz

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-09 15:03:03 UTC
From: rma@mhgki.att.com
Message-ID: <2504@cbnewsm.ATT.COM>
Source record: 17602

A new world DX record for 5.7 GHz at 613 miles has been set by N6CA &
N6SNA in california and XE2GXQ/N6XQ in Baja Mexico. Signals were 30dB
out of the noise. 4ft dishes were used, with 4 watts and a 1.5dB noise figure
receiver. The same path was worked on 3.4 GHz using 1.5 watts and 2.5dB
nf receivers. Talk back on 144 MHz and 1296 MHz was so poor that a HF
liason link via KH6 was used. 3.3, 5.7 and 10 GHz systems have been
shipped to KH6 by N6CA. California - Hawaii on 10 GHz? Shouldn't be
long now....
73 Bob Atkins KA1GT

2036. WEFAX Reception

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-09 15:11:00 UTC
From: U009@CCIW.BITNET
Message-ID: <KPETERSEN.12516535084.BABYL@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 17623

Way back when I couldn't send to the net...
--- eds1!devon!wiflt!gary@psuvax1.cs.psu.edu (Gary Marshall) writes:
> Subject: Weather Fax info wanted
>
> Any WE Fax people our there? I would like to get into WE Fax but I
> understand that the software available (ie comes with your TNC) does
> not do WE Fax justice. In like no gray levels. I assume the TNC
> provides all the information, its just the software thats deficient?

A couple of years ago, VE3EC and I developed a little box called a Scanalyser. The purpose was to permit tuning of a SSTV signal on the low bands. It took the audio from your rig and generated a video display of the frequencies present (a histogram). There was syfficient space left in the EPROM to add code to display RTTY frequencies and packet too, as well as a software UART to do the reception of Baudot RTTY and display it on the screen. We built a number of them but then we got cloned so the orders stopped. Anyway, the unit uses a single chip micro and a few supporting components and a display chip. Works great.

Bill extended the idea to his current project: a WEFAX only decoder. The unit uses about 6 chips and sends the decoded WEFAX to a PC on a standard 19.2KBaud serial link. The WEFAX is quantized to 15 levels (1-15, 4 bits) with 0 being the SYNC level. 2 pixels are packed per byte and sent to the host. (The PC software uses an interrupt driven serial communications handler and that means you can go away and do the housekeeping without losing data! On screen input buffer bar chart, etc.)

The PC can display the data to enable framing and previewing (1 bit only- black or white- just for monitoring) but the gray-scale data can be stored in a file.

Bill's idea is to generate a TIFF file and then a bunch of TIFF drivers for various devices (EPSON, EGA, HERC etc.) and of course, if you have Pagemaker or something that can read TIFF on the PC you could read it directly.

The files can be transported to a Mac and printed out under Pagemaker on a laser printer- look great right now! Bill will be publishing the design and distributing the software later. I will keep the net informed of his progress.

By the way, if you are interested in a Scanalyser, assembled & tested, or pc boards and EPROM software, leave a message for me here.

Regards, Stu Beal, VE3MWM, (Bitnet = U009@CCIW)
National Water Research Institute,
Burlington, Ontario, Canada.

2037. mods for synthesized stereos (akai AAR22,32)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-09 15:33:14 UTC
From: rfc@briar.philips.com
Message-ID: <61192@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 17603
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.audio,sci.electronics

As you would expect, just like the ham radio synthesized trasncievers, synthesized stereo recievers can have some simple modifications done. (I assume that you're handy with a soldering iron, and knowledgable of CMOS digital circuitry. Like avoiding static discharge into the chips, etc!)

I have an Akai AAR32 stereo reciever, which is a synthesized tuner for AM and FM. In the service manual (which you should always get before you consider doing anything inside), it describes two other recievers, the AAR22 and 42. The 42 has all the features (random tuning and 10 presets) and the 22 has the least features (no random, and 6 presets). My set, the 32, has no random and 8 presets. All these sets use the same comtroller chips, so all you need to do to get all the features is add some push-buttons. I put mine on the back, as I couldn't figure out how to add them to the front without it looking ugly!

What to do: for the AAR32:
first, get the service manual!
turn off the power!
then:
-Do not remove any screws that mount the pc boards to the chassis, or you may end up fighting with buzz noises (comes from the digital stuff).
-get some momentary contact switches (I used a push-button, and a momentary contact center off double throw toggle switch), use normally open.
-find a good place to locate the new switches (I removed the AM antenna bracket, and mounted the switches in that hole.)
-plan a good route for the wiring of the switches (like avoiding going near audio signal lines, especially phono inputs, and AM and FM inputs)
(shielded multiple cable would be wise)
-find on the controller board J5 and J9
-wire the random push-button across pins 1 and 6 of J5 (what I did was solder the new wires to the ends of cables going to J5 and J9 on the controller board)
-wire the common of the momentary contact toggle to pin 6 of J9
-wire the "0" side of the momentary toggle to pin 3 of J9
-wire the "9" side to pin 4 of J9
-reconnect the cables
-inspect your work, make sure you're not shorting out something, etc.

connect the power, AM and FM antennas, and speakers or headphones. Turn on the power. You should hear the station you were listening to last. Hit one of the old presets, and you should get whatever you had programmed for that preset. Ok, so that seems to work, right? Tune another station in random access style like this: Press the random button. The tuner will mute and the frequency display's first digit will flash, and the other digits will be 0s. Type in the freq of the station with the preset buttons. The last digit is always a 0, don't

type it in. The tuner should take a second to find that station, and
then you should hear it. If you type a not valid frequency, like 144.7
Mhz, the controller won't try to tune it, but will make the freq
display flash. Hit "random" again, and type a valid freq. Then you'll
get that station. You'll find that the controller puts the reciever in
"auto scan" mode if you make this error. Hit "manu scan" if you want.
You can program the 9 and 0 buttons as presets, like the other presets.

For the AAR22 (which I did not try, I don't have one. The following I got by
looking at the diagrams in the service manual):

-do the steps for the 32 above, except don't do the steps wiring the switches
to J5 and J9, as these are different on this set.
-for the "7" button: wire pins 3 and 8 of J6
"8" pins 4 and 8 of J6
"9" pins 1 and 9 of J6
"0" pins 2 and 9 of J6
"random" pins 4 and 9 of J6

Finding a place to mount these new buttons may be a problem. Don't forget
about static discharge if you decide to make a wired remote box. You'd be
wiring direct to CMOS circuitry, which is easily ruined by static from carpets
in winter.

Disclaimer: Proceed at your own risk! So be careful when you do this, like
avoiding static (use grounded soldering irons), shorts, solder spashes, etc

73 de WA2ISE

2038. pro-34

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-09 15:36:52 UTC
From: paul@rockymt.UUCP
Message-ID: <152@rockymt.UUCP>
Source record: 17604

please send any and all modification information for radio shack pro-34
scanner i just purchased

paul wg0c

2039. klm satellite antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-09 16:03:45 UTC
From: joehol@microsoft.UUCP
Message-ID: <7305@microsoft.UUCP>
Source record: 17624

last night i compared the KLM 18cx and 40cx 70cm
satellite antennas on OSCAR-13. here are my results.

using a ICOM 475H, with ICOM AG35 preamp, on mode J
downlink, with the *18cx*:

received signals from good stations: 0x3 s meter reading.
audio *not* very understandable.

with the *40cx*:

received signals from good stations: 5x8 s meter reading.
audio *very* understandable.

as for uplinking on mode B, there wasnt too much difference;
most stations were giving me 5x5 reports.

NOTE: i asked a couple of the louder stations on the bird
what equipment they were using; each of these *loud*
stations said that they were using 2 KLM 22cxs for
2m and 2 KLM 40cxs for 70cm!!!! each using around 50watts
power up on 70cm.

recommendations: dont by the 18cx!!!! go w/ the 40cx; and
get pairs if you can afford it!.

73 joe holman, ka7ldn.

2040. Re: IC-701 mods

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-09 16:39:59 UTC
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250060@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 17605

I don't think so. I have my old schematic around somewhere but I seem to
remember that the VCOs are all banded and that the CPU only knows about
2 MHz wide bands. Also I think band info is hard coded into the display
drivers.
Trade it off and get a 725 (:>)

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.norcal.ampr.org
glenne@hpnmd.hp.com

2041. Re: Cushcraft R5 Vertical??

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-09 16:48:54 UTC
From: barry@hprmokg.HP.COM
Message-ID: <13770026@hprmokg.HP.COM>
Source record: 17606

I've been considering the R5 also. In the ads, it states something about a "solid state matching network". What exactly is this?

Is there a built in tuner? Does it require a controller/power?

Barry
WB6JZL

2042. Re: Cushcraft R5 Vertical??

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-09 18:15:45 UTC
From: herbster@b11.ingr.com
Message-ID: <5661@b11.ingr.com>
Source record: 17609

In article <2371@hp-sdd.hp.com>, holt@hp-sdd.hp.com (Holt Mebane) writes:
> In article <2901@cbnewsh.ATT.COM> nd2k@cbnewsh.ATT.COM (alfred.a.schwarz..jr) writes:
> >
> >Does anybody have any experience with the Cushcraft R5 (20/17/15/12/10)
> >1/2 wave vertical antenna??
> >
> > Al Schwarz ND2K
> > houdi!nd2k

My father and I both purchased R4's about a year ago, he (WR4A)
upgraded his to an R5. I have built several Cushcraft kits and
this one is by far the best for fit and finish. I put the R4
together in @20 min. It seems to be reasonably flat across the
entire band(s). I have had excellent reports considering I use
a TS-830S barefoot and the R4 does not clear the trees. I have
worked JAs, ZLs, and VKs with no problem from here in Alabama.
For the simplicity of no radials, short height, ect. I truly
love this 'tenna. My father's R5 works just like the R4 only
you get an extra band... His 17m full wave loop is the only
17m antenna (out of 4) that has a better S-reading on the same
signal than the R5. Hope this helps.......

J. Herbster KM4JN
Huntsville, AL

2043. Re: Silver Plating, Need Ernie

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-09 19:56:45 UTC
From: john@stiatl.UUCP
Message-ID: <6417@stiatl.UUCP>
Source record: 17613

In article <2021@kodak.UUCP> ornitz@kodak.UUCP (Barry Ornitz) writes:
>The simplest method of silver plating small parts around the home is to use an
>electroless silver plating method.

>One of the easiest electroless silver plating compounds is made by a company
>called Cool-Amp. This is a powder that when moistened slightly and rubbed on
>clean copper or brass produces a nice shiny silver coating. Several months ago
>a pound cost about $70. Don't let the price scare you because a pound will
>go a long, long way.

I'll second Barry's motion and add some more detail. Cool-Amp is about the
neatest stuff since sliced bread for silver plating copper and brass. This
stuff is marketed to be used in silver plating heavy buss bars in electrical
service. As such, it can normally be found at electrical supply
companies.

This stuff lasts literally forever. I've had a pound for almost 15 years.
The jar is still half full, even after giving some away. This stuff is
also very good for touching up silver plate on silverware and jewelry.

John

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | Manual? ... What manual ?!?
Sales Technologies, Inc. Atlanta, GA | This is Unix, My son, You
...!gatech!stiatl!john **I am the NRA** | just GOTTA Know!!!

2044. Re: T-Hunting Equipment Suppliers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-09 20:18:40 UTC
From: barry@hprmokg.HP.COM
Message-ID: <13770027@hprmokg.HP.COM>
Source record: 17614

The September 1989 issue of 73 Magazine has an article on constructing
a DF for 2 meters. There's also information on one for 220 mHz.

Barry
WB6JZL

2045. Converting a Fluke 75 DVM into a model 77

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-09 20:38:25 UTC
From: karn@jupiter.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <17373@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 17615
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

I recently purchased a Fluke model 75 multimeter. This is a middle-of-the-line model in their autoranging handheld DVM series. It differs from the top-of-the line model 77 by being about $30-$40 cheaper and by lacking the model 77's "touch hold" feature that allows the meter to latch a measurement after you remove the test probes. (The model 77 is also specified to have slightly better accuracy).

A friend in the lab here has a model 77, so on a hunch I decided to compare the PC layouts. Sure enough, there was one jumper that occupied different positions in the two models. When I moved the jumper on my model 75, I discovered to my delight that it had gained the touch-hold feature of the model 77!

The change is quite easy to make.

1. Turn the unit over and remove the four screws holding the case together. Remove the case top and set it aside.

2. Remove the 15A fuse at the bottom of the PC board to reveal a single screw that holds the PC board to the bottom of the case. Remove the screw and take out the PC board.

3. Holding the PC board with the display at the top, examine the components just above the function switch. Just to the right of the calibration pot is a resistor, and just to the right of that is what looks like another resister but is actually a jumper (it has the color code of a 0-ohm resistor!) In the model 75, the jumper occupies the second and third holes of a set of three holes, counting from the left. Unsolder one end of the jumper from the third hole and move it to the first hole.

4. Reassemble the unit, taking care to ensure that the function switch knob shaft position lines up with the switch on the PC board before screwing the cover back on.

To enable the touch-hold feature, hold down the button in the center of the function switch as you turn the meter on. To disable touch-hold, turn the meter off momentarily. (The instruction manual provided with the model 75 also covers the 77).

Phil

2046. RCA VHF Radio Help Needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-09 21:10:00 UTC
From: dubner@hpspkla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <4630004@hpspkla.HP.COM>
Source record: 17616

Can a kind soul give me a pointer toward a source for information on an RCA VHF base station radio? Service manual, or schematic, or whatever. It's a model CRCD4LJATQA, serial number L-09833-1. One of the local hams (N7IQJ) is nagging me into putting it into repeater service. Just what we need here in northern Idaho - another 2m FM repeater. (We already have more repeaters than cattle, or is that more cattle than hams, or ...)

Thanks,
Joe, K7JD
K7JD @ AH6AA
dubner@hpspkla.HP.COM
(509) 927-3514 (work)
(208) 772-3657 (home)

2047. Re: Public Perception of Ham Radio and

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-09 23:24:21 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500126@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17478

>From: jay@splut.UUCP
> Phil, some of us find the rebuttals insufficient to address the very
> real problems with no-code. I've weighed them, and they come up short.
> Given that, I feel compelled to point out the problems every time
> someone advances the weak arguments for no-code.

I'd really love to debate some real issues and arguments on the matter.
I just hate it when someone comes along and repeats the same old stuffy
tripe I've hear before, and does not yet convince me that I am wrong.

I'll hear any argument once. If I feel I have rebutted it, I don't want
to hear it again unless it has been improved upon. If it is not improved,
and is public, I will just repeat the rebuttal. If it is private I may
just ignore it. If it is improved, I will have to think about it. I cannot
say for certain that no argument will reverse my position, but to date, many
have fallen down too quickly (although many people don't agree with me).

I've tried to gather up some of the arguments used against a codeless license.
So far, most of them fall under "incorrect premise" such as the argument that
a CW is required by international agreements. The fact in that case is that
the agreement does not apply to licensing a ham with privileges above 50 Mhz.

Other arguments are much harder to deal with. Even so, many of those who put
forth these arguments don't back them up. They just have an opinion and say
what it is, such as "no code will let in the riff-raff".

Still other arguments don't even make a point. Take for instance the argument
used a lot "morse code is a tradition in amateur radio". That argument by
itself makes not point. There needs to be a showing of WHY a codeless license
is in conflict with morse code being a tradition in ham radio. I don't believe
that it is in conflict, but I certainly would say it is in conflict with
someone trying to have CW banned altogether. But a codeless license is the
issue at hand.

Could you post some really GOOD arguments to explain why and how a codeless
license is not good for amateur radio and/or is in direct conflict with the
goals of amateur radio (as per 97.1) and the public in general (such as why
someone who does not want to learn code should not be a participant).

I look forward to some better arguments than the kind that I have heard on
here so far.

>From: jay@splut.UUCP
> Absolutely right. If we fix the public's lack of knowledge about ham
> radio, the rest of the problems above will take care of themselves.
> No-code won't fix the problem, and will introduce more problems.

If they have knowledge, they still might come to a different conclusion
than we might want. They might learn all about the code debate. If they
are not interesting in learning code, they will know they can't get into
ham radio, and will petition the FCC to move several of ham radio's VHF/UHF
bands over to a new experimental service, which won't have a code requirement.

73 de ka9wgn

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

2048. Re: Silver Plating, Need Ernie

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-10 01:07:35 UTC
From: jpainter@tjp.East.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <687@east.East.Sun.COM>
Source record: 17479

I believe the commercial plating setups for silver use
silver cyanide. (not recommended if you want to stay healthy)

Isn't silver plating also used because silver is a better
conductor and 'skin' effect at RF as well.

-disclaimer (And *I* am not Mike)
/Tjp (The john painter)

2049. Re: Microwaves QST New-Frontier

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-10 01:30:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500127@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17617

Could someone post a list of magazines and organizations, including addresses and rates where applicable, that specifically support bands from 220 Mhz on up?

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

2050. Help me find more books

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-10 01:57:16 UTC
From: uusgta@sw1e.UUCP
Message-ID: <1841@sw1e.UUCP>
Source record: 17618
Cross-posted to: rec.arts.books,misc.wanted,rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

I am interested in purchasing books on radio and early works by and about researchers and experimenters in electrical theory (De Forest, Fessenden, Fleming, Heaviside, Hertz, Marconi, Maxwell, etc. etc. etc.). Funds are limited and I usually have to constrain my efforts to used bookstores. Unfortunately, I can only find and scour a limited number of secondhand bookstores. I am hoping I can prevail upon YOU to let me know about your bookstores, or other sources of used books. Then I can send a letter and ask them to check their stock, or post an ad or whatever. Please send me your local used bookstore's address (preferably via electronic mail).

If you're feeling very generous you might print this off & hand it to a local bookdealer or post it on those little bulletin boards by the front door. I'm very interested in finding addresses outside the United States, especially Great Britain, and I am interested in books written in languages other than English (if I can figure out what they are).

Of course I'll be happy to share whatever information I acquire through the kindness of the Net. (I am still looking for the schematics some people requested after my last plea.)

Post paper responses to: or electronically to:

Help Tom find more radio books uunet!swbatl!uusgta
Tom Adams or
4048 Russell Boulevard uusgta@swbatl.swbt.com
St. Louis, Missouri 63110
USA

and though I doubt anyone wants to call, the telephone number is 314-772-0445
--
---Tom Adams--- | Radio Stuff wanted; especially pre 1950 radio books
uunet!swbatl!sw1e!uusgta or uusgta@sw1e.swbt.com
opinions... Opinions? I can have opinions here? What are they?

2051. "Educationally-broad" Engineers?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-10 02:25:33 UTC
From: rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
Message-ID: <8908100225.AA03484@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 17480

Phil Karn < ka9q.bellcore.com!karn@bellcore.com> writes:
>I have two degrees in electrical engineering and a job with a major
>communications R&D company. Neither degree nor my job required me to learn
>the Morse code. So much for "educational breadth" and the code.
> etc........

They set out to teach you the ***theory*** of electrical communication, etc.,
not operating techniques. In addition to not requiring code, I'll bet that
they didn't care if you knew FCC regs or IEEE standards, nor teach you how to
type. Surely you have to type to do your software efficiently. Even CMU isn't
necessarily a model for ham radio. Few people would claim that engineers
have "educational breadth". When was the last time a BSEE
had to demonstrate the slightest knowledge of a foreign language to graduate?

Flame off......
73 de W3OTC

2052. Re: Help needed with TS-820

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-10 03:06:50 UTC
From: smits@ve7apu.uucp
Message-ID: <1989Aug10.030650.17007@ve7apu.uucp>
Source record: 17620

Hi. The main reason your counter won't affect the rest of your 820S is that the counter is just that - a frequency counter - and not a digital VFO like many of the newer radios.

I would begin with carefully unplugging the DG1 counter and cables, clean the edge connectors with a soft eraser. If the problem persists then you have two likely problems to examine.

1. Insufficient input to the counter circuit (X54-1160-00)
This may be caused by a defect in the 7.83 Mhz mixer circuit With an RF VTVM you should have about 0.1 v at TP6 on IF Unit X48-1150-00
- otherwise adjust TC1 in IF unit to 0.1 v
With an RF VTVM you should have 0.12 to 0.2 v at TP2 in the counter-mixer unit (X48-1150-00). Otherwise, adjust T1 and T2 in the c-m unit to obtain a peak of 0.12 to 0.2 v.

2. A defective gate and reset latch pulse generator circuit in the counter circuit X54-1160-00 Check for defective IC3, IC4 or IC5 .

I hope this helps. I have a TS820S too, and this comes from the service manual.
73 de VE7EMD

2053. Re: Pizza via autopatch, a quote from c

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-10 06:35:18 UTC
From: paulf@Jessica.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <4382@portia.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 17481

In article <30500125@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>> of date, due to the Consent Decree, but the legal reasoning is
> --------------
> What does this have to do with radio?

Not a heck of a lot, but it does have plenty to do with connecting devices
to the phone system; it also has plenty to do with ending the monopolistic
philosophy of Ma Bell.

>> incorrect, which made it invalid at the time it was written.
> ---------- -------------------
> I assume you are a Judge

1. The writing in question is not a law; it is an ARRL guideline.
2. I am arguing that it was invalid, not formally invalidating it. I assumed
that was obvious.

>> a) It is not a REGULAR transaction. If I use an autopatch every
> -------------------
>The REGULARITY does not have to be on the repeater to constitute a REGULAR
>business.

Why? Clearly, there is good reason to prohibit regular transactions, since
cellular exists for such things. Also, if one uses a wider definition of
business to include noncommercial affairs, then all nonemergency autopatches
are illegal per your logic.

>You are facilitating the regular business by simply having ONE ELEMENT of
>a transaction on the repeater, and that facilitation is prohibited by FCC
>rules (and you know which one I mean).

Oh really? So if I happen to mention that we should all meet at Stuft's,
since they're having a special on Sicilian pizza, this is a violation?

>They are allowed because the FCC has considered the rule allowing transmission
>of informational messages concerning amateur radio to override the rule against
>business transactions when such messages simply provide information about the
>availability of amateur equipment for sale, or desires of individual hams for
>buying amateur equipment. Since 2 parties to a transaction do not YET exist,
>the FCC sees it as not significantly business.

Actually, I suspect that swap nets simply exist because hams wanted it that
way, and the FCC really couldn't find any harm in it, rather than in any
specific legal niche

>What courses have YOU taken?

Procedures and Contract Law. On the whole, an interesting departure from engineering.

>I have not taken any, but one does not need to take courses to understand
>law. Lawyers have the resposibility to advise and represent people. The
>statements I make here do not constitute legal advice (because I am stating
>this to be so right now) but do constitute informing others about what my
>interpretation/opinion of the matter happens to be.

As do mine. My gripe here is that 1) The ARRL's wishes are being taken as gospel and mistaken as FCC rules, and 2) The result is an overly tight interpretation of the law, which may result in a formal tightening of the law in the future. No, I'm not a lawyer (I don't even play one on TV). And no, none of what I've written constitutes legal advice; it does constitute an argument as to why the ARRL's policy is wrong.

Let's face it folks, there's a ton of fuzziness when iterpreting exactly what is meant by "regular business communications". The safe thing to do is to follow a tight interpretation, as the ARRL specifies. However, the natural result of this will be eventual restrictions on non - emergency autopatches, since this was the policy established by the user community.

>The reason I have to respond to these postings is I can't stand to see
>flawed logic go unchallenged.
>--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

"Those who forsake liberty for security deserve neither liberty nor security."
-- Franklin

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | "I asked for a dissertation topic, and for my
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | sins, they gave me one."

2054. Recent AMSAT bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-10 06:35:39 UTC
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <17375@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 17486

Posted: Sat, Jul 22, 1989 7:35 PM GMT Msg: EGIJ-4000-2063
From: DCOWDIN
To: IS
CC: W1AW
Subj: $ANS-203

SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-203.01
WB6GFJ BECOMES UO-11 DCE GATEWAY

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 203.01 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JULY 22, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Digital Store-and-Forward Capability Now Available from WB6GFJ Via UO-11

A new facet in the Amateur Radio Satellite Program was commenced by Ross Forbes (WB6GFJ) President of Project OSCAR on July 7,1989 when WB6GFJ successfully commanded the UOSAT-OSCAR-11 satellite to change beacon frequencies from 145.825 MHz to 435.025 MHz. This simple act of commanding UO-11 to change beacon frequencies allowed Ross to upload messages to the Digital Communications Experiment (DCE) for retrival later by anyone of a number of DCE Gateway stations located around the world. These Gateway stations are located in such diverse places as Anarctica (ZL5BA), Australia (VK5AGR), Pakistan (AP2UP), New Zealand (ZL1AOX), South Africa (ZS6SAT) as well as England (GB2UP), and West Germany (DB2OS). WB6GFJ joins this team of stations from around the world as an active DCE Gateway station for the U.S.A. The DCE is the University of Surrey's "forerunner" to the concept now embodied by the AMSAT MICROSAT/PACSAT's which are currently under construction and scheduled for launch later this year. Now, through the help of the N6IIU BBS located at the headquarters of the Palo Alto, CA Chapter of The American Red Cross, all radio amateurs are invited to use this new "digital-store-and-for-ward" capability which the WB6GFJ Gateway provides. Radio amateurs can now send message "traffic" to any country which has a DCE Gateway. Through an automated link, you can leave a message on the N6IIU BBS with the "SUBJECT" titled "DCE MSG" and this will alert the system operator of N6IIU that this is message "traffic" which is to be forwarded to WB6GFJ for the DCE on UO-11. In order to use the DCE to send a message to a station in any of the above mentioned countries, you MUST know a local packet radio BBS in which that station has access to. For example, let's suppose WD0HHU wishes to send a message to G3RUH via the UO-11 DCE. First, WD0HHU would check into his local BBS, (in Denver, CO this is W0LJF) and he would specify the following routing:

SP WB6GJF @N6IIU SUBJECT: DCE MSG

This causes the message that WD0HHU has uploaded to be routed to N6IIU where it will wait in a "mailbox" until forwarded to WB6GFJ. Then in the FIRST line

of your message you must also include additional routing information. Again continuing with the above example, WD0HHU has to know that the local packet BBS for G3RUH is GB7SV so he would have in the FIRST line of his message the following routing information:

SP G3RUH @ GB7SV < WD0HHU
("Hi Jim"....
text would follow here...)

After the routing information on the first line, you can then proceed with your message. Please keep messages to 1K bytes or less. Once WB6GFJ receives this message "traffic," it will be put into a special file where it will wait until the next pass of UO-11 and then it will be uploaded with all the other UO-11 DCE messages. Going back to the example above, when UO-11 is over GB2UP (University of Surrey's DCE station), the WD0HHU's message to G3RUH will be downloaded and then forwarded to GB7SV packet radio BBS where it will stay until G3RUH then picks up his "mail." This procedure likewise works in the reverse direction. All are welcome to use this packet radio experiment which WB6GFJ has set up at his QTH. To repeat, you must first get your message to WB6GFJ @N6IIU and then you must know a local packet radio BBS where the recipient of the message can pick it his "mail." Welcome the the world of "digital-store-and-forward" on the UO-11 DCE.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-203.02
N0DSH BUILDS MICROSAT MODELS

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 203.02 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JULY 22, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

N0DSH Builds And Donates High Fidelity MICROSAT Models For AMSAT-NA

Long time OSCAR enthusiast and AMSAT volunteer Monty Munro (N0DSH) has just completed building eleven high fidelity, full-scale models of the AMSAT MICROSAT spacecraft. Monty who lives in Canon City, CO has donated over 320 man-hours of his labor to build this models. Each of the AMSAT-NA Regional Coordinators will be receiving one of these models soon according to AMSAT-NA VP of Field Operations, Jack Crabtree (AA0P). The expressed purpose of these models is for use by AMSAT-NA Area Coordinators to display at hamfests, club meetings, and other events which help to promote the Amateur Radio Satellite Program. At a recent hamfest in which AA0P attended, he displayed one of N0DSH's models; many amateurs were astonished at the fact that the MICROSAT model was full-scale! Also, many were intrigued by the antennas on the models which are made of the exact same "measuring tape" steel that the "real" MICROSATs use. Area Coordinators who would like to acquire a MICROSAT model for use at a hamfest or club meeting should contact their AMSAT-NA Regional Coordinator. AMSAT-NA wishes to express its sincere appreciation to Monty for his effort in building these excellent models.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-203.03

DATASPACE '89 BEGINS

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 203.03 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JULY 22, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

RSGB/AMSAT-UK DATASPACE '89 Brings Worldwide AMSAT Enthusiasts Together

On Wednesday of this week OSCAR satellite and packet radio enthusiasts from all over Europe and the world will be converging on the University of Surrey for this year's combined RSGB Data Symposium and AMSAT-UK Colloquium known as DATASPACE '89. Starting off on Thursday, July 27th, this event will cover for the next four days many aspects of digital communications from HF packet to OSCAR satellites. Also, an extra day was added so that a colloquium on "Satellites-in-Education" could be included. Representing AMSAT-NA this year at DATASPACE '89 is Doug Loughmiller (KO5I). Other AMSAT-NA "stalwarts" who will be there which include N4HY, W2RS, NK6K, and N8IWJ. From BRAMSAT, Dr. Junior de Castro (PY2BJO) will also be present. Look for GB2SAT on HF and GB0AUK on AO-13 from the UoS. With SIX amateur radio satellites to be launched later this year, there will be plenty of interest in this colloquium.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-203.04
AMSAT SHORT BURSTS

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 203.04 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JULY 22, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT Short Bursts

Andy McAllister (WA5ZIB) will be conducting the following planned ZRO sessions and if you wish to participate, please take note of the following times:

Saturday July 29, 1989 at 04:20 UTC
Saturday August 12, 1989 at 20:20 UTC

All transmissions from the control station use CW at 10 words-per-minute. Please avoid transmitting near the 145.840 MHz downlink frequency during ZRO Tests. The above dates and times have been carefully chosen for best coverage and squint angles. Any changes will be announced as soon as possible. ZRO brochures are still available from WA5ZIB for an S.A.S.E. with one unit of postage. If you wish to inquire about receiving your ZRO Test brochure or certificate, write to: Andy McAllister, WA5ZIB, 14714 Knightsway Dr., Houston, TX 77083. Good luck!

Through the efforts of Sumio Nakane (JH3BJN), AMSAT-NA has received the following operating schedule for FUJI-OSCAR-12 for the next several months:

DATE MODE OPERATING PERIOD

07/29/89 JD 06:43 UTC until 14:55 UTC

PLEASE NOTE: NO FO-12 OPERATION FROM AUG. 1ST
TO AUG. 15TH DUE TO SOLAR ECLIPSES

08/16/89 JA 02:40 UTC until 10:52 UTC
08/19/89 JA 02:00 UTC until 10:12 UTC
08/25/89 JD 00:39 UTC until 08:51 UTC
08/27/89 JD 00:53 UTC until 09:04 UTC
09/02/89 JA 22:37 UTC until 06:49 UTC on 09/03/89
09/05/89 JA 21:57 UTC until 06:00 UTC on 09/06/89
09/08/89 JD 19:15 UTC until 03:27 UTC on 09/09/89
09/13/89 JA 18:48 UTC until 03:00 UTC on 09/14/89

There is a AMSAT 17M Net which is convened every Sunday evening beginning at 23:00 UTC on a frequency of 18.155 MHz. Acting as Net Control Stations (NCS) are KO5I and N4QQ. This net provides another opportunity for those who cannot listen to the AMSAT nets on Sunday afternoon to still find out what is happening in the world of amateur radio satellites. So join KO5I and N4QQ on Sunday evenings for this new AMSAT HF net.

At the present time, the launch of the MICROSATs is scheduled for November 10, 1989. Since this falls within two days of the "normally" scheduled AMSAT-NA Space Symposium, AMSAT-NA officials have decided to change the date of this annual AMSAT event to the weekend of November 3rd, 4th, and 5th. If you would like to obtain more detailed information about the AMSAT-NA Space Symposium, you will find a special "menu" option on the AMSAT-NA BBS which will give all the pertinent details about this annual event. The AMSAT-NA BBS can be reached at (314) 447-3003; 300/1200/2400 baud modem speeds are supported.

Courtney Duncan (N5BF), Manager of the AMSAT Operations Net, has issued the following schedule for the next several weeks for the times and frequencies of the OPS Net. These nets on AO-13 are designed to discuss the many happenings in the world of Amateur Radio Satellites. If you have any comments or suggestions to pass along to N5BF, you can leave them to COURTNEY DUNCAN on the AMSAT-NA BBS at (314) 447-3003.

AMSAT OPERATIONS NET SCHEDULE 1989

Day Date Time Orbit Frequency Local evening, U.S.

Sun 30 Jul 0130 863 435.970 Saturday
Thu 10 Aug 0100 886 435.970 Wednesday

de DB2OS 01May89: *** AO-10 TRANSPONDER SCHEDULE ***
14Jul89 to 01Sep89

Mode-B : from MA 000 to MA 225

O S C A R - 1 3

Date : 14Jun89 until 16Aug89 ! 16Aug89 until 16Nov89
BLON/BLAT : 178.6/-0.8 ! 210/0
Mode-B : MA 000 to MA 110 ! MA 003 to MA 160
Mode-JL : MA 110 to MA 145 ! MA 160 to MA 200
Mode-B : MA 145 to MA 255 ! MA 200 to MA 240
OFF : % ! MA 240 to MA 003

Mode-S : MA 150 to MA 160 ! MA 210 to MA 222

Transponders will be in operation during the whole orbit from June 14 until August 16 due to excellent sun angles and power budgets. However, no perigee operations will occur between August and November due to perigee solar eclipses! The 70cm and 2M omni-directional antennas will be used from MA 230 until MA 30.

/EX

Posted: Sat, Jul 29, 1989 1:39 PM GMT Msg: MGIJ-4004-7019
From: DCOWDIN
To: IS
CC: W1AW
Subj: $ANS-210

SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-210.01
WB8ELK ATV BALLOON FLIGHT

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 210.01 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JULY 29, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

WB8ELK ATV Balloon Experiment Yields Spectacurlar Pictures

Renowned amateur radio balloon "experimentalist" Bill Brown (WB8ELK) reports that his most ambitious effort in carrying Amateur Television (ATV) fast scan equipment aloft by a weather balloon was a complete success. On Sunday, July 23rd at 1:47 P.M. EDT Bill launched a five pound payload that included a video camera, an onboard computer, a one-watt output ATV transmitter, and a 40 mW CW identification beacon on 2M. The launch point was from the Neil Armstrong Air & Space Museum in Wapakoneta, OH and was part of ceremonies commemorating the 20th anniversary of the first moonwalk. Using a particularly large balloon capable of lifting five pounds easily, Bill reported that not only was he able achieve a "clean" launch but it felt like for a few moments that the 7 ft diameter balloon was about to take him along for the ride! Based on the data from the altimeter, the balloon had a climb rate of 1000 ft/min. It was visable to the naked eye up to an altitude of 20,000 ft. The final height attained by the balloon after two hours of flight was estimated to be around 120,000 ft! Throughout the the flight ATV'ers were thrilled by the spectacular pictures which were being sent back to earth. The pictures showed details of such things as towns, cornfields, clouds, and the beautiful Ohio countryside. Excellent picture quality reports were received by amateurs in 15 states and Canada. Besides the beautiful pictures, superimposed on the ATV picture was two lines of telemetry generated from the onboard computer. The telemetry included station identification, altitude, inside and outside air temperature, bus voltage, and a elapse-mission-time counter. During the ascent, the inside temperature stayed a "warm" +72 degrees F while the outside temperature was an extremely "frigid" -71 degrees F! When the balloon finally burst, it took over a half an hour for the payload to reach the ground. Bill said that the parachute did not start to slow its rapid decent until around 50,000 ft! Bill reported that the ATV pictures were just as facinating on the

way down as they were on the way up! On the way down, however, it was speculated that the onboard computer stopped working around 36,000 ft and the pictures started to degraded in quality because the lens fogged over after the payload passed through a cloud. The payload landed safely in a cornfield about eight miles south-west of Delphos, OH. Bill, with his vast experience in recovering his balloon experiments, had a team of six "chase" vehicles following the balloon around the Ohio countryside; Bill was also using his own computer program to predict where it was going to land using the same winds aloft data that the airliners use. The recovery team tracked the balloon, using DF techniques, to a farmer's cornfield but it was still not that easy to find it. Compounding the recovery effort was the fact that the balloon had landed in the middle of a cornfield which necessitated the team having to walk a mile and a half through very tall cornstalks and fighting off "killer" mosquitoes! Even though the balloon payload was laying on the ground with its parachute beside it and sending out pictures, it was still very difficult to find. Bill said he saw on his ATV monitor, several times, tennis shoes walk by. But finally, Bill said he saw movement, and then a HAPPY FACE! The complete payload was recovered undamaged with the batterys still at full charge. This balloon experiment was particularly well suited for OSCAR satellite users having ATV equipment and a Mode B station. But most important is the factor to be able to receive the pictures during this balloon experiment is the ability to move your antennas in elevation.

For an encore, WB8ELK says that his next balloon launch will be in the first week of October from Champaign-Urbana, ILL area. Bill said his reason for doing the next balloon launch from Illinois was so radio amateurs further west could have a chance to participate in this fun activity. Bill also mentioned that due to the success of this experiment, he is encouraged to add the several new features such as a servo operated mirror so that ATV'ers can see the earth's curavture and a "store-and-forward" voice digitizer to allow a "delayed-action" 2m repeater at 100,000 ft. Also he wants to incorporate a method to control the balloon's altitude so that a controlled decent will be possible; this will make it easier for the recovery team. The ultimate goal Bill wants to try for is a around-the-world balloon flight! AMSAT-NA salutes WB8ELK for his highly innovative work with amateur radio balloon experiments.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-210.02
TENN BALLOON LAUNCHED SCRUBBED

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 210.02 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JULY 29, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

WA4ADG/N4HBO Knoxville/Oakridge Balloon Launch Rescheduled for August 5, 1989

Much to the chagrin of Carl Lyster (WA4ADG) and David Fields (N4HBO), their first amateur radio balloon launch had to be scrubbed seconds before lift-off. The culprit in the payload package was a +5V regulator for the CMOS onboard computer which had failed. The failure of this important component manifested itself in the form of "erratic" telemetry. Despite valiant efforts to repair the faulty regulator, it was not possible even after two hours of on-the-spot

effort. Although the telemetry system had been throughly tested for several weeks, "Murphy" decided to strike at this most inopportune moment for WA4ADG and N4HBO. As a famous corollary to "Murphy's Law" states: "The magnitude of the failure is directly proportional to the size of the crowd in attendence." The balloon's approximately 80 cu. ft. of helium was then vented to the atmosphere and the embarrassed ground crew drove home. But determined not to be frustrated again by "Murphy," the radio package is being reworked and the new launch date has been scheduled now for Saturday, August 5, 1989 at 7:30 A.M. EDT. To repeat the important frequencies, listen for the beacon on 144.34 MHz with its output of 250 mW and on 28.866 MHz with its 100 mW output beacon signal, respectively. There will be a change in the ASCII telemetry data on the VHF beacon from what was originally announced two weeks ago; it will now be: 1200 baud, 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, and no parity. This change of parameters was done to provide compatibility for those with AEA PK-232 TNCs. There will be a "pre-launch warm-up" net on a frequency of 7.242 MHz about one hour before lift-off with the NCS being WA3USG. AMSAT wishes Carl and David "good luck" in their next attempt and invite all radio amateurs to join in the fun of this amateur radio balloon experiment from Tennessee.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-210.03
AMSAT SYMPOSIUM CALL FOR PAPERS

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 210.03 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JULY 29, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

- - - - CALL FOR PAPERS - - - -

20th ANNIVERSARY
1989 AMSAT Space Symposium and Annual Meeting
Des Moines, Iowa November 3-6, 1989
Hosted by the Central Iowa Technical Society (CITS)

AMSAT-NA is soliciting papers for presentation at and/or publication in the proceedings of its 1989 Space Symposium. Areas of interest include research, development, engineering, funding, construction, management and operation of OSCAR (Orbiting Satellite Carrying Amateur Radio) communications and scientific spacecraft and associated communications networks.

- Papers should be submitted for consideration
by October 2, 1989

- Include audio-visual support requirements
(Overhead-slides-video projection, etc.)

- Include a biography to be included in the
proceedings.

Papers may be submitted in camera-ready form (8-1/2 by 11-inches) or via MS-DOS compatible disk or via electronic mail formatted for printing. Papers containing graphics or pictures must be submitted in camera-ready form.

Authors will be responsible for duplication and distribution of papers not submitted by October 2nd.

Submissions or questions should be forwarded to:

Ralph Wallio, W0RPK Send an SASE to W0RPK
CITS Chairman - AMSAT'89 for a registration
1250 Highway G24 information package.
Indianola, IA 50125

Home: (515) 961-6406
Office: (515) 224-8034
Packet: W0RPK @ W0AK

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-210.04
AMSAT SHORT BURSTS

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 210.04 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JULY 29, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT Short Bursts

Amateur Satellite Report (ASR) #189 went to the printers this week and will start arriving in mail boxes late next week. Because the last ASR received by AMSAT-NA members was in May, this issue of of ASR will be TRIPLE in size. To repeat the schedule for AMSAT-NA publications, the objective is to publish the AMSAT-NA Journal quarterly and the ASR in the intervening months.

Courtney Duncan (N5BF), Manager of the AMSAT Operations Net, has issued the following schedule for the next several weeks for the times and frequencies of the OPS Net. These nets on AO-13 are designed to discuss the many happenings in the world of Amateur Radio Satellites. If you have any comments or suggestions to pass along to N5BF, you can leave them to COURTNEY DUNCAN on the AMSAT-NA BBS at (314) 447-3003.

AMSAT OPERATIONS NET SCHEDULE 1989

Day Date Time Orbit Frequency Local evening, U.S.

Sun 30 Jul 0130 863 435.970 Saturday
Thu 10 Aug 0100 886 435.970 Wednesday

de DB2OS 01May89: *** AO-10 TRANSPONDER SCHEDULE ***
14Jul89 to 01Sep89

Mode-B : from MA 000 to MA 225

O S C A R - 1 3

Date : 14Jun89 until 16Aug89 ! 16Aug89 until 16Nov89
BLON/BLAT : 178.6/-0.8 ! 210/0
Mode-B : MA 000 to MA 110 ! MA 003 to MA 160
Mode-JL : MA 110 to MA 145 ! MA 160 to MA 200
Mode-B : MA 145 to MA 255 ! MA 200 to MA 240

OFF : % ! MA 240 to MA 003
Mode-S : MA 150 to MA 160 ! MA 210 to MA 222

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/EX

Posted: Sun, Aug 6, 1989 4:55 PM GMT Msg: BGIJ-4012-7510
From: DCOWDIN
To: IS
CC: W1AW
Subj: ANS-217

SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-217.01
RUDAK-2 TO FLY ON RS-14 IN '90

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 217.01 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD AUGUST 5, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT-DL RUDAK-2 Transponder Will Fly On RS-14 "Bird" In Mid-1990

During a meeting between AMSAT-DL officials and a representive of the Soviet amateur radio satellite organization known as ORBITA at the AMSAT-UK/RSGB DATASPACE '89 (the combined space and digital communications symposium held last week at the University of Surrey), a tenative agreement was reached to fly a "follow-on" RUDAK transponder aboard RS-14. Many will remember that the RUDAK experiment which flew on AO-13 (RUDAK is a German acronym that stands for: Regenerating Transponder for Digital Amateur Communications) failed to realize its full potential because a temperature sensitive PROM would not allow the RUDAK computer to "boot-up" properly. Despite many intensive efforts to "work-around" this problem, it was not possible to solve this problem and all attempts were eventually abandoned. But characteristic of the indomitable spirit of the RUDAK group within the AMSAT-DL organization, there will soon be a "new and improved" version of this digital experiment known as RUDAK-2. RUDAK-2 will be part of the new Mode B satellite that will be called RS-14. RS-14 will be flying aboard the Soviet's Geological Survey satellite known as "GEOS," (not to be confused with the U.S. weather satellites known as "GOES") in the now familiar "piggy-back" configuration first seen with RS 10/11. There are several important differences between RUDAK-2 and its predecessor on AO-13: the biggest difference is the AX.25 amateur radio packet protocol will be incorporated into the software -- this means that digipeating will be possible and a limited "mailbox" capability will be present. Also, using the Manchester Encoding technique and Binary PSK modulation, the RUDAK-2 transponder mode will be Mode B. The RUDAK-2 transponder will have two separate receive channels for different baud rates: Channel #1 will be for 1200 baud at 435.100 MHz and Channel #2 will be for 4800 baud at 435.150 MHz. The downlink frequency on 2M will be at 145.990 MHz. The nominal RF output of

the 2M downlink transmitter will be 2 watts; however, it can be commanded by a groundstation to a higher RF output of 12 watts. The delivery of the RUDAK-2 transponder is scheduled to occur on December 15, 1989 so that it can be integrated into RS-14 for a mid-1990 launch. So despite the disapointment of the RUDAK experiment on AO-13, like the legendary "phoenix" that rises again, so does RUDAK.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-217.02
RS-14 PLANNED TO CARRY MODE B

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 217.02 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD AUGUST 5, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

RS-14 Is Currently Under Construction For Planned Launch In Mid-1990

In meetings last week with Leo Labutin (UA3CR) at DATASPACE '89 at the University of Surrey, it was learned that RS-14 is now under contruction and is rapidly moving to completion in order to be ready for a mid-1990 launch. Like RS-10/11, this RS "bird" will be flying in a now familiar "piggy-back" configuration aboard another Soviet satellite known as the Geological Survey satellite called GEOS. RS-14 will be placed into a 1000 km circular orbit at an orbital inclination of 83 degrees. RS-14 satellite will contain a Mode B transponder and the RUDAK-2 transponder along with two beacon transmitters. The planned uplink passband frequency on 70cm will extend from 435.080 to 435.180 MHz. The downlink passband on 2M will start at 145.850 MHz and will extend to 145.950 MHz. As usual, the transponder will be inverting, and the maximum RF output will be 12 watts. The first beacon transmitter will have a downlink on 145.850 and will send telemetry in CW. The second beacon transmitter at 145.990 MHz can either send telementry or it can commanded to be the downlink transmitter for the RUDAK-2. With this new RS-14 satellite under construction by the Soviet amateur radio satellite organization ORBITA, this represents their first effort build a Mode B satellite. Amateurs all over the world will now have another exciting OSCAR to look forward to use next year.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-217.03
ZRO MODE JL TESTS BEGIN SOON!

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 217.03 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD AUGUST 5, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AO-13 ZRO Test Planned For Mode JL On August 12, 1989

On August 12, 1989 at 21:30 UTC the first AO-13 Mode "JL" ZRO Test will begin. Using a downlink frequency of 435.945 MHz Cliff Buttschardt (W6HDO) will send numeric code groups at power levels beginning at beacon level and progressing downward in 3 dB increments to a level 27 dB below beacon level. The rules of the test are identical with those of the many Mode "B" runs which have taken place via OSCAR 13 this year. This "JL" test will be the first opportunity in

several years for those holding ZRO certificates to get endorsement stickers for Mode "L" reception reports. Send all reports to Andy MacAllister (WA5ZIB) 14714 Knightsway Dr., Houston, Texas 77083, U.S.A. ZRO brochures are still available from WA5ZIB for an S.A.S.E. with one unit of postage. Those participating in the August 12 "JL" test can also monitor the "B" test scheduled for 20:20 UTC that same day. More tests via both Modes "B" and "JL" will be scheduled for late November and December after AO-13 is once again providing NADIR pointing. Tests in July went very well with the exception of a 30 minute delay on the July 29th run due to equipment difficulties at WA5ZIB. During the past month five stations accurately reported level nine reception. Special serial-numbered endorsement stickers are being prepared in recognition of their achievement. The following stations, in order of submission, have attained "Z9" via Mode "B": W7KIV, N8DUY, SM1MUU, DL5DAA and K9NO. Station profiles of the first five on the ZRO "Honor Role" will be reported in a future issue of ASR.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-217.04
AMSAT SHORT BURSTS

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Thu 10 Aug 0100 886 435.970 Wednesday

de DB2OS 01May89: *** AO-10 TRANSPONDER SCHEDULE ***
14Jul89 to 01Sep89

Mode-B : from MA 000 to MA 225

O S C A R - 1 3

Date : 14Jun89 until 16Aug89 ! 16Aug89 until 16Nov89
BLON/BLAT : 178.8/-2.2 ! 210/0
Mode-B : MA 000 to MA 110 ! MA 003 to MA 160
Mode-JL : MA 110 to MA 145 ! MA 160 to MA 200
Mode-B : MA 145 to MA 255 ! MA 200 to MA 240
OFF : % ! MA 240 to MA 003
Mode-S : MA 150 to MA 160 ! MA 210 to MA 222

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/EX
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2055. synchronous AM detection

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-10 09:06:06 UTC
From: leconte@irisa.irisa.fr
Message-ID: <1382@irisa.irisa.fr>
Source record: 17621

I am a SWL and I'm interested in AM reception of broadcasts on the h.f bands.
I've read that some receiver have a synchronous AM detection mode.
I don't know what it is at all and I'm looking for any information about
this subject. Please email to leconte@irisa.fr or answer on the news.
Thanks in advance

Thierry.

2056. Safe silver plating?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-10 12:14:48 UTC
From: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <159436@Wayne-MTS>
Source record: 17622

I recall some years ago having procured from a jewler friend some cold-plating liquids that were used for touching up solder joints on jewelry pieces. I recall a gold plating solution that wasn't too expensive, and perhaps there was a silver solution as well? At any rate, someone who's familiar with these might be able to supply details. You just brushed these liquids on, no current required.

In the current-required vein, I have seen advertised in Shotgun News a kit for gold, silver, copper and nickel plating, fairly inexpensive. Uses a brush, a battery and some electrolyte/metal solutions. I'll look around and see if I can locate one of the ads. I do recall a review in one of the shooting magazines that said the kit was pretty much as advertised.

73, Mike KE8YY

2057. Re: Public Perception of Ham Radio and

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-10 15:14:48 UTC
From: jimv@hienergy.East.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <688@east.East.Sun.COM>
Source record: 17485

Phil Howard writes:

Could you post some really GOOD arguments to explain why and how a codeless license is not good for amateur radio and/or is in direct conflict with the goals of amateur radio (as per 97.1) and the public in general (such as why someone who does not want to learn code should not be a participant).

I look forward to some better arguments than the kind that I have heard on here so far.

I reply:

I think there have been several GOOD arguments against no code. I still haven't heard any good ones FOR no code. Maybe we all hear just what we want to hear???

Jim Vienneau KC1OU
sun!suneast!jimv

2058. Re: INFO-HAMS Digest V89 #545

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-10 16:49:35 UTC
From: ATISD-DOOI.XP@GUNTER-ADAM.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <12517035502.21.ATISD-DOOI.XP@GUNTER-ADAM.AF.MIL>
Source record: 17626

Anybody out there have for sale a Century 21 or 22 TenTech CW rig?
Maybe some of you strong "no-code" guys may have one of these
CW only rigs collecting dust.....
((((((((((((((((((((((((((((((((((((((73))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))
Marv
WG4Q

2059. Re: WEFAX Reception

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-10 17:28:56 UTC
From: craig@hprnd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1140020@hprnd.HP.COM>
Source record: 17477

> The files can be transported to a Mac and printed out under Pagemaker
> on a laser printer- look great right now! Bill will be publishing the
> design and distributing the software later. I will keep the net
> informed of his progress.
>
> By the way, if you are interested in a Scanalyser, assembled & tested,
> or pc boards and EPROM software, leave a message for me here.

I am VERY interested in this -- let me know how much it costs and when and
where to get the software.

>
> Regards, Stu Beal, VE3MWM, (Bitnet = U009@CCIW)
> National Water Research Institute,
> Burlington, Ontario, Canada.
> ----------

Thank You,

Craig Blackwood
Hewlett Packard Roseville Networks Division
craig@hprnd.rose.hp.com
(916) 785-5574

2060. Re: synchronous AM detection

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-10 17:45:08 UTC
From: cs75jmc@unccvax.UUCP
Message-ID: <1600@unccvax.UUCP>
Source record: 17491

In article <1382@irisa.irisa.fr>, leconte@irisa.irisa.fr (leconte thierry) writes:
> I am a SWL and I'm interested in AM reception of broadcasts on the h.f bands.
> I've read that some receiver have a synchronous AM detection mode.
> I don't know what it is at all and I'm looking for any information about
> this subject. Please email to leconte@irisa.fr or answer on the news.
> Thanks in advance
>
> Thierry.

Synchronous detection is a method of demodulating AM transmissions that involves "subtracting" the carrier from the signal instead of using rectification as a simple diode detector does. It offers excellent fidelity.

(I'll try not to get TOO technical here, but here goes)
Most AM radios (including SW sets) don't use synchronous detection, they use a diode and a capacitor instead. The frequency response of a diode detector is limited because of the impedance of the capacitor used to smooth the rectified signal drops at higher frequencies, making it useless above 5000 Hz. This is necessary because using a capacitor with an higher impedance at those frequencies does not do a sufficient job of smoothing the signal. In other words, the value of capacitor used is a tradeoff between overall fidelity and frequency response. This is why AM radios sound so bad even though the sound quality of the transmitted signal is frequently excellent.

A synchronous detector is capable of much greater frequency response because it does not modify the information part of the signal at all. It simply removes the carrier and leaves the information alone. It is called a synchronous detector because you must have a subtraction signal that is the same frequency as the carrier (i.e. they must be synchronized). This is normally done after an IF stage so this is not a problem.

There are synchronous detectors available on integrated circuits so it is not real expensive to implement; however most receiver manufacturers are not using them. I have heard the difference and I think it is well worth paying a little extra for synchronous detection; it sounds MUCH better.

If the sound quality of broadcasts is important to you then make sure you get a radio with a synchronous detector. You won't be sorry.

73 de John WN4BBJ

John Covington WN4BBJ E-mail: cs75jmc@unccvax.UUCP
P.O. Box 217122 MCI Mail: JCOVINGTON 342-6957
Charlotte, NC 28221-7122 Packet Radio: WN4BBJ @ KK4L
(704) 537-7653 "Give it back, Eric, it's not yours" (the ICOM)

2061. Re: "Educationally-broad" Engineers?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-10 18:07:43 UTC
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <17377@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 17493

In article <8908100225.AA03484@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov> rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV (Robert Carpenter) writes:

>They set out to teach you the ***theory*** of electrical communication, etc.,
>not operating techniques. [...]

Bob,

My note was an example of "reducto ad absurdum". (No, I didn't take Latin, but I still know what that means. For those who don't, my dictionary defines it as "the refutation of a proposition by showing its logical conclusion as absurd.")

I find it hard to understand why amateur radio should have, as a basic and fundamental requirement, something that no self-respecting engineering college (or even a technical school) requires of its graduates who desire to pursue communications, including radio, as a professional career. (Before you say "but ham radio is a hobby, not a profession", please explain why a hobby should have stronger qualifications than a professional position in a similar field.)

The issue is not one of "educational breadth". Nor is it valid to argue for a "no theory" license by claiming that you don't need Ohm's Law to talk on the radio. The simple fact is that to pursue the Basis and Purpose of the Amateur Service (as opposed to merely talking on the radio) some understanding of theory as well as rules and regulations is necessary.

But it is entirely possible for someone WITHOUT any knowledge of the code to meet any and all of the five "raisons d'etre" for the Amateur Service. This is the exact reasoning the FCC used in its last no-code proposal, and it is even more valid now.

Phil

2062. Re: "Educationally-broad" Engineers?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-10 19:17:16 UTC
From: paulf@Jessica.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <4399@portia.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 17489

In article <8908100225.AA03484@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov> rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV (Robert Carpenter) writes:
>Few people would claim that engineers
>have "educational breadth". When was the last time a BSEE
>had to demonstrate the slightest knowledge of a foreign language to graduate?
>Flame off......
>73 de W3OTC

Tom Peters (of "In Search of Excellence" fame and from the Stanford B-school) recently wrote an excellent column extolling the virtues of requiring more breadth in engineering education (or rather decrying the lack of). About six months ago, the NSF also came out with similar comments. Engineering programs concentrate on Theory and not practice; this is true at almost all levels from undergrad up to doctorate education. Would you like to know how many EE grad students can't solder? How even fewer can tell you what solder is, what a eutectic point is?

I've heard a number of excuses for all of this; "Students should do that on their own", and "we don't have the time" are two of my favorite fantasies. Maybe it's time to add a fifth year to the engineering curriculum.

Of course, I'm only addressing one direction of breadth; it would be nice if we could add business, law, and psychology courses in as well, but as it is, engineering is still one of the most demanding courses of study.

I couldn't agree more, Bob.

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | "I asked for a dissertation topic, and for my
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | sins, they gave me one."

2063. Microwaves, QST cutbacks

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-10 19:43:31 UTC
From: rma@mhgki.att.com
Message-ID: <2592@cbnewsm.ATT.COM>
Source record: 17492

More information is emerging about cutbacks in QST. In an earlier posting I mentioned that The New Frontier was the only column being dropped, and that still seems to be the case. However, other columns may be appearing bimonthly (every 2 months) or may be restricted in length. It is difficult to get the straight story but I am trying to report only what I have heard. So far the affected columns are "YL news", the QSL bureau part of "How's DX", "FM/RPT" and "The World Above 50 MHz". I will try to get the whole story from ARRL HQ before posting more, but even there not everyone seems to know Some HQ personel are as upset about the changes as the rest of us.

Bob Atkins KA1GT

2064. Re: Cushcraft R5 Vertical??

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-10 19:49:41 UTC
From: herbster@b11.ingr.com
Message-ID: <5681@b11.ingr.com>
Source record: 17494

In article <13770026@hprmokg.HP.COM>, barry@hprmokg.HP.COM (Barry Fowler) writes:
> I've been considering the R5 also. In the ads, it states something
> about a "solid state matching network". What exactly is this?
>
> Is there a built in tuner? Does it require a controller/power?
>
> Barry
> WB6JZL

If you look at the picture, there is a "Black-box" at the base of
the antenna where the feed-line connects. I have not been able
to see what "Magic" is in there cuz i culd not get it apart. I really
did not want to break the weather-proofing anyway. It does not
take batteries or a phantom power source. It appears to me to be
an elaborate passive matching network of some kind. One interesting
note is that the upgrade kit from R4 to R5 to add 17m does not
have anything to do with the "Box". Whatever is in there, it keeps
the SWR fairly flat across entire bands. I give this 'tenna high
marks for a compact, no radial, no hassle vertical. One final note,
I assembled it the way the instructions indicated, and I only had
to go up and adjust the height ONE INCH to optimize the SWR lo
point to my taste on 15m. Virtually NO adjustment was required.

J. Herbster KM4JN (was WB2DJH)
Intergraph Corp. Huntsville AL

2065. Re: Public Perception of Ham Radio and

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-10 20:19:21 UTC
From: herbster@b11.ingr.com
Message-ID: <5683@b11.ingr.com>
Source record: 17495

In article <30500126@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>
> >From: jay@splut.UUCP
> > Phil, some of us find the rebuttals insufficient to address the very
> > real problems with no-code. I've weighed them, and they come up short.
> [....stuff truncated]
I seem to have the same problem with weighing the arguments FOR a
no-code license. It seems to me to be a group of folks trying to
lower the water (requirements) instead of raise the bridge (our own
personal acheivements). IMHO, since amateur radio is for the
experimenting and enhancement of an art/technology, that it is not
unreasonable to require a little HISTORY or background knowledge
before diving head long into PIONEERING. If your personal desires
are not in line with the current definition of ham-radio, perhaps
it is something else you aspire to. Five WPM is not exactly asking
you to become an expert.

> Could you post some really GOOD arguments to explain why and how a codeless
> license is not good for amateur radio and/or is in direct conflict with the
> goals of amateur radio (as per 97.1) and the public in general (such as why
> someone who does not want to learn code should not be a participant).

I have heard equally flimsy arguments FOR the no-code license. The
fact is that no matter how much arguing we do, the truth is in the
puddin'... There is no way to tell utill we try it, however, if it
has undesireable results, it will be darn hard to undo....
I agree with the 1 or 2 year expiration to the new class of license
because when I had a 2 year CODE ONLY and ROCK-BOUND ticket, I could
not wait to upgrade. It definitely WAS incentive to upgrade, but
now even Novices have VOICE on 10m. If the argument of "WHAT IF ALL
I WANT TO DO IS WORK 440mHz FM and don't want to upgrade" issue
arises, then perhaps an AMATEUR-RADIO license is not what you want
in the first place. They could start a whole new service apart and
inbetween CB and the ARS, call it COMPUTER-RADIO-CITIZENS-SERVICE
and feel free to write your own requirements for it. If the no-code
license is at such odds with the ARS, perhaps it should be an entity
of it's own......

TRIVIA QUESTION: If you put 1/2 the effort expended on arguing the NO-CODE
license issue into learning CW, how fast would you be
copying today ?????

Not intended to offend....
Is this frequency in use...
J. Herbster KM4JN

2066. Additional spectrum may become available

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-10 20:32:00 UTC
From: BRUCEH@UTKVX3.BITNET
Message-ID: <8908110704.AA18561@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17502

I was just reading the Aug. 9th issue of Radio World magazine. There is an article telling of proposed legislation that would reallocate up to 200MHz of spectrum from the federal government to the private sector. They give a lot more information, but not much detail. They also mention auctions of the frequencies. I wonder if we hams could somehow request some of the frequencies?? This may be something we want to watch.

Bruce Harrison
Univ. of Tennessee at Martin
WB4MJG
BRUCEH@UTKVX (bitnet)

2067. The Sun SPARCstation 1 and Amateur Radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-10 23:13:52 UTC
From: cas@hoptoad.uucp
Message-ID: <8261@hoptoad.uucp>
Source record: 17501

The other day our first Sun 4/60 SPARCstation 1 arrived. If you are not familiar with this (IMHO) wonderful piece of equipment, it has "Audio", which is why I am writing this message.

A partial description from the man pages follows (printed without permission):

"The audio device is a SPARCstation 1 specific device that implements telephone quality sound using the AM79C30 Digital Subscriber Controller chip. The chip uses a sampling rate of 8192 samples per second, with each sample being 8-bits. The chip has a built-in analog to digital converter (ADC) and digital to analog converter (DAC). The chip uses either u-law or A-law compression, and will drive either the built-in speaker or an external headphone jack."

The first thing I did was hook up the microphone to the 8 pin mini-DIN connector and recorded my voice saying CQ CONTEST CQ CONTEST CQ CONTEST FROM N6ECT N6ECT NOVEMBER 6 ECHO CHARLIE TANGO and saved it to a file. When the programme 'sound' comes up, it makes it's own window and has a number of options, including a graphical output of waveforms similar to an oscilloscope display. I then set the 'Output' for the internal speaker, turned 'Looping' on, and toggled the 'Play' mode with the mouse. There was "me" calling cq contest with what I would call "fine audio quality" or :-) the first step towards a phone contest dream. By turning on the 'Looping' it repeated itself, until I toggled the 'Pause' mode with the mouse, which can be 'Continued' with another tap of the mouse button. After trying various other voice experiments I realized that maybe it would take the output from my Bencher paddle and Curtis keyer, which it did, and created a few practice CW files, that also sounded great. I was also able to feed my scanner audio into it, and save the information to a file. I haven't tried music yet, but that's for latter today (-:. I am looking forward to hooking a RS-232 based radio to one of the serial ports with the audio i/o from the SPARCstation 1 connected to it. I once remember telling Hank Magnuski, KA6M and Paul Rinaldo, W4RI at the 2nd ARRL Amateur Radio Computer Networking Conference in 1982 that I wanted to be able to turn my radio/computer/beam-pointer on a Friday and send in for my DXCC on Monday (-: ... :-) guess that I'm getting closer. Another thing that I want to try is feeding the audio from one of my radios into the SPARCstation 1 and transmit a packet beacon. I then want to re-transmit the saved beacon without the use of a TNC, and see if I can receive it.

Well, I guess that you can see my excitement and the new door of experimentation that has opened for me. If anyone else has a SPARCstation 1 and is contemplating doing similar experiments... LET ME KNOW... 73

Disclaimer: No I don't work for Sun, but (IMHO) they sure make nice equipment.

--
Curtis Spangler {sun,pacbell,uunet,pyramid,amdahl}!hoptoad!cas cas@toad.com
N6ECT P.O. Box 170031, San Francisco, California, 94117-0031
"Without love in the dream, It will never come true." J. Garcia / R. Hunter

2068. Kenwood TS-940S (AT) <--> RS-232 Revisited!? OOhhh NOOooooo!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-10 23:58:38 UTC
From: pff@thumper.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <1677@thumper.bellcore.com>
Source record: 17482

Folks,

Several months ago I posted a query regarding controlling the 940 from a RS-232 device (Mac IIX in my case). I received two very helpful responses. After several months of foot-dragging on my part, etc; I figured it was time to get around tuit. I purloined the appropriate hardware - MC1489P's, MC1488P's, even some 7805C's and D8251AC's. That oughtta do it - I thought. Then I picked up the August issue of "73". On page 34 begins a relevant article called "Control Your Rig from a PC". Hmmm, maybe this'll be useful for my project. After reading the article, comparing notes with the responses received earlier, and finally a call to Kenwood, I'm totally confused. Do I, or don't I, need the "IC-10B" interface kit - which contains an EPROM. I thought I would need it (but haven't bought it yet!). The fellow at Kenwood said "No, it's in there." (but then that was AFTER I told him I was pondering building it from scratch ;-)). My previous notes made responses on this subject made no mention of any EPROM.

As an aside, I asked the fellow at Kenwood what the advantage - if any - would be in me buying the kit(s) from them versus building them, the conversation continued:

Kenwood: "Well, you might destroy something in your radio."

Pete: "How's that?"

Kenwood: "If the voltages are over 7 volts, well, it's possible... You could void your warranty on the 940."

Pete: "What else?"

Kenwood: "Well, if you build it yourself there's no warranty on it."

Pete: "Anything else?"

Kenwood (with confidence now!): "You wouldn't know the command set that you need to control it with!"

Pete: "Oh but I <do> have the command set!"

(Get ready for a good one:)

Kewood: (wavering now...) "You're not just paying for the chips, you're paying for the TECHNOLOGY! It's only $50..."

Pete: "Well, I really appreciate your time..."

Can anyone clear this up for me? I appreciate your time and help very much!

73, as always, Pete, N5KBD

pff@thumper.bellcore.com

2069. Re: "Educationally-broad" Engineers?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-10 23:59:00 UTC
From: kevin@lindy.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <4283@lindy.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 17490

In article <8908100225.AA03484@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov> rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV (Robert Carpenter) writes:
>necessarily a model for ham radio. Few people would claim that engineers
>have "educational breadth". When was the last time a BSEE
>had to demonstrate the slightest knowledge of a foreign language to graduate?

To get my BSCS, I had to take classes in Foreign Language (I did French), Religious Studies, Ethics, Literature and History. Maybe the school you went to churns out the stereotype bonehead engineer; many others (i.e. Santa Clara, where I went) don't.
--
Kevin Burnett, N6UWS (ex-KC6AOA) AMPR.ORG: 44.4.0.231
"She was an acrobat's daughter, she swung by her teeth from a noose; but then one day, her dentures gave way, and she flew through the air like a goose." - Daffy

2070. Re: "Educationally-broad" Engineers?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-11 00:38:44 UTC
From: john@stiatl.UUCP
Message-ID: <6433@stiatl.UUCP>
Source record: 17496

In article <4399@portia.Stanford.EDU> paulf@Jessica.Stanford.EDU (Paul Flaherty) writes:
>
>Tom Peters (of "In Search of Excellence" fame and from the Stanford B-school)
>recently wrote an excellent column extolling the virtues of requiring more
>breadth in engineering education (or rather decrying the lack of). About
>six months ago, the NSF also came out with similar comments. Engineering
>programs concentrate on Theory and not practice; this is true at almost all
>levels from undergrad up to doctorate education. Would you like to know
>how many EE grad students can't solder? How even fewer can tell you what
>solder is, what a eutectic point is?
>
>I've heard a number of excuses for all of this; "Students should do that on
>their own", and "we don't have the time" are two of my favorite fantasies.
>Maybe it's time to add a fifth year to the engineering curriculum.
>
>Of course, I'm only addressing one direction of breadth; it would be nice
>if we could add business, law, and psychology courses in as well, but as it
>is, engineering is still one of the most demanding courses of study.
>
>I couldn't agree more, Bob.

I'd second Paul's comments. Perhaps this is perhaps a bit far afield from
ham radio, but then again, mayby not. Education is a reason we tend
to banter about with relative impunity when justifying our service.

My experience in running a small high technology company (about 25 people)
has been that the productivity and ease of management is generally inversely
proportional to the number of years they spent in a university environment.
Even in the rather esoteric (sp) field of nuclear engineering, the people with
a good trade school or BS degree were VASTLY more valuable to me than those
with (sometimes) many PhD's. Of course, I kept one or 2 around just to
run out on the masthead but that's a different story.

My experience with applied engineering education is that the system has
failed miserably. And we've gone through a generation of non-education
so that now it's questionable whether the schools COULD teach even
given a chance. I suppose we can blame this beginning in the '60s
when the universities became centers for socal activism instead centers
for higher education.

And even those engineers that learn a bit of theory learn practically nothing
of the practical world. I remember visiting a graduate electrical
engineering class a few years ago and marveled as I watched 2 PhD candidates
try to solder a component to a circuit board without solder. When I
inquired, they told me they thought one simply melted the lead with iron!

Even as I look around my present environment, I see that some of the best programmers and programming managers are non-degreed (myself included - I have an engineering apprenticeship certificate). It does make one wonder when most people remember the parties they attended much better than they remember any class.

Paul, I don't think we need another year added to engineering school. I think people like Phil K. are geniuses DESPITE higher education. I used to run around with a person like phil. We both laid out of class practically our whole junior and senior year in high school. The difference was I earned Bs and Cs while he made straight As and aced the SAT. And we had a GOOD school, one of the tops in the nation. I think profound changes will be necessary. I can certainly testify as to the effectiveness of the engineering apprentice system. This is certainly food for thought and discussion.

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | Manual? ... What manual ?!?
Sales Technologies, Inc. Atlanta, GA | This is Unix, My son, You
...!gatech!stiatl!john **I am the NRA** | just GOTTA Know!!!

2071. Re: Pizza via autopatch, a quote from chapter and verse.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-11 02:35:00 UTC
From: john@frog.UUCP
Message-ID: <1767@frog.UUCP>
Source record: 17483

In article <4273@portia.Stanford.EDU>, paulf@Jessica.stanford.edu (Paul Flaherty) writes:
> In article <444@scr1.UUCP> tiller@scr1.UUCP (David Tiller) writes:
> > ["No Pizza"]
> Sorry dude, but that isn't an FCC ruling. If you read the fine print, you'll
> find that that little piece of regulatory wisdom was written by the ARRL...
> Times have changed.

That's right! Now's the time to order pizza via the autopatch, and charge it
to someone else's credit card that you got from a local BBS! And don't
forget to confirm your order with "10-4 good buddy!"

(Now, I suppose if you used EME propagation and ordered a new kind of pizza
that you weren't sure you'd like, that would be classed as experimental work...)
--
John Woods, Charles River Data Systems, Framingham MA 508-626-1101
...!decvax!frog!john, john@frog.UUCP, ...!mit-eddie!jfw, jfw@eddie.mit.edu

2072. Atari ST compiled satellite tracker

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-11 03:41:57 UTC
From: logajan@ns.network.com
Message-ID: <1549@ns.network.com>
Source record: 17484
Cross-posted to: comp.sys.atari.st,rec.ham-radio,sci.space,sci.astro

I now have three versions of satellite trackers on hand.

1.) My GFA Basic (for the ATARI ST) source listing.

2.) My compiled version (for the ATARI ST.)

3.) A "C" language satellite tracker program (not mine.)

#1 Was posted to comp.sources.atari.st
#2 Will be posted to comp.binaries.atari.st
#3 Not posted (but available on T. Kelso's BBS as the Seesat program.)

All three programs are also available from me for the asking.

--
- John M. Logajan @ Network Systems; 7600 Boone Ave; Brooklyn Park, MN 55428 -
- logajan@ns.network.com / ...rutgers!umn-cs!ns!logajan / john@logajan.mn.org -

2073. Re: synchronous AM detection

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-11 03:57:46 UTC
From: saaf@joker.optics.rochester.edu
Message-ID: <SAAF.89Aug10235746@joker.optics.rochester.edu>
Source record: 17497

>> I've read that some receiver has a synchronous AM detection mode.
>> etc......
>> Leconte Thierry

> Synchronous detection is a method of demodulating AM transmissions
> that involves "subtracting" the carrier from the signal instead of
> using rectification as a simple diode detector does.
> etc......
> WN4BBJ

When I read this I felt I should throw in my (radically different) two
cents worth:

The constant fading of a shortwave signal is said to be "selective."
That is, it affects the different frequencies within the bandwidth of
the signal in different amounts. If the carrier signal strength is
severely reduced by selective fading and the sidebands are not
correspondingly reduced by the fading, the result is that, for a short
period of time, the carrier strength is not sufficient to provide
enough demodulation of the sidebands, resulting in a burst of signal
that sounds more like SSB than AM.

Synchronous AM detection superimposes a carrier onto the carrier of
the received signal. This internally-generated carrier is
"phase-locked" to the received signal carrier and it can remain at the
proper frequency even if the signal carrier fades out for a short
period of time. The strong internal carrier insures that the
sidebands are always sufficiently demodulated.

I believe the Sony 2010 is the only radio (less than $5000) with this
feature.
--
* Len Saaf, The Institute of Optics, University of Rochester, Rochester, NY *
* Internet: saaf@joker.optics.rochester.edu Bitnet: SAAF@UOROPT Radio: NV2Z *
* Internet (last resort): saaf%joker.optics.rochester.edu@vm.cc.rochester.edu *

2074. Re: Proposed 220MHz-and-up No-code license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-11 05:06:43 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <131@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 17506

In his posting about no-code, John Painter says: "As to code-free hams turning the bands into muck, I have yet to see anyone from a country with a code-free license complain. Stick to facts, not suppositions."

I wonder if he has ever spoken with anyone in Japan? Japan is commonly used by no-code advocates as an example that we should aspire to. I have hosted a number of JA ham visitors, and they ALL tell me that as a result of the communicator type license in Japan, two meters is nearly unusable. According to JH3HBF and JA5GLY, to give two examples, the 2 mtr band in Japan is completely over-run with kids playing space-patrol on their Trio (Kenwood) and ICOM handhelds. Forget about any repeater operation or autopatches. And these are not CB type pirates....all of these kids have a legal JA call that allows them to operate the VHF bands without knowing the code. And this is in a country that values order, cooperation and consensus very highly!

Now I am not sure that I am really against having a code-free license, and I also am not certain that our experience has to mirror Japan's, but if you want an example, here is one!

Anyone else have any other examples?

73,
Tad Cook
tad@ssc.UUCP
KT7H @ N7HFZ
MCI Mail: 3288544

2075. ANARC Guide of US Monitoring Laws (2nd printing)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-11 05:33:17 UTC
From: rh@well.UUCP
Message-ID: <13092@well.UUCP>
Source record: 17507

The "ANARC Guide to U.S. Monitoring Laws" has just gone into its second printing. Compiled by ANARC's counsel, Frank Terranella, N2IGO, this forty page, 8.5" x 11" paperback is the only current anthology of state scanner laws in print. Easy-to-understand analyses accompany the full texts of laws from California, Florida, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee and Vermont. Also included are relevant passages of the federal Electronic Communications Privacy Act, and an essay translating the ECPA into plain English.

To order your copy by mail send $7.50 to:

ANARC Publications
P.O. Box 462
Northfield, MN 55057
--
..... Robert Horvitz .....
..... ANARC, P.O. Box 143, Falls Church, VA 22046 USA .....
..... uucp: ...{pacbell,hplabs,ucbvax}!well!rh .....

2076. "Educationally rounded" Engineers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-11 11:01:58 UTC
From: rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
Message-ID: <8908111101.AA06817@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 17487

Phil,
Thanks for the response. However I think you missed my point. I was trying
to point out that you, trained and hired to design apparatus/systems, are not
necessarily expected to be able to efficiently use them. No one expects
all the people who design Boeing 747s to be able to fly them, etc., etc. The
is another class of lesser beings who are operators, and need to demonstrate
their ability to obtain operating privileges.

There has been far too much discussion of what abilities they need to dedemon-
starte for ham privileges, so I won't go further.

LET'S STOP THIS "EDUCATION" DISCUSSION BEFORE IT, TOO, SWAMPS THE CHANNEL......

73, Bob

2077. FT736 Mods?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-11 12:12:08 UTC
From: MROWEN@STLAWU.BITNET
Message-ID: <8908120702.AA04353@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17488

I'm looking for two mods to the Yaesu FT736:
1) Receive outside the ham bands;
2) Offset tuning less than 1.0 KHz (for
EME doppler compensation).
Any ideas out there?

2078. Re: synchronous AM detection

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-11 14:06:49 UTC
From: dya@unccvax.UUCP
Message-ID: <1606@unccvax.UUCP>
Source record: 17520

In article <1600@unccvax.UUCP>, cs75jmc@unccvax.UUCP (John Covington WN4BBJ) writes:
> In article <1382@irisa.irisa.fr>, leconte@irisa.irisa.fr (leconte thierry) writes:
> > I am a SWL and I'm interested in AM reception of broadcasts on the h.f bands.
> > I've read that some receiver have a synchronous AM detection mode.

> Synchronous detection is a method of demodulating AM transmissions that
> involves "subtracting" the carrier from the signal instead of using
> rectification as a simple diode detector does. It offers excellent
> fidelity.
> Most AM radios (including SW sets) don't use synchronous detection, they
> use a diode and a capacitor instead. The frequency response of a diode
> detector is limited because of the impedance of the capacitor used to smooth
> the rectified signal drops at higher frequencies, making it useless
> above 5000 Hz. This is necessary because using a capacitor with an
> higher impedance at those frequencies does not do a sufficient job of
> smoothing the signal. In other words, the value of capacitor used is a

Don't blame the envelope detector for AM frequency response
woes, because an AM envelope detector is inherently a high fidelity
device. Even at the less-commonly used IF bandwidth of 262.5 kHz, it
is **trivial** to design an envelope detector with reasonably flat
frequency response to 10 kHz, which is the upper limit for NRSC-1
equipped standard broadcasting stations in the US.

The lack of bandwidth in an AM receiver is completely due
to excessive selectivity in the IF amplifier stage. This selectivity
is provided to 1) save money (fewer stages of IF gain required) and
2) to eliminate first adjacent channel interference. "Modern" AM
receiver design use ceramic resonators, which necessarily have a
high "Q" and poor bandwidth.

The detector used in **ALL** modulation monitors (with
possibly the exception of the Delta Electronics splatter meter)
is envelope detection. The Belar AMM-3 is flat to 30 kHz. Many
colour television sets use envelope detection under much more severe
carrier - to - baseband conditions than a simple AM radio.

Of course, this all means diddly squat to a SWL, who is
basically listening to islands of signal in oceans of interference.

The advantage of synchronous demodulation is that 1) it
is trivial to design one which receives either the upper or the
lower sideband only and 2) it is more free from quadrature distortion
due to carrier phase rotation (particularly a problem in skywave
reception). The synchronous demodulator also does not suffer
from severe distortion under carrier-only amplitude distortion

(selective fading, again principally a skywave condition);
this is also a benefit for listeners in the "null fields" of
a BC directional station.

The disadvantage of a synchronous demodulator is
cost. In the presence of heavy QRM, synchronous detectors
sometimes "act funny" and reduce communications effectivness,
though the theoretical advantages of sync are undisputed.
This is probably more an implementation issue rather than
an inherent problem.

Finally, you still have to have an integrating
type carrier detector to implement AGC. You get this DC
control voltage at no extra charge with an envelope detector.

'Nuff said.

York David Antony
BPH-880505OT (WRPL) Wadesboro, NC

2079. Ahoy! Boat anchor restoration ... Summary of responses

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-11 14:14:57 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewsc.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <2371@cbnewsc.ATT.COM>
Source record: 17519

Here is a summary of e-mail responses to my previous article "Ahoy! Boat
Anchor Restoration Dead Ahead," which dealt with the restoration of
older ham radio equipment.

==
Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass (312)979-5414

| =+=
|
| I enjoyed your article immensely! You are absolutely
| right about living through childhood dreams- its one of the reasons
| I take a close look at every Collins S-line and 75A-4 I see!
| Fortunately, I have been able to resist all temptation
| (except for a brief encounter with a pair of Drake twins when my
| 930 was in the shop). As a matter of fact, my tendency is to
| move in the opposite direction, as I plan to upgrade the 930 to
| an Icom 781 or 765.
| But I still like to reminisce, and your article helped
| me do it.
|
| 73, Jon NK2D (PBBS: WB2COP-4)
| Jonathan Nagy
| {bellcore | philabs | sun}!nynex1!jdn
| (914) 683-3199
|
| =+=
|
| Hey bruddah..... I started with the HT-40 and SX-140, and they worked
| rather well. I worked something like 150 countries and 50 states with
| that pair. With careful tuning of the external VFO (A Knight-Kit) you
| could talk to SSB'ers with the carrier-controlled (screen) modulation of
| the HT-40, and they'd "think" you were SSB with a bit of carrier
| imbalance.
|
| If you adjust the regeneration control properly (whatever the name was, I
| forgot), and align the beast, the selectivity isn't TOO bad. I once
| traded it in on a Hallicrafters SX-101 (maybe 'A', I forget), but took it
| back, the SX-140 was better. That control basically was a built-in
| "Q-multiplier".
|
| BTW - I also won several contests with them.
|
| 'Course, it didn't hurt to be KH6FON at the time.... :-)
|
| If I saw one at a hamfest for $5, I'd snap it right up!!!!! :-)

```
|
| Mike Kersenbrock
| Tektronix Microprocessor Development Products
| michaelk@copper.MDP.TEK.COM
| Aloha, Oregon
|
| =+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=
|
| Just read your article. Very nice job of describing what
| may be required to restore something and of the "real"
| condition. I just love the "It worked last time I plugged
| it in" type comments. I would like to get some stickers
| made up and give them out at hamfests !!!
|
| ---
| Bob Jackson ihuxz!bobjack IH 1C-301 x979-3181 Dept. 55265
|
|
| =+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=
|
| I really enjoyed your article! I have a Collins 51J4 receiver I will
| never part with. My wife (KM7Z) will probably bury me with it to get
| it out of here, hi.
|
| My "biggest acquisition" of a boat anchor was an old BC-610. One pound
| per watt and it ran 600 watts! I even heated the house one winter with
| the thing, but it sure worked! I sold it to a guy from Seattle who wanted
| "another one" for RTTY work. He sent a moving van to pick it up. Turned
| out he already had five of them! I personally think he owned stock in
| the electric company!
|
| 73 es thanks for the enjoyable article.
|
|
| Pat Berry KN7B pmb%swituc.uucp@arizona.edu
| uunet!arizona!swituc!pmb KN7B @ WB7TLS.AZ packet radio
|
| =+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=+=

--
============================================================================
Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass (312)979-5414
```

2080. Re: Cushcraft R5 Vertical??

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-11 15:14:01 UTC
From: murphy@rmurph.dec.com
Message-ID: <2706@decuac.DEC.COM>
Source record: 17518

> In article <2901@cbnewsh.ATT.COM> nd2k@cbnewsh.ATT.COM
(alfred.a.schwarz..jr) writes:
>
>Does anybody have any experience with the Cushcraft R5 (20/17/15/12/10)
>1/2 wave vertical antenna??
>
> Al Schwarz ND2K
> houdi!nd2k

I've been using the R4 for quite a while now. I'll be buying the R4-To-R5
upgrade soon. Given it's limitations, it's a great antenna. Given *my*
limitations (all other antennas were dipoles in the attic) it's spectacular!
240 countries barefoot in 18 months..
-Rick

Rick Murphy, WA1SPT/4 Digital Equipment, Landover, MD
murphy@ufp.dec.com UFP stands for United Federation
decwrl! of Planets - not what *you* were
decuac!ufp.dec.com!murphy thinking!
Disclaimer: I don't even speak for myself - my wife does!

2081. synchronous AM detection

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-11 15:31:00 UTC
From: CSMSCST@OAC.UCLA.EDU
Message-ID: <8908120702.AA04410@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17498

> I believe the Sony 2010 is the only radio (less than $5000) with this
> feature.

Actually, any communications receiver that has an SSB mode
does synchronous detection -- and you have the choice of
which sideband, upper or lower, to detect. Usually, there
is less QRM on one side than on the other. My Kenwood R-5000
does just fine. Note that you need to have an IF filter
narrow enough to remove the carrier. If you leave your
receiver in AM mode (usually wide) and turn on the BFO, you
don't get the fading reduction.

The advantage of the Sony 2010 is that it *automatically* locks
onto (zero beats) the carrier. This is a touchy tuning adjustment
otherwise. The 2010 is a neat box.

2082. Re: Public Perception of Ham Radio and

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-11 16:48:38 UTC
From: waters@dover.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1674@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 17526

In article <5683@b11.ingr.com> herbster@b11.ingr.com (Joe Herbster) writes:
}In article <30500126@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:

}> >From: jay@splut.UUCP
}> > Phil, some of us find the rebuttals insufficient to address the very
}> > real problems with no-code. I've weighed them, and they come up short.
}> [....stuff truncated]
} I seem to have the same problem with weighing the arguments FOR a
} no-code license.

All right let me state tree:

1) CW is irelevant to many types of radio operation and radio uses today.
It is not used significantly in commercial, military or emergency work.
In short the "world of radio" has changed.

2) In other countries it has proven to be ONE of the ways (not alone) to
increase the pool of good ham operators.

3) The competition for frequency space in the VHF/UHF spectrum is several
hundred times as intense as it was say 10-20 years ago largely due to the
availability of cheap, easy to operate and reliable equipment.
The 220Mhz debacle is only the tip of the iceburg.

}It seems to me to be a group of folks trying to
} lower the water (requirements) instead of raise the bridge (our own
} personal acheivements).

This is simply not so for any of the current proposals. The proposals
substitute more relevent tests for the CW test.

}IMHO, since amateur radio is for the
} experimenting and enhancement of an art/technology, that it is not
} unreasonable to require a little HISTORY or background knowledge
} before diving head long into PIONEERING. If your personal desires
} are not in line with the current definition of ham-radio, perhaps
} it is something else you aspire to. Five WPM is not exactly asking
} you to become an expert.

I s CW the ONLY "history" or "background" to ham radio? The "art" is that
of COMMUNICATION, CW is merely one means to that end.

}> Could you post some really GOOD arguments to explain why and how a codeless
}> license is not good for amateur radio and/or is in direct conflict with the
}> goals of amateur radio (as per 97.1) and the public in general (such as why
}> someone who does not want to learn code should not be a participant).

} I agree with the 1 or 2 year expiration to the new class of license
} because when I had a 2 year CODE ONLY and ROCK-BOUND ticket, I could
} not wait to upgrade.

I'm not sure what this has to do with a codeless license.

Is this the philosophy that to learn to fix cars I must endure being hit on the head every morning? That shows due dilligence on the part of the learner or something I guess.

Seems a little crazy to me.

}It definitely WAS incentive to upgrade, but
} now even Novices have VOICE on 10m. If the argument of "WHAT IF ALL
} I WANT TO DO IS WORK 440mHz FM and don't want to upgrade" issue
} arises, then perhaps an AMATEUR-RADIO license is not what you want
} in the first place. They could start a whole new service apart and
} inbetween CB and the ARS, call it COMPUTER-RADIO-CITIZENS-SERVICE
} and feel free to write your own requirements for it. If the no-code
} license is at such odds with the ARS, perhaps it should be an entity
} of it's own......

That is a very real possibility. Class D CB started out with much of that intent.

}TRIVIA QUESTION: If you put 1/2 the effort expended on arguing the NO-CODE
} license issue into learning CW, how fast would you be
} copying today ?????

About the same - 35-40wpm.

You learn something by using it, not by studying for tests on it.

--
*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *
You don't have to think too hard when you talk to teachers.
-- J. D. Salinger

2083. Re: "Educationally-broad" Engineers?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-11 17:02:40 UTC
From: barry@hprmokg.HP.COM
Message-ID: <13770028@hprmokg.HP.COM>
Source record: 17499

/ hprmokg:rec.ham-radio / john@stiatl.UUCP (John DeArmond) / 5:38 pm Aug 10, 1989 /
In article <4399@portia.Stanford.EDU> paulf@Jessica.Stanford.EDU (Paul Flaherty) writes:
>
>Tom Peters (of "In Search of Excellence" fame and from the Stanford B-school)
>recently wrote an excellent column extolling the virtues of requiring more
>breadth in engineering education (or rather decrying the lack of). About
>six months ago, the NSF also came out with similar comments. Engineering
>programs concentrate on Theory and not practice; this is true at almost all
>levels from undergrad up to doctorate education. Would you like to know
>how many EE grad students can't solder? How even fewer can tell you what
>solder is, what a eutectic point is?
>
>I've heard a number of excuses for all of this; "Students should do that on
>their own", and "we don't have the time" are two of my favorite fantasies.
>Maybe it's time to add a fifth year to the engineering curriculum.
>
>Of course, I'm only addressing one direction of breadth; it would be nice
>if we could add business, law, and psychology courses in as well, but as it
>is, engineering is still one of the most demanding courses of study.
>
>I couldn't agree more, Bob.

I'd second Paul's comments. Perhaps this is perhaps a bit far afield from
ham radio, but then again, mayby not. Education is a reason we tend
to banter about with relative impunity when justifying our service.

My experience in running a small high technology company (about 25 people)
has been that the productivity and ease of management is generally inversely
proportional to the number of years they spent in a university environment.
Even in the rather esoteric (sp) field of nuclear engineering, the people with
a good trade school or BS degree were VASTLY more valuable to me than those
with (sometimes) many PhD's. Of course, I kept one or 2 around just to
run out on the masthead but that's a different story.

My experience with applied engineering education is that the system has
failed miserably. And we've gone through a generation of non-education
so that now it's questionable whether the schools COULD teach even
given a chance. I suppose we can blame this beginning in the '60s
when the universities became centers for socal activism instead centers
for higher education.

And even those engineers that learn a bit of theory learn practically nothing
of the practical world. I remember visiting a graduate electrical
engineering class a few years ago and marveled as I watched 2 PhD candidates
try to solder a component to a circuit board without solder. When I

inquired, they told me they thought one simply melted the lead with iron!

Even as I look around my present environment, I see that some of the best programmers and programming managers are non-degreed (myself included - I have an engineering apprenticeship certificate). It does make one wonder when most people remember the parties they attended much better than they remember any class.

Paul, I don't think we need another year added to engineering school. I think people like Phil K. are geniuses DESPITE higher education. I used to run around with a person like phil. We both laid out of class practically our whole junior and senior year in high school. The difference was I earned Bs and Cs while he made straight As and aced the SAT. And we had a GOOD school, one of the tops in the nation. I think profound changes will be necessary. I can certainly testify as to the effectiveness of the engineering apprentice system. This is certainly food for thought and discussion.

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | Manual? ... What manual ?!?
Sales Technologies, Inc. Atlanta, GA | This is Unix, My son, You
...!gatech!stiatl!john **I am the NRA** | just GOTTA Know!!!

2084. Re: "Educationally-broad" Engineers?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-11 17:10:56 UTC
From: jwb@mcnc.org
Message-ID: <1322@speedy.mcnc.org>
Source record: 17521

In article <4283@lindy.Stanford.EDU> kevin@lindy.Stanford.EDU (Kevin J. Burnett) writes:
>
>To get my BSCS, I had to take classes in Foreign Language (I did French),
>Religious Studies, Ethics, Literature and History. Maybe the school you went
>to churns out the stereotype bonehead engineer; many others (i.e. Santa
>Clara, where I went) don't.

BSCS != Engineer

Jack Buchanan K4FRS (bonehead engineer, plus some other things)
Medicine and Biomedical Engineering (I'm not sure that's a bona fide
engineering discipline either, but it's
where I work :-).
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

2085. Re: "Educationally-broad" Engineers?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-11 17:23:35 UTC
From: barry@hprmokg.HP.COM
Message-ID: <13770029@hprmokg.HP.COM>
Source record: 17500

john@stiatl.UUCP (John DeArmond) states:

>And even those engineers that learn a bit of theory learn practically nothing
>of the practical world. I remember visiting a graduate electrical
>engineering class a few years ago and marveled as I watched 2 PhD candidates
>try to solder a component to a circuit board without solder. When I
>inquired, they told me they thought one simply melted the lead with iron!

First, 'sorry about the previous response (a botched q!).

I have noticed the same problem when interviewing candidates. Particularly,
ones with undergrad degrees from "big name universities". 'Seems like
many of them leave with very little applied/practical knowledge. This is
OK BUT... if that particular engineering student doesn't make their field
their hobby, they can end up in the situation described above. No, I'm not
just talking about knowing how to use a soldering iron but about
things such as how basic logic functions work, principles of decoupling TTL,
designing for reduced RFI, storing a "1" in a flip flop and many other
"basics".

My theory is, that they concentrate on theory taught by graduate students
because the professor is too busy to profess or to discuss anything with them.
Their tuition is being wasted. In California, there is an excellent
State University system and, at a reasonable cost, they provide very
good theoretical background AND practical background. These are the
true "broad engineers". Don't get me wrong, this isn't limited to California's
universities. I'm just using it as an example because of familiarity.

Then, there are those who took engineering
"because it was the thing of the future" and they read a lot of hype
about the demand for jobs in that field and figured that they could
make big money "doing it". A true engineer LIVES the field, they like
to tinker and were most likely interested in the field before attending
formal training. You know the type. They had cables strung all over their
bedrooms when they were kids, blackened the wall sockets in their rooms :-)
and made crude electronic gadgets before knowing the subtleties of
electronic design.

The other types usually migrate to a non-technical job after becoming
employed and tend to wear polyester and sell things :-)

End of $00.02
(and then some)

Barry M. Fowler Hewlett Packard Company

Networked Computer Manufacturing Operation - Roseville, California

e-mail: barry@hprmokg.rose.hp.com
Verbal: Hey Barry!
R.F. : WB6JZL

Hewlett Packard is in no way responsible for opinions stated in this message.

2086. Re: Proposed 220MHz-and-up No-code license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-11 18:00:09 UTC
From: bks@ucbarpa.Berkeley.EDU
Message-ID: <30572@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU>
Source record: 17522

In article <131@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:

>...Japan is commonly used by no-code advocates as an example that
>we should aspire to. I have hosted a number of JA ham visitors,
>and they ALL tell me that as a result of the communicator type
>license in Japan, two meters is nearly unusable. According to
>JH3HBF and JA5GLY, to give two examples, the 2 mtr band in Japan
>is completely over-run with kids playing space-patrol on their Trio
>(Kenwood) and ICOM handhelds...

why is playing space patrol a less valid use for amateur radio than,
say, discussing the results of one's most recent medical procedure?
why should children playing space patrol have to deal with the lousy
fidelity and performance of am cb sets when characters in films on
space patrols have the fidelity of fm?

>Forget about any repeater operation or autopatches.

why are autopatches informing the spouse ``i'm on my way home'' a
more legitimate use than ``space patrol?'' and why wouldn't the
band plan protect repeaters with autopatch from simplex space patrols,
anyway?

>...Now I am not sure that I am really against having a code-free license,
>and I also am not certain that our experience has to mirror Japan's,
>but if you want an example, here is one!...

assuming the desire is to prohibit too many children with insufficient
medical procedure experience from operating amateur stations, the
fcc should look at the exams used for japan's code-free license,
and see if our's shouldn't be more difficult.

brian

2087. Re: "Educationally-broad" Engineers?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-11 18:01:23 UTC
From: ron@hpfcmgw.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1690032@hpfcmgw.HP.COM>
Source record: 17503

Re: Broader education

Japanese engineers are trained in a very practical, problem-solving regime.

One might speculate as to the relative value of theory vs. practicality but that would be too simplistic.

An interesting data point however.

Ron Miller
NW0U

2088. Dual-Bander Antennas - Reviews & Opinions Solictited!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-11 18:26:01 UTC
From: pff@thumper.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <1678@thumper.bellcore.com>
Source record: 17504

Folks,

Some ne'er do well hoodlums vandalized my dual band antenna on my truck so I'm in the market for a new one. The deceased antenna was a Larsen 2/70. Not bad, I guess, but is there anything else currently available that might be "better"? How is it better? Who makes it? How much? I'm not especially interested in the "thru glass" types, unless there are some that are really worthy - "looks" alone doesn't mean much to me. I appreciate your thoughts on this. Don't have a lot of time though - I'm currently off the (VHF/UHF) air! :-<

73 de Pete, N5KBD

pff@thumper.bellcore.com

2089. Re: Dual-Bander Antennas - Reviews & Opinions Solictited!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-11 18:30:40 UTC
From: pff@thumper.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <1679@thumper.bellcore.com>
Source record: 17505

"Solictited"?!! I wish that geek would learn to spell!

Geez!

2090. Re: Yaesu ft101e

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-11 19:39:22 UTC
From: music@hpfcmgw.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1690033@hpfcmgw.HP.COM>
Source record: 17508

/ hpfcmgw:rec.ham-radio / medin@cod.NOSC.MIL (Ted Medin) / 1:44 pm Aug 8, 1989 /

Anyone have the modes for the 11 m band?

Yes, send me the Yeasu and I'll send you a real Sears CB set.

2091. Re: Public Perception of Ham Radio and

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-11 19:45:16 UTC
From: goldstein@delni.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <4030@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 17509

In article <5683@b11.ingr.com>, herbster@b11.ingr.com (Joe Herbster) writes...

>TRIVIA QUESTION: If you put 1/2 the effort expended on arguing the NO-CODE
> license issue into learning CW, how fast would you be
> copying today ?????

Not intended to offend....
> Is this frequency in use...
> J. Herbster KM4JN

Dear Joe,

While Phil Howard may have a 5 wpm ticket, you might note that
Phil Karn ka9q and I (k1io) do not have callsigns that you get for 5
wpm. Or for 13 wpm, like yours. Many of us no-code rooters are very
good at it. We just don't think that the code REQUIREMENT is good for
ham radio as a whole.

(and here he's responding to phil howard)

> I agree with the 1 or 2 year expiration to the new class of license
> because when I had a 2 year CODE ONLY and ROCK-BOUND ticket, I could
> not wait to upgrade. It definitely WAS incentive to upgrade, but
> now even Novices have VOICE on 10m. If the argument of "WHAT IF ALL
> I WANT TO DO IS WORK 440mHz FM and don't want to upgrade" issue
> arises, then perhaps an AMATEUR-RADIO license is not what you want
> in the first place. They could start a whole new service apart and
> inbetween CB and the ARS, call it COMPUTER-RADIO-CITIZENS-SERVICE
> and feel free to write your own requirements for it. If the no-code
> license is at such odds with the ARS, perhaps it should be an entity
> of it's own......

Obviously, you believe that the Basis and Purpose of Amateur Radio is to
train people in the sacred code. Phil Howard's proposal actually did
include two codeless classes, so there is room to upgrade to something
at least as tough as the Advanced. Is that bad?

Personally, though, I don't think the AR license structure should be
viewed as an educational tool per se. We don't take away your motor
vehicle driver's license for failing to be able to change oil, fix
brakes or re-gap the spark plugs, so why should AR require upgrading?
Now if somebody wanted to claim to be a mechanic, I'd have different
ideas from a driver's license. But the code? More like learning to fix
the crank on your Model T.

Remember, you heard that from a regular CW op, who also likes other old
things, but recognizes that GM would have gone out of business if they

sold cars the way we sell our sport/hobby/avocation.

2092. New Icom Radio's

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-11 20:11:29 UTC
From: ewb@raybed2.UUCP
Message-ID: <1355@raybed2.UUCP>
Source record: 17510

Icom has done it again. This time they managed to release 2 new radios
without the usual pre-release hoopla.
1) IC-726. This is the IC 725 with 6 meters !! price around $1250.00 discount.

2) IC-2400. This is a new dual band 2/440. Price around $900.00 discounted

IC 735's are starting to become available again. PASS BAND tuning is STILL
in the radios.
IC- ()sat's the super small HT's are starting to trickle in.

73
WA1UXA

2093. Re: Synchronous AM detection

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-11 20:16:17 UTC
From: wmartin@STL-06SIMA.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8908120703.AA04485@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17511

Thanks to those who posted the interesting info on this subject! Since the Sony 2010's synchronous detection was mentioned, I have a question about its operation. I have noticed this on my 2010, and I have also read comments about this in reviews of this radio, so I know it is a problem inherent in the design and not just a defect in my sample: When the 2010 is used in synchronous detection mode, at odd times during the reception the audio will be overlaid with a growling or motorboating sound. If you hit the "sync" button twice, to turn off and turn back on synchronous detection, the sound goes away. Retuning slightly sometimes has the same effect. This does NOT seem to be related to signal strength of the received signal -- it will happen on strong major broadcasters that light up the whole S-meter LED display. (You'd use sync on these in order to reduce interference.)

What this means is that you really cannot use the 2010 in "sync" mode for unattended recording of a signal, even though it comes with all sorts of timer facilities just for that purpose! Your reception may be wiped out by this growling and only manual intervention to take the machine out of and back into "sync" mode will fix it. (You can, of course, use it for timer-based taping when not in "sync" mode, but then your reception may suffer from fading or interference that the "sync" mode is designed to combat.)

I feel this is a much more serious problem than the reviewers have indicated. They have mentioned it in passing as a slight annoyance, but I tend to think of it as a major failing. It is not uncommon -- every time I try to use "sync" mode to listen to a broadcast over more than 15 minutes or so I get this failure and lapse into noise. Since I was there and could fix it, it hasn't created any real difficulties for me, but it certainly would for someone trying to use the 2010 for timer-controlled taping when the signals they wanted to receive required the use of "sync" due to reception conditions.

Does anyone out there know just what is going on when the set begins this "growling" noise? Is it caused by the loss of lock of some sort of PLL circuit? I ask that because the noise is somewhat reminiscent of the noise my old Galaxy R-530 PLL receiver would emit when it was not locked and couldn't receive any signal.

Does anyone know of any comment from Sony about this? I wonder if there is some sort of circuit-fix that they and their repair stations know about that could be applied to existing 2010's to eliminate this failing.

Regards, Will

2094. Re: Synchronous AM detection

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-11 20:16:17 UTC
From: wmartin@STL-06SIMA.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8908120733.AA05523@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17512

Thanks to those who posted the interesting info on this subject! Since the Sony 2010's synchronous detection was mentioned, I have a question about its operation. I have noticed this on my 2010, and I have also read comments about this in reviews of this radio, so I know it is a problem inherent in the design and not just a defect in my sample: When the 2010 is used in synchronous detection mode, at odd times during the reception the audio will be overlaid with a growling or motorboating sound. If you hit the "sync" button twice, to turn off and turn back on synchronous detection, the sound goes away. Retuning slightly sometimes has the same effect. This does NOT seem to be related to signal strength of the received signal -- it will happen on strong major broadcasters that light up the whole S-meter LED display. (You'd use sync on these in order to reduce interference.)

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I feel this is a much more serious problem than the reviewers have indicated. They have mentioned it in passing as a slight annoyance, but I tend to think of it as a major failing. It is not uncommon -- every time I try to use "sync" mode to listen to a broadcast over more than 15 minutes or so I get this failure and lapse into noise. Since I was there and could fix it, it hasn't created any real difficulties for me, but it certainly would for someone trying to use the 2010 for timer-controlled taping when the signals they wanted to receive required the use of "sync" due to reception conditions.

Does anyone out there know just what is going on when the set begins this "growling" noise? Is it caused by the loss of lock of some sort of PLL circuit? I ask that because the noise is somewhat reminiscent of the noise my old Galaxy R-530 PLL receiver would emit when it was not locked and couldn't receive any signal.

Does anyone know of any comment from Sony about this? I wonder if there is some sort of circuit-fix that they and their repair stations know about that could be applied to existing 2010's to eliminate this failing.

Regards, Will

2095. Re: Only an opinion....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-11 20:39:00 UTC
From: gwl@QAOKIS.UUCP
Message-ID: <18100018@QAOKIS.UUCP>
Source record: 17513

AAAAAmen!

George - W5TOQ

2096. Re: QST & New Frontiers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-11 20:48:45 UTC
From: wmartin@STL-06SIMA.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8908120733.AA05532@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17514

What hasn't been made clear in this discussion is just how cutting back on these columns is going to save the ARRL any money. Surely they don't pay these columnists (or column editors) all THAT much! (Actually, I thought most of these were volunteer unpaid contributors, or paid at most some nominal amount to cover their postage expenses, etc.) So how is dropping these features going to save money?

Is it that the dropped editorial content frees up more pages for advertising, and they have had a waiting list of advertisers wanting to get into QST but they couldn't accomodate them? (Without expanding the magazine which would have to go up by some printer-determined chunk of pages and thus increase both printing and miling costs, that is.) That seems unlikely -- they still seemed to have enough extra space that they filled with "house" ads for ARRL publications and services, etc. It seems unlikely that dropping these columns will automatically allow a sizable increase in ad revenue.

So how is mucking about with the contents of QST going to save the ARRL any noticeable amount of money or generate much more income? Especially considering the number of people who seem irritated about this enough that they will be not renewing their memberships, thus cutting off that revenue, it doesn't seem too cost-effective.

Will

2097. Re: "Educationally-broad" Engineers?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-11 21:28:34 UTC
From: kevin@lindy.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <4301@lindy.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 17515

In article <1322@speedy.mcnc.org> jwb@mcnc.org.UUCP (Jack W. Buchanan Jr.) writes:
->In article <4283@lindy.Stanford.EDU> kevin@lindy.Stanford.EDU (Kevin J. Burnett) writes:
->>
->>To get my BSCS, I had to take classes in Foreign Language (I did French),
->>Religious Studies, Ethics, Literature and History. Maybe the school you went
->>to churns out the stereotype bonehead engineer; many others (i.e. Santa
->>Clara, where I went) don't.
->
-> BSCS != Engineer
I never said that BSCS = BSEE. Can't you come up with anything more
intelligent to say than that?

->
->Jack Buchanan K4FRS (bonehead engineer, plus some other things)
(don't you know the meaning of the word 'stereotype'?)

Listen, you twit, those requirements I was talking about are SCHOOL-WIDE,
or couldn't you figure that out for yourself?
--
Kevin Burnett, N6UWS (ex-KC6AOA) AMPR.ORG: 44.4.0.231
"She was an acrobat's daughter, she swung by her teeth from a noose;
but then one day, her dentures gave way, and she flew through the air
like a goose." - Daffy

2098. Re: Public Perception of Ham Radio and

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-11 22:06:45 UTC
From: trey@ut-emx.UUCP
Message-ID: <16973@ut-emx.UUCP>
Source record: 17516

In article <4030@shlump.nac.dec.com>, goldstein@delni.enet.dec.com writes:
> While Phil Howard may have a 5 wpm ticket, you might note that
> Phil Karn ka9q and I (k1io) do not have callsigns that you get for 5
> wpm. Or for 13 wpm, like yours. Many of us no-code rooters are very
> good at it. We just don't think that the code REQUIREMENT is good for
> ham radio as a whole.

Although this doesn't really pertain to the argument, I just wanted to
make the following small correction.

An operator license callsign of the 2x1 variety (e.g. KA9Q)
indicates the holder passed a 20 WPM code test.

An operator license callsign of the 1x2 variety (e.g. K1IO)
only indicates a minimum proficiency of 13 WPM, unless it
is a N#xx callsign.

Trey Garlough
Computation Center, University of Texas,
Austin, Texas 78712 (512-471-3241)
trey@emx.CC.UTEXAS.EDU (internet)

2099. Re: synchronous AM detection

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-11 22:39:55 UTC
From: ray@ole.UUCP
Message-ID: <1039@ole.UUCP>
Source record: 17517

In article <1606@unccvax.UUCP>, dya@unccvax.UUCP (York David Anthony @ WKTD, Wilmington, NC) writes:
> The advantage of synchronous demodulation is that 1) it is trivial
> to design one which receives either the upper or the lower sideband only and

could you please elaborate on this a bit? i.e., briefly describe
the (trivial) circuitry required?

> 2) it is more free from quadrature distortion due to carrier phase
> rotation (particularly a problem in skywave...
why is this (mathematically)?

My concept of sync demodulation is to regenerate a local version of the
carrier (via phaselock?), limit it, and multiply the <if> by it. This may
be naive. I would enjoy learning of other techniques, especially which
support statement (1) above.
--
Ray Berry kb7ht uucp: ...ole!ray CIS: 73407,3152 /* rent this space */
Seattle Silicon Corp. 3075 112th Ave NE. Bellevue WA 98004 (206) 828 4422

2100. Re: Pizza via autopatch, a quote from c

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-11 23:22:43 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500128@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17431

> >> of date, due to the Consent Decree, but the legal reasoning is
> > --------------
> > What does this have to do with radio?
>
> Not a heck of a lot, but it does have plenty to do with connecting devices
> to the phone system; it also has plenty to do with ending the monopolistic
> philosophy of Ma Bell.

There are TWO issue: 1. What can be hooked to the phone
2. What is legal over the air in Amateur Radio
I am not addressing issue number 1.

> 2. I am arguing that it was invalid, not formally invalidating it. I assumed
> that was obvious.

Well, I guess I didn't read through it enough to figure that out.

> >> a) It is not a REGULAR transaction. If I use an autopatch every
> > -------------------
> >The REGULARITY does not have to be on the repeater to constitute a REGULAR
> >business.
>
> Why? Clearly, there is good reason to prohibit regular transactions, since
> cellular exists for such things. Also, if one uses a wider definition of
> business to include noncommercial affairs, then all nonemergency autopatches
> are illegal per your logic.

Exactly, which is why the FCC rules also include specific provisions for
emergency communications.

> >You are facilitating the regular business by simply having ONE ELEMENT of
> >a transaction on the repeater, and that facilitation is prohibited by FCC
> >rules (and you know which one I mean).
>
> Oh really? So if I happen to mention that we should all meet at Stuft's,
> since they're having a special on Sicilian pizza, this is a violation?

It COULD BE, but since it is not at all part of the actual transaction, I
really suspect this is not prohibited. If you are the owner or an employee
of Stuft's, however, it is ONE OF THE transaction elements: ADVERTISING

> >They are allowed because the FCC has considered the rule allowing transmission
> >of informational messages concerning amateur radio to override the rule against
> >business transactions when such messages simply provide information about the
> >availability of amateur equipment for sale, or desires of individual hams for
> >buying amateur equipment. Since 2 parties to a transaction do not YET exist,
> >the FCC sees it as not significantly business.

>
> Actually, I suspect that swap nets simply exist because hams wanted it that
> way, and the FCC really couldn't find any harm in it, rather than in any
> specific legal niche

Well, the whole legal process of rules and laws in this country is supposed
to be that we-the-people get it the way we want it (if we can agree on it).
If we WANT to be able to call Stuft's on the autopatch, we should ask the
FCC to make a rule that allows it.

> >What courses have YOU taken?
>
> Procedures and Contract Law. On the whole, an interesting departure from
> engineering.

Did Procedures cover Federal rulemaking process?

> >I have not taken any, but one does not need to take courses to understand
> >law. Lawyers have the resposibility to advise and represent people. The
> >statements I make here do not constitute legal advice (because I am stating
> >this to be so right now) but do constitute informing others about what my
> >interpretation/opinion of the matter happens to be.
>
> As do mine. My gripe here is that 1) The ARRL's wishes are being taken
> as gospel and mistaken as FCC rules, and 2) The result is an overly tight
--------------==========================
I agree... Although someone probably does need to be explaining the law
to hams, it does need to be pointed out in ANY explanation, just what the
role of those doing the explanation really is.

> interpretation of the law, which may result in a formal tightening of the
----
I can see where this can be a problem. It does appear that the ARRL is
being a bit too conservative on the issue, but my own interpretation (for
MY purposes as you know) still leaves the actual ordering of a pizza over
the radio as prohibited. But, I'd like to change that.

> law in the future. No, I'm not a lawyer (I don't even play one on TV).
> And no, none of what I've written constitutes legal advice; it does
> constitute an argument as to why the ARRL's policy is wrong.

You say their policy, not their interpretation, is wrong?

> Let's face it folks, there's a ton of fuzziness when iterpreting exactly
> what is meant by "regular business communications". The safe thing to
> do is to follow a tight interpretation, as the ARRL specifies. However,
> the natural result of this will be eventual restrictions on non - emergency
> autopatches, since this was the policy established by the user community.

I see your point. It is a good one. But the emergency communications
is handled by another rule (and rule book is back at home right now).

> "Those who forsake liberty for security deserve neither liberty nor security."
> -- Franklin

I like that.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

2101. Re: Public Perception of Ham Radio and

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-11 23:22:46 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500129@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17427

> I reply:
>
> I think there have been several GOOD arguments against no code. I still
> haven't heard any good ones FOR no code. Maybe we all hear just what we
> want to hear???
>
> Jim Vienneau KC1OU
> sun!suneast!jimv

I must have missed it. I have heard many arguments, but I can't tell which it is that you feel is a good one.

I am collecting the arguments I've heard, and planning to summarize. Since my personal position is in favor of a codeless license, if my summary is biased, it would be biased in that direction. So, someone still needs to be ready to summarize from the other side as well.

One thing we definitely need to do is to make sure we are arguing the same issue at the same time. There are quite a number of distinct issues in this matter, so we do need to be careful with it. Sometime soon I will post a list of the issues/arguments that I have heard, and maybe we can have some sensible and civilized debate, not an emotional flame war.

I do see where we have a problem. Each of us believes the other has no good arguable position at all, and thus it is difficult to post what we believe the best argument is, because that is going to end up being: "because their is no good counter argument". Are we trapped?

Let me ask this question:
What group of people should have the authority to decide just what requirements are necessary of an individual to grant access to that individual to a portion of the radio spectrum for the purpose of experimentation and public service?

I am going to argue that we hams, who already use some of these frequencies, have NO MORE authority on the matter than the GENERAL PUBLIC, whose ultimate benefit EVERY RADIO SERVICE is supposed to grant. Amateur Radio has a clear mandate to SERVE THE PUBLIC. It is a service, not an exclusive club.

73 de ka9wgn

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

2102. Re: "Educationally-broad" Engineers?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-11 23:22:49 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500130@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17428

Lots of scientific and engineering graduate programs require that their students learn a foreign language to some extent. Usually the requirement is to have "dictionary reading" capability; not fluency.

Morse Code still exists in Amateur Radio, and no one (that I know of) has seriously proposed taking it away. The level of learning Morse Code we now have to master to be licensed is equivalent to a level of fluency; in other words, we have to be able (at least on the day of the exam) to carry out a conversation (QSO) in it.

Why can't the Morse Code test be simply a set of questions that test your understanding ABOUT Morse Code, and be a part of a unified exam element?

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

2103. Re: synchronous AM detection

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-11 23:22:52 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500131@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17429

> Synchronous detection is a method of demodulating AM transmissions that
> involves "subtracting" the carrier from the signal instead of using
> rectification as a simple diode detector does. It offers excellent
> fidelity.
>
> (I'll try not to get TOO technical here, but here goes)

Sometimes being "not ... TOO technical" just doesn't help in understanding.

I have never heard an explanation of just what syncronous detection is, but I have made what I believe is a good guess. Unfortunately, your non-technical explanation leaves me no more or less informed as to how well my understanding of it really is.

In particular, what do you mean by "subtracting"? Could you read through my explanation and let me know if this is what you mean by syncronous detection (if I am not too technical)?

Clearly, the mere removal of a carrier from the AM signal in the IF stage is not what you meant, because that would leave you with two sets of sidebands around the IF frequency.

However, syncronous detection as I see it is little more than a sophisticated version of SSB reception. Here is my slightly-more-technical explanation:

A very narrow filter at the exact center of the IF bandpass strips off a copy of the carrier. Another circuit reproduces that carrier (by any of many possible methods) in a pure form. This carrier is then used as a "BFO", but instead of simply being injected into the signal, it is modulated with it using a balanced mixer. This results in signal products at 2*IF as well as BASEBAND audio. A smooth rolloff low-pass filter can then strip off the 2*IF and any leaking IF signals, and leave an accurate audio reproduction.

This scheme can also be used to detect 2 other modes related to AM. The first is simply AM with a reduced carrier level. On an ordinary "envelope stripper" the sound quality would be terrible in this mode. The syncronized carrier would still be stronger than the sidebands it is intermodulating with so it can detect just the sidebands quite well. It is only necessary to have enough carrier to syncronize with. The second mode is one where the original carrier is shifted by 90 degrees. This trick has the curious effect of reducing the envelope peaks of the AM signal, even though the carrier is at full strength. This is because a carrier at 90 degrees off will demodulate one sideband at 180 degrees from the other sideband (one +90, the other -90). Some envelope will still exist and will represent intermodulation directly between the sidebands, and will be at 2*F where F is the audio frequency. The syncronous detector would have to have a -90 degrees phase shift to adjust

for the original phase error in the carrier.

A syncronous detector should also be able to detect, with best fidelity,
a SINGLE sideband signal with half (H3E) or reduced (R3E) carrier levels
present (legal on ham bands, too).

73 de ka9wgn

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

2104. Re: Microwaves, QST cutbacks

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-11 23:22:54 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500132@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17430

> More information is emerging about cutbacks in QST. In an earlier
> posting I mentioned that The New Frontier was the only column
> being dropped, and that still seems to be the case. However, other
> columns may be appearing bimonthly (every 2 months) or may be
> restricted in length. It is difficult to get the straight story
> but I am trying to report only what I have heard. So far the affected
> columns are "YL news", the QSL bureau part of "How's DX", "FM/RPT" and
------- -------- ------
> "The World Above 50 MHz". I will try to get the whole story from ARRL

> HQ before posting more, but even there not everyone seems to know
> Some HQ personel are as upset about the changes as the rest of us.

Well, there goes half the membership already.

I just recently renewed my ARRL membership. I got my first renewal notice
BEFORE the latest board meeting, and sat on it pending the outcome of the
vote on the codeless license proposal. By the time I had heard that the vote
went the way I wanted, I had gotten a second notice. I sent that in with a
clearly written (in RED) description of why I waited to the second notice
and also subscribed to QEX and Gateway at the same time.

Well, I guess I'll give the ARRL and QST staff about a full year to get
things straightened out at headquarters before I decide if I am going to
renew for yet another year. If *MY* columns are not sufficiently present,
then you know what might happen. I will evaluate the WHOLE of the ARRL
for membership renewal purposes, but QST is a big part of it.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

2105. Re: synchronous AM detection

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-12 00:54:17 UTC
From: wunder@hp-ses.SDE.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1440002@hp-ses.SDE.HP.COM>
Source record: 17523

I believe the Sony 2010 is the only radio (less than $5000) with this feature.

Add the Grundig Satellit 500 and 650 receivers, at about $500 and $1000.

wunder

2106. Synchronous AM

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-12 04:06:28 UTC
From: PROVERO@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <12517420867.15.PROVERO@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 17524

Sherwood Engineering [the same 60's/70's stereo folks] advertise phase-locked AM detector sE-3, which is for 50-455kHz IFs. Page 253, 1989 World Radio-TV Handbook.

Josh Rovero Internet: PRovero@@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil
Packet Radio: KK1D@@WD4MIZ
==========----------==========

2107. Re: synchronous AM detection

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-12 04:18:55 UTC
From: cs75jmc@unccvax.UUCP
Message-ID: <1608@unccvax.UUCP>
Source record: 17525

In article <30500131@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>
> > Synchronous detection is a method of demodulating AM transmissions that
> > involves "subtracting" the carrier from the signal instead of using
> > rectification as a simple diode detector does. It offers excellent
> > fidelity.
> >
> > (I'll try not to get TOO technical here, but here goes)
>
> Sometimes being "not ... TOO technical" just doesn't help in understanding.
>
> I have never heard an explanation of just what syncronous detection is, but
> I have made what I believe is a good guess. Unfortunately, your non-technical
> explanation leaves me no more or less informed as to how well my understanding
> of it really is.
>
> In particular, what do you mean by "subtracting"? Could you read through my
Phil,

Not knowing the depth of technical knowledge of the original poster, I
posted a simplistic answer highlighting the benefits of synchronous
detection rather than explaining enough for someone to build one.

To explain synchronous detection further I will publish an article on
the net in a few days explaining it in more detail. Hopefully this will
give everybody a better idea of what it really is than my simplistic
answer was intended to give.

73 de John WN4BBJ

John Covington WN4BBJ E-mail: cs75jmc@unccvax.UUCP
P.O. Box 217122 MCI Mail: JCOVINGTON 342-6957
Charlotte, NC 28221-7122 Packet Radio: WN4BBJ @ KK4L
(704) 537-7653 "Give it back, Eric, it's not yours" (the ICOM)

2108. Re: synchronous AM detection

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-12 05:07:04 UTC
From: root@conexch.UUCP
Message-ID: <35239@conexch.UUCP>
Source record: 17432

In article <1382@irisa.irisa.fr> leconte@irisa.irisa.fr (leconte thierry) writes:
>I am a SWL and I'm interested in AM reception of broadcasts on the h.f bands.
>I've read that some receiver have a synchronous AM detection mode.
>I don't know what it is at all and I'm looking for any information about
>Thierry.

The Sony ICF-2010 portable (~$350) boasts a synchronous AM
detector. Switching it on causes phase distortion & heterodynes,
which have always been the bane of SWLing, to virtually
disappear. After years of trying to decipher the distorted
transmissions on the international broadcast bands, it is, at
last, a pleasure to listen to an intelligible signal.

Synchronous AM detection is a must for pleasurable listening to
the international shout wave broadcasts.

Larry Dighera

--
USPS: The Consultants' Exchange, PO Box 12100, Santa Ana, CA 92712
TELE: (714) 842-6348: BBS (N81); (714) 842-5851: Xenix guest account (E71)
UUCP: conexch Any ACU 2400 17148425851 ogin:-""-ogin:-""-ogin: nuucp
UUCP: ...!uunet!spsd!conexch!root || ...!ccicpg!conexch!root

2109. Re: synchronous AM detection

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-12 17:47:07 UTC
From: kchen@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <33960@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 17433

CSMSCST@OAC.UCLA.EDU (Chris Thomas) writes:

>Actually, any communications receiver that has an SSB mode
>does synchronous detection -- and you have the choice of
>which sideband, upper or lower, to detect. Usually, there

Not quite. You are just beating the sidebands down to baseband here. To achieve the full advantage of synchronous demodulation, which includes a 3 db gain in S/N ratio over asynchronous means, if I am not wrong, you need to have the injection oscillator be in phase lock with the received carrier.

There is a McGraw-Hill book called "Communications Receivers" by Rohde (yes, THE Rohde of Rohde und Schwarz, GmbH) and a second author whose name I don't recall. I think synchronous demodulation is described pretty well there, if I remember correctly. If there is enough interest, I will dig it out at home and get the ISBN.

Warning: Rohde is one of these chaps with many doctorates. If you believe what you have been reading here about breath in engineering, you may not want to read his book :-).

Kok Chen {decwrl,sun}!apple!kchen
Apple Computer, Inc.

2110. Re: Proposed 220MHz-and-up No-code license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-12 20:40:48 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <134@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 17439

I wont re-post what Brian wrote, but I guess he really wants lots of kids playing space-ranger on 2 mtrs. The gall bladder operations that he mentions are bad enough.

Since he thinks that kids playing space patrol should be on FM and have hand-helds, what is wrong with 49 MHZ?

I am not against kids becoming hams (I was a child ham myself). I was giving the example of Japan, where a code free VHF license has made 2 mtrs practically unusable, according to JA ham friends.

73,
Tad Cook
tad@ssc.UUCP
KT7H @ N7HFZ
MCI Mail: 3288544

2111. Technician Ham Stack v1.0 Bug fix

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-12 22:19:35 UTC
From: dls@genrad.UUCP
Message-ID: <24729@genrad.UUCP>
Source record: 17440

While I was going thru the Technician Ham Stack today (yes, I really use
the software I created), I found a bug. For those of you who already
have v1.0, you can fix it by following these simple directions:

1. In HyperCard, Open "Technician Ham Stack", and wait until the "wait"
message goes away.
2. Press Ctrl-M to get the message box.
3. Type in message box:
set userlevel to 5
show menubar
go card "#107"
4. Press Ctrl-3 to go to next card.
5. Pull down Menu "Objects" -> "Card Info..."
6. Change card name from "#107" to "#108". (Remember, I told you to go
to card AFTER "#107" in step 3 above)
7. Press Ctrl-Q to exit HyperCard.
8. Select "Technician Ham Stack" file, then press Ctrl-I to "Get Info..."
9. Change the text "1.0" to "1.1".
BUG FIX COMPLETE, you now have v1.1 of "Technician Ham Stack".

WA1RHP has supplied yet another box of diskettes for Hams (and hopefuls).
I guess he figures making these stacks available at no cost is a way to
get more people into Ham Radio, so it's a good cause. I suppose I can
do no less than agree to pay postage to send out the diskettes; I guess
I can afford it on my Engineering salary (if GenRad stops taking money
away that is....:-)

One thing I noticed in the most recent issue of QST is that the Novice
and Technician questions will be changing as of November 1, 1989. Oh, well,
not even out two months and they are almost obsolete....:-(I suppose
MOST of the questions will be the same anyway, and if nothing else, they
STILL provide all the fundamental information that will be presented in
the new question pools. I don't expect to be buying the new Novice and
Technician questions, since I will have become a Technician by then (fingers
crossed), but if some kind ham would like to send me a copy of the new
questions (and answers) when available, I will update the Ham Stacks to
v2.x to accommodate them.

Cheers! Diana
Future Ham, Future Astronaut, Current Pilot, Current CAP member

--
-> Diana L. Syriac <-
->USmail: GenRad Inc., Mail Stop 6, 300 Baker Ave, Concord, Mass. 01742 <-
->usenet: {decvax,linus,mit-eddie,masscomp}!genrad!dls or dls@genrad.com <-
->tel: (508) 369-4400 x2459 I'D RATHER BE FLYING!!! <-

2112. NASA Prediction Bulletins: Space Shuttle

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-12 22:48:23 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8908130703.AA06643@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17449

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial RCP/M, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current elements for the current shuttle mission are provided below. The Celestial RCP/M may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

STS-28
1 20164U 89221.52882947 0.00078985 25599-3 0 68
2 20164 56.9983 41.8057 0010007 307.1310 52.8389 15.90144002 172
--
Dr TS Kelso Asst Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

2113. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-12 22:56:51 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8908130703.AA06670@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17442

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial RCP/M, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial RCP/M may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

```
- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #554 -
STS-28
1 20164U 89221.52882947 0.00078985 25599-3 0 68
2 20164 56.9983 41.8057 0010007 307.1310 52.8389 15.90144002 172
Alouette 1
1 00424U 89219.56017099 0.00000144 16362-3 0 2268
2 00424 80.4619 235.2215 0023767 2.6067 357.5203 13.67175793339836
SOLRAD R/B
1 00727U 64001 A 89205.95482766 .00000149 00000-0 14510-3 0 2809
2 00727 69.9013 14.6705 0012349 43.2838 316.9236 13.93555572298358
Cos 185 R/B
1 03019U 67104 B 89220.29644521 .00006700 00000-0 45789-3 0 3987
2 03019 64.0628 309.7143 0216553 222.4163 136.0198 14.89845819112841
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 89220.47785184 -.00000074 00000-0 99999-4 0 2416
2 03029 12.8190 23.7644 0016243 196.2850 163.7257 1.00272220 79665
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 89220.38447446 .00106669 00000-0 70063-3 0 9112
2 04966 51.5447 271.9312 2503300 301.8512 36.2312 10.55894323557892
LAGEOS
1 08820U 89221.96173206 0.00000005 0 8570
2 08820 109.8386 248.5062 0045158 304.6009 55.0550 6.38663924 54069
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1 10061U 89214.63269406 -.00000008 0 2909
2 10061 7.2769 67.5225 0005202 160.3046 197.8911 1.00262946 5840
GPS-0001
1 10684U 89220.80838454 0.00000010 10000-3 0 1851
2 10684 63.6220 99.0762 0107820 198.4579 161.2307 2.00560015 69581
GPS-0002
1 10893U 89221.26760498 -.00000027 0 208
2 10893 64.5097 340.0329 0154543 27.9863 332.8582 2.00555137 82416
GOES 3
1 10953U 89217.68126890 0.00000085 10000-3 0 7001
2 10953 6.1820 70.2390 0007516 256.1492 103.7452 1.00280201 1430
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 89221.00981266 0.00000704 29165-3 0 1490
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2 10967 108.0191 36.4096 0001906 239.0974 120.9978 14.34755767581664
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1 11054U 89220.58196361 -.00000027 0 901
2 11054 64.1301 336.4496 0055991 119.0514 241.5322 2.00562006 79414
GPS-0004
1 11141U 89221.17951736 0.00000010 0 1934
2 11141 63.4587 98.9315 0052167 324.4593 35.2734 2.00569972 78121
NOAA 6
1 11416U 89218.93167398 0.00000610 27187-3 0 8798
2 11416 98.5104 214.5281 0011845 327.3101 32.7342 14.25895274525135
Solar Max
1 11703U 89221.24208834 0.00061364 75081-3 0 472
2 11703 28.4929 262.5697 0001701 124.5551 235.5500 15.58961427528112
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1 11783U 89218.64469487 -.00000027 0 9501
2 11783 63.6058 336.1745 0149153 63.7176 297.8212 2.00568458 68016
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1 11964U 89198.09976027 -.00000043 0 645
2 11964 5.5545 73.3550 0033142 94.8230 265.4677 0.99228738 2321
GOES 5
1 12472U 89208.54257151 -.00000255 0 7442
2 12472 2.6653 78.5917 0151911 347.0347 11.6843 1.00463395 28995
SME
1 12887U 89220.24730868 .00012496 00000-0 42202-3 0 2599
2 12887 97.6844 248.0911 0003580 58.7412 301.4335 15.30816125433117
UOSAT 1
1 12888U 89221.10459758 0.00129589 10088-2 0 6739
2 12888 97.5466 278.5847 0001619 171.6246 188.5213 15.71334088437272
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1 13113U 89218.38888884 0.00000140 11604-3 0 6572
2 13113 82.5373 18.8531 0014379 285.7045 74.2535 13.84023452372189
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1 13138U 89221.49277303 0.00036844 80861-3 0 6956
2 13138 51.6088 56.0279 0000462 243.0096 117.1008 15.43684947416427
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 89219.58631053 .00000437 00000-0 10709-3 0 499
2 13367 98.2091 282.4930 0003590 61.1447 299.0125 14.57111580375634
Meteor 2-09
1 13718U 89219.07822958 0.00000177 90410-4 0 8025
2 13718 81.2424 231.7570 0055206 213.2060 146.5643 14.13247991342740
IRAS
1 13777U 89220.39141682 -.00000037 -13690-4 0 6643
2 13777 99.0413 56.7769 0012863 164.5511 195.6053 13.98615671 3218
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2 13969 3.6997 68.5011 0015889 158.1406 201.9317 1.00259309 89831
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1 14050U 89217.73541434 0.00000118 0 21
2 14050 1.4047 83.6444 0000610 35.2149 325.2258 1.00259557 7107
OSCAR 10
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1 14129U 89213.28003163 0.00000067 0 4203
2 14129 26.0666 252.0612 6052492 63.7206 345.3327 2.05879250 18144
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Meteor 2-10
1 14452U 89218.06687978 0.00000326 13506-3 7553
2 14452 81.1637 243.5596 0094590 313.7234 45.6146 14.22266686299636
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1 14780U 89222.15677534 0.00001300 29822-3 0 8629
2 14780 98.1633 283.3598 0003984 71.9696 288.2060 14.57144785289429
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1 15099U 89212.78049718 0.00000158 13287-3 0 9593
2 15099 82.5322 330.9103 0014337 109.1128 251.1584 13.83683944256285
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1 15271U 89222.18308629 -.00000027 0 6878
2 15271 63.3330 335.8065 0099739 321.2265 38.0809 2.00567108 34918
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1 15331U 89220.22557877 0.00001698 24332-3 0 628
2 15331 82.5393 290.4130 0022626 277.1523 82.7137 14.75872600261893
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1 15427U 89220.63949486 0.00000453 26783-3 0 4118
2 15427 99.1481 208.6227 0015384 162.5511 197.6183 14.12107575239857
Meteor 2-12
1 15516U 89221.15747079 0.00000189 16085-3 0 1048
2 15516 82.5357 262.6291 0016394 333.1608 26.8692 13.84150327228385
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1 16095U 89221.75171627 0.00020796 46125-3 0 3324
2 16095 51.6069 54.7437 0000490 195.3071 164.7757 15.43690526217568
GPS-0011
1 16129U 89221.84000848 0.00000010 0 3457
2 16129 63.7406 97.6281 0118808 149.8463 210.9184 2.00563663 28119
Meteor 3-1
1 16191U 89214.93321749 0.00000043 10000-3 0 8449
2 16191 82.5477 202.6862 0019353 178.7587 181.3592 13.16870987181675
Meteor 2-13
1 16408U 89212.92710778 0.00000110 93676-4 0 5174
2 16408 82.5351 184.0341 0015955 169.8948 190.2534 13.84192908181746
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2 16609 51.6210 93.1363 0009768 255.7302 104.1191 15.58217454199589
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1 16735U 89212.98042736 0.00000087 72962-4 0 3115
2 16735 82.5356 210.8319 0012714 246.2190 113.7637 13.83939827160655
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1 16881U 89222.04090180 0.00001914 27712-3 0 6936
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2 16908 50.0069 150.3734 0011216 107.6360 252.5700 12.44379914135399
FO-12
1 16909U 89197.10014353 -.00000025 10000-3 0 1630
2 16909 50.0167 209.4498 0011078 60.4152 299.7766 12.44400597133006
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1 16969U 89218.07359174 0.00000468 22440-3 0 2596
2 16969 98.6373 247.6148 0014507 103.1080 257.1719 14.23108208151032
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1 17290U 89219.27820059 0.00000187 15907-3 0 2781
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1 17527U 87 18 A 89219.60835365 .00000079 00000-0 71946-4 0 2092
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Kvant
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RS-10/11
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2 18129 000.9260 198.2953 0010261 261.8887 98.1158 13.71994567106794
Cosmos 1867
1 18187U 87 60 A 89219.96748532 .00000041 00000-0 33747-4 0 9071
2 18187 65.0102 238.0029 0019070 254.7525 105.1380 14.29387795108521
Meteor 2-16
1 18312U 89220.98996786 0.00000218 18868-3 0 3008
2 18312 82.5566 177.7006 0013844 50.2020 310.0328 13.83497453 99817
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 89221.01527970 0.00000097 81590-4 0 1389
2 18820 82.5419 238.5683 0017940 117.6004 242.6978 13.84188044 76995
DMSP B5D2-4
1 18822U 89219.48204071 .00000444 00000-0 22299-3 0 952
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2 19274 82.5146 88.7692 0024491 65.0832 295.2927 14.75029501 58716
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1 19336U 89220.84624886 0.00000391 10000-2 0 2368
2 19336 82.5451 138.4219 0018587 17.9998 342.1677 13.16855538 49849
NOAA 11
1 19531U 89221.31268263 0.00000395 23996-3 0 1138
2 19531 98.9426 165.0849 0013324 81.1644 279.1038 14.11090338 44962
TDRS 3
1 19548U 88 91 B 89205.63786333 .00000126 00000-0 99999-4 0 300
2 19548 0.6721 83.7449 0003585 44.3078 231.9696 1.00266710 2165
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1 19802U 89 13 A 89206.89309308 .00000015 00000-0 99999-4 0 509
2 19802 55.1021 210.2896 0066155 157.6603 202.6523 2.00556809 3205
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1 19851U 89221.33945252 0.00000117 10000-3 0 622
2 19851 82.5253 116.9139 0014294 153.7489 206.4412 13.83826566 22436
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1 19883U 89 21 B 89208.26829531 -.00000237 00000-0 99999-4 0 243
2 19883 0.4171 71.3998 0001965 32.8167 255.7920 1.00258496 622
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1 20061U 89195.11831124 -.00000029 0 285
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2 20083 1.3949 273.2764 0005647 348.3379 12.0591 1.00270925 353
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1 20086U 89194.20510965 -.00000025 10000-3 0 76
2 20086 1.4319 273.6399 0021177 326.9784 33.7202 0.97889488 224
Nadezhda
1 20103U 89213.09000256 0.00000075 74156-4 0 181
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2 20104 82.9628 162.6306 0032576 192.5149 167.5202 13.74884939 3442
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2 20107 1.4314 275.1639 0003293 38.7411 321.6186 1.00275454 307
1989 052D
1 20110U 89219.72792483 -.00000109 0 142
2 20110 1.5121 276.5079 0028004 75.6751 284.6099 1.03059945 348
Olympus
1 20122U 89221.17042368 -.00000119 10000-3 0 211
2 20122 0.0555 290.3066 0003008 22.6655 47.0192 1.00269635 57
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1 20123U 89221.77266018 0.00059295 50008-2 0 318
2 20123 6.2916 94.9826 7293254 202.1218 94.8039 2.29165178 666
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1 20134U 89219.92206973 0.00172715 12063-4 26742-3 0 474
2 20134 82.5683 86.6489 0012765 246.0471 114.0135 16.03977299 3292
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1 20136U 89221.64918807 0.00542912 16247-3 49465-3 0 489
2 20136 50.5526 3.6447 0039366 116.8451 243.7055 16.10049987 3569
Cosmos 2033
1 20147U 89221.68137164 0.00018487 30726-3 0 339
2 20147 65.0237 280.5020 0009555 277.2813 82.7144 15.52119982 2595
Cosmos 2034
1 20149U 89221.18427574 0.00000079 79075-4 0 275
2 20149 82.9374 77.2738 0030287 236.1763 123.6507 13.72419846 2048
1989 059B
1 20150U 89221.23791563 -.00005185 -55130-2 0 319
2 20150 82.9384 77.2035 0026703 228.2133 131.6798 13.74194026 2045
Cosmos 2035
1 20151U 89221.68349976 0.00069419 84467-6 12521-3 0 149
2 20151 82.5655 142.7209 0092113 60.6173 300.4046 15.93851292 1155
1989 062C
1 20170U 89222.10001587 -.00012200 -18562-1 0 18
2 20170 7.1799 123.4034 7255832 178.5285 186.2694 2.25886539 37
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Dr TS Kelso Asst Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
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2114. Re: Public Perception of Ham Radio and

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-12 23:17:23 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500134@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17435

> I seem to have the same problem with weighing the arguments FOR a
> no-code license. It seems to me to be a group of folks trying to
> lower the water (requirements) instead of raise the bridge (our own
--------------- ============
> personal acheivements). IMHO, since amateur radio is for the

Yes, there are in fact people who are trying to do that. The debates on
THAT particular issue started up here, but kept getting drowned out by the
"vs-no-code" debates, so I created a mailing list just for the purpose of
hashing/arguing/debating just what a no-code license SHOULD BE. There was
no consesus, and many people did want to "lower the water".

My proposal does NOT lower the water, nor do I see the ARRL proposal as
lowering the water either. By passing the written element that Technicians
NOW have to pass, you will get LESS privileges than Technicians today have.
My proposal goes a step further and provides for a class that gives the
licensee all privileges above 50 Mhz, but requires a much more comprehensive
technical and rules test to be passed.

IMHO.... we need, WE MUST, place a renewed and stronger emphasis on TECHNICAL
and LEGAL aspects of Amateur Radio than has ever been done before. We are
failing to lead the way in technology (and so is our country, behind those
that do in fact have no-code licenses now).

> experimenting and enhancement of an art/technology, that it is not
> unreasonable to require a little HISTORY or background knowledge
------- ---------- ---------
> before diving head long into PIONEERING. If your personal desires
----
I do agree with on this. A few questions added to the written exams on this
subject would be very useful. We do need to learn to crawl before we can
learn to walk, but we don't need to learn to swim if we are not going near
the water.

> are not in line with the current definition of ham-radio, perhaps
> it is something else you aspire to. Five WPM is not exactly asking
> you to become an expert.
>
> I have heard equally flimsy arguments FOR the no-code license. The
> fact is that no matter how much arguing we do, the truth is in the
> puddin'... There is no way to tell utill we try it, however, if it
> has undesireable results, it will be darn hard to undo....

An important point. It has been hashed out in many places. This is one of
the reasons my proposal limits power to 50 watts instead of the ARRL 250w.

> I agree with the 1 or 2 year expiration to the new class of license
> because when I had a 2 year CODE ONLY and ROCK-BOUND ticket, I could
> not wait to upgrade. It definitely WAS incentive to upgrade, but
----
But you wanted to upgrade to more HF privileges. The Novice class is a true
entry level class. I believe we do need to go back to a short expiration on
it. But the ARRL Communicator, and my Basic, classes are NOT entry level.
They are INTENDED to be permanent classes for people want no more privileges
than what those classes offer.

I suspect you are in the group of people who believe that ALL hams MUST
upgrade to get more HF privileges. I'm gonna bust your bubble and tell
you that there are lots of people who are NOT interested HF and working DX.

> now even Novices have VOICE on 10m. If the argument of "WHAT IF ALL
------- ---- ----- -- ---
I'm not sure this was a good idea.

> I WANT TO DO IS WORK 440mHz FM and don't want to upgrade" issue
> arises, then perhaps an AMATEUR-RADIO license is not what you want
> in the first place. They could start a whole new service apart and
> inbetween CB and the ARS, call it COMPUTER-RADIO-CITIZENS-SERVICE
> and feel free to write your own requirements for it. If the no-code
> license is at such odds with the ARS, perhaps it should be an entity
> of it's own......

This very idea is about to be proposed. It will ask the FCC to split
Amateur Radio probably at the 220 Mhz line. I can think of lots of good
arguments for the FCC to convince them to do this.

But this idea is STUPID. Why can't we have ONE SERVICE that can include
many things. Amateur Radio should not just be one kind of thing that
excludes everyone "not like us". (you see now where the elitism accusations
have come from?)

Let's have the Amateur Radio Service be one that allows many different people
with lots of diverse interest to be ONE TOGETHER despite the differences in
interests.

> TRIVIA QUESTION: If you put 1/2 the effort expended on arguing the NO-CODE
> license issue into learning CW, how fast would you be
> copying today ?????

I have spent a LOT of time arguing the NO-CODE issue, and if I had spent that
on learning code, I could probably copy 35 WPM today.

I am in fact interested in CW and do want to (re)learn code. But I have
chosen to put off my upgrade into the HF bands (which I do have an interest
in) so that I can address what I feel to be a far more important issue:

That is to make sure that Amateur Radio will survive the years to come so that
I can operate the kinds of radio operation I am interested in, by making sure
that a SENSIBLE (changed requirements, not less) expansion of the service is
done to enhance its survivability, and justification of frequency allocation,

against the rapidly growing demands from other radio services.

73 de ka9wgn

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

2115. Re: "Educationally-broad" Engineers?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-12 23:17:25 UTC
From: fligor@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500133@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17436

Stuff about humanities, foriegn languages, and other non technical required classes deleated, Kevin Burnett writes:

>Listen, you twit, those requirements I was talking about are SCHOOL-WIDE,
>or couldn't you figure that out for yourself?
>--
>Kevin Burnett, N6UWS (ex-KC6AOA) AMPR.ORG: 44.4.0.231

Just because your school requires those classes for everyone dosen't mean that all schools do. here at University of Illinois the college of engineering is exempt from the otherwise campus-wide requirement of 4 semesters of foriegn language. we ARE required to take 18 hours of humanities and social sciences that CAN include foriegn language, but the only requirement is that you have 2 sequences (same subject) of at least 6 hours each in approved humanities and social science classes.

-debbie, ka9jyi (fligor@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu)

2116. Re: Additional spectrum may become avai

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-12 23:17:28 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500136@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17437

> I was just reading the Aug. 9th issue of Radio World magazine. There is
> an article telling of proposed legislation that would reallocate up to
> 200MHz of spectrum from the federal government to the private sector.
> They give a lot more information, but not much detail. They also mention
> auctions of the frequencies. I wonder if we hams could somehow request
> some of the frequencies?? This may be something we want to watch.

No.

The reason is that in the USA, we currently have ALL the frequencies
that the ITU has allocated as Amateur, primary, secondary or otherwise.

For the FCC to allocate any frequency to the Amateur Radio Service, it
must first be allocated (at least at a secondary shared level) by the ITU.
(ignore the few countries that disregard the ITU, the USA is not one of them)

The frequencies mentioned are probably already allocated by the ITU to the
land mobile or air mobile services. The ITU makes no specification of
whether frequencies are government or non-government. The appropriate
group of federal agencies (including the FCC) can change these from government
to non-government and they are still land mobile or air mobile, and can be
used in the private sector that way with no further changes from the ITU.

The military and federal agencies will then just have fewer frequencies to
choose from, and the private sector will have more, if these changes go
through. The commercial land mobile sector stands to gain by this, and
could lessen the pressure for our frequencies (many of which are allocated
by the ITU as shared between Amateur and Land Mobile, such as 220-225, making
it easy for the FCC to hand them over to Land Mobile).

We should watch the progress carefully, and see if we can't get UPS and
others into segments of spectrum above 225 Mhz that might become available
and get our 220-222 Mhz back EXCLUSIVE.

Let's not go begging for more when the rest of the world thinks we are not
effectively using what we have now.

73 de ka9wgn

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

2117. Re: Proposed 220MHz-and-up No-code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-12 23:17:32 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500137@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17438

Don't forget that Japan only has 2 Mhz on two meters (144-146) and 10 Mhz
on 70cm (430-440 Mhz).

They do NOT have 220-225 Mhz which is allocated to TV broadcasting, which makes
it very hard for the Japanese manufacturers to test 220 equipment.

They also do NOT have 902-928 Mhz (not sure what's there) but they do have
a CB service somewhere around 900 Mhz.

For FM radio communications as we know it, we have 4+5+30 Mhz of spectrum
from which to select some frequencies for FM, but Japan has only 2+10,
which is less than a 1/3 of what we have.

Secondly, Japan has a higher population density than the United States.
The concentration of radio usage therefore is much worse in Japan.
If we had THREE TIMES the number of hams as Japan does, we'd still have less
of a problem OVERALL due to our country being spread out, and our cities not
so dense as Tokyo.

If we merely had the SAME number of hams (a million), we would have only a
third of the problems.

Let's take a look at Europe next.

73 de ka9wgn

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

2118. Re: Pizza via autopatch, a quote from chapter and verse.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-13 00:16:34 UTC
From: w2vy@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <990@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 17445

In article <4338@portia.Stanford.EDU>, paulf@Jessica.stanford.edu (Paul Flaherty) writes:
> In article <981@ka2qhd.UUCP> w2vy@ka2qhd.UUCP (Thomas A Moulton RATS Clifton NJ) writes:
> >From FCC 89-180 -- Part 97 Rewrite EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 1, 1989
> >97.113 Prohibited Transmissions
>
> That paragraph is unchanged from the previous rev of part 97, except for
> the numbering (it was 97.114).
>
> NEXT!
>
> -=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | "I asked for a dissertation topic, and for my
> ->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | sins, they gave me one."

--
Life is too short to be mad about things.
Thomas A. Moulton, W2VY Packet: w2vy@kd6th Voice: 145.190 (r)
(201) 478-7919 uucp: rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!w2vy

2119. Re: code NO code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-13 00:28:43 UTC
From: w2vy@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <991@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 17446

Phil, Your company has you doing R&D in communications, not OPERATE radios!
Maybe it SHOULD be a requirement to learn Morse Code for R&D types (or at least
know what it sounds like and how it works), after all YOU have pointed out
that the person who created ETHERNET based some of it's features on FULL-
BREAK-IN CW!!!

Imagine if CW didn't exist we might not have ETHERNET...

:->
--
Life is too short to be mad about things.
Thomas A. Moulton, W2VY Packet: w2vy@kd6th Voice: 145.190 (r)
(201) 478-7919 uucp: rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!w2vy

2120. Re: Pizza via autopatch, a quote from c

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-13 00:41:27 UTC
From: w2vy@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <992@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 17447

Phil, There is an explicit allowance for letting people know you have
Personal gear that you want to get rid of. But it can not be done
on a Regulat basis, else you fall into the catagory of being a Business.

(I can dig up the reference if you like, am a bit pressed for time right now)
73
--
Life is too short to be mad about things.
Thomas A. Moulton, W2VY Packet: w2vy@kd6th Voice: 145.190 (r)
(201) 478-7919 uucp: rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!w2vy

2121. Measurements 80-R data needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-13 02:59:02 UTC
From: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <159882@Wayne-MTS>
Source record: 17434

I have just purchased a beautiful Measurements 80-R signal generator for which I need a schematic and manual for future maintainance and (hopefully not) repair. Anyone who has such doc, please advice, and I will, of course, pay postage and copying costs.

For those unfamiliar with this beast, it covers 5-480 MHz, has a beautiful calibrated attenuator (waveguide type) and weighs enough to make my bench bend just a little. Also has built in 400Hz and 1KHz modulation (calibrated to 30%) and inputs for pulse and AM mod as well.

Oh yes- like the famous measurements grid dip meter, it uses a 955 tube. Anyone have a source for these? our local circle could use a few for spares, replacement and hedges against an uncertain future tube market...
73,
Michael Edelman Bitnet: medelman@waynest1
Wayne State University UUCP: umix!wayne-mts!Michael_Edelman
5925 Woodward Internet: Michael_Edelman@um.cc.umich.edu
Detroit, MI 48202 ARS: KE8YY
fax: 1-313-577-5626 Landline: 1-313-577-0742

2122. * SpaceNews 14Aug89 *

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-13 03:44:47 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <993@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 17448
Body handling: 1 inline base64-encoded payload block was not displayed

Bulletin ID: SPC90814

SpaceNews

MONDAY AUGUST 14, 1989

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, NJ, and is distributed weekly around the world. It is available for UNLIMITED distribution.

* SAREX-2 NEWS *

Astronaut/Ham Ron Parise, WA4SIR is currently scheduled to carry SAREX-2 aboard Space Shuttle COLUMBIA during mission STS-35, on April 26, 1990. Ron will be operating on the 2-meter band using the same Motorola HT used by W5LFL and W0ORE during their past ham-in-space operations.

Ron's activities will include 2-way voice as well as packet radio contacts. He will use a Heath/Tasco TNC that has been modified to support a 1800 byte "meta-beacon", which will allow the crew to compose mission or SAREX scheduling messages for repeated downlink. A ROBOT mode will also be available so ground stations may connect with and receive a reply from SAREX even when the crew is not available for real-time contacts.

Frequency and scheduling information will be made available as soon those details are made available.

The orbit planned for STS-35 will have an inclination of 28.5 degrees and a mean altitude on 190 nautical miles. Mission duration will be 9 days.

* VOYAGER-2 NEWS *

Voyager photographs have confirmed the existance of "ring" bands around the planet Neptune.

Voyager will come within 3000 miles of Neptune on 24Aug89 at midnight EDT.

* OSCAR-9 NEWS *

Spacecraft controllers are keeping OSCAR-9's news bulletins as short as possible to devote more downlink time to transmitting telemetry and WOD.

Here is an actual raw telemetry frame received at KD2BD on 10Aug89 at 01:34:04 UTC on orbit 43742:

UOSAT-1 8908100013704 COMPUTER GENERATED TELEMETRY

[Inline base64-encoded payload not displayed]

* STS-28 NEWS *

Phil, KA9Q reported hearing three brief transmissions from space shuttle Columbia several minutes after lift-off on one of the Shuttle's UHF-AM voice downlink frequencies. During one of the transmissions, the words "Houston, Columbia..." were heard.

* LUNAR ECLIPSE *

A total eclipse of the moon will occur from August 16 to 17. The beginning of the umbral phase will be visible in Europe, the Middle East, Antarctica, the Atlantic Ocean, South and Central America, eastern half of North America, and the eastern half of the south Pacific Ocean. The end will be visible in West Africa, Western Europe, Antarctica, the Atlantic Ocean, South, Central and North America (except Alaska and the eastern half of the Pacific Ocean).

The moon will enter penumbra at 8:23 PM EDT (0023 UTC 17Aug). Mid-eclipse will occur at 10:08 PM EDT (0208 UTC). The moon will leave penumbra at 12:53 AM (0453 UTC). The magnitude of this eclipse will be 1.604.

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *

Feedback regarding SpaceNews can be directed to the author (John) via any of the following paths:

UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z

* SpaceNews * >> Satellite News You Won't Find Everywhere Else << * SpaceNews *

<eof>

UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z (John)
..."There is no expedient to which a man will not resort to avoid the real labor of thinking." ....Sir Joshua Reynolds.

2123. Re: "Educationally-broad" Engineers?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-13 06:42:32 UTC
From: kevin@lindy.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <4321@lindy.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 17441

In article <30500133@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> fligor@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
->Just because your school requires those classes for everyone dosen't
->mean that all schools do. here at University of Illinois the college
->of engineering is exempt from the otherwise campus-wide requirement of 4
->semesters of foriegn language. we ARE required to take 18 hours of humanities
->and social sciences that CAN include foriegn language, but the only
->requirement is that you have 2 sequences (same subject) of at least 6 hours each
->in approved humanities and social science classes.

Did you read anything previous to this in this thread? I was saying that
my school is an EXCEPTION to many other schools, not saying that it is
typical. I thought that was obvious.
--
Kevin Burnett, N6UWS (ex-KC6AOA) AMPR.ORG: 44.4.0.231
"She was an acrobat's daughter, she swung by her teeth from a noose;
but then one day, her dentures gave way, and she flew through the air
like a goose." - Daffy

2124. Crossed-Field Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-13 07:03:46 UTC
From: 1843eie@HICKAM-EMH.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8908130703.AA06700@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17443

I N T E R O F F I C E M E M O R A N D U M

Date: 12-Aug-1989 01:10pm HST
From: 1843EIG/EIE
1843EIE
Dept: 1843EIG/EIE
Tel No: 656-1158

TO: Remote Addressee (_INFO-HAMS@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL)

Subject: Crossed-Field Antennas

It's been awhile since we've heard anything from anyone about the Crossed-Field antenna. Last Report was, I believe, that performance was average at best and didn't come close to the bandwidth originally claimed. Anybody done anything else? (Before you ask, no, I haven't done anything!)

Please, we need a break from the no-code pizza eaters who went to engineering school expecting to learn how to solder :-) :-).

Jeff Miller, WD6CQV/KH6 | "Just because I'm a Californian,
USAF MARS: AFA8JM | it doesn't mean I'm not an
Chief, Engineering Workload Control | American!"
1843 EIG/EIP | -- Agnes DiPesto,
Wheeler AFB, HI 96854-6348 | "Moonlighting"
Commercial: (808) 656-1226 |
AUTOVON: (315) 456-1226 |

Opinions? Me? On government time? Ya gotta be kidding!

2125. EDUCATIONALLY-BROAD Engineers?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-13 07:04:04 UTC
From: 1843eie@HICKAM-EMH.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8908130703.AA06719@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17444

I N T E R O F F I C E M E M O R A N D U M

Date: 12-Aug-1989 02:43pm HST
From: 1843EIG/EIE
1843EIE
Dept: 1843EIG/EIE
Tel No: 656-1158

TO: Remote Addressee (_INFO-HAMS@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL)

Subject: "Educationally-broad" Engineers?

I *really* didn't intend to get caught up is this education debate, but I just couldn't let this one go by...

Barry Fowler writes...

>My theory is, that they concentrate on theory taught by graduate students
>because the professor is too busy to profess or to discuss anything with them.
>Their tuition is being wasted. In California, there is an excellent
>State University system and, at a reasonable cost, they provide very
>good theoretical background AND practical background. These are the
>true "broad engineers". Don't get me wrong, this isn't limited to California's
>universities. I'm just using it as an example because of familiarity.

I hope you're talking about the California State University (CSU) system, not the University of California (UC) system. I'm a proud grad of the UCLA EE program,
and my education consisted mainly of theory courses, with just a few (<5%) lab courses thrown in for good measure. Strange, though, how that 5% was the most enjoyable portion of the curriculum.

>Then, there are those who took engineering
>"because it was the thing of the future" and they read a lot of hype
>about the demand for jobs in that field and figured that they could
>make big money "doing it". A true engineer LIVES the field, they like
>to tinker and were most likely interested in the field before attending
>formal training. You know the type. They had cables strung all over their
>bedrooms when they were kids, blackened the wall sockets in their rooms :-)
>and made crude electronic gadgets before knowing the subtleties of
>electronic design.

I couldn't agree more. My classes were loaded with people who couldn't tell a inductor from a capacitor, much less know which end of a soldering iron to grab. I often wondered why those people were there. On the other hand, I blackened my share of sockets and popped a good number of circuit breakers long before I even heard the term "engineer". For another example of this,

I suggest the book "Nemesis", by Dr Richard Muller, which is the story about how he and his colleagues formulated the theory about how an asteroid impact killed off the dinosaurs. In the book, he relates a story about how he was scared to touch anything in a physics lab until one day, he dropped a $15,000 piece of equipment and smashed it. He fully expected to get chewed out (or worse) by (the late, Nobel Prize-winning) Dr Walter Alvarez, who was the project head. Instead, Dr Alvarez heartily congratulated him on his "entry into the world of real physics, where we're not afraid to break expensive equipment".

(Forgive me if I don't have this exactly right, I'm at work and the book's at home -- the gist of it is correct, though)

>The other types usually migrate to a non-technical job after becoming
>employed and tend to wear polyester and sell things :-)

Indeed! Unfortunately, those of us who "live" the field usually end up working for these guys.

Jeff Miller, WD6CQV/KH6 | "Just because I'm a Californian,
USAF MARS: AFA8JM | it doesn't mean I'm not an
Chief, Engineering Workload Control | American!"
1843 EIG/EIP | -- Agnes DiPesto,
Wheeler AFB, HI 96854-6348 | "Moonlighting"
Commercial: (808) 656-1226 |
AUTOVON: (315) 456-1226 |

Opinions? Me? On government time? Ya gotta be kidding!

2126. VK2SG RY Dx 8/11/89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-13 18:53:21 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1204@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 17454

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
============================================================

RTTY DX NOTES
FOR WEEKENDING 11TH AUGUST 1989
Part 1 of 2.
BID: $RTDX1108

DID I HEAR SOME CRIES OF ANGUISH ABOUT MY COMMENTS LAST WEEK? AND DID I
HEAR SOME WORDS OF PRAISE ABOUT MY COMMENTS? YES, I DID IN BOTH INSTANCES.

GOOD, WE ARE ALL ENTITLED TO OUR OWN OPINIONS, AND PROVIDING MOST OF US
AGREE WE HAVE MADE PROGRESS, WE HOPE HAVE HELPED TO IMPROVE AMATEUR RADIO.

WHICH BRINGS ME TO THE PROPOSAL IN ITU REGION 1 FOR THE PACKET OPERATORS TO
USE A PORTION OF THE GENTLEMENS AGREED RTTY SEGMENT OF VARIOUS BANDS. SURE
WE WILL/ARE HEARING CRIES OF ANGUISH. BUT IF WE ALL OPERATE IN A
GENTLEMANLY MANNER SURELY WE CAN LIVE TOGETHER.

UNFORTUNATELY PACKET IS A SYSTEM THAT CANNOT STAND MUCH INTERFERENCE AND AS
SUCH WILL BE THE MODE WHICH WILL SUFFER MOST. MAYBE THE INTERFERENCE WILL
ASSIST THE PACKET OPERATORS TO FIND A MEANS WITHIN THEIR SYSTEM TO OVERCOME
SUCH INTERFERENCE, AND AN IMPROVED SYSTEM WILL EVENTUATE.

OUR THANKS THIS WEEK GO TO G3XTL, OD5NG, VK4RY, I5FLN, UZ9CWA, OH2LU,
G3GNR, TG9VT, W6/G0AZT AND VK2EG. THANKS CHAPS FOR YOUR EFFORTS.

BANDPASS

FRIDAY.
CU3AY 14084 AT 0042Z
KX7G 14072 AT 0931Z ARQ
YB7UKJ 14070 AT 0935Z FEC
ZB2/HB9DCQ/P 21087 AT 1207Z QSL/NOTE
C31NP 21090 AT 1505Z
A9AOY 21087 AT 1610Z
9J2AL 21085 AT 1611Z
5H3NL 21090 AT 1746Z WSL/NOTE
5Z4BH 21090 AT 2055Z QSL

SATURDAY
HV3SJ 14091 AT 0035Z
TJ1DL 28075 AT 0835Z ARQ
HB0/DF9GR/P 21084 AT 0929Z QSL
UZ9CWA 21087 AT 1310Z NOTE
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CU3AY 14089 AT 1816Z
ZD8MAC 21084 AT 1817Z
5Z4BH 21088 AT 2100Z

SUNDAY
HB0/DF9GR/P 14092 AT 0130Z
ZB2/HB9DCQ/P 14083 AT 0455Z
YI1BGD 14087 AT 0618Z
CT3BX 21090 AT 1440Z
5H3NL 21092 AT 1450Z
SV0EK 21095 AT 1556Z QSL
ZC4RF 21077 AT 1623Z ARQ
V85GA 21090 AT 1700Z
EL7D 21074 AT 1820Z ARQ

Continued in part 2.

RTTY DX NOTES
FOR WEEKENDING 11TH AUGUST 1989
Part 2 of 2.
BID: $RTDX1208

MONDAY
V31AE 14075 AT 0210Z FEC
ZB2/HB0DCQ/P 14085 AT 0320Z
8P6RY 14088 AT 0335Z
CT3FF 14087 AT 0640Z
WA0OII/KH2 14083 AT 1005Z
UZ3AYR 21089 AT 1240Z
UZ9CWA 21090 AT 1445Z
HZ1AB 21082 AT 1830Z
6Y5HN 14094 AT 2200Z
HB0/DF9GR/P 14094 AT 2322Z
CU3AY 14085 AT 2345Z

TUESDAY
HB0/DF9GR/P 14096 AT 0001Z
CU3AY 14087 AT 0220Z
CM6CG 14083 AT 0348Z
HC8VB 14080 AT 0439Z
ZB2/HB9DCS/P 14083 AT 1005Z
UW0CN 14090 AT 1041Z QSL
VU2SJV 21083 AT 1600Z
9J2AL 21084 AT 1840Z
5Z4BH 21088 AT 1950Z

WEDNESDAY
HB0/DF9GR/P 14086 AT 0045Z
HB0/DF9GR/P 7040 AT 0155Z
HB0/DF9GR/P 3590 AT 0210Z
9J2AL 21090 AT 0855Z
N2HNQ/KH8 14084 AT 1105Z QSL

TA2BE 21074 AT 1111Z
5B4NC 21085 AT 1528Z
EA9JV 21093 AT 1855Z
5W1IL 14087 AT 2348Z

THURSDAY
SU1EE 14093 AT 0355Z
CO2BB 14090 AT 0503Z
CT3FF 14092 AT 0506Z
N2NHQ/KH8 14091 AT 0545Z

QSL INFORMATION.

ZB2/HB0DCQ/P CARDS WILL GO TO HIS HOME CALLSIGN.
I5FLN REPORTS THAT 5H3NL HAS A QSL MANAGER OF I4ULG.
5Z4BH REQUESTS THAT HIS QSL CARS GO VIA KE3A.
HV3SJ CARDS SHOULD BE SENT TO I0AOF.
HB0/DF9GR/P CARDS GO TO HIS HOME ADDRESS.
SV0EK SAYS TO SEND HIS CARDS TO HIS HOME ADDRESS OF N1DSC. HE WILL BE
THERE IN ABOUT SIX WEEKS TIME.
UW0CN CARDS ARE ACCEPTED VIA BOX 1273, KHABAROVSK, 680051 USSR.
THE CARDS FOR N2HNQ/KH8 GO TO JH4IFF.

NOTES OF INTEREST.
ZB2/HB9DCQ WILL FINISH HIS STINT IN GIBRALTAR ON 13TH AUGUST. HE WILL THEN
GO TO 3A UNTIL 25TH AUGUST.

5H3NL SPEAKS VERY LITTLE ENGLISH, SO BE KIND TO HIM.

UZ9CWA REPORTS THAT A GROUP OF OPERATORS FROM THE UZ9 CLUB HOPE TO BE
OPERATING FROM UP, UQ, AND UR BEFORE AND DURING THE CQWW CONTEST. THEY MAY
ALSO ADD UA9F TO THEIR LIST IF OPPORTUNITY PRESENTS ITSELF.

UA3TT ALSO REPORTS THAT HE WILL BE GOING TO RF9F AND RG DURING THE PERIOD
OF 10TH TO THE 25TH AUGUST.

GL DE DX1
Written by VK2SG. Forwarded via packet by Tad, KT7H @ N7HFZ.
--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM/SWL/SCANNER BBS (1200/2400/PEP) 614-457-4227

2127. Re: * SpaceNews 14Aug89 *

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-13 18:55:00 UTC
From: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP
Message-ID: <4146@cps3xx.UUCP>
Source record: 17450

In article <993@ka2qhd.UUCP> kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP (John Magliacane) writes:
>(0453 UTC). The magnitude of this eclipse will be 1.604.

What is the "magnitude" of an eclipse? What does it mean and how is it
measured?

----> Abortion is murder; Affirmative Action is discrimination. <----
In the rare case that original ideas Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN
are found here, I am responsible. Owen W328, E. Lansing, MI 48825
Internet: hendrick@frith.egr.msu.edu UUCP: ...!frith!hendrick

2128. Re: "Educationally-broad" Engineers?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-13 19:25:35 UTC
From: marc@noe.UUCP
Message-ID: <671@noe.UUCP>
Source record: 17457

In article <4399@portia.Stanford.EDU> paulf@Jessica.Stanford.EDU (Paul Flaherty) writes:
>Tom Peters (of "In Search of Excellence" fame and from the Stanford B-school)
>recently wrote an excellent column extolling the virtues of requiring more
>breadth in engineering education (or rather decrying the lack of). About
>six months ago, the NSF also came out with similar comments. Engineering
>programs concentrate on Theory and not practice; this is true at almost all
>levels from undergrad up to doctorate education. Would you like to know
>how many EE grad students can't solder? How even fewer can tell you what
>solder is, what a eutectic point is?

I, for one, know how to solder. I grudgingly admit that I don't know what
a eutectic point is, but I intend to start finding out right after this
posting.

I am a top-notch software engineer. That's how I make my living. I know
more about microprocessor interfacing techniques and RF electronics than
most of my peers.

As for educational breadth, I speak French fluently, and I write French
passably well for a French white-collar type. I have read some of the classics.
I have a talent for writing which I developed by writing science fiction.
I am one of the FEW people I know who can spell.

I can argue issues surrounding nuclear power better than an acquaintance
who has a degree in nuclear engineering. I have an active interest in
medical advances. I am teaching myself psychology.

And, by the way, I am a high school dropout. I got my education by WANTING
one. I got it out of books, and by developing my ability to get technical
whizzes to teach me what I needed to know.

I never let school get in the way of my education. When I need to know
something, I go out and learn it.

I guess the point of this is that I find it hard to blame schools for
the ignorance of their students. Motivation seemingly has everything
to do with what kind of education one gets, and curriculum seemingly
has relatively little to do with it.

--
Marc de Groot (KG6KF) These ARE my employer's opinions!
Noe Systems, San Francisco
UUCP: uunet!hoptoad!noe!marc
Internet: marc@kg6kf.AMPR.ORG

2129. Re: Proposed 220MHz-and-up No-code license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-13 19:37:36 UTC
From: waters@darla.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1677@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 17451

In article <134@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:

>I wont re-post what Brian wrote, but I guess he really wants lots of kids
>playing space-ranger on 2 mtrs. The gall bladder operations that he
>mentions are bad enough.

>Since he thinks that kids playing space patrol should be on FM and have
>hand-helds, what is wrong with 49 MHZ?

I think you mis-quote what he said, as I see it (and what I think Brian
meant) is that if the very worst effect of a codeless license is to have a
bunch of kids plaaying "space patrol" then it is no worse than the drivel
you hear on 2M today. I agree.

Who knows, maybe the more competative space patrolers will try to improve
their equipment and end up with an industry like Sony, Icom, Kenwood or ...
(Why can't I think of an American name here?)

>I am not against kids becoming hams (I was a child ham myself). I was
>giving the example of Japan, where a code free VHF license has made
>2 mtrs practically unusable, according to JA ham friends.

As several posters have pointed out, JA has about 1/10 the spectrum, and 3X
the population density. We should have their problems, imagine 30 million
hams in the US!
*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *
"The bland leadeth the bland and they both shall fall into the kitsch."

2130. Re: "Educationally-broad" Engineers?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-13 21:33:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500138@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17452

We seem to now be comparing Morse Code requirements in Amateur Radio to foreign language requirements in college and university curriculums. I believe that the foreign language requirement is correct in a college environment. I also believe that it is out of place in a two-year technical school (execpt one for language translators).

I do take note that a college/university environment is a "Traditional" place to get a well rounded "liberal" education. It is sad to me that some people (in engineering) are trying to reduce the requirements when the choices do in fact exist (unlike in amateur radio where they do not).

However, we do NOT have to go to college. We are NOT forced to attend college to get good jobs. We could get an education at a technical school and get a good job. Or we can bypass higher education altogether if we want.

Ham radio today is like a traditional college education (with "liberal" requirements) but it is also the only way to get any good privileges at all. Why not have a CHOICE?

A college education is like an extra license. It is traditional, you get the best privileges, but at the expense of learning the most about so many things. It is an honor to have an extra class license.

A two-year technical school degree would be like a codeless Technician class license. You still get good privileges (just like you can get a good job) but the requirement is that you learn what your privileges/job are related to. But you don't have to learn more if you don't care to.

Having no education is like using CB.

The issue is CHOICE.

There are some people who want to deny everything to some people unless they happen to CHOOSE to do certain things a certain way. We need to allow people the choices in Amateur Radio. Then, the honor of having an extra class license will mean a bit more, because it says you CHOSE to pursue it, and were not forced or coerced into it.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

2131. Antennas for Cheap Radios

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-14 03:23:40 UTC
From: malcolm@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <33970@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 17453

I realize that this is not exactly a ham radio question but I thought some of the readers of this group might have done the necessary experimentation.

I'd like to get one of the relatively cheap FM radios for my office (digital tuner and cassette deck for $70.) Unfortunately they all use the headphone cable as the antenna and they don't provide an external antenna input.

Does anybody know the best way to couple a better antenna into this kind of radio? I've tried a long piece of wire with the end wrapped around the headphone cable but didn't get good enough results. The best results I got were a wire cut to approximately the 1/4 wavelength and held at a 45 degree angle to the vertical. Naturally if I let go of the wire the reception got worse.

What's the solution?

Malcolm Slaney
malcolm@apple.com
(formerly WN9QDG)

2132. Modifications for Bearcat 220

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-14 11:53:09 UTC
From: phn@dde.uucp
Message-ID: <203@mother.dde.uucp>
Source record: 17473

```
Does anybody know if it is possible to modify the good old Uniden Bearcat
220 to make it scan all 20 channels when powered up instead of just
the 10 first.

--
=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=
! Per H. Nielsen @ Dansk Data Elektronik A/S, !
! E-mail: ..!uunet!mcvax!dkuug!dde!phn or phn@dde.dk !
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2133. FM Bandwidth of Kenwood R-5000

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-14 13:49:35 UTC
From: roskos@IDA.ORG
Message-ID: <1989Aug14.134935.27336@IDA.ORG>
Source record: 17463

Does anyone know how to widen the FM bandwidth of a Kenwood R-5000 receiver? The bandwidth is currently around 12 KHz, I believe, and I want to widen it to around 30 KHz in order to receive Meteor APT pictures. The bandwidth is determined by a small black "ceramic filter" on the IF board, unlike the other modes, which have user-changeable crystal filters in large metal packages.

Is there a mail-order company that sells these filters? Or are they custom-made for specific applications? The filter has very minimal labelling on it, and is just labelled "Ceramic Filter" in the circuit diagrams, along with a code like "W455F" (unfortunately I don't have the diagrams here; I can look it up if anyone knows how to interpret these markings, but it seems to be a part number rather than a description of the filter parameters).

Someone here at work who used to work on VHF radios during WWII told me that you could widen the bandwidth of a filter by adding a resistor in parallel to the filter, but I am reluctant to try things experimentally until I get some more detail, since the IF board on the R-5000 is very fragile. I also read (in the Journal of the Environmental Satellite Amateur User's Group, JESAUG) that you could do this for some unnamed radio by replacing the filter by a small capacitor, but the author was very vague about it, and again I am reluctant to just try things experimentally without some more concrete information.

Has anyone done this before? (Or is this another of those cases where I will do it myself and then write another Usenet article on it ... :-))

Thanks for any information. -- Eric Roskos
--
Eric Roskos (roskos@CS.IDA.ORG or Roskos@DOCKMASTER.NCSC.MIL)

2134. QSL info needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-14 14:50:47 UTC
From: ST5631@SIUCVMB.BITNET
Message-ID: <8908150702.AA22617@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17455

I have a a few QSL managers that I would like the addresses for if someone would be kind enough to send to me.

I am looking for the Addresses for the following calls:

N7EB N4EVS K1COW 3B8FU CT1CQK
NC6J W3DJZ N4MUJ WA8LKS DL3FAK
NM2R N4GNR JT1BJ WD0HHM YU4FDE
NV7J K4TXJ LX1WH VE3SJL DU1BJD

Any help would greatly be appreciated. You may send any responses to any of the following addresses. Thanks in advance for your help. 73's.

```
_____________________________________________________________________________
| |
| *** KE9KD W9UIH |
| /0 0\ Kelly D. Jones Southern Illinois University |
| =(__:__)= 1195 E. Walnut Apt J8 Amateur Radio Club |
| U Carbondale, IL Engineering and Tech Building |
| /!:!\ 62901 Carbondale, IL 62901 |
| :/!:!\: |
| '00000' BITNET: ST5631@SIUCVMB PACKET: W9UIH@WD9EBQ |
| | : | |
| | : | ==> "Sometimes ya godda do whatcha godda do" <== |
| ===/ \=== "If rules aren't meant to be broken, bend them 90 degrees" |
:_____________________________________________________________________________:
```

2135. Reciprocal license for Pakistan?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-14 15:26:00 UTC
From: Blake.Ward@NATASHA.MACH.CS.CMU.EDU
Message-ID: <619111616.bdw@NATASHA.MACH.CS.CMU.EDU>
Source record: 17456

Next spring I will be leading an expedition to climb Broad Peak in Pakistan. Since the members of the expedition either have licenses or will (hopefully) be getting them before then, we would like to use our 2m handhelds for communications on the mountain. Unfortunately, according to the latest information that the ARRL has, Pakistan does not have any reciprocal agreement with the U.S. or license foreign amateur radio operators.

I'm hoping that maybe someone on this mailing list will have first hand information. Has anyone out there operated in Pakistan or tried to get a reciprocal license? I don't suppose there are any visiting hams from Pakistan reading this mail list? Any help or suggestions would be much appreciated.

Blake Ward (KA3PLZ)

2136. Re: synchronous AM detection

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-14 16:12:23 UTC
From: rkarlqu@hpscdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <5490061@hpscdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 17467

> There is a McGraw-Hill book called "Communications Receivers" by
> Rohde (yes, THE Rohde of Rohde und Schwarz, GmbH) and a second
> ^
> Kok Chen /|\
|
|

Not THE Rohde of Rohde and Schwarz. Ulrich Rohde is the *son* of
the founder of Rohde and Schwarz. He never even worked there.
Also, I wouldn't take any of Ulrich Rohde writings as gospel.
He has a history of writing articles with just enough information
to make you want to hire him as a consultant, but not enough
information to actually build the circuit being described. He
reminds me of the principle that "a half-truth is more dangerous
than a lie."

2137. Re: Crossed-Field Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-14 16:32:56 UTC
From: rkarlqu@hpscdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <5490062@hpscdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 17468

> Subject: Crossed-Field Antennas
>
> It's been awhile since we've heard anything from anyone about the Crossed-Field
> antenna. Last Report was, I believe, that performance was average at best and
> didn't come close to the bandwidth originally claimed. Anybody done anything
>
> --
> Jeff Miller, WD6CQV/KH6 | "Just because I'm a Californian,

Thanks Jeff for getting this notes string off of trivial like no-code and
pizza.

There is a classic paper in the IRE/IEEE proceedings (it
might have been written by Wheeler), that gives a relationship
between antenna Q (hence bandwidth), efficiency, and occupied
volume (defined as the smallest sphere that could contain the
antenna). It was similar in concept to Shannon's theorem of
communication in that Shannon put an upper bound on channel
capacity without regard to details of implementation. Similarly,
the paper I am thinking of puts a depressingly small upper bound
on the ratio of efficiency to Q for *any* antenna that is
as small as the crossed-field antenna. Hence, if such a small
antenna were to have good efficiency, it would have to have a very
high Q. A high Q would not only mean very narrow bandwidth,
but would result in extremely high voltages and currents. This
in turn puts a limit on the amount of transmitter power that
can be used before the breakdown voltage of air is reached.
This is similar to the guys who put a "bugcatcher" 80M coil
on their mobile whip and run a KW mobile. Now that the coil
losses are reduced, they find that they have a serious corona
problem at the end of the whip.

The only contribution the crossed-field antenna might make
would be that its copper losses are considerably lower than
other small antennas. Then it would at least allow you to
make the tradeoff of getting good efficiency and very little
bandwidth. A lot of small antennas are such that they make
this tradeoff for you with losses and limit your efficiency
to a small percentage.

Rick N6RK

2138. Re: New Icom Radio's

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-14 17:50:27 UTC
From: pete@indep1.UUCP
Message-ID: <303@indep1.UUCP>
Source record: 17458

In article <1355@raybed2.UUCP> ewb@raybed2.UUCP (EUGENE BALINSKI) writes:
[deleted things about other Icom radios]
> IC- ()sat's the super small HT's are starting to trickle in.

Anyone have one (or more) of these little gems? I just ordered one of the IC-2SATs from Hamtronics in PA - they said they had them in stock and I should have mine by Wednesday.

I would be interested in anyone's experience(s) with them even though it's probably too late to cancel the order. Conversely, I will try to post an article about it when I get mine and have had a chance to play around with it.

--
+---+
| Peter Franks | pete@indep1.mcs.com OR pete@indep1.uucp |
| NI9D | Use whichever one works |
+---+

2139. Re: Synchronous AM detection

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-14 17:58:00 UTC
From: mbutts@mentor.com
Message-ID: <1989Aug14.175800.1827@mentor.com>
Source record: 17459

From article <8908120733.AA05523@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>, by wmartin@STL-06SIMA.ARMY.MIL (Will Martin):
> Thanks to those who posted the interesting info on this subject! Since
> the Sony 2010's synchronous detection was mentioned, I have a question
> about its operation. I have noticed this on my 2010, and I have also read
> comments about this in reviews of this radio, so I know it is a problem
> inherent in the design and not just a defect in my sample: When the 2010
> is used in synchronous detection mode, at odd times during the reception
> the audio will be overlaid with a growling or motorboating sound. If you
> hit the "sync" button twice, to turn off and turn back on synchronous
> detection, the sound goes away. Retuning slightly sometimes has the same
> effect. This does NOT seem to be related to signal strength of the received
> signal -- it will happen on strong major broadcasters that light up the whole
> S-meter LED display. (You'd use sync on these in order to reduce interference.)

I only get this behavior on my 2010 when the batteries are soft. In fact,
that's the first evidence of soon-to-be flat batteries I get.
--
Michael Butts, Research Engineer KC7IT 503-626-1302
Mentor Graphics Corp., 8500 SW Creekside Place, Beaverton, OR 97005
...!{sequent,tessi,apollo}!mntgfx!mbutts OR mbutts@pdx.MENTOR.COM
Opinions are my own, not necessarily those of Mentor Graphics Corp.

2140. Re: "Educationally-broad" Engineers?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-14 18:03:11 UTC
From: cb@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <30189@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 17471

In article <13770028@hprmokg.HP.COMp... barry@hprmokg.HP.COM (Barry Fowler) writes:
p.../ hprmokg:rec.ham-radio / john@stiatl.UUCP (John DeArmond) / 5:38 pm Aug 10, 1989 /
p...In article <4399@portia.Stanford.EDU; paulf@Jessica.Stanford.EDU (Paul Flaherty)
writes:
p...;
p...;Tom Peters (of "In Search of Excellence" fame and from the Stanford B-school)
p...;recently wrote an excellent column extolling the virtues of requiring more
p...;breadth in engineering education (or rather decrying the lack of). .....
p...; ...
p...;I've heard a number of excuses for all of this; "Students should do that on
p...;their own", and "we don't have the time" are two of my favorite fantasies.
p...;Maybe it's time to add a fifth year to the engineering curriculum.
p...;
p...;Of course, I'm only addressing one direction of breadth; it would be nice
p...;if we could add business, law, and psychology courses in as well, but as it
p...;is, engineering is still one of the most demanding courses of study.
p...;
p...;I couldn't agree more, Bob.
p...
p...I'd second Paul's comments. Perhaps this is perhaps a bit far afield from
p...ham radio, but then again, mayby not. Education is a reason we tend
p...to banter about with relative impunity when justifying our service.
p...
p...My experience in running a small high technology company (about 25 people)
p...has been that the productivity and ease of management is generally inversely
p...proportional to the number of years they spent in a university environment.
p...Even in the rather esoteric (sp) field of nuclear engineering, the people with
p...a good trade school or BS degree were VASTLY more valuable to me than those
p...with (sometimes) many PhD's. Of course, I kept one or 2 around just to
p...run out on the masthead but that's a different story.
p...
p...My experience with applied engineering education is that the system has
p...failed miserably. And we've gone through a generation of non-education
p...so that now it's questionable whether the schools COULD teach even
p...given a chance. I suppose we can blame this beginning in the '60s
p...when the universities became centers for socal activism instead centers
p...for higher education.
p...
p...And even those engineers that learn a bit of theory learn practically nothing
p...of the practical world. I remember visiting a graduate electrical
p...engineering class a few years ago and marveled as I watched 2 PhD candidates
p...try to solder a component to a circuit board without solder. When I
p...inquired, they told me they thought one simply melted the lead with iron!
p...

p...Even as I look around my present environment, I see that some of the
p...best programmers and programming managers are non-degreed (myself included -
p...I have an engineering apprenticeship certificate). It does make one
p...wonder when most people remember the parties they attended much better
p...than they remember any class.
p...
p...Paul, I don't think we need another year added to engineering school.
p...I think people like Phil K. are geniuses DESPITE higher education.

This is an interesting thought, I, like Einstein, (not making any other
comparisons) had to go and do it a second time (get my degree).
It took a couple of years of work as an engineer (wo dgree) so that
I could go back and finish school. It seems to me IMHO that being
told that I didn't do it RIGHT, etc in school the first time almost
ruined me. The second time it was easy, I used the same approach only this
time I came equipped with articles from EDN (etc) and help from
some of my fellow engineers to understand THEIR way. The RIGHT way had
nothing to do with it, if the educators could actually open their eyes
and understanding. Inovation and great ideas come from doing things
differently (right or wrong), but being allowed to experiment and being
graded on all fronts. I know a few fellow workers who wear velcro (TM)
shoes 'cause they can't tied shoe laces (see what I mean about invention).
....
p...I used to run around with a person like phil. We both laid out of class
p...practically our whole junior and senior year in high school. The
p...difference was I earned Bs and Cs while he made straight As and aced
p...the SAT. And we had a GOOD school, one of the tops in the nation.
p...I think profound changes will be necessary. I can certainly testify
p...as to the effectiveness of the engineering apprentice system. This is
p...certainly food for thought and discussion.
p...
p...
p...--
p...John De Armond, WD4OQC | Manual? ... What manual ?!?
p...Sales Technologies, Inc. Atlanta, GA | This is Unix, My son, You
p......!gatech!stiatl!john **I am the NRA** | just GOTTA Know!!!
p...----------

....
This is where amateur radio is a reflection of the idealism's of
what we learn in school. We have been arguing and discuss and
disecting reasons for code, nocode, pizza etc in a classic rag chew
type environment.
Aren't we allowed to dream. Aren't we allowed to have change, to make
mistakes, to try or are we going to talk it to death (fillibuster sp?).
What happened to some discussions about how to improve your shack. OR
a replacement to AX.25 which will incorporate some of the latest
technology. I for one would like to see more useful discussions on the
net :-). After all in our everyday work life, don't we use some of those
cute sayings like "possecesion is 9/10 of the law". I've seem quite a few
of them thar inginurs manage to build quite a domain using this technique...

IMHO I have a theory about no-code. The code may not be the problem,
itself. You have to understand that one has to know how to SPELL to be
able to do CW. How many of your co-ops can SPELL (most of mine couldn't :-)).
Maybe we haven't approached this discuss from the cause, but from the effect!!

How can we allow our future to graduate with being able to communicate
their ideas, or to type. (i'll leave that one as an execise for the
reader, [I'll execpt email if it's too tough])...
--
I volunteered for the rights in America, and now I'm losing them, AAARGHH
email: cb@cci632 or !rochester!kodak!n2hkd!curtis Fight for your RIGHTS!
Curtis Braun, N2HKD, Computronics, PO Box 1002 Fairport NY, 14450

2141. 220 Again

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-14 18:59:00 UTC
From: SAC.2001CS-XP@E.ISI.EDU
Message-ID: <[E.ISI.EDU]14-Aug-89.13:59:45.SAC.2001CS-XP>
Source record: 17460

I recently received these letters from one of my Congressmen and thought they would be of interest to the net.

UNITED STATES SENATE
WASHINGTON, DC 20510

June 13, 1989

Dear Friend:

Recently the American Radio Relay League (ARRL), on behalf of amateur radio operators such as yourself, brought to my attention problems associated with the reallocation of the 220-222 MHz radio frequency band. The concerns of the ARRL were based on the Federal Communication Commission (FCC) decision to reallocate the 220-222 MHZ band on an exclusive basis to the land mobile radio service.

Last year Congress passed legislation that required government agencies to take into account "the valuable contributions made by amateur radio operators when considering actions affecting the Amateur Radio Service." In light of this statute and in response to the amateur radio operators' interest in this matter, I informed the FCC Chairman and Commissioners of my strong support for your association's request for reconsideration of the allocation of the 220-222 MHz band. I hope my letter to the FCC (copy enclosed) will help.

I am impressed by and thankful for the significant contributions of the amateur radio operators in our nation and in the State of Michigan. Amateur radio operators represent the true American volunteer spirit, and I applaud the more than 14,000 radio amateurs whose volunteer efforts have assisted the State of Michigan in emergency and disaster relief situations, including the crash in 1987 at Detroit Metropolitan Airport.

I congratulate you and all amateur radio operators on the outstanding service that you provide to Michigan and the nation.

Sincerely,

Carl Levin

UNITED STATES SENATE

COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, DC 20510-6250

May 25, 1989

Mr. Dennis R. Patrick, Chairman
Federal Communications Commission
1919 M Street, N.W., Room 814
Washington, DC 20056

Dear Chairman Patrick:

I strongly support the request of the American Radio Relay League (ARRL), on behalf of the more than 450,000 amateur radio operators, for reconsideration by the FCC of the reallocation of the 220-222 MHz radio frequency band.

The amateur radio operators represent the true American volunteer spirit. In Michigan alone we have more than 14,000 radio amateurs whose volunteer efforts have assisted the State of Michigan in emergency and disaster relief situations including the 1987 Detroit Metropolitan Airport disaster.

Last year Congress adopted P.L. 100-594, which requires government agencies to take into account "the valuable contributions made by amateur radio operators when considering actions affecting the Amateur Radio Service." The reallocation of the 220-222 MHz band has the potential to displace and impair the service of the amateur radio operators and, therefore, disserve the 1988 legislation.

I urge the Commission to carefully review the concerns of the amateur radio operators over the proposed displacement of their access to the 220-222 MHz band, and to carefully consider all available alternatives when reconsidering this matter. It is particularly ironic that while the President is looking to expand our volunteer sector, the action of the Commission could hurt one of our vital volunteer resources.

Thank you for carefully considering the ARRL concerns and looking into a compromise that will be acceptable to the various interests involved.

Sincerely,

Carl Levin, Chairman
Subcommittee on Oversight of Government Management

****
Michael Barnes * The nice thing about policies
InterNet: SAC.2001CS-XP@E.ISI.EDU * and standards, is that there
HamNet: WA7SKG * are so many to choose from.
BellNet: 906-346-2578 * If you don't find any you
DS Net: 472-2578 * like, simply wait for next
Snail Net: 2001CS/XP * years models!
K.I. SAWYER AFB, MI *
49843-6346 *
****

DISCLAIMER: The ideas, comments, remarks, replies, insinuations, innuendos, flatuations, and any other conceivable or inconceivable outputs presented here, real, imagined, or implied, simply do not exist. The names are real, the stories have been changed due to simple boredom.
****

2142. Civil Air Patrol

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-14 19:28:00 UTC
From: ppddc@uwocc1.uwo.ca
Message-ID: <0619112039@uwovax.uwo.ca>
Source record: 17461

Our local Air Patrol has asked for assistance with radio communications
for search and rescue operations.

If anyone has involvement with this type of operation, please email me
any information that could be helpful. They are looking towards a ground
search unit using hams and may involve direction finding equipment.

Thanks and 73.

Dave Colvin VE3ZDC
Univ. Western Ontario
Physical Plant Dept.
Systems Development and Communications Officer
London, Ontario, Canada
ppddc@uwocc1.uwo.ca

2143. Looking for N3EMO re orbit23.exe

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-14 19:34:43 UTC
From: wwg@brambo.UUCP
Message-ID: <577@brambo.UUCP>
Source record: 17462
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

I obtained a copy of ORBIT23.EXE from SIMTEL. I have been quite happy with it, however, I have been able to make a number of improvements to the program that I would like to share. However, I want to see how you feel about re-distributing the "modified" version of it and/or find out if you perhaps would like to test drive it first.

To cover the hightlights, the changes include online help, friendlier user interface, multiple beacon support (and description). The major improvements include the ability to ^C out at any time (not just when displaying to screen) and when capturing report to file, the report is echoed to the screen also. This eliminates the "wait for the completed report" or the "run it twice" syndrome (on a slooooww 8088, this is a big deal).

The program now generates multiple reports (without going back to dos) and permits previewing of satellite keplerian data without report generation. It now also sports "other file" capability for keplerian data.

73s de VE3WWG (Warren).

73s de + VE3YYZ!VE3NUU!VE3WWG : Packet-Radio
VE3WWG | Bramalea Software Systems Inc...!utgpu!telly \ !brambo!wwg
+------+ !{uunet!mnetor, watmath!utai}!lsuc!ncrcan /
telly!brambo!wwg@gpu.utcs.utoronto.ca : Internet

2144. Re: Synchronous AM detection

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-14 21:03:09 UTC
From: nash@ucselx.sdsu.edu
Message-ID: <4006@ucselx.sdsu.edu>
Source record: 17466

In article <8908120733.AA05523@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> wmartin@STL-06SIMA.ARMY.MIL (Will Martin) writes:
>Thanks to those who posted the interesting info on this subject! Since
>the Sony 2010's synchronous detection was mentioned, I have a question
>about its operation. I have noticed this on my 2010, and I have also read
>comments about this in reviews of this radio, so I know it is a problem
>inherent in the design and not just a defect in my sample: When the 2010
>is used in synchronous detection mode, at odd times during the reception
>the audio will be overlaid with a growling or motorboating sound. If you
>hit the "sync" button twice, to turn off and turn back on synchronous
>detection, the sound goes away. Retuning slightly sometimes has the same
>effect. This does NOT seem to be related to signal strength of the received
>signal -- it will happen on strong major broadcasters that light up the whole
>S-meter LED display. (You'd use sync on these in order to reduce interference.)

Will,
I have a Sony 2010. The "growling" is due to the station being
tuned in off frequency. My synchronous detector will "lock on" +/- 1KHZ
with a strong signal, +/- 0.2KHZ with weak signals. Sometimes selective
fading will cause the sync to "unlock" and growl for a few seconds if I
am not exactly (to the 0.1KHZ) tuned to the station.

Not all shortwave stations broadcast on exactly the freqency they claim.
Compounding this, the frequency synthesizer appears to be slightly
low when I compare it to WWV (2.5, 5, 10, 15, and 20 MHZ) transmissions.
When my ICF-2010 says 10,000.0 it really is 9,999.7MHZ. So if I want to
avoid the growling, I must be sure to tune very carefully. The sideband
indicator will change from usb to lsb when tuning across the center of
the station. Be sure to set the tuning rate to fine (0.1KHZ rate).

Ron Nash
San Diego State University
internet: nash@ucselx.sdsu.edu
uucp: ucsd!sdsu!ucselx!nash

2145. 1989 ARRL 10 GHz Cumulative Contest

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-14 21:10:10 UTC
From: wjc@XN.LL.MIT.EDU
Message-ID: <8908142110.AA25881@XN.LL.MIT.EDU>
Source record: 17379

I tried posting this via Usenet to just New England, but I think that didn't work.

I am wondering if anyone else in New England is planning to operate the 10 GHz contest which begins this weekend (Aug 19-20 & Sep 16-17).

I expect to spend the first weekend on the Green Building at MIT in Cambridge, MA. The location is N 42 21' 37'' W 71 05' 23''. The height is about 96 meters ASL. I will be using either my call, N1CPK, or the W1XM club call (probably the latter).

So far, the only other person whom I know who plans to be operating is Dale AF1T. He expects to be on Mt. Kearsarge in New Hampshire (N 43 22' 26'' W 71 51' 54' 895 meters ASL).

I do not yet have any narrowband equipment. I have a single 30-mW Gunnplexer with a 2-foot dish. The rig can be used in "either direction" on the standard 10.250/10.280 GHz pair.

AF1T has Gunnplexer equipment and I believe also narrowband gear.

Bill Chiarchiaro
N1CPK
wjc@xn.ll.mit.edu

2146. BFO for PRO-2005 ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-14 22:23:33 UTC
From: linnig@skvax1.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <8908142324.AA07631@ti.com>
Source record: 17380

(I usually hate messages like this, but here goes...)

I'm considering purchasing a PRO-2005 scanner. I'm aware of
mods to give it full 800mHz but does anyone have a mod that
allows you to hook up a BFO to it. Otherwise it will be
"somewhat" difficult to hear SSB with it.

By the way, I just talked to Grove Enterprises. They will send
you the 800MHz Mods (and perhaps others) if you send them a
Self Addresses Stamped Envelope and $2.00. They also sell
the PRO-2005 for $30 less than Radio Shack (and no sales tax).

No I don't work for Grove (But I'm considering giving them some of
my money). Their address is

Grove Enterprises
PO Box 98
140 Dog Branch Road (Really!!)
Brasstown, NC. 28902
1-800-438-8155

---

de Mike Linnig (no callsign yet)

2147. Re: Pizza via autopatch, a quote from c

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-14 23:17:15 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500139@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17469

> Phil, There is an explicit allowance for letting people know you have
> Personal gear that you want to get rid of. But it can not be done
> on a Regulat basis, else you fall into the catagory of being a Business.
>
> (I can dig up the reference if you like, am a bit pressed for time right now)

I know the FCC has stated this, but it has not be explicitly put into the
regulations until the new rule reorganization (which included some minor
changes to "fill in holes").

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

2148. Re: Proposed 220MHz-and-up No-code license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-15 00:00:09 UTC
From: jpainter@tjp.East.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <707@east.East.Sun.COM>
Source record: 17464

(in regards to JA infant(dels) on two meters)

Is this illegal in Japan, or is this legit operation
if this is illegal, what is being done about it
(US has severe fines and possible jail for offenders
not to mention confiscation of equipment, is this true
in Japan)

Thanks for the example. Your quest, should you choose to
accept it, is to get info from a culturally similar, legal system
"similar" country with code-free licenses, and see if they report
problems of this sort. Cultural differences mean alot *ALOT*
for an example of an extreme nature look at Japanese game shows.
(well maybe not that different, but good ol' US of A hasn't got a
chance in terms of 'crazy` commercial vidio programming.) Any
correlation? I'm not a social sci type. Thanks again for the
ONE example.

/Tjp
-disclaimer <dit di di di dit>

2149. Re: "Educationally-broad" Engineers?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-15 00:42:03 UTC
From: jpainter@tjp.East.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <708@east.East.Sun.COM>
Source record: 17465

In article <671@noe.UUCP> marc@noe.UUCP (Marc de Groot) writes:
>I, for one, know how to solder. I grudgingly admit that I don't know what
>a eutectic point is, but I intend to start finding out right after this
>posting.
>

60/40 solder does not have one! 63/37 solder does. As the amount
of lead and the amount of tin is varied the melting point lowers
and the range of temperatures at which your soldering alloy is mush
narrows until you have a eutectic mixture which has a clean transition
from solid to liquid. Proceeding past this point yields a alloy which
will once again exhibit a pasty phase. Eutectic alloys are useful to
help eliminate the infamous 'cold' solder joint (only one of the
causes of which is motion of the parts during the pasty phase) and to
reduce the soldering temp. (although there are bismuth and antimony
alloys that are better at this)

BTW does anyone know if a solder alloy with copper can be made with a
eutectic point (the stuff I have has 3% copper and is mush for quite
a while). (btw copper is added to stop erosion of copper soldering
tips for you no-iron folks)

/Tjp
-disclaimer (I claim to *know* the answer, chem e's do (or should))
- BSSE ? engineer not even BSEE in New Hampshire

2150. Re: Proposed 220MHz-and-up No-code license

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-15 00:52:11 UTC
From: bks@ucbarpa.Berkeley.EDU
Message-ID: <30636@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU>
Source record: 17470

In article <134@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:

>...Since he thinks that kids playing space patrol should be on FM and have
>hand-helds, what is wrong with 49 MHZ?

49mHz is fine for play, but if the desire is to increase the number
of young, knowledgable operators, why would you reduce the incentive
by restricting the usage of hard-earned privileges?

>...the example of Japan, where a code free VHF license has made
>2 mtrs practically unusable, according to JA ham friends.

the question is, what constitutes use? much of the traffic here
on 2M is social, and some of it is play. adults and children play
differently. perhaps you would argue that children who learned
5 wpm cw would play more compatibly than those who didn't. no-code
could argue that children who were required to learn more relevant
things than code might also play compatibly, and additionally be
more useful by virtue of the relevance of their knowledge.

brian

2151. DSP in Amateur Radio (and the SPARCstation 1)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-15 02:13:32 UTC
From: mhorne@ka7axd.WV.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <4230@orca.WV.TEK.COM>
Source record: 17472

From Curtis Spangler:

> A partial description from the man pages follows (printed without permission):
>
> "The audio device is a SPARCstation 1 specific device that implements
> telephone quality sound using the AM79C30 Digital Subscriber Controller
> chip. The chip uses a sampling rate of 8192 samples per second, with
> each sample being 8-bits. The chip has a built-in analog to digital
> converter (ADC) and digital to analog converter (DAC). The chip uses
> either u-law or A-law compression, and will drive either the built-in
> speaker or an external headphone jack."
>

Though good for audio in/out, unfortunately most of these CODEC parts mangle the incoming/outgoing audio data, and in some cases, actual *bandpass* (instead of the more correct *low pass*) the incoming audio; this works great for your average human voice, but may prove limiting in more advanced (and interesting) applications.

> Another thing that I want to try is feeding the audio
> from one of my radios into the SPARCstation 1 and transmit a packet beacon.
> I then want to re-transmit the saved beacon without the use of a TNC, and see
> if I can receive it.

If SunOS was sufficiently "real-time", you could easily generate the audio data yourself (via a program), and feed it to the driver for transmission. In short, you could easily implement some modems via this chip (though you really need to know more about the characteristics of the anti-aliasing and reconstruction filters in the hardware). Note, however, that when UNIX starts getting busy and your system starts swapping, don't expect things to happen in a timely manner... :)

As an alternative, a simple board with a GP DSP chip (the Motorola 56001 comes to mind) and some A/D, D/A, etc. parts, you can easily do a lot of slick, real-time amateur-radio related processing in an IBM PC/clone (which is dirt-cheap these days). One of the possibilities with such a board that I see as being exciting is the implementation of modems that take into account the poor transfer characteristics of the tranmsission medium (e.g. your 2M radio, an HF path, etc.). Adaptive modems can really help in getting data through a poor link that is otherwise unusable. There are other interesting opportunities in simple audio filtering, image processing, voice mail, and the like. One of these drop-in boards could be your one-stop solution to all your communication needs. :)

Oh, and you can expect to see just such an inexpensive drop-in board for the PC in the very near future...

Mike

2152. AMSAT bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-15 06:16:33 UTC
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <17403@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 17378

Posted: Sat, Aug 12, 1989 2:56 PM GMT Msg: BGIJ-4017-3454
From: DCOWDIN
To: IS
CC: W1AW
Subj: $ANS-224

SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-224.01
AO-13 MODE S BEACON FIXED

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 224.01 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD AUGUST 12, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AO-13 Mode S Beacon Can Now Be Commanded Off During Normal Mode S Operations

AMSAT ground-command station operator Peter Guelzow (DB2OS) reported this week that with the help of DF5DP and ON6UG he was able to make a major break through in improving the performance of the Mode S transponder aboard AO-13. One of the original problems which plagued Mode S users was the fact that the Mode S beacon would not shut off as it was designed to do so during normal transponder operations. Consequently, it was necessary to use exorbitant amounts of power on 70cm to put a bring a copyable signal down in the 2400 MHz passband. In short, Mode S users had to "compete" with the beacon for RF output power. Among the many "eyeball" QSOs that Peter had at DATASPACE '89 at the University of Surrey two weeks ago, G2BFO and ON6UG make it known to Peter the curious behaviour they had noticed recently everytime the Mode S transponder was automatically switched on. They observed that there seemed to be a slight delay sometimes when the transponder came on -- sometimes the transponder would switch on, then the beacon would turn off, and then the beacon would come back on a moment later and visa-versa. So after returning from DATASPACE '89, Peter decided to investigate this report further. With the help of DF5DP and ON6UG providing him with instantaneous feedback using terrestrial packet links, Peter then sent several combinations of commands to AO-13 and was able to "manually" command the Mode S beacon off during normal Mode S transponder operation. This was the first time this had ever happened and with the beacon turned off, signal reports were excellent. Moreover, Peter says that he can now change the software to make this process happen automatically. At this time it is not possible to say with any certainty how much power it will take on 70cm to get into Mode S transponder with the beacon off; but the "best" guess is that it will require less power. After next week's busy transponder schedule change and attitude re-adjustment on AO-13, Peter will begin work on changing the ground-command software. Peter adds that he feels that something must have "changed" in the hardware since he first did tests a year ago on the Mode S transponder. Look for further updates on this important bulletin next week from the AMSAT News Service

(ANS).

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-224.02
AO-13 TRANSPONDER SCHED CHANGE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 224.02 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD AUGUST 12, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AO-13 Transponder Schedule Change Planned For August 16, 1989

According to VK5AGR, AMSAT ground-command station, there will be a AO-13 transponder schedule change effective August 16, 1989. This change in schedule marks the end of "full-time" transponder operation. AO-13 will now start to encounter solar eclipse periods lasting from 3 minutes to 27 minutes between MA 247 through perigee to MA 001. This means that the all transponder operations will have to cease during this perigee time. Also, AO-13 will be making an attitude re-adjustment from the current Bahn coordinates of BLONG=180/BLAT=0 to BLONG=210/BLAT=0. The actual start of the this attitude maneuver will be on August 14th. All users should take note that magnetorquing will occur during the perigee passes of Orbits 893/894/895/896 from MA 224 to MA 31. Further magnetorquing may be required to "fine-tune" the attitude and if this is necessary, it will be done during August 16-20th. AO-13 users who have the G3RUH PSK 400 baud demodulator are encouraged to observe the telemetry on AO-13 during these eclipse periods. Particularly interesting are spacecraft temperatures during eclipse. Telemetry "watchers" will be suprised at how rapidly the temperatures drop. The following is the schedule for AO-13 until November 16th:

AO-13 Transponder Schedule
16Aug89 until 16Nov89
BLON/BLAT 210/0

Mode B: MA 003 to MA 160
Mode JL: MA 160 to MA 200
Mode B: MA 200 to MA 240
Off: MA 240 to MA 003
Mode S: MA 210 to MA 222

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-224.03
AMSAT SHORT BURSTS

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 224.03 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD AUGUST 12, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT Short Bursts

Through the efforts of Sumio Nakane (JH3BJN), AMSAT-NA has received the following operating schedule for FUJI-OSCAR-12 for the next few months:

DATE MODE OPERATING PERIOD

08/16/89 JA 02:40 UTC until 10:52 UTC
08/19/89 JA 02:00 UTC until 10:12 UTC
08/25/89 JD 00:39 UTC until 08:51 UTC
08/27/89 JD 00:53 UTC until 09:04 UTC
09/02/89 JA 22:37 UTC until 06:49 UTC on 09/03/89
09/05/89 JA 21:57 UTC until 06:00 UTC on 09/06/89
09/08/89 JD 19:15 UTC until 03:27 UTC on 09/09/89
09/13/89 JA 18:48 UTC until 03:00 UTC on 09/14/89

PLEASE NOTE: NO FO-12 OPERATION FROM SEPT. 15TH
TO SEPT. 25TH DUE TO SOLAR ECLIPSES!

09/26/89 JA 15:12 UTC until 23:24 UTC
09/30/89 JD 21:50 UTC until 12:44 UTC on 10/01/89
10/06/89 JD 20:29 UTC until 11:23 UTC on 10/07/89
10/10/89 JA 10:42 UTC until 18:54 UTC

There is a AMSAT 17M Net which is convened every Sunday evening beginning at 23:00 UTC on a frequency of 18.155 MHz. Acting as Net Control Stations (NCS) are KO5I and N4QQ. This net provides another opportunity for those who cannot listen to the AMSAT nets on Sunday afternoon to still find out what is happening in the world of amateur radio satellites. So join KO5I and N4QQ on Sunday evenings for this new AMSAT HF net.

de DB2OS 01May89: *** AO-10 TRANSPONDER SCHEDULE ***
14Jul89 to 01Sep89

Mode-B : from MA 000 to MA 255

AMSAT-NA is soliciting papers for presentation at and/or publication in the proceedings of its 1989 Space Symposium. Areas of interest include research, development, engineering, funding, construction, management and operation of OSCAR (Orbiting Satellite Carrying Amateur Radio) communications and scientific spacecraft and associated communications networks. Submissions or questions should be forwarded to: Ralph Wallio, W0RPK, CITS Chairman-AMSAT'89, 1250 Highway G24, Indianola, IA 50125. Or you can reach Ralph at the following "land-line" numbers: Home:(515) 961-6406 or Office: (515) 224-8034. On packet-radio you can send him messages via packet BBS W0AK. Also, if you would like to receive a "information" packet about the AMSAT-NA Space Symposium to be held on November 3-6th of this year in Des Moines, IA, please send Ralph a s.a.s.e. with one unit of postage.

WB6LLO suggest that those wishing to experiment with packet on AO-13 should look for him using PSK on the following frequencies:

Mode B-145.870 down, approx. 435.530 up

Mode J-435.950 down, approx. 144.460 up

WB6LLO mentions that if you are having difficulty "connecting" with him that you can meet him up 10 KHz for a voice contact, that is, on Mode B at 145.880 MHz or on Mode J at 435.960 MHz

/EX

2153. Re: BFO for PRO-2005 ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-15 13:22:02 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewsc.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <2426@cbnewsc.ATT.COM>
Source record: 17386

In article <8908142324.AA07631@ti.com>, linnig@skvax1.csc.ti.com (Mike Linnig) writes:
> I'm considering purchasing a PRO-2005 scanner. I'm aware of
> mods to give it full 800mHz but does anyone have a mod that
> allows you to hook up a BFO to it. Otherwise it will be
> "somewhat" difficult to hear SSB with it.

If you have an HF SSB receiver, you can use the scanner as a
tuneable converter for the SSB receiver.

To listen to SSB signals on a PRO-2004/5, I would
connect the antenna jack of my SSB HF receiver to the output
of my scanner's last IF amplifier. A DC blocking capacitor and
a short length of shielded cable is a must.
--
==========
Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass (312)979-5414

2154. Re: synchronous AM detection

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-15 15:13:07 UTC
From: dmt@PacBell.COM
Message-ID: <4926@ptsfa.PacBell.COM>
Source record: 17383

> I've read that some receiver has a synchronous AM detection mode.
> Leconte Thierry

The April, 1982 issue of Popular Electronics has a construction article
on a 455kHz add-on synchronous detector:

Build a Synchronous Detector for AM Radio
Dave Hershberger, W9GR
p 61-71

It detects DSB, SSB (USB or LSB), switches to an envelope detector while
tuning and whenever the signal is not usable for synchronous detection.

In the January, 1984 issue of Radio-Electronics is an article about
C-QUAM that describes the Motorola chip MC13020P which has a block
diagram similar to the one shown in the PE article which makes me
suspect that it might be used to make a synchronous detector.
York David Anthony has posted articles on C-QUAM and may be able to
shed some light on the use of this chip for sync detector purposes.

Build this C-QUAM AM stereo Converter
Marty Bergan
p 41-46,102,114

Another chip for sync detection is the Plessey SL624C Multimode detector.
Plessey chips are not listed in most of my catalogs.

--
Dave Turner 415/542-1299 {att,bellcore,sun,ames,decwrl}!pacbell!dmt

2155. Re: "Educationally-broad" Engineers?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-15 15:14:02 UTC
From: w2vy@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <994@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 17385

One thing I always suggest to ANY students in college is to work in Your field ON CAMPUS (if you can). I learned more being involved with an R&D project than I did in class... That may not be entirely true, but I had to learn a lot of things on the project Before I saw them in class...

It was also kinda a pain, it made what could have been interesting classes a little boring... hi hi

Another thing (not meaning to beat the dead horse) is that how can we get the Engineering schools Not treat Humanities like some people treat CW?

I admit that those courses did have some value, but the way they were presented I didn't see much value in them at the time... but then again I fall into the catagory of - don't force me to memorize useless dates, Give me the text and ask some MEANINGFUL questions, not stuff like "When did so-and-so sneeze..."

All levels of education need work...
--
Life is too short to be mad about things.
Thomas A. Moulton, W2VY Packet: w2vy@kd6th Voice: 145.190 (r)
(201) 478-7919 uucp: rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!w2vy

2156. Re: Safe silver plating?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-15 15:22:46 UTC
From: dmt@PacBell.COM
Message-ID: <4927@ptsfa.PacBell.COM>
Source record: 17384

In article <159436@Wayne-MTS> Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU writes:
>In the current-required vein, I have seen advertised in Shotgun News a kit
>for gold, silver, copper and nickel plating, fairly inexpensive. Uses a
>brush, a battery and some electrolyte/metal solutions. I'll look around and
>see if I can locate one of the ads. I do recall a review in one of the
>shooting magazines that said the kit was pretty much as advertised.

JNT Mfg Co Inc of Stormville, NY 12582 makes these metal plating kits.
The kit uses a battery powered brush which is dipped in the non-cyanide
silver solution and painted on the metal to be plated. They supply
solutions to plate many common metals but it may require several steps.

I have seen these kits advertised many places over the years: Jenson Tools,
US General Supply, etc. The only current supplier I know is
Edmund Scientific. They sell the kits and refil solutions. The kits are:

silver $34.95
24k gold $69.95
chromelike $29.95
rhodium $99.95
copper $24.00
gloss black $34.95

From JNT's brochure I think that you can order directly from them also.

--
Dave Turner 415/542-1299 {att,bellcore,sun,ames,decwrl}!pacbell!dmt

2157. Re: Silver plating

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-15 15:41:00 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.bacs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <12600064@silver>
Source record: 17381

In article <2021@kodak.UUCP> ornitz@kodak.UUCP (Barry Ornitz) writes:
>The simplest method of silver plating small parts around the home is to

>use an electroless silver plating method.

>One of the easiest electroless silver plating compounds is made by a
>company called Cool-Amp...

After the plating operation, wash the surface with soap and lots of
water to remove the chemical residue. Several years ago, my repeater
group home-brewed a set of duplexer cavities, using 4" copper pipes,
silver-plated inside with Cool Amp (tm). A year later, the cavities'
performance degraded. We found an awful-looking green fungus of
corrosion inside.

Does anyone know what chemicals _Cool Amp_ contains, and the best way
to neutralize them?

--

Frank W9MKV @ K9IU
reid@gold.bacs.indiana.edu

2158. Re: Public Perception of Ham Radio and

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-15 16:01:37 UTC
From: frg@jfcl.dec.com
Message-ID: <504@jfcl.dec.com>
Source record: 17392

In article <16973@ut-emx.UUCP> trey@ut-emx.UUCP (Trey Garlough) writes:
>Although this doesn't really pertain to the argument, I just wanted to
>make the following small correction.
>
> An operator license callsign of the 2x1 variety (e.g. KA9Q)
> indicates the holder passed a 20 WPM code test.
>
> An operator license callsign of the 1x2 variety (e.g. K1IO)
> only indicates a minimum proficiency of 13 WPM, unless it
> is a N#xx callsign.

Not to pick nits, Trey, but while you're technically correct, a 1x2 callsign only indicates 13 WPM proficiency IF it was issued prior to WWII, or under obscure circumstances that I can't think of. All postwar 1x2 assignments were made to Extras only, either randomly (1960s program) or by choice (mid-70s program, where I got mine from). Not a lot of "old-time" 1x2s are left, and some have Extras (I think it was a minimum Advanced, but maybe some Generals have 'em) and I don't know of any on this network!

BTW, I'm the original holder of k1io, since they never got that far in the olden days. I don't know if K#xx was used domestically pre-war (when K calls were overseas, such as K4 for current KP4 and K6 for Hawaii) but District 1 was never very big.
fred

2159. Re: FM Bandwidth of Kenwood R-5000

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-15 16:12:24 UTC
From: frg@jfcl.dec.com
Message-ID: <505@jfcl.dec.com>
Source record: 17474

In article <1989Aug14.134935.27336@IDA.ORG> roskos@IDA.ORG (Eric Roskos) writes:
>Does anyone know how to widen the FM bandwidth of a Kenwood R-5000
>receiver? The bandwidth is currently around 12 KHz, I believe, and I
>want to widen it to around 30 KHz in order to receive Meteor APT
>pictures. The bandwidth is determined by a small black "ceramic filter"
>on the IF board, unlike the other modes, which have user-changeable
>crystal filters in large metal packages.

While I don't know the Kenwood R-5000, it sounds rather like the common
ceramic filters that are in lots of other radios. Murata is one
well-known manufacturer. Way back in the early 1970s, I had a "Drake
TR-22" (actuallly made by Kenwood) which had a Murata filter at 455 kHz.
The last letter of the filter was its seletivity code. A "D" filter was
about 16 kHz wide, not that the slopes were all that steep. That was
in mine, but later ones (TR22C) had the tigher E and or F filters, which
were barely wide enough for voice FM (12 kHz or so), thus just right
for 2 meters.

I think a "B" filter would be around 25 or 30 kHz, but then I never had
one. My handy DigiKey catalog doesn't list NBFM filters, but somebody
must carry them.
>Is there a mail-order company that sells these filters? Or are they
>custom-made for specific applications? The filter has very minimal
>labelling on it, and is just labelled "Ceramic Filter" in the circuit
>diagrams, along with a code like "W455F" (unfortunately I don't have the
>diagrams here; I can look it up if anyone knows how to interpret these
>markings, but it seems to be a part number rather than a description of
>the filter parameters).
>
>Someone here at work who used to work on VHF radios during WWII told me
>that you could widen the bandwidth of a filter by adding a resistor in
>parallel to the filter, but I am reluctant to try things experimentally
>until I get some more detail, since the IF board on the R-5000 is very

No, don't try it! Old WWII radios used "IF cans", which were LC
circuits inductively coupled (resonant transformers). Resistors would
lower the Q and make them broader. Ceramic filters are different, and
you'd not get predictable results. Probably just lower gain out of the
radio.

Go for a wider filter of the same type. They're probablay made.
fred k1io

2160. Re: Re: FT757 RF feedback problems.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-15 16:13:38 UTC
From: brian@hpmtlx.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1850001@hpmtlx.HP.COM>
Source record: 17475

I had an FT-757. Just upgraded to an FT-767. I haven't had any feedback problems with either one, but you may be interested in another problem that sounds like it may be part of your problem. I had an AEA PK-232 hooked up to my 757 via the rear panel jacks. It caused hum every time I operated SSB. I opened up the PK-232 and found 2 problems: 1) The screw in the left rear (as seen from the front) that is supposed to connect the PC board ground to the chassis was a painted screw and the connection was not good, and 2) The terminating resistors that are located near the rear connectors for the audio output circuits have too long of a ground return. Just remove the resistors and presto! No more hum! The resistors are not really necessary here. You could also lift them off the board and connect the ground to a point closer to the output chip (which is near the front panel). GL

Brian Wood, W0DZ brian@hpmtlbw HP Loveland, CO

2161. Henry's editorial and AMSAT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-15 16:29:07 UTC
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <456@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 17388
Cross-posted to: sci.space,rec.ham-radio

From article <1988Sep13.203048.1943@utzoo.uucp>, by henry@utzoo.uucp (Henry Spencer):
> Now, there's another problem: due to fun little complications like the
> Earth not being spherical, Earth-satellite orbits aren't simple Newtonian
> things. For one thing, there is some tendency for their orbital plane
> --
> NASA is into artificial | Henry Spencer at U of Toronto Zoology
> stupidity. - Jerry Pournelle | uunet!attcan!utzoo!henry henry@zoo.toronto.edu

>
> YOUR CHOICE
> your Congressman about the Space Launch Services Purchase Act, HR2674 --
> Find and start putting some effort into a group that is *doing* something
> in space, like Amsat or SSI or WSF. (Not just a bunch of cheerleaders,
> 1961-1969: 8 years of Apollo. | Henry Spencer at U of Toronto Zoology

This is late as it took FOUR weeks for our netnews `guru' to believe and
then fix the fact that we weren't getting mail onto the network.

AMEN, Halleluah, and pass the plate for my donation! Seriously, I don't
know what most of us space cadets would do without Henry. AMSAT is
currently building four spacecraft (called Microsat) for launch on the
Ariane 40 that will take up SPOT-2 (and first launch of the 40 configuration)
along with two UOSAT's (University of Surrey in Guildford, Surrey, England,
run by G3RUH, Martin Sweeting and LONGTIME AMSAT community member (see
recent New Scientist article on them). It has been a pleasure to spend
most of the 100 hours that Henry mentions are available on AMSAT's projects
and though there are times I want to throw up my (prima donna) hands in
disgust and walk away, it is a rewarding experience that is like no other
than going out there yourself! This fall I will be standing next to the
Ariane 4 placing the fruits of many fine peoples labors (including mine)
for our 14-th, 15-th,16-th,17-th,18-th, and 19-th satellites in the OSCAR
series on board. Between three UOSAT's and two Microsat's DOVE and WEBERSAT,

(in orbit or about to be)

there will be five satellites dedicated to education. So you don't need to be
an amateur radio operator to use our birds in the listen mode. Three
CCD camera satellite, three digital data /voice satellites, and other neat
experiments. You don't need to be a radio amateur to participate in our
projects. OSCAR 13 was built in Colorado with significant help from local
L-5 members. One of these fellow space cadets is now an engineer for
Interferometrics, Inc. working on AMROC's birds (I^2 is doing the avionics
and payload integration and I^2 has a commercial marketing agreement for
Microsat) as a DIRECT result of his AMSAT experience. There are three
folks who came into aerospace work THROUGH AMSAT and now are project

leaders on several projects for OSC and Pegasus.
For your information, we signed a memorandum of understanding with the World Space Foundation (WSF) to explore handling their command, control, and telemetry on the Solar Sail project. We are exploring the possibility of building our first Clarke orbit bird as a replacement for the ATS-3 services for island peoples and others in the Pacific basin, and we need you. SSI, located here in Princeton (I have been too busy to drop by, sorry) wants us to consider involvment in LPO and other stuff. We are definitely in demand and having fun! The space cadet leaders will be too busy until November to spend any quality time talking to the interested because of integration and thermal-vac and launch campaigns for Microsat, but after that COME ON BY. Our annual meeting (it moves around) this year is in Des Moines, Iowa in November. Give us a shout if you want to drop by or give a paper, etc.

AMSAT, P.O. BOX 27, Washington, D.C. 20044

(301)-589-6062

Bob McGwier, N4HY, Microsat project management and engineer, AMSAT board member, and one of the delighted exploitees!

2162. Re: synchronous AM detection

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-15 16:49:49 UTC
From: david@mmsac.UUCP
Message-ID: <1515@cygnus.mmsac.UUCP>
Source record: 17476

With all this talk of high fidelity AM reception, I began to wonder
about the transmitted signal. What is the bandwidth of an AM broadcast
signal?
--
David L. Kensiski [KB6HCN] Martin Marietta Data Systems
Software Engineer 1770 Tribute Road, upstairs
Phone: (916) 929-8844 Sacramento, CA 95815
UUCP: uunet!mmsac!david INTERNET: mmsac!david@uunet.uu.net

2163. Re: "Educationally-broad" Engineers?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-15 16:58:01 UTC
From: chuckb@tc.fluke.COM
Message-ID: <10384@fluke.COM>
Source record: 17382

In article <30500138@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> Phil howard writes:
>
>The issue is CHOICE.
>
>There are some people who want to deny everything to some people unless they
>happen to CHOOSE to do certain things a certain way. We need to allow people
>the choices in Amateur Radio. Then, the honor of having an extra class
>license will mean a bit more, because it says you CHOSE to pursue it, and
>were not forced or coerced into it.

So who is forcing or coercing anyone to get an Extra? It's totally up to
the individual as it is. I don't understand what you want to change . . .

By the way, I am all for a no-code license for above 30 MHz.

Chuck Bowden, WB7R, chuckb@tc.fluke.COM
John Fluke Mfg. Co., Inc.
M/S 232-E, P.O.Box C-9090, Everett, WA 98206

Support your amateur radio lobby: join the ARRL

2164. FT-767 Program for IBM

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-15 17:07:40 UTC
From: brian@hpmtlx.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1850002@hpmtlx.HP.COM>
Source record: 17377

I have written a program for the IBM PC that gives the FT-767GX unlimited memories, accessible either numerically or via 'keywords'. For example, if you have entered WWV (at, say 10 MHZ) into the data file as memory 1038, with keywords of WWV10 and 10M, you enter either 1038 or WWV10 or 10M. The local repeater could be accessed either as memory #2 or lra or Loveland, etc. The program sets up VFO A on one freq and VFO B on the other and selects SPLIT if needed. It's pretty neat. Requires the RS-232 adapter and COM1. You create your own data file according to a strict format. Anybody interested?

Brian Wood, W0DZ
HP Loveland, CO (303) 679-2915

2165. 10 meter repeater freqs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-15 21:19:52 UTC
From: harlan@hardy.NBI.COM
Message-ID: <760@hardy.NBI.COM>
Source record: 17398

I have recently purchased a Uniden HR-2600 and I like very much. I the last few weeks the band has really gone sour at my QTH. So, I have been thinking about the FM repeater offset features of this rig. That is, until the band comes back to life again.

Would someone be kind enough to tell me if there is a repeater in the Boulder, Colorado area and how I would go about accessing it.

If you feel this is more appropriate for e-mail, please do.

73's

Harlan WD0HTV
--
Customer Support Training | 2995 Wilderness Pl.
303/443-9892 x2208 | Boulder, CO 80301
harlan@hardy.NBI.COM (Smail)
{ucbvax,ncar}!nbires!hardy!harlan (USENET)

2166. Re: "Educationally-broad" Engineers?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-15 23:26:31 UTC
From: jlt00316@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <121900045@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17390

/* Written 1:42 am Aug 13, 1989 by kevin@lindy.Stanford.EDU in
uxa.cso.uiuc.edu:rec.ham-radio */
Did you read anything previous to this in this thread? I was saying that
my school is an EXCEPTION to many other schools, not saying that it is
typical. I thought that was obvious.
--
Kevin Burnett, N6UWS (ex-KC6AOA) AMPR.ORG: 44.4.0.231
/* End of text from uxa.cso.uiuc.edu:rec.ham-radio */

Kevin, you need to relax a little bit. Take a couple of deep breaths.
Count to ten, maybe. Then, put your fingers back on your little keyboard and
see if you can't type something just a little bit more meaningful and a
little bit less vindictive. You castigated an earlier poster for not being
able to say anything more intelligent. Reread your two replies and see if
you can find any worth in them, either. And listen, if you are going to
write back simply to disparage me and my comments, don't bother. If you
have anything new to add to the discussion, feel free, but spare me your
wrath.

73 (Yes, I mean it -- 73 to you.)

Jeff Tucker N9HZQ
tucker@uieea.ece.uiuc.edu Senior, Electrical Engineering
University of Illinois

2167. Re: Proposed 220MHz-and-up No-code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-15 23:26:52 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500142@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17389

Play is also learning. All the "trivial" radio activity helps sharpen our radio operating skills (with particular radios) ever so much more. Gee, we might learn little trivial things like how long our batteries REALLY last when we do lots of transmitting at high power. We might learn how holding the HT sideways affects the range. We might learn just when far away repeaters are usable.

If the kids get a no-code ham radio license, and then want to go play "space invaders" on a simplex channel, then fine. That one will more likely know how to operate a radio, to switch between VFO and memory modes, to tune the new fangled synthesizers, IN AN EMERGENCY when most people would panic and forget everything not heavily practiced.

The same applies to the "old fart" who is talking about his last stay in the hospital. He too will still know what to do IN AN EMERGENCY.

Let's not belittle what appears to be "trivial" use of the radio frequencies.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

2168. Re: New Icom Radio's

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-16 00:07:41 UTC
From: bks@ucbarpa.Berkeley.EDU
Message-ID: <30664@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU>
Source record: 17391

In article <303@indep1.UUCP> pete@indep1.UUCP (Peter Franks) writes:
>...I just ordered one of the IC-2SATs from Hamtronics in PA - they
>said they had them in stock and I should have mine by Wednesday.
>I would be interested in anyone's experience(s) with them even though it's
>probably too late to cancel the order...

i saw the ic2s at hro a couple weekends ago. it's a real small radio,
just a little too large for a key fob. i'm not sure where they
put the touch-tone pad for the 2sat version.

the radio seemed to have every feature the yaesu ft411 offers, save
one memory and pl decode. however, a glance through the manual
indicates that purchasing the pl decode option also buys some sort
of tone-sequence paging, which seems interesting. it also has a
clock, and the audio may be a little better.

the main drawback of this radio is that you must control the many
features using only a half dozen buttons (including the ptt). i
don't know whether getting the tt pad will make it easier to use
(eg, the ic2gat uses the keypad only for generating touch-tones),
but you will definitely have the smallest ht on the block!

brian

2169. Re: Synchronous AM detection

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-16 03:05:27 UTC
From: ralph@lzfme.att.com
Message-ID: <1563@lzfme.att.com>
Source record: 17401

In article <8908120733.AA05523@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> wmartin@STL-06SIMA.ARMY.MIL (Will Martin) writes:
>of it as a major failing. It is not uncommon -- every time I try to use "sync"
>mode to listen to a broadcast over more than 15 minutes or so I get this
>failure and lapse into noise. Since I was there and could fix it, it hasn't

Strange. I would say that maybe there's something wrong with your receiver. I've noticed the growl *occasionally*, but I often listen to broadcasters for hours on end without running into the problem.

I don't know what you could do to fix it. Personally, I've never had this problem occur with timed tapings, either. Then again, I haven't done any timed DXing to speak of, just program taping (until I get that stereo tape deck so I can have WWV on the other channel from my 2001....)

--
Ralph Brandi [most gateways in the known universe]!att!lzfme!ralph

Work flows toward the competent until they are submerged.

2170. Need service manual for BC100XL scanner

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-16 11:49:42 UTC
From: Pete_Simpson@DGC.MCEO.DG.COM
Message-ID: <8908161249.GE00042@adam.DG.COM>
Source record: 17387

CEO summary:
If there's anyone out there with a service manual for the Bearcat 100XL scanner, I'd love to get a copy of it. I think my master oscillator has drifted & needs to be retuned. I'd also like to go through their alignment procedure. I will, of course, be glad to pay copying and postage, or will copy and return. I suppose I could buy one from Bearcat, but they would probably want a lot more than the copying costs, so I thought I'd ask here first :-)
Thanks & 73
Pete

Pete Simpson, KA1AXY (508) 870-9837
Data General Corp M/S E132
Westboro, MA 01580 CSNet: PZS@ADAM.DG.COM

2171. Re: Public Perception of Ham Radio and

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-16 12:16:51 UTC
From: jay@splut.conmicro.com
Message-ID: <2828@splut.conmicro.com>
Source record: 17404

In article <504@jfcl.dec.com> frg@jfcl.nac.dec.com.UUCP (Fred R. Goldstein) writes:
>Not to pick nits, Trey, but while you're technically correct, a 1x2
>callsign only indicates 13 WPM proficiency IF it was issued prior to
>WWII, or under obscure circumstances that I can't think of. All postwar
>1x2 assignments were made to Extras only, either randomly (1960s
>program) or by choice (mid-70s program, where I got mine from). Not a
>lot of "old-time" 1x2s are left, and some have Extras (I think it was
>a minimum Advanced, but maybe some Generals have 'em) and I don't know
>of any on this network!

My 1987 Callbook shows K5BI as a General, and N5AG as an Advanced (!).
No, I don't know how they got them. I was looking for a pair of brothers
I used to know about that held consecutive 1x2s, but one with a W5
prefix and one with a K5 prefix, but I didn't find them. I suspect that
the K-prefixed non-Extras were assigned the calls long ago when you
could keep the same suffix when moving from one call are to another. I
cannot explain N5AG, though, except possibly as a Callbook error.

>BTW, I'm the original holder of k1io, since they never got that far in
>the olden days. I don't know if K#xx was used domestically pre-war
>(when K calls were overseas, such as K4 for current KP4 and K6 for
>Hawaii) but District 1 was never very big.

As far as I know, I'm the original holder of K5ZC, too.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jay@splut.conmicro.com (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
{attctc,bellcore}!texbell!splut!jay +--
"Rabid rerouters *love* to route mail to devnull@hell.org" - Brandon Allbery

2172. RFI on Aircraft

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-16 14:16:02 UTC
From: wmartin@STL-06SIMA.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8908170703.AA29060@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17393

Herewith some interesting info to add to the eternal "HTs-on-aircraft"
discussion; evidence of actual RF interference with an airliner operation.
This was in the RISKS Digest.
Regards, Will

----- Forwarded message # 1:
Date: Tue, 15 Aug 89 08:17:31 -0400
From: dave davis <davis@community-chest.mitre.org>
Subject: Cellular Telephone Causes Airliner Fire Alarm

A morning radio news report here in Washington, DC reported that a commercial
airline crew noted a fire alarm signal from a cargo hold in mid-flight. Upon
returning to their originating airport, the cargo hold was examined carefully,
and no evidence of fire was found. Apparently, a cellular telephone in a
passenger's luggage had received an incoming call, that activated the smoke (I
assume) detector via RF interference.

This occurrence shows why we have systems engineers. That is, someone who must
consider not only electromagnetic compatibility between system components, but
also with other systems in the same operating environment. As a result of this
event, the aircraft companies may have to redesign a lot of sensors.

Dave Davis, MITRE Corp., McLean, VA
----- End of forwarded messages

2173. Sony 2010 query

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-16 14:26:00 UTC
From: menton%v5120.decnet@nrl3.arpa
Message-ID: <8908170703.AA29077@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17394

I couldn't stand it - with all the nice comments about the Sony 2010 receiver on this net, and since 95% of my time on the ham bands was spent listening - I bought one. Wow! By the way, Grove sez they're out of stock on them until "late September"; I bought one locally, for $31 over Grove's price. Neat rig! By the way, to a recent poster here whose 2010 was slightly off frequency: I tune in WWV at exactly 10.0000 MHz.
I'm fascinated by the synchronous detection mode for AM signals, and I have a question. For really strong signals with no nearby interference, using synch makes no noticeable difference. In other cases, where the desired signal is slightly weaker and/or with nearby interference or fading, synch makes a WORLD of difference! Fantastic! But there are actually a few cases where using synch hurt reception. If I happen to be band scanning in AM mode, and come across an AM signal, in rare cases the use of synch has caused the audio of the station to disappear. In those cases, going to sideband reception in an attempt to zero-beat the carrier led to a situation where I coulnd't find the carrier. Was I listening to an image, or to splatter? Or, are there DSB transmissions out there with either suppressed or reduced carrier, for which use of synchronous detection is inappropriate?

Bob Menton KG3J
ARPAnet: MENTON@ACOUSTICS.NRL.NAVY.MIL

2174. Simple Sw receiver

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-16 15:14:29 UTC
From: arie@ee.su.oz.AU
Message-ID: <8908160014.AA00900@ee.su.oz.AU>
Source record: 17400

All this discussion on EE's that can't solder spell etc. is good but
in a bid to move on to better things I would like to pose the following
challenge:

I frequently travel to many countries and would like to stay in touch with home
I would like the simplest design for a S.W. receiver that could receive one
frequency under lets say 10 Mhz.

I know that there are many one chip receivers on the market, I would like the
simplest circuit that would offer acceptable performance in a simple design that
will eliminate hassles with custom officials in third world countries.

Come on guys pizza?!, there are many news groups out there that handle mundane
discussions, lets get back to practical amateur radio.

Arie Markus VE3JLM / 4X6JO

2175. TH7DXX TRI-BAND BEAMS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-16 15:31:39 UTC
From: ewb@raybed2.UUCP
Message-ID: <1357@raybed2.UUCP>
Source record: 17412

STAR::CULVER "Cant Buy Me Love" 227 lines 13-AUG-1989 18:27

Well here I am in vain glorious New Hampshire.

And I've got noticeable TH7 problems. I wanted to hear from
other readers out there with TH7s (I know I know they all
work rain or shine and are 1:1 all the way across the bands.)
This isn't a story of a girl and her beam, think of it as
an epic novelette of love, war, and intense loathing in
the northern part of our country.

Some background, my previous antenna was a TH5 on up 60
feet on a Rohn freestander. It worked flawlessly. And I
loved it. There were trees near the TH-5.

When I moved up here I got a new 80 foot Rohn SSV (one has
to be prepared for ice storms ya know.) It sits on a pad
with all three legs individually grounded and tied together
with #4 cable whichs runs 40' into the house to the rig. This is
bonded to the house electrical and cold water grounds.

Enter stage stage right a new-in-the-box TH-7. The TH-7 was
assembled with appropriate reverence, all the the traps were
put on correctly, measurements were checked and double checked
by no less than three hams. The joint slots were pointed down
along with the trap holes. I'm going to go to much detail
because we've been through a lot of trouble.

It was installed rather easily with minimal trauma. Feeding the beam
is a seven foot RG-213 service loop. The service loop connects to new
LDF-450 1/2" semi-rigid ("hardline") cable which descends for 62 feet
to the 18 foot level where it goes into polyphaser gas discharge
lightening protection. From the polyphasers LDF-450 continues for 55
feet into the house. Here silver plated teflon pl-259s and RG-213
connect to the rig. All of the connectors are new Andrew connectors
of the correct gender eliminating barrels.

When we connected the TH7 to find ... LA STINKA SWR ! I was more
than a little surprised after a dream-like experience with the TH-5.
Now the hassles started. We immediately started tower climbing
to inspect connections which were ok. Its very hard to mess up
an Andrew connector as, if you get it on, its usually on right.

It was very late Sunday night like around two A.M. My dog Bliss
and I climbed woefully into bed to toss and turn fitfully. I was
going to be in poor shape the next day.

The next day my friend Kevin KA2EYP called HY-GAIN and asks to speak to an engineer in search of words of wisdom. We ran an SWR sweep of the bands for the 14th time, but this time we wrote the points down. HY_GAIN was going to ask for them I knew. He got a salesman instead. He couldn't talk to engineers he was told. The salesman did listen to the grim statistics and whistled when he heard them, "Yup they're high".

Kevin: "What's wrong "?
HG: "Obviously your coax is bad."
Kevin: "Its brand new.
HG: "Cant be our antenna, not if you put it together right."

Later that afternoon my phone rings and Kevin relays the response to me.

Kevin: "Any ideas ?"
Me: "We're going to build a TDR. Better get the May QST out and read the article.

To keep a long story shorter, the TDR worked and worked well. We looked at all the antennas and dummy loads we could find knowing their properties before we looked at the TH-7. NW1U's G5RV looked like a bow in an apron. What an impedance mess. We were pretty comfortable with the new technology made with a high-quality function generator and a scope.

The feedline looks fine. We could see the smallest perturbations in the line.

"Lets see.... there's the 60 foot run and there's the polyphaser and the 'run up the tower. And theres the BN-86."

Feedline looked ok. But just to make sure, I ran the RG-8 from a working 75 meter up a fed the beam. Same thing. We put a dummy load up at the antenna and saw 1:1. These were very good indications that the feedline was ok.

We didn't stop at the feedline coming into the house. I examined SWR contributions from every interconnecting cable going to the 940. There are several. Of particular interest was the fact that the Alpha added about 1/2 point of SWR. I spent a night tearing into the alpha, to find that I wasn't crazy about the T/R scheme. By a little different placement of the wires I got the SWR down to where it was only adding .4 of a point of SWR.

During the remainder of the week - HYGAIN had me running up and down the tower running numerous insipid and inconsequential little tests. The balun was good, the feeder was good. To a human the tower grounding looked good, even remembering that RF doesn't look at things the ways ohmeters do.

By mid week the next week after no less than twenty trips up the tower Kevin called.

"They want us to take a bolt off the antenna."

"Where is the bolt"?

"The 10 meter director".

Internally I gasped, "Thats more than 60 inches out on the boom."

"Thats what they want us to do."

That night I was up the tower, hanging off with a wrench on a stick. turning that damned bolt 20 degrees per wrench twist. The mosquitos were having a feast and I began to think about photography as a past time.

Looking back on it, now I remember that this was August 2nd. My mothers birthday. And where was her daughter? Hanging off a tower, feeding mosquitos in New Hampshire while twisting a wrench on a stick uttering profanities. I forgot to call Mom. She still isn't speaking to me.

The next day, HY_GAIN threw their hands up and told us to ship the antenna back to them. They would out of the kindness of their hearts either send me a new one at no charge at some undefined later date or send me one right now if I would give them my credit card number.

Kevin called to tell me this new event. I gave him a credit card number and it was ordered.

That night I was on the tower, gently lowering the antenna to the ground so it could be shipped back.

Nagging thoughts bothered me. I looked at HYGAINS published specs comparing the TH5 and TH7. Hmmmm. The TH5 definitely had better SWR curves. These thoughts nagged me more and more. Soooo I called NM3U in my hometown and said:

"I gotta have a number for for a TH7 owner."
"NR3Y"
"thanks bye."

We have that kind of relationship.

11:00 P.M. August 4th. NR3Y got a phone call. He'd never swept his beam before but now was as good a time as any.

When he was finished I was sick. His SWR curves were identical to mine. 2.5 to 1 on the bottom of fifteen is nothing to laugh at.

The next day Kevin found a bad trap on the beam. It had a broken mounting tab on the capacitive sleeve. The trap would telescope in free space, and it was a fifteen meter trap.

The next day the new beam got there. and Kevin started on it. He was recuperating from major surgery, could not work and could do the light work for the beam. He started thursday afternoon and we were finished by saturday at noon. I check and double checked the dimensions.

We had made one mod in HYGAINS dimensions. If you'll noticed the TH7 "resonates" around 29.25 and up high in all the phone bands. We added an inch to everything, that is to say one inch to all elements, on each side of the boom. Now it was checked and complete. Instantly a ground crew appeared and I went up the tower for the twentieth time. The new TH7 went up well. When I got down, we all congratulated ourselves and knew the SWR would at least meet HY-GAINS published worst case curves.

WRONG RENEE

They were very similar. AT this point I didn't even bother to call. HY-Gain. I started my own test regimen. KA2DEW scrambled up the tower with a Bird and measured the SWR up there. One of the things we had noticed earlier was that the transmitter would see very different ratios if the feedline length was varied. So we wanted to see if changing the length effected things up there. GOOD. It didn't.

Kevin asked me what I thought our 29th set of curves meant.

"It means that we can pick a convenient length of coax that looks good to the transmitter and everyone will be happy. The concept of feeder not changing the impedance a transmitter sees is only true if its terminated into a matched non-reactive load. We're seeing all of the craziness we've been seeing because this antenna is probably presenting a very complex impedance to the feedline."

And thats what it meant. The Antenna has performed very well. It has good gain, good F/B ratios, good S/S ratios and I've been very happy until today.

At seven A.M. this morning Kevin was awakened by my shrieks.

It started raining yesterday and the SWR shot right up. It hasn't stopped so I don't want any climbing a tower in the rain. Everyone else seems to be hearing bands well. I get the impression that I'm not. Its pattern seems far less sharp.

Kevin and I have checked all the connections they're sealed well, and the TDR ? It seems ever so happy with what its seeing. The element extensions did help, My TH7 no longer resonates in the OSCAR band.

"What are you going to do with the TH7 ?", he asked.

"Well kev I'm not predisposed to violence but I'd like to cut it down to a two meter beam with a high powered rifle."

Kevin blinked.

"Or I'd like to get it off the tower with out ropes".

Actually I'd like to talk to a KLM salesman.

What Id really like to do is hear from other people who have had experience with a dual driven element beam.

Whats it like when it rains at your house. Does your beam turn
into a dummy load ? Im serious in asking this. I'm so tired
of this.

Its going to be a long winter, I can tell.

73s 88s and 33s

Renee KC3NG

****

Note, all responses to culver@star.dec.com

2176. Eutectic solders

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-16 15:47:00 UTC
From: christiansen%chera3.decnet@CHEWI.CHE.WISC.EDU
Message-ID: <8908170704.AA29165@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17395

> Date: 15 Aug 89 00:42:03 GMT
> From: brutus.cs.uiuc.edu!wuarchive!
> texbell!texsun!newstop!east!tjp!
> jpainter@tut.cis.ohio-state.edu (John Painter - Sun BOS Hardware)
> Subject: "Educationally-broad" Engineers?

[Lots of neat stuff about solder eutectic points omitted.]

> BTW does anyone know if a solder alloy with copper can be made with a
> eutectic point (the stuff I have has 3% copper and is mush for quite
> a while). (btw copper is added to stop erosion of copper soldering

Hmmm. The AWS-ASTM specifications on solders usually have an upper
limit of 0.08% copper---copper tends to raise the melting point of
the solder. However, there are copper BRAZING filler metals that
fit the bill:

AWS-ASTM #	Eut. Pt. Temp	Composition
BCu-1	1980 F	>90% copper
BCu-1a		
Bcu-1b		
BAg-8a	1410 F	71-73% silver, balance mostly copper
BAu-2	1635 F	80% gold, balance mostly copper

Soldering temperatures are in the neighborhood of 350-600F,
for reference---brazing temperatures are HOT.

> tips for you no-iron folks)
>
> /Tjp
> -disclaimer (I claim to *know* the answer, chem e's do (or should))

Actually, this is more in the line of materials science---it's been
about 10 years since I my last course in THAT subject. I've since
followed the advice to ``The Graduate'', going into plastics...

--

Reed L. Christiansen, N9GFG (``We do it with chains'')
UW Polymerization Reaction Engineering Laboratory
Work Phone: (608)262-7267
ARPA: Christiansen@ChEWi.ChE.Wisc.Edu
Packet: N9GFG @ W9WI

2177. Need configuration values for Yaesu FT-727

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-16 16:11:26 UTC
From: dtubbs@esunix.UUCP
Message-ID: <1437@esunix.UUCP>
Source record: 17396

I need the initial configuration value that will allow my Yaesu
FT-727 to operate in the "Broadband" mode. I understand that there
are several different modes available, so if everyone will e-mail
me what they have, I will post the results to the net...

Thanx,
Dave Tubbs

Dave Tubbs UUCP: {ihnp4,decvax}!decwrl!esunix!dtubbs
Evans & Sutherland Computer Corp. INET: esunix!dtubbs@cs.utah.edu
580 Arapeen Drive PHONE: (801) 582-5847 Ext. 3277
Salt Lake City, Utah 84108 FAX: (801) 582-8208

2178. Re: Public Perception of Ham Radio and

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-16 16:18:23 UTC
From: kaufman@neon.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <11061@neon.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 17407

In article <2828@splut.conmicro.com> jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard) writes:

>My 1987 Callbook shows K5BI as a General, and N5AG as an Advanced (!).

There was an Advanced (A) license class in the early 1940s, before WW II.
It reverted to General after the war.
I don't know what the additional requirements or privledges were.

Marc Kaufman, WB6ECE (Extra - but I've had the call over 25 years and didn't want to change)

2179. Eutectic solders

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-16 17:32:00 UTC
From: christiansen%chera1.decnet@CHEWI.CHE.WISC.EDU
Message-ID: <8908170705.AA29246@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17397

One more lead on the eutectic solder. It turns out that a binary
mixture of 99.25% Tin and 0.75% Copper has a eutectic point of
227C versus the 183C eutectic point for 63% Tin 37% Lead solder.
I don't know if anyone makes a commercial solder with this
composition--it wasn't on my ancient list of standard solders.

--

Reed L. Christiansen, N9GFG (``We do it with chains'')
UW Polymerization Reaction Engineering Laboratory
Work Phone: (608)262-7267
ARPA: Christiansen@ChEWi.ChE.Wisc.Edu
Packet: N9GFG @ W9WI

2180. Re: 220 Again

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-16 18:06:51 UTC
From: dvh@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <30236@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 17410

In article <[E.ISI.EDU]14-Aug-89.13:59:45.SAC.2001CS-XP>, SAC.2001CS-XP@E.ISI.EDU ("410 BMW/SCX--KI Sawyer AFB MI") writes:

(deleted is a copy of Sen. Carl Levin's letter to the Amateur community and most of his letter to FCC Commissioner Dennis Patrick, discussing reasons why the FCC should reconsider its action regarding the 220-222 MHz reallocation.)

> I urge the Commission to carefully review the concerns of the
> amateur radio operators over the proposed displacement of their access
> to the 220-222 MHz band, and to carefully consider all available
> alternatives when reconsidering this matter. It is particularly ironic
> that while the President is looking to expand our volunteer sector, the
> action of the Commission could hurt one of our vital volunteer
> resources.
>
> Thank you for carefully considering the ARRL concerns and looking
> into a compromise that will be acceptable to the various interests
> involved.
>
> Sincerely,
>
> Carl Levin, Chairman
> Subcommittee on Oversight of Government Management
>

And after he considered the letter in his hand very carefully, he turned slightly, leaned over a bit, and wiped his ass with it.

Sorry, I couldn't resist. After the way he (they) responded to the Petitions for Reconsideration and the other protests (such as Levin's letter), I can't help but think that's exactly what he did with ALL of the anti-reallocation papers which were filed in this matter.

Oh well. We'll keep trying.

73 Dave KD5RO

2181. Re: 1989 ARRL 10 GHz Cumulative Contest

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-16 18:18:29 UTC
From: dvh@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <30237@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 17411

I will be on for the second weekend of the contest. Actually,
a good portion of the Rochester VHF Group will be on, mostly
with wideband stuff. I hope to have my narrowband stuff
operational by then- 7 watts to a 2 foot dish. Will keep
you advised. We will probably operate from an 80' tower
in FN03 (elev. approx 760').

73 Dave KD5RO

2182. Electrostatic protection

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-16 18:54:00 UTC
From: jain%gssf.decnet@NWC.NAVY.MIL
Message-ID: <8908170707.AA29400@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17399

Does anyone know if the new butane-gas powered soldering irons
(ala Radio Shack variety) are electrostatically safe for
soldering sensitive components? The only source of static
I can think of on the thing (since it is not connected to
a power cord) is the hand of the person holding it (which
should be grounded in any case) and the action of the gas
flowing through the internal tubes and the catalyzer.
Arun

2183. Re: Simple Sw receiver

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-16 19:46:11 UTC
From: dya@unccvax.UUCP
Message-ID: <1610@unccvax.UUCP>
Source record: 17409

In article <8908160014.AA00900@ee.su.oz.AU>, arie@ee.su.oz.AU writes:

> I would like the simplest design for a S.W. receiver that could receive one
> frequency under lets say 10 Mhz.
>
> I know that there are many one chip receivers on the market, I would like the
> simplest circuit that would offer acceptable performance in a simple design that
> will eliminate hassles with custom officials in third world countries.

A one-chip receiver is too much of a hassle, and its homebrew nature would probably attract undue attention from Customs officials. What is required here is modified standard technology.

An ordinary 6-transistor AM set (or better, an AM-FM set) can easily be modified for this task. I have modified portables from time to time for performing the mundane task of zero-beating my synthesizer's oven stabilized reference against WWV.

The best candidate for this is a receiver with a separate RF (tuned) amplifier; though self-excited mixer sets work well, too. Actually, you would be astonished at the performance of these little sets with **no** tuned RF, although they receive both images (of the oscillator) equally well.

The reason an AM-FM set works even better is that you can cut the traces to the FM section's RF and oscillator tank capacitors, and use these sections to provide fine tuning for your "fixed tuned" set. Naturally, you can put suitable series reactance in series with the AM section's caps as well. The telescoping FM antenna has something of an advantage.

The first step is to provide a new oscillator tank. (A schematic helps, but takes the fun and romance out of the project). Say you want WWV; the oscillator should be high side (tracks better); WWV at 10.0 mHz means the oscillator should run at 10.455 mhz. The second step is to disable the loopstick antenna and provide a suitable RF tank to suppress the image at 9.545 mHz. Since the telescoping antenna is highly capacitive even at short wave; you'll want suitable impedance matching, which you can discover by accident. The truly fixed tuned set could get by with a suitable T-network built from standard parts. If you use the FM caps as your tuning caps, you will probably wind up with a 0.5-1.0 mHz tuning range.

The rest is taken care of for you, what with IF amps, AVC, and so on provided. You can usually peak up the IF amplifiers to provide even more selectivity. The best receivers to hack are the ones without

ceramic resonators in the IF.

My favourite stage II of this modification is to hack the FM
section by replacing the mixer collector tank with the IF transformer
from the **AM** section, and redoing the RF to get aircraft calls.

If you do this carefully enough, you'll end up with a "standard"
BC set which Customs shouldn't object. (FM 10.7 mHz IF amp coils
are in the same form factor as the AM L.O. coil in many of these sets,
allowing a perfect cosmetic match...as long as you are going for it,
you might as well go all the way.) They have enough inductance for
a decent SW receiver.

By the way, how do Customs hassle about radios?

York David Anthony
DataSpan, Inc

2184. Re: Simple Sw receiver

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-16 20:54:06 UTC
From: mn@atari.UUCP
Message-ID: <1654@atari.UUCP>
Source record: 17413

In article <8908160014.AA00900@ee.su.oz.AU> arie@ee.su.oz.AU writes:
>
>

>I would like the simplest design for a S.W. receiver that could receive one
>frequency under lets say 10 Mhz.
>
>I know that there are many one chip receivers on the market, I would like the
>simplest circuit that would offer acceptable performance in a simple design that
>will eliminate hassles with custom officials in third world countries.

I built a SW radio using a design that was in one of the Dick Smith
Fun with Electronics series. The tuning coil was the part that determined
freq range and was wound on a 2 inch length of plastic soda straw. Total
cost of parts was about $10 and the design yields itself to customization
and expansion if you want it.
I added a gang of radio buttons that were preset to the BBC on several
bands. Grat SW rig for traveling, it fits in my shirt pocket and the
reception is not shabby at all.
You can probably still get the book with the schematic from Dick Smith
who advertises in some ham magazines.

| Michael Nowicki N6LUU Atari Corp,Sunnyvale CA {ames!atari!mn} |
|.....|
| char *disclaimer="Views expressed are my own, not my employer's"; |
| char *good_quote=" 'Nyuk,nyuk,nyuk,nyuk,nyuk' - Curly Howard"; |

2185. Callsign Update?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-16 22:13:54 UTC
From: flloyd@pitstop.West.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <813@pitstop.West.Sun.COM>
Source record: 17425

Could someone please post (or e-mail me) the latest FCC Callsign update?

I haven't seen it around here lately.

-fred

2186. Harware/Software Project

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-16 22:49:14 UTC
From: grau375@watcsc.waterloo.edu
Message-ID: <1989Aug16.184917.14165@watcsc.waterloo.edu>
Source record: 17402
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.audio,rec.video,rec.ham-radio

I am in my final year of University and I am looking for a project to do. This can be of a hardware or software nature or a combination of both. I by myself can only come up with a few ideas. Perhaps someone else can help me with finding some more. Please Email me your responses and thanks in advance.

Mike.

2187. Re: Henry's editorial and AMSAT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-16 23:34:00 UTC
From: john@frog.UUCP
Message-ID: <1803@frog.UUCP>
Source record: 17403
Cross-posted to: sci.space,rec.ham-radio

In article <456@idacrd.UUCP>, mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier) writes:
> ...AMSAT...
> This fall I will be standing next to the Ariane 4 placing the fruits of
> many fine peoples labors (including mine) for our 14-th, 15-th,16-th,17-th,>
> 18-th, and 19-th satellites in the OSCAR series on board.

Be sure and stand back when they light that thing off! ;-)

(and good luck!)
--
John Woods, Charles River Data Systems, Framingham MA 508-626-1101
...!decvax!frog!john, john@frog.UUCP, ...!mit-eddie!jfw, jfw@eddie.mit.edu

2188. fidonet gate for this newsgroup

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-17 02:18:34 UTC
From: root@nstar.UUCP
Message-ID: <77@nstar.UUCP>
Source record: 17424

Is the Fidonet gateway for this conference two-way?

--
Larry Snyder uucp: iuxax!ndcheg!ndmath!nstar!larry
The Northern STAR XBBS/Usenet Site 219-287-9020 (VHST) - 219-289-3745 (PEP+)

2189. Cushcraft R5

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-17 11:16:00 UTC
From: SAC.2001CS-XP@E.ISI.EDU
Message-ID: <[E.ISI.EDU]17-Aug-89.06:16:43.SAC.2001CS-XP>
Source record: 17405

We used a Cushcraft R5 antenna for field day this year. We found it to be an excellent choice. The antenna was purchased by one of our club members and assembled at his home. He said the initial tuning was a bit touchy and took him most of one day to set it up. All the parts were then marked and labeled and dissassembled. Upon arrival at the Field Day site, he produced a package about eight feet long and about 20 pounds. The entire antenna telescopes within it self! We drove a six foot pipe about four feet into the ground and put the antenna on top. It took longer to drive the pipe and untangle the coax and run it over to the radio than it did to put the actual antenna up. A quick SWR check showed flat on all bands! Tuner went into bypass mode for this antenna.

We worked many stations on this antenna including Italy, Sweden, Scotland, several Caribbean Islands and most states. For Field Day, travelling, emergency use, etc as well as home use this seems to be an excellent antenna. I'm seriously considering one for myself if I can work it into the budget.

Hope this is some help to you.

73,
Michael

****
Michael Barnes * The nice thing about policies
InterNet: SAC.2001CS-XP@E.ISI.EDU * and standards, is that there
HamNet: WA7SKG * are so many to choose from.
BellNet: 906-346-2578 * If you don't find any you
DS Net: 472-2578 * like, simply wait for next
Snail Net: 2001CS/XP * years models!
K.I. SAWYER AFB, MI *
49843-6346 *
****
DISCLAIMER: The ideas, comments, remarks, replies, insinuations, innuendos, flatuations, and any other conceivable or inconceivable outputs presented here, real, imagined, or implied, simply do not exist. The names are real, the stories have been changed due to simple boredom.
****

2190. Model 43 Teletype Help

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-17 11:39:00 UTC
From: SAC.2001CS-XP@E.ISI.EDU
Message-ID: <[E.ISI.EDU]17-Aug-89.06:39:06.SAC.2001CS-XP>
Source record: 17406

I need any information I can get on Model 43 Teletype units.
I recently aquired several of these units that seem to work.
They have DB25 connectors on them for the I/O. Are these RS-232
ports? I have been told the output is standard ASCII. My plan is to
use them as terminals on packet and with other modem type services.
I also understand there is a way to connect a video monitor to these.
Any data would be appreciated, including references to magazine articles.

Please E-mail as don't always get to read the newsgroups.

Thanks and 73,
Michael.

****
Michael Barnes * The nice thing about policies
InterNet: SAC.2001CS-XP@E.ISI.EDU * and standards, is that there
HamNet: WA7SKG * are so many to choose from.
BellNet: 906-346-2578 * If you don't find any you
DS Net: 472-2578 * like, simply wait for next
Snail Net: 2001CS/XP * years models!
K.I. SAWYER AFB, MI *
49843-6346 *
****
DISCLAIMER: The ideas, comments, remarks, replies, insinuations,
innuendos, flatuations, and any other conceivable or inconceivable
outputs presented here, real, imagined, or implied, simply do not
exist. The names are real, the stories have been changed due to
simple boredom.
****

2191. CATV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-17 13:22:00 UTC
From: PAT.DAVIS@MAIL.ADMIN.WISC.EDU
Message-ID: <98H82237@mail.admin.wisc.edu>
Source record: 17408

Comment: Processed by UWGATE

to: clifto%indep1.mcs.com@relay.cs.net, info-hams@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil

RE: CATV leakage/ingress problem you *MAY* have.

Cliff, any cable system that allows "ingress" such as you are implying, will also leak like a seive "egress" or "radiate" signals in excess of tolorable limits. However, enforcement is quite another story.. You are better off "dealing" with the cable company or getting local customers to complain about poor signal.. The cable company owns or will have access to, radiation testing gear.. They SHOULD hunt for a leak to serve their OWN needs for a quality signal. Get a small Yagi for 2 meters and some attenuation and start using those DF'ing skills.. Heck, make a club event out of it! Why hunt a fake fox when you have a REAL one? Another thing you should do is go UHF.. UHF is lots of fun. I own a UHF repeater and have a ball.. We need to utilize the spectrum more anyway.. My UHF system has remote base, so I can talk on any 2-meter freq. any time I want, under remote control. Does anyone in your town have a UHF repeater with remote base capability?? You might be suprised to find out there IS one in your area (is there?).

Another thing to do is unplug your landlords cable at the distribution box outside and terminate it with a CATV 75 Ohm terminator. Then, have him tune in his "favorite" channel and see if the problem is upstairs in HIS apartment. I suppose the shield on HIS cable should be grounded with one of those cute little feed-thru grounding blocks too, maybe at multiple points. Does anyone think that ferrite rings on the drop cable would help with preventing your 2-meter signal from radiating down the "skin"? I am NOT an engineer (wish I was), but I still think that is possible.

Don't you wish your cable system was buried under ground?? By LAW??

2192. Re: Dangerous Congressional Bill being

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-17 15:54:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500143@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17414

The land mobile industry wants spectrum. They have no particular interest in what the previous allocation of the spectrum is. They just want to get some, SOON AND CHEAP.

While I do not believe they are targeting Amateur spectrum for other than the perceived notion that "it isn't being used so we don't care", they would be perfectly happy with our bands above 2 meters. The key element is Congress. Congress has been known to pass some rather silly and unwise legislation in the past. Let's make sure that any spectrum allocation bills do include a specific clause protecting the Amateur Radio spectrum.

Now for something really radical:

If HDTV becomes popular, AND if it is assigned spectrum HIGHER than present UHF broadcast band, we might see the day when the VHF TV channels will no longer be needed (or usable) for TV broadcasting. Again, this depends on HDTV becoming popular so that most broadcasting goes to that format, and what little NTSC is left can fit entirely on UHF (and won't be the big money maker in broadcasting). Turning 174-216 Mhz over to various land mobile type services, 76-88 to FM broadcasting, and 54-72 Mhz to various services, could certainly ease the spectrum crunch.

As long as VHF TV makes broadcasters lots of money, they aren't going to let go of those frequencies. As long as people want NTSC, the FCC is going to leave those channel allocations there. But HDTV could change all that.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

2193. Re: Autopatch != cellular phone (wa

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-17 16:13:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500145@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17415

This poses an interesting legal ambiguity.

1. Autopatching constitutes third party traffic, so a control operator must be present. The person using the repeater takes on the role of the control operator during the patch, and is doing so remotely.

2. Novices are allowed to use repeaters on 222.1-223.91 and 1270-1295 Mhz, but may not be the control operator.

While the novice is not necessary being the control op of the repeater per se, he is however being a REMOTE control op of the patch, when he is making that patch. Is this a kink in the FCC rules that needs to be smoothed out with some minor rule changes?

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

2194. Re: INFO-HAMS Digest V89 #572

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-17 16:56:45 UTC
From: Don_R._Moberly.ElSegundo@Xerox.COM
Message-ID: <890817-100106-22620@Xerox>
Source record: 17416

Brian Wood N0dz
Brian I would be interested in your program for the FT767 since I just
recently got one for my birthday. Please let me know how to obtain a copy .
Tnx ... 73
Don WB6LFC.
phone 213 333 7389.

2195. Re: synchronous AM detection

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-17 18:10:29 UTC
From: dya@unccvax.UUCP
Message-ID: <1613@unccvax.UUCP>
Source record: 17286

In article <1515@cygnus.mmsac.UUCP>, david@mmsac.UUCP (David L. Kensiski) writes:
> With all this talk of high fidelity AM reception, I began to wonder
> about the transmitted signal. What is the bandwidth of an AM broadcast
> signal?

Depends on whether or not the broadcast station adheres to the NRSC
standards, which become law next June.

Most current production AM transmitters can easily reach 100% modulation
at less than 1.5 % harmonic distortion, from 30 to 15,000 Hz. A properly adjusted
Ampliphase can equal or better this to 30,000 Hz. The principal limiting
factor in older transmitters is the heavy iron in the modulator (modulation
impedance matching choke and the modulation reactor) and the lack of power supply
reserve.

However, the distortion bit is academic, because of the peak limiting
and compression amplifiers usual to broadcast stations.

Three weekends ago, I hooked up a CD player directly to the input of
KGOL (Humble-South Houston, Texas)'s RCA BTA50-J, and was completely amazed
at the results. The monitor receiver was the station's Sansui AM Stereo tuner,
about 6 miles away.

With the NRSC filter switched in (more about this in a minute) there
was noticeable blunting of the highs, but power consumption does drop and there
is much less adjacent channel splatter.

The law requires a brickwall filter of essentially linear phase which
must be flat to 10 kHz and something like -30 dB at 11 khz (I don't have the
standard here). This is high fidelity as far as medium wave AM is concerned,
because the listener still is IF amplifier limited to 3-4 kHz (-6 dB points).

In general practice, the transmitting plant is almost never the limiting
factor, it's the receiver. Unless you are inside the interference free contour,
though, narrowband reception is usually preferable.

York David Anthony
BPH-880505OT (WRPL) Wadesboro, NC

2196. Re: Need tracking program that does pointing angle

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-17 18:35:10 UTC
From: wordy@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <21377@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 17417

You might look into Instant-Track by Franklin Antonio. I'm a beta site
for it, and it's fantastic. Contact him at 2765 Cordoba Cove,
Del Mar, CA 92014. (One of its many delightful features is a second
footprint on the map that shows the region in which the pointing angle
is less than 20 degrees). It also has extensive tabular data and
just about every kind of satellite-tracking option you can think of.

Steve

N4RVE

2197. Toronto Airshow

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-17 18:48:00 UTC
From: ppddc@uwocc1.uwo.ca
Message-ID: <0619368893@uwovax.uwo.ca>
Source record: 17418

Does anyone have any information on what the attractions are for this year's Toronto International Airshow? Also what days it takes place?

Is there any amateur radio involvement?

The gentleman who called me after my postings on the London show, please call or email me--I would like to confirm frequency information for this year's Boss Control.

Thanks,

Dave Colvin VE3ZDC
Systems Development & Communications Officer
Univ. Western Ontario
London, Ontario, Canada

2198. Re: deep space dishes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-17 19:23:58 UTC
From: cyamamot@castor.usc.edu
Message-ID: <4786@merlin.usc.edu>
Source record: 17419
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.space

In article <7414@microsoft.UUCP> joehol@microsoft.UUCP (Joe Holman) writes:
> after reading vnews about voyager and how weak the
> signals are from which it communicates; i am
> curious to know what general frequency it uses
> and how much gain do those big deep space dishes
> scattered around the earth have ?

Ah.. finally a question I can answer. First my credentials :

I work in the telecommunications dept. of JPL. Our section handles all aspects of the DSN (deep space network.) In fact I was at Goldstone (one our stations) just last month.

Anyway, our DSN is configured to operation on S and X band. We have at least 3 antennas at each site. One 70 meter antenna, one 34 meter and the other is 34 meter (used to be 25). We do have other antennas but they are often used for other purposes (Apollo site is currently operated by NASA for shuttle purposes).

There are three sites around the earth each approx 120 degress apart. They are Goldstone - Calif., Madrid - Spain, and Canberra - Austrailia. Each is configured identically as far as antennas go. For this encounter we are also combing our telemetry with the VLA (Very Large Array) in Soccoro, New Mexico.

Currently Voyager's signals are about -150 dBm. I don't know the exact value in watts but it's less than 1x10e-15 watts. Our total receiver system noise is approx 10 Kelvin. Most of it is contributed by the electronics after the masers. Our masers (not my specialty) are cyrogenically cooled by nitrogen and exibit a total noise temperature of about 2-3 Kelvin (you can convert all these Kelvins to dB with Boltzmann's constant).

It's really quite impressive to be out there (even though it's in the middle of nowhere) to see those antennas. They have to be in the middle of nowhere to get away from the city's EMI. Also the antennas have to isolated or spaced properly as the lobes on the edges of the dish during xmit can spill over and cause problems with nearby dishes.

I'm not in the antenna group so I can't really say right now what the gain of each antenna is, but I could find out. Suffice to say that when the 70 meter antenna was upgraded from 64 meters, the additional 6 meters in diameter provided a 2 dB improvement in SNR, which is a helluava lot when working with low signal levels.

Cliff Yamamoto de KA6JRG

2199. Re: The callsign project - uunet disconnected!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-17 20:53:49 UTC
From: rusty@cadnetix.COM
Message-ID: <9233@cadnetix.COM>
Source record: 17420

In article <669@hardy.NBI.COM> harlan@hardy.NBI.COM (Harlan Olson) writes:
>[The following is posted at Rusty's request.]
>
>OH NO! We have temporarily lost our connection to uunet.
>
My thanks again to Harlan for posting the above for me. Obviously, and
as I have already said, we've gotten hooked back up. Those waiting
for mail from me, I'll try to get back ASAP....

Rusty Carruth UUCP:{uunet,boulder}!cadnetix!rusty DOMAIN: rusty@cadnetix.com
Daisy/Cadnetix Corp. (303) 444-8075\ 5775 Flatiron Pkwy. \ Boulder, Co 80301
Radio: N7IKQ 'home': P.O.B. 461 \ Lafayette, CO 80026

2200. Re: INFO-HAMS Digest V89 #574

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-17 20:59:11 UTC
From: ATISD-DOOI.XP@GUNTER-ADAM.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <12518915946.18.ATISD-DOOI.XP@GUNTER-ADAM.AF.MIL>
Source record: 17421

Subj:KC3NG's TH7 antenna problems
Don't know why, but when I tried the balum made out of
coax as detailed in the instruction booklet, I got the
same bad results you did. I replaced it by the commercial
balun (think its called the BN-86) and it worked great.
Good luck
Marv
WG4Q

2201. Re: Public Perception of Ham Radio and

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-17 20:59:26 UTC
From: goldstein@delni.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <4130@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 17422

In article <11061@neon.Stanford.EDU>, kaufman@neon.Stanford.EDU (Marc T. Kaufman) writes...
>There was an Advanced (A) license class in the early 1940s, before WW II.
>It reverted to General after the war.
>I don't know what the additional requirements or privledges were.
>want to change)

I thought the Class A license was grandfathered to the Advanced, so there were "Advanced" licensees during the 1952-1967 period even though you couldn't get a new Advanced and General had full privileges. In '67, when Generals lost a whole lot (gee, thanks, ARRL!), these Advanced were glad they had their old tickets.

2202. Re: ARRL Letter 28-Jul-89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-17 21:07:16 UTC
From: rusty@cadnetix.COM
Message-ID: <9234@cadnetix.COM>
Source record: 17423

In article <1199@n8emr.UUCP> gws@n8emr.UUCP (Gary Sanders) writes:
->The ARRL Letter,....

-> <lots of stuff, then they get down to info on DFing>

->The tests were run on June 13, using state of the art gear by Zeta, using
->correlative interferometry techniques. The equipment, which is
->transportable, is able, with options, to DF anywhere between 1.5 and 1000
->MHz. A bearing taken by just one unit can give an indication of location.

Wow! Anybody got info on this?

Rusty Carruth UUCP:{uunet,boulder}!cadnetix!rusty DOMAIN: rusty@cadnetix.com
Daisy/Cadnetix Corp. (303) 444-8075\ 5775 Flatiron Pkwy. \ Boulder, Co 80301
Radio: N7IKQ 'home': P.O.B. 461 \ Lafayette, CO 80026

2203. Re: Need help fighting cable company

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-17 23:18:15 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500144@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17426

New FCC rules will require the cable company to conduct routine leakage tests beginning next July.

In the mean time, call your local cable TV company and speak to the chief engineer (no other person, call back until you get him) and ask him if he is planning how he is going to conduct the legally mandated tests, and how he is going to correct his system for the leakage that does exist.

Where there is leakage there is a hole. Leakage is a two-way street.

List with a 2 meter sideband rig for a carrier on or around 145.25 Mhz. That is the presence of video carrier leaking out.

Make sure that the entire installation of cable from the pole to the TV set makes use of 100% SHIELDED cable. The stuff is expensive so they usually don't use it. EVERY converter or other box along the way MUST be a fully metal shielded box.

If the cable TV company won't cooperate, then call AND write to the FCC, sending a copy to the cable company's corporate headquarters legal department, complaining about the leakage AND lack of cooperation.

another thing you might do:

Get a copy of recent issues of the cable TV magazines and find all the ads for various consulting services, particularly the ones mentioning the leakage detection program. At least send a list of them to the engineer. Perhaps send each of THEM a letter pointing out the cable system in great need of some leakage competency and ask them to introduce themselves to that system.

Also, find out the local franchising entity and get "political" by being there the next time they want rate increases, so you can point out that they are doing such a poor job, and that if any increase is granted, then the entire amount must be applied to cleaning up the system.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

2204. Technical education of our youth

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-17 23:18:21 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500146@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17277

The following letters were excerpted from MICROWAVE SYSTEMS NEWS magazine, August 89 issue:

CAE Training Not to Be Spoon-Fed

In reference to your June 1989 editorial about the lack of CAE for RF power amplifiers, I'm tickled pink that at least one area of RF design cannot be canned and spoon-fed to college students and graduates. Many [students] choose engineering for the dollar rather that the desire to create new things and get their hands dirty along the way.

[author's name not excerpted]
Ft. Walton Beach, Fla.

Atheletics 10, Academics 0

Your recent profile on Dick Anderson of HP points out the lack of motivation in American youth for science and methematics. The blame rests as much on the media, the local newspapers and TV. They, especially the former, consistently cover the scholastic sports activities of the local schools at least on a weekly basis and provide interesting features on the atheletes and their coaches. It is very difficult to find a similar report on the academic progress of our youth or their achievements in SAT or other academic subjects, the very basis for existenc of these schools.
Many industrial companies are ready to sponser athletics but rarely can one find a single one to sponser, say, the SAT preparatory classes for the students.
Is it any wonder that the outstanding students in the high schools feel ignored and sometimes ashamed of their talents and are concerned about their lack of competence in sports? Even colleges and universities are ready to shower athletic scholarships while merit scholarships are usually provided on a need-only basis. The same situation dominates the status of the teaching staff where the athletic coaches get recognition they deserve and the academic [staff] are more often ignored. Our youth will recognize the importance of science and mathematics if the press and the TV media do spend some of their talents on the progress of these academic fields in the industry and the institutions. The media must realize that the youth are the source of future scientists, engineers and doctors.

[author's name not excerpted]
Cherry Hill, N.J.

2205. HW-8 mods?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-18 00:56:50 UTC
From: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <160952@Wayne-MTS>
Source record: 17278

Just picked up an HW-8- something I've meant to do since I sold mine
to N8EVI many years ago.Does anyone have any mods, improvements, etc.,
that they can relate? I've seen a number for the HW-9, mostly having
to do with replacing diodes, but my library doesn't go far back enough for HW-mods.

In a related matter, I also picked up a Gonset 6 meter Sidewinder.
No doubt this is a risky endevor, as we have TV channel 2 in this
area, but I'm counting on cable. The previous owner installed a preamp,
which was a nice touch; I'm just curious to hear from any Sidewinder
owners who might have tips on the rig, or 6 meter tips in general (yes,
I printed and archived the interestist 6 meter article that ran here
a few weeks bavk).
73
Michael Edelman Bitnet: medelman@waynest1
Wayne State University UUCP: umix!wayne-mts!Michael_Edelman
5925 Woodward Internet: Michael_Edelman@um.cc.umich.edu
Detroit, MI 48202 ARS: KE8YY
fax: 1-313-577-5626 Landline: 1-313-577-0742

2206. Re: Autopatch != cellular phone (was Re: Sorry, Pizzaphiles...)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-18 01:23:20 UTC
From: mikew@hpsad.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1530028@hpsad.HP.COM>
Source record: 17279

From bks@ucbarpa.Berkeley.EDU Thu Aug 17 10:07:25 1989:

> [...] however, it would be illegal to use an amateur
> frequency to notify control operators that the phone was ringing,
> because then _that_ signal would be initiated by an unlicensed
> individual.
>
> brian
>

I believe that your argument is extreme.

My old repeater transmitted a single code character in the
event of a reverse patch request, and further connection required the
response of a control operator. I don't think this violated the
spirit of the FCC's prohibition against non-hams transmitting.

In addition, the reverse patch required a three digit code
just to broadcast the request beep, and moreover, the whole reverse
patch function could be disabled if needed.

-mjw

****
Mike Weihman mikew@hpsadmjw.hp.com
n1dje RACES, CDF-VIP

HP Signal Analysis Div. Volunteer firefighter/EMT
1212 Valley House Dr. Penngrove Fire Prot. Dist.
Rohnert Park, CA 94928 Penngrove, CA

2207. Re: Electrostatic protection

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-18 01:43:39 UTC
From: mikew@hpsad.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1530029@hpsad.HP.COM>
Source record: 17280

From jain%gssf.decnet@NWC.NAVY.MIL Wed Aug 16 11:54:00 1989:
>
> Does anyone know if the new butane-gas powered soldering irons
> (ala Radio Shack variety) are electrostatically safe for
> soldering sensitive components? The only source of static
> I can think of on the thing (since it is not connected to
> a power cord) is the hand of the person holding it (which
> should be grounded in any case) and the action of the gas
> flowing through the internal tubes and the catalyzer.
> Arun
>
These are both potentially significant ESD hazards.
Additionally, it's possible a nearby electric cord could induce a
voltage on the iron.

Ground the sucker! Make sure you are grounded also, preferably
through a large (1M-ohm) resistor. Note that earth ground is not
required, only local circuit ground---Just make sure all your grounds
are the same.

-mjw

****
Mike Weihman mikew@hpsadmjw.hp.com
n1dje RACES, CDF-VIP

HP Signal Analysis Div. Volunteer firefighter/EMT
1212 Valley House Dr. Penngrove Fire Prot. Dist.
Rohnert Park, CA 94928 Penngrove, CA

2208. Re: INFO-HAMS Digest V89 #564

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-18 11:35:16 UTC
From: MROWEN@STLAWU.BITNET
Message-ID: <8908190702.AA05534@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17281

Regarding car batteries kept indoors -
The danger is not only confined to smokers.
As the battery charges, it gives off hydrogen gas.
True, the gas could accumulate and present an
explosion hazard - to anyone - but there is something else
to consider. Hydrogen is terribly corrosive to many metals.
Keeping a hydrogen generator indoors is very destructive
to any metallic objects in the same room although it may
take several months to be noticable.

2209. Re: Harware/Software Project

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-18 13:22:29 UTC
From: reb@squid.rtech.com
Message-ID: <3404@rtech.rtech.com>
Source record: 17282
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.audio,rec.video,rec.ham-radio

In article <1989Aug16.184917.14165@watcsc.waterloo.edu> grau375@watcsc.waterloo.edu (Michael Grau) writes:
> I am in my final year of University and I am looking for a project to do.
>This can be of a hardware or software nature or a combination of both. I
>by myself can only come up with a few ideas. Perhaps someone else can help
>me with finding some more. Please Email me your responses and thanks in
>advance.

Hmmm... Hey gang ... looks like we've found someone to make that 44.1->48khz conversion box ... the one with the "extra" switch that just happens to remove the copy code ;-)
reb
Lookin' for Internet: reb@rtech.COM or reb%rtech.com@lll-winken.llnl.GOV
a Chateau... homeSMail: 861 Washington Ave Westwood, NJ 07675 h:201-666-9207

This has been another "Stamp out Batman and Woodstock hype" moment.

2210. Re: FM Bandwidth of Kenwood

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-18 13:34:11 UTC
From: 702WFG@SCRVMSYS.BITNET
Message-ID: <8908190702.AA05544@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17283

Here is a list of the bandwidth codes for MURATA filters:

CFU455 B2 15 khz F2 6 khz
C 12 khz G 4.5 khz
D 10 khz H 3 khz
E 7.5 khz

Information extracted from "The 10 Meter FM Handbook" by Bob Heil K9EID.

bill gunshannon
KB3YV
702wfg@SCRVMSYS.BITNET

2211. Re: deep space dishes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-18 14:11:53 UTC
From: al@questar.QUESTAR.MN.ORG
Message-ID: <3154@questar.QUESTAR.MN.ORG>
Source record: 17284
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.space

In article <7414@microsoft.UUCP> joehol@microsoft.UUCP (Joe Holman) writes:
>
> after reading vnews about voyager and how weak the
> signals are from which it communicates; i am
> curious to know what general frequency it uses
> and how much gain do those big deep space dishes
> scattered around the earth have ?
>
> anybody know ?
>
> joe holman, ka7ldn
>
> joehol@microsoft
> uw-beaver!microsoft!joehol

I don't know the exact frequency range of Voyager2's signal, but I know,(I believe), that the Engineers had to devise an, as of that time unheard of, frequency that would survive the long haul back to Earth and not scatter thousands of miles in all directions as it was transmitted.
Unfortunately, V2 was a troubled little ship from the start. One of the worst problems being that the primary transmitter failed. Of course, a backup transmitter was operating but at only minimal performance. With this going on, NASA co-ordinators on the ground had to scramble to install a command link to the spacecraft in case it decided to go altogether; this command package is always there in case the backup transmitter fails, to execute the necessary maneuvers on schedule.

2212. Re: Harware/Software Project

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-18 15:53:53 UTC
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250061@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 17285

What are the general areas of your interests? RF, CS, DSP
telecom...?????
Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.ampr.org
glenne@nmd.hpcom

2213. Somebody should make an old radio calendar

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-18 16:44:45 UTC
From: mbutts@mentor.com
Message-ID: <1989Aug18.164445.2726@mentor.com>
Source record: 17287

Given the recent nostalgia (active and otherwise) for the tube gear of
1950 to 1970, I wish some enterprise would put out an old ham radio calendar.

As most of you have probably noticed, special interest calendars have come out
lately with everything from steam trains to aircraft to sports cars. I
currently have in my office one called "Radios, the Golden Age", which has a
nice glossy 10" by 14" color photo of some stylish 5-tube "all-American" AM
broadcast receiver from the forties or fifties above each month's calendar.
(Unfortunately, I took it down for this month - the 1950 Arvin "Hopalong
Cassidy" model, with "lariatenna" is just too silly.)

If someone would make such a calendar with great ham gear of the past, they
would find no shortage of candidates. Collins, Hallicrafters, the National
HRO-500, the Johnsons, the Hammarlund HQs, Heath, Drake, you know what I mean.
I'd pay $15 or $20 for one that I could hang in my office all year. It might
make a good fundraiser for some needy cause (like ARRL!?).

73 de KC7IT
--
Michael Butts, Research Engineer KC7IT 503-626-1302
Mentor Graphics Corp., 8500 SW Creekside Place, Beaverton, OR 97005
...!{sequent,tessi,apollo}!mntgfx!mbutts OR mbutts@pdx.MENTOR.COM
Opinions are my own, not necessarily those of Mentor Graphics Corp.

2214. Scanner RadioShack Pro_34

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-18 18:03:07 UTC
From: tpeasant@cipc1.Dayton.NCR.COM
Message-ID: <1257@cipc1.Dayton.NCR.COM>
Source record: 17288

Dear fellow netters,
I am considering buying the Radio Shack Pro -34 scanner.
Does anyone have any experience with this portable scanner. Is this unit worth the price? Can anyone suggest a alternative either portable or base. Also, the Pro-34 is a 800mhz machine and the slaesman said that you can monitor cellular telephone calls, is this true and how is this done? Thanks in advance. please post to the net.

Thank you,
Tony Peasant

--
Tony Peasant
Tony.Peasant@cipc1.Dayton.NCR.COM
...!uunet!ncrlnk!cipc1!tpeasant

2215. fidonet gate for this newsgroup

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-18 18:31:00 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <4968.24ED0E7D@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 17289

```
> From: root@nstar.UUCP (Larry Snyder)
> Date: 17 Aug 89 02:18:34 GMT
> Organization: The Northern Star, Notre Dame, IN
> Message-ID: <77@nstar.UUCP>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> Is the Fidonet gateway for this conference two-way?

When they quote enough of the header to make routing a realisable task, yes.
It's not automated. It's "editor's choice."

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
```

2216. Longer battery life for the Regency MX-4200/MX-4000

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-18 19:16:57 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewsc.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <2544@cbnewsc.ATT.COM>
Source record: 17290

x
GET LONGER BATTERY LIFE FROM YOUR
REGENCY MX-4000 OR MX-4200 SCANNER

by Bob Parnass, AJ9S

The discontinued Regency MX-4000 and MX-4200 are battery operated, 20 channel scanners manufactured in Japan by AOR. Both scanners contain a low battery warning circuit which disables the scanner when the battery voltage falls below a preset level.

A freshly charged battery pack should last at least 5 hours before needing a recharge. Ron Smithberg, of Joliet, IL, complained of getting only 2 hours use from a set of freshly charged NiCd batteries in his MX-4200. This article describes how we increased his usage to over 7 hours between charges.

Both MX models are powered by a pack of 4 AA sized NiCd batteries. The battery pack is nominally 4.8 volts and has a rated capacity of about 500 mAh. The scanner draws about 100 mA when squelched. A good rule of thumb is that a NiCd should be recharged when its voltage falls below 1.0 volts per cell. Using this heuristic, the MX-4200 battery pack should be recharged when it falls below 4.0 volts under load.

The low battery circuit on Ron's MX-4200 was misadjusted to shut down the scanner prematurely when the battery voltage fell below 4.7 volts. I readjusted the low battery threshhold to 4.0 volts.

You can use the same procedure, but you will need the following equipment:

o An adjustable, regulated DC power supply, capable of furnishing between 3 and 5 volts at 500 mA or more.

o An accurate means of measuring voltage from the power supply. A digital voltmeter with an accuracy of 5% or better is preferred.

o A #1 Phillips screwdriver.

o A Small, slotted screwdriver or alignment tool.

The low battery sensor threshhold is controlled by a potentiometer. Here's how to readjust the sensor to 4.0 volts:

1. Turn the scanner off.
2. Connect a digital voltmeter to a well regulated DC power supply and adjust the supply to 5.0 volts.
3. Connect the power supply to the snap terminals on the scanner that would normally connect to the battery pack. Be sure to observe proper polarity. Connect the positive lead of the supply to the female snap, and the negative lead to the male snap.
4. Turn the scanner on.
5. As you watch the scanner's LCD display, gradually reduce the power supply voltage until the scanner's low voltage warning begins to flash.
6. Read the digital voltmeter. If it reads between 3.9 and 4.0 volts, no further adjustment is required, just disconnect the supply and reconnect the battery pack.
7. Otherwise, turn off and disconnect the power supply, and continue.
8. Turn the scanner upside down, and place it on a soft cloth so as not to scratch the case.
9. Remove the bottom tilt foot from the scanner.
10. Remove the battery pack.
11. Remove the 4 Phillips screws holding the case bottom, then remove the case bottom.
12. Reconnect the power supply to the scanner and set it to 4.0 volts.
13. Turn the scanner on.
14. Locate a small gray potentiometer on the printed circuit board. The potentiometer looks something like a gray plastic Phillips screw head. If the scanner front panel is facing you, the pot will be just behind the keyboard on the left side. (Don't confuse this pot with the 3 pots along the right edge of the board. The battery voltage sensor pot is not near any other pot.)
15. Slowly adjust the potentiometer to the threshhold at which the low battery indicator begins to flash.

This procedure worked with great success on an MX-4200, and its battery life was increased from 2 to 7.5 hours.

I would like to thank Rick Meyer, WB9UFL, for finding the potentiometer in his MX-4000, and Ron Smithberg for letting me experiment with his MX-4200.

--

Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass (312)979-5414

2217. Re: deep space dishes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-18 19:45:43 UTC
From: leem@jpl-devvax.JPL.NASA.GOV
Message-ID: <5673@jpl-devvax.JPL.NASA.GOV>
Source record: 17291

In article <4786@merlin.usc.edu> cyamamot@castor.usc.edu (Cliff Yamamoto) writes:
:In article <7414@microsoft.UUCP> joehol@microsoft.UUCP (Joe Holman) writes:
:> after reading vnews about voyager and how weak the
:> signals are from which it communicates; i am
:> curious to know what general frequency it uses
:> and how much gain do those big deep space dishes
:> scattered around the earth have ?
:
:Ah.. finally a question I can answer. First my credentials :
:
:I work in the telecommunications dept. of JPL. Our section handles all aspects
:of the DSN (deep space network.) In fact I was at Goldstone (one our stations)
:just last month.

My credentials, ten years in the DSN as a System Cog. Operations
Engineer. What follow are minor nits.

:
:Anyway, our DSN is configured to operation on S and X band. We have at least
:3 antennas at each site. One 70 meter antenna, one 34 meter and the other
:is 34 meter (used to be 25). We do have other antennas but they are often
^^ they were 26 meters

:
:Currently Voyager's signals are about -150 dBm. I don't know the exact value
:in watts but it's less than 1x10e-15 watts. Our total receiver system noise

about 1X10e-23 watts

:is approx 10 Kelvin. Most of it is contributed by the electronics after the
^^ total system noise temperature at X band ~23 degrees

:masers. Our masers (not my specialty) are cyrogenically cooled by nitrogen and
liquid helium

:exibit a total noise temperature of about 2-3 Kelvin (you can convert all these
:
:I'm not in the antenna group so I can't really say right now what the gain of
:each antenna is, but I could find out. Suffice to say that when the 70 meter
:antenna was upgraded from 64 meters, the additional 6 meters in diameter
:provided a 2 dB improvement in SNR, which is a helluava lot when working with
:low signal levels.

The gain of the 64 Meter dish was 63 dB, so it is now 65dB.

:
:Cliff Yamamoto de KA6JRG

Lee

"I'm the NRA"

|Lee F. Mellinger Caltech/Jet Propulsion Laboratory - NASA
|4800 Oak Grove Drive, Pasadena, CA 91109 818/393-0516 FTS 977-0516
|{ames!cit-vax,}!elroy!jpl-devvax!leem leem@jpl-devvax.JPL.NASA.GOV

2218. Re: Re: deep space dishes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-18 22:00:03 UTC
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250062@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 17292

I don't know what precise frequencies you use but a 70 Meter antenna
with 75% aperture efficiency (if you work that hard on upgrading the size
I bet you have some fancy feeds too) comes out on my calculator as:

2.0 GHz 61.8 dBi
10 GHz 75.7 dBi

Assuming the surface is good which it no doubt is. That's about 35 dB more
antenna gain than I have on 10368 MHz.... Sure would be fun to point it
at the moon with a few hundred milliwatts of transmit power.

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.ampr.org
glenne@nmd.hpcom

2219. Broad education (long)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-18 23:43:48 UTC
From: MEHARP01@ULKYVM.BITNET
Message-ID: <8908190703.AA05590@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17295

I told myself I was going to stay out of this one, but.....

This conversation about broad education really hits a sore spot with me. I side with the folks who believe in motivation, mostly. I would, however, like to submit another suggestion. Perhaps learning, like any endeavor, is an acquired skill.

My case is a classic example. I went to high school in what could politely be called an "inner-city school with a diverse socio-economic mix." What it really was was a hot kid factory in the first throes of court-ordered desegregation. They were worried more about people not shooting one another (or worse, them) to worry too much about an introverted kid who carried a Digital TOPS-10 Monitor Calls manual around with him all the time. I wasn't really very mainstream and didn't participate in class. The administration took no time to examine a kid who scored better than the class valedictorian on the ACT but had a 2.6 overall GPA.

The simple truth was that I didn't know HOW to study. I knew how to read a manual and learn about computers. No one ever taught me how to take notes, how to listen to lectures, or worst of all, how to take an exam. Worse yet, they didn't care if I learned or not.

College was worse. I was admitted to Engineering school on the virtue of my ACT scores. Unfortunately, through someone's mistake, I was placed in entry-level engineering calculus without having had a trig course and only having a C average in Math. Those of you who are engineers can appreciate the debacle that followed.

To make a long story short, I ended up getting very frustrated and quitting school for three years. I took a job with a bank, started my career in DP and the rest is history. The funny part is that the University was also the place that gave me a chance to excel WITHOUT a degree. They have promoted me from second-shift operator to Systems Programmer in just over five years. I was also readmitted to the University as a part-time student. I am progressing steadily toward my undergraduate degree. The best part is that I even enjoy school now. The reason is that someone at the University helped me find my place in it and helped get around the deficiencies of high school. That is what a University is about: opportunity.

My point is that education is only as valuable as you let it be. If you really don't care any more about being an EE than to let yourself get through five years of school without learning to solder, then that is YOUR problem. Don't tell me that the lab didn't have any soldering irons or that it wasn't in the syllabus to learn to solder. By the time

you make it to your Junior or Senior year, you are supposed to have enough motivation to pick up an iron and learn. I would also think that it would be fairly obvious that learning to solder might be a good idea. I think you should also re-examine the quality of an EE program that doesn't teach a student to solder. They do teach that here, i'm certain.

As for liberal studies, I can only say that we definitely need to do something about basic literacy in this country. We have people who cannot write complete sentences holding Master's degrees. I think the fundamental problem there is a lack of caring on the part of the entire system, both student and teacher. Should it not bother the student that he doesn't know how to make a sentence? Should it not bother educators that a person can make it out of the system without having learned this? Of course it should.

On the other hand, we have the absolutely astonishing costs of higher education. Parents are spending thousands upon thousands of dollars to give kids the chance at education. Other students bear the burden themselves in the form of student loans and work study. In return, the parents and the students do demand a certain course load that reflects their aspirations. Colleges, being service oriented institutions that compete in a marketplace, have to adapt to these demands if they are to survive. Therefore, we cannot place all the blame at the feet of the institution. The consumer creates the demand that drives the institution. If society is willing to tolerate illiteracy, then it is really society who is to blame when general literacy declines.

I don't know what the answer to this dilemma is. I do know that merely completing a degree program is not the total solution to education. Education is a continuous process that the person being educated has to continue on his own. Universities can only provide the opportunity, the rest is up to you.

You can always go to the library and read a classic if you really want to.

Mike Harpe, N4PLE
Systems Programmer I
University of Louisville

DIsclaimer: The above editorial is not a reflection of, nor does it necessarily correspond to the official position of the University of Louisville, it's Trustees or the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

2220. Dual-band mobile recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-19 01:08:20 UTC
From: KENDALLG@VTVM1.CC.VT.EDU
Message-ID: <8908190703.AA05606@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17296

I need some advice - after 2+ years of inactivity in ham radio I've been bitten by the bug again (yea!) I've still got my Kenwood TR2600-A 2m HT but now I'm looking at buying a dual-band (2m/440) mobile.

I'm tempted by Kenwood's model (TM721-A i think) - among other things I like the dual freq. displays... I've also read about some mods that will enable the rig to work as a cross-band "repeater" of sorts, which sounds very tempting if I could use my 2m HT in the house to work 440 through my rig in the car.

Icom's mobile doesn't have dual displays, and the only Yaesu mobile I've seen has the remote control head (more $$$) which I can do without. Any suggestions and/or directions to recent archives here with such info will be greatly appreciated.

Thanks much!

---gary KB4GCF
Acknowledge-To: <KENDALLG@VTVM1>

2221. Re: Speaking of oldies...help with Drake?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-19 04:51:50 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <147@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 17293

(comments about problem with TR4 deleted)

Anyone having a problem with Drake gear should consider investing in a telephone call to R.L. Drake Company of Miamisburg, Ohio. Call them at 513-866-3211. They are very helpful, and you can talk to a tech that is an expert on your old rig. They can also service all of their old gear, and that might be nice just to get all the engineering mods done and have it factory aligned. I have used their advice when working on my TR7, and they are great. If you describe a problem, they have seen it before and can tell you just where to look.

73,
Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
KT7H @ N7HFZ
tad@ssc.UUCP
MCI Mail: 3288544

2222. Spread Spectrum data link

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-19 17:42:51 UTC
From: buaas@TROUT.NOSC.MIL
Message-ID: <8908191742.AA15139@trout.nosc.mil>
Source record: 17294

In Edition #578, Steve Roberts wrote about the Hillier Technologies Spreadex 902-928 MHz 66kb data system. Their initial market is to support wireless communications for intrusion detection systems, providing connectivity between the sensors and the central control unit. It is designed to transmit very short bursts, nominally 32-bit messages consisting of sensor device address and value reading.

Six months ago I inquired about the system, to find out the following additional information: the system demodulates BEFORE it despreads. The result is twofold. (a) The system provides no "processing gain" which properly designed SS system give in the ratio of the spread signal bandwidth divided by the information bandwidth (e.g., a 26 khz-wide signal spread over 26 Mhz gives a 30 dB processing gain). (b) any strong narrowband signal in the near-field of the receiver is likely to render the system ineffective due to usual desense/ mixer intermod problems. Building a full-duplex system in the same spectrum using this methodology would be quite difficult, having to resort to time-domain multiplex to accomplish the pseudo duplex.

Consider the longterm spectrum contamination problems: the system is radiating ~30 dB more signal than required to accomplish the short-range communication. Put another way, 1000 stations could share the same spectrum effectively if the receiver despread before it demodulated. If you were wanting to talk a few hundred feet, wouldn't you use a few milliwatts? A watt goes a long distance at these frequencies. I'm talking 30-miles!

This methodology may implement the requirements of Part-15 for new unlicensed devices, but it certainly does not meet the Amateur requirement to use minimum power. Very many of these units will make a hash of the 902-928 ham band in short odrer. In the interest of low cost, Good Engineering Practice gets sacrificed.

PS: I know of another company which is working on a properly-designed system, but I can't talk about it yet. I've made a list of interested parties to contact when the product is ready for test. Mail to me directly if you want to have your name added.

Bob K6KGS

2223. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-20 04:52:03 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8908200707.AA07517@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17297

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial RCP/M, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial RCP/M may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

```
- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #557 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 89224.46332790 0.00000173 19906-3 0 2271
2 00424 80.4613 230.3882 0023328 350.3677 9.7016 13.67177689340509
SOLRAD R/B
1 00727U 64001 A 89205.95482766 .00000149 00000-0 14510-3 0 2809
2 00727 69.9013 14.6705 0012349 43.2838 316.9236 13.93555572298358
Cos 185 R/B
1 03019U 67104 B 89220.29644521 .00006700 00000-0 45789-3 0 3987
2 03019 64.0628 309.7143 0216553 222.4163 136.0198 14.89845819112841
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 89220.47785184 -.00000074 00000-0 99999-4 0 2416
2 03029 12.8190 23.7644 0016243 196.2850 163.7257 1.00272220 79665
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 89220.38447446 .00106669 00000-0 70063-3 0 9112
2 04966 51.5447 271.9312 2503300 301.8512 36.2312 10.55894323557892
LAGEOS
1 08820U 89226.97265887 0.00000005 0 8652
2 08820 109.8368 250.2175 0044863 303.5162 56.1513 6.38663858 54386
GOES 2
1 10061U 89224.61122169 -.00000007 0 2912
2 10061 7.3012 67.3354 0005350 163.5325 196.6831 1.00264554 5948
GPS-0001
1 10684U 89225.79446154 0.00000010 10000-3 0 1902
2 10684 63.6276 99.0224 0108994 197.9351 161.7574 2.00559917 69681
GPS-0002
1 10893U 89222.26483050 -.00000027 0 238
2 10893 64.4957 340.0149 0154406 28.1681 332.6724 2.00554955 82434
GOES 3
1 10953U 89217.68126890 0.00000085 10000-3 0 7001
2 10953 6.1820 70.2390 0007516 256.1492 103.7452 1.00280201 1430
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 89221.00981266 0.00000704 29165-3 0 1490
2 10967 108.0191 36.4096 0001906 239.0974 120.9978 14.34755767581664
GPS-0003
1 11054U 89226.06656566 -.00000027 0 931
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2 11054 64.1312 336.2759 0056099 119.0540 241.5354 2.00562260 79524
GPS-0004
1 11141U 89226.16543084 0.00000010 0 2000
2 11141 63.5387 98.7842 0052533 323.7939 36.0235 2.00569955 78223
NOAA 6
1 11416U 89224.05416067 0.00000722 31848-3 0 8803
2 11416 98.5113 219.5069 0011263 311.6778 48.3488 14.25904322525863
Solar Max
1 11703U 89225.21005251 0.00083538 99592-3 0 561
2 11703 28.4965 234.2503 0000493 276.0211 84.0338 15.59605253528734
GPS-0006
1 11783U 89225.62463252 -.00000027 0 9523
2 11783 63.8792 335.9672 0142446 62.1049 299.3501 2.00569806 68150
GOES 4
1 11964U 89198.09976027 -.00000043 0 645
2 11964 5.5545 73.3550 0033142 94.8230 265.4677 0.99228738 2321
GOES 5
1 12472U 89219.00000000 -.00000248 10000-3 0 7452
2 12472 2.6923 79.9470 0002216 125.0647 45.9838 1.00259119 29097
SME
1 12887U 89220.24730868 .00012496 00000-0 42202-3 0 2599
2 12887 97.6844 248.0911 0003580 58.7412 301.4335 15.30816125433117
UOSAT 1
1 12888U 89225.11503748 0.00163931 12054-2 0 6793
2 12888 97.5467 282.9235 0002433 168.8732 191.3372 15.72589052437908
Meteor 2-08
1 13113U 89218.38888884 0.00000140 11604-3 0 6572
2 13113 82.5373 18.8531 0014379 285.7045 74.2535 13.84023452372189
Salyut 7
1 13138U 89226.67140000 0.00018375 40590-3 0 7027
2 13138 51.6070 30.5910 0000592 230.3449 129.7774 15.43901015417228
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 89219.58631053 .00000437 00000-0 10709-3 0 499
2 13367 98.2091 282.4930 0003590 61.1447 299.0125 14.57111580375634
Meteor 2-09
1 13718U 89223.46775744 0.00000262 13209-3 0 8039
2 13718 81.2425 227.4623 0055408 200.3767 159.5200 14.13251317343366
IRAS
1 13777U 89220.39141682 -.00000037 -13690-4 0 6643
2 13777 99.0413 56.7769 0012863 164.5511 195.6053 13.98615671 3218
TDRS 1
1 13969U 83 26 B 89209.55893578 -.00000205 00000-0 00000 0 0 8227
2 13969 3.6997 68.5011 0015889 158.1406 201.9317 1.00259309 89831
GOES 6
1 14050U 89220.72708020 0.00000119 0 32
2 14050 1.4220 83.4804 0000480 18.5977 341.8165 1.00258985 7134
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 89222.50747033 -.00000095 0 4212
2 14129 26.0561 250.4975 6050658 66.2981 344.4864 2.05883706 18330
GPS-0008
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1 14189U 89226.21116740 0.00000009 10000-3 0 6531
2 14189 63.2200 97.5243 0136896 215.2337 143.9406 2.00566843 44609
Meteor 2-10
1 14452U 89224.46866459 0.00000415 17389-3 7560
2 14452 81.1621 237.1388 0093948 295.2149 63.9317 14.22272837300543
LandSat 5
1 14780U 89227.03222320 0.00000800 18771-3 0 8681
2 14780 98.1651 288.1369 0003946 68.0581 292.0809 14.57141507290139
UOSAT 2
1 14781U 89225.19157392 0.00001534 30256-3 0 4901
2 14781 98.0004 282.3334 0013821 134.6573 225.5789 14.63836110290881
LDEF
1 14898U 89224.94650558 0.00046492 66917-3 0 9342
2 14898 28.5044 135.7731 0001040 222.5797 137.5462 15.54638195300289
GPS-0009
1 15039U 89226.27109516 0.00000009 0 7148
2 15039 62.9490 96.7695 0014282 255.8641 104.0377 2.00564641 37886
Meteor 2-11
1 15099U 89224.71188286 0.00000254 22067-3 0 9608
2 15099 82.5338 321.4248 0014824 79.3863 280.8978 13.83689141257936
GPS-0010
1 15271U 89226.67036727 -.00000027 0 6929
2 15271 63.3398 335.6622 0100151 321.1793 38.1270 2.00567216 35009
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 89223.88665154 0.00002397 34452-3 0 644
2 15331 82.5384 287.0322 0022297 263.7417 96.1333 14.75891816262433
NOAA 9
1 15427U 89222.41087799 0.00000442 26164-3 0 4128
2 15427 99.1479 210.4292 0015529 157.4958 202.6896 14.12109160240106
Meteor 2-12
1 15516U 89224.62725059 0.00000174 14598-3 0 1059
2 15516 82.5339 259.8646 0015683 322.3022 37.7038 13.84151065228865
Cosmos 1686
1 16095U 89226.54194181 0.00007243 16581-3 0 3387
2 16095 51.6077 31.2286 0001009 242.7403 117.3666 15.43885696218302
GPS-0011
1 16129U 89226.82597903 0.00000010 0 3464
2 16129 63.7364 97.4708 0119070 149.7409 211.0435 2.00563610 28219
Meteor 3-1
1 16191U 89224.88630358 0.00000043 10000-3 0 8454
2 16191 82.5480 195.6503 0019774 153.6938 206.5202 13.16871750182983
Meteor 2-13
1 16408U 89224.85413421 0.00000135 11089-3 0 5189
2 16408 82.5360 174.5492 0016767 136.5388 223.7101 13.84196079183396
Mir
1 16609U 89226.69167195 0.00026155 34018-3 0 9888
2 16609 51.6205 70.6047 0010022 274.2751 85.6581 15.58537519200284
SPOT 1
1 16613U 89227.06201652 0.00000380 19613-3 0 5592
2 16613 98.7365 300.8571 0001290 52.0466 308.0769 14.20022154 20484
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Meteor 2-14
1 16735U 89224.90962995 0.00000133 10978-3 0 3129
2 16735 82.5362 201.3501 0013177 208.1434 151.9058 13.83942318162306
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 89227.05919403 0.00002671 38798-3 0 6982
2 16881 82.5252 343.5613 0021241 268.0202 91.8575 14.75522125163970
EGP
1 16908U 89216.23557745 -.00000027 11738-3 0 1486
2 16908 50.0069 150.3734 0011216 107.6360 252.5700 12.44379914135399
FO-12
1 16909U 89226.01332023 -.00000025 10000-3 0 1674
2 16909 50.0170 120.5753 0011692 131.9903 228.1928 12.44401109136602
NOAA 10
1 16969U 89218.07359174 0.00000468 22440-3 0 2596
2 16969 98.6373 247.6148 0014507 103.1080 257.1719 14.23108208151032
Meteor 2-15
1 17290U 89224.05053702 0.00000236 20288-3 0 2790
2 17290 82.4677 108.9878 0013978 100.1308 260.1427 13.83749497131346
MOS-1
1 17527U 87 18 A 89219.60835365 .00000079 00000-0 71946-4 0 2092
2 17527 99.1448 290.6207 0000337 77.6458 282.4748 13.94847109125543
GOES 7
1 17561U 89221.38888294 -.00000105 0 3159
2 17561 0.0389 183.0274 0004069 353.8803 183.1293 1.00272156 2290
Kvant
1 17845U 89226.56345153 0.00013926 18456-3 0 8383
2 17845 51.6225 71.2514 0010153 273.7525 86.2931 15.58522761136538
DMSP B5D2-3
1 18123U 89219.46644554 .00000228 00000-0 14051-3 0 1259
2 18123 98.8243 49.2842 0014309 191.7805 168.3773 14.13487763110076
RS-10/11
1 18129U 89227.02928653 0.00000038 34825-4 0 8472
2 18129 82.9260 194.6868 0010331 246.1585 113.8501 13.71995771107468
Cosmos 1867
1 18187U 87 60 A 89219.96748532 .00000041 00000-0 33747-4 0 9071
2 18187 65.0102 238.0029 0019070 254.7525 105.1380 14.29387795108521
Meteor 2-16
1 18312U 89224.67835272 0.00000218 18868-3 0 3022
2 18312 82.5575 174.7803 0013974 42.8510 317.3557 13.83497822100327
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 89224.84640040 0.00000081 67586-4 0 1390
2 18820 82.5416 235.5226 0018253 107.5785 252.7372 13.84188330 77522
DMSP B5D2-4
1 18822U 89219.48204071 .00000444 00000-0 22299-3 0 952
2 18822 98.6884 99.3656 0007761 94.6181 265.6464 14.20847369 78286
AO-13
1 19216U 89224.29686106 0.00000147 -56175-2 0 429
2 19216 57.1273 195.6350 6773680 209.3425 84.3091 2.09696573 8917
OKEAN 1
1 19274U 88 56 A 89219.94730482 .00001832 00000-0 26772-3 0 4587
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2 19274 82.5146 88.7692 0024491 65.0832 295.2927 14.75029501 58716
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 89220.84624886 0.00000391 10000-2 0 2368
2 19336 82.5451 138.4219 0018587 17.9998 342.1677 13.16855538 49849
NOAA 11
1 19531U 89221.31268263 0.00000395 23996-3 0 1138
2 19531 98.9426 165.0849 0013324 81.1644 279.1038 14.11090338 44962
TDRS 3
1 19548U 88 91 B 89205.63786333 .00000126 00000-0 99999-4 0 300
2 19548 0.6721 83.7449 0003585 44.3078 231.9696 1.00266710 2165
GPS-0014
1 19802U 89 13 A 89206.89309308 .00000015 00000-0 99999-4 0 509
2 19802 55.1021 210.2896 0066155 157.6603 202.6523 2.00556809 3205
Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89224.88235416 0.00000117 10000-3 0 630
2 19851 82.5255 114.0925 0014506 144.2758 215.9432 13.83827853 22921
TDRS 4
1 19883U 89 21 B 89208.26829531 -.00000237 00000-0 99999-4 0 243
2 19883 0.4171 71.3998 0001965 32.8167 255.7920 1.00258496 622
GPS-0013
1 20061U 89195.11831124 -.00000029 0 285
2 20061 54.5868 29.5793 0080698 163.2427 197.0849 2.00573534 713
Raduga 1-1
1 20083U 89207.77927620 0.00000150 10000-3 0 393
2 20083 1.3949 273.2764 0005647 348.3379 12.0591 1.00270925 353
Nadezhda
1 20103U 89213.09000256 0.00000075 74156-4 0 181
2 20103 82.9623 160.9356 0036537 208.1477 151.7704 13.73491526 3774
1989 050B
1 20104U 89210.73341639 0.00000006 0 134
2 20104 82.9628 162.6306 0032576 192.5149 167.5202 13.74884939 3442
Gorizont 18
1 20107U 89222.49052197 -.00000251 10000-3 0 320
2 20107 1.4417 275.4063 0002878 51.2352 308.9647 1.00274116 367
1989 052D
1 20110U 89219.72792483 -.00000109 0 142
2 20110 1.5121 276.5079 0028004 75.6751 284.6099 1.03059945 348
Olympus
1 20122U 89222.16766756 -.00000119 10000-3 0 226
2 20122 0.0626 271.4242 0002569 41.9678 46.5866 1.00270106 60
1989 053B
1 20123U 89226.55330121 0.00067328 75185-2 0 359
2 20123 6.3343 93.2259 7283988 205.9228 84.1260 2.29798794 774
1988 063E
1 20127U 89222.21870866 0.00000402 14264-2 0 291
2 20127 8.0102 316.7338 7224687 109.4018 336.4890 2.26363790 6956
1988 098C
1 20132U 89222.66670160 0.00028748 69589-2 0 250
2 20132 3.6767 105.9058 7134521 80.5181 346.8895 2.46865740 6790
RESURS-F3
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1 20134U 89219.92206973 0.00172715 12063-4 26742-3 0 474
2 20134 82.5683 86.6489 0012765 246.0471 114.0135 16.03977299 3292
Cosmos 2031
1 20136U 89227.24419919 0.00553097 16113-3 62332-3 0 612
2 20136 50.5505 332.7592 0035926 88.5802 271.7980 16.07204962 4466
Cosmos 2033
1 20147U 89227.28728668 0.00123222 19955-2 0 431
2 20147 65.0198 261.5511 0010673 276.5712 83.4041 15.52098060 3462
Cosmos 2034
1 20149U 89221.18427574 0.00000079 79075-4 0 275
2 20149 82.9374 77.2738 0030287 236.1763 123.6507 13.72419846 2048
1989 059B
1 20150U 89226.40733136 0.00002177 22930-2 0 368
2 20150 82.9374 73.3743 0028441 213.3998 146.5366 13.74246335 2757
Cosmos 2035
1 20151U 89226.73360772 0.00194781 18080-4 15008-3 0 248
2 20151 82.5612 137.0759 0009257 44.3664 315.8985 16.14840412 1963
1989 062A
1 20168U 89226.17852624 -.00000064 10000-3 0 28
2 20168 0.1791 260.1973 0028622 356.5583 103.7012 1.00710391 06
1989 062B
1 20169U 89225.12490331 0.00008880 13409-2 0 13
2 20169 6.9635 121.4232 7284067 181.7493 173.2880 2.29184976 110
1989 062C
1 20170U 89224.74365037 0.00002364 37560-2 0 77
2 20170 7.2120 122.2013 7254812 180.7664 176.1228 2.25903037 93
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Dr TS Kelso Asst Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
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2224. Ham HyperCard Stack access via FTP

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-21 11:58:31 UTC
From: dls@genrad.com
Message-ID: <25055@genrad.UUCP>
Source record: 17300

As I promised you, there is now a method of obtaining the Novice Ham Test
and Technician Ham Test HyperCard Stacks via your very own computer.
Here are the directions which I received from the person who is providing
this service (Peter Hayward):

The two Hyper-Card stacks are now available via
anonymous FTP at tank.uchicago.edu. In my expermenting the past couple
of days, downloading in binary mode produces a useable stack. Unbinhex
with binhex 5 or MacBinary, then unstuffit.

The names of the two stacks are:
HamNovice.sit.bin
HamTech.sit.bin
in the directory /pub/public.

Thank, Peter!

For others who don't have access to this FTP feed, there are still plenty
of diskettes which I will give away. My good ham radio friend supplied me
with 7 BOXES (70 diskettes), so I'll continue to give away the stacks
to anyone who asks for them. PLEASE REMEMBER TO SEND YOUR MAILING ADDRESS.
I'm not omniscient, so I can't figure it out on my own....although I do
now have the Call Books, so if I had the call sign, I could probably look
it up.

I've started typing in the General Test questions....that should be ready
in the near future.

That's all for now.

Cheers!

-> Diana L. Syriac <-
->USmail: GenRad Inc., Mail Stop 6, 300 Baker Ave, Concord, Mass. 01742 <-
->usenet: {decvax,linus,mit-eddie,masscomp}!genrad!dls or dls@genrad.com <-
->tel: (508) 369-4400 x2459 I'D RATHER BE FLYING!!! <-

2225. Re: Toronto Airshow

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-21 15:46:00 UTC
From: henry.matejko@canremote.uucp
Message-ID: <89082322332876@masnet.uucp>
Source record: 17298

Further to my previous reply, from CNE dates are 2, 3, and 4
Tenative schedule is CAF Snowbirds, Mc Douglas 500e, MNR CL-215 & BK117,
USAF Falcon, Oscar Boesch Sailplane, CAF Tracker, T-34, Rainbow
Skydivers, Pago Jet, RAF Tornado, CAF Labrador, Lancaster, Hurricane,
USAF B1B, B52, AWACS, C5A (unconfirmed), Super Chipmunk, USN Tomcat, RAF
Nimrod, Soucy/Stokes Wingwalkers, CAF Sea King, CAF Hornet, CAF Aurora,
Pilatus (PC 9), USMC Harrier.
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* Via ProDoor 3.01R

2226. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-21 18:40:53 UTC
From: TOBIN@enr.prime.com
Message-ID: <619860035.M29718@EN-C06.Prime.COM>
Source record: 17299

Subject: Suggestions/Advice needed on a Tech/General Upgrade Course

I am coordinating and helping to teach a course sponsored by my club this fall to help folks upgrade their license to either Technician or General Class.

I have some ideas about the curriculum for this course, but I'd like to get some suggestions and advice from the collective wisdom of the net. I'd appreciate hearing from folks who have taught classes, or folks who have been in classes and have some opinions on any of the following questions:

0) What is the best way to advertise the class?

1) What seems to be the right length for the course? 8 to 10 weeks, one evening a week for 2 to 2.5 hours?

2) What should be the split of class time between theory and code?

6) What is the most effective method for having folks increase their code speed?

3) What are some of the best in-class exercises for practicing theory and code?

4) What types of quizzes or tests should be given, and how often and when?

5) What are the best out-of-class exercises for working on the theory and the code? Should there be regular homework?

6) Based on your prior experiences with ham license classes, what things should be avoided in the class?

7) What things would make a class better, based on your prior experiences with ham theory and code classes?

I appreciate any and all responses, and will post results to the net.

TNX, DE N1EYZ.

Roger Tobin (Tobin@ENR.Prime.COM)
MS 10C-10 The facts herein have been
Prime Computer Inc. carefully finished with an
500 Old Connecticut Path aura of simulated truth for
Framingham, MA 01701 your cognitive pleasure and
(508) 879-2960 x4191 enjoyment.

2227. pizza wars

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-22 13:41:16 UTC
From: rachiele@NADC.ARPA
Message-ID: <8908221341.AA08466@NADC.ARPA>
Source record: 17301

There is one time when it is legal to use an autopatch to order a pizza. If you haven't eaten in 6 weeks, and just managed to row your raft to within radio distance of shore, then it would be perfectly legal to order food, to prevent starvation. This falls into the category of emergency business communications.:-)

Jim, NE3X
rachiele@nadc.arpa

2228. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-22 14:09:30 UTC
From: TOBIN@enr.prime.com
Message-ID: <619783792.M425@NET.Prime.COM>
Source record: 17302

Subject: Suggestions/Advice needed on a Tech/General Upgrade Course

I am coordinating and helping to teach a course sponsored by my club this fall to help folks upgrade their license to either Technician or General Class.

I have some ideas about the curriculum for this course, but I'd like to get some suggestions and advice from the collective wisdom of the net. I'd appreciate hearing from folks who have taught classes, or folks who have been in classes and have some opinions on any of the following questions:

0) What is the best way to advertise the class?

1) What seems to be the right length for the course? 8 to 10 weeks, one evening a week for 2 to 2.5 hours?

2) What should be the split of class time between theory and code?

6) What is the most effective method for having folks increase their code speed?

3) What are some of the best in-class exercises for practicing theory and code?

4) What types of quizzes or tests should be given, and how often and when?

5) What are the best out-of-class exercises for working on the theory and the code? Should there be regular homework?

6) Based on your prior experiences with ham license classes, what things should be avoided in the class?

7) What things would make a class better, based on your prior experiences with ham theory and code classes?

I appreciate any and all responses, and will post results to the net.

TNX, DE N1EYZ.

Roger Tobin (Tobin@ENR.Prime.COM)
MS 10C-10 The facts herein have been
Prime Computer Inc. carefully finished with an
500 Old Connecticut Path aura of simulated truth for
Framingham, MA 01701 your cognitive pleasure and
(508) 879-2960 x4191 enjoyment.

2229. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-22 14:13:17 UTC
From: TOBIN@enr.prime.com
Message-ID: <619784020.M428@NET.Prime.COM>
Source record: 17303

Subject: HAM Auto License Plates

(This is a repost as promised -- more responses invited !! -- N1EYZ)

I'm collecting information about policies regarding special Auto License plates for Amateur Radio Operators. I'm interested in getting information from all 50 States and all Canadian Provinces, and also from as many other areas of the world that can respond.

I'd appreciate at least one response from each area, so if you are willing to fill in the following questionaire with the most accurate information you can get and return it via E-mail (or USPS), you will receive credit when I summarize the results and post to the net (and possibly contribute an article to QST or 73, etc.) This may be interesting information for many purposes, including figuring ways to get better publicity for Amateur Radio. I'll periodically let the net know what areas have not yet responded, so that we can do a "WAS" quickly and efficiently!

Please feel free to edit the form of the questionaire to provide yourself with more room to answer the questions if you need.

Thanks,

Roger Tobin, N1EYZ

Roger Tobin (Tobin@ENR.Prime.COM)
MS 10C-10 The facts herein have been
Prime Computer Inc. carefully finished with an
500 Old Connecticut Path aura of simulated truth for
Framingham, MA 01701 your cognitive pleasure and
(508) 879-2960 x4191 enjoyment.

==========Cut Here==========

Your State, Province or locale: _____

Does your State (or locale) have special automobile License Plates for Amateur Radio operators (also known as "Ham Plates")? Yes: _ No: _

Are these Ham Plates considered the same as other "vanity" plates:
By the registration authorities? Yes: _ No: _
By the law enforcement authorities? Yes: _ No: _

Excluding sales, luxury or excise taxes, what is the initial registration fee or charge for:

Ham Plates? _____
Other Vanity Plates? _____
Regular Plates? _____

How much is the renewal fee for:
Ham Plates? _____
Other Vanity Plates? _____
Regular Plates? _____

How long (the length of time between renewals) are the plates valid?
Ham Plates: _____
Other Vanity Plates: _____
Regular Plates: _____

How is renewal handled for these kinds of plates?
Ham Plates: Sticker: _ New Plate: _
Other Vanity Plates: Sticker: _ New Plate: _
Regular Plates: Sticker: _ New Plate: _

Can Ham Plates be used on any type of vehicle other than a standard Passenger Car (such as a light truck)? Yes: _ No: _

Can you get Ham Plates for other types of vehicles like Motorcycles, RV's, or Boat Trailers? Yes: _ No: _
If yes, what types of vehicles? _____

Do Ham Plates have border wording that indicate it is a plate for Amateur Radio? Yes: _ No: _

Do Ham Plates include any special symbol in the plate number (like a thunderbolt) different than that used on Regular plates? Yes: _ No: _
If yes, where is it placed in the call? _____

Do Ham Plates use the same colors as Regular plates? Yes: _ No: _
If no, what are the differences? _____

What proof does your local registration authority require in order for an applicant to get Ham Plates? _____
Is there any proof required to renew a Ham Plate? Yes: _ No: _

How long does it take to get Ham Plates? _____

In your area, where are license plates displayed on a vehicle?
Ham Plates: Front: _ Rear: _ Both: _
Other Vanity Plates: Front: _ Rear: _ Both: _
Regular Plates: Front: _ Rear: _ Both: _

What, if any, extra rights are legally allowed (like double parking for Doctors with MD plates) in your area by having Ham Plates?
_____

Does your area have other "special" license plates that are available to certain groups (like Veterans, Ex-pow's, CAP members, etc.) at a cost different from that of a Regular Plate? Yes: _ No: _

If yes, please list the categories and costs, if you know them:

_____

Are automobile insurance rates different for vehicles with Ham Plates
or other types of non-standard plates? Yes: _ No: _

Have you confirmed the above information with local Motor Vehicle
Registration or Law Enforcement authorities?
_ Yes, I called them up and confirmed it.
_ Yes, I asked someone who works there.
_ No, but I have the local rules right here in front of me.
_ No, I just wrote down what I remembered.
_ No, I asked someone else.
_ No, I'm just guessing. (in which case, please DON'T reply!)

Are you a Licensed Amateur Radio Operator? Yes: _ No: _
Do you have Ham Plates on your vehicle? Yes: _ No: _

Do you think Ham Plates are a good idea? Yes: _ No: _
Why (please elaborate)? _____

Might any of the information above change because local authorities
are considering changing the motor vehicle licensing laws to address
some political or financial problem? If so, please elaborate:

_____

Name: _____ Call: _____
I can be reached at: _____

Thanks for your help in gathering this information -- de N1EYZ

==========

2230. Optonica turntable

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-22 14:30:17 UTC
From: iws@rayssdb.ray.com
Message-ID: <2553@rayssdb.ray.com>
Source record: 17304
Cross-posted to: rec.audio,sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

I recently got a turntable, about which I would like a little info:

Optonica Model No. 1414 MK II
33/45 speed - belt drive - automatic turntable
made by Sharp Electronics

Any ideas on when these were made?
Is this a good quality turntable?
What type of cartridge should I use in it?
Does anyone have instructions on how to adjust the
weights - tracking force and (I assume) anti-skating?
Anyone still have a manual which they could photocopy
and USMail or email the instructions?

Thanks for your help - Ihor

2231. YAESU FT767GX mod

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-22 14:42:58 UTC
From: Kendell_Chilton@dgc.mceo.dg.COM
Message-ID: <8908221542.AA00047@adam.DG.COM>
Source record: 17305

CEO document contents:
I have recently purchased the aforementioned transceiver. I have had no problems to speak of and enjoy the rig thoroughly. I would like to submit the following mod for the rig. Note that implementation on this mod is at the rig owner's risk and may violate warranties. Here is a description of the mod:

o Remove the bottom cover (8 screws: 4 underneath, 2 on each side)
o Remove the plastic rear panel. (Just a cosmetic piece)
o Remove the rear metal panel. (So many screws)
o Loosen the "hinge" screws on the front bottom. There are 4 of them.
o Lift the now loose card tray to expose to inner circuit boards. Be careful! There are two power supply lines that need to be disconnected. (Remember to reconnect them on assembly.) (one is the control board, the other the one we want.) Note that the board we will mod is the same one that has the switch that allows changing the tuning dial from 5kHz/rev to 10kHz/rev.
o Change the position of switch S01. The rig will now transmit from 1.5 to 29.99999 MHz.
o Reverse the disassembly procedure.

Well that's it. You are now ready for any band addition that may come our way. If you have problems, reply; I'll try to answer your questions.
73s de KA1TIH : Kendell_Chilton@dgc.mceo.dg.com (Ken Chilton)

2232. Sunspots of the future?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-22 14:51:17 UTC
From: price@MARLIN.NOSC.MIL
Message-ID: <8908221451.AA13986@marlin.nosc.mil>
Source record: 17306

```
-------
I was at a recent, informal gathering of local (S. Calif) DXers at
which it was mentioned that the sun might be in turmoil (i.e. good
DX conditions) for the next 10 years or so. Specifically, a
Scientific American article was "quoted" as saying the current
thinking is that there will be no sunspot minimum per se in the
90s since the sun is changing magnetic poles and will be "upset"
for quite a while. Anyone have more info on this? Or was the
source of this info (our local HRO store manager) trying to
encourage sales?? (Hi)

--Jim, K6ZH, ARPANET: price@nosc.mil
-------
```

2233. Yeasu FT767

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-22 17:01:20 UTC
From: Don_Moberly.ElSegundo@XEROX.COM
Message-ID: <890824-062501-7997@Xerox>
Source record: 17307

I recently recieved a Yeasu FT767GX with 6,2,70 cm modules. I would like
to know if any one has any mods for out of band transmit and any other
MODS/ improvements to the rig.
I would also like to have a control program for the IBM for the unit.
Any help would be greatly appriciated.....Tnx ...73.. WB6LFC..Don

2234. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-22 20:45:31 UTC
From: fisher@minster.york.ac.UK
Message-ID: <swordfish.619821933@minster.york.ac.uk>
Source record: 17308

Digital equipment, including computers, radiates "hash" which interferes with radio reception. I had to tackle this problem recently, and, although I solved it (this time!), the following thoughts occurred to me.

The spectrum of RF noise emitted by a computer depends on the program it's running. There will always be radiation at the clock frequency, and most often at all harmonics of the clock frequency, with the radiated power decreasing the higher up you go. Furthermore, if a loop in the program takes time t to execute, there will be radiated power at harmonics of 1/t.

It's possible to write a compiler which optimizes code according to given criteria; e.g. smallest code size, smallest data size, or (most commonly) fastest execution. Now, suppose I want to minimize emissions at a given frequency. Might it be possible to write a compiler which optimizes the code it generates to minimize radiated power at that frequency? How might one go about writing such a compiler?

Tony Fisher
Dept. of Computer Science, The University of York, York YO1 5DD, U.K.
Tel. +44 904 432738 or 432722
Janet: fisher@uk.ac.york.minster
DARPA: fisher%uk.ac.york.minster@ucl-cs
UUCP: fisher@minster.UUCP (..!uunet!mcvax!reading!minster!fisher)

2235. Long Live the Drake TR-4

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-22 23:48:57 UTC
From: IANR003@UNLVM.BITNET
Message-ID: <8908250725.AA11320@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17309

The Drake TR-4 a boat anchor???? NEVER!!!!!!

I have owned a Drake TR-4 radio for the past 8 years, and to this day, my only problem has been with 1 tube going bad. What about drift? There is not any. Put a Sure 444 microphone with the TR-4, and you have, in my opinion, one of the "best" used radios available. If you want lots of knobs, lots of filters, receivers so sensitive that the noise is S-8 all the time, and finals that burn out when you even consider running your 20 year old coax to your favorite barbed wire fence, then this radio is not for you.

Talking about their service department, there is always someone available that is familiar with this type of radio, they have spare parts (don't forget to get a spare "antenna fuse" - a little light bulb that you don't know about until it is too late), and will recondition the radio for a modest fee.

Now, if you want to operate mobile, then that is another story.....

Michael Ruhrdanz N0FER

2236. Re: CATV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-23 12:28:39 UTC
From: evans@testmax.ZK3.DEC.COM
Message-ID: <5514@decvax.dec.com>
Source record: 17310

>there is a move a foot to put the new HDTV on Fiber Optic Cable only,
>not on the air. This will be interesting.

hmmm... Sounds like the phone companies must be lobbying for this one.

==
Marc Evans - WB1GRH - evans@decvax.DEC.COM | Synergytics (603)893-8481
Unix/X-window Software Contractor | 3 Koper Ln, Pelham, NH 03076
==

2237. Ten-Tec 535 previews

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-23 14:05:24 UTC
From: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <161804@Wayne-MTS>
Source record: 17311

I've heard mention of the new Ten-Tec Argonaut, but there's been nothing in the US Ham press. However...the July Radio Communications (official publication of the RSGB) has an intersting article on the rig.

Seems Ten-Tec will be producing the Argonaut 535, a 5 watt PLL synthesized rig with CW, SSB, optional FM and AM recieve sometime this fall. The front panel mockup looks much like a shrunken Paragon. Alongside this rig will be produced a new Argosy, the same rig as the argonaut with a 100W final. Prices are expected to be $900 for the Argonaut and $1100 for the Argosy.

Imagine- a US made rig that sucessfully price competes with the cheapest of the imports- and with Ten-Tec service and support, easily the best in the industry. Almost makes me want to sell my TS-140S.

Interestingly, two discontinued Ten-Tec rigs, the Century (my first real rig) and the original Argosy are still available in GB, being made there under license. I wonder what it would cost me to import one...? :)
73 de KE8YY

2238. Re: deep space dishes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-23 14:13:03 UTC
From: dvh@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <30317@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 17312

In article <30301@cci632.UUCP>, dvh@cci632.UUCP (David Hallidy) writes:
> In article <5673@jpl-devvax.JPL.NASA.GOV>, leem@jpl-devvax.JPL.NASA.GOV (Lee Mellinger) writes:
> > In article <4786@merlin.usc.edu> cyamamot@castor.usc.edu (Cliff Yamamoto) writes:
> > :Currently Voyager's signals are about -150 dBm. I don't know the exact value (all the data on signal strength and dish gain deleted).

> Some interesting numbers I crunched based on the data given above
> indicate a discrepancy somewhere:
>
> First, 1 X10e-23 Watts is a LOT LESS than -150dBm. Actually, it's
> about -201dBm, more the numbers I would have expected. I can easily
> hear -150dBm with my small EME antenna and I KNOW I can't hear
> Voyager's peanut whistle.
>
> Second, a 2.7K preamp exhibits a 0.04dB Noise Figure (!) and has
> a noise floor of -194dBm. This, coupled with the dish gain of
> 65dB would give a sensitivity somewhere in the vicinity of -259dBm.
> If I'm correct, I have just deduced that, in fact, Voyager is not
> that weak. BTW, the -194 number was based on a 1Hz bandwidth, the
> BW I was told they are using to receive the bird. If all this is
> right, can the signals really be >50dB out of the noise?

OOPS!!!

I forgot some important information (or didn't have it) in my previous calculations. Although I can add and subtract dBs (no flames please) I neglected to add in the spacecraft transmitter power and antenna gain. Also, the path loss was unknown and I was too lazy to figure it out. Anyway, a subsequent poster has provided that info, so now I agree with the -150dBm estimate of signal strength. Interesting- I was also wrong about the 1Hz BW- I thought the ground stns were listening that way, but it's the Voyager that is operating in this narrow bandwidth. It seemed strange to me that we could get meaningful data at any kind of rate in a bandwidth that narrow.

Oh well. So much for my attempt to figure out signal strength. BTW- the poster who provided the rest of the equation (sorry, I forgot to note who) also indicated that he felt a -5dB SNR was pretty poor. I agree, except that I heard these type of ratios were easily providing useable info when fancy DSP systems were involved. Is this the case with Voyager? Or are we again miscalculating and the resultant signal strength is much higher than the numbers we show? Comments are welcome.

With head hung in shame at my poor calculations :^(

73 Dave KD5RO

2239. Yaesu Tone Burst (1750Hz)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-23 14:31:24 UTC
From: Thomas_A._Cagan.LAX1B@XEROX.COM
Message-ID: <890823-201153-7206@Xerox>
Source record: 17313

If anyone has the information on how to enable the European Tone burst on a
Yaesu FT470 HT. Please contact either Tom Cagan on Email or Vern Haines
Via Ma Bell @1(714)521-3864
73'sTom Cagan KB6NQW

2240. Microwave Questions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-23 14:34:00 UTC
From: U009@CCIW.BITNET
Message-ID: <89Aug23.134048edt.57355@ugw.utcs.utoronto.ca>
Source record: 17314

---

recently Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@um.cc.umich.edu asked some
"Microwave Questions" and I replied directly. I then thought
others on the net might find what little I had to say useful.
I will be watching for other stuff for myself too!

>1. The current source (no pun) of Gunnplexers, or similar devices?

You will find A.R.R. (who advertize in QST) ca supply real Gunnplexer
stuff (made by MA-Comm (?)) including bare cavity stuff for 10 and
24 GHz, and controllers with AFC and all the goodies. Kind of
expensive (2M mobile rig price) or you can get a SOLFAN microwave
intrusion detector from the local burglar alarm company if they
have removed any lately (call around a lot. talk to the stock
clerk or the installers themselves.). We bought a bunch for $5.00
ea (CDN) some of which still contained OK Gel-Cells. Then you
can build up the electronics (pretty simple stuff. we use a
1 chip FM radio (TDA7000 by Signetics - $2.50 ea) and a few
components for the 30 MHz wideband FM receiver. optional
30 MHz preamp (MRF901 type) desireable. Modulation on the
Gunn from a LM317 adjustable voltage regulator (VE3ITU used
one to send 6 MHz Video!!))
Or if you are not all thumbs at metal work, you can roll
your own from surplus (Flea market) X-band plumbing.
Send for further information.

>2. The best periodicals for microwave info (I get QRX)?

Haven't found commonly available ones. 73 has published a few
articles over the last 36 months. Most useful information comes
from VHF Communications which I used to subscribe to. It is a
translation of a German publication and I think it still exists.
There is even a US Distributor but I lost track of them as they
changed around. (note to net: someone must know!)
Ham Radio had a few articles by Glenn Elmore (sp)
and some older stuff, as well as an on-going column by W1JR about
VHF/UHF stuff, many of which dealt with antennas, plumbing,
components, and propagation. (Except the column seems to have
stopped lately.) If you can find the old issues at a
flea market, I suggest you get them. If you want I can give you
a list (photocopy by mail) or you can check out the annual index
at the local library if they carry it.

>3. The best reference books? (I have the RSGB VHF/UHF manual).

RSGB is good. I think proceedings of the various Microwave and VHF/UHF conferences are great if you can locate them. I was also figuring on asking the North Texas Microwave Society (alluded to lately with the demise of the New Frontier column in QST) if they had back issues available or a "Best of..." type publication.

Someone on the net might permit you to look at or photocopy his collection even.

By the way, I am part of a loose group around London/Kitchener/ Burlington/Toronto who are doing some stuff on 10 GHz now for the contest. If you can reach us on 2M sideband, try at 20:00 and 21:00 EDT and look for VE3MWM, VE3SMA, VE3EZP, VE3LPP, VE3WCB, VE3RKS, and others. We would be happy to talk to you and help you get going, particularly if you might be interested in trying some contacts across the border (even up the west side of Lake Huron).

Regards, Stu Beal, VE3MWM, (U009@CCIW.BITNET),
National Water Research Institute,
Burlington, Ontario, Canada.

2241. Re: Microwave Questions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-23 14:37:18 UTC
From: dvh@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <30318@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 17315

In article <161373@Wayne-MTS>, Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU writes:
> Can the microwave minded out there direct me to:
>
> 1. The current source (no pun) of Gunnplexers, or similar devices?
>
> 2. The best periodicals for microwave info (I get QRX)?
>
> 3. The best reference books? (I have the RSGB VHF/UHF manual).
> 73
> Michael Edelman Bitnet: medelman@waynest1
> Wayne State University UUCP: umix!wayne-mts!Michael_Edelman
> 5925 Woodward Internet: Michael_Edelman@um.cc.umich.edu
> Detroit, MI 48202 ARS: KE8YY
> fax: 1-313-577-5626 Landline: 1-313-577-0742

There are lots of sources of Gunn units- if you want to pay
the big bux, ARR (Advanced Receiver Research) makes a
complete transceiver unit. They will also sell just the
Gunnplexers. See their ads in the ham mags for an address and
phone #. Also, many of the alarm companies are scrapping
X-band Doppler alarm units, so you might contact the ones
in your area- they may give you a pair (or sell 'em cheap).

The best periodicals for microwave info would have to include
the Newsletter of the North Texas Microwave Society (contact
WA5TKU or WB5LUA for info- both are okay in the Callbook). Also,
to a lesser extent because he prints what he gets, is VHF/UHF
and ABOVE, published monthly by Rusty, KA0HPK (also okay in
callbook). VHF Communications and DUBUS (both from Europe)
are great in their own way, but are expensive (in the U.S.)
and the DUBUS magazines are in German (I think that's still
the case, unless they are now offering translations).

The best reference books would have to include the UHF
Compendium, Volumes 1&2, 3&4 (published that way, as two books)
from the Germans who do DUBUS- these are translations of
selected DUBUS articles. About $60 for the set, through
Ham Radio. Also, ALL of the ARRL-published Proceedings of
the Central States VHF Society (1987- present) and
Proceedings of Microwave Update (also 1987- present). Believe
it or not, the RSGB VHF/UHF Handbook is considered the
bible, though much of the information is dated. Too bad the
ARRL Microwave Handbook has been put on the back burner (AGAIN)-
by the time they publish it (if ever), the info will be more
out of date that the stuff in the RSGB Microwave Newsletter

Technical Collection (which is old, but still largely useable).

Hope this helps.

73 Dave KD5RO

2242. Icom IC-2GAT mods wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-23 15:33:00 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.bacs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <12600065@silver>
Source record: 17316

If anyone has out-of-band or other mods for the Icom IC-2GAT, please post or e-mail.

This request is on behalf of Anmar, N9ISY, who recently received his technician-class license (after waiting aprox. 6 weeks). In his first two days on the air, he provided emergency communication for a serious car wreck and a cave rescue in Indiana, neither of which was connected with his employment as an EMT.

--

Frank W9MKV
reid@gold.bacs.indiana.edu

2243. Re: deep space dishes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-23 17:09:30 UTC
From: cramer@optilink.UUCP
Message-ID: <2178@optilink.UUCP>
Source record: 17317
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.space

In article <313@magic.UUCP>, jam@magic.UUCP (James A. Markevitch) writes:
> Let's see... from some computations I did a few years ago the power for
Voyager's signal is as follows:
#
22W transmitter @ 8.5GHz 43 dBm
3.7m parabolic antenna 55% efficient 38 dBi
free space path loss (29.6 AU) -303 dB
70m antenna gain 73 dBi

-149 dBm
#
15 degree K receiver -187 dBm/Hz
#
S/N 38 dB/Hz
#
I can't remember, offhand, what the data rate from Voyager is, but 20kHz
comes to mind, so:
#
BW 20kHz -43 dB
#
S/N for a single 70m antenna -5 dB
#
This sounds a little low, even given the arrays being used so maybe the
data rate is lower or there is a little slop in some of the above
numbers.
#
Jamie

The data rate is wrong, I think. My copy of _Mariner_Jupiter_Saturn_
77_Mission_Test_And_Telemetry_System_Software_Planning_Document_
(before they changed the name to Voyager) dated May 18, 1976, shows:

Three high rate streams:

one at 57.6 KBPS, &
two at 1200 BPS, &
ESP input at 16 BPS.

One low rate stream at 40 bps, &
two high rate streams:

one at 57.6 KBPS, &
one at 67.2 KBPS, &
ESP input at 16 bps.

My vague recollection was that the 1200 bps stream was engineering
and general science data, and the 57.6 kbps stream was general science
and imaging data. (Everything was mixed together in the most peculiar
arrangements, which required software to separate the various types
of data out -- which is what I did -- badly -- on that project).

--
Clayton E. Cramer {pyramid,pixar,tekbspa}!optilink!cramer
A pacifist who calls the police isn't one; hired violence is still violence.

Disclaimer? You must be kidding! No company would hold opinions like mine!

2244. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-23 18:55:46 UTC
From: ASTLC@ALASKA.BITNET
Message-ID: <8908250726.AA11353@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17318

Is there anyone than can supply me with the key-sequence that loads test frequencies into a Bearcat 200/205/210XLT scanner?

Also, can the Bearcat 210XLT be modified to scan the 800 MHz range?

Thanks...
Tom

2245. Re: deep space dishes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-23 19:09:23 UTC
From: cyamamot@nunki.usc.edu
Message-ID: <4831@merlin.usc.edu>
Source record: 17319

In article <30301@cci632.UUCP> dvh@cci632.UUCP (David Hallidy) writes:
>In article <5673@jpl-devvax.JPL.NASA.GOV>, leem@jpl-devvax.JPL.NASA.GOV (Lee Mellinger) writes:
>> In article <4786@merlin.usc.edu> cyamamot@castor.usc.edu (Cliff Yamamoto) writes:
>> :
>> :Currently Voyager's signals are about -150 dBm. I don't know the exact value
>> :in watts but it's less than 1x10e-15 watts.
>> about 1X10e-23 watts
>> :Cliff Yamamoto de KA6JRG
>> Lee
>
>Some interesting numbers I crunched based on the data given above
>indicate a discrepancy somewhere:
>
>First, 1 X10e-23 Watts is a LOT LESS than -150dBm. Actually, it's
>about -201dBm, more the numbers I would have expected. I can easily
>hear -150dBm with my small EME antenna and I KNOW I can't hear
>Voyager's peanut whistle.
>
>I'd be interested to hear other comments from the JPL gang about
>how strong Voyager actually is being heard, as well as correction
>to my math.
>
>73 Dave KD5RO

You can hear -150dBm? How much noise is contributed by the rest of your system?

I'm quite sure of the values I posted. But to make sure I called my COE who just recently received some reports from the overseas stations.

These measurements were taken at Madrid, Spain approximately 3 days ago:
Voyager Predicts : -152 to -153 dBm
Blk III Rcvr AGC : -153 +/- 1 dB
PPM SLE : -154 dBm Constant

At Canberra we experienced a maximum system temperature of 45K and a minimum of 22K. An envelope of 45K at the extremes was caused by earth noise with the antenna at near horizon. 22K occurs with the antenna at near zenith (plus sky noise)

Note -153 dBm takes the suppressed carrier into consideration, which accounts for an additional -13 dBm.

I'd like to thank Lee for correcting my previous errors. I'm not sure of how he obtained 1X10e-23 watts, but I am certain of the dBm measurements we have.

The PPM SLE is our signal/system noise temp measurement subsystem. It stands for Precision Power Monitor. The SLE (Signal Level Estimator) works in conjunction with the NAR (Noise Adding Radiometer) at each antenna. By adding NBS tracable noise into the system (using noise diodes), we can calculate the system temperature using Y-Factor and the known added noise. Since we know the temperature, we can calculate SNR with the SLE. The SLE takes a 12.5 Hz portion of the receiver IF and performs a 256pt FFT on the spectrum. We assume the carrier is in the center (which can only occur with the receiver set to closed loop). Several SNR samples are averaged to obtain consistent results. The returned values are accurate to 0.2 dB.

Just so Lee knows where I fit in, I'm the CDE for the PPM. The COE is Joe Johnson.

Cliff Yamamoto de KA6JRG

2246. Re: No code? How about no SSTV?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-23 19:11:05 UTC
From: harrism@dg-rtp.dg.com
Message-ID: <553@xyzzy.UUCP>
Source record: 17324

I stopped operating for a while because of crap like this on the air (similar to "owned" frequencies for nets, scheds, etc...) At least here I have the magic "K" filter (not commonly available on any ham radios I can think of (except maybe that big ICOM...)).

K

KILLING SUBJECT: Re: No code? How about no SSTV?

Mike Harris - KM4UL harrism@aquila.rtp.dg.com
Data General Corporation {world}!mcnc!rti!dg-rtp!harrism
Research Triangle Park, NC

2247. Re: Microwave Questions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-23 19:20:00 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.bacs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <12600066@silver>
Source record: 17327

In article <161373@Wayne-MTS>, Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.
EDU writes:
> Can the microwave minded out there direct me to:
> 1. The current source (no pun) of Gunnplexers, or similar devices?
> 2. The best periodicals for microwave info (I get QRX)?
> 3. The best reference books? (I have the RSGB VHF/UHF manual)...

The cheapest way to get on X-band is with a discarded radar burglar alarm or door opener. Large numbers of microwave intrusion detectors are currently being retired, having been replaced by passive infrared devices which have a lower false-alarm rate. Solfan is a prominent brand; several variations of 10-GHz transceivers can be found at hamfests for $1 - $20. The knowledgeable shopper can find many other cheap but useful microwave components at hamfests.

Throw away everything but the microwave assembly, connect a 9v alkaline battery to the Gunn diode. The devices operate near the police radar frequency (10.525 GHz) and can easily be tuned into the adjacent ham band. Besides conventional ham activities, they are useful as wireless portable perimeter-alarms: Equip the emitter with a trip-wire switch, use an ordinary radar detector as the receiver.

Mobile applications depend upon your imagination. :-)

References:

Houghton, C.L. WB6IGP "Microwave Building Blocks: The Solfan Special" 7 Jan 1987 p. 40.

Houghton, C.L. WB6IGP "Microwave Building Blocks: The Double-Balanced Mixer" _73_ Oct 1987 p. 20.

Houghton, C.L. WB6IGP "More Microwave Test Equipment for 10 GHz" _73_ Jan. 1989 p. 12.

--

Frank W9MKV @ K9IU
reid@gold.bacs.indiana.edu

"Aha! The alien Zorg battle-cruiser's BMW disguise is flawed by a suspicious lump on the dash. Set Nuclear Nerd Neutralizer to medium well..." --Calvin and Hobbes (paraphrased)

2248. Multi-band HF antennas recommendations wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-23 19:28:44 UTC
From: mkg@lzsc.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <1174@lzsc.ATT.COM>
Source record: 17326

I'm getting back on the low bands and want to put up a multi-band antenna for 40-10m (including WARC). I realize the performance drawbacks of a multi-band antenna but space considerations force me to consider them.

The obvious choices are dipole-style antennas such as a G5RV or verticals such as a Cushcraft R5 or a Butternut HF6V.

I'd like to hear from owners of these (or similar) antennas so I can decide what will be planted in my back yard.

Thanks in advance.
Marsh Gosnell AD2H mkg@lzma.att.com

2249. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-23 20:32:34 UTC
From: herbster@b11.ingr.com
Message-ID: <5771@b11.ingr.com>
Source record: 17320

In article <619715240.M1857@NET.Prime.COM>, TOBIN@enr.prime.com writes:
> Subject: Respondents to Ham plates query
> So far, I have gotten responses to the questionaire on Ham Auto
> License Plates from the following folks in the following localities:
>
[List deleted]
>
> Before I summarize to the net, I would still like to get information
> from the following localities, so if you are a resident of one of these
>
I did not catch the official questionaire, but I live in ALabama
and just filed for a Ham plate on my new truck last week. The
extra cost is only $3.00 per year as opposed to the $50.00 annual
fee for a "vanity" plate. The reason given (I asked) for the price
break was three fold:

1) Amateur radio is perceived as a community resource...
2) Call signs are guaranteed unique.....
3) Tracible through a federal agency....

If this does not fully answer the questionaire, I would be happy
to elaborate.

Cruisin' with KM4JN plate,

Joe Herbster

2250. Old article on curing MX-5000 microprocessor RFI

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-23 20:33:26 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewsc.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <2651@cbnewsc.ATT.COM>
Source record: 17325

x
I found at least one old article about the RFI problem
(microprocessor noise) in the Regency MX-5000 scanner.
It was entitled "Curing the RFI Problem in the Regency
MX-5000," written by Dave Buda, WA2RYC, and appeared in
8/84 Monitoring Times.

Portions of that article follow:

"As anyone who has used the new Regency MX-5000 knows,
there's a good amount of interference radiating from its
internal workings....The problem disappeared as soon as
an outside antenna was connected to the unit."

"...I decided to make a simple modification that proved
to be a great help in eliminating 95% of the radiation
problem."

"I contacted Miller-Stephenson" (Danbury, CT 06810) and
obtained a couple of cans of the RFI-conductive Coating
Spray. The MS-485 spays has an attenuation of 78 dB at 1
MHz and 44 dB at 1000 MHz with a surface resistivity of
2.9 ohms per square inch."

"The manufacturer recommends you apply several light
coats to obtain 1.5 to 2 mil coating."

"I removed the top and bottom covers and the front panel
as well. After carefully masking the outside of these
covers I proceeded to spray the inside of the covers and
panels with about 4 thin coats as recommended."

"The spray dries quickly so the whole modification
shouldn't take more than a half hour."

"When I replaced the covers, I simply added star lock
washers between the metal chassis and the outer covers.
This allowed for good contact to ground for the now-
shielded plastic case."

"The modification was a success. As soon as I turned
the unit on again, the RFI problem had disappeared. Bir-
dies were almost nonexistent and I was on my way to scan-
ning again..."

--
==========

Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass (312)979-5414

2251. Gooney Boxes and the American Way

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-24 02:59:53 UTC
From: bruces@sco.COM
Message-ID: <5328@viscous.sco.COM>
Source record: 17321

I laughed so hard I almost snorted an antler
when mbutts@mentor.com (Mike Butts) said,
HA! From article <5208@viscous.sco.COM>, by bruces@sco.COM (Kid Marcom):
HA!
HA! The more serious operators in our neighborhood stepped up to a...
HA! >
HA! > * Gonset 2-meter (and/or 6-meter) transceiver (the grey classic -
HA! > six watts of AM, complete with handle, four crystals, noise
HA! > squelch you never used , all four megacyles [I mean, 4 *MHz*,
HA! > sorry...] of the band [on both 2 and 6] squeezed into a
HA! > two-inch dial, and a burgundy rcv/xmit lever switch that
HA! > could've come straight off a Dictaphone. The Civil Air
HA! > Patrol version was white, but nobody ever saw one.)
HA! You mean the Gooney Box! Ugly sucker, wasn't it. The ones I mostly
HA! saw were painted nuclear attack yellow with big CD logos stuck on.
HA!
////////////////

Hey, that's "Gonset COMMUNICATOR" to you, Mister! :-)

Yep, that's the Gooney Box, all right. I don't know about those
yellow CD versions, but like I said, no one (at least that I
knew) ever saw one up close and personal, so all I know is what I
saw in the B&W ads in "CQ" where they LOOKED white.

And actually, this is the original version we're talking about
here; there was a Gonset Communicator *II* released later, and -
along with some rounder corners and somewhat softer design - it
WAS white. But I don't recall that they ever caught on nearly as
well as the original Classic.

The Gonset was the rig - like your friends - that your parents
warned you about. At least the one who was concerned that
2-meter phone was the kiss of death for your expected Novice
dreams of 13 WPM, your General ticket, DXCC on 20, and in
general, the American Way of Life as we knew it. This type of
aberrant behavior was not to be further encouraged, since the
12-month clock on your irreplaceable Novice ticket was winding
down, and you had to engage in this time-critical CW rite of
passage known as "getting over the hump," instead of frittering
time away building such demonic add-on tools as front-end
pre-amps and 2-meter yagis to help you work guys 300 miles
away on a crisp, cold night with your six-watt Gooney Box.

73, Bruce

Bruce Steinberg, N6LZ
uunet!sco!bruces
--
It's not what you look like when you're doin' what you're doin',
it's what you're doin' when you're doin' what it looks like you're doin'.

-Charles Wright and the Watts 103

2252. Voyager link calculations

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-24 03:33:46 UTC
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <17463@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 17322
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.space

Here's another link calculation for Voyager 2 at Neptune. I got some more precise figures, and the result looks pretty reasonable. My references to "Yuen" are to the book "Deep Space Telecommunications Systems Engineering", edited by Joseph H. Yuen and published by Plenum (ISBN 0-306-41489-9).

8415 MHz transmitter power +11.04 dBW
(12.7 W - low power mode ref Yuen):
3.7 m spacecraft antenna gain
(ref Yuen p 4): +48.13 dB
EIRP: +59.17 dBW

Path loss, 4.416e9 km, 8415 MHz: 303.85 dB
= 20 log10(4*pi*d*f/c)

Receive signal flux: -244.68 dBW

70m receive antenna gain: +73.8 dB
= 10 log(4*pi*A/lambda^2) - N
lambda = C/8415e6 = 3.56cm
(assuming N = 2 dB illum loss)

Receive signal power: -170.88 dBW = 8.16e-18 W
= 8.16 attowatts
= 8.16 nano nano watts

Received energy per bit (Eb): -214.22 dBJ = 3.78e-22 J
at 21.6 kb/s (43.34 dB-b/s) = .000378 attojoules
= 0.378 piconanojoules

Receive noise density (N0): -218.60 dBW-Hz
= 10 log10(kT)
T = 10 Kelvin (ref USENET)

Eb/N0 ratio: 4.38 dB

This is quite consistent with the performance of the concatenated rate 1/2 Reed Solomon + rate 1/2 convolutional coder, which according to Yuen (p 255) has a very steep "wall" or threshold just below 3 dB.

However, this figure does not take into account miscellaneous losses (connectors, feedlines, etc) on board Voyager or at the receiving site, nor does it allow for atmospheric absorption or transmitter degradation below the nominal 12.7 watt figure.

According to an interview carried tonight on NASA select, the arraying of the VLA to Goldstone effectively doubles the aperture of the receiver, so this should give another 3 dB of margin to compensate for these factors.

As you can see, attention to detail is all-important here!

Phil

2253. Recomendations for mobile antenna

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-24 07:50:00 UTC
From: STEVE$@S57.Prime.COM
Message-ID: <386400002@S57.Prime.COM>
Source record: 17328

I'm looking for recomendations on a good mobile antenna, for my
BC200-XLT scanner, that will cover 30Mhz through 956Mhz. I'm currently
using my Amateur band Larsen 2/70 with mixed results (great above
144Mhz but a lot to be desired below 144Mhz). Ideally I'd like to
make use of my Larsen PO-TLM (trunk mount with an SO-259 connector)
but I'm willing to try anything.

73's and happy monitoring,

Steve Meserve
N1FZA

2254. Bay Area swap pointers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-24 07:52:01 UTC
From: laubach@hp-ses.SDE.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1440003@hp-ses.SDE.HP.COM>
Source record: 17323

Does anyone know of the best way to place swap-wanted information in the Bay Area effectively? I hear that there is a net that runs a swap meet on the San Rafael repeater on some Saturdays but I don't know much about it.

Basically, I've been looking to pick up a Kenwood ST-2 base stand and charger for my TR-2600A and I haven't the faintest idea of where to go in this area.

Any help would be appreciated.

Mark Laubach
Mountain View, CA
N3BMN

2255. Re: Simple Sw receiver

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-24 15:52:57 UTC
From: barry@hprmokg.HP.COM
Message-ID: <13770031@hprmokg.HP.COM>
Source record: 17334

arie@ee.su.oz.AU asks:

>I frequently travel to many countries and would like to stay in touch with home
>I would like the simplest design for a S.W. receiver that could receive one
>frequency under lets say 10 Mhz.

I saw a SW receiver kit (reviewed in recent 73's Magazine) for $24.95.

It covers 4 to 11 mhz., 1 uVolt sensitivity, runs on 9V. battery and
is varactor tuned. The article was generall favorable. Their main
complaint was, because it was varactor tuned, the tuned frequency wasn't
obvious (tuned with a pot.). This could be remedied with a previously
calibrated knob, using another receiver as a standard.

Their address is: Ramsey Electronics
2575 Baird Rd.
Penfield, NY 14526

(716) 586-3950

Disclaimer: No indorsement of Ramsey Electronics implied. They don't
pay me for saying this stuff.

Barry
WB6JZL

2256. Re: Re: Somebody should make an old radio calendar (long)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-24 16:07:56 UTC
From: barry@hprmokg.HP.COM
Message-ID: <13770032@hprmokg.HP.COM>
Source record: 17333

Ah...

The nostalgia....

I obtained a box of 1940's QST Mags. from a friend a while back.

It's interesting to see the rigs mentioned in the previous responses
advertised in them. Believe it or not, Radio Shack even sold Amateur
Radio equipment, not the cr*p they sell to the unknowing public today.
They were once a Hammerlund delear.

It was interesting to see all of the U.S. manufacturers of radio equip.
(where did we go wrong?)

'Full page ads on capacitors and the like...
Those were the days (no, I don't consider myself an "old fart" yet).

My vote is for my first Novice rig (of course).

A Drake 2NT (complete with TR relay and variable power) and the
Hammerlund HQ 110. 'Paid about 200 bucks for the whole works and was
very solid equipment.

I just picked up another 2NT at a recent swap for 40 bucks. Now if
I could just find the 110....

Then there was the "old drifter", the EICO 753..... (gag, puke).

Barry
WB6JZL

2257. icom 260A 2m all mode

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-24 16:58:39 UTC
From: joehol@microsoft.UUCP
Message-ID: <7490@microsoft.UUCP>
Source record: 17329
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.swap

i am thinking about selling my ICOM 260A 2m All Mode;
yet i really dont know what it is worth.

anybody out there have any idea what a fair price
for it would be ?

it is in excellant condition, and is good enough for
satellite usage...

73
joe ka7ldn

joehol@microsoft.uucp
uw-beaver!microsoft!joehol

2258. dual banders

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-24 21:15:10 UTC
From: rachiele@NADC.ARPA
Message-ID: <8908242115.AA13502@NADC.ARPA>
Source record: 17338

Hello all.
Does anyone own one of those kenwood 2m/220 dual band radios? Is there any other radio around which will cover these bands (does the ICOM modular thing have a 220 module?)
Thanks.
Jim, NE3X
rachiele@nadc.arpa

2259. KENWOOD TH75A DUAL BANDER

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-24 21:17:00 UTC
From: SKAGOO@MEMSTVX1.BITNET
Message-ID: <8908250727.AA11454@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17336

I'm looking to buy a 2m/440 dual band hand held in the near
future. I have to decide between the Icom 32at, Yeasu 470 and the
Kenwood TH75A. I find out that all the three radios have almost the
same features execept the Icom which does not have a dual display.

The Icom32at and the Yeasu 470 do have a cross band repeat
function built in (the Icom does it on simplex frequencies only).

Does any body know if the Kenwood75A does or does not work
as a cross band repeater.

****
* *
* Suresh Kagoo (N9GSA) bitnet : SKAGOO@MEMSTVX1 *
* Memphis State University *
* Memphis, TN Internet: IN%"SKAGOO@MEMSTVX1.bitnet*
****

2260. Re: deep space dishes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-24 21:34:45 UTC
From: leem@jpl-devvax.JPL.NASA.GOV
Message-ID: <5825@jpl-devvax.JPL.NASA.GOV>
Source record: 17330
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.space

In article <2178@optilink.UUCP> cramer@optilink.UUCP (Clayton Cramer) writes:
:In article <313@magic.UUCP>, jam@magic.UUCP (James A. Markevitch) writes:
:> Let's see... from some computations I did a few years ago the power for
:#
:# BW 20kHz -43 dB

Bandwidth is twice the data rate e.g., 21.6kBPS is 43.2kHz.

:#
:# S/N for a single 70m antenna -5 dB
:#
:# This sounds a little low, even given the arrays being used so maybe the
:# data rate is lower or there is a little slop in some of the above
:# numbers.
:#
:# Jamie
:
:The data rate is wrong, I think. My copy of _Mariner_Jupiter_Saturn_
:77_Mission_Test_And_Telemetry_System_Software_Planning_Document_
:(before they changed the name to Voyager) dated May 18, 1976, shows:
:
: Three high rate streams:
:
: one at 57.6 KBPS, &
: two at 1200 BPS, &
: ESP input at 16 BPS.
:
: One low rate stream at 40 bps, &
: two high rate streams:
:
: one at 57.6 KBPS, &
: one at 67.2 KBPS, &
: ESP input at 16 bps.
:
:My vague recollection was that the 1200 bps stream was engineering
:and general science data, and the 57.6 kbps stream was general science
:and imaging data. (Everything was mixed together in the most peculiar
:arrangements, which required software to separate the various types
:of data out -- which is what I did -- badly -- on that project).
:
:--
:Clayton E. Cramer {pyramid,pixar,tekbspa}!optilink!cramer

Actually it is more complicated than this, but suffice it to say there are 256 different data rates possible and 256 different frame sizes. During cruise, 40 bps is used for engineering data and sometimes 1200BPS for general science (not imaging) and engineering. Currently, there is 21.6kBPS for imaging and 40 BPS for engineering.

Uplink rate is 16BPS only.

Lee

"I'm the NRA"

"They that can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety." -- Benjamin Franklin 1759

|Lee F. Mellinger Caltech/Jet Propulsion Laboratory - NASA
|4800 Oak Grove Drive, Pasadena, CA 91109 818/393-0516 FTS 977-0516
|{ames!cit-vax,}!elroy!jpl-devvax!leem leem@jpl-devvax.JPL.NASA.GOV

2261. Re: 2m handi-talkie

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-24 23:18:36 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500152@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17331

So far, all Alinco radios I have seen have LED displays instead of the LCD ones we need here in the United States where we have sun shining in our cars (don't know why they don't have it in Japan). Now if Alinco will develop an ATTITUDE like "we WANT to sell to the American market" and make products FOR the American market instead of Americanized products originally designed for Japan, then they will get my business.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

2262. Re: Dangerous Congressional Bill being

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-24 23:18:38 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500150@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17332

From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com
> Paul,
>
> As counterintuitive as it may seem, narrower modulation methods do not
> necessarily result in more efficient use of spectrum -- at least when
> frequency reuse is considered.
>
> I recently compared medium bandwidth FM (as used in cellular radio) against
> SSB, using a per-transmitter metric of (bandwidth x geographical area) as
> the quantity to be minimized. I discovered that for equal performance (i.e.,
> standard telephone quality) you're actually better off with FM because its
> superior capture ratio allows you to place transmitters much closer. This
> more than compensates for the wider bandwidth occupied by each transmitter.
>
> Phil

From: paulf@Jessica.stanford.edu
>
> Hmm, well that result contradicts some of the empirical work that Bruce
> Lusignan did in ACSB, especially the recent stuff, with digital filters.
> In particular, they were able to operate ACSB channels interstitially with
> existing NBFM systems!

My understanding of compandoring, or at least one flavor of it, is that the dynamic range of the audio is tightly compressed so that a logarithmic range of say 50 db becomes a range of 10 over the air. The receiver changes each db of incoming dynamic range into 5 db (for this example). A base reference is needed, hence the pilot tone giving a fixed reference of signal strength so that the compressed range can be restored to its original position.

The co-channel interfering signal might perhaps be 10 db lower. It will add 10% to the pilot level, dropping the uncompressed output in the receiver by... (10% is pilot increase of 0.414db, signal ratio decrease of same, uncompressed as 5*0.414db or...) 2.07db. The interfering signal, however will already be 10% lower, hence is 10 db weaker, and when uncompressed, is 50db weaker, and this appears to be 47.93db lower.

By dealing with things in a logarithmic way, there can be an APPARENT capture effect. Narrow band FM does not even have that good of an effect under many of the conditions I frequently hear on 2 meters.

73 de ka9wgn

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

2263. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-25 11:23:58 UTC
From: jack@swlabs.UUCP
Message-ID: <7621@swlabs.UUCP>
Source record: 17351

In article <5771@b11.ingr.com> herbster@b11.ingr.com (Joe Herbster) writes:
> ... just filed for a Ham plate on my new truck last week. The
> extra cost is only $3.00 per year as opposed to the $50.00 annual
> fee for a "vanity" plate. The reason given (I asked) for the price
> break was three fold:
>
> 1) Amateur radio is perceived as a community resource...
> 2) Call signs are guaranteed unique.....
> 3) Tracible through a federal agency....

Plus I suspect that there is no need to check for profanity. I would
think that it could take 10 or 15 minutes of human time to check for
this, unless there is an AI type program to assist them (ahah, a new
product :-).

Of course, if they didn't require a copy of your license in a
particular state, one could attempt to slide something by them.

For example:

K1WTF ; I can hear it, "CQ CQ CQ. This is Kilo One
Whiskey Tango Foxtrot. Whiskey Tango Foxtrot"

A1SS ; I think I'd want my advanced call back.
A1NUS
W8SHT
AA4Q

Maybe an interesting variation to this thread would be which
GENUINE calls fall/fell into this category. Maybe if the DMV won't
accept it, it is reason enough to request a new call.

-Jack
--
Jack Bonn, KA1SMW, <> Software Labs, Ltd, Box 451, Easton CT 06612
uunet!swlabs!jack (UUCP) jack%swlabs.uucp@uunet.uu.net (INTERNET)

2264. Re: icom 260A 2m all mode

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-25 11:33:05 UTC
From: jack@swlabs.UUCP
Message-ID: <7622@swlabs.UUCP>
Source record: 17352
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.swap

In article <7490@microsoft.UUCP> joehol@microsoft.UUCP (Joe Holman) writes:
> i am thinking about selling my ICOM 260A 2m All Mode;
> yet i really dont know what it is worth.

This brings up what I think is an interesting point. I keep hearing
about the so called "yellow sheets", a peridical which is a kind of
blue book for used ham gear. Yet I've never seen an advertisement
for this in either QST or Ham Radio. Does any one know how to get
in touch with these "yellow sheet" people? I would like to subscribe
if they are still in business.

Thanks in advance.

-Jack
--
Jack Bonn, KA1SMW, <> Software Labs, Ltd, Box 451, Easton CT 06612
uunet!swlabs!jack (UUCP) jack%swlabs.uucp@uunet.uu.net (INTERNET)

2265. INT. BROADCASTING / POLITICAL SCIENCE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-25 11:38:31 UTC
From: dflynch@vax1.tcd.ie
Message-ID: <1630@vax1.tcd.ie>
Source record: 17335

//
I am currently researching a PhD in Political Science (Int. Rels) on the
politics of international HF broadcasting and the global HF spectrum regime,
with particular reference to the HF WARCs of the 1980's.
I WOULD GREATLY APPRECIATE ANY EMAIL CORRESPONDENCE WITH US OR CANADIAN
ACADEMICS WORKING IN ANY RELATED AREA, OR, WITH EMPLOYEES OF INT. BROADCASTING
ORGANIZATIONS.

E#SPECIALLY INTERESTED IN DIALOGUE WITH ACADEMICS FAMILIAR W/ IR THEORY ON
INTERNATIONAL REGIMES...(IE. arising from body of literature in INTERNATIONAL
ORGANIZATION over past few years and represented by writers such as Robert
Keohane, Stephen Krasner, John Gerard Ruggie etc.).
\\
//
DEREK LYNCH : C/O DEPT. OF POLITICAL SCIENCE : TRINITY COLLEGE : DUBLIN 2 :
IRELAND
//
PS: I do quiite a bit of bHF radio monitoring
using a Drake R7A
(0-30 MHz) communications receiver.

2266. Re: (none) [scanner Q&A]

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-25 12:03:40 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewsc.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <2698@cbnewsc.ATT.COM>
Source record: 17344

In article <8908250726.AA11353@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>, ASTLC@ALASKA.
BITNET ("Tom Claydon - Paranoia At Work..") writes:

> can the Bearcat 210XLT be modified to scan the 800 MHz range?

No, not without adding a converter (oscillator, mixer, RF amplifier).

> Is there anyone than can supply me with the key-sequence that loads test
> frequencies into a Bearcat 200/205/210XLT scanner?

As printed in the April 1989 issue of the RCMA Newsletter:

x
CLEAR ALL CHANNELS IN YOUR COBRA OR UNIDEN/BEARCAT SCANNER

by Bob Parnass, AJ9S

According to the Uniden/Bearcat 200/205XLT Service Information Manual, the following procedure will zero all 200 channels, then load channels 1-25 with various test frequencies.

1. Press and hold three keys: 2, 9, and MAN simultaneously and turn the power switch on.
2. Set the power switch to the off position.
3. Repress and again hold three keys: 2, 9, and SCAN simultaneously and turn the power switch on.

Some of the frequencies will be out of range, like 108.5 and 66.45 MHz, but will not permit reception.

This procedure works on other models as well. Harold Wong tried it on his 100XLT. I tried it on my 760XLT, Bill Vojak tried it on his Cobra SR-15, and Mark Smith tried it on his Bearcat 70XLT. We all met with success!
--
==========
Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass (312)979-5414

2267. Yaesu FT767GX Mod

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-25 13:29:48 UTC
From: Kendell_Chilton@dgc.mceo.dg.COM
Message-ID: <8908251429.AI00043@adam.DG.COM>
Source record: 17337

CEO comments:
FYI.

CEO file contents:
I have recently purchased the aforementioned transceiver. I have had no problems to speak of and enjoy the rig thoroughly. I would like to submit the following mod for the rig. Note that implementation on this mod is at the rig owner's risk and may violate warranties. Here is a description of the mod:

o Remove two screws from the top near the front of the rig.
o Remove the bottom cover (8 screws: 4 underneath, 2 on each side)
o Remove the plastic rear panel. (8 screws)
o Remove the rear metal panel. (10 screws in back + 1 on each side)
o Loosen the "hinge" screws on the front bottom. There are 4 of them.
o CAREFULLY lift front of the rig over the bottom watching as to not destroy the two bundles of wire that run vertically in the rear corners of the rig. There are two power supply lines that need to be disconnected in the midst of this manuever; they have connectors near the power supply. (Remember to reconnect them on assembly.) You will now notice that we have exposed a small circuit baord (the control board). Underneath it is the one we want under the metal covering. You may want to remove the two screws located near the front of the rig. Note that this board is the same one that has the switch that allows changing the tuning dial from 5kHz/rev to 10kHz/rev.
o Locate switch S01 and change its position. The rig will now transmit from 1.5 to 29.99999 MHz.
o Reverse the disassembly procedure.

Well that's it. You are now ready for any band addition that may come our way. If you have problems, reply; I'll try to answer your questions.

73s de KA1TIH : Kendell_Chilton@dgc.mceo.dg.com (Ken Chilton)

2268. Re: Somebody should make an old radio calendar (long)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-25 14:50:14 UTC
From: Robert_S._Karz.WBST311@XEROX.COM
Message-ID: <890825-085440-11178@Xerox>
Source record: 17353

Bruce Steinberg's note (N6LZ) really brings back memories. I've got a few more candidates of my own for the calendar:

* The Heathkit AR-3 receiver (much better than the National SW-54 I had with its ersatz bandspread tuning and cheaper as well. Sure felt my buddy with the AR-3 had a better deal than the hard earned $60 I shelled out for the 54)

* The Hammarlund Superpro receiver (really impressive with all those knobs and dials - absolutely "profesh" ...short for professional)

* The Heathkit Apache transmitter (real AM plate modulation at a price you could afford, but definitely hernia time when it came to doing work under the chasis)

* The Johnson Viking Valiant transmitter (Cadillac of the airwaves....The Collins was the Rolls Royce... - a friend spend a full year cutting lawns to buy one)

* The Heatkit DX-40 transmitter (only had screen grid modulation. The transmitter for novices and less affluent generals)

* The Hammarlund HQ-100 receiver (my second receiver. General coverage with ham bands calibrated on REAL bandspread tuning. Even had a Q multiplier for QRM. Big improvement over the SW-54)

* The Hammarlund HQ-145 receiver (big brother to the HQ-100. I believe it even had a crystal filter)

* The Hammarlund HQ-170 receiver (Ham band only, but like the Valiant, was a Cadillac. The Valiant, HQ-170, and Mosely TA33 - yep, the TA33 is that old - made a dream rig.)

* Homebrew 813 transmitters with 866A mecury vapor rectifiers (I used to operate with the lights off just to experience the warm deep blue glow from the 866s. Great on a cold winter night.)

There were a number of retired OMs (originally from the NYC area) living in south Florida on 15M phone who I used to chat with after school. This was in the early '60s. I remember one was Moe Stabin - I forget his call. He used to run occasional phone patches to my grandmother who patiently endured the QRM and QSB so her grandson (then about 13 years old) could show off. Did anyone else on the net work the south Florida retired crowd?

73

Bob Karz
K2OID

Rochester, NY

2269. Klystrons

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-25 15:10:15 UTC
From: dya@unccvax.UUCP
Message-ID: <1622@unccvax.UUCP>
Source record: 17339
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics,rec.video

Does anyone out there know of a **good** technical
reference book on the retrofit of transmitters with new
design klystron, Klystrode *, MSDC *, or HF tetrodes?
We were thinking about buying a used RCA TTU series transmitter
and wanted to explore the options.

For that matter, the subject of UHF amplifiers is
of interest.

Thanks

York David Anthony
BPH-880505OT (WRPL) Wadesboro, NC

2270. Rat Shack 10 Meter/UNIDEN questions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-25 16:07:44 UTC
From: jle@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880076@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 17340

I saw this go by, but didn't trap the information. Would those in the know please post a followup or a summary, if one exists.

Questions about 10 meter radios.

Apparently Radio Shack has a 10 meter radio out.

Model HTX-100?

Is it low/high of 5/25 or 25/100 watts?

Number of memories? Is it expandable?

Is there a mod for out of band to listen to the CB chatter and speed trap advisories?

If modded, does the display show just the frequency or the freq and the "CB channel number"?

Is there a comperable model from UNIDEN?

Is it better/more options/easier to mod/exactly the same?

Someone came by my desk and wanted to know. I think I saw most of this on the net, but I don't remember.

Jer/ Eberhard, (SLASH), N0FZD | Hewlett-Packard
mail: {ihnp4 | hplabs}!hpfcla!jle |

2271. Reverse autopatch????

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-25 16:42:12 UTC
From: ST5631@SIUCVMB.BITNET
Message-ID: <8908260704.AA27027@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17354

As long as the net seems to be on pizzas and repeaters, what does everyone think of the legalities (and personal views) of reverse autopatches?

Legal or not, that is the question.

Any responses may be posted to the net or direct. Just some food for thought.

```
_____________________________________________________________________________
| :
| *** KE9KD W9UIH |
| /0 0\ Kelly D. Jones Southern Illinois University |
| =(__:__)= 1195 E. Walnut Apt J8 Amateur Radio Club |
| U Carbondale, IL Engineering and Tech Building |
| /!:!\ 62901 Carbondale, IL 62901 |
| :/!:!\: |
| '00000' BITNET: ST5631@SIUCVMB PACKET: W9UIH@WD9EBQ |
| | : | |
| | : | ==> "Sometimes ya godda do whatcha godda do" <== |
| ===/ \=== "If rules aren't meant to be broken, bend them 90 degrees" |
:_____________________________________________________________________________:
```

2272. Re: deep space dishes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-25 17:34:10 UTC
From: dvh@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <30355@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 17348

In article <4831@merlin.usc.edu>, cyamamot@nunki.usc.edu (Cliff Yamamoto) writes:
> In article <30301@cci632.UUCP> dvh@cci632.UUCP (David Hallidy) writes:
> >In article <5673@jpl-devvax.JPL.NASA.GOV>, leem@jpl-devvax.JPL.NASA.GOV (Lee Mellinger) writes:
> >> In article <4786@merlin.usc.edu> cyamamot@castor.usc.edu (Cliff Yamamoto) writes:
> >> :
> >> :Currently Voyager's signals are about -150 dBm. I don't know the exact value
> >
> >First, 1 X10e-23 Watts is a LOT LESS than -150dBm. Actually, it's
> >about -201dBm, more the numbers I would have expected. I can easily
> >hear -150dBm with my small EME antenna and I KNOW I can't hear
> >Voyager's peanut whistle.
> >
> >I'd be interested to hear other comments from the JPL gang about
> >how strong Voyager actually is being heard, as well as correction
> >to my math.
> >
> >73 Dave KD5RO
>
> You can hear -150dBm? How much noise is contributed by the rest of your
> system?
>
>
> At Canberra we experienced a maximum system temperature of 45K and a minimum
> of 22K. An envelope of 45K at the extremes was caused by earth noise with the
> antenna at near horizon. 22K occurs with the antenna at near zenith (plus sky
> noise)
>
> Note -153 dBm takes the suppressed carrier into consideration, which accounts
> for an additional -13 dBm.
>
> I'd like to thank Lee for correcting my previous errors. I'm not sure of how
> he obtained 1X10e-23 watts, but I am certain of the dBm measurements we have.
>
> Cliff Yamamoto de KA6JRG

Cliff-

I also redid my figures and actually I can hear considerably better
than -150dBm. My transmitter output (at the dish feed) is +23dBW
(200W). My feed isn't optimum, so dish gain is a little low-
actually about 28dBi. Path loss of the Lunar-reflected signal at
1296 MHz is 271dB. This gives a signal power (at the input to
the preamp) of -192dBW.

The preamp is a homebrew unit with a Noise Temp of 35K (0.5dB NF).
Its noise power (in 100Hz BW) is -193dBW. Since I can JUST hear my own Lunar
echoes, I can assume a unity (or slightly better) SNR. The
calculations say my echoes should be 1dB out of the noise (193-192).
-192dBW = -162dBm, so I'm actually hearing about 12dB better than
the -150 we were discussing.

BTW, my 3m dish and preamp "sees" about 10dB of quiet Sun (whatever
that is) at 1296 MHz.

Not too bad for a poor kid, eh?

This discussion has been an interesting exercise for me:

I've gained quite a bit of info about Voyager from you JPL guys
(thanks) and my calculator has gotten quite a workout :^)
Actually, one of the things I like about non-ionospherically
propagated signals is that they really stand up to the number
crunching exercises, and, in the case of EME experimentation,
you can verify your calculations by testing, or verify your
tests by calculating (unless the Aurora is in, or the moon is
on the horizon, or a major Solar storm is in progress, or...)
Anyway, you get the picture.

73 Dave KD5RO

2273. EXTEND COVERAGE YAESU FT-290RH MOBILE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-25 18:04:00 UTC
From: ppddc@uwocc1.uwo.ca
Message-ID: <0620057489@uwovax.uwo.ca>
Source record: 17356

Does anyone have the mods to extend coverage of the Yaesu FT-290
mobile rig?

Thanks.
Dave Colvin
VE3ZDC

2274. 10 Meter Shenanigans

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-25 18:05:24 UTC
From: brian@hpmtlx.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1850003@hpmtlx.HP.COM>
Source record: 17341

I was listening on 10m last night and couldn't believe what I was
hearing. I haven't been on 10 in a long time, but still...
In the novice/tech section from 28.3 to 28.5, I heard lots of
people right on top of each other, and most of them were on
even 5KHz freq's. They were talking like CBers - 'Come on back',
etc. It didn't seem to bother anyone that there were so many people
on the same frequency you couldn't understand any of them. One guy
spent about 5 minutes reading from a book!

All I could figure is these are a bunch of new hams (former CBers)
using converted CB transceivers. Is this true? If so, the peak of the
sunspot cycle is really gonna cause a mess on 10. Does anyone
know if this is what's happening? And how do we break it to
these guys that this kind of operation is frowned on in Ham Radio?

Brian Wood, W0DZ

2275. GE 6146B Tubes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-25 18:23:52 UTC
From: n2ic@drutx.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <12116@drutx.ATT.COM>
Source record: 17342

I am having a problem with my TS-830 and low power output (as well as power input !).

After purchasing a pair of GE 6146B tubes, the Kenwood service department is telling me to throw them away and buy Sylvania or RCA.

Kenwood claims that GE now specs their 6146B's at 6.7 VAC filament voltage, rather than the normal 6.3 volts.

Does this sound reasonable ?

Do I have any recourse for getting a refund on my non-standard 6146B's from GE (naturally, the place I bought them from won't take them back !) ?

Steve, N2IC/0

2276. Re: Bruce Willis & ham radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-25 18:34:00 UTC
From: jain%gssf.decnet@NWC.NAVY.MIL
Message-ID: <8908260704.AA27066@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17355

Yeah, and did you notice how the crooks' channel happened to be the same as that of the local police? Not a real good frequency choice for anyone planning to coordinate terrorist building take-overs! :-)
Arun WC6V

"The Guide is definitive. Reality is frequently inaccurate."

2277. DEUTSCHLAND-RUNDSPRUCH DES DARC NR. 27/89 VOM 25.08.1989

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-25 18:35:12 UTC
From: root@infoac.rmi.de
Message-ID: <522@infoac.rmi.de>
Source record: 17347
Cross-posted to: dnet.ham,rec.ham-radio

DEUTSCHLAND-RUNDSPRUCH DES DARC NR. 27/89 VOM 25.08.1989

BONN:

Das "Gesetz ueber Fernmeldeanlagen" (FAG) wurde aufgrund des Artikel 5 des Poststrukturgesetzes neu gefasst (siehe cq-DL 8/89, Seite 515). Die ab 01.07.1989 geltende Fassung wurde unter Verfuegung 808/1989 im Amtsblatt des BPMT Nr. 90 vom 10.08.89 veroeffentlicht. Da dieses Gesetz u. a. in die Besitzrechte von Sendeanlagen (z. B. bei Erloeschen einer Amateurfunkgenehmigung) eingreift, ist jedem Funkamateur die Beschaffung dieses sechsseitigen Textes (DIN A4) zu empfehlen. Der Vertrieb amtlicher Blaetter des BPMT, Postfach 10 90 01 in 5000 Koeln 1, gibt auf schriftliche Bestellung bis zu zwei Amtsblaetter kostenlos ab. Jedoch wird bei Bestellung von drei oder mehr Exemplaren ein Stueckpreis von 1,20 DM einschl. Versandtkosten erhoben.

SURREY:

UoSAT 1/OSCAR 9 naehert sich seinem Lebensende. Der im Oktober 1981 in eine polare Umlaufbahn in 555 km Hoehe geschossene Forschungssatellit der Universitaet von Surrey war im Juni 1989 auf 390 km gesunken. Aufgrund der Bremswirkung der aeusseren Gashuelle der Erde, des wechselnden Sonnenwindes und planetarischer Einfluesse verliert er taeglich schwankend etwa 400 m Hoehe mit zunehmender Tendenz. Die Aenderungen der Umlaufzeit lassen sich anhand von Doppler-Messungen der Satellitenbaken ermitteln. Diese senden Fernmesssignale im Telegraphie-Tempo 60 BpM. Nach 10 Messwerten folgt jeweils die Kennung "AMSAT". Als Frequenz sind angegeben: 14.002, 21.002 und 29.502 kHz sowie 145,825 und 435,025 MHz. Die AMSAT/UK hat zahlreiche Preise fuer die besten Schaetzungen fuer das Datum des Vergluehens des OSCAR 9 bei Wiedereintritt in die dichtere Atmosphaere nach Jahr, Monat, Tag und UTC ausgesetzt. Bei neueren Erkenntnissen koennen auch weitere QSLs mit dem neuen Schaetzdatum eingesandt werden an UOSAT 1, Orbital Decay Competition, AMSAT/UK, 94 Herongate Road, Wanstead Park, London E12 5EQ, England. Bedingung: Eingang einen Monat vor dem Enddatum.

BAUNATAL:

Vom 07.-16.08. bereiste eine Gruppe sowjetischer Funkamateure aus der Autonomen Sowjetrepublik Komi die Bundesrepublik. Dabei

handelte es sich um einen Gegenbesuch zu der Reise westdeutscher Funkamateure nach Komi im Mai dieses Jahres. Nach einem Besuch des Amateurfunkzentrums in Baunatal hielten sich die sowjetischen Funkamateure zunaechst einige Tage im Distrikt Ruhrgebiet auf. Hier standen Besichtigungen von Automobilfabriken und Stahlwerken sowie Empfaenge auf dem Programm. Bei einem Besuch des OV Gladbeck wurde ein Vertrag zwischen dem DARC-Distrikt Ruhrgebiet und der Radiosportfoederation der Autonomen Sowjetrepublik Komi unterzeichnet. Dieser Vertrag sieht eine verstaerkte Zusammenarbeit zwischen beiden Verbaenden vor. Nach einem Besuch des Deutschen Bundestages in Bonn folgte die Weiterfahrt nach Muenchen, wo die sowjetischen Funkamateure von jener Jugendgruppe begruesst wurde, die seinerzeit zu Gast in Komi war. Auch hier gab es Besichtigungen und Empfaenge. Unter dem Rufzeichen DL0MIR wurde am WAE-DX-Kontest teilgenommen. Ferner wurde das Clubheim des OV Eching besucht. Nach vielen persoenlichen Begegnungen wie auch zahllosen Funkverbindungen, insbesondere ueber FM-Relaisfunkstellen, traten die sowjetischen Funkamateure am 16.08. ihre 60stuendige Heimfahrt an.

HALTERN:

Aus Anlass der 700-Jahr-Feier der Stadt Haltern richtete der OV Haltern, N42, im Distrikt Westfalen-Nord die diesjaehrige Deutsche Peilmeisterschaft aus. Mit etwa 70 Teilnehmern, hierunter auch Besucher aus dem umliegenden Ausland, war die ausgezeichnet organisierte Veranstaltung ein grosser Erfolg. Deutscher Meister im Amateurfunkpeilen auf 2 m wurden am 22.07. bei den Senioren DL2UO, DL3SAK und DL3BBX. Allerdings schoben sich zwischen Platz 1 und 2 die beiden tschechischen Teilnehmer OK1VAG und OK1FJW. Bei den Damen erhielten DL2NBE, DL4YCR und DD9GP die Medaillen. Auch hier schob sich Sarka Stronkalova aus der CSSR auf den 2. Platz. Bei den Oldtimern erreichten DK9JP, DF3ZY und DJ9NW sowie die bei den Junioren DH6SAN und die SWLs Markus Angel und Manfred Kohl die ersten drei Plaetze. Ein grossartiges Hamfest mit Siegerehrung und Tanz beschloss den erlebnisreichen Tag.
Beim 80-m-Wettbewerb am Sonntag morgen waren die ersten Plaetze wie folgt verteilt: Senioren DH8YAQ, DL2OU und DF3KT. Diesmal waren OK1FJW und OK1VAG aber fast 10 Minuten schneller als unsere Senioren und belegten die Plaetze 1 und 2. Bei den Damen war das Ergebnis gleich dem auf dem 2-m-Band, waehrend sich die Oldtimer diesmal wie folgt plazierten: DJ9NW, DF9ZY und DJ2UE. Die Junioren-Liste beginnt mit Manfred Kohl, Uwe Zeise und DH6SAN.
Nach dem internationalen Peilwettbewerb in Luebeck war dies die zweite grosse Peilveranstaltung, die der DARC im Juli durch den Einsatz hervorragender Organisatoren mit grossem Erfolg veranstalten konnte.

BERLIN:

Vom 25.08.-03.09. findet wiederum in Berlin unter dem Funkturm

die weltweit groesste Messe auf dem Gebiet der Unterhaltungselektronik statt. Einer langen Tradition folgend, wird der DARC-Distrikt Berlin auf der Internationalen Funkausstellung den interessierten Besuchern Amateurfunk als eine sinnvolle Freizeitbeschaeftigung naeherbringen. Wie vor zwei Jahren wird der Informationsstand des DARC in der Halle 15.1, Standnummer 03, zu finden sein. Einweisung erfolgt auf 145,500 MHz. Die Ausstellungsstation DK0IFA wird in fast allen Betriebsarten QRV sein und auch wieder den begehrten Sonder-DOK IFA vergeben.

BIERSDORF:

Die Referate Amateurfunkpeilen und Jugend und Ausbildung des DARC-Distriktes Rheinland-Pfalz veranstalten am 03.09. ein 80-m-Peilseminar fuer Anfaenger. Das Programm sieht unter anderem Kurzvortraege zu den Themen Wettbewerbsablauf, IARU-Regeln, 80-m-Peiltechnik vor. Den Schwerpunkt bilden jedoch einfache Peiluebungen, die den Anfaenger in den Richtigen Umgang mit dem Peilempfaenger einfuehren sollen. Der Kostenbeitrag betraegt 15,- DM bzw. 10,- DM fuer Schueler, Studenten und sonstige Ermaessigungsberechtigte. Weitere Informationen siehe cq-DL 7/89. Anmeldung bei Olaf Herrmann, DF8WO, Schulstr. 2 in 5521 Biersdorf, Tel. 06569/7147.

DARMSTADT: (22.08.)

Nach dem Rueckgang der Sonnentaetigkeit im Vormonat ist im Laufe des August ein heftiger Aktivitaetsschub eingetreten, der allerdings von jetzt an wieder durch eine ruhige Phase abgeloest werden wird. Zwischen dem 12. und dem 20.08. ereignete sich ein langanhaltendes Protonenereignis, das u.a. verstaerkte Absorption im Polarbereich nach sich zog und den Funkverkehr auf den noerdlichen Linien beeintraechtigte. Ab 16.08. produzierte eine aktive Region einen heftigen Roentgenstrahlungsausbruch, der jedoch zu nur schwachen Auroraerscheinungen fuehrte, da das Aktivitaetsgebiet bereits den Westrand der Sonne ueberquert hatte. Eine Mittelung der Tageswerte von Sonnenfleckenrelativzahl und 10-cm-Strahlung ueber die ersten 20 Augusttage ergibt 227 bzw. 238 Einheiten. Die Hoechstwerte der F2-Grenzfrequenz schwanken um 8,5 MHz. Der Rueckgang der Sonnentaetigkeit wird sich voraussichtlich ueber das bevorstehende Wochenende hinaus fortsetzen. Ab Beginn des naechsten Monats ist mit einer erneuten Aktivitaetssteigerung zu rechnen.

Ende des DL-RS Nr. 27/89 vom 25.08.1989

DATEX-/Btx-/PR-/RIC-Bearbeitung: DC7XJ

...-.-

2278. Re: Antennas for Cheap Radios

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-25 20:58:24 UTC
From: rusty@cadnetix.COM
Message-ID: <9319@cadnetix.COM>
Source record: 17350

In article <33970@apple.Apple.COM> malcolm@Apple.COM (Malcolm Slaney) writes:
>...
>I'd like to get one of the relatively cheap FM radios for my office (digital
>tuner and cassette deck for $70.) Unfortunately they all use the headphone
>cable as the antenna and they don't provide an external antenna input.
>
>Does anybody know the best way to couple a better antenna into this kind
>of radio?
>...
>What's the solution?
> Malcolm Slaney
> (formerly WN9QDG)

Hi, Malcolm. Sorry to see you are 'formerly WN9QDG' rather than just
'WN9QDG'

Anyway, since nobody else seems to have said anything, I'll add my
ignorance:

I would try connecting an antenna to the *ground* connection of the
headphone wire. My understanding is that the shield of the wire
is used as the antenna, thus connecting directly to the 'ground'
of the cable you should get the best results.

Of course, my understanding could be wrong, in which case you would
have to build an adapter to let you get to the wire which it DOES
use for the antenna and connect to that. Good luck, there is so
much hash where I work, and the signals are so bad, that it
is impossible to recieve *anything* on AM, and only the very
strongest stations can be heard on FM, if at all, so I understand
your situation.

Corrections from the net on my understanding?

Rusty Carruth UUCP:{uunet,boulder}!cadnetix!rusty DOMAIN: rusty@cadnetix.com
Daisy/Cadnetix Corp. (303) 444-8075\ 5775 Flatiron Pkwy. \ Boulder, Co 80301
Radio: N7IKQ 'home': P.O.B. 461 \ Lafayette, CO 80026

2279. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-25 21:05:39 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7120077@hpcupt1.HP.COM>
Source record: 17343

Yes, the computer does radiate according to the program that is run.
A few years back I was working with PDP-8/A computers and some lonely
soul that liked music wrote a compiler that allowed the PDP-8 to play
music. In four part harmony!! You wrote the music into a ascii file
that was the input to the compiler. When the resulting object code
was executed you could listen to the music on a nearby AM or FM radio.
Sounded real good too.
73's
Jim, WA6SDM
holly@hpcupt1.hp.com

2280. 2M / 70 cm base rigs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-25 23:41:14 UTC
From: pgraham@wyse.wyse.com
Message-ID: <2393@wyse.wyse.com>
Source record: 17346

Hello folks,
I am looking at the Yeasu 736R, and the Kenwood 790A...

I am mostly going to use it as a VHF/UHF base rig with some use in the future
as a rig for getting into the satelites... So what is better...

Also how much antenna is needed to make this work well for satelite?
Do I need those fancy "twist" antennas, fancy rotors, etc? This satelite stuff
is completly strange to me, HF and the local repeaters is how I spend my time
now...

In anycase any info is very welcome....

DE KJ6NN
Phil

2281. Re: Need help fighting cable company

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-26 00:02:38 UTC
From: tenney@c3.PLA.CA.US
Message-ID: <179@c3.PLA.CA.US>
Source record: 17345

In article <30500144@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>
>New FCC rules will require the cable company to conduct routine leakage tests
>beginning next July.
>...

My understanding of this upcoming rule is even worse. Yes, they will have to conduct regular leaks (they already have to do that), BUT:

They will be responsible solely for leaks on their main cables. Each SUBSCRIBER would be responsible for leaks from the cable entry onto their property. The cable industry wants to get a box on the outside of each house and then be responsible up to that box only.

Imagine the problems of finding and correcting leaks when your next door neighbor is responsible for doing it, and the most they know about electronics is how to turn a light switch on.

Glenn Tenney

2282. mininec

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-26 01:22:13 UTC
From: larson@unix.SRI.COM
Message-ID: <2721@unix.SRI.COM>
Source record: 17349

Does someone have any documentation on how to use the program mininec?
Reading the basic source code is far from enlightning.

Thanks,

Alan

2283. New Country bulletin

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-26 13:05:01 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1217@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 17357
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,fido.ham-radio

The following Item was relayed from compuserve at the authors
request. -Gary n8emr

==========

#: 28 S0/EasyPlex
26-Aug-89 02:59 EDT
Sb: New Country bulletin
Fm: Paul Cook >MCIMAIL 328-8544

Date: Sat Aug 26, 1989 2:52 am EDT
From: Paul Cook >MCIMAIL 328-8544
To: Gary Sanders >[72277,1325]

Gary:
Can you please forward the following bulletin for me via packet?
I am also sending this via USENET, in case you don't get it here
first. Thank you! 73, Tad KT7H @ N7HFZ

SB ALL @ ALLBBS $KT7H0825
Guemes Island, NEW COUNTRY!

Packet BID: $KT7H0825

NEW COUNTRY! KT7H will put Guemes Island on the Air!

This is to announce an expedition and application for new country
status for Guemes Island and Tatoosh Island, which are near the
border between British Columbia and Washington State.

Application to ARRL DXAC is being made under point 3 (b) of the
DXCC rules, which states:

"(b) Islands: Where two islands, of the government under Point 1,
are totally separated by an intervening DXCC country (also under
Point 1), each island counts as a separate DXCC country. No
minimum distance is required. The test for total separation
means that a straight line may not be drawn from any point on one
island to any point on the other island without passing through
another DXCC country. This intervening country may be a part of
either island, another island, or part of a continent."

Tatoosh Island lies off Cape Flattery at the Northwestern tip of
Washington State. The approximate latitude and longitude are 48
deg 22' N, 124 deg 48' W. Guemes Island is in Puget Sound, just
north of Anacortes, Washington. The approximate latitude and
longitude for Guemes Island are 48 deg 33' N, 122 deg 37' W.

I have searched the DXCC rules, published in the April 1988 QST, and cannot fine any exception that would disallow Guemes and Tatoosh Islands status as new DXCC countries. No matter how I try to draw a straight line between these two islands, the line always crosses the intervening territory of British Columbia (VE7). The criteria under point 3 (b) is very clear to me, and should be to anyone else who looks at a map of Washington State.

On Labor Day weekend, beginning around 2100 UTC on Friday, September 1, 1989 I will operate KT7H from Guemes Island. Operation will be on 80 through 10 meters, on CW, SSB and RTTY. The CW and RTTY call will be KT7H/GUE. USA QSLs are requested with SASE via the callbook address. DX QSLs will be handled via the bureau.

I look forward to the DXAC's early approval of Tatoosh and Guemes as new DXCC countries. I hope to provide many stations with a 'new one' on and after September 1!

If you have any questions, feel free to contact me at my callbook address, or via MCI Mail at 3288544. My packet address is KT7H @ N7HFZ.

73, Tad Cook KT7H @ N7HFZ

--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM/SWL/SCANNER BBS (1200/2400/PEP) 614-457-4227

2284. Call signs (was Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-26 16:30:57 UTC
From: waters@darla.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1766@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 17358

In article <7621@swlabs.UUCP> jack@swlabs.UUCP (Jack Bonn) writes:

>Plus I suspect that there is no need to check for profanity. I would
>think that it could take 10 or 15 minutes of human time to check for
>this, unless there is an AI type program to assist them (ahah, a new
>product :-).

>Of course, if they didn't require a copy of your license in a
>particular state, one could attempt to slide something by them.

Well when I was first licensed one person I knew had his call CHANGED
(you could do that on request then) from VE3FAX to VE3FUX.
Called himself "the station that dares to be known by its call alone"!

You do meet all types in ham radio.

Oh yes, he had passed a 15 Wpm code test for his Canadian "Advanced
Amateur" license, even then cw wasn't much of a filter.

*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *
Support bacteria -- it's the only culture some people have!

2285. It's mod time again...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-26 17:56:33 UTC
From: morris@jade.jpl.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <1649@jato.Jpl.Nasa.Gov>
Source record: 17363

A friend of mine just bought a Icom 761 and a Kenwood TH-75.
Anyone got mod info on either?

I've got the older Yaesu Ft-208 (2m) and FT-708 (440mhz).
Are there mods for those guys? I've never seen one.

Mike Morris UUCP: Morris@Jade.JPL.NASA.gov
ICBM: 34.12 N, 118.02 W
#Include quote.cute.standard | The opinions above probably do not even come
cat flames.all > /dev/null | close to those of my employer(s), if any.

2286. New Country App. * Guemes Island

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-26 18:26:55 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <153@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 17359

SB ALL @ ALLBBS $KT7H0825
Guemes Island, NEW COUNTRY!

Packet BID: $KT7H0825

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"(b) Islands: Where two islands, of the government under Point 1, are totally separated by an intervening DXCC country (also under Point 1), each island counts as a separate DXCC country. No minimum distance is required. The test for total separation means that a straight line may not be drawn from any point on one island to any point on the other island without passing through another DXCC country. This intervening country may be a part of either island, another island, or part of a continent."

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I look forward to the DXAC's early approval of Tatoosh and Guemes as new DXCC countries. I hope to provide many stations with a 'new one' on and after September 1!

If you have any questions, feel free to contact me at my callbook address, or via MCI Mail at 3288544. My packet address is KT7H @ N7HFZ.

73,
Tad Cook
KT7H @ N7HFZ
tad@ssc.UUCP

2287. * SpaceNews 28Aug89 *

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-26 19:13:00 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <1008@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 17360

Bulletin ID: SPC90828

SpaceNews

MONDAY AUGUST 28, 1989

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, NJ, and is distributed weekly around the world. It is available for UNLIMITED distribution.

* STS-34 NEWS *

The Shuttle ATLANTIS, along with its Galileo/IUS payload, is scheduled to be transferred to launch pad 39-B at the Kennedy Space Center, Florida at 12:01 AM EDT on Monday, August 28th. The tentative launch date for STS-34 is October 12th.

* MIR UPDATE *

The Soviets recently launched a new cargo carrier, Progress M1, to the Mir/Kvant-1 space station, currently in low-earth orbit. Progress M1 carried supplies to the orbiting space complex in preparation for the re-manning of Mir.

The primary and backup Soyuz TM-8 crew arrived at the Baikonur Cosmodrome on August 24th in preparation for their flight to Mir on September 6th. The crew will be spending 6 months in orbit.

Mir has been unmanned since Soyuz TM-7 left the space complex on April 27th after the power system on Mir started to show problems. However, ground control has been maintained with Mir & Kvant-1, since the Soviets announced that they recently made a new series of observations of a neutron star taken by the astrophysics module X-ray telescope on Kvant-1.

Keep tuned to Mir's voice downlink frequency of 143.625 MHz for the latest "action", live from space!

Here is a recent element set for Mir as issued by NASA on 22Aug89:

Epoch : 89 233.80762329
Inclin: 51.6201
RAAN : 34.8669
Eccen : 1.0176E-03
ArgPer: 303.5542
MeanAn: 56.5194
MeanMo: 15.59084499

Decay : 4.1791E-04
RevNo : 20139

* OSCAR-13 MODE S *

The Mode-S transponder was again extensive tested under
manual control. A hardware interface problem was discovered,
which will be fixed in future by a new software routine.
After the beacon was switched Off, excellent downlink signals
were found on the Mode-S transponder. Thanks to DF5DP and ON6UG
who assisted the experiments by watching the Mode-S downlink and
sending reports to DB2OS using terrestial packet radio links.

* UoSAT-D ELEMENTS *

Here is a provisional set for UoSAT-D at the point of injection into orbit,
as calculated by Craig G1WTW:

Satellite Name: UoSAT-D 09/11/89 - 01:55:34 UTC.
Epoch Orbit Number: 1

Epoch Year: 1989 Epoch Time (Days): 313.08025463
Epoch RAAN (Deg): 24.3439 Mean Motion (rev/day): 14.23617560
Epoch Arg.Per. (Deg): 167.3130 Mean Anomaly (Deg): 240.6300
Inclination (Deg): 98.7300 Eccentricity (0..1): 0.001362
Semi-Major Axis (km): 7187.6900 Apogee Height (km): 826.4796
Beacon Freq. (MHz): 435.070 Perigee Height (km): 806.9004

Decay Rate (rev/day/day): 1.00000E-006

* OSCAR-9 NEWS *

Spacecraft controllers are devoting more beacon downlink time to WOD and
telemetry.

Here's some recent Keplerian Data for OSCAR-9:

Epoch : 89233.06183778
Inclin: 97.5441 deg
RAAN : 291.5364
Eccn : 0.0002331
ArgPer: 205.0847 deg
MeanAn: 155.0182 deg
MeanMo: 15.75427770 rev/day
Decay : 0.00184720 rev/day^2
RevNo : 43915

* SpaceNews DISTRIBUTION *

David Hopkins, VK4ZF of the Australian Space Education Association would like
to receive SpaceNews on a regular (weekly) basis via packet radio at the
VK4XBB-1 BBS in Brisbane, Australia.

The VK4XBB system can be reached via VK4BBS (AsiaNet). At the present time, SpaceNews is being received as a bulletin that orginates in Switzerland, then passes through Holland, Indonesia, and the Philippines before arriving in Brisbane.

Could someone please distribute SpaceNews to VK4ZF via a more "direct" path??

Thanks! de John, KD2BD @ NN2Z

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *

Feedback regarding SpaceNews can be directed to the author (John) via any of the following paths:

UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z

* SpaceNews * >> Satellite News You Won't Find Everywhere Else << * SpaceNews *

<eof>

--
UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z (John)
..."There is no expedient to which a man will not resort to avoid the real labor of thinking." ....Sir Joshua Reynolds.

2288. Re: Need help fighting cable company

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-26 20:30:06 UTC
From: cs75jmc@unccvax.UUCP
Message-ID: <1626@unccvax.UUCP>
Source record: 17361

In article <179@c3.PLA.CA.US>, tenney@c3.PLA.CA.US (Glenn Tenney) writes:
> In article <30500144@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
> >
> >New FCC rules will require the cable company to conduct routine leakage tests
> >beginning next July.
> >...
>
> My understanding of this upcoming rule is even worse. Yes, they will have to
> conduct regular leaks (they already have to do that), BUT:
>
> They will be responsible solely for leaks on their main cables. Each SUBSCRIBER
> would be responsible for leaks from the cable entry onto their property. The
> cable industry wants to get a box on the outside of each house and then be
> responsible up to that box only.
>

This sounds like the changes in telephone service that allows us to wire
our houses as we please.

Does this mean that we can wire every room in our house for cable
rather than having to pay the cable company an installation fee and
monthly fee?

73,
John WN4BBJ

--

John Covington WN4BBJ E-mail: cs75jmc@unccvax.UUCP
P.O. Box 217122 MCI Mail: JCOVINGTON 342-6957
Charlotte, NC 28221-7122 Packet Radio: WN4BBJ @ KK4L
(704) 537-7653 "Give it back, Eric, it's not yours" (the ICOM)

2289. Re: Need help fighting cable company

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-26 23:17:15 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500154@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17364

> In article <30500144@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
> >
> >New FCC rules will require the cable company to conduct routine leakage tests
> >beginning next July.
> >...
>
> My understanding of this upcoming rule is even worse. Yes, they will have to
> conduct regular leaks (they already have to do that), BUT:
>
> They will be responsible solely for leaks on their main cables. Each SUBSCRIBER
> would be responsible for leaks from the cable entry onto their property. The
> cable industry wants to get a box on the outside of each house and then be
> responsible up to that box only.

I have not gotten this impression. Some articles I have read did meantion that
in terms of leakage interference to radio services, the main cables would be
where to concentrate BECAUSE they had the strongest signals (40db or more over
what a subscriber drop has sometimes). It leaves with the impression that they
are still responsible for whatever they install. Perhaps some cable companies
are getting around this in some ways by "selling" the in house installation so
that they no longer own what's in the subscriber's home, leaving themselves not
responsible (but still willing to fix a problem that would threaten to cause
the subscriber to cancel service, within cost limitations).

I will have to look up the actual FCC rules to double check all this.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

2290. Re: Somebody should make an old radio c

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-26 23:17:18 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500153@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17365

> The nostalgia....
>
> I obtained a box of 1940's QST Mags. from a friend a while back.
>
> It's interesting to see the rigs mentioned in the previous responses
> advertised in them. Believe it or not, Radio Shack even sold Amateur
> Radio equipment, not the cr*p they sell to the unknowing public today.
> They were once a Hammerlund delear.
>
> It was interesting to see all of the U.S. manufacturers of radio equip.
> (where did we go wrong?)

We (U.S. manufacturers, and not just in the ham radio market) didn't keep
up with the coming changes, and We (the U.S.A.) decided that sports was
MORE important that knowing science and engineering.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

2291. Re: dual banders

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-26 23:17:20 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500155@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17366

> Hello all.
> Does anyone own one of those kenwood 2m/220 dual band radios? Is there any
> other radio around which will cover these bands (does the ICOM modular
> thing have a 220 module?)
> Thanks.
> Jim, NE3X
> rachiele@nadc.arpa

Yes, the Icom "modular thing" has a 220 module you can add on.

The IC-900 needs at least one module to get on the air. Most places bundle
it with a 2 meter module (afterall, who would not want 2 meters, right?).

The IC-901 has 2 meters and 70 cm builtin, but can take the same modules to
add more bands.

Modules for 10m, 6m, 2m, 2m SSB, 135cm, 70cm, and 23cm are available.
There is no 33cm module (no such band in Japan + low American demand).

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

2292. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-26 23:17:22 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500156@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17367

> 0) What is the best way to advertise the class?

Just about every which way you can. Every radio and TV station, and most newspapers have a "community bulletin board" type of service. Make use of it by sending them a notice or press release about it 3 to 4 weeks ahead.

> 1) What seems to be the right length for the course? 8 to 10 weeks,
> one evening a week for 2 to 2.5 hours?

That's about right time-wise, but it can get boring easily. Our club has done this for a few years this way for Novice, but the drop out rate is very high. We are trying a 2 day concentrated format this year, 3.5 hours on each of two Saturday's.

> 2) What should be the split of class time between theory and code?

For Tech's, 1:0. If you are going to teach both Tech and General at the same time, you might need to structure it so that the Tech students do not have to sit through the General material, especially the code. Remember all those arguments against a codefree license like "5 wpm is easy enough that anyone can get with some study, then get a Tech and be happy on 2 meters"? Well, there they are in your class. Don't scare them away with 13 WPM or even HF propogation (no longer on Tech test).

For General, perhaps 1:1. If you are working on just increasing the speed, then code practice tapes can do it. For a Novice class they are usually inadequate.

> 6) What is the most effective method for having folks increase their
> code speed?

How did these numbers get out of order?

IMHO, forget the slower speed and just learn the faster speed.

> 3) What are some of the best in-class exercises for practicing theory
> and code?

This would be a good question. It depends on the students. For lots of young kids that's easy for the code. Just have them send messages to each other by some means. For the theory (and don't forget rules, too) this would be a lot harder, and may require some creativity and teacher training.

> 4) What types of quizzes or tests should be given, and how often and
> when?

Just like the real one. Hand out sample tests to take home.

> 5) What are the best out-of-class exercises for working on the theory
> and the code? Should there be regular homework?

10 weeks of 2 hours might not need any homework, but code practice tapes
would always be a good idea to at least have available.

> 6) Based on your prior experiences with ham license classes, what
> things should be avoided in the class?

Making the classes boring should obviously be avoided.

> 7) What things would make a class better, based on your prior
> experiences with ham theory and code classes?

For theory, give examples of when knowing the theory actually helps out doing
something.

I also believe the shorter more concentrated format will have fewer bored
students and reduce the drop out rate.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

2293. Re: Selling Ham gear to unlicensed peop

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-26 23:17:35 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500157@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17368

> I bought my HR2510 from AES in Milwaukee - one of the first questions I
> was asked was "do you have an Amateur Radio license" and "what's the
> callsign". I found this neither obtrusive nor offensive, in fact, I
> am happy that they are so conscientious.

I, too, was asked this question from AES. I responded that I did not have
a license (I really didn't then) and they said "That's ok" and went ahead
and sold me HT's for 3 bands.

At least they put the issue across in your mind. I still would rather deal
with stores that required that all equipment obviously capable of transmitting
on amateur frequencies be shipped to a licensed ham. Persons working on a
license and wanting to get equipment in advance can have it shipped to their
Elmer. When I hear of a dealer practicing this, they will get more of my
business, and if other things are not wrong, all of it.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

2294. Re: Call signs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-26 23:46:19 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.EDU
Message-ID: <1922@ucsd.EDU>
Source record: 17369

Sigh. More on saying callsigns. Phonetics are passe'. You're supposed
to pronounce the suffix as a word, or pseudo-word.

A friend of mine was xx6CUM; we used to refer to him on the air as
"cumspot". Alas, he now has one of those unpronounceable new-wave calls
like WZ42X or something. I can't even remember it, much less pronounce it.

At one time I held the calls WB6IDS, WB6ZUK, WR6AHR, and WR6APG in addition
to my primary and club calls.

IDS was just "dwids" or "wizard of id".

ZUK was just pronounced as it looks. That particular remote base had
touch-tone decoders built out of 88-mhy phone toroids and often falsely
decoded functions when you yelled while talking through it. After a bit
of practice several of us got good enough at it that we could yell
"ZUK OFF" and it would shut down. Sure impressed the hell out of the
old farts with their rice rockets. Wow! A voice-controlled remote base
in on the air 1974!

AHR was obviously "A** Hole Radio." I think we left the "ss" out of the
voice id on the repeater. Don't remember - it was 15 years ago when that
repeater was up.

APG was known as AcaPulco Gold. It was the local high-school and
college people's repeater - it had a 30 second blab-off timer to keep
the old farts off. Once an hour, the voice id'er said "This is WR6APG.
Makes your eyes water just thinking about it."

Am I boring you?
- Brian

2295. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-27 00:05:41 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8908270705.AA29451@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17374

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial RCP/M, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial RCP/M may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

```
- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #561 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 89230.90328011 0.00000235 27322-3 0 2289
2 00424 80.4614 224.0399 0023204 333.6096 26.3893 13.67181647341389
SOLRAD R/B
1 00727U 64001 A 89226.33949863 .00000144 00000-0 14047-3 0 2833
2 00727 69.9000 331.0718 0013307 15.0258 345.1242 13.93561843301198
Cos 185 R/B
1 03019U 67104 B 89225.59897255 .00008578 00000-0 58334-3 0 4042
2 03019 64.0559 292.8167 0215272 221.5907 136.8751 14.89949919113632
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 89221.47508567 -.00000074 00000-0 99999-4 0 2437
2 03029 12.8193 23.7568 0016241 196.2385 163.7721 1.00272335 79678
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 89226.72600566 .00022973 00000-0 15415-3 0 9384
2 04966 51.5504 257.3228 2499705 312.8335 28.7289 10.56539745558567
LAGEOS
1 08820U 89234.48903161 0.00000005 0 8729
2 08820 109.8383 252.7919 0044856 301.9549 57.6830 6.38664001 54861
GOES 2
1 10061U 89229.59772023 -.00000006 0 2935
2 10061 7.3130 67.3139 0005280 163.3646 196.8016 1.00265160 5992
GPS-0001
1 10684U 89230.78053078 0.00000010 10000-3 0 1973
2 10684 63.6246 98.8637 0108466 197.5374 162.1670 2.00559860 69788
GPS-0002
1 10893U 89228.24826889 -.00000027 0 277
2 10893 64.5029 339.8367 0154217 27.9055 332.9278 2.00554946 82555
GOES 3
1 10953U 89231.64480024 0.00000088 10000-3 0 7143
2 10953 6.1990 70.1261 0006227 264.5016 95.9883 1.00266217 1573
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 89230.97992021 0.00001150 44828-3 0 1531
2 10967 108.0209 56.9589 0001867 246.5563 113.5421 14.34784663583098
GPS-0003
1 11054U 89227.56235542 -.00000027 0 945
```

```
2 11054 64.1221 336.2350 0056120 119.0771 241.5097 2.00562260 79558
GPS-0004
1 11141U 89230.65264683 0.00000010 0 2048
2 11141 63.5940 98.7327 0055141 321.9247 37.7954 2.00569999 78310
NOAA 6
1 11416U 89233.03592660 0.00001177 50990-3 0 8865
2 11416 98.5114 228.2334 0010822 280.8266 79.1755 14.25932097527147
Solar Max
1 11703U 89233.07685008 0.00094476 10654-2 0 641
2 11703 28.4942 178.0446 0000548 42.9527 317.0817 15.61023891529963
GPS-0006
1 11783U 89231.60759301 -.00000027 0 9554
2 11783 63.8404 335.7691 0142425 62.4155 299.0504 2.00569519 68271
GOES 4
1 11964U 89198.09933455 -.00000043 0 654
2 11964 5.5538 73.1998 0033192 95.1158 265.1771 0.99228697 2321
GOES 5
1 12472U 89228.50069006 -.00000247 10000-3 0 7468
2 12472 2.7074 79.8744 0002776 127.0413 233.2339 1.00256416 29198
SME
1 12887U 81100 A 89225.54161164 .00016263 00000-0 54475-3 0 2708
2 12887 97.6838 253.5748 0003745 51.4268 308.7482 15.31015479433927
UOSAT 1
1 12888U 89233.06183778 0.00184720 12001-2 0 6918
2 12888 97.5441 291.5364 0002331 205.0847 155.0182 15.75427770439153
Meteor 2-08
1 13113U 89232.41385340 0.00000326 28391-3 0 6602
2 13113 82.5407 7.7066 0013981 242.3045 117.6693 13.84031665374122
Salyut 7
1 13138U 89233.72595252 0.00020138 43884-3 0 7124
2 13138 51.6094 355.9278 0000787 326.6168 33.5170 15.44236505418317
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 89226.04122497 .00002082 00000-0 47206-3 0 552
2 13367 98.2094 288.8535 0003554 42.0267 318.1184 14.57124113376574
Meteor 2-09
1 13718U 89229.98122424 0.00000566 29209-3 0 8060
2 13718 81.2428 221.0887 0055890 181.4861 178.6158 14.13260341344283
IRAS
1 13777U 83 4 A 89225.54217577 .00000221 00000-0 17764-3 0 6668
2 13777 99.0415 61.8559 0013061 149.4242 210.7700 13.98619902 3936
TDRS 1
1 13969U 83 26 B 89222.52540050 -.00000201 00000-0 00000 0 0 8230
2 13969 3.7130 68.4423 0002168 55.1201 304.9326 1.00257476 89963
GOES 6
1 14050U 89225.71295718 0.00000120 0 66
2 14050 1.4431 83.3378 0000332 7.5271 352.6158 1.00259422 7188
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 89222.50747033 -.00000095 0 4212
2 14129 26.0561 250.4975 6050658 66.2981 344.4864 2.05883706 18330
GPS-0008
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1 14189U 89226.21116740 0.00000009 10000-3 0 6531
2 14189 63.2200 97.5243 0136896 215.2337 143.9406 2.00566843 44609
Meteor 2-10
1 14452U 89227.49367175 0.00000774 32825-3 0 7590
2 14452 81.1607 234.1055 0093402 285.9697 73.1208 14.22280037300974
LandSat 5
1 14780U 89234.99777750 0.00001750 39811-3 0 8825
2 14780 98.1616 295.9470 0003654 53.6176 306.5325 14.57134068291291
UOSAT 2
1 14781U 89231.20667472 0.00002743 53312-3 0 4940
2 14781 97.9957 288.1684 0014006 118.0789 242.1880 14.63877666291765
LDEF
1 14898U 89231.36439028 0.00049133 69139-3 0 9404
2 14898 28.5032 90.2933 0001533 299.2804 60.7881 15.55249310301283
GPS-0009
1 15039U 89231.25709075 0.00000009 0 7171
2 15039 62.9392 96.6069 0014230 253.2171 106.7178 2.00564003 37985
Meteor 2-11
1 15099U 89227.31508179 0.00000352 30852-3 0 9615
2 15099 82.5339 319.3550 0014804 73.5477 286.7307 13.83691895258294
GPS-0010
1 15271U 89232.65337782 -.00000027 0 6963
2 15271 63.3286 335.4764 0100014 321.3281 37.9921 2.00568080 35125
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 89232.63234523 0.00002866 41215-3 0 678
2 15331 82.5386 278.9566 0022400 232.7322 127.1844 14.75942922263721
NOAA 9
1 15427U 89230.91345901 0.00000790 45190-3 0 4164
2 15427 99.1484 219.1034 0015933 134.5064 225.7412 14.12124836241305
Meteor 2-12
1 15516U 89234.09684577 0.00000185 15575-3 0 1092
2 15516 82.5336 252.3309 0015470 295.2248 64.7310 13.84154475230176
Cosmos 1686
1 16095U 89233.59652931 0.00007330 16581-3 0 3457
2 16095 51.6075 356.5704 0002310 336.9500 23.2088 15.44227886219393
GPS-0011
1 16129U 89232.80910464 0.00000010 0 3482
2 16129 63.7568 97.3009 0119156 149.7964 210.9850 2.00563470 28335
Meteor 3-1
1 16191U 89233.92764751 0.00000043 10000-3 0 8511
2 16191 82.5482 189.2591 0020165 131.1807 229.1063 13.16872513184170
Meteor 2-13
1 16408U 89233.88972505 0.00000232 19829-3 0 5228
2 16408 82.5379 167.3669 0017398 112.7065 247.5931 13.84200954184643
Mir
1 16609U 89233.80762329 0.00041791 52751-3 0 12
2 16609 51.6201 34.8669 0010176 303.5542 56.5194 15.59084499201391
SPOT 1
1 16613U 89235.02407769 0.00000717 35513-3 0 5719
2 16613 98.7340 308.7179 0000985 42.0190 318.1037 14.20035481 21614
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Meteor 2-14
1 16735U 89233.94688091 0.00000236 20303-3 0 3166
2 16735 82.5367 194.1671 0013654 181.5590 178.5527 13.83947015163558
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 89235.06109027 0.00002754 39959-3 0 7067
2 16881 82.5262 336.1634 0021377 241.5431 118.3483 14.75578475165156
EGP
1 16908U 89230.37113023 -.00000049 -72657-4 0 1498
2 16908 50.0078 106.9145 0011202 145.2740 214.8827 12.44379509137154
FO-12
1 16909U 89226.01332023 -.00000025 10000-3 0 1674
2 16909 50.0170 120.5753 0011692 131.9903 228.1928 12.44401109136602
NOAA 10
1 16969U 89231.57272781 0.00000691 32293-3 0 2656
2 16969 98.6365 260.8565 0014678 68.4019 291.8727 14.23129702152955
Meteor 2-15
1 17290U 89234.10133641 0.00000250 21646-3 0 2838
2 17290 82.4672 100.9275 0014289 77.0607 283.2153 13.83754385132732
MOS-1
1 17527U 87 18 A 89226.06416390 .00000306 00000-0 25288-3 0 2150
2 17527 99.1445 297.0179 0000634 87.3624 272.7542 13.94853390126445
GOES 7
1 17561U 89230.36386135 -.00000105 0 3176
2 17561 0.0652 152.0046 0004113 19.5497 188.3216 1.00271825 2385
Kvant
1 17845U 89228.80749922 0.00014039 18456-3 0 8403
2 17845 51.6221 59.9847 0009578 282.2893 77.8609 15.58735573136881
DMSP B5D2-3
1 18123U 87 53 A 89221.23609348 .00000382 00000-0 22253-3 0 3584
2 18123 98.8252 51.0307 0013855 187.8231 172.2731 14.13490195110326
RS-10/11
1 18129U 89234.10324774 0.00000109 10861-3 0 8543
2 18129 82.9281 189.4639 0010589 224.5624 135.4685 13.71998060108433
Cosmos 1867
1 18187U 87 60 A 89226.05443111 -.00000036 00000-0 39432-5 0 9134
2 18187 65.0104 221.0153 0018882 254.8576 105.0387 14.29390916109391
Meteor 2-16
1 18312U 89233.86312605 0.00000219 18868-3 0 3068
2 18312 82.5584 167.5065 0013521 19.1405 341.0270 13.83502627101591
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 89234.02661450 0.00000111 94367-4 0 1446
2 18820 82.5408 228.2245 0018528 83.8189 276.5079 13.84190750 78799
DMSP B5D2-4
1 18822U 88 6 A 89221.17211436 .00000376 00000-0 19220-3 0 2570
2 18822 98.6946 101.0309 0007582 89.0903 271.1142 14.20848478 78526
AO-13
1 19216U 89230.01820763 0.00007618 10391+2 0 458
2 19216 57.1147 194.8228 6777256 209.7048 83.3859 2.09741199 9030
OKEAN 1
1 19274U 88 56 A 89226.05254647 .00002767 00000-0 40601-3 0 4643
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2 19274 82.5146 83.1219 0024174 46.3953 313.9263 14.75059713 59613
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 89233.76260538 0.00000391 10000-2 0 2453
2 19336 82.5487 129.2873 0016661 345.7468 14.3171 13.16858006 51547
NOAA 11
1 19531U 89231.87767569 0.00000625 36753-3 0 1189
2 19531 98.9428 175.6049 0013339 54.8712 305.3710 14.11107528 46457
TDRS 3
1 19548U 88 91 B 89218.60225976 .00000127 00000-0 99999-4 0 314
2 19548 0.6939 84.0889 0003814 49.4904 226.4186 1.00273360 2293
GPS-0014
1 19802U 89 13 A 89220.85368862 .00000015 00000-0 99999-4 0 512
2 19802 55.1060 209.7420 0065501 157.9693 202.3225 2.00557432 3489
Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89232.04044086 0.00000117 10000-3 0 661
2 19851 82.5277 108.3962 0014905 124.8404 235.4168 13.83831298 23918
TDRS 4
1 19883U 89 21 B 89213.25531629 -.00000234 00000-0 99999-4 0 254
2 19883 0.4855 72.6022 0002450 53.6115 234.3162 1.00282492 676
GPS-0013
1 20061U 89 44 A 89221.04335397 -.00000030 00000-0 00000 0 0 297
2 20061 54.6053 28.5142 0082360 164.4658 195.7994 2.00568754 1236
Raduga 1-1
1 20083U 89207.77927620 0.00000150 10000-3 0 393
2 20083 1.3949 273.2764 0005647 348.3379 12.0591 1.00270925 353
Nadezhda
1 20103U 89213.09000256 0.00000075 74156-4 0 181
2 20103 82.9623 160.9356 0036537 208.1477 151.7704 13.73491526 3774
1989 050B
1 20104U 89210.73341639 0.00000006 0 134
2 20104 82.9628 162.6306 0032576 192.5149 167.5202 13.74884939 3442
Gorizont 18
1 20107U 89227.47641353 -.00000251 10000-3 0 354
2 20107 1.4299 275.8161 0002957 37.1479 322.4929 1.00272176 413
1989 052D
1 20110U 89219.72792483 -.00000109 0 142
2 20110 1.5121 276.5079 0028004 75.6751 284.6099 1.03059945 348
Olympus
1 20122U 89222.16766756 -.00000119 10000-3 0 226
2 20122 0.0626 271.4242 0002569 41.9678 46.5866 1.00270106 60
1989 053B
1 20123U 89231.75432927 0.00069779 81203-2 0 422
2 20123 6.2864 91.1806 7277472 210.0943 73.7243 2.30533203 890
1988 063E
1 20127U 89226.19247825 0.00000638 21370-2 0 326
2 20127 7.9937 315.0859 7225608 112.5875 334.7491 2.26367775 7046
1988 098C
1 20132U 89226.71405655 0.00031314 78395-2 0 297
2 20132 3.7168 103.6435 7131770 84.6471 345.7197 2.47123793 6890
RESURS-F3
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1 20134U 89219.92206973 0.00172715 12063-4 26742-3 0 474
2 20134 82.5683 86.6489 0012765 246.0471 114.0135 16.03977299 3292
Cosmos 2031
1 20136U 89229.79144166 0.00454077 11373-3 44353-3 0 662
2 20136 50.5516 318.6712 0033579 99.5307 261.0162 16.09527493 4877
Cosmos 2033
1 20147U 89233.79529115 0.00012700 21411-3 0 596
2 20147 65.0179 239.5442 0009088 272.5090 87.4384 15.51942730 4479
Cosmos 2034
1 20149U 89234.08847887 0.00000170 17412-3 0 303
2 20149 82.9365 67.7500 0030503 199.2844 160.7161 13.72423363 3812
1989 059B
1 20150U 89234.34343365 0.00000973 10185-2 0 429
2 20150 82.9373 67.4989 0028637 192.1947 167.8517 13.74254405 3849
TV-SAT 2
1 20168U 89231.14121786 -.00000008 10000-3 0 61
2 20168 0.1677 260.3348 0028583 353.6674 105.6678 1.00705069 52
Hipparcos
1 20169U 89230.77021668 0.00007258 12599-2 0 32
2 20169 6.9892 119.3216 7281024 186.1793 151.8145 2.29266378 242
1989 062C
1 20170U 89231.79642979 0.00002886 47183-2 0 131
2 20170 7.2175 119.2864 7253454 186.4131 152.3337 2.25946298 257
RESURS-F4
1 20175U 89234.84168687 0.00138220 74287-5 22676-3 0 221
2 20175 82.3056 139.1144 0004483 15.0514 344.2886 16.03147912 1199
GPS-0015
1 20185U 89232.58290002 0.00000015 10000-3 0 20
2 20185 54.9617 210.1490 0036624 243.5213 116.0295 2.02262032 4656
1989 064B
1 20186U 89233.14981940 0.01132144 -15977-4 12142-2 0 47
2 20186 30.9456 183.7699 0383787 50.2660 314.9165 15.39975226 440
1989 064C
1 20187U 89231.08980547 0.00017052 30813-5 11884-3 0 72
2 20187 37.6838 206.1253 6069004 198.0912 124.1630 4.05148649 41
1989 065A
1 20188U 89235.33794871 -.00090494 -17660-3 0 67
2 20188 62.8161 112.8173 0032086 97.7303 258.8701 15.98976111 139
1989 065B
1 20189U 89235.27504339 0.00963468 57554-3 10179-2 0 31
2 20189 62.8038 113.0924 0006248 239.8129 120.2485 16.10064364 129
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Dr TS Kelso Asst Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
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2296. Re: Selling Ham gear to unlicensed peop

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-27 00:57:07 UTC
From: kevin@lindy.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <4533@lindy.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 17370

In article <30500157@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
->At least they put the issue across in your mind. I still would rather deal
->with stores that required that all equipment obviously capable of transmitting
->on amateur frequencies be shipped to a licensed ham. Persons working on a
->license and wanting to get equipment in advance can have it shipped to their
->Elmer. When I hear of a dealer practicing this, they will get more of my
->business, and if other things are not wrong, all of it.

How many new hams really have Elmers any more? This is something I wonder
about. I didn't have one. From what I can tell, Elmers are somewhat of a
dying breed.
--
Kevin Burnett, N6UWS (ex-KC6AOA) AMPR.ORG: 44.4.0.231
"She was an acrobat's daughter, she swung by her teeth from a noose;
but then one day, her dentures gave way, and she flew through the air
like a goose." - Daffy

2297. Re: Bruce Willis & ham radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-27 02:50:55 UTC
From: annala@neuro.usc.edu
Message-ID: <19491@usc.edu>
Source record: 17376

>Yeah, and did you notice how the crooks' channel happened to
>be the same as that of the local police? Not a real good
>frequency choice for anyone planning to coordinate terrorist
>building take-overs! :-)
> Arun WC6V
>
Of course, according to the plot of the movie, the terrorists wanted to attract the attention of the police. Perhaps these units had an out of band mod (like those frequently posted to this newsgroup) and Bruce Willis' character actually thought he might have an emergency on his hands and therefore felt that he could legally transmit some kind of emergency message on a common emergency frequency. Or maybe he should have the presence of mind to go back and recheck Title 93 US Code while being hunted down by terrorists who ruthlessly killed several people right in front of him. Remember, he didn't have much choice about a medium to notify the police ... and he used all other available signaling methods BEFORE he made an "illegal" tranmission. Frankly, when you're in deep enough to blow out the entire 3rd floor of a Century City building ... I don't think you are going to worry much about ruffling a few feathers at the local FCC monitoring post.

2298. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-27 02:54:19 UTC
From: annala@neuro.usc.edu
Message-ID: <19492@usc.edu>
Source record: 17371

We used to write programs for CDC 1700 & 3600 series computer systems that toggled bits in a register and/or wrote at frequent intervals to a printer cable to generate music. Both approaches worked really well. Indeed, our programs were actually able to generate music with several "voices".

AJ

2299. Re: Need help fighting cable company

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-27 03:00:51 UTC
From: annala@neuro.usc.edu
Message-ID: <19493@usc.edu>
Source record: 17372

You should consider contacting your local DoD military area frequency coordinator and/or a local federal IRAC coordinator ... much of the potential for harmful interference from cable television leaks will be spread throughout the 225-400 MHz military/aerospace spectrum ... in the past DoD has insisted on strict control over cable television emissions in order to minimize the risk of interference with military aeronautical voice and navigation communication systems. I doubt the people responsible for maintaining the security of military aircraft will take kindly to this kind of tomfoolery.

2300. Microwave Misc.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-27 05:57:02 UTC
From: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <162539@Wayne-MTS>
Source record: 17362

Thanks to all who responded to my inquiry- particularly for not
mentioning the various typos, like "QRX" instead of "QEX". I
do a lot of my posting at 1:00am on weekends...

Anyways, I bought a copy of the Microwave Newsletter Technical
Collection (RSGB), and have a few questions- these may be translations
need from English to American:

Tuning screws are spec'd with numbers like 2BA, 6BA, 8BA; are
these directly translatable to US #2, #6, #8 and so forth?
Some are spec'd as M2.5/6BA - I assume M2.5 is a 2.5 mm metric.
Is this equivalence or substitution. Another is listed as
"M2 or 8BA".

While I'm familiar with notations like 4K7 for resistors (4.7K),
I've not come across "33R" or "4R7". Do these two equate to
33 ohms and 4.7 ohms? (Where's the omega key on this keyboard...)

Thanks to various respondants, I now now of a number of componants
to be on the lookout for when I hit the Findlay swap on 10/10.
And speaking of which...how about a suggested simplex frequency for
down there, or perhaps both a 2 and a 440? Any correspondants who'd
like to hook up while down there can catch me on 146.295, my local
group's "secret" swap frequency. Any other suggestions welcomed.
73 de ke8yy - mike

2301. Re: Call signs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-27 06:50:55 UTC
From: waters@darla.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1777@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 17373

In article <1922@ucsd.EDU> brian@ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>Sigh. More on saying callsigns. Phonetics are passe'. You're supposed
>to pronounce the suffix as a word, or pseudo-word.

When I got my first US Call (Tech), I got the call WB4YKO and was PROMPTLY
dubbed Yakko on the local repeater.

I never did understand why. :-)

*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *
Support bacteria -- it's the only culture some people have!

2302. Re: Selling Ham gear to unlicensed peop

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-27 14:30:16 UTC
From: ron@hardees.rutgers.edu
Message-ID: <Aug.27.10.30.16.1989.1110@hardees.rutgers.edu>
Source record: 17375

The only time I was asked was when filling out a sales receipt
rather after the fact. I figured they probably just use it to
figure out to mail there junk mail. At HRO I walked in, played
with the radios (transmitting) and such without giving any indication
that I had a license. I was carrying a rather old 2M HT with me.

-Ron

2303. Bruce Willis and his radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-27 21:31:25 UTC
From: MEHARP01@ULKYVM.BITNET
Message-ID: <8908280702.AA00127@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17231

Fellas, did you guys ever stop to think that the radio he had may have been a non-functional casing that was rigged to light the LED when the transmit button was depressed? Kenwood probably paid a LOT of money to have their radio prominently displayed in a shot. It's advertising. This is done all the time. I would bet that the radio did not work. I am also sure that they were more concerned that you recognize the KENWOOD logo and not that it was a TH-4 whatever radio. Actually, had the producers thought it would look better, Kenwood would have probably a two-meter dish on the antenna BNC connector.

Relax. I'm sure no one wanted the hams to freak out because it happens to be an amateur radio. Most people probably don't even know that anyway. I think that's being a bit too reactionary.

Besides, the stupid part of that movie is the sheer volume of ammunition expended. Compared to that, I thought the radio was trivial.

They just wanted a radio that looked hi-tech. Relax.

"Don't believe in luck, RELY on it!" - Hans "The Fat Man" Fiedler
---
Michael Harpe, N4PLE | BITNET: MEHARP01@ULKYVM
316B Ormsby Building | VOICE: 502-588-7785
University of Louisville | FAX: 502-588-5048
Louisville, KY 40292 | AURAL: "Mike!"

Disclaimer: Professional Driver - Do not attempt these maneuvers.

2304. frequencies

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-27 22:30:45 UTC
From: wats@scicom.AlphaCDC.COM
Message-ID: <1857@scicom.AlphaCDC.COM>
Source record: 17228

Does anyone have any active frequencies for the MIR-Progress M-1
Soviet space station in addition to the 143.625 MHz voice?

2305. Sunspot Tales (was: Somebody should make...old radio calendar (long))

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-28 02:08:36 UTC
From: bruces@sco.COM
Message-ID: <5395@viscous.sco.COM>
Source record: 17229

I laughed so hard I almost snorted an antler
when "Robert_S._Karz.WBST311"@XEROX.COM said,
HA! Bruce Steinberg's note (N6LZ) really brings back memories. I've got a few
HA! more candidates of my own for the calendar:
HA!
HA! <...>
HA!
HA! * Homebrew 813 transmitters with 866A mecury vapor rectifiers (I used to
HA! operate with the lights off just to experience the warm deep blue glow from
HA! the 866s. Great on a cold winter night.)
HA!
HA! There were a number of retired OMs (originally from the NYC area) living in
HA! south Florida on 15M phone who I used to chat with after school. This was
HA! in the early '60s. I remember one was Moe Stabin - I forget his call. He
HA! used to run occasional phone patches to my grandmother who patiently
HA! endured the QRM and QSB so her grandson (then about 13 years old) could
HA! show off. Did anyone else on the net work the south Florida retired crowd?
HA!
////////////////

Bob, I'd say that to a 15 year-old kid, there were few better
gut-level reinforcements linking electronics and said kid for all
time than watching the plate color of a pair of 813s or 826s
instantaneously changing while pumping your own voice out to
someone a couple of hundred or more miles away on one of those
cold winter nights. And no repeaters - just you and all the
effective radiated power you can muster for your own personal
RF beacon into the dark beyond.

My OM, now part of that South Florida retired crowd, never really
understood the big deal about working hard for DX, when he could
leisurely ragchew about the weather and his problems with his rig
with some other guy he actually knew a few miles away who was
having the same weather and same problems with the same rig.

But he indulged my 6-meter DX thing with bemused tolerance -
along with complete insensitivity to the protocols of the
pursuit. I recall him early one Sunday morning shaking me from a
sound sleep, saying only, "Hey, wake up, I got someone on the air
wants to talk with you." I rolled over, convinced it was one of
his local buddies we could probably ~drive~ over to see in five
minutes, and mumbled, "Can't we do it later..?" "I don't think
so..." he said, dragging me off to the rig.

What I next heard was sheer chaos, a veritable DX feeding frenzy of at least a dozen local VHF DX freaks, some of whom I recognized instantly, pitifully screaming "BREAK, BREAK, BREAK..." to a callsign with some indecipherable prefix I was sure I'd never even heard of, let alone worked.

With about the same nonchalance he would've mustered for a Lenny or a Frank in Flushing, the OM hit the xmit/rcv switch and said, "Okay, Fred, hope you're still with us here. I got the Jr. Op with me here now, and I'm sure he'd like his own QSO with you - like I said, his handle's Bruce and his call is K2VDR - so I guess I'll just say thanks and 73 for now, and turn it over to him," just like he was passing the baton to the anchorman in our own personal two-man relay race. I still wasn't sure what I was doing up, or whom he was talking with, but I had an ominous feeling I was about to find out, and I did: "HC1FS, in Quito, Ecuador, this is W2SCA in New York, over and out."

There was about five seconds of more frantic screaming from even more breakers, enough time for me to start to turn red in the privacy of my own home, wondering how long the OM had been keeping this Rare One on the hook - probably asking him if he had the same rig and the same weather down there, and what he was doing about it. I hoped perhaps it was just mass hallucination, or at least a crazed bootlegger playing games from New Jersey.

And then, all of a sudden, there he was, with the patience, tact and 30-over-nine signal strength of a God: "Ah, W2SCA, this is HC1FS. Ah, okay, Art, starting to get a LOT OF QRM on you now. Band must really be opening up now. Never HEARD any north-south path like this before - I'd better get going and take care of some of these other guys while I can. But roger on the Jr. Op, and I'll stand by for him now. So, Bruce, if you're there, ah, K2VDR, this is HC1FS, over..."

He had that inimitable long, slow F2 QSB, and I knew this was no hoax. I couldn't stand to hear the anguished cries of the exponentially increasing number of breakers anymore, and hit the switch instantly. No meteor-burst QSO ever took place faster - signal report, thanks, break, and OUT of there. I wouldn't have had the guts to hang him up one more second if it didn't take.

But it did, and he confirmed, nice and slow, that I was thirty-over-nine, too, and I started to get the feeling the OM had found a soulmate who just happened to live in Ecuador before anyone else even realized the band was open, and that Fred would just as soon have just kept chewing the rag with the OM that morning. I never heard another South American on six - that morning or ever again - and in about ten minutes the band went dead, but not before I heard Fred work a bunch of folks I couldn't hear all over the Eastern US.

The OM was glad THAT was over, and hooked up with Lenny and Frank in Flushing to talk about their rigs and the weather and the craziness of DXers. I went back to bed and pulled the covers over my head, full of new dreams of a WAC on six that would never happen.

And I guess when the QSL came in a few weeks later with a real Ecuador stamp and Quito postmark, it was the first time I knew for sure that the whole thing hadn't been one big dream in the first place. And that I owed a big one to the OM - even if every 6-meter DX head in the New York metropolitan area thought he was a complete lid that Sunday morning.

Even Lenny and Frank could understand that.

73, Bruce

Bruce Steinberg, N6LZ
uunet!sco!bruces
--
It's not what you look like when you're doin' what you're doin',
it's what you're doin' when you're doin' what it looks like you're doin'.

-Charles Wright and the Watts 103

2306. Re: Need help fighting cable company

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-28 02:51:55 UTC
From: gkd@wpi.wpi.edu
Message-ID: <3711@wpi.wpi.edu>
Source record: 17227

In article <179@c3.PLA.CA.US>, tenney@c3.PLA.CA.US (Glenn Tenney) writes:
> In article <30500144@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
> >New FCC rules will require the cable company to conduct routine leakage tests
> >beginning next July.
> >...
> My understanding of this upcoming rule is
> They will be responsible solely for leaks on their main cables. Each SUBSCRIBER
> would be responsible for leaks from the cable entry onto their property. The
> cable industry wants to get a box on the outside of each house and then be
> responsible up to that box only.

Perhaps the new rules should stipulate that if there are cable leaks coming
from within a subscriber's home, the cable company will disconnect the service
until the subscriber has the problem fixed.

Greg
N1DEM

2307. Re: Bruce Willis & ham radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-28 03:06:38 UTC
From: bruces@sco.COM
Message-ID: <5396@viscous.sco.COM>
Source record: 17230

I laughed so hard I almost snorted an antler
when annala@neuro.usc.edu (A J Annala) said,
HA! >Yeah, and did you notice how the crooks' channel happened to
HA! >be the same as that of the local police? Not a real good
HA! >frequency choice for anyone planning to coordinate terrorist
HA! >building take-overs! :-)
HA! > Arun WC6V
HA! >
HA! Of course, according to the plot of the movie, the terrorists wanted
HA! to attract the attention of the police...
HA!
HA! ...Remember, he didn't have much
HA! choice about a medium to notify the police ... and he used all other
HA! available signaling methods BEFORE he made an "illegal" tranmission.
HA! Frankly, when you're in deep enough to blow out the entire 3rd floor
HA! of a Century City building ... I don't think you are going to worry
HA! much about ruffling a few feathers at the local FCC monitoring post.

////////////////

Hey, "Die Hard" had logical holes in it big enough to drive that
APC through. So what? Why didn't that turkey Deputy Chief take
over the HT communication with McLain as soon as he arrived,
instead of leaving it to Powell (and criticizing him about it, to
boot) for as long as he did? Why didn't that hostage weasel
offer up McLain's wife before they blew him away? What the heck
was that "level-7 electromagnetic lock" all about? And why did
that plastique go off just because he dropped it down the shaft?
This is not a movie to do a lot of deep thinking about - it's a
celebration of full-tilt, permanent brain damage, and that's its
native charm. Definitely not to be confused with "Citizen Kane."

Actually, if you recall, McLain actually DID try to bring the
FCC into the action out of desperation when the woman on police
dispatch was giving him a hard time and threatening to report him
if he kept misusing the communications medium (presumably CB Ch9
patched through to her switchboard).

His only mistake was that he didn't use his mystery, all-purpose,
full-duplex, amateur/commercial, 2M/CB/UHF/cellular HT to request
a local L.A. ham to patch him through to a local 2M FM repeater
to order a pizza from Domino's, and then call someone at a USC or
JPL USENET hub to report the incident on rec.ham-radio. That
would've put an end to all THAT nonsense - FAST!

Bruce Steinberg, N6LZ
uunet!sco!bruces
--
It's not what you look like when you're doin' what you're doin',
it's what you're doin' when you're doin' what it looks like you're doin'.

-Charles Wright and the Watts 103

2308. MONITORING VOYAGER

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-28 09:01:41 UTC
From: dflynch@vax1.tcd.ie
Message-ID: <1705@vax1.tcd.ie>
Source record: 17232
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.space

In article <17463@bellcore.bellcore.com>, karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn) writes:
> Here's another link calculation for Voyager 2 at Neptune. I got some more
> precise figures, and the result looks pretty reasonable. My references to
> "Yuen" are to the book "Deep Space Telecommunications Systems Engineering",
> edited by Joseph H. Yuen and published by Plenum (ISBN 0-306-41489-9).
>
> 8415 MHz transmitter power +11.04 dBW
> (12.7 W - low power mode ref Yuen):
> 3.7 m spacecraft antenna gain
> (ref Yuen p 4): +48.13 dB
> EIRP: +59.17 dBW
>
> Path loss, 4.416e9 km, 8415 MHz: 303.85 dB
> = 20 log10(4*pi*d*f/c)
>
> Receive signal flux: -244.68 dBW
>
> 70m receive antenna gain: +73.8 dB
> = 10 log(4*pi*A/lambda^2) - N
> lambda = C/8415e6 = 3.56cm
> (assuming N = 2 dB illum loss)
>
> Receive signal power: -170.88 dBW = 8.16e-18 W
> = 8.16 attowatts
> = 8.16 nano nano watts
>
> Received energy per bit (Eb): -214.22 dBJ = 3.78e-22 J
> at 21.6 kb/s (43.34 dB-b/s) = .000378 attojoules
> = 0.378 piconanojoules
>
> Receive noise density (N0): -218.60 dBW-Hz
> = 10 log10(kT)
> T = 10 Kelvin (ref USENET)
>
> Eb/N0 ratio: 4.38 dB
>
> This is quite consistent with the performance of the concatenated rate 1/2
> Reed Solomon + rate 1/2 convolutional coder, which according to Yuen (p 255)
> has a very steep "wall" or threshold just below 3 dB.
>
> However, this figure does not take into account miscellaneous losses
> (connectors, feedlines, etc) on board Voyager or at the receiving site, nor
> does it allow for atmospheric absorption or transmitter degradation below

> the nominal 12.7 watt figure.
>
> According to an interview carried tonight on NASA select, the arraying of
> the VLA to Goldstone effectively doubles the aperture of the receiver, so
> this should give another 3 dB of margin to compensate for these factors.
>
> As you can see, attention to detail is all-important here!
>
> Phil

JPL AMATEUR RADIO NETWORK LINKED TO VOYAGER PROJECT ACTIVE UNTIL SEPTEMBER 9.
TIMES UNCERTAIN, BUT 21335 AND 14235 KHZ USB USED. ALSO 3.8* MHZ OUTLET.
I HAVE HEARD NO NASA TRAFFIC ON 20192 / 20198, FREQUENT NASA CHANNELS HEARD
HERE. ANY MORE DETAILS BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE ? POST TO NEWSGROUP

2309. Re: INFO-HAMS Digest V89 #593

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-28 11:44:19 UTC
From: MROWEN@STLAWU.BITNET
Message-ID: <8908290702.AA19216@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17255

TO : Phil Graham, regarding FT736 vs TS790

I have an FT736 and have used it for nearly a year. Here are
some observations: The rig was designed (apparently) with the
interests of (1) Satellite users (2) FMers (3) Weak signal types
(4) EMEers in that order. As a satellite rig, it's great. Enough
power for barefoot modes B&J although you will need one of those "fancy"
circularly-polarized antennas. [That's true for almost all satellite
systems due to the way the birds themselves are made]. Real slick VFO
tracking, and easy to use. FM performance is good, I suppose,
although I don't operate FM. Weak-signal and EME performance are fair;
the '736 needs a preamp badly. Unfortunately, adding a REAL preamp is
quite a bit of work because the rig T/R switches so fast; it burns
the preamp up before relays can get the preamp out of the way. You
must use an external sequencer.
The '736 has two major disadvantages. First, it will not receive
outside the ham bands. Strange but true. Second, its memories are
not tunable; once a frequency is stored in them, it's hard to change [ie
you can't tune within a memory except using RIT].
I appealed for mod information on the '736 a couple of weeks ago and
got zero responses [not counting others who also sought info].
In summary: it's a fair-to-good rig, with a high-to-ridiculous price.

2310. Re: icom 260A 2m all mode

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-28 13:02:12 UTC
From: mac@harris.cis.ksu.edu
Message-ID: <3224@deimos.cis.ksu.edu>
Source record: 17235
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.swap

In article <7622@swlabs.UUCP> jack@swlabs.UUCP (Jack Bonn) writes:
[several lines deleted]
>...... Does any one know how to get
>in touch with these "yellow sheet" people?

From my 2nd August issue #8B of HAM TRADER YELLOW SHEETS (tm):

SUBSCRIPTIONS:
U.S.: 24 Issues (1 year) $15.
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--73, Myron.
--
Myron A. Calhoun, PhD EE, W0PBV, (913) 532-6350 (work), 539-4448 (home).
INTERNET: mac@ksuvax1.cis.ksu.edu
BITNET: mac@ksuvax1.bitnet
UUCP: ...{rutgers, texbell}!ksuvax1!harry!mac

2311. Re: Scanner RadioShack Pro_34

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-28 13:07:53 UTC
From: firebug@agora.UUCP
Message-ID: <1616@agora.UUCP>
Source record: 17233

In article <1989Aug21.142432.1765@cs.rochester.edu> ray@cs.rochester.edu.UUCP (Ray Frank) writes:
>I bought one and am happy with it so far. The audio quality leaves
>a lot to be desired. It gets too distorted if you turn it up too
>much. Also I would like it to scan at 15 channels per second as does
>the Bearcat 200XLT instead of the 'old fashioned' 8 channels per second.
>I say old fashioned since one of my scanners is at least ten years old
>and scans at that rate.
>Yes, you can pick up cellular without the usual mods. Begin searching
>at 851 mhz and you will pick up dozens of calls.

^^^^^^^ True, I have also searched around, and have come up with over
30 cellular frequencies to monitor in this area. Several seem to be
off channel, since I get a lot of distorton on these channels.
Otherwise, it picks up Cellulars fine in my area!

2312. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-28 14:55:23 UTC
From: taber@pstjtt.dec.com
Message-ID: <427@ryn.esg.dec.com>
Source record: 17251

In article <7621@swlabs.UUCP>, jack@swlabs.UUCP (Jack Bonn) writes...
->For example:
->
-> K1WTF ; I can hear it, "CQ CQ CQ. This is Kilo One
-> Whiskey Tango Foxtrot. Whiskey Tango Foxtrot"
->
-> A1SS ; I think I'd want my advanced call back.
-> A1NUS
-> W8SHT
-> AA4Q
->
->Maybe an interesting variation to this thread would be which
->GENUINE calls fall/fell into this category. Maybe if the DMV won't
->accept it, it is reason enough to request a new call.
->

Some people have found N1GGR to have racist overtones... wasn't my
fault.

.....
>>>==>PStJTT
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber

Mail address: ahhhhh, you don't want to send me mail....

2313. Re: Bruce Willis & ham radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-28 15:02:08 UTC
From: collier@eagle.hf.intel.com.UUCP
Message-ID: <676@gandalf.littlei.UUCP>
Source record: 17252

>>Yeah, and did you notice how the crooks' channel happened to
>>be the same as that of the local police? Not a real good
>>frequency choice for anyone planning to coordinate terrorist
>>building take-overs! :-)

After reading this newsgroup on a Monday morning, I can only
conclude...

... that Bruce Willis must have bought the Kenwood THx1AT at some store
without being asked if he was a ham, read and performed the out-of-band
mod's from this newsgroup so he could talk to the police *AND* chat
on CB (maybe 462 MHz CB), and ordered a pizza via the autopatch.
:-)

2314. Re: Re: icom 260A 2m all mode

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-28 15:02:13 UTC
From: jsb@hpfinote.HP.COM
Message-ID: <16170005@hpfinote.HP.COM>
Source record: 17246

Jack, you can find their ad's in the classified section of QST. To save
you the search the address is:

Yellow Sheets
P.O. Box 15142
Seattle, WA 98115

A one year subscription runs $15.00. The 'Sheets' come out every two weeks.

--... ...-- --... ...-- -.. . .-- --- ----- .---
Jeff Beauprez WO0J Volunteer Examiner
ARRL/FCC Official Observer

Hewlett-Packard CICD R&D jsb@hpfijsb.HP.COM
3400 E. Harmony Rd (303)229-3964
Ft. Collins, CO 80525
--.- .-. .--. .. -. - .... . .-. --- -.-. -.- .. . ...

2315. TM321a weak mic audio fix

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-28 15:03:59 UTC
From: rfc@briar.philips.com
Message-ID: <62440@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 17250

copied from packet:
Msg# TSP Size #Rd Date/Time MsgID From To
1740 BF 824 0 0827/0533 4206_WA2SNA WM8J ALL@ALLBBS
Sb: TM231/WEAK MIC AUDIO FIX

A QUICK AND DIRTY FIX FOR THE KNWD TM231A LOW MIC OUTPUT: KNWD
COMES OUT WITH A FIX WHICH IS TO BYPASS R 63 (3.3K). R 63 AND R64 FORM A
VOLTAGE DIVIDER AT THE INPUT TO THE MIC AMP. R63 IS ON THE BOTTOM OF
THE RIG. WITH THE BOTTOM COVER OFF AND THE FRONT OF THE RIG FACING YOU,
LOCATE THE MIC AMP BOARD 3610 WHICH STANDS VERTICALLY OFF THE
MOTHER BOARD. FOLLOW THE 3RD PIN FROM THE LEFT TO R63. A JUMPER HERE
GIVES THE TX AUDIO A NICE BOOST. BE SURE TO READJUST THE DTMF OUTPUT
IN THE MIC (THE ONLY POT IN THE MIC). 73 AND GOOD LUCK. GREG.

1951z, 473 msgs, #1786 last @KD6TH-4 MailBox>

2316. re: Sunspot Tales (etc.)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-28 15:29:00 UTC
From: CSMSCST@OAC.UCLA.EDU
Message-ID: <8908290702.AA19259@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17256

Gee. Reading about all those old rigs sure brings back fond memories. Especially the last posting by Bruce (N6LZ). I got my first tickets (novice and tech) at the beginning of the summer of 1959, the peak of the most super solar cycle ever. My rigs were a Heath DX-20 (6CL6 driving a 6DQ6, I think), an National HRO-60 (with plug in coil drawers to change bands and that funny dial that counted from 0 to 500 thru little windows in the circumfrence of the tuning knob) and a Gonset 6M Communicator. I guess mine was the new, modern model, since it was white and had rounded corners and a little handle on top. It had a 2E26 final running about 6W AM. It fed a "J" (half-wave vertical, +/-) about 80' in the air.

One Sunday afternoon a few weeks after getting my tech, I turned on the Gonset. There was an awful lot of activity on on the band -- lots of stations with funny accents calling CQ. Some were speaking spanish. Many were S9. Finally I heard one sign a call. I had to get out my ARRL handbook (cloth-bound, not this paper cover nonsense) and look it up. LU1 - Argentina! Even a callow novice/tech like me knew this was something special. I picked a likely candidate, hunted for a crystal near his frequency (synthesizer? VFO? not for a tech in 1959...) With trembling fingers, I pushed down that funky PTT switch on the front of the Gonset. Called. Listened. Called again. Come on, Guy, tune around a little. Finally, I heard him say "WA6HTJ?". Wow! That was a thrill I'll never ever forget, and after all these years, I still think of that as my best DX. About that time my Dad started yelling about the chores that I'd, as usual, failed to do. He wanted them done *now*. So I left the rig to take out the trash. By the time I returned, half an hour later, the band was back to its normal state.

I never forgot to take out the trash first thing in the morning, and I never heard another South Amercian on 6m. I did work a few states in the midwest that summer, but it was hardly the same thing. Now, when I hear one of the locals key up the club machine and announce "6M is wide open - I just worked Texas", I quietly chuckle to myself and think "OM, you have no idea what real 6M DX is!"

/Chris Thomas - WA6HTJ

Internet: csmscst@oac.ucla.edu
Bitnet: csmscst@uclamvs.bitnet

2317. Re: Microwave Misc.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-28 15:48:33 UTC
From: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP
Message-ID: <4335@cps3xx.UUCP>
Source record: 17236

In article Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU writes:
>
>Tuning screws are spec'd with numbers like 2BA, 6BA, 8BA; are
>these directly translatable to US #2, #6, #8 and so forth?
>Some are spec'd as M2.5/6BA - I assume M2.5 is a 2.5 mm metric.
>Is this equivalence or substitution. Another is listed as
>"M2 or 8BA".

No, they are not directly translatable into US standards. However, if
you talk to a machinist, or maybe someone in your ME deptartment, you
will be able to get a listing of the British standards. I got a really
nice poster from some machinists at my previous employment site with
this data. This will allow you to pick the closest US "equivalent".

>While I'm familiar with notations like 4K7 for resistors (4.7K),
>I've not come across "33R" or "4R7". Do these two equate to
>33 ohms and 4.7 ohms? (Where's the omega key on this keyboard...)

Yes.

In the rare case that original ideas Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN
are found here, I am responsible. Owen W328, E. Lansing, MI 48825
Internet: hendrick@frith.egr.msu.edu UUCP: ...!frith!hendrick

2318. Re: Selling Ham gear to unlicensed peop

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-28 15:56:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500158@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17247

> How many new hams really have Elmers any more? This is something I wonder
> about. I didn't have one. From what I can tell, Elmers are somewhat of a
> dying breed.

Any ham radio operator you are in contact with when working on your license
can serve as your Elmer for as long as you need to get a rig, if the dealers
start restricting sales.

Surely you must contact at least TWO hams to take your novice exam these days.
I know of no dealer that ships so slow that the FCC license would arrive
before the rig, assuming the rig is ordered the same day as you take and pass
the exam. This is the worst case. Surely contact with hams is made BEFORE
taking the exam, and a rig can be purchased and shipped through that contact
well before that time.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

2319. Re: 2M / 70 cm base rigs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-28 16:02:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500159@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17248

The Kenwood 790 lacks the capability to operate on 50 Mhz, 220 Mhz or 902 Mhz.

The Yaesu 736 lacks the capability to operate on 902 Mhz.

It just depends on what you ultimately want to do with the rig.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

2320. Re: Somebody should make an old rad

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-28 16:03:00 UTC
From: SS@S47.Prime.COM
Message-ID: <386400003@S47.Prime.COM>
Source record: 17234

In a recent posting, Phil Howard <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> responds to

>> It was interesting to see all of the U.S. manufacturers of radio equip.
>> (where did we go wrong?)

with the comment

>We (U.S. manufacturers, and not just in the ham radio market) didn't keep
>up with the coming changes, and We (the U.S.A.) decided that sports was
>MORE important that knowing science and engineering.

You made an excellent point, Phil. Last October, I went to the 1988 World Expo in Queensland, Australia. It was a world's fair type of thing where many countries each have a pavilion highlighting some aspect(s) of the country. The theme of World Expo 88 was "Leisure and Technology" or "Leisure in Techology" or something like that. Several countries focused heavily on technology (I particularly remember France and Japan). Guess what the USA focused on? Yep, you said it Phil - SPORTS! It was like a huge USA hall of fame, USA sports history museum, etc. I guess science and engineering and its heroes just aren't as glamorous as sports and its heroes...

=========
Scott Sminkey N1GJQ
Prime Computer, Inc. ss@s47.prime.com
500 Old Conn Path 10B-20 {sun,decvax}!cvbnet!s47.prime.com!ss
Framingham, MA 01701 (508) 879-2960 x4097
Disclaimer: If captured, my employer will disavow all knowledge of my opinions.

2321. Mosley PRO-57 Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-28 17:02:22 UTC
From: ewb@raybed2.UUCP
Message-ID: <1362@raybed2.UUCP>
Source record: 17249

I am considering purchasing a Mosley PRO-57 HF Yagi. Does anyone
have one out there ? I'm looking for comments, both good and bad about
performance, construction, etc
Thanks,
Gene WA1UXA

...!linus!raybed2 ewb
ewb@raybed2.ray.com

2322. Re: Microwave Misc.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-28 17:17:09 UTC
From: rma@mhgki.att.com
Message-ID: <3331@cbnewsm.ATT.COM>
Source record: 17242

In article <162539@Wayne-MTS>, Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU writes:
>
> Tuning screws are spec'd with numbers like 2BA, 6BA, 8BA; are
> these directly translatable to US #2, #6, #8 and so forth?
> Some are spec'd as M2.5/6BA - I assume M2.5 is a 2.5 mm metric.
> Is this equivalence or substitution. Another is listed as
> "M2 or 8BA".

Substitution. They are not equivalent.
2BA - approx US #10 (2BA - 31 tpi, .196" clearance)
6BA - approx US #4 (6BA - 48 tpi, .116" clearance)
8BA - approx US #2 (8BA - 59 tpi, .0935" clearance)

The now defunct "New Frontier" column carried this very information
sometime during the last year (I can't remember exactly when). See -
it was useful sometimes....

>
> While I'm familiar with notations like 4K7 for resistors (4.7K),
> I've not come across "33R" or "4R7". Do these two equate to
> 33 ohms and 4.7 ohms? (Where's the omega key on this keyboard...)
>
yes

Bob Atkins KA1GT

2323. Re: Need help fighting cable company

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-28 17:28:50 UTC
From: jans@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <5837@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM>
Source record: 17240

<<New FCC rules will require the cable company to conduct routine leakage tests beginning next July.>>

<...They will be responsible solely for leaks on their main cables. Each SUBSCRIBER would be responsible for leaks from the cable entry onto their property...>

Someone in our group is building a house, and the contractor told him to go down to Radio Shack and buy the CATV wire. After the contractor installed it (but before sheet rock, thank goodness!) the building inspector made them rip it all out and replace it with something that cost several times more, and was not available from RatShack.

Sorry about the lack of details, but it looks like your local building inspector may be the last line of defense for new dwellings. (Of course, how many people get their cable inspected when they retrofit it themselves? I can bet RatShack isn't going to warn them that their cable doesn't meet leakage specs!)

Jan Steinman - N7JDB
Electronic Systems Laboratory
Box 500, MS 50-370, Beaverton, OR 97077
(w)503/627-5881 (h)503/657-7703

2324. Re: Rat Shack 10 Meter/UNIDEN questions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-28 18:10:42 UTC
From: music@hpfcmgw.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1690034@hpfcmgw.HP.COM>
Source record: 17237

/ hpfcmgw:rec.ham-radio / jle@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Jer/ Eberhard) / 10:07 am Aug 25, 1989 /

Apparently Radio Shack has a 10 meter radio out.
Model HTX-100?

Is there a mod for out of band to listen to the CB chatter and
speed trap advisories?

If modded, does the display show just the frequency or the freq and
the "CB channel number"?

Jer/ Eberhard, (SLASH), N0FZD | Hewlett-Packard
mail: {ihnp4 | hplabs}!hpfcla!jle |

TEN-FOUR GOOD BUDDY.
SHURE, YOU BET.... JUST LISTEN, HUH? IT WOULD BE CHEEPER TO GO OUT AND
BUY ONE OF THEM THAR $39 GOOD BUDDY RADIDIOZ FROM LA-BEST AND FERGET THEM
THAR MODS, TEN-FOUR?

Any who... sarcastic mode put on standby for a while... here's a reply I
sent to another person who asked about the same rig. (No the channel numbers
don't show up in the lcd window, every good freebander knows what them thar
meggy-hurts things is. (eg 27.185 = ch 19, donchaknow!))

****

To: harlan@hardy.NBI.COM
Subject: Re: 10 meter rigs
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
In-Reply-To: article <562@hardy.NBI.COM> of Tue, 6 Jun 89 04:21:49 GMT

Harlan...
The RadioShack 10m rig is the Uniden chassis with a lot of parts missing
that make it cost RS less to purchase so they can sell the box for more than
most Uniden outlets sell the complete box for.
Basicaly, what I have heard is that the rig is as good as any CB unit made,
well, in fact it is nothing more than a fancy CB rig!
If I had any money, I'd have already purchased the Uniden by now but that's
what happens when you get too many hobbies.
I guess that I'm holding out for a "real" rig that I might find at the next
Bolder swap fest even tho it might cost me a little more and not have FM in it.

Oh well!
73's John Wells WA0LHB in Ft Fun, Coloradio

****

PS
It's cheeper to go out and buy a modified SSB cb rig and a linear than
mess around with the ten meter stuff.
But then again ch 19 (from whince most all smokey reports eminate) is AM.

2325. Re: Bruce Willis and his radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-28 18:24:14 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.EDU
Message-ID: <1924@ucsd.EDU>
Source record: 17239

Back in about 1973 we bought a bunch of HT-200 walkies that had
been in Viet Nam and were equipped with black-colored metal parts
instead of the normal chrome - presumably so they wouldn't glint
and get shot at.

Being typical hams and wanting nice shiny radios, we bought new
case parts from Motorolski and thus had all these old grungy looking
cases left over. I later rigged them to key on a red LED when
the PTT button was pushed and rented them to a local film production
unit. They even bought one for $50 to back a car over for one shot.

Look, movie companies don't want a working ("practical") radio in
shot for several reasons. The transmitter keying on makes a loud
thump in the sound recording, the soundman doesn't want a
badly-distorted radio voice that he's supposed to record (it's
ALWAYS dubbed in later), and the probability of the squelch barfing
at the wrong moment and wasting several thousand dollars of crew
time and film is just too much to risk.

At the very least I'll wager they took the crystals out of the
walkie. Yanking one synthesizer crystal would disable the radio
but it would still look like a working model. I'd cut the speaker
leads too.
- Brian

2326. VCII has no stereo

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-28 18:49:21 UTC
From: mbpine@drutx.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <12130@drutx.ATT.COM>
Source record: 17266

Hello

I am having trouble finding an IC to repair a VCII - MA-COM - GI de-scrambler. The IC is used in position U2 and U3 and appears to be a 10 bit DAC #SOCN 24765-1 used to supply left and right audio. The IC manufacture is AMI which I understand is no longer in business.

Does anyone have any information on where this device or a substitute can be purchased.

Thanks for any information.

Mick Beilman AT&T Information Systems,
Denver, Colorado. (303) 538-2051

2327. FRG-7700 scanning

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-28 19:06:19 UTC
From: rma@mhgki.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <3335@cbnewsm.ATT.COM>
Source record: 17244

Does anyone know of a scanner attachment for the Yaesu FRG-7700 communications receiver. Looking at the schematic of the memory unit, it seems to me that the same interface could be used for a scanner. After all, the memory unit can be considered a manual 12 channel scanner in itself. Designing a scanner would take a considerable amount of time and effort, so before I even consider it does anyone know it it has already been done. I hate to spend time re-inventing the wheel.

Bob Atkins KA1GT

2328. 11M TO 10M CONVERSION

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-28 19:13:19 UTC
From: hcooper@esunix.UUCP
Message-ID: <1471@esunix.UUCP>
Source record: 17238

I have a Teaberry Stalker 1 SSB CB. Is there any other methods of converting it to 10M besides replacing the crystal? (By the way, which crystal is it to replace, and anyone know the formula to calculate the new frequency ?)

H. Cooper N7KST

utah-cs!esunix!hcooper

2329. Re: * SpaceNews 28Aug89 *

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-28 19:26:24 UTC
From: mahaun@sactoh0.UUCP
Message-ID: <1768@sactoh0.UUCP>
Source record: 17245

In article <1008@ka2qhd.UUCP>, kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP (John Magliacane Wall Township NJ) writes:
> * MIR UPDATE *
> --------------

(stuff deleted)

> Keep tuned to Mir's voice downlink frequency of 143.625 MHz for the latest
> "action", live from space!

I have heard about Mir's voice downlink from several sources, but have still never managed to hear it myself. I was wondering, since the Russians use a worldwide system of tracking ships instead of ground based stations or relay satellites, do you have to be fairly close to the ocean to hear Mir? I have absolutely *no* special satellite antennas so am limited to using a whip antenna on an HT, although I do hope to build a turnstile antenna soon.

Should I be able to hear the downlink with these constraints? I am only 50 miles inland from the Pacific Ocean but I have no idea how much power the cosmonauts are using or where their tracking ships usually are.

Also, does anyone know how wide the 143.625 FM downlink is? I've heard it is a bit wider than standard narrow-band FM.

Please reply by email to any of the addresses below. Thanks and 73!

--
(Mark A. Haun KJ6PC)(UUCP: ...uunet!mmsac!sactoh0!mahaun)
(Sac-Unix, Sacramento CA)(INTERNET: mmsac!sactoh0!mahaun@uunet.uu.net)
(IP: [44.2.0.56] 144.93 Mhz)(AMPRNET: kj6pc@kj6pc.ampr.org)
( )(PACKET: kj6pc@wa6nwe.#nocal.ca.usa.na)

2330. Yaesu 270RH Mods

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-28 19:58:00 UTC
From: ppddc@uwocc1.uwo.ca
Message-ID: <0620323247@uwovax.uwo.ca>
Source record: 17257

Sorry folks--my earlier posting should have been for the mods to extend coverage on the Yaesu FT270RH mobile, not the 290.

Any info would be appreciated.

Thanks,

Dave Colvin VE3ZDC
Univ. Western Ontario
London, Ont. Canada

2331. Bruce Willis & not ham radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-28 20:01:00 UTC
From: jain%gssf.decnet@NWC.NAVY.MIL
Message-ID: <8908290704.AA19361@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17258

Sounds like this is deteriorating more into a discussion
on the merits of blow-'em up movies than ham radio. I
think we are all agreed that when it comes to technical
accuracy & radios in Die Hard, it bites the dust big time.
[of course, if the producer had been from UCLA... :-)]
Still, if you ignore the downfalls & treat it more as
the take-out-your-agressions type of entertainment that
it is rather than as a carefully thought-out, intellectually
stimulating movie, then it is fun to watch. I like
my Icom 32AT. :-)
Arun WC6V

"The Guide is definitive. Reality is frequently inaccurate."

2332. SOLRAD

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-28 20:26:26 UTC
From: charlie@oakhill.UUCP
Message-ID: <2351@radio.oakhill.UUCP>
Source record: 17243
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.space

This question could probably be best answered by Dr. T.S. Kelso
if he's listening....

I notice that there is a new bird in the NASA predictions bulletins..
namely the SOLRAD R/B satellite. Does anybody have any info on SOLRAD??
Is it large and visible on the right orbits?

Thanks in advance,
Charlie Thompson WB4HVD

2333. ICOM u2AT MODS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-28 21:00:56 UTC
From: hcooper@esunix.UUCP
Message-ID: <1474@esunix.UUCP>
Source record: 17241

IAnyone have any mods for the icom u2AT, above 2M for transmit?

utah-cs!esunix!hcooper

2334. The ultimateCATV Feedline

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-28 21:36:00 UTC
From: PAT.DAVIS@MAIL.ADMIN.WISC.EDU
Message-ID: <98SG3639@mail.admin.wisc.edu>
Source record: 17259

Comment: Processed by UWGATE

to: info-hams%wsmr-simtel20.army.mil@relay.cs.net

In my early years I remember hooking up my buddies' TV to cable using
SPEAKER wire!! I wonder how many people use the wrong feedline like that.

Food for thought..

Pat.davis@mail.admin.wisc.edu

2335. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-28 22:27:48 UTC
From: rusty@cadnetix.COM
Message-ID: <9342@cadnetix.COM>
Source record: 17254

In article <7120077@hpcupt1.HP.COM> holly@hpcupt1.HP.COM (Jim Hollenback) writes:
>Yes, the computer does radiate according to the program that is run.
>A few years back I was working with PDP-8/A computers and some lonely
>soul that liked music wrote a compiler that allowed the PDP-8 to play
>music. In four part harmony!!
...
>was executed you could listen to the music on a nearby AM or FM radio.
>Sounded real good too.
>73's
>Jim, WA6SDM
>holly@hpcupt1.hp.com

I suppose that this *really* does not belong in r.hr, but it 'is' related
to RFI, so here goes...

As a senior in high school, I took an 'honors-level' class which required a
project in order to get the honors grade. My dad was involved in electronic
music at the time, so I decided I'd write a program to 'do' electronic music
(ha! little did I know at the time!). Make a long story as short as possible,
lets just say that I never suceeded in doing it myself, but there was this
nifty program for the IBM 1130 (YES! the old super-klunker 1130 itself!
cards and all!) which did single-voice music. I would love to have
heard 4-part harmony! The technique was the same, too, tune a radio
carefully, etc... (And thus was launched my career in computers, changing
my planned major from hardware to software in one short year (or less))

At times I would have fun just sitting listening to the computer when
it did normal jobs, too. The printer sound was hilarious. (Ker-Bong!
Ker-Bong!)

Rusty Carruth UUCP:{uunet,boulder}!cadnetix!rusty DOMAIN: rusty@cadnetix.com
Daisy/Cadnetix Corp. (303) 444-8075\ 5775 Flatiron Pkwy. \ Boulder, Co 80301
Radio: N7IKQ 'home': P.O.B. 461 \ Lafayette, CO 80026

2336. bruce and his bullets

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-28 23:27:31 UTC
From: Agiroux@LETTERKENN-EMH1.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8908290704.AA19416@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17260

The heck with the radio -- knowing what I do about production, the only thing that worked on it was the LED. I haven't kept up with the newer high priced "state-of-the-art" radios ('cause I can't afford 'em) and probably could tell a Kenwood TH-??? if I sat on the durned thing. My IC-2AT, vintage 1980 works quite nicely.

My though in Die Hard was that i wished I had faced such lousy shots in Viet Nam. Bruce was good enough to 'knee-cap' one fella with those grease guns they were using, but the bad guys couldn't hit anything. They had to try to scratch him with plate glass windows.

WD6AXL/3 ...

2337. Re: Need help fighting cable company

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-29 03:06:20 UTC
From: john@stiatl.UUCP
Message-ID: <6679@stiatl.UUCP>
Source record: 17261

jans@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM (Jan Steinman) writes:

>Someone in our group is building a house, and the contractor told him to go
>down to Radio Shack and buy the CATV wire. After the contractor installed it
>(but before sheet rock, thank goodness!) the building inspector made them rip
>it all out and replace it with something that cost several times more, and was
>not available from RatShack.

>Sorry about the lack of details, but it looks like your local building
>inspector may be the last line of defense for new dwellings. (Of course, how
>many people get their cable inspected when they retrofit it themselves? I can
>bet RatShack isn't going to warn them that their cable doesn't meet leakage
>specs!)

Jan,

I suspect this incident has more to do with kickbacks than with technical
issues. The building inspector would be the last one to make a technical
determination regarding a brand of cable. Giving them the benefit of the
doubt, I suppose the inspector could have noted that non-plenum rated wire
had been used in a duct or above a suspended ceiling. More likely,
the supplier of the required cable "entertained" this inspector on
regular intervals. I know from personal experience that this stuff goes
on. I've even had inspectors tell me outright that a small "gratuity"
would greatly smooth my inspection. I hate to sound so cynical but
my experience has shown that I'm probably right.

For the record, Radio Shaft CATV coax is more than adequate. It has 100%
foil shielding and a few strands of steel wire for continuity. It is
distinctly different than the cheap crap sold to CB-types under the
guise of RG-58 or RG-8.

John
--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | Manual? ... What manual ?!?
Sales Technologies, Inc. Atlanta, GA | This is Unix, My son, You
...!gatech!stiatl!john **I am the NRA** | just GOTTA Know!!!

2338. Visitor Licences in New Zealand (ZL)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-29 06:07:41 UTC
From: fbraab@leuze.UUCP
Message-ID: <492@leuze.UUCP>
Source record: 17263

Hello OM's,
I got a letter from Mervin ZL1AKX, Vice President of NZART, included a photocopy of a letter to the NZART Liaison officer ZL2AMJ.
Mervin asked me to distribute the information, so I copied this letter for you:

10 August 1989

Mr J F C Johnson RFS Head Office
NZART Liaison Officier Bowen State Building
15 Field Street Bowen Street
UPPER HUTT WELLINGTON (New Zealand)

Dear Sir, REG 3/1 DJJ SNT

OPERATION BY VISITING LICENSED AMATEURS

As you know, I announced at your recent Annual Conference that we would issue a policy statement concerning short-term amateur visitors to New Zealand.

I am pleased to advise that the policy as agreed is being circulated to RFS Field Offices and is effective forthwith.

The policy conditions are:

(1) Licensed visitors may use VHF/UHF handhelds on frequencies 144 MHz and above.

(2) Operation is for a period not more than 4 weeks.

(3) No application need be made and no fee is charged.

(4) The visiting amateur must be the holder of a current licence issued by their own administration.

(5) A copy of the current licence must be carried while operating and be available for inspection.

(6) Usage of the apparatus must conform with the requirements of the NZ Radio Regulations 1987 and the general terms and conditions shown on the amatuer licence schedule.

(7) The visiting amateur must use the home callsign suffixed by ZL 1, 2, 3, 4 as appropriate.

I would be grateful if you would promulgate this information in such a way that intending amateur visitors to New Zealand may avail themselves of the facility.

Yours faithfully

(D J Jenner)

Because this information is very new, I also post it to the American Usenet.

Best 73, Fritz DF2RF

2339. Re: Re: 2m handi-talkie

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-29 08:19:23 UTC
From: brianm@hprnd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1140021@hprnd.HP.COM>
Source record: 17253

genly@bubble.multiflow.COM (Chris Hind Genly) writes:
>
>I'm looking to buy a 2m hand held tranceiver in the near future. I
>haven't yet made a decision about which one to buy yet. I was hoping
>people would comment on their experiences.

...

>Here are some opinions I've gotten so far.
>
> - Stay away from Alinco, the company is small and their radios
> are not as well built as some other companies.

I would most strongly disagree. I have had an Alinco ALR-206T in my Jeep CJ5 for almost a year now. A Jeep is not what you call an Ideal environment! They are full of dust, vibration, and general overall abuse on electronics. Yet the Alinco has yet to even hicup.

I purposely purchase the Alinco due to the fact it was a simpler radio than the "Other Three's" products. I figured the simpler the less chance of failure. The other reason for the Alinco was it's superior cost value. I think I purchase a radio with much more value going for it at less than half the price of Yaesu, Icom, or Kenwood.

> - Stick with Icom, Yaesu, and Kenwood.

Try Alinco, you may be pleasantly surprised!

>Chris Hind Genly, Mutliflow Computer., 30 Business park Dr., Branford, Ct.

Brian Mahaffy | Any sufficiently advanced
HP Roseville Networks Division | technology, is indistinguishable
brianm@hprnd.rose.hp.com | from Magic!
N6UGP @ KG6XX-1 telnet 785-5633	Arthur C. Clark
"They, that can give up essential liberty, to obtain a little temporary safety, deserve neither liberty nor safety." -- Benjamin Franklin 1759

And now I can say: "I'm the NRA, and I VOTE! Beware Mr. Leroy Greene"

2340. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-29 11:26:25 UTC
From: scott_tokaryk@brains.UUCP
Message-ID: <4728@brains.UUCP>
Source record: 17262

```
What'S a HAM RADIO?
--
-===----------=- From Scott Tokaryk at Cerebral Cortex BBS System
-==-==------==-==- (902)462-7245 3/12/2400 8N1 24h/7d
-==--------==------ scott_tokaryk%brains@iisat.UUCP
-==-==------==-==- {uunet, utai, watmath}!dalcs!iisat!brains!scott_tokaryk
-===------===-
```

2341. Re: Mosley PRO-57 Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-29 12:28:38 UTC
From: k2ph@dxis.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <179@dxis.ATT.COM>
Source record: 17267

From article <1362@raybed2.UUCP>, by ewb@raybed2.UUCP (EUGENE BALINSKI):
>
> I am considering purchasing a Mosley PRO-57 HF Yagi. Does anyone
> have one out there ? I'm looking for comments, both good and bad about
> performance, construction, etc
> Thanks,
> Gene WA1UXA
>
> ...!linus!raybed2 ewb
> ewb@raybed2.ray.com

It's funny you should ask about this--right now I'm working on my PRO-67 (PRO-57 with 40 meters added). I have comments both good and bad about the antenna.

First of all, this is a LARGE and HEAVY antenna. I had forgotten just how large and heavy until we took it down for some work this weekend. Mosley uses double wall tubing in the middle (reduces sag) and the PRO-67 weighs in at about 98 pounds! I understand that the PRO-57 weighs in at 86 pounds. Not an antenna for the meek of heart. You need a husky rotator with this antenna. Alliance HD-73s need not apply. I had used one of these initially and it suffered damage after about 2 months of New Jersey winters and failed completely after 6 months.

I have found the performance to be quite good. For example, with the antenna installed at 56 feet, I had no trouble working the Vietnam DXpedition last year. Except on 40 meters, the front-to-back and front-to-side ratios are very good--so good that I've occasionally thought the band was dead when, in fact, I merely had it pointed 90 degrees away from the opening. So, gain and directivity seem to be good.

Now, a little bit of bad news (my opinion anyway). One of the reasons I bought this antenna was because it was supposed to be broadbanded and my TS-940S likes to turn down the power very quickly with SWR. Mosley had published SWR curves that showed 1.5:1 or less across 20, 15, and 10 meters, and 1.6:1 or less across 40 meters. Since the 940 turns down the power to 65-70 watts at 2:1 this looked like just the antenna for me! Unfortunately, Mosley's SWR curves are greatly optimistic. I see 2.5:1 on 20 meter CW, for example. In fact, this is one of the reasons for the antenna work this past weekend. I fully expected that I had assembled the antenna incorrectly and gotten a trap in backwards. Well, such was not the case. I disassembled all the traps and found them to be exactly as Gary, K0VUW, of Mosley had described. Measurements were checked and all were found to be with 1/4 inch. The bottom line is that

the antenna is just not that broad. Sigh.

I understand that (eventually) Mosley is supposed to have a modification kit available that will improve SWR, but only on the WARC bands. Yes, this antenna is supposed to work on 17 and 12 meters. However, they have been promising the modification since April and it isn't ready yet.

I would be curious to hear from others who have used the PRO to see if my experience is the norm or a 3 sigma point. :-)
--
==========
Bob Schreibmaier K2PH | UUCP: att!dxis!k2ph or k2ph@dxis.att.com
(Teenage Mutant Ninja DXer) | ARPA: k2ph%dxis@att.arpa
Middletown, N.J. | ICBM: 40o21'N, 74o8'W

2342. Re: Selling Ham gear to unlicensed peop

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-29 14:32:48 UTC
From: taber@pstjtt.dec.com
Message-ID: <431@ryn.esg.dec.com>
Source record: 17264

In article <30500158@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes...

>
>Surely you must contact at least TWO hams to take your novice exam these days.

No, not as such. You go to the place the VEC is giving the exams, and
they give you and anyone else who walks through the door the exam. No
social interaction required. You pays your money and you takes your
test.

> Surely contact with hams is made BEFORE
>taking the exam, and a rig can be purchased and shipped through that contact
>well before that time.

No, not that either. I studied on my own. I know many people
who have done the same. We may be a minority. I kind of doubt it, since
I don't know *anyone* who has had an Elmer per se, i.e. a non-related
person who taught them.

But what's the extention of this new law of yours? Does the guy who
gets MY radio assume liability for what I do with it until my license
arrives? If I decide I don't want to be a ham, does he confiscate the
set? Do I have recourse against him if he decides not to give my radio
to me?

Fortunately, there is no basis in law to take this idea beyond the
pointless network discussion phase.

>>>==>PStJTT
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber

Mail address: ahhhhh, you don't want to send me mail....

2343. Re: Dual-Bander Antennas - Reviews & Opinions Solictited!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-29 14:35:53 UTC
From: vail@tegra.UUCP
Message-ID: <603@atlas.tegra.UUCP>
Source record: 17265

<our news feed has been broke so this may be a bit behind>

I have both the Larsen 2/70 and an Austin 500C Dual Band and I really reccomend the Austin. It is less than half the size of the Larsen and the performance is comparable on 2 meters and better on UHF. Since UHF is my band of choice I far prefer the Austins.

There is also a tri-band (2m-220-440) and triplexor version of the Austins. They also make this antenna for commercial/govt services. I am thinking of getting one of these for scanning.

Austin Custom Antennas is in Sandown NH. I can't find the number now...

73

"If you know what Life is worth
You will look for yours on Earth
So stand up for your rights" -- Bob Marley

| | Johnathan Vail | tegra!N1DXG@ulowell.edu
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG@145.110-,145.270-,444.2+,448.625-
-----

2344. Engineering competence or PhDs??

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-29 14:41:44 UTC
From: PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK
Message-ID: <29.Aug.89.15
Source record: 17178

What makes an Engineer? Yes i agree with most of the previous comments
on this subject. Too many of the modern 'engineers' are lost without their
CAD systems/calculators/simulators. They dont understand that the machines can
only give the right answer if you know the right question in the first place!
(I have seen people using a circuit design package try to divine L-C tuned
circuit parameters, fail to appreciate that you give values in Megahertz ,
not Hertz, and be somewhat perplexed when their computer insists that they
need a 17 FARAD capacitor across their coil....)
Such types dont like it when the rest of the lab degenerates into
uncontrollable, incontinent mirth as a result. They tend to go off in
a huff and wont talk to you for the rest of the week, their pride has
been wounded...
Those of us who dont have the technology to hand, use 'quick guess'
formulae (1.5picofarads per meter of wavelength is a good starting point)
and get within 5% of the computer-generated answer in most cases!

As to whether having a list of degrees/PhD's as long as your arm makes you
employable - i would say emphatically NO!!
Most of the people who work for our computer section are excommunicated
botanists, lapsed nuclear chemists, unfrocked geologists etc. who can look
at 15000 lines of FORTRAN program and spot the bugs. The 'Computer scientist'
types can solve 'Rings of hanoi' puzzles and discuss the merits of
different disk-cache algorithms, but they can't solder a 25-pin 'D'
plug to a modem lead, or attach 'N' connectors to Ethernet cable!

Its because of the 'non-real-world' designers who inflict their products on
us that we have LCD displays that cant be read in bright sunlight, frequency
synthesizers with appalling phase noise, and non-linear linear amplifiers!

Competence cannot be taught, it has to be learned. If this involves a few
mistakes, so what? The best discoveries happen by accident!

..._._ de G6WBJ

2345. Terminal Node Controllers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-29 15:03:00 UTC
From: STELLABO@CSHLAB.BITNET
Message-ID: <8908300701.AA07506@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17177

I am in the process of setting up a packet radio station at our club shack. I would also like to set up a HF station using AMTOR, RTTY, and CW. Can anyone comment on their Multi-mode TNC box. I know that AEA, Kantronics, and MFJ all make what I am looking for ... but I do not know which is the best. Is one of the brands better suited for the HF work ? Which has the friendliest software ?

You can mail reply's directly to: stellabo@cshlab.BITNET ... I will summarize and post on info-hams.

Fred J. Stellabotte
Computer Systems Manager _ Cold Spring Harbor Lab
stellabo@cshlab.bitnet

2346. RE: Selling Ham gear to unlicensed people

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-29 15:05:00 UTC
From: christiansen%chera1.decnet@CHEWI.CHE.WISC.EDU
Message-ID: <8908300702.AA07526@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17181

> Date: 28 Aug 89 15:56:00 GMT
> From: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil@uxc.cso.uiuc.edu
> Subject: Selling Ham gear to unlicensed peop
>
> > How many new hams really have Elmers any more? This is something I wonder
> > about. I didn't have one. From what I can tell, Elmers are somewhat of a
> > dying breed.
>
> Any ham radio operator you are in contact with when working on your license
> can serve as your Elmer for as long as you need to get a rig, if the dealers
> start restricting sales.

Hmmm... I didn't have any Elmer. I was glad that AEA sold me an HT
prior to my getting licensed, so I could find out where the exams were!

>
> Surely you must contact at least TWO hams to take your novice exam these days.

But if you start at Tech, General, Advanced, or Extra, you don't need to
know anyone. As in my case. As in the case of several local hams.

> [...]
> Surely contact with hams is made BEFORE
> taking the exam, and a rig can be purchased and shipped through that contact
> well before that time.
>
> --Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

The problem with all this is that it is not illegal for non-hams to own
gear, nor is it illegal to use it as a receiver. I know of several
people who passed their 5 wpm exams because they were able to listen to
W1AW at night.

Some think that non-hams shouldn't be able to own transmitters or
transceivers. They would have prospective hams buy receivers, get their
licenses, try to sell their receivers, and buy transceivers... This
hobby is too costly for the newcomer as it is, without assessing this
sort of penalty...

--
Reed L. Christiansen, N9GFG
UW Polymerization Reaction Engineering Laboratory, (608)262-7267
Christiansen@ChEWi.ChE.Wisc.Edu, ARPA
N9GFG @ W9WI, Packet

2347. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-29 15:39:24 UTC
From: fisher@minster.york.ac.UK
Message-ID: <swordfish.620408365@minster.york.ac.uk>
Source record: 17180

There was a fascinating short article about Voyager 2 in last month's Wireless World (July 1989, pp 648-649).

"All data is sent in digital form, slowed down where necessary
by means of a belt-driven magnetic tape drive."
==============================

That's what it says.

Tony Fisher
Dept. of Computer Science, The University of York, York YO1 5DD, U.K.
Tel. +44 904 432738 or 432722
Janet: fisher@uk.ac.york.minster
DARPA: fisher%uk.ac.york.minster@ucl-cs
UUCP: fisher@minster.UUCP (..!uunet!mcvax!reading!minster!fisher)

2348. Kenwood TS-440S Inquiry

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-29 17:00:31 UTC
From: disd@hubcap.clemson.edu
Message-ID: <6350@hubcap.clemson.edu>
Source record: 17268

After a few years of relying on our local club station for HF airtime, I am finally breaking down and buying my own HF rig (yes, let's hear those sounds of rejoicing among net-dom). I've firmly decided on the Kenwood TS-440S, after looking at many radios and analyzing what I want to do with such a rig, so PLEASE don't send mail or post anything about what a bad choice I'm making or persuading me to try your favorite other rig or brand. What I WOULD appreciate is any information about the radio from other owners/users of the TS-440S: particularly, things such as handy modifications, info about the IF-232C/IC-10, other accessories, and how you feel the AT-440 Automatic Antenna Tuner works. Also, which IF Filters did you find best for working CW, SSB, and RTTY. Anything that anyone can send would be greatly appreciated. Please send to any of the following addresses (listed in prefered order):

FRANKB@CLEMSON.BITNET
LIETUVA@PRISM.CLEMSON.EDU
DISD@HUBCAP.CLEMSON.EDU or ...!GATECH!HUBCAP!DISD

Thanks much!! And, God and my fiancee willing, I may be able to get on the air more (and, perhaps, could it be, possibly work CW????).

73, de BJ KM4RB

--
Frank J. ("BJ") Backitis,Jr. (KM4RB) | Lithuanian --
Information Systems Development | __|__ | and Damn Proud
Clemson University, Clemson, SC |___|___|___| "Sveiks!"
BITNET: FRANKB@CLEMSON.BITNET (or try DISD@HUBCAP.CLEMSON.EDU)

2349. Re: Selling Ham gear to unlicensed peop

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-29 19:07:44 UTC
From: kevin@lindy.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <4569@lindy.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 17271

In article <30500158@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
->Any ham radio operator you are in contact with when working on your license
->can serve as your Elmer for as long as you need to get a rig, if the dealers
->start restricting sales.
->
->Surely you must contact at least TWO hams to take your novice exam these days.
Well, no, not really. I took my novice test at a VEC session, and had never
talked to a "real live" ham operator before I took my test.

->I know of no dealer that ships so slow that the FCC license would arrive
->before the rig, assuming the rig is ordered the same day as you take and pass
->the exam. This is the worst case.

Any dealer with shipping this slow would go out of business rather quickly.

(I am not arguing either for or against restricting sales to people with
licenses....)
--
Kevin Burnett, N6UWS (ex-KC6AOA) AMPR.ORG: 44.4.0.231
"She was an acrobat's daughter, she swung by her teeth from a noose;
but then one day, her dentures gave way, and she flew through the air
like a goose." - Daffy

2350. Voyager Pics

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-29 19:24:18 UTC
From: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP
Message-ID: <4358@cps3xx.UUCP>
Source record: 17269
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.space

So, does anybody know when these fabulous pics of neptune will be
available in sun workstation format, or in .GIF format?

P.S. How about earlier pics of Jupiter/Saturn & moons?

In the rare case that original ideas Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN
are found here, I am responsible. Owen W328, E. Lansing, MI 48825
Internet: hendrick@frith.egr.msu.edu UUCP: ...!frith!hendrick

2351. Re: Need help fighting cable company

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-29 20:10:23 UTC
From: davidsen@crdos1.crd.ge.COM
Message-ID: <233@crdos1.crd.ge.COM>
Source record: 17272

In article <1626@unccvax.UUCP>, cs75jmc@unccvax.UUCP (John Covington WN4BBJ) writes:

| Does this mean that we can wire every room in our house for cable
| rather than having to pay the cable company an installation fee and
| monthly fee?

I think right now this is policy rather than regulation, although it
may be becoming regulation. Our CC lets you have drops with no extra
charge, and they frequently have a $20 installation fee to put it in.
For $20 I'm willing to let them do it, rather than get the hardware,
install it, and clean up everything afterward.

If it's just a run through the wall no problem, but when I wanted
cable on the 3rd floor I them play with it.
--
bill davidsen (davidsen@crdos1.crd.GE.COM -or- uunet!crdgw1!crdos1!davidsen)
"The world is filled with fools. They blindly follow their so-called
'reason' in the face of the church and common sense. Any fool can see
that the world is flat!" - anon

2352. Re: Voyager Pics

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-29 20:33:56 UTC
From: adam@mit-amt.MEDIA.MIT.EDU
Message-ID: <627@mit-amt.MEDIA.MIT.EDU>
Source record: 17270
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.space

usenet@cps3xx.UUCP (Usenet file owner) writes:
> So, does anybody know when these fabulous pics of neptune will be
> available in sun workstation format, or in .GIF format?

Someone posted a message that lots of GIF's (including the latest
neptute and triton pictures) from their machine. I think it was
grape.ecs.clarkson.edu. Anyway, I ftp's there and went into binary
mode and got a bunch of pics. But when I ftp's them down to the mac
(I was in binary this time, too), it (Vision Lab) either opens a
solid black screen (i.e., pictures mapped to an apparently-synthesized
all-black CLUT) or it complains about bad LZW codes or early EOF's.
The bottom line: the GIF's are either corrupted or I'm doing something
wrong. I'd like to believe it's the second thing, but since I've tried
numerous ways of doing this, I'm afraid that it might be the first
(though I find this hard to believe).

Would someone (perhaps the person whose machine this is) care to
enlighten us about what format it is/how we shoulf ftp it/anything
else which is important...?

Adam
--
"He didn't fall? Inconceivable!" Internet email: adam@media-lab.media.mit.edu
"You keep using that word... I do not think it means what you think it means."
(All stolen quotes taken from The Princess Bride) Hmm... 18 spaces left. Moof!

2353. Not ANOTHER Special-Interest Newsletter

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-29 22:45:53 UTC
From: rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
Message-ID: <8908292245.AA04048@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 17182

It has been suggested that a special-interest newsletter is the answer to the loss of the QST The New Frontier microwave column. NO NO No No no no !!!! As Bob Atkins correctly points out --- THE REAL NEED IS FOR MASS EXPOSURE FOR MICROWAVE ACTIVITIES. Also, in addition to my interest in narrow-band, weak-signal acitivities, we need the "mass market" wideband, big signal usage. The narrow-band folk will never use enough of the microwave bands, they just use the band TOO efficiently.

As a start, let me suggest that the mass ownership of video cameras has made ham TV within the reach of lots of people. One channel on 440 isn't enough. Let's get ham TV on 1240 MHz with 4 to 6 channels.

Somebody in this group will suggest high data rate digital links. (Glenn Elmore - are you listening?).

Some care has to be used, however, so that the 60 dB down sidebands of the wideband modes don't wipe out the usefulness of the narrow narrow-band segments (as in the ARRL 902 band plan). In that case they listened to the Membership Services Committee instead of the VHF UHF Advisory Committee (the people with appropriate technical savvy).

Again, 1.3 GHz isn't all of the microwave world. 2.4 GHz and higher aren't out of reach any more - cheap transverter kits are available. Given a fair antenna and a little power amplifier, and a point-to-point link (or contact with a known location) should be hard. At Jimmy's (W6JKV) yearly barbeque early this month, I understand someone demonstrated a 10 GHz sideband voice contact with a station 20-30 miles away over a ridge of hills. Don't say that the microwave bands are useless for obstructed paths. (The power involved was milliwatts).

73, Bob W3OTC

2354. CORRECTION

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-29 22:48:48 UTC
From: rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
Message-ID: <8908292248.AA04051@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 17179

Freud got too me. Correct my last message to read
.... point-to-point .... contact **** shouldn't ***** be hard.

sorry.
73, Bob W3OTC

2355. Re: Need help fighting cable company

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-29 23:17:42 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500161@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17274

I doubt if the building inspector was concerned with leakage of RF. He was probably more concerned with other safety aspects of the cable installation. Your local building codes (and their references such as national codes) are what he should be basing things on.

I wonder if 100% shielded cable was used to replace the RattyShack stuff.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

2356. What does "GEP" stand for (as in White house UHF-FM-MUX radio links)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-30 00:55:49 UTC
From: die@cpoint.UUCP
Message-ID: <2555@cpoint.UUCP>
Source record: 17273
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

Does anybody out there know why the 225-400 mhz wideband FM (240f9)
12 channel FDM-SSB multiplexed Autovon links to the flying command post
aircraft and Air Force One are currently called GEP links ? What does
GEP stand for ? Someone must know the meaning of this term from the
arcane anti-world of strategic nuclear deterence, I've never heard it before.

--
David I. Emery Clearpoint Research Corp.
35 Parkwood Dr, Hopkinton Ma. 01748 1-508-435-7462
{decvax, cybvax0, mirror}!frog!cpoint!die
{m2c}!jjmhome!cpoint!die

--
David I. Emery Clearpoint Research Corp.
35 Parkwood Dr, Hopkinton Ma. 01748 1-508-435-7462
{decvax, cybvax0, mirror}!frog!cpoint!die
{m2c}!jjmhome!cpoint!die

2357. Planning to visit Yosemite?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-30 06:20:46 UTC
From: winter@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <34431@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 17275

Found this on packet recently. As a recent user of the new
Yosemite repeater, I can attest to its usefulness. And when
you come out of the Valley and lose 147.00, you come back
into range of its sister repeater on 147.03. It's really nifty!

I thought everyone on the net would like to know about it, since
Yosemite gets visitors from all over the world. (Like PA3AOG, who
wrote greetings in the dust of our car! :-))

73,
Patty

From: KB6DRN@K6RAU
To: ALL@USA
Subject: YOSEMITE 2M REPEATER

****
********** YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK 2M REPEATER **********
****

August 27, 1989

Amateurs planning to visit Yosemite National Park should make
note of the new 2-meter coverage now available in Yosemite.

The Turlock Amateur Radio Club (TARC) maintains a 24-hour,
2-meter repeater system which affords handheld service in
the majority of Yosemite Valley Floor as well service to parts
of the high country.

The Yosemite access port operates on the output frequency of
147.000 Mhz (input is 600 khz up) and is open carrier access.
The access port is linked to the W6BXN wide-area coverage
multi-freq repeater system (147.030 & 444.700 located at
Mt. Bullion near Mariposa 4400ft above the San Joaquin Valley
floor) giving contact with a large population of CentralValley
Amateurs.

The new station operates from Turtleback Dome in Yosemite
and transceives directly into Yosemite Valley via an 8db beam
pointed directly into the Valley from above Inspiration Point.

The site was utilized as it has great coverage into Yosemite,
but is shaded from the San Joaquin Valley so as to keep
co-channel interference with stations in the Central Valley to
an absolute minimum.

The station was designed by K6IXA (Grady) and was installed by K6IXA and KB6DRN (Ed). The station consists of two VHF Engineering Transmitter/Receiver combinations along with a VHF 4-elememt KLM/Mirage beam and a UHF 6-element Scaa beam with associated duplexer cavities and radiates 200W ERP to the Valley Floor.

Amateur coverage in Yosemite Valley had been very minimal until now due to the enclosed geography of the Park leaving a great national facility with poor coverage for the large number of American and Foreign Amateurs visiting the Park each year.

The TURLOCK AMATEUR RADIO CLUB looks forward to meeting those traveling through Yosemite and welcomes all to make their presence known while visiting the Park. W6BXN Repeater covers the a large portion of the Central Valley from Mt. Bullion near Mariposa. 444.700, 147.030 & 147.000 are 24 hrs accessable.

```
************************************************************
**** T U R L O C K A M A T E U R R A D I O C L U B ****
************************************************************
**** W 6 B X N * CENTRAL VALLEY * 147.030/UP 6 ****
**** W 6 B X N * YOSEMITE VALLEY * 147.000/UP 6 ****
**** W 6 B X N * CENTRAL VALLEY * 444.700/UP 5 ****
************************************************************
```


```
==========================================================================
Patty Winter N6BIS INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44] UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
==========================================================================
```

2358. Re: Voyager Pics

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-30 07:09:29 UTC
From: joe@hanauma.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <4942@portia.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 17276
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.space

In article <4358@cps3xx.UUCP> hendrick@frith.UUCP (Hendrickson) writes:
>So, does anybody know when these fabulous pics of neptune will be
>available in sun workstation format, or in .GIF format?

Look over in comp.graphics; some people over there have announced
their availability in other formats. (Basically all these "different
formats" consist of some magic header, followed by the same old image
in bytes. That's why I like to distribute just the bytes and leave
the "header" in English. It's the most universal, comprehensible, and
elegant format, IMHO.)

P.S.: Strangely enough, among the many machines grabbing copies of
the images have been several machines at JPL.

```
\ /\ /\ /\/\/\/\/\/\/\.-.-.-.-.-.....__________
\ / \ / \ /Dept of Geophysics, Stanford University \/\/\.-.-....___
\/ \/ \/Joe Dellinger joe@hanauma.stanford.edu apple!hanauma!joe\/\.-._
```

2359. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-30 08:36:33 UTC
From: PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK
Message-ID: <30.Aug.89.09
Source record: 17192

Synchronous detection - the technique i have used is as follows:

The incoming double-sideband AM is split into two separate signals. The first is passed through a filter sufficiently sharp to greatly attenuate the sidebands (so we essentially have only a carrier) and this is used to lock the PLL.
The second signal is fed to two filters, one an 'upper sideband', the other a 'lower sideband' filter. What comes out of these filters is selectable with a switch. So now theres 3 signals available::
1) the 'new' carrier, phase-locked to the original (AM) carrier.
2) The upper sideband of the AM signal
3) the lower sideband of the AM signal.

Now you can stick one of the sidebands and the carrier into a product detector, and treat it like you would a SSB signal.
The whole point of doing it this way is that since you are only receiving one sideband, your noise bandwidth is halved, so you get the 3dB signal/noise ratio improvement of SSB. Theres also the ability to 'switch sidebands' if you get interference.
If you are really keen, you demodulate both sidebands, and then feed the two independent audio signals (in the right phase of course!) into an adder.
I think some proposal for AM stereo worked along these lines , each channel being modulated into one sideband (but how could they do this????)

Anyway, sync. detection works real nice. I use a NE561B PLL chip and three crystal filters, and a diode-ring mixer to combine the carrier and selected sideband. The recovered audio quality sure beats the 'diode and capacitor' in most AM sets.

Pete Lucas G6WBJ

2360. WEFAX Beginner (Questions)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-30 13:15:20 UTC
From: disd@hubcap.clemson.edu
Message-ID: <6352@hubcap.clemson.edu>
Source record: 17184

I will be getting my first HF rig this weekend (hurrah) which will have a general coverage receiver capable of handling AM, FSK, and SSB from 100kHz to 30MHz (hurrah hurrah). While playing with my packet station on 2m last night, I realized that with the new radio I might be able to start playing around with WEFAX. I have the Kantronics KAM All Mode unit with the WEFAX update, but I've never had a radio capable of receiving the WEFAX transmissions before. Can anyone who has used the KAM before for WEFAX recommend software for a PC (not XT, not AT, but an ugly old PC clone) with 1024x768 res VGA graphics?? Any other information about WEFAX would be helpful as I've never been able to do anything with it before now. A list of frequencies and schedules would be helpful as well. I will be up at a hamfest this weekend purchasing the radio, and I'd like to go ahead and purchase whatever I'll need for WEFAX while I'm there... any help would be appreciated. Please e-mail direct rather than clutter up the net here:

(in prefered order)

BITNET: FRANKB@CLEMSON.BITNET
Inter: LIETUVA@EUREKA.CLEMSON.EDU
(or) DISD@HUBCAP.CLEMSON.EDU
UUCP: {whatever}!gatech!hubcap!disd

Thanks!!!

73 de BJ, KM4RB

--
Frank J. ("BJ") Backitis,Jr. (KM4RB) | Lithuanian --
Information Systems Development | __|__ | and Damn Proud
Clemson University, Clemson, SC |___|___|___| "Sveiks!"
BITNET: FRANKB@CLEMSON.BITNET (or try DISD@HUBCAP.CLEMSON.EDU)

2361. Re: Voyager Pics

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-30 13:33:28 UTC
From: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP
Message-ID: <4365@cps3xx.UUCP>
Source record: 17185
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.space

In article adam@mit-amt.MEDIA.MIT.EDU (Adam Glass) writes:
>neptute and triton pictures) from their machine. I think it was
>grape.ecs.clarkson.edu. Anyway, I ftp's there and went into binary
>mode and got a bunch of pics. But when I ftp's them down to the mac

I can't ftp from grape.ecs.clarkson.edu because their ftp is
incompatible with our ftp. I don't know if theirs is "standard" or not,
but I do know I can't change ours. I have no system privileges, and I
do not have enough disk space to have my own copy of ftp like others
have suggested. I guess I'm complaining. Our ftp works with everybody
else's that I've tried. Ken.

In the rare case that original ideas Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN
are found here, I am responsible. Owen W328, E. Lansing, MI 48825
Internet: hendrick@frith.egr.msu.edu UUCP: ...!frith!hendrick

2362. Source for 6JB6 tubes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-30 14:47:10 UTC
From: charlie@oakhill.UUCP
Message-ID: <2360@radio.oakhill.UUCP>
Source record: 17186
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.swap

I have recently discovered that the GE 6JB6's I purchased will
not work in my Drake TR-4.

Does anyone know a reliable, reasonably priced source for SYLVANIA 6JB6's???
The Drake instruction manual specifically mentions SYLVANIA for the
replacement brand on the 6JB6's used in the final amp. They must have
had a reason for mentioning a specific brand. Obviously the new GE's
I put in don't work....low plate current and low output...hmmm.

Thanks in advance,

Charlie Thompson WB4HVD
Austin, TX

2363. Science in America

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-30 14:48:00 UTC
From: BRUCEH@UTKVX3.BITNET
Message-ID: <8908310706.AA24518@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17199

I couldn't help replying to the note about sports being more important than science in America. We have been trying to get science fairs started in our local school system. One of the major objections to having a science fair in high school was that kids didn't have enough time with homework and sports taking first place. Homework I understand, but SPORTS??!! Anyway, enough of the soapbox, but I do feel that the ham community should support science fairs in any way possible. How about a station set up with packet, HF, 2m, slowscan, rtty, fast scan TV, etc... Wouldn't hurt to advertize a novice class then also.

Thanks,

Bruce Harrison
Univ. of Tenn. at Martin
Computer Center
Martin, TN 38238

BRUCEH@UTKVX (bitnet)

2364. Kenwood TH205AT Inquiry

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-30 14:57:00 UTC
From: christiansen%chera1.decnet@CHEWI.CHE.WISC.EDU
Message-ID: <8908310705.AA24431@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17197

I was glancing through the Spring '89 AEA catalog last night. Their description of the Kenwood TH205AT handheld indicates that it has direct keyboard frequency entry! I have an early model 205AT that does not have this feature---are the newer ones different? Is there a modification or new ROM chip that enables this?

Thanks in advance.

--
Reed L. Christiansen, N9GFG
UW Polymerization Reaction Engineering Laboratory, (608)262-7267
Christiansen@ChEWi.ChE.Wisc.Edu, ARPA
N9GFG @ W9WI, Packet

2365. RE: Kenwood TH205AT Inquiry

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-30 15:03:00 UTC
From: christiansen%chera1.decnet@CHEWI.CHE.WISC.EDU
Message-ID: <8908310706.AA24470@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17198

In a recent article, I flubbed:
> I was glancing through the Spring '89 AEA catalog last night. Their
^^^ AES (oops---blush!)
--
Reed L. Christiansen, N9GFG
UW Polymerization Reaction Engineering Laboratory, (608)262-7267
Christiansen@ChEWi.ChE.Wisc.Edu, ARPA
N9GFG @ W9WI, Packet

2366. Re: A Crushed Image of Ham Radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-30 15:19:00 UTC
From: jain%gssf.decnet@NWC.NAVY.MIL
Message-ID: <8908310707.AA24560@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17200

Yes, there are jerks out there on the airwaves. Hams are people too, and you will ALWAYS find a few bad apples mixed in with the good ones. Technical competence does not rule out being a jerk, as you can see if you join any kind of special interest group. Ham radio certainly does not have more jerks amidst its ranks than the average, though. In most groups, you can walk to the other side of the room to get away from it. In ham radio, though, they broadcast themselves to the world. The result is that some potential new ham, "cruising the band" with his SW receiver hears it, and if he just hears one jerk on the entire band and that one person makes enough of an impression, he will begin to associate the whole of ham radio with that.

As for massive frequency "own-itis", power-muscling, and general inconsideration, from the years that I've listened to the HF bands, I've seen my share, but the mass majority of hams I've heard are polite and considerate. Much of it comes from a sense of competitiveness. Remove that and most of the "band scrambling" will disappear (good luck at that!).

About "letter of the law" vs. "intent of the law", it is a sad but true fact that the "letter of the law" and not the "intent of the law" is what you will be pinned with these days -- and that's not just in ham radio. When was the last time you speeded in your car? It may have been safe -- after all, that's why there are speed limits, for safety, right? -- but try explaining that to the judge, as they say. Personally, I am happy to see the "little stuff" like ordering pizza addressed on this net -- it is often the little stuff that most people are unaware of that you will get nailed for eventually (of course, when was the last time the FCC...?!). It may sound irrelevant, but if it helps people better understand the rules that govern our operation, then it is beneficial.

Public service -- even as I write, about half of the local ham club is out on Highway 395 helping in communications and ready to provide assistance for the Los Angeles -- Mono Lake conservationist ride. Some of these hams are even taking the day off of work, and all of them are doing it because they take an interest in what is happening in the world and because they enjoy helping others, and to me, that is what being a ham is all about. Open your eyes -- ham radio is alive and well!

Arun WC6V

2367. Cushcraft A3 Tribander

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-30 16:06:50 UTC
From: Paul_Adler.NEROSM@XEROX.COM
Message-ID: <890901-213633-1673@Xerox>
Source record: 17183

Does anyone know if Cushcraft has an add on kit for 12 and/or 17 meters for
its A3 tribander?
KW1L Paul
203 325-6119

2368. Re: The ultimateCATV Feedline

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-30 16:18:52 UTC
From: rusty@cadnetix.COM
Message-ID: <9373@cadnetix.COM>
Source record: 17191

In article <98SG3639@mail.admin.wisc.edu> PAT.DAVIS@MAIL.ADMIN.WISC.EDU writes:
>
>In my early years I remember hooking up my buddies' TV to cable using
>SPEAKER wire!! I wonder how many people use the wrong feedline like that.
>
> Food for thought..
>
>Pat.davis@mail.admin.wisc.edu

Well, this reminds me of my highschool days, when I got involved in TV repair. My neighbor was a part-time (color) TV repairman, and his workshop happened to be about 20 feet from my bedroom (which was also my workshop, doncha know). When I first discovered that I could watch a fair number of cable channels I did not know all this... It was later when I realized that he used the cable to feed his TV's under test (we only had 1 or 2 TV stations in Yuma, Arizona), and there was enough leakage for me to pick up with rabbit ears (or worse :-)

Rusty Carruth UUCP:{uunet,boulder}!cadnetix!rusty DOMAIN: rusty@cadnetix.com
Daisy/Cadnetix Corp. (303) 444-8075\ 5775 Flatiron Pkwy. \ Boulder, Co 80301
Radio: N7IKQ 'home': P.O.B. 461 \ Lafayette, CO 80026

2369. Re: Antennas for Cheap Radios

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-30 17:26:18 UTC
From: cb@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <30426@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 17203

I am presently using on of those walkman type radios. I am currently
listening to a local station that isnt't too strong. What I have done
was use a headphone extension cable (20',with mini to 1/4" adapter)
into good (sennheiser) headphones. I have to configure the wire in
some funny :-) shapes to reveieve the signal, after a few minutes of
hunting I can usually receive it noislessly. The local computer
equipment as well as the office partitions play havok on the rf signal.
I have found that if your relatively close to an outside wall (<50'),
it it better to put the walkman by the wall and extend the headphone
cable. This seems to be a cute little game every time the office area
gets moved around. But i need my music to drown out the other area noises.
good hunting...
--
I volunteered for the rights in America, and now I'm losing them, AAARGHH
email: cb@cci632 or !rochester!kodak!n2hkd!curtis Fight for your RIGHTS!
Curtis Braun, N2HKD, Computronics, PO Box 1002 Fairport NY, 14450

2370. Facts please: TM621,721 display upgrade kit

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-30 18:13:18 UTC
From: bmp@hpcupt1.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7120078@hpcupt1.HP.COM>
Source record: 17202

I read about rumours of an upgrade kit for
Kenwood TM-621s and TM-721s that will give
them the same display as the new TM-731 hence
solving the daylight readability problem.

I read about this on a bay area packet BBS.

I went to my dealer and they too had heard
the rumours, but had no knowledge of
official intentions of Kenwood to market
such an upgrade.

Has anyone seen such a kit first hand, know
of a part or product number or have anything
official in writing from Kenwood to substantiate
the rumour?

Brian Perkin
N6RSW
hpda!bmp

2371. MD HAM TAGS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-30 18:37:14 UTC
From: pjstopa@CRDEC4.APGEA.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8908301437.aa04346@crdec4.apgea.army.mil>
Source record: 17195

Can you post this in info-hams or send to Roger who requested this
information? I can't get him on e-mail.

/s/ Peter J. Stopa KA3LKQ

HI ROGER!

My name is Peter J. Stopa and I am an advanced class licensee from the
state of MAryland. My call is KA3LKQ. I would like to give you the following
information on the MD ham tags. I won't use your format exactly, but I will
give the information you request.

The state of MD issues ham tags at a price of $5.00 above the cost of the
usual fees ($27.00 fee + $5.00 ham tag fee). This is the same as the cost of
vanity plates and special group plates (university alumni associations, reserve
officers, kiwanis, optimists, etc.- very long list). All plates are renewed
annually for the same fee as mentioned above. You must present a current copy
of your license when requesting the plates, but not on renewal. All plates in
Maryland are renewed with a sticker, except every so often, the state changes
its license plate design and everyone is required to get new plates. Last time was 1986;
before that was 1980. The ham plates are identical to the regular
plate, except that it says amateur radio operator. It takes about 6 weeks to
get the ham plates once they are requested.

I have seen ham plates on motorcycles, RV's and light pick up trucks. No
special privileges are given to vehicles with these plates; however, it did make it easier
to access the area of the AMTRAK wreck several years ago when the
local hams gave assistance to rescue crews. Plates are on both areas of the
vehicle.

I do have ham plates. I have mixed feelings on their utility. On the
one hand, they are good advertising for ham radio and do lend credibility to the group; on
the other hand, your car may be more prone to break-in (looking for
electronic gear), and you do lose your anonynimity. THis information is from
memory and from that which was published in the BRATS monthly bulletin. I
have not confirmed this with the DMV.

/s/ Peter J. Stopa

2372. Re: Antennas for Cheap Radios

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-30 18:51:49 UTC
From: jans@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <5853@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM>
Source record: 17187
Body handling: HTML body converted to readable text

<>
<>

Good shot, Rusty! I've been working on a mixer that would take a Walkman, several ham rigs, and a scanner as input, and provide an exclusive squelch. (Any non-Walkman source active turns all others and Walkman off, and also sets key and mic to the active rig.) I wanted to hook the Walkman to the scanner antenna, but hadn't really given much thought to how. Rusty inspired me to rip open a Walkman and figure out how they do it.

All three headphone lines go through a trifilar-wound torroid choke, and the shield is connected to the FM tuner though 100 pF. Keep this in mind when hacking -- I imagine your standard headphone wire has fairly high capacity, and unless all three wires are RF isolated, your Walkman will probably see an 88MHz short.

I'd tap off close to the radio, and RF isolate the headphones with a trifilar choke to minimize local pick-up and multi-path effects. I have no idea what impedance the radio expects, although the frequencies involved and the length of the headphone cord suggest it is probably quite high. 50 ohms seems to work for me, but I have no idea how much feed-line pick-up I'm getting, and how much is actually coming from the antenna!

Jan Steinman - N7JDB
Electronic Systems Laboratory
Box 500, MS 50-370, Beaverton, OR 97077
(w)503/627-5881 (h)503/657-7703

2373. RE: RE: RE: Bruce Willis & ham radidio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-30 19:11:07 UTC
From: rlwest@flopn2.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <8908301922.AA01842@ti.com>
Source record: 17194

>>Yeah, and did you notice how the crooks' channel happened to
>>be the same as that of the local police? Not a real good
>>frequency choice for anyone planning to coordinate terrorist
>>building take-overs! :-)
>> Arun WC6V
>>
>Of course, according to the plot of the movie, the terrorists wanted
>to attract the attention of the police. Perhaps these units had an
>out of band mod (like those frequently posted to this newsgroup) and
>Bruce Willis' character actually thought he might have an emergency
>on his hands and therefore felt that he could legally transmit some
>kind of emergency message on a common emergency frequency. Or maybe
>he should have the presence of mind to go back and recheck Title 93
>US Code while being hunted down by terrorists who ruthlessly killed
>several people right in front of him. Remember, he didn't have much
>choice about a medium to notify the police ... and he used all other
>available signaling methods BEFORE he made an "illegal" tranmission.
>Frankly, when you're in deep enough to blow out the entire 3rd floor
>of a Century City building ... I don't think you are going to worry
>much about ruffling a few feathers at the local FCC monitoring post.

Yeah, well *ILLEGALITIES* aside, and *WISDOM* of choosing a common
frequency (i.e., channel 9) notwithstanding, and *ADVERTISING* by a
well-known radio manufacturer accepted as common Hollywierd practice...

I noticed some things that bother me more...

Didja notice that (1) the badguys [or at least the head badguy] was
using the DTMF pad on the transceiver just before calling one of the
jr. badguys on a few occasions...?

Didja notice that (2) everyone, badguys (Hans), goodguys (McClain) and
dumguys (Dwayne) all seemed to *USE* the radio in FULL DUPLEX mode?
Not, mind you, regarding transmitter frequency, but regarding the
PUSH-TO-TALK function. I mean, VOX is believable, but one guy interrupting
the other, or "hearing" the other guy "hang up" like on a telephone...

THAT's what bugged me about the radio stuff. Too bad nobody on the
props (or better yet, continuity) staff knew any better... or maybe
they DID and figured nobody out here would notice.

Gee, does that mean they think we're all a bunch on morons? Or does it
mean they thought their movie was SO GOOD that we wouldn't care about the
little nits that are there, just waiting to be picked...? :-}

```
----------------------------------------
/ 73 de... \ "What's it like going through
```

| Bob West, WA8YCD {W5YI-VE#5614} | hyperspace?"
| Internet: rlwest@flopn2.csc.ti.com | "It's kinda like being drunk?"
| packet: wa8ycd @ wr5c.tx.us.na.earth | "What's wrong with that?"
| CIS: [73500,2150] | "Ask a glass of water!"
_____/ --dialog between Arthur Dent and Ford Prefect on the Vogon ship.

2374. Re: Source for 6JB6 tubes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-30 23:17:08 UTC
From: k2ph@dxis.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <180@dxis.ATT.COM>
Source record: 17188
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.swap

From article <2360@radio.oakhill.UUCP>, by charlie@oakhill.UUCP (Charlie Thompson):
> I have recently discovered that the GE 6JB6's I purchased will
> not work in my Drake TR-4.
>
> [Lots of stuff eaten by the line eater. Munch. Munch.]
>
> Charlie Thompson WB4HVD

Could this be yet another ham bitten by the GE 6.7-volt filament fiasco? You know, it's really hard to believe GE would do something so insane--what equipment do they think people are going to put them in that would have a 6.7-volt filament supply? Sigh.

In any case, I don't know what brand they carry, but Amateur Electronic Supply carries 6JB6s for (only) $24.95 each. If you don't find a less expensive source, it's probably worth a toll-free phone call to them at 1-800-558-0411. If anybody's interested, they also have 6146Bs for $23.50 each, as well as matched pairs of certain tubes for old Swan, Galaxy, etc., plus a matched set of four 6LQ6s for amplifiers that use those tubes. Such a deal!
--
==========
Bob Schreibmaier K2PH | UUCP: att!dxis!k2ph or k2ph@dxis.att.com
(Teenage Mutant Ninja DXer) | ARPA: k2ph%dxis@att.arpa
Middletown, N.J. | ICBM: 40o21'N, 74o8'W

2375. AMSAT bulletin 232

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-31 02:00:19 UTC
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <17532@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 17189

Posted: Sun, Aug 20, 1989 3:18 PM GMT Msg: EGIJ-4022-1375
From: DCOWDIN
To: IS
CC: W1AW
Subj: $ANS-232 (PLEASE USE THIS ONE!)

SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-232.01
AO-13 MODE S WORKING PERFECTLY

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 232.01 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD AUGUST 20, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Strong AO-13 Mode S Signals Heard With "Normal" Mode B Uplink Power Levels

As reported last week in a AMSAT News Service (ANS-224.01) bulletin, Peter Guelzow (DB2OS) with the assistance of ON6UG, G2BFO, and DF5DP, was able to figure out a way to shut down the Mode S beacon on OSCAR-13 during normal pass-band communications on the Mode S transponder. From the very beginning the Mode S transponder's beacon was designed to shut off when the transponder operations commenced. However, until recently this would not occur and those who wanted to use Mode S had to "push" their signals past the beacon using enormous amounts RF output power on 70cm. But with Peter's reprogramming of the Integrated Housekeeping Unit (IHU) to now turn off the beacon auto-matically, Bill McCaa (K0RZ) reports that with normal Mode B uplink power levels it is now possible to bring down an excellent signal on the Mode S transponder. Bill points out that in his testing he had excellent signals using 300-500 watts EIRP using his own Mode B uplink capability. On the downlink his signals were 10 to 15 dB above the noise floor using a 4 foot diameter dish and a 1 dB NF pre-amplifer. Bill would also like to remind OSCAR-13 users of the passband limits on the Mode S transponder. The uplink for Mode S extends from 435.471 MHz to 435.507 MHz. The corresponding downlink on Mode S starts at 2400.711 MHz to 2400.747 Mhz. AMSAT salutes the efforts of all those who were involved in getting the Mode S tranponder working properly. AMSAT encourages all OSCAR-13 users to take advantage of this new "resource."

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-232.02
MICROSAT LAB GROUND TEST STATION

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 232.02 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD AUGUST 20, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Two Complete Ground Test Stations Installed At The MICROSAT Lab

On Sunday August 10th two complete PSK packet stations were installed in the AMSAT-NA MICROSAT Lab located in Boulder, CO. The task of integrating the tranceivers, computers, and building and testing the TAPR PSK demodulators, fell on the shoulders of AMSAT-NA Area Coordinator for Colorado, Jim White (WD0E). These two complete stations will be used for testing the MICROSATs while they are in the Lab and also during thermal vacuum testing. Later, the two stations will be taken by the AMSAT-NA Launch Preparation Team to Kourou, French Guiana in October and be will used to checkout the spacecraft and make any last minute software updates. Since four spacecraft are being built in parallel and because redundancy is needed at the launch site, Jim felt that it was necessary to have two complete stations. The stations consist of a pair of 2M/70cm multi-mode Kenwood 711/811 tranceivers, MFJ 1270 TNC-2, TAPR PSK modems, two XT class computers with monitors, and an assortment of "rubber duck" antennas, dummy loads, miscellaneous cabling, and power supplies. Also, Jim had to modify the TNC's to allow for a direct connection to the MICROSAT flight computers so software uploading and testing can be accomplished without having to use the tranceivers. Many of the visitors to the MICROSAT Lab in Boulder, CO are immediately impressed with the ground station assembled by Jim. After the launch, this equipment will be used by AMSAT ground-command stations to monitor telemetry and perform daily "housekeeping" chores. AMSAT-NA would like to express its appreciation to Kenwood for donating their fine tranceiver pair to the MICROSAT program. Thanks are also in order to Heathkit/Zenith Data Systems who donated a pair of their XT-class computers. Other equipment donations came from MFJ with their TNC-2's (MFJ-1270's), TAPR for the PSK demodulators, and an assortment of "odd-and-ends" from Gateway Electronics of Denver. Without these generous donations of essential equipment to the amateur satellite program, AMSAT-NA would have to focus its scarce resources to procuring this equipment instead of concentrating on building spacecraft. Once again, AMSAT-NA wants to acknowledge Jim White for the excellent job he has done in putting these stations together and the many fine manufacturers who have helped to make the MICROSAT ground test/command stations possible.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-232.03
AMSAT SHORT BURSTS

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 232.03 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD AUGUST 20, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT Short Bursts

The following is the latest OSCAR-13 operating schedule. Please post this in a convenient place in your hamshack for quick reference.

AO-13 Transponder Schedule
16Aug89 until 16Nov89
BLON/BLAT 210/0

Mode B: MA 003 to MA 160
Mode JL: MA 160 to MA 200
Mode B: MA 200 to MA 240

Off: MA 240 to MA 003
Mode S: MA 210 to MA 222

Through the efforts of Sumio Nakane (JH3BJN), AMSAT-NA has received the following operating schedule for FUJI-OSCAR-12 for the next few months:

DATE MODE OPERATING PERIOD

08/25/89 JD 00:39 UTC until 08:51 UTC
08/27/89 JD 00:53 UTC until 09:04 UTC
09/02/89 JA 22:37 UTC until 06:49 UTC on 09/03/89
09/05/89 JA 21:57 UTC until 06:00 UTC on 09/06/89
09/08/89 JD 19:15 UTC until 03:27 UTC on 09/09/89
09/13/89 JA 18:48 UTC until 03:00 UTC on 09/14/89

PLEASE NOTE: NO FO-12 OPERATION FROM SEPT. 15TH
TO SEPT. 25TH DUE TO SOLAR ECLIPSES!

09/26/89 JA 15:12 UTC until 23:24 UTC
09/30/89 JD 21:50 UTC until 12:44 UTC on 10/01/89
10/06/89 JD 20:29 UTC until 11:23 UTC on 10/07/89
10/10/89 JA 10:42 UTC until 18:54 UTC

de DB2OS 01May89: *** AO-10 TRANSPONDER SCHEDULE ***
14Jul89 to 01Sep89

Mode-B : from MA 000 to MA 255

AMSAT-NA is soliciting papers for presentation at and/or publication in the proceedings of its 1989 Space Symposium. Areas of interest include research, development, engineering, funding, construction, management and operation of OSCAR (Orbiting Satellite Carrying Amateur Radio) communications and scientific spacecraft and associated communications networks. Submissions or questions should be forwarded to: Ralph Wallio, W0RPK, CITS Chairman-AMSAT'89, 1250 Highway G24, Indianola, IA 50125. Or you can reach Ralph at the following "land-line" numbers: Home:(515) 961-6406 or Office: (515) 224-8034. On packet-radio you can send him messages via packet BBS W0AK. Also, if you would like to receive a "information" packet about the AMSAT-NA Space Symposium to be held on November 3-6th of this year in Des Moines, IA, please send Ralph a s.a.s.e. with one unit of postage.

WB6LLO suggest that those wishing to experiment with packet on AO-13 should look for him using PSK on the following frequencies:

Mode B-145.870 down, approx. 435.530 up

Mode J-435.950 down, approx. 144.460 up

WB6LLO mentions that if you are having difficulty "connecting" with him that you can meet him up 10 KHz for a voice contact, that is, on Mode B at 145.880 MHz or on Mode J at 435.960 MHz

/EX

Posted: Sun, Aug 20, 1989 10:06 PM GMT Msg: DGIJ-4022-1892
From: BMCGWIER
To: is, paclist
Subj: MICROSAT UPDATE

SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-232.04
MICROSAT PROJECT UPDATE,I

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 232.04 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD AUGUST 20, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT Microsat Project Update

Major progress is reported this past week on all fronts in the Microsat project. The most troubling problems faced by the engineering teams have been the incredibly complex computer model we have chosen for the mission. The past seven days saw a working flight computer go into operation and plans for finishing out the remaining computers are being laid into place. A fine team of people at Qualcomm, Inc. in San Diego consisting of

Franklin Antonio N6NKF
Tom Lafleur KA6IQA
Mike Brock WB6HHV

all from Qualcomm along with major Microsat/UOSAT software developers

Skip Hansen WB6YMH
Harold Price NK6K

from Quadron Service Corp.,

Paul Williamson KB5MU, a local amateur, SANDPAC president

Lyle Johnson, WA7GXD, TAPR and AMSAT member and designer of the flight CPU along with

Chris Williams, WA3EPD
Bob Argyle

from Weber State who came with the Webersat experiment module saw the first flight computer in full operation. By Sunday afternoon, Aug. 20, CCD camera pictures were being shot and sent `down' through the AX.25 software incorporated in the kernal operating the spacecraft CPU. All 8 megabytes of flight memory boards have now been debugged and the flight computer has seen several days of operation without a failure. The memory boards, packing 8 megabytes of memory in a few cubic inches, have passed extremely rigorous tests after minor patches were made to the boards to take care of manufacturing errors. The spacecraft software kernal has been excercised and the control hardware, known to us as the AART board, which is a little local area network (LAN) has been excercised and has successfully controlled the camera module and experiments. The approach to software for this spacecraft, which was to choose a commercial kernal, suitably modified for the spacecraft and to write code in a standard high

level language were also proven. It took less than an hour from start to finish to integrate the kernal and the application controlling the camera and to have it sending down pictures on the AX.25 link.

(continued)

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-232.05
MICROSAT PROJECT UPDATE,II

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 232.05 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD AUGUST 20, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT Microsat Project Update, II

In Boulder, Co. at the clean room and AMSAT labs, the main body of the satellites proceeded toward final integration. Many people were there in force led by AMSAT VP engineering, Jan King, W3GEY in putting the main parts of the satellite into the final state. Many milestones have been reached; so many that we will list them in summary form only.

All transmitters with the exception of the back up transmitter for DOVE are closed out, functioning as planned. There is a minor instability in the backup DOVE transmitter that will be solved in the next few days.

The first complete receiver from W3IWI and W4PUJ has been received in Boulder. W3IWI reports that the second will be shipped on Monday and the last of the four receivers will be shipped to Boulder for integration on Wednesday.

All four of the vitally important Battery Charge Regulators from the ARRL lab team led by KE3Z, Jon Bloom, have been integrated with the batteries supplied by the team led by Larry Kayser, VE3PAZ and the functionality is verified.

All solar arrays are finished and the top plates are finished.

All antennas are finished and the matching networks are all tuned. The worst case mismatch yields a 1.05 to 1 SWR.

All the IR sensors are mounted.

The LUSAT morse beacon experiment is finished and is totally integrated into its module.

All AART boards (the LAN control network for all modules) are finished and functionality verified.

N4HY, Brooks KB2CST and Pat KA2MOV are finished with the DOVE experiment. Brooks Van Pelt, KB2CST is finished with the 68HC11 loader which will be flown to control the experiments in the DOVE box. This unit will be shipped this coming week to Boulder for integration into the module. The S band transmitters are already mounted in the box along with a bare DOVE board, shipped earlier in the week for fit checking.

Jan reports that the last items needed will be manufactured not later than Wednesday.

Bob, N4HY will travel to Boulder on August 27 to begin two weeks of extensive testing of all satellites and finalizing of the control and telemetry software and to prepare for thermal vacuum tests at Martin Marietta which begin on September 9 and last for four days.

Expect weekly updates from now until launch which is now scheduled for November 10 of this year.

/EX

2376. AMSAT bulletins 238

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-31 02:01:28 UTC
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <17533@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 17190

Posted: Sat, Aug 26, 1989 8:27 PM GMT Msg: LGIJ-4026-6526
From: DCOWDIN
To: IS
CC: W1AW
Subj: $ANS-238

SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-238.01
MICROSAT TESTING SCHEDULED

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 238.01 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD AUGUST 26, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Martin-Marietta To Donate The Use Of Facilities For MICROSAT Testing

This week the Martin-Marietta Astronautics Group (MMAG) of Denver, CO informed AMSAT-NA officials that it will donate its facilities for the testing of the four MICROSAT satellites scheduled to begin September 9th and finishing on September 22nd. AMSAT-NA will have the use of a 5 ft diameter by 10 ft long thermal vacuum test chamber for five days in order to "space" qualify the MICROSATs. All four of the MICROSATs will be mounted inside the chamber and will be tested in a simulated space environment, that is, in a "vacuum" and between temperatures from -20 degrees C to +55 degrees C. During the five day test, the chamber temperature will be "cycled" from hot to cold with 12 hour "dwells" at each of the temperature extremes. These "dwell" periods will provide an opportunity for the MICROSAT test team to see how well the entire spacecraft will perform. Also, all RF and power cabling will be routed to the outside of the chamber using special "feedthrough" connectors. With the RF cabling for the transmitters and receivers available for each of the MICROSATS, additional cabling will be provided to connect the MICROSAT trans-ponders to antennas that will be mounted on the roof of the ten story Space Simulation Laboratory (SSL) building at the Martin-Marietta plant. Installed specially on the roof of SSL building for the MICROSAT testing will be a collection of 2M and 70cm antennas. Located a mile north of the SSL building is the Martin-Marietta amateur radio club hamshack which will become for a week the MICROSAT command, control, and test "monitoring" center. From this remote location, all telemetry monitoring and vehicle commanding will be performed. Another unique aspect of of this arrangement is that the OSCAR satellite enthusiasts in the Denver area will be invited to participate in this testing. At specified times, amateurs in the Denver area will be allowed to use the MICROSATs as if they were on-orbit! Through the efforts of AA0P and WD0E, no less than a dozen stations will be ready to "hit" the PACSATs simultaneously with packets using TAPR PSK demodulators connected to their packet radio stations and their OSCAR-13 Mode B equipment. While the thermal vacuum test is in progress, the members of the Martin-Marietta radio club will

be acting as hosts during the many long hours that the AMSAT team will be putting in to support this vital test. Also, a considerable level of technical, engineering, and logistical support, will be made available by club members and company employees. Jeff Ownings (N0IZN), President of the radio club at Martin-Marietta says that on behalf of the members of the club: "We are honored and privileged to once again support the AMSAT organization during thermal vacuum testing." When the thermal vacuum testing is completed on September 16th, the MICROSATs will be taken back to Lab in Boulder for further testing and to install "flight" cables. Then the four satellites will be taken back down to the Martin-Marietta plant and each of them will under go three axis vibration tests from September 19-22nd. The "shake" test, as it is commonly referred to in the aerospace industry, will simulate all the vibrations that the MICROSATs will see during launch. Once the vibration tests are completed, further testing will be done at the MICROSAT Lab in Boulder to see how well each of the MICROSATs did during the vibration tests. Both of these tests, thermal vacuum and vibration, are required by Arianespace before the MICROSATs will be allowed to fly with the SPOT-2 satellite aboard the ARIANE IV rocket on November 10th.

This is the second time Martin-Marietta has offered the use of its test facilities to AMSAT. Many AMSAT members will remember that this was done three years ago when PHASE-3C (now known as OSCAR-13) went through final assembly and integration in the Denver area during the spring of '86. At that time Martin-Marietta provided the very same thermal vacuum test chamber so that all the subsystems on PHASE-3C could be tested.

AMSAT would like to again express its deepest appreciation for the continued support that Martin-Marietta has provided to the amateur radio satellite program over the past several years.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-238.02
MICROSAT PROGRESS REPORT #6

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 238.02 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD AUGUST 26, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

MICROSATs Moving Toward Final Assembly & Integration For Full System Testing

With the September 9th thermal vacuum test only two weeks away, the AMSAT-NA MICROSAT Lab in Boulder, CO is a "hot-bed" of activity. Through out this week and culminating with the thermal vacuum test, AMSAT volunteers will be flying in from around the country to help complete the final assembly, integration, and testing of the four MICROSAT satellites. So great is the progress being made that almost any Progress Report issued by AMSAT HQ's will be out-dated very quickly. But there are several significant milestones which have been met recently which deserve to be mentioned.

1. All four of the 70cm receivers designed and built by Tom Clark (W3IWI) have arrived at the Lab this week and are ready to be integrated.

2. Last weekend at Qualcomm in San Diego, the first flight computer was completed and tested thanks to the "heroic" efforts of Bob McGwier (N4HY), Franklin Antonio (N6NKF), Tom Lafleur (KA6IQA), Mike Brock (WB6HHV), Skip Hansen (WB6YMH) and Harold Price (NK6K). Also present and working to get the first flight computer running was Lyle Johnson (WA7GXD) and Paul Williamson (KB5MU). A special "tiger-team" was flown in from Utah to Qualcomm that consisted of the Weber State University team of Chris Williams (WA3EPD) and software expert Bob Argyle. The Weber team brought the CCD camera module with them for checkout with the computer. This first computer was completely checked out and will be arriving sometime next week. The WEBERSAT CCD was also successfully tested and all the processing was being performed by the first "production" flight computer.

3. In the "make-shift" clean room in the MICROSAT Lab all the modules, solar panels are ready to be integrated into spacecraft. A lot of "odds-and-ends" hardware tasks are still being performed. All the antennas have been built and tested along with the matching networks that will go with them.

4. The DOVE transmitter instability was resolved through the "tireless" efforts of Jose Machao (LU7JCN) of AMSAT-LU. Jose has virtually "lived" in the MICROSAT Lab for the past ten months. Also, Jose has tested all the transmitters and declared them "ready for flight." Joining Jose until late into the night has been AMSAT-NA VP of Engineering, Jan King (W3GEY). Jan says that based on his experience with passed OSCAR satellite programs, this final "push" to get the satellites assembled, tested, and ready for shipping is always the most "stressful" period.

5. All four of the Battery Charge Regulator (BCR) modules have been completed. This was a particularly difficult task for volunteers due to the small space size available to fit the eight batteries and the BCR circuit board into a 1.5 inch thick module. The BCR electronics was designed and built by Jon Bloom (KE3D) of the ARRL. The final testing of the BCR modules will be completed by this week. Special thanks goes to Larry Kayser (VE3PAZ) who supplied all the batteries to AMSAT-NA for the MICROSATs.

6. All the AART control boards have been completed and will be checked out by Chris Willams (WA3EPD).

7. The DOVE voice speech synthesizer hardware has been completed by N4HY, KB2CST, and KA2MOV. This hardware will be shipped to Boulder next week for integration into DOVE. N4HY has been also working on the voice software which needs to accompany the speech synthesizer.

8. The S-Band transmitters which were built by YT3MV have been integrated in to the "spare module" in DOVE and the AMSAT-NA PACSAT. The S-Band trans-mitters have been checked out and produce about 1 watt of RF output.

9. N4HY will travel to Boulder on August 27th to assist in the assembly and testing of the satellites; he also will be present throughout thermal vacuum testing. Bob will also be finalizing the MICROSAT software for commanding and monitoring the telemetry for the thermal vacuum testing at Martin-Marietta. Joining the volunteers in the Lab next weekend will be Junior De Castro (PY2BJO) of BRAMSAT who will be assisting during this critical phase of the

MICROSAT testing.

In any Progress Report it is almost impossible to mention the names of every volunteer who has helped to contribute to the progress of the MICROSATs during any week. But AMSAT-NA truly appreciates all those who have volunteered their time and engeries to make the MICROSAT program possible. With the intensive testing period beginning soon, many a volunteer will be working long hours to help make the testing a success. The radio amateur community can proud of what these "tireless" volunteers have produced.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-238.03
TENN BALLOON LAUNCH A SUCCESS

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 238.03 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD AUGUST 26,1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Tennessee Balloon Launch Was A Great Success

Carl Lyster (WA4ADG) and David Fields (N4HB0) report that their first balloon experiment was launched from the Knoxville, TENN area on August 5th and the flight was very successful. Many will remember that two weeks before their balloon launch had to be "scrubbed" because of a faulty +5V regulator which was critical to the telemetry system. This balloon launch was particularly interesting because the 2M beacon contained a voice synthesizer reproducing the voice of Astronaut Neil Armstrong and the famous words he spoke as he stepped upon the lunar surface. Also, there was a beacon on 10M which sent out ASCII telemetry. The balloon was launched exactly as planned at 7:29 A.M. EDT on a beautiful sunny day. Assisting in the "pre-launch" net was WA3USG who ran the 40M phone net and received check ins from as far away as Michigan. It was estimated that the balloon carried its payload to an altitude of 90,000 ft. Stations as far way as 450 miles reported hearing the beacons. After one and half hours of flight, the balloon burst and it took almost 30 minutes for it to safely parachute to earth. Once the balloon burst, a Civil Air Patrol (CAP) plane carefully tracked its decent and kept the package in site until the ground crew could reach the tree that the package landed in! Always an adventure, the ground-crew had to extract the balloon package from the top of a 70 ft tree. But with perserverance, the ground crew finally retrived the payload. With the success of this balloon experiment, WA4ADG and N4HBO are now planning their next experiment. Their next effort will be a 10M-to-2M translator which they hope to launch in about 2 months. AMSAT congratulates both Carl and David on their success.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-237.06
AMSAT SHORT BURSTS

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 237.06 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD AUGUST 25, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT Short Bursts

Bill McCaa (K0RZ) reports that the activity on the OSCAR-13 Mode S transponder is quite heavy. Many stations have been experimenting with QRP power on the 70cm uplink and have reported excellent signals using 2-3 watts from their Mode B antennas on CW. For SSB contacts, it takes about 10 watts of RF output from a good Mode B station. All OSCAR-13 users will be suprised at the excellent signals on Mode S, this according to K0RZ.

The following is the latest OSCAR-13 operating schedule. Please post this in a convenient place in your hamshack for quick reference.

AO-13 Transponder Schedule
16Aug89 until 16Nov89
BLON/BLAT 210/0

Mode B: MA 003 to MA 160
Mode JL: MA 160 to MA 200
Mode B: MA 200 to MA 240
Off: MA 240 to MA 003
Mode S: MA 210 to MA 222

Through the efforts of Sumio Nakane (JH3BJN), AMSAT-NA has received the following operating schedule for FUJI-OSCAR-12 for the next few months:

DATE MODE OPERATING PERIOD

09/02/89 JA 22:37 UTC until 06:49 UTC on 09/03/89
09/05/89 JA 21:57 UTC until 06:00 UTC on 09/06/89
09/08/89 JD 19:15 UTC until 03:27 UTC on 09/09/89
09/13/89 JA 18:48 UTC until 03:00 UTC on 09/14/89

PLEASE NOTE: NO FO-12 OPERATION FROM SEPT. 15TH
TO SEPT. 25TH DUE TO SOLAR ECLIPSES!

09/26/89 JA 15:12 UTC until 23:24 UTC
09/30/89 JD 21:50 UTC until 12:44 UTC on 10/01/89
10/06/89 JD 20:29 UTC until 11:23 UTC on 10/07/89
10/10/89 JA 10:42 UTC until 18:54 UTC

de DB2OS 01May89: *** AO-10 TRANSPONDER SCHEDULE ***
14Jul89 to 01Sep89

Mode-B : from MA 000 to MA 255

WB6LLO suggest that those wishing to experiment with packet on AO-13 should look for him using PSK on the following frequencies:

Mode B-145.870 down, approx. 435.530 up

Mode J-435.950 down, approx. 144.460 up

WB6LLO mentions that if you are having difficulty "connecting" with him that you can meet him up 10 KHz for a voice contact, that is, on Mode B at 145.880 MHz or on Mode J at 435.960 MHz

/EX

2377. Guemes Is. On the Air!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-31 05:28:44 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <162@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 17201

SB ALL @ ALLBBS $KT7H0830
Guemes Is. on this weekend!

Packet BID: $KT7H0830

Just a reminder...my new country application has been submitted to
the ARRL, and KT7H will be on the air from Guemes Island beginning
Friday, September 1, around 2100 UTC.

Look for us first on 20 mtr SSB, and later on all HF bands and modes.

In case you missed the earlier bulletin, Guemes Island and Tatoosh Island
are in water off Washington State, and should qualify under DXCC rule 3B,
because of British Columbia's intervening territory. I have searched the
rules, and can find no feature of the DXCC rules that would prevent these
islands from becoming new countries. To check the rule, see April 1988
QST, page 84, rule 3B.

I have received some negative comments concerning the filing, but no one
has yet been able to point to any specific aspect of the DXCC rules which
negate the clear criteria of 3B. DXAC is working on another revision of
the new country criteria, but there were no new criteria established as of
the date of my filing.

73,
Tad
KT7H @ N7HFZ
/EX

2378. Heath SB-1400 ??

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-31 07:51:20 UTC
From: asqk-db-co@TAEGU-EMH1.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8908302248.aa19638@36sig.taegu-emh1.army.mil>
Source record: 17196

Does anyone have any experience with Heathkit's SB-1400 HF
Transceiver, good or bad? How does it compare to other low (?) cost
rigs like the ICOM IC-725?
Any comments/reviews appreciated.

Thanks

Doug Nielsen
Taegu, Korea
HL9DNT
(N7LEM back in the states)

2379. G6WBJ Budget Antenna part 1.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-31 09:50:40 UTC
From: PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK
Message-ID: <31.Aug.89.10
Source record: 17193

Would you like a mobile antenna for 2 meters that requires NO drilling of the bodywork of your shiny new automobile, NO stick-on-glass mounts, and makes NO indication to the local criminals that you have ham gear on board?
You would?
Well, between 1986 and 1987, research in the UK was carried out for the various police forces, into using the heated rear windshield elements as an antenna. It was found to work quite well. OK, its a couple of dB down on a whip in the middle of the roof, but it does avoid the need to drill holes (a definite plus point if your vehicle is leased to you or supplied as part of your employment).

All you need is an appropriate matching network and access to both ends of the heating element. The matching network is simply a couple of L-C networks and a length of coax. It will handle 25-watts quite happily. Tests have shown that the R.F. field strength inside the vehicle is not hazardous at the 25-watt transmit level.
The only problems you might encounter are that some vehicles have the heater elements running very close to the rubber window seals (they arent actually rubber, they are carbon-loaded plastic - with very odd dielectric properties) and if you happen to have a rear wiper, then the blade and/or arm may be the cause of odd resonances and detuning.

Tests with the 'thing' in comparison with a 1/4 wave whip in the centre of the roof show maybe a 3 dB reduction in performance, BUT because few of us have antennae in the centre of the roof, this is not too much of a problem. OK those of you with triple 5/8 waves might tell the difference.

For those of you who want to try it out, now is the time to go looking in your junk box.
Find, borrow, steal, or if all else fails, BUY, these bits::

Two 100pF airspaced variable capacitors
One 4.7pF 1Kv working voltage ceramic or mica capacitor
Three feet of 16 gauge wire (note thats BRITISH 16-gauge, i've lost my tables that convert to US wire gauge!)
One small (6 inch by 3 inch by 2 inch) diecast aluminium box
Two BNC plugs and sockets.
One yard RG58 coax.

And stand by for the next episode - coming soon!

Please use the following addresses for reply: + \/Natural
+ \/\Environment
JANET: PJML@UK.AC.NERC-WALLINGFORD.IBMA + \/\/Research
ARPA : PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSS.CS.UCL.AC.UK + \/\/\Council
EARN : PJML%UK.AC.NWL.IA@UKACRL + NERC Computer Services

AX25 : G6WBJ {144.650MHz} + Holbrook House
SPAN : STAR::"PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSS.CS.UCL.AC.UK" + Station Road
PHONE: +44 793 411613 + SWINDON SN1 1DE
++
+ How come i work better DX on ARPANET than on 2 meters ? +
++

2380. Re: Not ANOTHER Special-Interest Newsletter

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-31 12:28:25 UTC
From: jay@splut.conmicro.com
Message-ID: <2849@splut.conmicro.com>
Source record: 17206

In article <8908292245.AA04048@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov> rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV (Robert Carpenter) writes:
>As a start, let me suggest that the mass ownership of video cameras has made
>ham TV within the reach of lots of people. One channel on 440 isn't enough.
>Let's get ham TV on 1240 MHz with 4 to 6 channels.

AMEN!!
Besides, ATV on 420 is also trashing other users of that frequency
range, often without knowing it.
While we're getting ham TV up there, let's get manufacturers to include
a VSB filter standard. There's no place for 15 MHz signals where 6 MHz
signals will do.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jay@splut.conmicro.com (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
{attctc,bellcore}!texbell!splut!jay +--
"Rabid rerouters *love* to route mail to devnull@hell.org" - Brandon Allbery

2381. Re: Not ANOTHER Special-Interest Newsletter

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-31 13:56:09 UTC
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250064@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 17204

Bob
Yes, I'm listening. Look for a description of an inexpensive multi-megabaud 10 GHz data link in the December Ham Radio magazine. In addition there will be some details at the 8th Computer Networking Conference in Colorado in October (I'm still working to get that darned 'computer' out of the title).
I might note that sidebands from a wideband source are not really the problem at microwave (assuming reasonable physical antenna size/gain) that they are lower. This is why all the PTTs around the place get away with reusing channels.
Also I hope to have some 900 and 1200 MHz 250-500 Kbaud radio hardware to publish before too long.

73

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.ampr.org
glenne@nmd.hpcom

2382. Meaning of GEP on Radio Link

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-31 14:56:12 UTC
From: DEFRANCO@TOPS20.RADC.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <12522519885.13.DEFRANCO@TOPS20.RADC.AF.MIL>
Source record: 17219

GEP stands for Ground Entry Point, simply referring to the fact that this particular system provides connectivity between the airborne system and the ground communications systems. It is not unique to Presidential aircraft.

Carl DeFranco

2383. Using the net when mail fails

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-31 16:18:00 UTC
From: SS@S47.Prime.COM
Message-ID: <386400004@S47.Prime.COM>
Source record: 17212

[are there really any line-eaters left out there?]

Over the last few months, I've seen a lot of messages on rec.ham-radio where one person is using the net as an alternative to sending mail to a specific person. I came across this excerpt from Usenet policy on doing this and thought I'd post it for those who may not be aware of the policy.

Also note that some sites are hooked into the net using dialup connections operating at a relatively slow speed like 1200 bps. As you can see, every message takes time to transfer and with dialup lines time equals money. It's often the sites that can least afford the expense of the net hookup that use dialup lines, hence it is those very sites for which unnecessary net traffic has the most severe financial impact.

Anyway, here is the bit on Usenet policy. Note especially the last sentence about making a phone call, sending postal mail, or (I'd add) sending a fax if both parties have that capability.

Please understand I am in no way directing this posting to anyone in particular (i.e., this isn't a disguised flame :-)).

/* ---------- "Rules for posting to Usenet (Update" ---------- */
Original-from: mark@cbosgd.att.com (Mark Horton)
[Most recent change: 11 March 1988 by hoptoad!gnu (John Gilmore) and spaf@cs.purdue.edu (Gene Spafford)]

In general, when a mailing to somebody fails, DON'T post a message about it! Think for a moment: you are trying to send something to someone on ONE system. Your message might go through (at most) TEN systems on the way there. Posting a message in the news sends it to over 7800 systems throughout the world! There is no way to justify adding to the news load of nearly 8000 machines simply because you cannot determine how to get your mail through.

If your message is important, contact someone who knows more about the mail system and who might be able to help you get your message through. Your local system administrator, for instance, or the admin of the next site "upstream," might be able to help. You can also send mail to "postermaster" at one of the backbone sites. Almost all of these people would rather see an occasional plea for help in their mailbox than read another broadcast in the news system. If your message is *really* important, pick up the phone and try to call the other person. [or write to the person using his postal address!]

[end of policy quote]
=========
Scott Sminkey N1GJQ, Primenet/X.25 Development
Prime Computer, Inc. ss@s47.prime.com
500 Old Conn Path 10B-20 {sun,decvax}!cvbnet!s47.prime.com!ss
Framingham, MA 01701 (508) 879-2960 x4097
Disclaimer: If captured, my employer will disavow all knowledge of my opinions.

2384. New HF rig from Kenwood

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-31 17:08:42 UTC
From: ewb@raybed2.UUCP
Message-ID: <1363@raybed2.UUCP>
Source record: 17216

Well here's yet another new radio. Kenwood is getting ready to
introduce the TS-950. It is basically a reworked TS-940 with some
improvements including apparently Direct Digital Synthesis. Keep
your eye and ears open. If anyone has more info, please post.

73
Gene WA1UXA

P.S. When questioned at Dayton as to wether they were considering
a replacement for the 940, they said NO! I guess they wanted to keep
up 940 sales !

2385. Re: Facts please: TM621,721 display upgrade kit

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-31 18:23:14 UTC
From: pgraham@wyse.wyse.com
Message-ID: <2397@wyse.wyse.com>
Source record: 17207

In article <7120078@hpcupt1.HP.COM> bmp@hpcupt1.HP.COM (Brian M. Perkin) writes:
>I read about rumours of an upgrade kit for
>Kenwood TM-621s and TM-721s that will give
>them the same display as the new TM-731 hence
>solving the daylight readability problem.
>
stuff deleted...
>
>Brian Perkin
>N6RSW

Well I called Kenwood in Long Beach to get the facts, here is what I learned:
Cost is $99.50
If you can use a screwdriver you can replace... But Kenwood service will also
do it for a "nominal" charge (HI HI).
It replaces the entire front Bezel of the unit with LCD...
LCD is same type as on TM-731A, 631A
Adds the ability to use RC-20, and other acc.
Does not put the ability to use CTCSS decode on the main band
Does not increase the recieve as with the 731A.
It will be available in about 4 months...

This is all I know!!!!

73 and Good luck,
DE KJ6NN
Phil

2386. Quick QSLs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-31 18:58:30 UTC
From: oo7@utastro.UUCP
Message-ID: <4295@utastro.UUCP>
Source record: 17211

How's this for a record? I worked CY9SPI on St Paul Island on
Aug 16 UT (OK, late on the 15th in real money), and today (31 Aug)
the QSL card arrived. That's pretty good, especially when you
remember that this includes two trips through the US and Canadian
postal systems.

These guys made a 24-hr trip to St. Paul during the longer Sable
Island trip by W5KNE and others. The manager is VE1YX. It's not a
full-color fancy card, but it's a card.

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu

"Hold this feedline", said Tom, coaxingly

2387. Thanks for all the responses

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-31 19:36:30 UTC
From: disd@hubcap.clemson.edu
Message-ID: <6362@hubcap.clemson.edu>
Source record: 17205

I just wanted to thank all of those who replied to my postings for information about the TS-440s and WEFAX. It was all very helpful and is making me even more anxious to get the radio and work with it!! For those who requested summaries of the replies, I will try to e-mail you copies of what I got as soon as possible, but it might take a while...

73!! de BJ, KM4RB

--
Frank J. ("BJ") Backitis,Jr. (KM4RB) | Lithuanian --
Information Systems Development | __|__ | and Damn Proud
Clemson University, Clemson, SC |___|___|___| "Sveiks!"
BITNET: FRANKB@CLEMSON.BITNET (or try DISD@HUBCAP.CLEMSON.EDU)

2388. Re: Transmitting Music for ATV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-31 20:38:12 UTC
From: jsb@hpfinote.HP.COM
Message-ID: <16170006@hpfinote.HP.COM>
Source record: 17218

I have been asked by several ATV groups about backround music on video tapes used for material. Questions came from the angle that if this was indeed 'backround' and not the primary content, that it might be ok. The same question could be asked if a local FM radio station was playing in the backround while you conducted a 2 meter conversation. In your case, the content would be 'coded' in digital formats.

You will note in Part 97.115 that it clearly prohibits the transmission of music. The 'intent' of the law is to nix transmission of music period. Part 97.115 does not prohibit specific transmission modes for music, it simply states 'NO MUSIC'.

So, it is the control operator's job to insure that music is not part of a person's transmission, whether it's backround or 'disguised' in digital form.

Hope this helps, or email me and we can continue.

--... ...-- --... ...-- -.. . .-- --- ----- .---
Jeff Beauprez WO0J Volunteer Examiner
ARRL/FCC Field Operations Bureau, Official Observer

Hewlett-Packard CICD R&D jsb@hpfijsb.HP.COM
3400 E. Harmony Rd (303)229-3964
Ft. Collins, CO 80525
--.- .-. .--. .. -. - .... . .-. --- -.-. -.- .. . ...

2389. Re: Need help fighting cable company

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-31 21:33:46 UTC
From: tomk@leia.WV.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <260@leia.WV.TEK.COM>
Source record: 17217

In article <6679@stiatl.UUCP> john@stiatl.UUCP (John DeArmond) writes:
>
>For the record, Radio Shaft CATV coax is more than adequate. It has 100%
>foil shielding and a few strands of steel wire for continuity. It is

The CATV people might differ with you on this (an engineer with TCI of Oregon definitely does). There are several flavors of 100% foil shielded CATV coax. I believe the RatShack stuff and much of what's commonly available has foil that is not bonded to the center core. The result is that making leak free terminations is more difficult and repeated flexing tends to cause the shielding to degrade. The few strands of braid are usually aluminum, not steel. Also, the braid coverage of the cheap stuff is often 40% or less.

The coax at least two of the local CATV firms around here use has one or more layers of foil (100% coverage) with one *bonded* to the insulating core. 61% or better coverage braid is also in the coax. If you believe what Belden and other manufacturers put in their catalogs, the bonded type can make as much as 20 dB difference in the shielding effectiveness, in addition to helping make sure that connector termination is good.

But... a recent surprise to me was... TCI Cable of Oregon has already adopted the philosophy that customers can do the inside wiring. Their chief engineer gave me the reasons as customer flexibility, there will probably be legislation that requires they allow customers to do this, and many customers were doing it *already* (often not correctly). New "security boxes" that are installed now have a "customer access door". Mine does. Currently, they install the first inside outlet as part of the normal connection fee.

In general, he didn't seem too worried about egress for the simple reason that ingress makes the TV unwatchable long before egress exceeds any limits. From my home wiring experience, this is quite true, but it probably only applies in areas where the in air signal levels are high.

In my opinion, allowing customers to do their own wiring is generally good since it gives the cable company the ability to give out information on how to do it correctly. If it's not "legal", the company can't give out information without encouraging breaking the rules. Those who are motivated to do their own wiring will probably do it whether or not it's allowed; at least now they can help them do it right. How about FCC 'approved' coax to help insure that acceptable cable is sold for consumer CATV use?

-Tom Kloos, WS7S, Tektronix, Wilsonville, Oregon tomk@leia.WV.TEK.COM

2390. Re: Selling Ham gear to unlicensed peop

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-31 23:20:20 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500162@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17208

> >
> > Surely you must contact at least TWO hams to take your novice exam these days.
>
> But if you start at Tech, General, Advanced, or Extra, you don't need to
> know anyone. As in my case. As in the case of several local hams.

Maybe for taking the test, but I would not advise this in general.

> The problem with all this is that it is not illegal for non-hams to own
> gear, nor is it illegal to use it as a receiver. I know of several
> people who passed their 5 wpm exams because they were able to listen to
> W1AW at night.
>
> Some think that non-hams shouldn't be able to own transmitters or
> transceivers. They would have prospective hams buy receivers, get their
> licenses, try to sell their receivers, and buy transceivers... This
> hobby is too costly for the newcomer as it is, without assessing this
> sort of penalty...

I am not one of these people. I think prospective hams should get in contact with local hams (call the ARRL and find out) before investing in ANY equipment and see if they like what they see/hear. Then when they decide the do want to get involved with the hobby, they can get a transceiver and start listening on their own and learning.

I do NOT propose making any laws or rules restricting radio sales. I will, however, focus my business with dealers that make a GENUINE effort to make sure they are NOT selling radio transmitters to someone who is not either a ham or a prespective new ham. I suggested purchase via Elmer as a simple way to get the radio in the hands of the prospective ham; it need not be the only solution. A non-ham who goes to a dealer's store in person can get to know the sales people and convince them that he/she is genuine, and then I would see no reason to restrict any sales.

I think dealers need to do more than just make sure people know they need a license to actually transmit; they need to verify that the person is genuinely going to operate with a license, and that this sale is not profit for the dealer in exchange for trashing the ham bands (or any other radio service for that matter). It's all a matter of attitude on the part of the dealer; the one with "profit only" won't be getting my business.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

2391. Re: Voyager Pics

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-31 23:20:24 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500163@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17209

> I can't ftp from grape.ecs.clarkson.edu because their ftp is
> incompatible with our ftp. I don't know if theirs is "standard" or not,
> but I do know I can't change ours. I have no system privileges, and I
> do not have enough disk space to have my own copy of ftp like others
> have suggested. I guess I'm complaining. Our ftp works with everybody
> else's that I've tried. Ken.

It appears to be a valid implementation of FTP, with some quirks added.
It is probably the case that your valid implementation has its own quirks
added that makes them somehow incompatible.

I notice that their FTP server gives a multi-column response to the "ls"
command, which is used by commands such as "mget" to retrieve multiple
files. Maybe they intended to defeat this capability.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

2392. Re: Transmitting Music for ATV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-08-31 23:20:30 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500164@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17210

> According to F.C.C. regulations I am not allowed to transmit music via my
> amateur radio station.

> In considering the above dilemma, it came to me that it was now possible
> to digitize the audio portion of the video and send it to the receiving
> station in the form of a packet, before sending the video. If the receiving
> station had a device that would sync the sound track to the video that I was
> transmitting, then the sound track, music and all, could be played in the
> 'shack', and not over the air.

> Is it legal to transmit music this way? Any suggestions or other ideas?

If the digitizing you use is not encrypted, then it is receivable by anyone,
and if the material is music, the FCC prohibition still applies. The rule
does NOT say things like "no music if you use AM, SSB, or FM", it just says
"no music".

If it is encrypted.... well it's still music AND its encrypted.

IMHO, the spirit of the rule is to prevent broadcasting and entertainment by
radio. If ATV'ers start sending entertaining video (w/o music) over the bands
then someone might propose a rule against it. We don't need more rules.

Go back and read 97.1 and see if what you want to do makes sense according
to that rule.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

2393. ham files on arpa?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-01 01:09:36 UTC
From: cep4478@ultb.UUCP
Message-ID: <1199@ultb.UUCP>
Source record: 17215

My site just got full internet access, and I was hoping somebody could direct me to any servers in existence with amateur radio files. Specifically, my club is in the midst of a membership drive, and I'd like to catch hold of a morse tutor for the Macintosh (as well as knowing where some decent servers are for future reference).

Tnx.

Chris N2JGW

2394. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-01 02:23:13 UTC
From: rkarlqu@hpscdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <5490063@hpscdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 17223

Pete Lucas writes:
>
> Synchronous detection - the technique i have used is as follows:
>
...
>
> Now you can stick one of the sidebands and the carrier into a product
> detector, and treat it like you would a SSB signal.
> The whole point of doing it this way is that since you are only receiving
> one sideband, your noise bandwidth is halved, so you get the 3dB signal/noise
> ratio improvement of SSB. Theres also the ability to 'switch sidebands' if

Wrong! You will have a 3 dB. signal/noise ratio *loss* if you only
demodulate one of the two sidebands. This is because the two sidebands
add *coherently* (i.e. voltages not powers add) so that two sidebands
combined are 6 dB. higher than either one by itself. Since the noise
goes down 3 dB. (as you correctly pointed out), you lose 3 not 6 dB.
of signal/noise ratio. See Carlsen: Communication Engineering.

> If you are really keen, you demodulate both sidebands, and then feed the
> two independent audio signals (in the right phase of course!) into an

Not only do the two sidebands have to be phased to add not subtract,
but the L.O. for the demodulator has to be within a few 10's of degrees
of the phase of the orignal carrier. Many PLL's operate in quadrature
so the output is 90 degrees out of phase with the reference. This
must be avoided or compensated for if you want true DSB reception.

N6RK

2395. Re: G6WBF Budget Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-01 06:57:00 UTC
From: CSMSCST@OAC.UCLA.EDU
Message-ID: <8909010723.AA11828@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17220

Another opinion: The radio tech who's in charge of local FBI fleet is on our club repeater. Figuring that he'd know about hidden antennas, I asked him about whether I could use my FM windshield antenna for 2m. His reply was they don't radiate very well, are quite directional, and tend to explode when fed with high power, which rather negates the disguise. (He says FBI mobiles are all 170W.) Defroster wires aren't buried in the glass like FM antennas, but be careful anyway.

Somehow, feeding my xmtr into a resistor doesn't sound like the way to put out a killer signal.

2396. Yaesu service manuals

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-01 07:00:00 UTC
From: CSMSCST@OAC.UCLA.EDU
Message-ID: <8909020706.AA25022@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17213

Does anyone know whether Yaesu makes service manuals for their gear, and how one goes about obtaining one?

Kenwood service manuals can be ordered over the phone from their parts department at 213-639-7140.

2397. Transmitters and non-licensed people.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-01 10:04:44 UTC
From: PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK
Message-ID: <01.Sep.89.11
Source record: 17214

Selling ham gear to non-hams, well here in the UK it is actually an
offence to have equipment set up & 'usable' if you do not have a license.
There is no requirement for proof of use, it is considered that setting up
the equipment in a way that would allow use is adequate proof of intent to
use. But this is open to interpretation. You have to convince the Judge!
For example, if a non-licensed person
buys a HF-bands rig & a transverter, and installs it to listen on, with the
intention of passing the exams, then i dont think he would be jumped upon,
even though he has the ability to transmit on HF and VHF.
The law was primarily introduced to provide a means of prosecuting illegal
CBers (posession of a CB that is non-licensable in the European Economic
Community countries is an offence...) the problem being that until this law was
passed, the enforcement officials actually had to catch the illegal operator
in the act of transmitting! You cant see RF, so this was rather difficult...!
The problem gets even harder with modern 'wideband' transmitters that can
work outside ham-bands. You havent got a license to operate outside ham
bands, so as far as the law sees it, you shouldnt have such a transmitter.
Thats why most of the rigs sold here are restricted coverage (but snip a few
links, add a diode or two.....!)
So basically you can buy/sell/have a transceiver in your shack and even connect
them to antennas for use on receive, but the judge wont like it if you have
a microphone or key attached and ready for use, unless you have the appropriate
license to allow you to use it.

..._._ de G6WBJ

Please use the following addresses for reply: + \/Natural
+ \/\Environment
JANET: PJML@UK.AC.NERC-WALLINGFORD.IBMA + \/\/Research
ARPA : PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSS.CS.UCL.AC.UK + \/\/\Council
EARN : PJML%UK.AC.NWL.IA@UKACRL + NERC Computer Services
AX25 : G6WBJ {144.650MHz} + Holbrook House
SPAN : STAR::"PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSS.CS.UCL.AC.UK" + Station Road
PHONE: +44 793 411613 + SWINDON SN1 1DE
++
+ If Pigs are so smart, why are they Pigs? +
++

2398. CATV wiring (was Re^2: Need help fighting cable company)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-01 14:14:44 UTC
From: john@stiatl.UUCP
Message-ID: <6742@stiatl.UUCP>
Source record: 17225

tomk@leia.WV.TEK.COM (Tom Kloos) writes:

>In article <6679@stiatl.UUCP> john@stiatl.UUCP (John DeArmond) writes:
>>
>>For the record, Radio Shaft CATV coax is more than adequate. It has 100%
>>foil shielding and a few strands of steel wire for continuity. It is

>The CATV people might differ with you on this (an engineer with TCI of
>Oregon definitely does). There are several flavors of 100% foil
>shielded CATV coax. I believe the RatShack stuff and much of what's
>commonly available has foil that is not bonded to the center core. The
>result is that making leak free terminations is more difficult and
>repeated flexing tends to cause the shielding to degrade. The few
>strands of braid are usually aluminum, not steel. Also, the braid
>coverage of the cheap stuff is often 40% or less.

Uhh.. The cable drop to my house looks just like the Radio shaft stuff.
Foam insulated, wrapped foil shield and 6 or 6 single strands of steel
wire around that. The steel wire must be strictly for strength and
continuity across pieces of shield foil. Yes it does make terminations
more difficult than the double-shielded wire but it is in common use.

>The coax at least two of the local CATV firms around here use has one
>or more layers of foil (100% coverage) with one *bonded* to the
>insulating core. 61% or better coverage braid is also in the coax. If
>you believe what Belden and other manufacturers put in their catalogs,
>the bonded type can make as much as 20 dB difference in the shielding
>effectiveness, in addition to helping make sure that connector
>termination is good.

IN the last town I lived in, I was involved with the cable company
in a consultant role. I became quite familiar with their physical
plant. There, they used a belden wire (I think) that used a foam
insulation, had a graphite coating over that, a foil shield, a 100%
coverage tin-plated copper braid, and the braid was impregnated with
a thick silicone grease. Very nice wire but very expensive.

>But... a recent surprise to me was... TCI Cable of Oregon has already
>adopted the philosophy that customers can do the inside wiring.

>In general, he didn't seem too worried about egress for the simple
>reason that ingress makes the TV unwatchable long before egress exceeds
>any limits. From my home wiring experience, this is quite true, but it
>probably only applies in areas where the in air signal levels are high.

I don't really believe leakage from customer drops will be a problem
IF the drop signal level is set correctly. The drop boxes used in the

system I mentioned above had connectors that could be screwed in or out to change the coupling and thus the signal level. The installer would use a field-strenth meter to adjust the tap to a standard signal level.

Apparently here in Marietta, they don't have those facilities. The signal level comming into my house is way too hot. Even with 6 outlets in my house, I had to attenuate the incomming signal to kill interference bars and ghosting. I currently have a 20 db pad in the incomming line!

The major intereference problem comes from leaky feeders. Here the levels are much higher. I'm reaching back deep into old memory but as I recall, the specification for a neighborhood feeder was for the signal to be at +10 dbm which is a LOT of power. Improperly terminated connectors or damaged line (you'd be surprised at how many people like to shoot these cables) will radiate a bunch of signal.

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | Manual? ... What manual ?!?
Sales Technologies, Inc. Atlanta, GA | This is Unix, My son, You
...!gatech!stiatl!john **I am the NRA** | just GOTTA Know!!!

2399. TH7DXX the Answers !!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-01 14:26:15 UTC
From: ewb@raybed2.UUCP
Message-ID: <1364@raybed2.UUCP>
Source record: 17135

"The TH7 from HELL"

An Epilogue and Happy Ending.

Golly, I really didn't expect any significant response when I forwarded my note on the TH7 to Gene WA1UXA ... and was I I ever wrong. There was a significant response, from hams I've never had the chance to meet, and from hams I have known for years.

Gene asked that I compile the results of the these responses and he would redistribute them, so here goes. There are a couple of surprises so read along.

In General

There were many responses discussing both the TH7 and KT34-XA. A universal comment was that both of these beams were showed changes in SWR in RAIN.

If you are QRO, donate that BN-86 balun to a new ham.

Hi-grade low loss coax is much less likely to obscure misbehavior by an antenna and especially a tri-bander, than will a more lossy coax. This is because more lossy coax will lose the energy reflected on the way back and you won't see it. More than one ham wrote and reported that they too experienced what I did when very low loss feedline was used.

After taming, both TH7 owners and KT34-XA owners love their beam.

The Specifics.

Almost all of the observations I made in my first note were born out in other peoples experiences.

The post-rain problem was acknowledged by HY-Gain and is to be fixed at some unspecified time in the future. They did give us an ECO (fix).

The plastic cups on the outer sides of the traps collect water. Drilling them out in the same plane as the trap holes seems to clear up the problem. HY-Gain says that this is only necessary for the driven elements. But if one looks at the trapped director and reflector, mechanically they look just as susceptible. I would do this if I was putting up the beam again. As it is

now, I've been up there so much, I'm beginning to grow feathers.

The extremely high SWR fell off over the course of a week as
the traps dried out. Several of us as a team applied the ECO
without taking the beam down. Thank you Sterling AK1a and
Kevin KA2EYP.

I wanted to thank all of you for the encouragement, support
and information. It was really wonderful hearing from you'all.
That about wraps up this adventure but stayed tuned for
more exciting adventures of KC3NG in "The Power Lines
from New Hampshire" playing on a computer terminal near
you.

73
Renee KC3NG

culver@star.dec.com

****

2400. Westlink report info wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-01 15:02:00 UTC
From: SKAGOO@MEMSTVX1.BITNET
Message-ID: <8909020706.AA25084@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17136

I am a control operator of the W4BS repeater in Memphis,
Tennessee. We were trying to broadcast the Westlink report on the
repeater weekly. I have listened to the Westlink report on many
repeaters during my on the road trips.

I would like to have some info on the Westlink report like
a phone number,...etc.

Thanks in advance, **
* *
73 de N9GSA * e-mail bitnet: SKAGOO@MEMSTVX1 *
* internet: SKAGOO@MEMSTVX1.bitnet *
Suresh Kagoo **

2401. FOR SALE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-01 15:58:24 UTC
From: kathr@sag4.ssl.berkeley.edu
Message-ID: <1989Sep1.155824.23749@agate.uucp>
Source record: 17224

I have several things for sale, tower, antenna, etc, but as a new reader have noticed the lack of such ads. Is it improper to advertise here? Is there another ham oriented newsgroup that is more appropriate? Thank you.

2402. ARRL Letter 25-Aug-89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-01 16:24:00 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1226@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 17226

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
============================================================
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The ARRL Letter, Volume 8, Number 17; August 25, 1989 - Part 1 of 3

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Editor: Tom Hogerty, KC1J

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SCOUTING AND AMATEUR RADIO: A GREAT COMBINATION

Supported by a staff of 35, K2BSA was in constant operation at this year's National Boy Scout Jamboree at Fort A. P. Hill in Virginia from August 2 through August 8. K2BSA had two separate locations at the Jamboree site: One for teaching Radio Merit Badge and licensing classes; the other for the demonstration station. ARRL HQ staffer Rus Healy, NJ2L was on hand to provide assistance with the demonstration station.

With monobanders on 10-40 meters, K2BSA operated several stations simultaneously on the HF bands. There was also a fast scan TV link to the Merit Badge Midway about 2000 feet away from the demonstration station. A popular activity was the ATV/packet radio link between the Midway tent and the demonstration station. The Scouts sent messages to one another via packet radio while viewing each other on TV. Another popular attraction was the K2BSA satellite station. An IBM \r/ compatible computer ran N4HY's QUICKTRAK software, which was an effective tool for explaining satellites to the Scouts. AO-13's elliptical orbit also helped out, keeping the satellite accessible for hours on end.

The station operators and participants made several thousand QSOs, worked all states in about one and one half days, and contacted 150 countries during the Jamboree period. More than 2040 messages were originated and sent from the Jamboree.

About 400 licensed Scouts and Scouters signed the K2BSA guest registry. Use of the linked 2 meter and 220 MHz FM repeaters on the site was heavy. There were several occasions when K2BSA staff operators and others used the repeaters to relay information that helped in emergencies and with the

ingress and egress of Scouts during the opening and closing days.

Eleven Scouts earned their Novice licenses at the Jamboree, 74 earned the Radio Merit Badge, and over 350 completed parts of Radio Merit Badge. Among those scouts upgrading at the Jamboree was Greg Beaver, KB8GPC, a 12 year old from Lansing, Michigan, who upgraded to Extra at the Jamboree. Greg received his Novice in March.

US AMATEURS INVITED TO RUSSIA

The Khabarovsk Amateur Radio Club in the USSR has extended invitation to 50 US amateurs to visit them in the USSR from September 22-29. The first 15 amateurs to accept the offer will have most of their expenses paid for while in the country. The cost of air fare is $2100 from Portland Oregon. Visiting amateurs will be able to participate in the USSR Radiosport Contest being held from September 22-26. Khabarovsk is approximately 400 miles northeast of Vladivostok, in the southwestern portion of the USSR.

To make your reservation and for more information, contact John White, RUN in Portland at 503-287-6127 evenings or weekends or at 503-294-4200 during week days.

RETALIATORY TARIFFS CALLED OFF

On April 28, 1989, the US Trade Representative determined that certain practices of Japan with respect to radio and cellular telephone products and services were not in compliance with Japan's commitments under the Market Oriented Sector Specific (MOSS) Agreements. A public hearing was held on May 24 as to what measures to take against Japan (which could have icluded imposition of 100% tariffs on some radio equipment to be imported from that country).

ARRL Counsel Chris Imlay, N3AKD, filed comments for that hearing, pointing out that the measures proposed were so broad as to present a hardship on radio amateurs. The action was delayed by order May 28 and negotiations with Japan were held from June 19 to June 28. Agreements were reached, and as a result, the Trade Representative terminated the proceeding by notice published in the Federal Register.

IARU ELECTS 127TH MEMBER

Ballots counted, 77 member societies of The International Amateur Radio Union (IARU) voted unanimously to admit the Aruba Amateur Radio Club into the Union. Founded in 1925, the IARU is the federation of national Amateur Radio societies representing the interests of two way Amateur Radio communication world wide. The ARRL is International Secretariat for the Union.

The ARRL Letter, Volume 8, Number 17; August 25, 1989 - Part 2 of 3

FCC DENIES PETITIONS FOR RECONSIDERATION IN 87-14; REAFFIRMS REALLOCATION

The FCC has reaffirmed the action taken in the August 4, 1988 Report and Order in General Docket 87-14 reallocating 220-222 MHz to the land mobile

service. In a Memorandum Report and Order adopted June 15, 1989 and released August 17, 1989, FCC denied petitions for reconsideration filed by ARRL, the National Communications System (NCS), TV Answer Inc (TVA), and more than 700 amateurs.

In the Memorandum Report and Order, FCC stated "the Commission considered a variety of factors in reachin the decisions in the first Report and Order. Among these factors were the need to provide for narrowband land mobile operations, the impact of existing amateur use, the potential for interference to TV broadcasting and the actions of the 1979 WARC. The Commission concluded that the public interest would be best served by providing dedicated spectrum for the development of narrowband, spectrum efficient land mobile technologies." FCC noted that it was sensitive to the needs of amateurs, but stated that the remaining specrum (222-225 MHz) "should continue to provide adequately for this service."

ARRL and many other amateurs noted that there was no need for additional spectrum for the land mobile service according the the FCC Field Operations Bureau (FOB) 1985-86 studies. FCC stated "it is not necessary...to resolve issues pertaining to this study. ARRL proposed alternatives to 220-222 MHz such as 30-50 MHz and 216-220 MHz. FCC stated "...such reallotment would entail severe costs to...users...such as the police and fire service." Amaturs fault the FCC in failing to collect meaningful data on usage of 220 and for using The ARRL Repeater Directory as a barometer of usage since it is not a complete listing of users of this band. ARRL noted that there are at least 773 fixed stations and 1106 weak signal users of 220-222 MHz. ARRL comments noted that FCC averaged the numbers throughout the US when, in fact, use is concentrated in metropolitan areas. FCC stated that "the principal use of 220-225 MHz is for repeater operations" and that the Repeater Directory is a "reasonably accurate" reflection of usage.

According to the FCC, operations in 220-222 MHz could be relocated to 222-225 MHz even though amateurs have stated, particularly in California, they would find this difficult and costly. FCC stated that, while it may be difficult to relocate some control links, it could be done through frequency sharing "at little or no cost." Amateurs have stated that packet radio is a new technology and it requires the same consideration as do new technologies in the land mobile service. FCC stated that there were provisions for packet radio in the band plans of other amateur bands such as 420-450 and 902-928 MHz and that packet radio could be accommodated there. ARRL and other individual amateurs have stated that the loss of 220-222 MHz will impair amateurs' ability to provide emergency communications and NCS said that the reallocation runs against national security interests. "...NCS has made no showing that amateur spectrum is inadequate" according to the FCC. With regard to procedural issues, FCC stated "A number of amateurs, including the ARRL, claim that there were procedural irregularities in this docket. They argue that the irregularities caused serious damage to the quality, fairness and accuracy of this proceeding. Specifically, they claim that the comment period was short...[and] that, in light of overwhelming opposition by amateurs, the Commission's decision is not supported by the public record." FCC went on

to say "the Commission followed the normal procedure for rule making proceedings..." Concerning the argument that the decision is not supported by the public record, FCC stated that it "must base its decision on the merits of the issues and not the number of comments filed in favor of a particular point of view." Additionally, amateur interests have asserted that the FCC violated its own rules in accepting the late filed comments of UPS, that there was little or no support for the proposal within the land mobile community and that the outcoee wa predetermined. FCC stated that they accepted the late filed comments of UPS in order to create as complete a record as possible and that this was in accordance with Section 1.415(d) of the Commission's rules.

The release of the order sets the clock running for ARRL's opportunity to petition the US Court of Appeals for the DC Circuit requesting their review of the FCC decision.

The ARRL Letter, Volume 8, Number 17; August 25, 1989 - Part 3 of 3

MICROSAT LAUNCH DATE DRAWS CLOSER

On November 10, 1989 AMSAT will once again demonstrate what can be done with the help of volunteers, donations, and the creative energies spawned by devotion of Amateur Radio enthusiasts. Being touted as inaugurating "a new era in Amateur Radio communications," an Ariane IV rocket is scheduled to carry six Amateur Radio satellites into orbit from the spaceport of the European Space Agency located near the equator in Kourou, French Guiana.

Four of these six satellites have been dubbed Microsats because of their unusually small cubed shaped size measuring 9 inches on a side. The design and construction of these MicroSats has been coordinated and organized through the efforts of the Radio Amateur Satellite Corporation (AMSAT) in collaboration with the ARRL and the Tucson Amateur Packet Radio Association (TAPR). AMSAT has been responsible for the design and construction of numerous Orbiting Satellites Carrying Amateur Radio (OSCAR's), over the past twenty years.

The Microsats represent a departure from the trend of OSCARs being heavier and larger than their predecessors for a good reason. The Shuttle Challenger accident more than three years ago caused a scarcity of launch opportunities and AMSAT found it necessary to turn to a small satellite design which requires only modest launch support services that can fit in places on the launch vehicle normally reserved for lead ballast. The MicroSats fulfill that requirement in every aspect of their design. AMSAT, working with the ARRL, TAPR and other members of the Amateur Radio community reminds us that state- of-the-art design in Amateur Radio is not only alive and well, but still very exciting and possible to do.

FCC AFFIRMS DECISION ON 17 METER PRIVILEGES

The FCC has denied a request by Dennis Murphy, KB6LZW to allow access to the 18 MHz band by Novice and Technician Class operators.

Murphy had requested that the 18.068-18.110 segment of the 17 meter band be opened to all classes with a power restriction of 200 watts for amateur stationwhose control operators hold either a Novice or Technician operator license. FCC had styled Murphy's letter as a petition for reconsideration, though it was not apparent from the letter that this had been his intent. ARRL supported the Commission's earlier decision concerning 17 meter privileges

FCC decided that Murphy failed to present any facts or arguments not previously considered in its Report and Order. The Commission went on to say that "Novice and Technician Class operators should be excluded from the 17 meter band in view of the enhanced privileges that they had recently received and because of the band's small size. In addition, we reiterate our belief that the potential for interference in the 17 meter band will be minimized if the skills associated with the General Class or higher operator license are required."

WESTLINK'S 1989 YOUNG HAM OF THE YEAR

The Westlink Report and Yaesu USA announced on August 9 that 18 year old Erin McGinnis, KA0WTE, of Topeka Kansas had been named the Westlink Report Young Ham of the Year.

Erin was chosen to receive the award for her ongoing dedication to Amateur Radio public service activities, disaster preparedness work and publicizing Amateur Radio.

To help publicize and expand Amateur Radio in her community, Erin has organized press releases and on site television interviews for the local and national electronic press, assisted in the development and preparation of a city resolution declaring Field Day week to be "Kaw Valley Amateur Radio Club Week" in Topeka and organizes and teaches in the club's fall Novice training program. KA0WTE will receive her award at the ARRL Southwestern Division Convention Grand Banquet the evening of August 26 in Los Angeles, California.

THE NEW FCC RULE BOOK AVAILABLE SOON

With 288 pages of mostly new material, the new edition of the FCC Rule Book is at the printer. Rick Palm, K1CE, headed the team of editors as well as writing several of the chapters himself. Other contributors to the editorial effort were Paul Rinaldo, W4RI, Bob Halprin, K1XA, Bruce Hale, KB1MW, Joel Kleinman, N1BKE, Mark Wilson, AA2Z, John Hennessee, KJ4KB, and Jay Mabey NU0X with inputs provided by ARRL Counsel Chris Imlay, N3AKD and Dale Clift, NA1L.

The new 8th edition is based on the FCC's rewrite of Part 97, to take effect on September 1. It features 15 completely revised introductory chapters with explanations and interpretations that make the often complicated rules easier to understand. Also included is a complete reprint of the new Part 97, as well as pertinent sections of other parts of the FCC rules.

2403. Kenwood 721A upgrade

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-01 16:48:02 UTC
From: pgraham@wyse.wyse.com
Message-ID: <2398@wyse.wyse.com>
Source record: 17127

Well, I just called kenwood again about the display upgrade for the
TM-721A. I found out that they have not decided to build the new display
yet and if they do they should be available in LATE DECEMBER...

Damn, I really need that display... I would like to continue to use the
radio in the car...

Every-one call and write Kenwood, if you want the upgrade.... Maybe interest
will spark the $$$ in their eyes....

73 DE KJ6NN
Phil

2404. Re: Not ANOTHER Special-Interest Newsletter

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-01 17:43:20 UTC
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250066@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 17129

Let's not be in too big a hurry to fill the UHF bands with ATV. I agree we need usage but especially as our resources become scarcer for information communication we need to watch that we have equitable sharing. ATV, with only a user or two using 6 MHz of bandwidth per QSO, is pretty expensive, particularly if it is at UHF and omnidirectionally broadcast. I would rather see this portion of our spectrum supporting wideband digital data, which could be running audio, video or computer applications than see a proliferation of ATV channels serving only a special interest group.

The particular advantage of UHF is that it is the only place where we have both available bandwidth and the ability to broadcast omnidirectionally while maintaining reasonably efficient use of resources. At microwave we have to use electrically large (directional) antennas to make good use of hardware and at VHF and below we don't have the spectrum to support high information rates. Using the UHF spectrum for individual user access to a digital network would allow a variety of applications, including ATV, while still allowing local area omni broadcasting. By connecting a number of local omni-broadcasting clusters with microwave point to point digital links we also allow for much greater DX and participation in a particular application by users throughout the network. I think we have to avoid operation which saturates large areas with wideband RF and is available only to a small number of users.

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.ampr.org
glenne@nmd.hpcom

2405. Re: INFO-HAMS Digest V89 #613

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-01 18:21:12 UTC
From: ATISD-DOOI.XP@GUNTER-ADAM.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <12522819348.30.ATISD-DOOI.XP@GUNTER-ADAM.AF.MIL>
Source record: 17137

SUBJ: Reply to Mike Harris, KM4UL

Mike,
Your friends are right !! The butterfly beam is a below-average performer.
The only advantage is that it is small and can fit into a limited
space application. If you are looking for a small beam that is a good
performer, check out the (seldom used) two-elememt tri-banders...
Hy-gain's is called the TH-2 and Mosley's is called the TA-32....

Also, on your R4/R5 question.....they are super verticals.....give
a 3db advantage over the other ones because it's a 1/2 wave
rather than the standard 1/4 wave set up......but if you MUST
have a vertical that will cover 80 & 40 meter coverage...
I would suggest the (seldom used) hustler 5btv...or 6btv....that
is a super antenna with high Q coils, stainless steel rugged
construction, and average cost.
good luck!
73
Marv
WG4Q

2406. Re: Science in America

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-01 18:55:42 UTC
From: brian@trantext.UUCP
Message-ID: <195@trantext.UUCP>
Source record: 17139

BRUCEH@UTKVX3.BITNET writes:

>taking first place. Homework I understand, but SPORTS??!! Anyway, enough of
>the soapbox, but I do feel that the ham community should support science
>fairs in any way possible. How about a station set up with packet, HF,
>2m, slowscan, rtty, fast scan TV, etc... Wouldn't hurt to advertize a
>novice class then also.

This reminds me of when I was a scout master a couple of years ago and two of my boys came to me asking what would be a good project to work on for a science fair. I thought for a while and came up with a project building a crystal radio. They seemed to think that this was a good idea, so I told them how to do it and made up some diagrams so they could wind the coil and wire the thing to an earphone and antenna.

To make a long story short, they received an honorable mention or maybe even third place at the fair (I can't remember exactly). This was not exactly a HAM project, but they knew that I was a HAM and that most of what I knew about the crystal radio was from my experience in HAM radio.

My point is, this was a fun project for both the boys and me. It also gave some exposure (however minute) to HAM radio that is not always exploited. I would encourage anyone who has the opportunity, to participate in these events whenever possible. They are at least as worth while as teaching boys how to mangle each other safely on the football field.

BTW: Does anyone know where you can get raw crystals? I suppose you could take one out of the packaging can. Not very big though. We had to use germanium diodes.

--

Brian R. Bainter KA7TXA
gatech!kd4nc!trantext!brian or
gatech!tomcat!brian

2407. Re: VCII has no stereo

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-01 19:27:27 UTC
From: gdelong@cvman.prime.com
Message-ID: <171@cvman.prime.com>
Source record: 17221

In article <12130@drutx.ATT.COM>, mbpine@drutx.ATT.COM (Mick Beilman) writes:
>
> Hello
>
> I am having trouble finding an IC to repair a
> VCII - MA-COM - GI de-scrambler. The IC is used in
[...deleted...]
> Mick Beilman AT&T Information Systems,

I was going to just reply via e-mail, but there are probably many of use
who need VC-II parts from time to time given Ma-Com's repair policy which
seems to be based on extortion.

Many of the "underground" newsletters carry ads from those selling VC-II
parts. I have heard good things about:

Lee Hadlock, Inc.
528 1st Avenue
Belmawr, NJ 08031

They have two lines, orders only to (800) 545-1151. They will also provide
limited over the phone technical assistance at (609) 931-0655.

Others I see ads for are:

V.V. Bytes Ocala, Fl (904) 368-2275
Testron Floral Pk, NY (516) 358-9414
CNH Towsend, GA (912) 832-4663
Walker Tech Catlett, VA (703) 788-9123

73, and good luck.
--
_____
/ \ / Gary A. Delong, N1BIP "I am the NRA." gdelong@cvman.prime.com
| \ / COMPUTERVISION Division {sun|linus}!cvbnet!gdelong
____\/ Prime Computer, Inc. (603) 622-1260 x 261

2408. Re: Beam & Vertical advice wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-01 19:43:02 UTC
From: barry@hprmokg.HP.COM
Message-ID: <13770033@hprmokg.HP.COM>
Source record: 17141

harrism@aquila.rtp.dg.com writes:

asks for info on 80-10 m vert....

>The vertical:
>
>I've been following the R4/R5 discussion somewhat since I got on the
>net. I was excited at first until I found out that it didn't cover
>80/40}-10. My goal at this time is to put up ONE primary antenna
>that gives reasonable performance on the HF bands. The R5 looked
>nice because of the flat band response. Any other multiband
>verticals (with 80 or 40) come close? Thanks, Mike

Try the Hy Gain 18AVT or the Hustler vert (I believe the model # is 5BTV)

They're both very good antennas.

Barry
WB6JZL

2409. Re: Bruce Willis & ham radidio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-01 19:45:28 UTC
From: gdelong@cvman.prime.com
Message-ID: <172@cvman.prime.com>
Source record: 17222

In article <8908301922.AA01842@ti.com>, rlwest@flopn2.csc.ti.com (Bob West--HRD Computer Systems Training--995-1908) writes:
[...deleted...]
> I noticed some things that bother me more...
[...deleted...]
>
> Didja notice that (2) everyone, badguys (Hans), goodguys (McClain) and
> dumguys (Dwayne) all seemed to *USE* the radio in FULL DUPLEX mode?
> Not, mind you, regarding transmitter frequency, but regarding the
> PUSH-TO-TALK function. I mean, VOX is believable, but one guy interrupting
> the other, or "hearing" the other guy "hang up" like on a telephone...
>
[...deleted...]
> | Bob West, WA8YCD

Now let's give them a break. They radios were probably really IC-32ATs with out of band mod to work on GMRS. The were running them cross-band full-duplex with everyone assigned a different transmit freq into a cross-band repeater in their truck with multiple receivers.

I thought that's why the 32AT was designed that way.

(for those who don't get it:
BIG smily follows) <> <>
/\
______/

73
--

_____
/ \ / Gary A. Delong, N1BIP "I am the NRA." gdelong@cvman.prime.com
| \ / COMPUTERVISION Division {sun|linus}!cvbnet!gdelong
____\/ Prime Computer, Inc. (603) 622-1260 x 261

2410. Western Oregon Repeater Info Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-01 21:03:00 UTC
From: WMLBTAM@UCCCVM1.BITNET
Message-ID: <8909020749.AA27939@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17138

Date: 1 September 1989, 15:06:08 EST
From: WMLBTAM at UCCCVM1
To: INFO-HAMS at WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Subj: Western Oregon Repeater Info Wanted

I will be going to Newport, Oregon, on the coast, Wednesday-thru-Friday, September 6-8, including driving from Newport to Portland late Friday night in the rental car to make connections back to the Midwest from Portland (gotta coach soccer the next day!).

Could any of you Newport(?), Corvallis, Depoe Bay(?), Lincoln City(?), and Portland types (or any others?) DIRECT EMAIL me some 2M repeater freqs I should check out? I am especially interested in any local NTS nets but also want to know where I'll find helpful folks taking pity on poor Midwestern travelers.

Please email direct (see below) or NTS.

Thanks!

Ted

****
Theodore A. Morris, Univ. of Cincinnati|513-558-6046 AppleLink: U1091
Med Ctr Information & Communications |Bitnet: WMLBTAM @ UCCCVM1 NTS: WB8VNV
231 Bethesda Avenue, Mail Location #574|====================================
Cincinnati, OH 45267-0574 |"Call me up and I'll talk data to ya'"
****

2411. Cross-Band Repeater Question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-01 21:15:19 UTC
From: pwl@tc.fluke.COM
Message-ID: <10826@fluke.COM>
Source record: 17128

It seems like it's about time to stir things up in this group. I have a question that has been bouncing around the local hams that doesn't seem to have a clear answer. Perhaps someone in net land can help us out.

There are several dual-band VHF rigs available these days that provide a feature which is usually called "cross-band repeater". The idea is that you use the receiver for one band to feed the transmitter for another band. For instance, you could take a received signal on 2-meters and retransmit it on 220 MHz or 440 Mhz. Of course the inverse is also true, i.e., in on 220 or 440 and out on 2-meters.

Now the question. Would this operation be considered a "repeater" or would it fall under the rules for "auxiliary control"? If it is a repeater, then the rules require that you identify the repeater as a separate entity from yourself. If it is just a form of auxiliary control, then it seems like the rules don't require a separate identification.

Now at first glance, this sure looks like a repeater to me. However, I looked in my ARRL FCC Rule book (circa 1987) and their description of auxiliary control seems like it might apply.

So what do you think? Is it a repeater or is it auxiliary control. Of course, with the new Part 97 coming out soon, it could be possible that the answer may be different under the new rules.

73,

Paul Lutt
KE7XT @ WS7M
--
Paul Lutt
Domain: pwl@tc.fluke.COM
Voice: +1 206 356 5059
UUCP: {uw-beaver,microsof,sun}!fluke!pwl
Snail: John Fluke Mfg. Co. / P.O. Box C9090 / Everett WA 98206

2412. Re: Source for 6JB6 tubes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-01 21:31:35 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250067@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 17133

I bought my 6JB6's at Kirby, 298 West Carmel Drive, Carmel, IN 46032. Price was $5.89 each plus $3.00 shipping. (I bought 10 tubes of various types.) I THINK they were Sylvania's, but you better call first as they ship whatever brand they have in stock. I think I got the number from the information operator.

Do you know a good source for 6HS6's?

73, de Al Bloom N1AL

2413. Re: Source for 6JB6 tubes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-01 21:34:58 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250068@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 17134

Oh, I found the number for Kirby tubes: 317-843-2212

2414. Re: Not ANOTHER Special-Interest Newsle

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-01 23:18:06 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500165@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17130

> AMEN!!
> Besides, ATV on 420 is also trashing other users of that frequency
> range, often without knowing it.
> While we're getting ham TV up there, let's get manufacturers to include
> a VSB filter standard. There's no place for 15 MHz signals where 6 MHz
> signals will do.

My gosh, Jay, I actually agree with you!

But still, one of the ATV "channels" (which is just 6 Mhz wide) is 438
to 444 Mhz (video carrier at 439.25 Mhz, and audio carrier at 443.75 Mhz).
This overlaps 2 Mhz of the 3 Mhz of one of the repeater subband pairs.
What can be done about that? Here in Illinois, a group of repeater owners
who are self-appoint spectrum coordinators, and DISALLOW MEMBERSHIP BY ANYONE
OWN DOES NOT OWN A REPEATER, are trying to wipe out ATV in that frequency
range rather than try to work out a reasonable solution (which know one has
any idea of what can work yet because the repeater types won't cooperate).
One of those infamous lawsuits is in progress just because of this idiocy.

Jay... got any ideas on what to do about the ATV vs FM on 442-444 Mhz problem?

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

2415. Re: Science in America

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-01 23:18:09 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500166@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17131

Bruce, its time to go BACK to that school and bring up the issue of science fairs again.

Sports is an important part of the educational process, whether it is competition between schools, or just a gym class. But science and other fields are JUST AS important; the problem is that the schools do not see that.

One would not expect everyone to do everything, but the opportunities for each to do what they are best in, and still do a little of everything, is needed.

When I was in high school, I knew a guy who played football and basketball. He was on the 2nd string of the football team, and started on the basketball team. The same guy took first place in the local science fair two years in a row. He played a leading role in 2 of 4 class plays put on in our school. He played sax in the Jazz Ensemble. He was an assistant editor of the school's little literary paper. During one summer I remember seeing him winning a blue ribbon at the county fair for raising a prize bull. Now that seems to me to be a well rounded individual (even though he wasn't a ham :-).

The best we can hope for for our youth today is to teach them about all things in class, and give them the opportunity to excel in one or more areas they would choose. If they choose sports, that's fine. If they choose the science fair and the school doesn't have one, that's a tragedy. If they choose literature and the school does not have a literary publication, is just as much a tragedy. If they choose acting and there are no plays to be in, again it is a tragedy.

The school system that does not provide OPPORTUNITIES has something wrong with it and they need FIXING.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

2416. Radio store demos

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-02 00:04:52 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <5351.24FF1D07@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 17132

A series of articles has appeared in the Fidonet HAM confernce about the legalities involved in radio stores' setting up ham rigs on permanent display for customers (presumably licensed) to try before buying. What's the opinion over here on REC.HAM-RADIO?

73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

2417. Curing Regency MX7000/MX5000 microprocessor RFI

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-02 09:14:30 UTC
From: gkd@wpi.wpi.edu
Message-ID: <3801@wpi.wpi.edu>
Source record: 17142

There has apparently been much talk about curing the internal microprocessor-generated RFI which is characteristic of the Regency MX5000 and MX7000 scanners. This RFI produces an effect similar to "birdies" except that the RFI wanders around in frequency. (The actual frequencies of the RFI seems to vary with the temperature of the CPU chip.) I completely cured this RFI on my MX7000 scanner about a year ago. Until today I did not know of anyone else who had tried my cure; but I just got mail from someone who tried it on an MX5000 and reported good results.

The cure is actually a combination of two measures; one of which I read about in an article by Philip Smith in the May 1987 issue of Monitoring Times. It consisted of installing an electrolytic capacitor on the main PC board, and was fairly easy to do. The second measure I discovered through experimentation. It involves changing a resistor and capacitor on the CPU board, and requires some delicate soldering. Philip's article states that adding the electrolytic capacitor to the MX7000 scanner reduces the RFI by 95%. Similarly, my measure eliminated virtually all of the RFI. The combination of the two measures was 100% effective for me, but I can't say which one alone is more effective since I'd already changed the components on the CPU board before adding the electrolytic capacitor. Note that changing the components on the CPU board is a much more delicate operation than adding the electrolytic capacitor, and also shortens the power-disconnect memory life from 7 days to about 8 hours. Therefore, it might be desirable to add the capacitor first and see whether the remaining RFI is acceptable to you before changing the components. I have not found any other side effects caused by these modifications in the year since I performed them, but I can't offer any guarantees either.

MODIFYING THE MX7000 (and maybe the MX5000) TO ELIMINATE INTERNAL RFI

Part 1 - Installing an electrolytic capacitor on the main circuit board.

This modification originally appeared in the May 1987 issue of Monitoring Times in an article by Philip Smith. Philip used a .47 uF electrolytic capacitor in his radio; I found that a 10 uF electrolytic seemed to work better for me.

Locate J4 along the back edge of the main circuit board, near the right rear corner of the board. Viewing the board from the front of the radio, the right-most pin of J4 has a blue wire going into it. The positive lead of the capacitor should connect to that pin. The easiest way to do this is to carefully insert the capacitor lead into the jack alongside the wire so it makes good contact with the pin. The negative lead of the capacitor goes

to ground. It can be inserted under the PC board mounting screw in the right rear corner of the board. I chose to scrape clean a small section of the ground foil which runs alongside J4 (between J4 and the board edge) and solder the lead to it. After the capacitor is installed, the radio may be tried out to check on the cure's effectiveness.

Part 2 - Replacing R6 and C3 on the CPU board.

This measure should only be attempted by those who feel comfortable doing some delicate soldering in fairly tight quarters.

Locate C3 on the CPU board. This is a small 33 pf capacitor located near the edge of the PC board (behind the LCD display). R6 (a 150K resistor) stands upright next to C3, and is the resistor which controls scan speed. Changing C3 to a .01 uF capacitor eliminates the RFI, but also slows the scan speed to something ridiculously slow (as if it wasn't slow enough already). Thus, it is also necessary the change R6 to restore the scan speed. I changed it to a 3300 ohm resistor, which restored my scan speed to about 50% above the factory setting. (Prior to performing this modification, I had set the scan speed to this rate by paralleling R6 with an 82K resistor.) The scan speed can be further increased by using a smaller resistor, but I found that my scanner started missing calls when the speed got any faster.
Even now, I use the slow speed when I'm scanning channels programmed in 12.5 KHz increments since the scanner mysteriously scans these channels faster. (My current slow speed is equal to the factory fast speed.) Since there will likely be some tolerance variations in .01 uF capacitors, it may be desirable to experiment with different resistance values for R6 to achieve the desired scan speed. Note that increasing the scan speed with also change the pitch of the keyboard beep.

Rather than removing C3 and R6 from the PC board, I chose to leave them in place and simply "piggyback" (parallel) the new components on them. Notice that there is a piece of PC board foil between R6 and C3 connecting the two components. One lead of the .01 uF capacitor can be soldered to this foil, and the second lead can be soldered to the ground PC foil which runs along the closest edge of the board. Similarly, one lead of the 3300 ohm resistor can be soldered to the PC foil between R6 and C3 where the capacitor was soldered. The other lead can be soldered to the top lead of R6 provided that the insulation on this lead is scraped off first.

The capacitor and resistor used should be as small physically as can be found. A 1/8 watt resistor would be ideal, but a 1/4 watt should also fit. Be sure that the components clear the chasis and other PC boards when the scanner is reassembled. Remember, this modification will decrease the power-disconnect memory life to about 8 hours.

I hope all of this is of use to someone.

-Greg
N1DEM

2418. Re: Yaesu service manuals

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-02 14:30:10 UTC
From: udsocwj@sw1e.UUCP
Message-ID: <1859@sw1e.UUCP>
Source record: 17140

Here's information on contacting YAESU:

Marvin "Johnny" Johnson, Cust. Service Mgr.
17210 Edwards Rd.
Cerritos, CA 90701
213-404-2700

Hope this is successful for you.

Cornelius Washington, JR. KR0Z

2419. ic-2gat help?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-02 19:45:00 UTC
From: fligor@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500167@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17143

I know this will make me sound like a cluts, but here goes...

I dropped my Icom IC-2GAT from a 12 ft. ladder onto carpeted concrete.
it still works, but the LCD display isn't in top form any longer.
the very first digit (the small one) only displays 1 of it's 7 segments.
i've opened it up and taken a look, and there's nothing I can see that's
wrong (not unusual in micro electronics, I'm sure). However, the enitire
top of the radio (knobs, display, etc.) is a removable segment that is just
cabled to the rest of the radio. Since all the display is working except
one digit, and the specs say that the freq. is multiplexed in, I assume that
the problem is in the display area.

Now for the question...does any one know if I can just buy the top part
of the radio, and if so where I can get it? The place I bought it
suggested that I ship it to ICOM, but then I won't have a radio for
however long it takes, not to mention the cost...labor I know I can do
as well as they can.

thanks in advance for any help,

-debbie KA9JYI
(fligor@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu)

2420. Re: Need help fighting cable company

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-02 19:54:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500168@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17144

In article <6679@stiatl.UUCP> john@stiatl.UUCP (John DeArmond) writes:
>
>For the record, Radio Shaft CATV coax is more than adequate. It has 100%
>foil shielding and a few strands of steel wire for continuity. It is

I've never seen such coax at Radio Shack. The only coax I've ever seen
at Radio is RG-59 and RG-6 with conventional braid shield.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

2421. Re: Radio store demos

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-02 19:59:09 UTC
From: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP
Message-ID: <4432@cps3xx.UUCP>
Source record: 17152

In article Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
>A series of articles has appeared in the Fidonet HAM confernce about the
>legalities involved in radio stores' setting up ham rigs on permanent display
>for customers (presumably licensed) to try before buying. What's the opinion
>over here on REC.HAM-RADIO?

If the individual "trying out" the radio is not a licensed ham, and is
not accompanied by a licensed ham who can look over his shoulder
(literally) and serve as control operator, then he/she breaks the law
if/when he/she transmits. It's the same as operating a transmitter
under any other circumstances.

Notice that the radio store is not an FCC cop, and is not in charge of
enforcing the FCC rules. They are providing a valuble service to their
customers. The customers have obligations to follow the law no matter
who's radio they're operating.

In the rare case that original ideas Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN
are found here, I am responsible. Owen W328, E. Lansing, MI 48825
Internet: hendrick@frith.egr.msu.edu UUCP: ...!frith!hendrick

2422. Re: Selling Ham gear to unlicensed peop

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-02 20:08:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500169@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17145

> No, not as such. You go to the place the VEC is giving the exams, and
> they give you and anyone else who walks through the door the exam. No
> social interaction required. You pays your money and you takes your
> test.
...
> No, not that either. I studied on my own. I know many people
> who have done the same. We may be a minority. I kind of doubt it, since
> I don't know *anyone* who has had an Elmer per se, i.e. a non-related
> person who taught them.

Most hams I know knew a ham before they got interested. I believe you are
a minority. Didn't you even TRY to meet another ham first?

> But what's the extention of this new law of yours? Does the guy who
---
> gets MY radio assume liability for what I do with it until my license
> arrives? If I decide I don't want to be a ham, does he confiscate the
> set? Do I have recourse against him if he decides not to give my radio
> to me?

I never said anythign about a law. You obviously don't like my efforts
and are now trying to brandish that as an effort to create a new law.
You are absolutely off track.

> Fortunately, there is no basis in law to take this idea beyond the
> pointless network discussion phase.

Since you are the one making this into a legal proposal, why don't we just
cut off your pointless rebuttal, and get back to the issue I originally
posted, which has plenty of basis in law, and is by no means pointless.

Just to refresh your memory, or to give you another chance to think it
through and try to understand, I will say it all over again, just for you.

I will seek to encourage dealers to sell equipment capable of transmitting
on amateur frequencies ONLY to persons who hold a valid amateur license
authorizing them to transmit on at least some of the frequencies the
transmitter is capable of transimitting. To reiterate for all the simple
minded people who haven't figured it out yet, I did NOT say anything about
proposing a rule or law forcing dealers to do this. The means by which I
will work on this is to encourage other hams to make their preferences for
a dealer based on known information about how these dealers sell their
equipment. If one dealer does better than another in this respect, that
dealer will get more of my business, and perhaps all of it. I will encoruage
other hams to choose the same way so that dealers, who are in the business
to make money, will see that restricting sales of ham transmitters to hams

is the way to go.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

2423. Re: Not ANOTHER Special-Interest Newsle

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-02 20:23:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500170@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17146

How are we going to squeeze 4.2 Mhz wide TV signals into 56 Kbaud and 100 khz signals without saturating a network, for under $500?

ATV'ers are also DX'ers. The range is nowhere as good as CW, but is does offer its own challenges (just like SSB DX'ing does).

We could argue that putting all of 80 and 75 meters into a voice/packet network would be good, but can it be achieved PRACTICALLY? What about 20 meters where the major activity is DX-ing?

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

2424. Re: Transmitting Music for ATV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-02 20:32:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500171@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17147

Just a further opinion on transmission of music:

Occaisionally someone will be heard on the air with music in the background. The FCC is likely NOT to pursue the matter, at least not any further than a warning, as long as it is obvious the control operator didn't have a practical way to suppress the music, didn't intentionally allow the music to be sent, and didn't persist the transmission for very long if the music could not be stopped.

Since the wording of the rules refers to "music" with no qualifications, I personally suspect that it can be interpreted to mean that music in any form cannot be sent. Digital input files for music playing programs is a form of music just as much as an analog waveform of the sonic vibrations is. Even a TV or FAX image of sheet music is still music. I doubt that these cases I mention will be as vigourously prosecuted as a blatant transmission of Beethoven's 5th over the local repeater using FM mode and the sound of the music; I just bring up this point for you to think about before you try to "loophole" your way around the rules (I see no loopholes).

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

2425. Re: FOR SALE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-02 20:35:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500172@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17148

rec.ham-radio.swap is the newsgroup established for selling, buying, and swapping ham radio related gear and stuff

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

2426. Re: Cross-Band Repeater Question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-02 20:43:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500173@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17149

> Now the question. Would this operation be considered a "repeater" or
> would it fall under the rules for "auxiliary control"? If it is a
> repeater, then the rules require that you identify the repeater as a
> separate entity from yourself. If it is just a form of auxiliary
> control, then it seems like the rules don't require a separate
> identification.

Auxiliary stations must be identified like all other stations.

> Now at first glance, this sure looks like a repeater to me. However, I
> looked in my ARRL FCC Rule book (circa 1987) and their description of
> auxiliary control seems like it might apply.

What applies depends on how you use it.

> So what do you think? Is it a repeater or is it auxiliary control. Of
> course, with the new Part 97 coming out soon, it could be possible that
> the answer may be different under the new rules.

The new rules are out NOW, and are IN EFFECT NOW. If you can't get a copy from the ARRL, go to your local library that has the Federal Register, and go to the June 20 issue (vol. 54 no. 117), page 25857. The new rules are published there. Be prepared to photocopy 20 pages.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

2427. Re: Radio store demos

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-02 20:46:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500174@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17150

> A series of articles has appeared in the Fidonet HAM confernce about the
> legalities involved in radio stores' setting up ham rigs on permanent display
> for customers (presumably licensed) to try before buying. What's the opinion
> over here on REC.HAM-RADIO?

My opinion is that it is legal for licensed hams to operate the equipment.
If a salesman operates the equipment as a part of his job, either to set up
the station, or as part of an effort to sell you equipment, then he is
violating rules on business or compensation. FCC rules do allow for an
experimental license for purposes of demonstrating equipment for purposes
of selling. I've never heard of an amateur dealer obtaining one, though.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

2428. Re: Not ANOTHER Special-Interest Newsle

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-02 22:21:24 UTC
From: jay@splut.conmicro.com
Message-ID: <2855@splut.conmicro.com>
Source record: 17153

In article <30500165@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>I wrote:
>> AMEN!!
>> Besides, ATV on 420 is also trashing other users of that frequency
>> range, often without knowing it.
>> While we're getting ham TV up there, let's get manufacturers to include
>> a VSB filter standard. There's no place for 15 MHz signals where 6 MHz
>> signals will do.
>My gosh, Jay, I actually agree with you!

See, I can be reasonable! :-)

>But still, one of the ATV "channels" (which is just 6 Mhz wide) is 438
>to 444 Mhz (video carrier at 439.25 Mhz, and audio carrier at 443.75 Mhz).
>This overlaps 2 Mhz of the 3 Mhz of one of the repeater subband pairs.
>What can be done about that? Here in Illinois, a group of repeater owners
>who are self-appoint spectrum coordinators, and DISALLOW MEMBERSHIP BY ANYONE
>OWN DOES NOT OWN A REPEATER, are trying to wipe out ATV in that frequency
>range rather than try to work out a reasonable solution (which know one has
>any idea of what can work yet because the repeater types won't cooperate).
>One of those infamous lawsuits is in progress just because of this idiocy.
>Jay... got any ideas on what to do about the ATV vs FM on 442-444 Mhz problem?

Weeeeellll..... (putting on director's hat, since president's hat got
passed along to someone else last month) We don't have much of a problem
in Texas (as far as I know) with ATV vs. repeaters on that channel. We
did decide to avoid allocating repeaters on 443.725, 443.75, and 443.775
to avoid any potential problems with the audio carrier.

I'm not sure there is much of a short-term solution; the US ATV Society
(I think that's the name, anyway) has taken the position that the lower
24 MHz should be used primarily for ATV, so the Illinois repeater types
aren't the only ones being unreasonable. The long-term solution is
probably for the ATV people to move to a higher band, like 902 (where I
understand there is now a commercially available rig) or 1296.
Realistically, the ATV types only have 2 channels available (420-426,
and 426-432), and that gets cramped in a larger city; for them to use
both also requires that each station pay close attention to actual
occupied bandwidth. I turn bright purple evry time I think of those
idiots at PC Electronics selling ATV transmitters with absolutely no
bandwidth-limiting devices built in.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jay@splut.conmicro.com (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
{attctc,bellcore}!texbell!splut!jay +---------------------------------------

"Rabid rerouters *love* to route mail to devnull@hell.org" - Brandon Allbery

2429. Re: Radio store demos

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-02 22:23:46 UTC
From: jay@splut.conmicro.com
Message-ID: <2856@splut.conmicro.com>
Source record: 17154

In article <5351.24FF1D07@stjhmc.fidonet.org> Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
>A series of articles has appeared in the Fidonet HAM confernce about the
>legalities involved in radio stores' setting up ham rigs on permanent display
>for customers (presumably licensed) to try before buying. What's the opinion
>over here on REC.HAM-RADIO?

Madison Electronics, here in Houston, has done that for years, with at
least the tacit acceptance of the local FCC office. What's the big deal?

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jay@splut.conmicro.com (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
{attctc,bellcore}!texbell!splut!jay +--
"Rabid rerouters *love* to route mail to devnull@hell.org" - Brandon Allbery

2430. FREE Ham Radio class at UI

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-02 22:51:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500175@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17151

Here is your chance to get a ham radio license.

The UI ham radio club, called SYNTON, is teaching a free class this semester for the Novice Class ham radio license.

Everything you need to get a Novice ham radio license is taught in this two meeting class. Everything, electronics, morse code, and radio rules.

And its FREE.

The class meets on 2 Saturday's, September 9th and 16th at 10 AM and runs through to 2:30 PM with a one hour lunch break. The meeting place is room 165 in the electrical engineering building (that's Everitt lab to the newcomers).

Interested in ham radio, but can't put up a station in the dorms or your apartment? The Synton club has a station you can use by becoming a member, and its right on the engineering campus. So go for it, get a ham radio license and you can get one of those ham call signs, too.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

2431. Freqs for ATV (was not ANOTHER ...)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-03 12:34:30 UTC
From: rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
Message-ID: <8909031234.AA12866@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 17155

Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL, says (not entirely taken out of context):
>Realistically, the ATV types only have 2 channels available (420-426,
>and 426-432), and that gets cramped in a larger city; for them to use
>both also requires that each station pay close attention to actual
>occupied bandwidth. I turn bright purple evry time I think of those
>idiots at PC Electronics selling ATV transmitters with absolutely no
>bandwidth-limiting devices built in.

Well, Jay, I suspect that a number of poeple grow bright purple at the thought of ATV right on top of the weak-signal & EME range 432-433 MHz!!!

I look at this thoughtless recommendation by the ATV types as an indication of why we may need some ****legally-binding**** band-planning when (if) the hoards of big-signal, wide-band no-coders arrives. Remember that extreme sideband filtering will be required of ATV and digital rigs if they are to be operated anywhere near the frequencies used by the weak-signal crowd. We have never seen this degree of filtering in ham radio in the past. The ARRL Membership Services Committee seems to have been unaware of this problem when they rejected the VUAC 902 MHz band plan and adopted one with wideband digital adjacent to weak signal operation, requiring sideband attenuation of something over 100 dB per MHz. BTW, 902 is just too narrow to be much long-term use for ATV - one channel at most.

Or should we just forget UHF DX?

Excitedly, Bob W3OTC

2432. facsimilie question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-03 17:08:39 UTC
From: awinterb@udenva.cair.du.edu
Message-ID: <12222@udenva.cair.du.edu>
Source record: 17162

Could someone refer me to a review of PC FAX or any of the other popular, computer-based facsimilie converters? I'm mainly interested in finding out if my Kenwood R-1000 receiver is sufficiently selective and stable for facsimilie operation (currently use it with Info Tech M-600 for RTTY reception).

Also, just what hardware is necessary between the computer and the receiver for facs operation? Any magazine articles?

If possible, please e-mail to me directly.

Thanks in advance,

Art

...!ncar!udenva!awinterb
or according to rumor
awinterb@du.edu

2433. radio store demos

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-04 02:14:28 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.UUCP
Message-ID: <17980@ut-emx.UUCP>
Source record: 17160

From phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Subject: Re: Radio store demos

> A series of articles has appeared in the Fidonet HAM confernce about the
> legalities involved in radio stores' setting up ham rigs on permanent display
> for customers (presumably licensed) to try before buying. What's the opinion
> over here on REC.HAM-RADIO?

My opinion is that it is legal for licensed hams to operate the equipment.
If a salesman operates the equipment as a part of his job, either to set up
the station, or as part of an effort to sell you equipment, then he is
violating rules on business or compensation. FCC rules do allow for an
experimental license for purposes of demonstrating equipment for purposes
of selling. I've never heard of an amateur dealer obtaining one, though.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

The burning question is - can you walk into a Radio Shack or other fine store
where they have these things, and use it to order a pizza in an emergency?

Say, what do you all think about this no-code license thing over there?

:-) Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu

"Hold this feedline", said Tom, coaxingly

2434. SOLAR ACTIVITY NR 34

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-04 02:48:50 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1230@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 17161

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
============================================================

SOLAR AND GEOPHYSICAL DATA FOR THE PERIOD FROM AUGUST 21 TO 27 TH 1989
=====================================================================

DATE 21 22 23 24 25 26 27
RC 245 205 186 151 158 138 086 SUNSPOT NUMBER
10CM 222 202 188 179 158 159 156 SOLAR FLUX AT 2800 MHZ
AK 21 15 28 07 06 06 27 GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY

LOW SOLAR ACTIVITY STOP
A LARGE AND COMPLEM ACTIVE CENTER TURNED OVER THE NORTH WEST LIMB ON 24 TH
WITHOUT NOTICEABLE FLARE ACTIVITY STOP
THE PROTON EVENT AT GREATER THAN 10 MEV WAS STILL IN PROGRESS (END AT 28/0120Z
)
SEVERAL SHORT GEOMAGNETIC STORMS : SSC'S 21/1416Z, 23/0048Z, 23/1428Z, 27/1337
Z

END

MEUDON/PARIS SOLAR OBSERVATORY AUGUST 29 1989 STOP

73 ALL DE FE1JPY/APLINK ANGERS, WF

--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM/SWL/SCANNER BBS (1200/2400/PEP) 614-457-4227
```

2435. Re: Not ANOTHER Special-Interest Newsle

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-04 03:05:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500176@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17156

> occupied bandwidth. I turn bright purple evry time I think of those
> idiots at PC Electronics selling ATV transmitters with absolutely no
> bandwidth-limiting devices built in.

Me, too!!! It's a shame that PC is the only place that actually verifies
that you are a licensed ham capable of legally using the transmitter.

I would buy from them if they had a product worth buying.

It's also a shame that another maker of ATV equipment is pushing FM mode
on the 23cm band (which definitely occupies at least 17 Mhz for full
resolution 4.2 Mhz color video w/o an audio subcarrier present).

I want a good VSB-ATV transceiver for 33cm and 23cm.

Above line A, and of course in Canada (which is also above line A :-) the
70cm band is 1/3 smaller. ATV'ers should of course have 1/3 less use of
the band as well. That leaves them 8 Mhz, of which only 6 Mhz is reasonably
usable. SO... where would you put JUST ONE ATV channel between 430 Mhz and
450 Mhz? That's a tough one (even if we assume ATV'ers aren't so greedy as
to ask for 2 TV channels in 430-450).

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

2436. Transmitting Music for ATV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-04 07:41:58 UTC
From: mgb@APG-TECNET.APG.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8909040741.AA05402@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil>
Source record: 17157

ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil@uxc.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard) writes:

>Since the wording of the rules refers to "music" with no qualifications,
>I personally suspect that it can be interpreted to mean that music in any
>form cannot be sent.

TORCH ON:

That's nice, but who cares what your suspicions are? Can you provide
ONE EXAMPLE of ANYONE being CHARGED with a violation under this law for
transmitting anything besides ACTUAL ON THE AIR MUSIC?

What do you call all those neat little 3 octave courtesy tones that you
hear on the repeaters. Look at the parameters for a courtesy tone on an
RC-850 controller. Talk about composing a "tune".

>Digital input files for music playing programs is a form of music just as
>much as an analog waveform of the sonic vibrations is.

Oh really? Maybe I can tape and sell packet radio transmissions to my
local radio station for rebroadcasting. BRAAAAP! BRAAAAP! BRAAAAP!
Hey it would sound better than scratching a needle across a record backwards
and now a days people actually call THAT music! In any case Phil, your
statement has no basis other than your own personal viewpoint.

>Even a TV or FAX image of sheet music is still music.

No it isn't. Sheet music is..... SHEET MUSIC. Tell a conductor sometime
that there is no difference between sheet music and what a concert orchestra
produces when it gets together. By your definition we don't need sound
systems, we just need to read the printed score, after all music is music
right?

>I doubt that these cases I mention will be as vigorously prosecuted
>as a blatant transmission of Beethoven's 5th over the local repeater
>using FM mode and the sound of the music; I just bring up this point
>for you to think about before you try to "loophole" your way around
>the rules (I see no loopholes).

I like the way you phrase your last sentence Phil. Through this whole
posting you state that you are expressing your opinion, you push the
definition of what music "is" to the very limit of Webster's, but in
the end anybody who doesn't agree with you is trying to "loophole"
around the RULES! In one major flash your opinions became RULES.

I not only doubt that the FCC would prosecute for the transmission of
digital FILES containing music programs over ham radio, it is my OPINION
that it is not illegal.

Sorry for being so harsh Phil, but I am getting tired of hearing all these personal interpretations of the "rules". This discussion is just like the "pizza" issue in my mind. Debating these issues is great if you just like to argue, but only the legal beagles can actually settle something like this, and then only after someone has been charged with a violation.

Just please do me one favor. At the end of postings like this, put a disclaimer on it that says "these are my opinions, I could be wrong, I am not a lawyer that is versed in the interpretation of the law and its precedents, arguments over things like this can never be resolved out of a court of law but it sure is a useful way to get everybodies blood boiling!"

Mark
mgb@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil

2437. Synchronous AM detection.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-04 09:03:40 UTC
From: PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK
Message-ID: <04.Sep.89.10
Source record: 17158

>> If you are really keen, you demodulate both sidebands, and then feed the
>> two independent audio signals (in the right phase of course!) into an
>
>Not only do the two sidebands have to be phased to add not subtract,
>but the L.O. for the demodulator has to be within a few 10's of degrees
>of the phase of the orignal carrier. Many PLL's operate in quadrature
>so the output is 90 degrees out of phase with the reference. This
>must be avoided or compensated for if you want true DSB reception.

>N6RK

+
+Comment added by PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA
+
Yeah - you do have to get the phases right! The phasing networks were
quite fun to design (but that would take too long to describe here, so i
just described them as an 'Adder') and even more fun to set up. Actually
now i dont bother with the phasing part anymore, i just use one sideband - it
saves the 200mA battery drain of the phase-shift networks and filters.
Important thing is, it makes broadcast AM listenable to!

de G6WBJ

2438. Broadcasting on Long Wave.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-04 09:08:29 UTC
From: PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK
Message-ID: <04.Sep.89.10
Source record: 17159

Theres a new Long-wave transmitter started up here in Europe.
On 252KHz, its operating from the top of a mountain near Dublin, in the
Irish Republic. Rumour has it that they run 400Kw to an omni-directional
antenna (they havent replied to my QSL yet!)
They call themselves Radio Atlantic, and are a joint venture between
Radio Telefis Eireann (the Irish Republic's state-run broadcasting body) and
Radio Luxembourg.
They operate during the period 06:00 to 18:00GMT.
Wonder how far their signal goes - anyone in the States or Canada hear them?

de G6WBJ

2439. Maps on Disk?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-04 14:39:07 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <690@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 17168
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.environment,sci.astro,sci.edu,sci.misc

I am looking for a source of inexpensive cartographic information
in computer readable form. I would like to use this for
tracking weather phenomena such as hurricanes, with a graphics
display of related land masses, and calculated distances and bearings
from specified landmarks.

Does anyone know where I can get such?

Please reply by email or follow up to rec.ham-radio. I will
summarize responses there (unless someone can tell me a more
suitable newsgroup for this discussion).

Thanks
--
John Moore (NJ7E) mcdphx!anasaz!john asuvax!anasaz!john
(602) 861-7607 (day or eve) long palladium, short petroleum
7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253
The 2nd amendment is about military weapons, NOT JUST hunting weapons!

2440. Re: radio store demos

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-04 14:43:51 UTC
From: res@cbnews.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <9337@cbnews.ATT.COM>
Source record: 17163

>My opinion is that it is legal for licensed hams to operate the equipment.
>If a salesman operates the equipment as a part of his job, either to set up
>the station, or as part of an effort to sell you equipment, then he is
>violating rules on business or compensation.

But you have sidestepped the question that is being asked: What if the
salesman is a licensed ham?

Before someone actually goes to the trouble of putting this question to
the wrong people, let me caution that IMHO, some questions are best left
unanswered, and this is one of them. If the FCC is forced to rule on
something like this, they are apt to conclude that it is more dangerous
to try to explicitly exempt this situation than to simply disallow it.
Take the recent discussion of amateur radio weather nets as an example.
Is there anyone out there who would honestly prefer not to have the
privilege of testing new rigs they might be interested in some day
acquiring? If you get what you want, will you want what you have?

Rob Stampfli
att!cbnews!res (work)
osu-cis!n8emr!kd8wk!res (home)

2441. Re: Transmitting Music for ATV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-04 14:49:40 UTC
From: res@cbnews.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <9338@cbnews.ATT.COM>
Source record: 17164

>Since the wording of the rules refers to "music" with no qualifications,
>I personally suspect that it can be interpreted to mean that music in any
>form cannot be sent.

What constitutes music? If I have just finished writing my first symphony,
can I fax a copy of the score to my musically inclined ham friend over the
air?

Rob Stampfli
att!cbnews!res (work)
osu-cis!n8emr!kd8wk!res (home)

2442. UUCP - Packet Gateway ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-04 14:52:13 UTC
From: val@swamps.UUCP
Message-ID: <35@swamps.UUCP>
Source record: 17165
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

I am wondering if someone running a uucp-packet radio gateway could send me directions for it's use? I appreciate that there is a [requirement] for monitoring mail inbound to packet radio.

I would like to be able to send and receive small ammounts of packet mail via uucp. My location is near Rochester NY.

Thanks much.

-Val Christian (N2EPO)
...attctc!swamps!val
...rochester!kodak!swamps!val

2443. Re: Freqs for ATV (was not ANOTHER ...)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-04 15:24:48 UTC
From: jay@splut.conmicro.com
Message-ID: <2865@splut.conmicro.com>
Source record: 17166

In article <8909031234.AA12866@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov> rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV (Robert Carpenter) writes:
>Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL, says (not entirely taken out of context):
>>Realistically, the ATV types only have 2 channels available (420-426,
>>and 426-432), and that gets cramped in a larger city; for them to use
^^^
>>both also requires that each station pay close attention to actual
>>occupied bandwidth. I turn bright purple evry time I think of those
>>idiots at PC Electronics selling ATV transmitters with absolutely no
>>bandwidth-limiting devices built in.
>Well, Jay, I suspect that a number of poeple grow bright purple at the
>thought of ATV right on top of the weak-signal & EME range 432-433 MHz!!!

Including me. I'm not completely an FM type...
That's the exact reason that they need to pay close attention to actual occupied bandwidth on that channel. Since, according to one interpretation of the rules I've heard about, using ATV on 432-438 is illegal, it would stand to reason that allowing a 426-432 signal to slop over into 432-433 is also illegal.
The real problem is that the average ATVer doesn't notice, and the average ATV manufacturer (the aforementioned PC Electronics) is more interested in keeping the price of his radios down than building them so that they can be operated legally.

>We have never seen this degree of filtering in ham radio in the past. The
>ARRL Membership Services Committee seems to have been unaware of this problem
>when they rejected the VUAC 902 MHz band plan and adopted one with wideband
>digital adjacent to weak signal operation, requiring sideband attenuation of
>something over 100 dB per MHz. BTW, 902 is just too narrow to be much
>long-term use for ATV - one channel at most.

I haven't figured out yet why the Membership Services Committee got into band planning in the first place, much less why the Board listened to them instead of people who know what they're doing.

Why is 902 too narrow for more than one ATV channel?

>Or should we just forget UHF DX?

God, I hope not, if for no other reason that that implies forgetting about satellites and repeater linking as well.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jay@splut.conmicro.com (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
{attctc,bellcore}!texbell!splut!jay +---------------------------------------

"The unkindest thing you can do for a hungry man is to give him food." - RAH

2444. TS-440 Comments (Summary)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-04 17:31:36 UTC
From: disd@hubcap.clemson.edu
Message-ID: <6383@hubcap.clemson.edu>
Source record: 17167

Again, I wanted to thank everyone who responded to my request for comments concerning the Kenwood TS-440S transceiver. As planned, I purchased the rig this past Saturday, along with the SP-430 external speaker, an Astron RS-35M power supply, an MFJ Versa-Tuner V, the Kenwood MC-85 Microphone, and a Butternut HF-6VX vertical (with the 160, 17, and 12 m kits). Boy, was that a lot to carry out to the car!!!

There were many requests from people for a summary of the replies that I received. Rather than try to mail directly to all of them, I would like to post it here (I beg the indulgences of net-dom).

First of all, everyone who responded said that they enjoyed the rig very much, and had no problems with it whatsoever. After a few days with it, I can see why... it is a joy to use. Anyone who is in the market for such a rig should certainly give it a good look.

As far as filters go, there was some difference of opinion, but in general the 500Hz CW filter and the 1.8kHz SSB Filter was found to be best, if any filters were necessary at all. The 500Hz filter was good for CW as well as RTTY and other digital modes, the 270Hz a little too narrow for most tastes. The 1.8kHz SSB filter was a little too narrow for some, but others found it great for getting thru the static and obtaining a much more readible signal. I got the 500Hz and the 1.8kHz filters, and I think both are a good set. The rig will choose among the default and optionally installed filters automatically, or you can select the ones you want.

Several people sent me complete documentation on the computer interface, and for that I am VERY thankful. The IC-10/IF-232 set was very expensive, and very unnecessary it turns out. The IC-10 is a two chip set (an 8251A UART and a CD4040 CMOS 12stage counter) that could be mail ordered for less than $2, and the 440S manual tells you how to install them. The IF-232 interface kit just converts the TTL output from the rig to RS232 levels, and there are kits and plans on the market for building those for about a third (or less) than what Kenwood charges.

I saw shareware disks with controller programs for the radio, once the computer interface is in place. However, I was sent the entire instruction/command set, and I will enjoy playing around in coding my own. If anyone is interested, please e-mail and I will try and set the instruction set direct... no need wasting the space here.

Again, thanks to those kind enough to respond, and once I get the butternut on the roof I'll be all set. Time to build my iambic

keyer (I bought a Bencher paddle, and I have the Curtis keyer chip)....
and get my code speed up for my Extra.

Whoops... I hope I haven't brought up the great Code wars again ;-)

73!! de BJ, KM4RB (and back on the air!)

--
Frank J. ("BJ") Backitis,Jr. (KM4RB) | Lithuanian --
Information Systems Development | __|__ | and Damn Proud
Clemson University, Clemson, SC |___|___|___| "Sveiks!"
BITNET: FRANKB@CLEMSON.BITNET (or try DISD@HUBCAP.CLEMSON.EDU)

2445. Re: 144 MHz handheld (HT) advice sought

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-04 21:56:00 UTC
From: fligor@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500177@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17169

The ICOM IC-2GAT has both sets of off-sets built in.
There is a software reset that is in the manual which can
switch the HT between the 2 modes (you do lose all the programmed
memories when you switch though.) However, i think that the
tone burst is wrong. there is an IC-2GE, and it would have the
correct European stuff, and may also have the capability of switching
offsets. You would have to check with a dealer to be sure, since i
don't have my manual here with me.

-debbie KA9JYI
(fligor@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu)

2446. Counter LSI chips

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-05 03:55:38 UTC
From: jvb7u@astsun.astro.Virginia.EDU
Message-ID: <1961@hudson.acc.virginia.edu>
Source record: 17170
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

I am looking for LSI counter chips similar to the AMD 9513. It does almost
everything I need except hardware control of the load and up/down functions.

For those not familiar with the AMD 9513 it has (among other features):

5 16 bit up/down presettable counters which may be concantenated
in almost any fashion desired.

each counter may be preset from software and gated in a variety of
modes from software or hardware.

Does anyone out there know of anything similar to this chip?

Jon

==
Jon Brinkmann BITnet: jvb7u@Virginia.EDU
Astronomy Department ARPA/Internet: jvb7u@astsun1.astro.Virginia.EDU
University of Virginia UUCP: ...!uunet!virginia!jvb7u
P.O. Box 3818 SPAN/HEPnet: 6654::jvb7u
Charlottesvile, VA 22903-0818
==

2447. Freqs for ATV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-05 04:36:34 UTC
From: rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
Message-ID: <8909050436.AA13669@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 17171

OK, so I'm wrong (Jay Maynard points out that more than ATV channel possible on 9 on 902). I guess we agree, Jay, that the 1.3 GHz band does have more space, and isn't much harder to get on.

73, Bob W3OTC

2448. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-05 04:55:36 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8909050706.AA02592@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17172

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial RCP/M, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial RCP/M may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

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- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #563 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 89234.92824112 0.00000256 29764-3 0 2294
2 00424 80.4617 220.0725 0023084 323.1874 36.7689 13.67184162341939
SOLRAD R/B
1 00727U 64001 A 89233.66071521 .00000210 00000-0 19076-3 0 2880
2 00727 69.9000 315.4163 0013320 5.6904 354.4356 13.93566918302217
Cos 185 R/B
1 03019U 67104 B 89240.09526717 .00006435 00000-0 43894-3 0 4186
2 03019 64.0683 246.6369 0214919 219.6370 138.8743 14.90182163115794
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 89235.43652240 -.00000074 00000-0 99999-4 0 2481
2 03029 12.8216 23.6291 0016099 192.0268 167.9990 1.00272147 79812
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 89241.94671844 .00072553 00000-0 48235-3 0 9972
2 04966 51.5406 222.0885 2490730 339.2813 12.2208 10.58417294560174
LAGEOS
1 08820U 89241.22245928 0.00000005 0 8752
2 08820 109.8378 255.0995 0044862 300.4954 59.1411 6.38664127 55295
GOES 2
1 10061U 89240.56853123 -.00000004 0 2989
2 10061 7.3395 67.3126 0005845 162.4033 197.7961 1.00265709 6100
GPS-0001
1 10684U 89241.74974820 0.00000010 10000-3 0 2081
2 10684 63.5624 98.5227 0109864 198.1468 161.5555 2.00559500 70006
GPS-0002
1 10893U 89242.20966911 -.00000027 0 348
2 10893 64.4867 339.3982 0154483 27.7203 333.1187 2.00554147 82836
GOES 3
1 10953U 89241.61784690 0.00000091 10000-3 0 7208
2 10953 6.2024 70.1765 0005418 248.3710 111.7950 1.00263754 1679
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 89242.55338539 0.00000978 38748-3 0 1571
2 10967 108.0218 80.8078 0001420 276.0084 84.0854 14.34810436584752
GPS-0003
1 11054U 89242.02176793 -.00000026 0 1002
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2 11054 64.0585 335.8102 0056947 119.0261 241.5823 2.00561935 79848
GPS-0004
1 11141U 89242.12002729 0.00000010 0 2145
2 11141 63.5847 98.4467 0056516 320.8571 38.8316 2.00569502 78542
NOAA 6
1 11416U 89242.50873283 0.00001119 48527-3 0 8904
2 11416 98.5126 237.4391 0010506 250.7359 109.2634 14.25954294528496
Solar Max
1 11703U 89242.98065520 0.00080213 85164-3 0 779
2 11703 28.5004 107.1135 0000914 23.3270 336.7375 15.62601316531512
GPS-0006
1 11783U 89242.07809009 -.00000027 0 9592
2 11783 63.8305 335.4305 0142374 62.4868 299.1786 2.00569335 68486
GOES 4
1 11964U 89235.38522280 -.00000186 0 713
2 11964 5.6567 72.9208 0032950 96.5147 263.9045 0.99246909 2695
GOES 5
1 12472U 89237.47469961 -.00000249 10000-3 0 7505
2 12472 2.7251 79.6710 0004138 161.4735 198.7334 1.00281993 29287
SME
1 12887U 81100 A 89240.24416514 .00014348 00000-0 47299-3 0 2892
2 12887 97.6813 268.8090 0002403 26.0902 334.0456 15.31567252436176
UOSAT 1
1 12888U 81100 B 89240.86817846 .00158042 00000-0 92422-3 0 7055
2 12888 97.5412 300.0389 0002760 201.8684 158.1502 15.77903774440385
Meteor 2-08
1 13113U 89242.75180276 0.00000276 23835-3 0 6614
2 13113 82.5401 359.4903 0014145 210.6831 149.3492 13.84036589375554
Salyut 7
1 13138U 89242.72035799 0.00025737 55231-3 0 7263
2 13138 51.6092 311.7145 0001490 1.7975 358.2991 15.44535923419705
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 89241.07983510 .00001212 00000-0 27923-3 0 797
2 13367 98.2076 303.6749 0002309 5.2339 354.8902 14.57114046378767
Meteor 2-09
1 13718U 89242.86647693 0.00000458 23543-3 0 8090
2 13718 81.2441 208.4820 0056512 145.1285 215.3613 14.13271511346102
IRAS
1 13777U 89241.56661225 0.00000404 30487-3 0 6711
2 13777 99.0431 77.6589 0013185 104.0675 256.1932 13.98637784 6174
Cosmos 1447
1 13916U 83 21 A 89235.50166580 .00000163 00000-0 16162-3 0 6459
2 13916 82.9420 232.0830 0036398 248.7290 110.9981 13.73945416321790
TDRS 1
1 13969U 83 26 B 89234.48944121 -.00000208 00000-0 00000 0 0 8276
2 13969 3.7355 68.1222 0001788 135.3418 224.9288 1.00273055 90088
GOES 6
1 14050U 89238.67490556 0.00000121 0 119
2 14050 1.4766 81.4885 0000679 154.6160 205.9243 1.00263114 7319
OSCAR 10
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1 14129U 89236.59138263 -.00000029 0 4245
2 14129 25.9512 247.9351 6046765 70.4682 343.0354 2.05881119 18629
GPS-0008
1 14189U 89239.67297774 0.00000009 10000-3 0 6554
2 14189 63.2274 97.1173 0137468 215.1762 143.9950 2.00566566 44870
Meteor 2-10
1 14452U 89239.03086569 0.00000693 29349-3 0 7618
2 14452 81.1605 222.5396 0093348 252.6127 106.4814 14.22297502302610
LandSat 5
1 14780U 89242.96332785 0.00001292 29656-3 0 8946
2 14780 98.1619 303.7536 0003086 35.9838 324.1559 14.57140255292451
UOSAT 2
1 14781U 84 21 B 89240.22910828 .00001942 00000-0 37968-3 0 4976
2 14781 97.9941 296.9257 0014002 91.5199 268.7556 14.63913812293082
LDEF
1 14898U 89241.43588208 0.00033713 46098-3 0 9538
2 14898 28.5038 18.8330 0002741 52.7742 306.9550 15.55992103302858
GPS-0009
1 15039U 89241.22893970 0.00000009 0 7223
2 15039 62.9573 96.2922 0014068 252.7201 107.2272 2.00564516 38180
Cosmos 1574
1 15055U 84 62 A 89234.12517848 .00000172 00000-0 17354-3 0 7742
2 15055 82.9575 282.7334 0029029 75.7790 284.6584 13.73262032259024
Meteor 2-11
1 15099U 89241.63262384 0.00000299 25967-3 0 9623
2 15099 82.5334 307.9720 0014624 35.9051 324.3085 13.83700264260275
GPS-0010
1 15271U 89241.12939725 -.00000027 0 7028
2 15271 63.3298 335.2033 0100555 321.1815 38.1454 2.00567529 35295
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 89241.58121736 0.00001991 28533-3 0 736
2 15331 82.5381 270.6918 0023360 201.2890 158.7320 14.75970936265045
NOAA 9
1 15427U 89240.40791465 0.00000570 33129-3 0 4186
2 15427 99.1497 228.7907 0016197 108.7483 251.5431 14.12135983242646
Meteor 2-12
1 15516U 89241.97611835 0.00000165 13855-3 0 1114
2 15516 82.5335 246.0621 0015219 271.9969 87.9455 13.84156584231265
Cosmos 1686
1 16095U 89241.62039860 0.00025198 54169-3 0 3502
2 16095 51.6114 317.1271 0000697 359.2913 0.7425 15.44498026220631
GPS-0011
1 16129U 89239.78943731 0.00000010 0 3502
2 16129 63.7463 97.0789 0119307 149.5908 211.1789 2.00563207 28472
Meteor 3-1
1 16191U 89241.29747251 0.00000044 10000-3 0 8540
2 16191 82.5499 184.0515 0020842 113.7043 246.6261 13.16873384185146
Meteor 2-13
1 16408U 89241.26274667 0.00000209 17693-3 0 5257
2 16408 82.5388 161.5071 0017653 93.3716 266.9470 13.84203601185665
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Mir
1 16609U 89242.71576633 0.00038586 47927-3 0 201
2 16609 51.6228 350.0934 0010838 337.0144 22.9879 15.59538722202787
SPOT 1
1 16613U 89242.98622701 0.00000610 30425-3 0 5817
2 16613 98.7345 316.5760 0000596 40.1478 319.9748 14.20014298 22744
Meteor 2-14
1 16735U 89241.82734619 0.00000211 18018-3 0 3196
2 16735 82.5385 187.9062 0014167 159.5395 200.6344 13.83950019164643
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 89243.06278802 0.00002069 29898-3 0 7143
2 16881 82.5264 328.7652 0021691 213.8563 146.1283 14.75610828166339
EGP
1 16908U 89230.37113023 -.00000049 -72657-4 0 1498
2 16908 50.0078 106.9145 0011202 145.2740 214.8827 12.44379509137154
FO-12
1 16909U 89226.01332023 -.00000025 10000-3 0 1674
2 16909 50.0170 120.5753 0011692 131.9903 228.1928 12.44401109136602
NOAA 10
1 16969U 89234.59593425 0.00000765 35541-3 0 2675
2 16969 98.6363 263.8220 0014679 60.2100 300.0538 14.23136353153387
Meteor 2-15
1 17290U 89241.98287484 0.00000210 18022-3 0 2860
2 17290 82.4671 94.6056 0014303 55.7675 304.4827 13.83756912133825
MOS-1
1 17527U 87 18 A 89241.05589842 .00000458 00000-0 36571-3 0 2323
2 17527 99.1443 311.8742 0001093 130.4396 229.6846 13.94862499128530
GOES 7
1 17561U 87 22 A 89237.34490890 -.00000104 00000-0 00000 0 0 3242
2 17561 0.0699 188.2347 0005696 355.6310 176.1235 1.00266527 2453
Kvant
1 17845U 89241.62630309 0.00013547 17350-3 0 8502
2 17845 51.6182 355.5672 0010035 331.7883 27.6785 15.59469200138889
DMSP B5D2-3
1 18123U 87 53 A 89241.90545540 .00000704 00000-0 39329-3 0 3729
2 18123 98.8256 71.4223 0015119 129.2679 230.9839 14.13525890113240
RS-10/11
1 18129U 87 54 A 89241.03134797 -.00000105 00000-0 -12226-3 0 8604
2 18129 82.9282 184.3491 0010973 203.5617 156.5040 13.71999201109382
Cosmos 1867
1 18187U 87 60 A 89241.02684413 -.00000152 00000-0 -41501-4 0 9274
2 18187 65.0118 179.2309 0018591 254.0113 105.8906 14.29398346111538
Meteor 2-16
1 18312U 89241.23984115 0.00000219 18868-3 0 3092
2 18312 82.5590 161.6658 0013090 358.9653 1.1482 13.83507180102613
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 89241.90568064 0.00000097 81851-4 0 1478
2 18820 82.5405 221.9602 0018540 63.5018 296.8046 13.84192109 79883
DMSP B5D2-4
1 18822U 88 6 A 89241.87535018 .00000677 00000-0 33049-3 0 2720
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2 18822 98.6864 121.3758 0008448 35.0995 325.0735 14.20885696 81469
AO-13
1 19216U 89236.21624695 0.00000444 37172+0 0 467
2 19216 57.1440 193.9712 6782436 210.0914 82.4649 2.09696448 9164
OKEAN 1
1 19274U 88 56 A 89241.04381048 .00001534 00000-0 22342-3 0 4794
2 19274 82.5131 69.2494 0022788 359.2095 0.9121 14.75115461 61824
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 89241.13251453 0.00000391 10000-2 0 2505
2 19336 82.5445 124.0772 0017565 327.0334 32.9597 13.16859221 52517
NOAA 11
1 19531U 89237.33737890 0.00000704 41074-3 0 1203
2 19531 98.9429 181.0413 0013299 40.9173 319.2992 14.11117542 47225
TDRS 3
1 19548U 88 91 B 89227.57760621 .00000128 00000-0 99999-4 0 323
2 19548 0.7332 83.4552 0002974 56.5772 219.9857 1.00276375 2380
GPS-0014
1 19802U 89 13 A 89220.85368862 .00000015 00000-0 99999-4 0 512
2 19802 55.1060 209.7420 0065501 157.9693 202.3225 2.00557432 3489
Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89241.65682905 0.00000117 10000-3 0 701
2 19851 82.5278 100.7379 0015628 100.1881 260.1050 13.83835793 25243
TDRS 4
1 19883U 89 21 B 89235.19235439 -.00000233 00000-0 99999-4 0 272
2 19883 0.5228 74.7540 0002678 82.5566 202.6961 1.00274502 894
GPS-0013
1 20061U 89 44 A 89221.04335397 -.00000030 00000-0 00000 0 0 297
2 20061 54.6053 28.5142 0082360 164.4658 195.7994 2.00568754 1236
Gorizont 18
1 20107U 89227.47641353 -.00000251 10000-3 0 354
2 20107 1.4299 275.8161 0002957 37.1479 322.4929 1.00272176 413
1989 052D
1 20110U 89219.72792483 -.00000109 0 142
2 20110 1.5121 276.5079 0028004 75.6751 284.6099 1.03059945 348
Olympus
1 20122U 89222.16766756 -.00000119 10000-3 0 226
2 20122 0.0626 271.4242 0002569 41.9678 46.5866 1.00270106 60
1989 053B
1 20123U 89231.75432927 0.00069779 81203-2 0 422
2 20123 6.2864 91.1806 7277472 210.0943 73.7243 2.30533203 890
1988 063E
1 20127U 89226.19247825 0.00000638 21370-2 0 326
2 20127 7.9937 315.0859 7225608 112.5875 334.7491 2.26367775 7046
1988 098C
1 20132U 89226.71405655 0.00031314 78395-2 0 297
2 20132 3.7168 103.6435 7131770 84.6471 345.7197 2.47123793 6890
RESURS-F3
1 20134U 89219.92206973 0.00172715 12063-4 26742-3 0 474
2 20134 82.5683 86.6489 0012765 246.0471 114.0135 16.03977299 3292
Cosmos 2031
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1 20136U 89229.79144166 0.00454077 11373-3 44353-3 0 662
2 20136 50.5516 318.6712 0033579 99.5307 261.0162 16.09527493 4877
Cosmos 2033
1 20147U 89242.75192337 0.00010206 17257-3 0 710
2 20147 65.0197 209.2639 0009056 270.2932 89.6749 15.52021754 5864
Cosmos 2034
1 20149U 89241.96222130 0.00000134 13336-3 0 329
2 20149 82.9366 61.9388 0030655 177.0031 183.1315 13.72424793 4890
1989 059B
1 20150U 89241.55146006 0.00000391 40236-3 0 484
2 20150 82.9378 62.1625 0028872 171.3403 188.8234 13.74251485 4834
TV-SAT 2
1 20168U 89242.11339757 -.00000120 10000-3 0 132
2 20168 0.1255 260.3966 0003212 309.6497 149.8662 1.00274047 168
Hipparcos
1 20169U 89240.76589446 0.00003496 91288-3 0 72
2 20169 6.9810 115.6399 7272946 193.8642 122.9818 2.29335347 478
1989 062C
1 20170U 89240.61817737 0.00001663 31230-2 0 204
2 20170 7.2391 116.1202 7248894 192.9729 128.4154 2.25976533 454
RESURS-F4
1 20175U 89242.76578285 0.00091684 27745-5 15355-3 0 427
2 20175 82.3071 129.9648 0012075 303.4195 56.5546 16.02643895 2464
GPS-0015
1 20185U 89238.53337801 0.00000015 10000-3 0 42
2 20185 54.9554 209.9273 0032255 198.8691 161.2516 2.01464674 4775
1989 064B
1 20186U 89242.91417648 0.01716127 -16562-4 11555-2 0 206
2 20186 30.9422 116.2401 0276539 156.0443 205.1279 15.68735099 1964
1989 064C
1 20187U 89231.08980486 0.00013336 32034-5 93374-4 0 112
2 20187 37.6851 206.1250 6069053 198.0913 124.1619 4.05147588 46
Cosmos 2036
1 20188U 89242.75645468 0.00073013 89652-4 0 188
2 20188 62.8158 83.5043 0048738 89.5785 271.1491 16.04886270 1329
Progress M
1 20191U 89241.69037330 0.00030194 37778-3 0 147
2 20191 51.6252 355.2494 0010039 333.4567 25.9486 15.59482622 1034
1989 067B
1 20194U 89241.92489336 0.00218181 14584-2 0 78
2 20194 26.7100 122.4502 0148915 148.2900 212.6735 15.59913873 302
1989 067C
1 20195U 89240.65710472 0.00041356 41446-2 0 26
2 20195 23.2229 139.9634 7360627 179.5114 181.8864 2.20464298 28
1989 068A
1 20196U 89243.05688391 -.00000156 -11088-2 0 123
2 20196 73.5721 342.2601 0026068 270.6285 89.1752 12.40435255 389
1989 068B
1 20197U 89241.92744747 -.00000007 0 40
2 20197 73.5702 343.7742 0024863 272.3736 87.4465 12.40692448 248
```

--
Dr TS Kelso Asst Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

2449. NASA Prediction Bulletin Format

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-05 04:56:00 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8909050706.AA02610@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17173

As a service to the satellite user community, the following description of the NASA Prediction Bulletin's two-line orbital element set format is uploaded to sci.space on a monthly basis. The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial RCP/M, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. The Celestial RCP/M may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

==========

Data for each satellite consists of three lines in the following format:

```
AAAAAAAAAAA
1 NNNNNU NNNNNAAA NNNNN.NNNNNNNN +.NNNNNNNN +NNNNN-N +NNNNN-N N NNNNN
2 NNNNN NNN.NNNN NNN.NNNN NNNNNNN NNN.NNNN NNN.NNNN NN.NNNNNNNNNNNNN
```

Line 1 is a eleven-character name.

Lines 2 and 3 are the standard Two-Line Orbital Element Set Format identical to that used by NASA and NORAD. The format description is:

```
Line 2
Column Description
01-01 Line Number of Element Data
03-07 Satellite Number
10-11 International Designator (Last two digits of launch year)
12-14 International Designator (Launch number of the year)
15-17 International Designator (Piece of launch)
19-20 Epoch Year (Last two digits of year)
21-32 Epoch (Julian Day and fractional portion of the day)
34-43 First Time Derivative of the Mean Motion
or Ballistic Coefficient (Depending on ephemeris type)
45-52 Second Time Derivative of Mean Motion (decimal point assumed;
blank if N/A)
54-61 BSTAR drag term if GP4 general perturbation theory was used.
Otherwise, radiation pressure coefficient. (Decimal point assumed)
63-63 Ephemeris type
65-68 Element number
69-69 Check Sum (Modulo 10)
(Letters, blanks, periods = 0; minus sign = 1; plus sign = 2)
```

```
Line 3
Column Description
01-01 Line Number of Element Data
03-07 Satellite Number
```

09-16 Inclination [Degrees]
18-25 Right Ascension of the Ascending Node [Degrees]
27-33 Eccentricity (decimal point assumed)
35-42 Argument of Perigee [Degrees]
44-51 Mean Anomaly [Degrees]
53-63 Mean Motion [Revs per day]
64-68 Revolution number at epoch [Revs]
69-69 Check Sum (Modulo 10)

All other columns are blank or fixed.

Example:

NOAA 6
1 11416U 86 50.28438588 0.00000140 67960-4 0 5293
2 11416 98.5105 69.3305 0012788 63.2828 296.9658 14.24899292346978

Note that the International Designator fields are usually blank, as issued in
the NASA Prediction Bulletins.

--
Dr TS Kelso Asst Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

2450. Re: Radio store demos

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-05 13:10:57 UTC
From: taber@pstjtt.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <439@ryn.esg.dec.com>
Source record: 17174

In article <5374.25017619@stjhmc.fidonet.org>, Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes...
>
>Yes, I understand, but my question was more along the lines of, "Is a demo
>setup in a store, even if all concerned are licensed, a violation of the
>commercial use and/or operation for hire rules?"
>
Yeah, and how about ordering pizza on an autopatch, or using a handheld
on an airliner?

Why waste the resources of the net on pointless, hypothetical questions?

>>>==>PStJTT (N1GGR @KB4N.NH)
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber

Mail address: ahhhhh, you don't want to send me mail....

2451. Re: Selling Ham gear to unlicensed peop

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-05 13:19:12 UTC
From: taber@pstjtt.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <440@ryn.esg.dec.com>
Source record: 17175

In article <30500169@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes...
>
>> But what's the extention of this new law of yours? Does the guy who
> ---
>> gets MY radio assume liability for what I do with it until my license
>> arrives? If I decide I don't want to be a ham, does he confiscate the
>> set? Do I have recourse against him if he decides not to give my radio
>> to me?
>
>I never said anythign about a law....
>
>Just to refresh your memory, or to give you another chance to think it
>through and try to understand, I will say it all over again, just for you.
>
[etc.]

OK, you're right, I was way off base viewing your screed as an attempt
at having a law. What you're describing is a conspiricy, the point of
which is to prevent the lawful ownership and use of radio gear by
non-hams through the use of economic force by hams. I'm glad you
cleared that up for me.

I am still thankful that it has no future beyond pointless network
wrangling (like this) and the comically eccentric behavior
on the part of people who try to get radio stores to go along with it.

>>>==>PStJTT (N1GGR @KB4N.NH)
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber

Mail address: ahhhhh, you don't want to send me mail....

2452. Re: Curing Regency MX7000/MX5000 microprocessor RFI

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-05 14:31:56 UTC
From: rfc@briar.philips.com
Message-ID: <63075@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 16985

In article <3801@wpi.wpi.edu> gkd@wpi.wpi.edu (Gregory K Doerschler) writes:
> There has apparently been much talk about curing the internal
>microprocessor-generated RFI which is characteristic of the Regency
>MX5000 and MX7000 scanners. This RFI produces an effect similar to
>"birdies" except that the RFI wanders around in frequency. (The actual
>frequencies of the RFI seems to vary with the temperature of the
>CPU chip.) I completely cured this RFI on my MX7000 scanner

I posted the referenced article on packet, and the below follow-up appeared on packet.

Msg# TSP Size #Rd Date/Time MsgID From To
2797 BF 542 0 0904/2304 4728_WA2SNA WM8J ALL@ALLBBS
Sb: MX7000 RFI FIX, MORE

I USED THE INFO FROM WA2ISE (really from Greg) A BIT DIFFERENTLY.
SINCE THE RF ON THE "BLUE WIRE" IS COMING FROM THE CPU, WHY NOT
BYPASS THE WIRE AT THE CPU END ALSO? I DID. I PUT A .1 MONOLITHIC
AT THE CPU END AND A 47. AT THE MOTHER BOARD END. I WISH I HAD
THIS INFO YEARS AGO! IT WORKS GREAT.

0201z, 1111 msgs, #2815 last @KD6TH-4 MailBox>

2453. using a standard PC keyboard with a Wyse 2112

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-05 14:39:30 UTC
From: rfc@briar.philips.com
Message-ID: <63077@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 16986

copied from packet:
Msg# TSP Size #Rd Date/Time MsgID From To
2364 BN$ 1442 0 0902/1001 1817_W6PW WD6EOS ALL@WA2RKN.NYNET
Sb: USING STD PC KBD WITH WYSE

I would be very surprised if there were not other people out there, like myself, who own a Wyse 2112 or similar PC-compatible computer, and would like to use a different keyboard than what Wyse supplies.

It can be done; any IBM PC, XT or AT style keyboard using a DIN connector will work with these machines. However, since mine was missing the 4-pin modular to 5-pin DIN adaptor, I had to build one. The interconnections are as follows.

WYSE MODULAR CORD WIRE COLOR: FUNCTION: CONNECT TO DIN PIN:
RED +5V 5
GREEN CLOCK 1
BLACK DATA 2
YELLOW GROUND 4

Any electronic supplier should have the 5-pin DIN female. I have used this mod very successfully with my 2112 and a Mitsumi enhanced AT-style keyboard. In order to preserve the original functions of the Wyse keyboard, I do recommend the use of a 101-key enhanced AT version.
Best of luck!
73,
DE
WD6EOS,
Bruce,
in
Berkeley,
CA.

2454. Re: UUCP - Packet Gateway ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-05 18:09:32 UTC
From: unetadm@argate.UUCP
Message-ID: <6@argate.UUCP>
Source record: 16979
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

In article <35@swamps.UUCP>, val@swamps.UUCP (Val Christian) writes:
> I am wondering if someone running a uucp-packet radio gateway could send
> me directions for it's use? I appreciate that there is a [requirement]
> for monitoring mail inbound to packet radio.
>
> I would like to be able to send and receive small ammounts of packet mail
> via uucp. My location is near Rochester NY.
>
> Thanks much.
>
> -Val Christian (N2EPO)
> ...attctc!swamps!val
> ...rochester!kodak!swamps!val

I can handle your traffic. The format is quite easy. Mail your messages
outbound to:

...!texbell!ark!lrark!argate!unetadm

With the following format:
Sx <to> @ <bbs> < <from_your_call> $<bid>
<subject>
. #
. # x is the type B - Bulletin, P - Private
text # or T - NTS traffic
. #
.
/ex

So, a message to w2xyz from you could be:

SB W2XYZ @ W2AAA < N2EPO $N2EPO_1
Hello, got an access
Hi Elmer,
I thought I would say hello to you. Long time no hear. You can
contact me via packet at N2EPO @ WD5B. Val, N2EPO @ WD5B
/EX

When received, it will flag it as okay and it will be picked up by my
gateway system (WD5B), normally done on a daily basis. . Replies may
be mailed directly to you for those received here. Use your return
packet address as N2EPO @ WD5B. Return mail will be automaticly forward
to you via uucp.

I have written a script file that will prompt for the information and make things a little more organized on your end. Will pass that along as soon as I get a little documentation included.

:--:
: Richard Duncan WD5B Packet: WD5B @ WD5B.AR.USA.NA :
: Little Rock, AR BBS: 501/568-6809 (2400/1200) :
: UUCP: ...!texbell!ark!lrark!argate!richard :
:--:

2455. Scanner Magazine

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-05 18:14:00 UTC
From: trd10523@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <121900046@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17176

Can anyone out there recommend a good magazine or other periodical that is
(preferably) devoted to scanners?
If possible, please provide subscription information (like an address).
The only thing I've heard of is Monitoring Times - are there any opinions
about it, and where are they?

Please email replies - my system throws away anything that's more than a
couple weeks old.
Send to: trd10523@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu

Thanks in advance.
Todd Davis

//
/ Todd Davis ARPA: trd10523@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu /
/ Computer Engineering Student /
/ University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign /
//

2456. Re: UUCP -> Packet Gateway Script

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-05 18:22:46 UTC
From: unetadm@argate.UUCP
Message-ID: <7@argate.UUCP>
Source record: 16978
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

Thought someone might be interested in trying this. I will also be writing a routine to read uNET mail format for messages that you receive. For my log, anyone wanting to use the gateway please send me your full address and what class license you are.

Below is a routine that will allow access the packet network via WD5B Gateway. It is a kludge, but am interested in seeing how the system will work. Sorry, do not have a program to create a shar file. Cut along lines with appropriate file names. Any questions to Richard Duncan WD5B @ WD5B.

No flames, RTFM's, dummies or other self-defeating comments. This is one of my first shell scripts, any corrections or help would be appreciated.

```
--------------------Filename: um-------------------------------
#
#umailer v1.0
#Script for mailing to uNET Packet Systems
#Richard Duncan WD5B @ WD5B
#
# ***Define your information here***
mycall=WD5B # Your call
myzip=72209 # Your ZIP
myuucp=argate!richard # Your uucp address - keep SHORT
# **********************************
clear
echo "Message type: _\b\c"
read inputline
mailtype=`echo $inputline | tr "[a-z]" "[A-Z]"`
echo "To: ______\b\b\b\b\b\b\c"
read inputline
mailto=`echo $inputline | tr "[a-z]" "[A-Z]"`
echo "At bbs: ______\b\b\b\b\b\b\c"
read inputline
mailbbs=`echo $inputline | tr "[a-z]" "[A-Z]"`
echo "Mail to: \c"
read inputline
uucpmailto=`cat address/$inputline`
if test -z $uucpmailto
then
echo "Unable to locate "$mailbbs
exit
fi
while true
```

```
do
echo "Type (u)ucp or (m)ail [_]\b\b\c"
read inputline
umailtype=`echo $inputline | tr "[a-z]" "[A-Z]"`
if [ $umailtype != M ]
then if [ $umailtype = U ]
then break
fi
else
break;
fi
done
echo "Subj:_____"
read mailsubj
mailtemp=/tmp/$mycall"_xxx"
if [ ! -r umailer.nbr ]
then
echo "Message number: _\b\c"
read mailnbr
else
mailnbr=`cat umailer.nbr`
fi
mailnbr=`expr $mailnbr + 1`
echo $mailnbr > umailer.nbr
#
# Specify favorite text editor here
#
vi $mailtemp
#
# * * *
#
if [ ! -r $mailtemp ]
then
echo " " > $mailtemp
fi
clear
echo "--------------------------------------------------------------------------------"
echo "Message #"$mailnbr$mailtype
echo "To: "$mailto"@"$mailbbs
echo "From: "$mycall
echo "Subj: "$mailsubj
echo "uucp mail to: "$uucpmailto
echo "--------------------------------------------------------------------------------"
head -15 $mailtemp
echo "................................................................................"
echo "\t\t\tSend (y/n) [ ]\b\b\c"
read inputline
choice=`echo $inputline | tr "[a-z]" "[A-Z]"`
if [ $choice = N ]
then
```

```
echo "Removing message."
rm $mailtemp
mailnbr=`expr $mailnbr - 1`
echo $mailnbr > umailer.nbr
else
uumailtemp=$mycall"_u"$mailnbr
echo "S"$mailtype" "$mailto" @ "$mailbbs" < "$mycall" $"$mycall"_"$mailnbr > $uumailtemp
echo $mailsubj >> $uumailtemp
maildate=`date '+%y%m%d/%H%M '`
echo "R:"$maildate" "$mailnbr"@"$mycall" ["$myuucp"] #:"$myzip >> $uumailtemp
cat $mailtemp >> $uumailtemp
echo "/EX" >> $uumailtemp
rm $mailtemp
fi
if [ $umailtype = M ]
then
echo "Mailing "$uumailtemp" to "$uucpmailto
mail -s "uNET MAIL" $uucpmailto < $uumailtemp
fi
if [ $umailtype = U ]
then
echo "Sending uucp "$uumailtemp" to "$uucpmailto
uucp uucpmailtemp uucpmailto
fi
echo "Have a nice day, Rich"
exit
--------------------------------cut-----------------------------------
```

Documentation (as much as there is!):

UM
A mailer script for uNET uucp -> packet Gateway

UM is a short script to allow individual users access to amateur radio
packet via uucp mail. The mail should be addressed to argate!unetadm.
The system is self prompting. Edit the file to put your personal information
like callsign, zip local system!username and on down in the routine your
favorite text editor (vi is default).

1. Create directory mailer in your area and a subdirectory of address:

```
mkdir mailer
mkdir mailer/address
```

2. Put UM in ./mailer. Make sure you chmod um to execute.
3. Create a file to handle message numbers in ./mailer:

```
cat > umailder.nbr
0
<ctrl-d>
```

4. Go into ./mailer/address and construct your addresses by a
keyword. This can be any single word. UM will prompt for the
mailing address and use this keyword to get the path.

For example:

```
cat > argate
texbell!ark!lrark!argate!unetadm
<ctrl-d>
```

You may create any number of addresses depending on the various
system you want to send the message to.

That's it. UM will prompt for the information that it wants and
use the information you put in the script to configure it for your
system. This will get things started. You may now send mail to
the system. I will read the mail as unetadm and place the file
in a directory that will allow uNET to pick up the message and
distribute it out on the packet network, whether destined locally
or around the country/world. Naturally, this is going to require
a little knowledge of packet on your part as to distribution, etc.
I will help as much as I can.

In the Arkansas area, we have the following bbs systems:
WD5B Arkansas Gateway
KC5JH Primary user bbs in Little Rock
N5ALU Ft. Smith
KA5BML Springdale
KD5LF Cherokee Village

Let me know of any questions and/or comments.

Rich WD5B @ WD5B
Arkansas Gateway

```
:-------------------------------------------------------------------:
: Richard Duncan WD5B Packet: WD5B @ WD5B.AR.USA.NA :
: Little Rock, AR BBS: 501/568-6809 (2400/1200) :
: UUCP: ...!texbell!ark!lrark!argate!richard :
:-------------------------------------------------------------------:
```

2457. Re: Transmitting Music for ATV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-05 19:04:04 UTC
From: waters@darla.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1838@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 16981

In article <8909040741.AA05402@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil> mgb@APG-TECNET.APG.ARMY.MIL writes:
}ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil@uxc.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard) writes:
}
}>Since the wording of the rules refers to "music" with no qualifications,
}>I personally suspect that it can be interpreted to mean that music in any
}>form cannot be sent.
}
}TORCH ON:
}
}That's nice, but who cares what your suspicions are? Can you provide
}ONE EXAMPLE of ANYONE being CHARGED with a violation under this law for
}transmitting anything besides ACTUAL ON THE AIR MUSIC?

I belive there was indeed such a case documented in QST earlier this year. Someone trying to broadcast on 40 Meters as I recall.

}What do you call all those neat little 3 octave courtesy tones that you
}hear on the repeaters. Look at the parameters for a courtesy tone on an
}RC-850 controller. Talk about composing a "tune".

The fact that it is not enforced in one case in no way makes it legal!

}Sorry for being so harsh Phil, but I am getting tired of hearing all these
}personal interpretations of the "rules". This discussion is just like the
}"pizza" issue in my mind. Debating these issues is great if you just like
}to argue, but only the legal beagles can actually settle something like
}this, and then only after someone has been charged with a violation.
}
}Just please do me one favor. At the end of postings like this, put a
}disclaimer on it that says "these are my opinions, I could be wrong, I
}am not a lawyer that is versed in the interpretation of the law and its
}precedents, arguments over things like this can never be resolved out of
}a court of law but it sure is a useful way to get everybodies blood boiling!"

Meanwhile the FFC rule is quite simple and unambiguous: "the transmission of music is forbidden". No exceptions, no loopholes.

You obviously disagree, and you have a right to an attourney and you can try to convince a judge that you are right. Its your hide (and license) that is on the line, unlike the "pizza patch" case.

Like driving 90 mph down a city street, you can argue that the law is imoral etc., and you can argue that you won't get caught, but the law still says there is a speed limit. You don't have to be a lawyer to know that!

*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *
When in doubt, do what the President does -- guess.

2458. Re: Broadcasting on Long Wave.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-05 20:07:11 UTC
From: willisa@cs.glasgow.ac.uk
Message-ID: <3381@maewo.cs.glasgow.ac.uk>
Source record: 16977

In article <04.Sep.89.10:09:58.BST.#2607@UK.AC.NWL.IA> PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK (Pete Lucas - NERC Computer Services U.K.) writes:
>Theres a new Long-wave transmitter started up here in Europe.
>On 252KHz, its operating from the top of a mountain near Dublin, in the
>Irish Republic. Rumour has it that they run 400Kw to an omni-directional
>antenna (they havent replied to my QSL yet!)
>They call themselves Radio Atlantic, and are a joint venture between
>Radio Telefis Eireann (the Irish Republic's state-run broadcasting body) and
>Radio Luxembourg.
>They operate during the period 06:00 to 18:00GMT.
>Wonder how far their signal goes - anyone in the States or Canada hear them?
>
>
> de G6WBJ

A few additional fact/corrections:

"Atlantic 252" is currently on 254 kHz - they intend to move down to 252 'soon'.

Transmitter power is (I think) 500kW to a antenna on an 830ft tower.

Operating times are 0600 to 1900 BST. (I assume this is because Luxembourg
dont want Atlantic taking listeners from their own sevices)

The name used while the station was in the conception stage was "Radio Tara".

No reply to my reception report either!

Mark

--
"Mark Willis" +44 41 332 xxxx | 3980/4 - fast...expensive...unusable
ARPA: willisa@cs.glasgow.ac.uk |
JANet: willisa@uk.ac.gla.cs | ICL - Incompetent Computing Limited
USENET: mcvax!cs.glasgow.ac.uk!willisa |

2459. Interference on 2454 MHz (extraterestral ?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-05 21:03:50 UTC
From: michael@fe2o3.UUCP
Message-ID: <222@fe2o3.UUCP>
Source record: 16990

We have been operating Television Point to point links across the U.S. for
a number of years and have noticed a puzzeling interference on 2.5 GHz
channel 8A (2454.5 MHz).

The Interference is irregular in form (i.e. doesn't look to be
intelligently modulated), it covers about 10 MHz, varies in intensity
and is noticeable almost everywhere we go across the U.S. and Canada.

Has anybody got any ideas what we have here? Does anyone
know if there is are solar radio emissions at this frequency?

Any help would be appreciated!

---
email to
UUCP: uunet!mimsy!{arinc,fe203}!vk2bea!michael

_ _ _ _
Amateur | VK2BEA (Australia) '))) / //
Radio | G4NYV (United Kingdom) / / / o _. /_ __. _ //
Stations| NV3Z (United States) / ' (_<_(__/ /_(_/|_</_</_

Michael Katzmann
Broadcast Sports Technology.
2135 Espey Ct. #4
Crofton Md. 21114 USA

Ph: +1 301 721 5151

2460. Re: Freqs for ATV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-05 21:40:14 UTC
From: jay@splut.conmicro.com
Message-ID: <2871@splut.conmicro.com>
Source record: 16982

In article <8909050436.AA13669@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov> rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV (Robert Carpenter) writes:

>OK, so I'm wrong (Jay Maynard points out that more than ATV channel
>possible on 902).

You may know more about it than I do; I was genuinely curious: is there a problem with more than one (6 MHz) ATV channel on 902? Too much other activity?

> I guess we agree, Jay, that the 1.3 GHz band
>does have more space, and isn't much harder to get on.

True. The ATVers probably could have all of 1240-1270 - 5 channels - and nobody'd be displaced.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jay@splut.conmicro.com (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
{attctc,bellcore}!texbell!splut!jay +--
"The unkindest thing you can do for a hungry man is to give him food." - RAH

2461. Re: New HF rig from Kenwood

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-05 22:50:10 UTC
From: engle@wdl1.UUCP
Message-ID: <4820018@wdl1.UUCP>
Source record: 16994

> Well here's yet another new radio. Kenwood is getting ready to
>introduce the TS-950. It is basically a reworked TS-940 with some
>improvements including apparently Direct Digital Synthesis. Keep
>your eye and ears open. If anyone has more info, please post.
> 73
> Gene WA1UXA
>----------

Heard a QSO with a JA ham the other day in which the JA was using a new Kenwood 950. He described it as a 940 with a band pass monitoring capability built in. (i.e., a panadaptor a la Icom 781.) Only, the radio does not have the monitor built in. You hook up a video monitor (NTSC ??) to the video out and view the band on any size monitor you would like. The bandwidth is settable to 50, 100, 200 kHz wide. He did say what the JA cost was, but I dont remember. I did not listen much more, so I did not get all the particulars as he continued on about the other different features.

Kenwood has not been keeping up their part of the rig of the month club. It probably is time for them to bring out a new HF rig.

David Engle, KE6ZE - engle@wdl1.fac.ford.com - 408/473-4419 @ Ford Aerospace
Facts, what facts. I don't got to show you no stinking facts. These are opinions expressed here. "Any clod can have the facts, its an art to have an opinion" Herb Caen, SF Chronicle.

2462. Re: 144 MHz handheld (HT) advice sought

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-05 23:16:41 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500178@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16983

More information on the IC-2GAT.

To RESET the CPU (and wipe out memory), hold the LIGHT button AND the FUNCTION button while CPU is on, then turn it off, wait a second, and turn it back on. Continue holding the buttons while all the LCD segments display until "46.01" shows (about 1-2 seconds). This puts the radio into 5/10/15/20/25 khz step mode. Its starts in 15 khz steps and other steps in the list may be chosen. I wish 30 khz were in the list.

The instructions for the IC-2GE are similar except that you hold down LIGHT and the WR button on top right next to the power switch. The IC-2GAT also performs this same reset, and also enters the 12.5/25 khz step mode. The step starts at 25 khz. When it is set to 12.5 (the only other choice until you reset the CPU the first way) you can dial up frequencies like 146.0125 which shows like "46.0125" where the "25" are BOTH smaller digits. The "5" never shows in the "American mode". The display goes to "46.01" in the "American mode" and to "46.00" in the European mode.

Another curiosity is that when I RESET my CPU, I did so while it was tuned to 162.55 (weather). When I turned the power back on, EVERY segment was displayed, but the radio was actually receiving 162.55 anyway. Then when the reset finally took effect, the display went to "46.01" and the weather signal was lost. I also notice that sometimes, the "U" for synthesizer unlock (in the 10's position of the memory number) shows up just at the moment the "46.01" or "46.00" does, then ends in a second. I guess the sythesizer is being reset as well.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

2463. Re: Freqs for ATV (was not ANOTHER ...)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-05 23:17:34 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500179@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16984

> I look at this thoughtless recommendation by the ATV types as an indication
> of why we may need some ****legally-binding**** band-planning when (if) the
> hoards of big-signal, wide-band no-coders arrives. Remember that extreme
> sideband filtering will be required of ATV and digital rigs if they are to
> be operated anywhere near the frequencies used by the weak-signal crowd. We
> have never seen this degree of filtering in ham radio in the past. The
> ARRL Membership Services Committee seems to have been unaware of this problem
> when they rejected the VUAC 902 MHz band plan and adopted one with wideband
> digital adjacent to weak signal operation, requiring sideband attenuation of
> something over 100 dB per MHz. BTW, 902 is just too narrow to be much
> long-term use for ATV - one channel at most.

I doubt we can ever get legally binding. The closest thing we CAN get is to
have an organization that has representation of ALL amateurs, not just those
who like the ARRL's current policies, that will make spectrum planning and
usage RECOMMENDATIONS. Then we can legitimately call anyone out of the plan
a LID.

> Or should we just forget UHF DX?

Definetly NOT.

> Including me. I'm not completely an FM type...
> That's the exact reason that they need to pay close attention to actual
> occupied bandwidth on that channel. Since, according to one
> interpretation of the rules I've heard about, using ATV on 432-438 is
> illegal, it would stand to reason that allowing a 426-432 signal to slop
> over into 432-433 is also illegal.

It's not illegal. It is strongly discouraged due to the satellite band at
435-438 Mhz. Repeaters are definitely NOT legal on 435-438 Mhz, so that
includes ATV repeaters as well. ATV on 432 Mhz is certainly NOT WELCOME.

> The real problem is that the average ATVer doesn't notice, and the
> average ATV manufacturer (the aforementioned PC Electronics) is more
> interested in keeping the price of his radios down than building them so
> that they can be operated legally.

You have then pegged about right.

> >We have never seen this degree of filtering in ham radio in the past. The
> >ARRL Membership Services Committee seems to have been unaware of this problem
> >when they rejected the VUAC 902 MHz band plan and adopted one with wideband
> >digital adjacent to weak signal operation, requiring sideband attenuation of
> >something over 100 dB per MHz. BTW, 902 is just too narrow to be much
> >long-term use for ATV - one channel at most.

What would you rather have adjacent to a weak signal area? At least digital, being narrower than ATV, would be preferrable to ATV. I think narrowband links would be best.

> Why is 902 too narrow for more than one ATV channel?

There are 2 now, and the new 33cm plan just moved them 1 Mhz.

> >Or should we just forget UHF DX?
>
> God, I hope not, if for no other reason that that implies forgetting
> about satellites and repeater linking as well.

It's not dead yet. But ARRL stills needs to be "taken out back".

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

2464. Re: What does "GEP" stand for (as in White house UHF-FM-MUX radio links)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-05 23:58:42 UTC
From: gd@milkfs.istc.sri.com.uucp
Message-ID: <25337@joyce.istc.sri.com>
Source record: 16980
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

I think GEP stands for Ground Entry Point. If I remember correctly,
that's what they call the radio stations on the ground that allow them
to connect to the autovon network.

Greg

2465. Re: Synchronous AM detection.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-06 02:18:42 UTC
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <17565@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 16991

Hasn't anyone considered using a Costas loop as a synchronous AM detector? They're commonly used for demodulating binary PSK (digital) signals, and in modified form for higher levels of PSK. They work just fine on AM or AM with suppressed carrier, because binary PSK is nothing more than suppressed carrier AM with a binary modulating signal.

The advantage of a Costas loop over the method described here (extracting the carrier with a narrow filter) is that the entire power of the signal (carrier plus both sidebands) is available to the receiver for generating the local carrier reference. This has the advantage of being much more resistant to selective fading that takes out the carrier.

Phil

2466. Re: radio store demos

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-06 02:29:01 UTC
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <17566@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 16992

>Before someone actually goes to the trouble of putting this question to
>the wrong people, let me caution that IMHO, some questions are best left
>unanswered, and this is one of them. [...]

Amen!

Anyone who even thinks of calling for more regulation of amateur radio by the government should first read the excellent article in the September 1989 QST entitled "Tune in to Glasnost". The problems Soviet hams have in getting permission to do even the most innocuous of things (like operate portable) ought to give pause to anyone harboring such thoughts.

Phil

2467. Re: Ham classes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-06 02:56:29 UTC
From: Jeff.Edmonson@f510.n387.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <5440.250489E0@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 16987

```
* Originally to phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu

-> > 6) What is the most effective method for having folks
-> increase their
-> > code speed?

Have them learn the characters FIRST, at a much higher speed, like
13-15wpm, then space out the characters with a space of 5 wpm, or so. That
is what I did, and I was 30wpm, in no time flat (about 6 months)

jeff
KA5THB

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!387!510!Jeff.Edmonson
Internet: Jeff.Edmonson@f510.n387.z1.fidonet.org
```

2468. Re: Planning to visit Yosemite?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-06 02:56:48 UTC
From: Tad.Sekineh@f13.n720.z3.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <5441.250489E2@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 16988

>Yosemite repeater, I can attest to its usefulness. And when
>you come out of the Valley and lose 147.00, you come back
>into range of its sister repeater on 147.03. It's really nifty!

I visited Yosemite on Apr. last year, but couldn't enjoy good QSO.
I'm glad to know there is a new repeater now, maybe next time I visit
there, I'll take my duo-band transceiver. I really enjoyed Yosemite.
=Tad= A Ham visited Yosemite from foreign land.
de JR1AOQ also NV2E portable BV2

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!3!720!13!Tad.Sekineh
Internet: Tad.Sekineh@f13.n720.z3.fidonet.org

2469. Re: Transmitters and non-licensed people.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-06 02:56:54 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <5442.250489E4@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 16989

> From: neal@lynx.uucp (Neal Woodall)
>
> In article <01.Sep.89.11:15:34.BST.#1972@UK.AC.NWL.IA> (Pete Lucas)
> writes:
>
> >Selling ham gear to non-hams, well here in the UK it is actually an
> >offence to have equipment set up & 'usable' if you do not have a license.
>
> Doesn't England have some rather bizarre and oppressive laws concerning
> ALL
> devices capable of recieving RF energy? In particulr, doesn't each radio
> or
> TV reciever need an individual license for legal use and ownership? I
> have
> been told that to use a radio or TV in England if you don't have a
> license
> to own and use the particular radio is an offense....also, doesn't the

All that's true, but the 'license' is actually more in the nature of a receipt indicating you paid the annual tax that goes to supporting the BBC. Regulating radio listening or TV viewing is not the purpose of it.

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

2470. Re: Freqs for ATV (was not ANOTHER ...)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-06 03:19:18 UTC
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <17567@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 16993

I don't know why everyone is so concerned about QRM from wideband digital links. Take a look at the spectrum analyzer photos on page 74 of the 6th ARRL Computer Network Conference proceedings. The WA4DSY modem's spectral density in a 3 KHz sampling bandwidth is down 30 dB from its mid-band level at about +/-50 KHz, down 40 dB at +/-60 KHz, and down 50 dB at +/-90 Khz. At about +/- 120 KHz, it hits the noise floor of the spectrum analyzer, 60 dB below the mid band level.

Since the modem uses a scrambler, it emits no discrete spectral lines; the signal resembles wideband noise, all the better to bury itself below your receiver's noise floor. This is quite unlike an ATV signal with its strong line components at every multiple of the horizontal rate.

Phil

2471. Transmitting Music for ATV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-06 08:07:08 UTC
From: mgb@APG-TECNET.APG.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8909060807.AA22654@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil>
Source record: 17000

*swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!oakhill!dover!darla!waters@ucsd.edu (Strawberry Jammer)
*Mike Waters writes:
>mgb@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil (Mark Bitterlich) writes:
}ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil@uxc.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard) writes:

}Since the wording of the rules refers to "music" with no qualifications,
}I personally suspect that it can be interpreted to mean that music in any
}form cannot be sent.

>That's nice, but who cares what your suspicions are? Can you provide
>ONE EXAMPLE of ANYONE being CHARGED with a violation under this law for
>transmitting anything besides ACTUAL ON THE AIR MUSIC?

*I believe there was indeed such a case documented in QST earlier this year.
*Someone trying to broadcast on 40 Meters as I recall.

Mike would you please read what I said? I was talking about being charged
for transmitting something besides actual MUSIC as in DO RAH ME FAH SO LA
TEE DO. The gent you are talking about was transmitting AUDIO music. He was
not transmitting a binary file on packet radio that when loaded into a
computer played a tune on the computers speaker. He was transmitting real
time music. I agree that real time music is illegal, I never said other-
wise. The issue is not about that, it is about transmitting digital data
that makes a PROGRAM play a tune on a computer, or transmitting a FAX or
ATV IMAGE of a sheet of music. The ham on 40 meters was NOT charged with
doing that. Are you confused or what?

>What do you call all those neat little 3 octave courtesy tones that you
>hear on the repeaters. Look at the parameters for a courtesy tone on an
>RC-850 controller. Talk about composing a "tune".

*The fact that it is not enforced in one case in no way makes it legal!

AH HA! So you believe now that courtesy tones are music and are illegal?
This is absolutely ludicrous Mike. I am sure a few thousand repeater
owners would disagree, and since the FCC is not violating anyone for
having a 3 tone courtesy tone, I would think that by this time you could
say it was legal! When you say that the FCC is not ENFORCING the issue
you ASSUME that you are correct in your INTERPRETATION of the law. They
might not be violating people because they never meant the law to be
interpreted in the way that you do, as in "Gee Mike, you may be wrong".
Now... what are you going to do about paging tones... another case of
MUSIC right? :-)

*Meanwhile the FCC rule is quite simple and unambiguous: "the transmission of
*music is forbidden". No exceptions, no loopholes.

I agree Mike... 100% You are RIGHT. And guess what? A digital file is not music, neither is a FAX, nor a RTTY transmission. In order to transmit music, you have to do it in real time with AURAL reproduction. This is my OPINION, it obviously does not agree with yours, but since the FCC has only nailed people that transmit AURAL MUSIC in REAL TIME ON THE AIR, I'd say that I have a pretty good leg to stand on. Of course you will say that the FCC is simply not enforcing the law. I say that they are not enforcing YOUR law. Thank goodness.

*You obviously disagree, and you have a right to an attorney and you can
*try to convince a judge that you are right. Its your hide (and license)
*that is on the line, unlike the "pizza patch" case.

Well since NO ONE has been convicted of transmitting music when they sent a FAX of a printed page with musical notes on it, and NO ONE has been violated for sending a binary packet file that plays tones on a computer at some later time, I don't think I have to sweat it much. But it would be a lot of fun to explain it to a judge and I welcome the opportunity. Why don't you call the FCC and violate me. I'll make it easy and say that I've already done it (transmitted a binary file on packet radio that made a program in an IBM clone play music), I'll be waiting with bated breath. And MIKE, this is JUST LIKE the pizza issue since it is all about an INTERPRETATION of the law.

*Like driving 90 mph down a city street, you can argue that the law is immoral
*etc., and you can argue that you won't get caught, but the law still says
*there is a speed limit. You don't have to be a lawyer to know that!

Mike, if the SPEED LIMIT was 25 MPH and I sprinted down the sidewalk on foot at 26 MPH, you'd probably give me a ticket wouldn't you?

And please don't put words in my mouth, as you can see I have plenty of my own! I NEVER said that the law was IMMORAL, and I NEVER argued that you would not get caught, and I NEVER argued that you could transmit audio on the air in the form of MUSIC. I simply said that a BINARY FILE is not music, that a FAX is not music, and RADIO TELETYPE is not music.

You can argue this to death, but there are a few things that emerge as truth (in my eyes) and these are:

Those who seek to find infractions of the law will always be successful.

Interpretations of the law PRO or CON don't mean diddly squat until put to the test in court.

------------------FLASH....LATE NEWS ITEM!-----------------------------
Ham radio operator develops program that takes packet radio transmissions and turns them into MUSIC on his computer. FCC says that packet radio is now prohibited since ALL of it is MUSIC! :-)

Mark Bitterlich
WA3JPY (for the FCC)
mgb@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil (for personal flames)

2472. Re: LW Radio from Ireland

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-06 11:47:13 UTC
From: dflynch@vax1.tcd.ie
Message-ID: <1871@vax1.tcd.ie>
Source record: 17007

In article <04.Sep.89.10:09:58.BST.#2607@UK.AC.NWL.IA>, PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK (Pete Lucas - NERC Computer Services U.K.) writes:
> Theres a new Long-wave transmitter started up here in Europe.
> On 252KHz,

Yes, but I have measured them on 254 kHz, even though European LW stations should have moved down 2 kHz. They call thmselves 'ATLANTIC 252'
its operating from the top of a mountain near Dublin, in the
> Irish Republic.

Site is near Summerhill, Co. Meath
Not very mountainous
Rumour has it that they run 400Kw to an omni-directional
> antenna (they havent replied to my QSL yet!)
They operate on 100 kW in evenings and 600 kW in daytime.

> They operate during the period 06:00 to 18:00GMT.
> Wonder how far their signal goes - anyone in the States or Canada hear them?
>
Interesting Q !>

DEREK LYNCH c/o DEPT. of POLITICAL SCIENCE, Trinity College, Dublin.

2473. Shortwave Navigator

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-06 14:36:46 UTC
From: rajiv@ee.rochester.edu
Message-ID: <1989Sep6.143646.4895@ee.rochester.edu>
Source record: 16995

Hi all.

I recently heard about a program called Shortwave Navigator that apparently uses Hypercard to provide a database of broadcast schedules etc. of shortwave broadcast stations.

My question is: has anyone used this? How do you like it? I am seriously considering buying it (I believe it's ~$50) but would like to get some feedback from the net first.

Any responses would be appreciated.

Rajiv Arora
--
Addresses:
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rajiv
ARPA: rajiv@ee.rochester.edu

2474. Re: Interference on 2454 MHz (extraterestral ?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-06 14:47:03 UTC
From: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP
Message-ID: <4478@cps3xx.UUCP>
Source record: 16998

In article <222@fe2o3.UUCP> michael@fe2o3.UUCP (Michael Katzmann) writes:
>We have been operating Television Point to point links across the U.S. for
>a number of years and have noticed a puzzeling interference on 2.5 GHz
>channel 8A (2454.5 MHz).

You have been hearing microwave ovens. Welcome to the wonderful world
of shared (microwave) bands and interference! Now you understand why
it's so important to get those part 15 devices off of the amateur bands.

In the rare case that original ideas Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN
are found here, I am responsible. Owen W328, E. Lansing, MI 48825
Internet: hendrick@frith.egr.msu.edu UUCP: ...!frith!hendrick

2475. Radio interference on 2454 MHz

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-06 15:40:00 UTC
From: jain%gssf.decnet@NWC.NAVY.MIL
Message-ID: <8909061910.AA18060@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17003

The interference is probably from microwave ovens. There are three bands allocated for microwave ovens, one of which is 2450 MHz. I forget the other two, except that one of them is down around 800 or 900 MHz or so, if I remember right. Also don't remember the tolerance or bandwidth.
Arun WC6V

2476. Transmitters & non licensed people

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-06 15:41:59 UTC
From: "Mike Jordan G4ASQ"@UCBVAX.BERKELEY.EDU
Message-ID: <8909061907.AA17830@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17001

Just to set the record straight on the U.K. 'radio tax'.

There is no license necessary for radio (audio only) receivers.
T.V. receivers must be licensed. You only need 1 license per household,
NOT per set. Colo(u)r costs more than monochrome. You do not need
a license if your set cannot receive BBC TV transmissions, so a HAM ATV-
only receiver would be free. Of course, all commercially sold sets get
the BBC frequencies.

As has been said, it is the sole source of revenue for the BBC. For your
money you get 2 national TV channels, 4 national radio channels, and
probably at least one local radio channel, depending on where you live.
All commercial free, and for the cost of a couple of months cable...
The money also pays for the World Service (I think).

Mike.

2477. Article on the ECPA

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-06 16:02:42 UTC
From: MEHARP01@ULKYVM.BITNET
Message-ID: <8909061909.AA17995@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17002

There is a very interesting article in the August 28 issue of "Network World."
This article is a review of the events leading to passage of the ECPA.

What's interesting is that this article points out in a very non-subtle way
that the ECPA is really a whitewash and that it did nothing to prevent
people from monitoring cellular phone calls. It even quotes an unnamed
Justice Department official as saying that "they have no intention of
trying to enforce" the ECPA. Also, to the relief of hams everywhere
(especially the overly sensitive lot we find here on the net :-)) they
DO NOT refer to scanner owners as "ham radio" operators. The author, Robert
Corn-Revere, even points out that an UHF TV tuner can pick up cellular calls.
I didn't know that.

The big kicker is that this author, who practices communications law in DC,
all but says that the cellular industry is conducting an intentional
disinformation campaign to hide the insecurity of cellular phones.
This is gutsy since some of his firm's clients may not like that
implication.

The article is in a reddish box on the bottom of the front page. It's too
long to type in. Enjoy.

"Don't believe in luck, RELY on it!" - Hans "The Fat Man" Fiedler
---
Michael Harpe, N4PLE | BITNET: MEHARP01@ULKYVM
316B Ormsby Building | VOICE: 502-588-7785
University of Louisville | FAX: 502-588-5048
Louisville, KY 40292 | AURAL: "Mike!"

Disclaimer: Container was shaken for three minutes.

2478. Re: Interference on 2454 MHz (extraterestral ?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-06 16:20:43 UTC
From: goldstein@delni.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <4526@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 16999

In article <222@fe2o3.UUCP>, michael@fe2o3.UUCP (Michael Katzmann) writes...
>
>We have been operating Television Point to point links across the U.S. for
>a number of years and have noticed a puzzeling interference on 2.5 GHz
>channel 8A (2454.5 MHz).
..
> Has anybody got any ideas what we have here? Does anyone
>know if there is are solar radio emissions at this frequency?

Gee, I know where _I'd_ look first!

Guess what frequency most microwave ovens operate on? 600 watts out of
a magnetron free-running oscillator into a small but still slightly
leaky cavity... with very poor frequency control!

I'm surprised that video relays still operate in that area, since it's
an ISM allocation (spectrum trash heap) or close to one.

2479. Safety First?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-06 16:28:16 UTC
From: GE0233@SIUCVMB.BITNET
Message-ID: <8909061910.AA18077@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17004

```
==========================================================================
Date: Tue, 05 Sep 89 14:33:32 CDT
From: GE0233@SIUCVMB
To: INFO-HAMS@WSMR.SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Subject: Safety First

Ahhh, time to sit back on this lazy day and read the ham mags!
First I look at the cover of 9/89 WORLD RADIO. Well - I say to my
cat - after all, it IS Field Day and we all stretch the limits to
get things up and running for the big day. Sure wish those two
fellas could have found some folks to steady their ladders though.
Standing on either of the top two rungs of a folding ladder is a
bit dangerous. I think the shop teachers say it's verboten.
OK, OK, lighten up. I finish reading WORLD RADIO, time to grab
the 9/89 issue of 73 and see what antenna lessons I can pick up.
Whoa! Pierre asks me to explain this cover photo! I tell her that
the lady pictured on the tower surely has her left foot on the
ground, otherwise she would have her climbing belt on. We hams never
go up in the air without one.
Let's face it, safety is important and our national magazines
should take the responsiblity to present that concept to the public
as well as to other amateurs.
So much for my cover photo critque. I gotta go and work on Pierre's
concept of safety, she says her claws are all she needs to scale
that 80 foot oak out in back!
It's OK to flame me, but let's leave the cat out of it.
After all, she's just naturally curious.
==========================================================================
Sue Brieschke BITNET: GE0233@SIUCVMB
Southern Illinois University Packet: WA9X@WD9EBQ
Carbondale, Il 62901 Phone: (618) 536-2411
These opinions are mine, Pierre the cat wants no part of them.
==========================================================================
```

2480. Re: CHP frequencies

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-06 17:23:23 UTC
From: randy@hprmokg.HP.COM
Message-ID: <13770034@hprmokg.HP.COM>
Source record: 17018

I live near enough to the Clipper Gap/Meadow Vista exit on I-80 to hear
the CHP plane talking to the chase cars on

154.905 MHz

Good Luck

Randy
KG6XC

2481. Re: Transmitting Music for ATV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-06 17:55:30 UTC
From: hoffman@pitt.UUCP
Message-ID: <5811@pitt.UUCP>
Source record: 17009

In article <8909040741.AA05402@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil> mgb@APG-TECNET.APG.ARMY.MIL writes:
>TORCH ON:
>
>I not only doubt that the FCC would prosecute for the transmission of
>digital FILES containing music programs over ham radio, it is my OPINION
>that it is not illegal.

I sure hope so! When we first got KA9Q's TCP/IP going on the air here,
the very first test file we transferred was an IBM PC music program
called PYTHON.COM.

Waiting for the Radio Police to come charging in as I listen to
cellular phone calls while FTPing PianoMan programs...

---Bob.

--
Bob Hoffman, N3CVL {allegra, bellcore, cadre, idis, psuvax1}!pitt!hoffman
Pitt Computer Science hoffman@cs.pitt.edu

2482. Safety First?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-06 18:24:49 UTC
From: AXVSCCN@UICVMC.BITNET
Message-ID: <8909061911.AA18165@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17005

Ahhh, time to sit back on this lazy day and read the ham mags!
First I look at the cover of 9/89 WORLD RADIO. Well, I say to my
cat, after all it is Field Day and we all stretch the limits to
get things up and running for the big day. Sure wish those two
fellas could have found some folks to steady their ladders though.
Standing on either of the top two rungs of a folding ladder is a
bit dangerous. I think the shop teachers say it's verboten.
Ok, Ok, lighten up. I finish reading WORLD RADIO, time to grab
the 9/89 issue of 73 and see what antenna lessons I can pick up.
Whoa! Pierre asks me to explain THIS cover photo! I tell her that
the lady pictured on the tower surely has her left foot on the
ground, otherwise she would have her climbing belt on. We hams never
go up in the air without one.
Let's face it, safety is important and our national magazines
should take the responsiblity to present that concept to the public
as well as to other amateurs.
So much for my cover photo critque. I gotta go and work on my cat's
concept of safety, she says her claws are all she needs to safely
scale that 80 foot oak out in back!
It's Ok to flame me, but let's leave the cat out of it.
After all, she's just naturally curious.

Sue Brieschke BITNET: GE0233@SIUCVMB
Southern Illinois University Packet: WA9X@WD9EBQ
Carbondale, Il 62901 Phone: (618) 536-2411
These opinions are mine and Pierre's, not my employer's.
(He hates cats anyway!)

2483. Double Ducky Update

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-06 18:54:58 UTC
From: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <164152@Wayne-MTS>
Source record: 17014

Some time ago I ordered the "Double Ducky Direction Finder" kit from
circuit specialties. It arrived shy the instuctions, so I called back
and yesterday the package was complete....sort of.

First, this ain't no Heathkit, but I didn't expect that. It is a set of
parts and PC board pieces that are soldered into a case. The only instrcutions
given are in the form of a crude drawing showing roughly where the parts
should go. The actual PC board is etched into one side of the case; no
holes are drilled, so you must *carefully* place parts, wires, etc into
their proper position and tack solder...if you've guessed right about the
layout.

Challanging, to say the least. There are a few problems: The QST article
(also in the Antenna Handbook) specifies 1/2 wavelength phasing lines
to the ducks, and only about 1/2 wave of wire is supplied for both. Also,
the PC pads for the 567 chip have a few pads coming out from pin 1 of
the 567...which is N/C on the schematic.

My biggest complaint is that once the case is assembled it is virtually
impossible to do any repair if a wire comes loose, or a pad lifts or the
chip needs replacing. I say virtually, as I did it, with much sweat
and saliva.

Anyways...I'm 90% through the job as I write this (I'm taking another
break so my hands stop trembling) and now the thing won't oscillate. Grr.
More later...
73 de ke8yy

2484. State Variable Filters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-06 20:01:44 UTC
From: charlie@oakhill.UUCP
Message-ID: <2376@radio.oakhill.UUCP>
Source record: 16996
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

I have a question for the netland filter jocks out there...

For years I have seen a 3 op-amp filter structure known as a 'state variable' or 'biquad' filter. The filter provides simultaneous highpass, lowpass, and bandpass outputs. I understand how the filter works but WHY is it called a 'state variable' / 'biquad' filter???

State variables come from linear system theory ... why does this filter attract the name? can't any filter have state variables??

Biquadratic relates to the fact that the filter has 2 integrators making it 2nd order...o.k. lots of filter structures can be 2nd order and they don't even need 2 op-amps to be 2nd order! So why the name biquad?

Trivially yours,

Charlie -- WB4HVD

2485. Geophysical data by radio ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-06 20:28:21 UTC
From: mapdjch@gdr.bath.ac.uk
Message-ID: <1989Sep6.202821.7890@gdt.bath.ac.uk>
Source record: 17006

(I asked this question a while back, but I believe it got lost)

As part of an auroral monitoring system we want to receive geophysical alerts of the type broadcast by WWV.

1 Does WWV broadcast these in a machine decodable format at any time (ie not as speech) ?

2 Do you know of any other station (receivable in England) which does broadcast such information in machine readable form. Frequency doesn't matter much, we can listen most anywhere

Please reply to djch@maths.bath.ac.uk, or post to news if you can't get through.

Many thanks
David Hutchinson G8SQH

2486. Fast Food Frequencies

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-06 20:52:41 UTC
From: car@trux.UUCP
Message-ID: <264@trux.UUCP>
Source record: 16997

I've noticed more and more fast-food places using wireless mikes for
communications with the "drive through" window.

Does anyone know what frequencies they tend to use?

Do they use the frequencies allocated for wireless mikes?
Bussiness frequencies? Low power frequencies? etc...

car.
--
Christopher A. Rende Central Cartage (Nixdorf/Pyramid/SysV/BSD4.3)
uunet!edsews!rphroy!trux!car Multics,DTSS,Unix,Shortwave,Scanners,StarTrek
trux!car@uunet.uu.net Minix,PC/XT,Mac+,TRS-80 Model I: Buy Sell Trade
"I don't ever remember forgetting anything." - Chris Rende

2487. Map Data

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-06 21:16:58 UTC
From: rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
Message-ID: <8909062116.AA19222@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 17015

Someone asked about sources for map data. Four collections are listed in
the PBS catalog of "free" software that they sell for $5 a disk. They are:
RD9.0 US Map Data 15,000 points for mapping USA
RD24a-d World Data Bank 179,000 points from CIA database
RD25a-c World Digitized >100,000 points
HR3.2 Ham Radio 3 Includes "World" which produces maps
for any place in world, great circle
distances, hurricane tracking.
No guarantees given by me. Since these are PD or shareware programs or data,
they are doubtless available for downloading. For example the World Digitized
is on Simtel20.

73, Bob W3OTC

2488. Re: facsimilie question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-06 23:03:20 UTC
From: ron@ron.rutgers.edu
Message-ID: <Sep.6.19.03.16.1989.177@ron.rutgers.edu>
Source record: 17008

I have an AEA PK-232 which I just love for all the things I do with it (I use nearly every one of it's modes) an I have the PC PAKRATT software which isn't too bad.

HOWEVER, the FAX option is a joke. I own PC FAX as well. First, there is no grey scale, so copying anything but weather maps isn't too interesting (as if weather maps were). Second, the FAX mode in the PK-232 is brain dead and will not transmitt the data in a reasonable format (it's designed to have a cheap PC printer connected to it). What it does is dump the data formatted for a PC printer and the PC FAX program emulates the printer to decode the data to put on the screen. Gag me. They decided that no one would ever want to display things at the wrong aspect ratio, so they throw away scan lines that it is never possible to stop so that things will look nice on your Epson POS printer.

-Ron

2489. Re: Interference on 2454 MHz (extraterestral ?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-07 03:42:23 UTC
From: willh@mipon2.intel.com
Message-ID: <4898@omepd.UUCP>
Source record: 17010

I believe most microwave ovens operate in this range of frequencies,
so it's possible you are hearing one of the primordial sounds of
modern living. However, it seems such signals would have a strong
60 Hz component that would be obvious, so maybe you're hearing
something else. Microwave ovens are ubiquitous, however.

Will Hobbs, WI7O
willh@mipon2

2490. Regency MX7000/MX5000 quirks

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-07 05:14:34 UTC
From: gkd@wpi.wpi.edu
Message-ID: <3861@wpi.wpi.edu>
Source record: 17016

I noticed an amusing phenomenon on my MX7000 the other night, perhaps someone else with a '7000 or a '5000 can try this and let me know if it is just my radio that does it:

Turn the scanner on. Press manual, stopping the scan on any channel. Press and hold the up or the down button so that you are in the manual search mode. While continuing to depress the up or the down button, turn off the scanner.

My unit seems to think it's still on, and the display continues searching until I release the button, whereupon it reverts to the clock. The scan speed and delay buttons even work. If I disconnect the power cable instead of turning off the scanner using the on-off switch, the microprocessor is reset and the scanner must be re-programmed.

In addition, here is a handy way to get the scanner to automatically stop searching when it hits an active frequency and remain there until it is re-started manually. I wrote this up for Monitoring Times; it appeared there a couple of years ago.

With the scanner stopped on any channel using the MANUAL key, press CLOCK SET followed by ENTER. Now enter at least one numeric digit, but do not press ENTER after keying in the digit(s). Instead, press SCAN. If you shut the scanner off, you will notice that the clock is not running. The digit(s) that you entered is displayed. Now use the search feature as you normally would. When it hears a signal, it will stop and remain on that frequency. After the signal ceases, pressing any key that would normally give you an "error beep" (such as the ENTER key) will restart the search from where it left off. If you do not wish to wait for the signal to go away before restarting the search, press the UP key until it is gone, then press a key to produce the "error beep."

To re-start the clock after you're through using the search-hold feature, just use the normal clock-set method. Incidentally, the priority feature will not work if the clock is not running.

-Greg
N1DEM

2491. Re: Transmitting Music for ATV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-07 05:28:42 UTC
From: waters@darla.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1850@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 17011

In article <8909060807.AA22654@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil> mgb@APG-TECNET.APG.ARMY.MIL writes:
}*swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!oakhill!dover!darla!waters@ucsd.edu (Strawberry Jammer)
}*Mike Waters writes:
}>mgb@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil (Mark Bitterlich) writes:
}}ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil@uxc.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard) writes:
}
}}Since the wording of the rules refers to "music" with no qualifications,
}}I personally suspect that it can be interpreted to mean that music in any
}}form cannot be sent.
}
}>That's nice, but who cares what your suspicions are? Can you provide
}>ONE EXAMPLE of ANYONE being CHARGED with a violation under this law for
}>transmitting anything besides ACTUAL ON THE AIR MUSIC?

}*Meanwhile the FCC rule is quite simple and unambiguous: "the transmission of
}*music is forbidden". No exceptions, no loopholes.
}
}I agree Mike... 100% You are RIGHT. And guess what? A digital file is
}not music, neither is a FAX, nor a RTTY transmission. In order to transmit
}music, you have to do it in real time with AURAL reproduction. This is my
}OPINION, it obviously does not agree with yours, but since the FCC has only
}nailed people that transmit AURAL MUSIC in REAL TIME ON THE AIR, I'd say
}that I have a pretty good leg to stand on. Of course you will say that the
}FCC is simply not enforcing the law. I say that they are not enforcing YOUR
}law. Thank goodness.

You could be right, or the FCC just hasn't bothered yet.

}*You obviously disagree, and you have a right to an attorney and you can
}*try to convince a judge that you are right. Its your hide (and license)
}*that is on the line, unlike the "pizza patch" case.
}
}Well since NO ONE has been convicted of transmitting music when they sent
}a FAX of a printed page with musical notes on it, and NO ONE has been
}violated for sending a binary packet file that plays tones on a computer
}at some later time, I don't think I have to sweat it much. But it would
}be a lot of fun to explain it to a judge and I welcome the opportunity.
}Why don't you call the FCC and violate me. I'll make it easy and say that
}I've already done it (transmitted a binary file on packet radio that made
}a program in an IBM clone play music), I'll be waiting with bated breath.
}And MIKE, this is JUST LIKE the pizza issue since it is all about an
}INTERPRETATION of the law.

All of which is how lawyers get rich billing $100+ per hour. To be fair, they do a lot of "behind the scenes" work for every billable hour, but you sure WON'T get rich from it!

}*Like driving 90 mph down a city street, you can argue that the law is immoral
}*etc., and you can argue that you won't get caught, but the law still says
}*there is a speed limit. You don't have to be a lawyer to know that!
}
}Mike, if the SPEED LIMIT was 25 MPH and I sprinted down the sidewalk on
}foot at 26 MPH, you'd probably give me a ticket wouldn't you?

I do know of a cyclist ticketed for doing 35 mph in a 25mph zone, I see no reason a runner couldn't be. Believe it or not sometimes laws really do mean just what they say.

}I simply said that a BINARY FILE is not
}music, that a FAX is not music, and RADIO TELETYPE is not music.

Interesting theory, how do you classify a digital CD? It is after all just a binary file.

}You can argue this to death, but there are a few things that emerge as
}truth (in my eyes) and these are:
}
}Those who seek to find infractions of the law will always be successful.
}
}Interpretations of the law PRO or CON don't mean diddly squat until put to
}the test in court.

Yes true, I'm just as happy to watch you take all the risks for what I see as absolutely no gain.

I think tilting at windmills might be more fun and just as productive.

*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *
If A = B and B = C, then A = C, except where void or prohibited by law.
-- Roy Santoro

2492. Re: Article on the ECPA

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-07 05:33:10 UTC
From: waters@darla.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1851@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 17012

In article <8909061909.AA17995@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> MEHARP01@ULKYVM.BITNET (Michael Harpe) writes:
}The author, Robert
}Corn-Revere, even points out that an UHF TV tuner can pick up cellular calls.
}I didn't know that.

The top of the UHF TV band is 800 mhz, almost all US tuners have that much extra range. You do have preoblems identifying which channel is which and sorting out several calls. The sensitivity is awful by communications standards too. It can still be done though, and is rather interesting to do in a department store showroom. :-)

*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *
If A = B and B = C, then A = C, except where void or prohibited by law.
-- Roy Santoro

2493. Crystal Radios

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-07 12:35:52 UTC
From: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <164311@Wayne-MTS>
Source record: 17013

This was prompted by KA7TXA's inquiry, but I thought it might be of general interest:

My first crystal radio was built from a description of radios built by American POWs in WWII, using a razor blade for the detector and a safety pin for the cat's hair point contact. It's tricky, but it can be done. I think the small amount of oxide that forms on the blade provides the rectification.

The next one was built with a crystal supplied by my father. It was a packaged thing in a 1" cylinder, made sometime in the 20s, I think. He'd been saving it for quite a while! I wish I had it today.

I have seen these packaged crystals, and even raw crystals in the original packages at antique radio shows. I have one such raw crystal in the original package- a gift from K8IGW, a collector and a heck of a guy. I'm keeping it in the original bos on display with my tiny antique collection.

If you're really interested in doing it the old-fashioned way, head to a gem show or a hobby store with mineraology supplies and look for a nice, shiny hunk of galena, a pretty common and cheap mineral. My 1920 Radio Amateur's Manual shows a number of mounting systems and cat's hairs. I would suggest clamping it in a base of some sort and using the finest wire you can find for the cat's hair, soldering the wire to the end of a screw that can be adjusted laterally for contact pressure. You might want to wind the wire into a coil to put a little spring in it.

Be prepared to fiddle with the crystal to find the "sensitive" spots.

If you really want to get basic, make your own capacitor. The old way was with metal foil (ok, use aluminum) and waxed parchment (yes, there's a roll of something similar in the kitchen). Tuning is done entirely with a sliding contact on the coil, or via a "loose coupler" or similar. (I won't tell if you use your dip meter or impedance bridge to check the values...)

The ultimate is making your own headphones or speaker. I have a pair of 1920's vinatge 'phones that use rochelle salts (sound like a girl I used to date...) and I have seen homemade crystal 'phones using this material. First you have to grow the crystals- easy enough if you've ever made rock candy. Fracture the crystal into thin pieces (or use a fine saw) and clamp a slice on one edge between two electrodes. Fasten the other edge to a thin diaphragm (a slice of mica, perhaps?) and the mechanical details are left to the reader as an excercise.
73 de ke8yy

2494. Re: Article on the ECPA

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-07 12:47:40 UTC
From: tj@XN.LL.MIT.EDU
Message-ID: <1544@xn.LL.MIT.EDU>
Source record: 17019

I found the article, and found it very informative and interesting. I had no idea the fine was only $500 for Cellular Phone listening, as opposed to huge pennalties for wire-tapping. Of course, this fine can be MUCH larger if done for industrial espianage or simular reason.

I disagree with one point. Sure, nobody may have ever had the intention of enforcing the EPCA, and the fine was made much lower than for other types of phone-interception, but now that the industry got the laws on the books, they can have a very easy time making government prosecute offenders. Now that the law is in the books, it's much easier to get the penalties for offenders raised, or force the FCC to actively try to track down offenders.

One thing, About the UHF Television Frequencies....

Someone said that the top of the UHF band is around 800 MHz. Is this true just of the newer sets? I know that it use to be 889 Mhz. My old Radio Shack Electronics Data Book (C) 1972-1978 shows channel 69's sound at 805.75 MHz, while channel 83's sound is at 889.75 Mhz. This seems to cover the cellular range very well, and with a good antenna along an urban expressway, a "peeping-tom" could catch lots of conversations.

- tj@xn.ll.mit.edu
--
tj@xn.ll.mit.edu or tj@ll-xn.arpa (one of these should work)
Thomas E. Jones, home (617) 924-8326 work (617) 981-5093

2495. General Ham Stack now available, and other stuff

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-07 14:14:55 UTC
From: dls@genrad.com
Message-ID: <25809@genrad.UUCP>
Source record: 17021

Hello, fellow Hams,

I have more news for you:

The General Ham Stack is now available in addition to the existing
Novice Ham Stack and Technician Ham Stack. All of them will fit on one
800K diskette. If interested, please send me your name and address and
I'll mail (NOT EMAIL!!! REPEAT NOT EMAIL) them to you. Peter Hayward
will receive the updated stacks soon and may be able to make them
available via FTP, but I cannot provide this facility, so please don't
ask (I get about 6 requests a week for this, sigh).

I took the REAL Ham tests last night. I passed the 5wpm, the Novice
written, the Technician written and the General written. So welcome a
new Technician class Ham (my kids call me a hamster) to your midst.

I have updated the Novice Ham Stack to v1.5 and the Technician Ham Stack
to v1.2. I've also added a new button on the Help card to allow an easy
way to "Compact Stack", since it seems this needs to be done about every
25th time the stack is used. The fixes to the Novice one was just
typographical, the ones to Technician is more serious. Two questions cannot
be accessed because I typed the wrong card name.....I've described these below.

Since it seems that I'm by no means perfect (:-), I'm going to describe
the three major types of bugs possible in these stacks and how to fix
them yourselves, so you can fix them without getting a new stack from
me. Anyone who isn't interested in these stacks, Now is the time to go to
the next article.

There are three major types of bugs in these stacks: 1. Misspelled words
in the question or answers, 2. Incorrect answer choice, 3. Incorrect
card name, causing card to never be accessed.

To fix these stacks yourself (expert HyperCard users, please bear with me,
this is written for an uninitiated user), first do the following (these
commands can be done from ANY CARD in the stack):

1. Ctrl M to get the message box.
2. Type in message box "set userlevel to 5".
3. Type in message box "show menubar".
4A. To correct misspelled words in question or answers, first go to the
card in question....you're probably already there....but if not,
type in message box "go to card "#123"" (assuming you want card #123).
a. Pull down the Tools Menu, then choose Field (top far right ICON).
b. Select the field to fix by clicking in that field.
c. Pull down the Object Menu, then choose Field Info.
d. Unlock Text (click in the checkbox).

e. Pull down the Tools Menu, then choose Browse (top far left ICON).
f. Edit the text in the field as necessary to correct it.
g. Repeat Steps a-c to get to the Field Info again.
h. Lock Text (click in the checkbox).
i. Pull down the Tools Menu, then choose Browse.
CORRECTION COMPLETE.
4B. To correct incorrect answer choice, first go to the card in question...
as described in 4A above.
a. Go to card script, either by holding down Option and Ctrl keys,
then pressing C (only works with HyperCard v1.1 or newer), or
by pulling down Object Menu, then choose Card Info, then click
the Script button.
b. Edit the answer line as appropriate. To choose A as the answer,
this line should be in script:
put "A" into rightone
NOTE that the letter should be capitalized.
c. Press OK button.
CORRECTION COMPLETE (Note this correction will not actually
appear until the NEXT time you come to this card, so it's
not obvious that it has been fixed).
4C. To correct the card name.....this one's more difficult. First you must
figure out what IS the right card name...unless you already know (ie,
I tell you). The symptom of THIS bug is that when you press the NEXT
arrow, nothing happens, but when you press the NEXT arrow a second time,
it goes to the question AFTER the next question. Pressing PREV arrow
twice will get you to the question BEFORE the bad question.
a. To determine the right card name, look at the question number
of the previous question (say 20), add one to it, then type in
the message box:
put item 21 of questlist
b. The correct card name will appear in the message box.
c. Now go to the PREVIOUS card (let's say the card you want is
#122) by typing in the message box:
go to card "#121"
d. Now go to the next card by pulling down the Go Menu, then
choosing Next. DON'T use the NEXT arrows at the bottom of
the cards.
e. Pull down Object Menu, and choose Card Info.
f. Edit the correct name into the card field. It should be a
number sign (#) followed by the card number you want (if this
is the 10th card in the stack the card name will be #8; card
name is always 2 less then its card sequence in the stack).
CORRECTION COMPLETE
5. The stack has now been fixed, and you don't HAVE to hide the menubar
and change the userlevel to use the test, but when you come back into
the stack for the first time after the fix, these will have been set
to their correct state. Here's how to fix these without exiting the
stack:
a. Type in the message box: "hide menubar"
b. Type in the message box: "set userlevel to 1"

NOW, HERE ARE SOME REAL FIXES YOU CAN TRY OUT THE ABOVE STEPS ON:

In the Novice Ham Stack:
1. Go to card "#123" and change the question text (4A). "330" should be "220".

In the Technician Ham Stack:
1. Fix the card name (4C) by going to card "#190", Next, then fixing card name. It was "#188", should be "#191" instead.
2. Fix the card name (4C) by going to card "#181", Next, then fixing card name. It was "82", should be "#182" instead.

Sorry to go on so long, but hope this helps.

Diana (temporary N1BRAT :-)

-> Diana L. Syriac CAP: SM,Freedom 690 Ham: soon! <-
->USmail: GenRad Inc., Mail Stop 6, 300 Baker Ave, Concord, Mass. 01742 <-
->usenet: {decvax,mit-eddie}!genrad!dls or dls@genrad.com <-
->tel: (508) 369-4400 x2459 I'D RATHER BE FLYING!!! <-

2496. Re: Map Data

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-07 14:21:22 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <698@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 17023

In article <8909062116.AA19222@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov> rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV (Robert Carpenter) writes:
]Someone asked about sources for map data. Four collections are listed in
]the PBS catalog of "free" software that they sell for $5 a disk. They are:
] RD9.0 US Map Data 15,000 points for mapping USA
] RD24a-d World Data Bank 179,000 points from CIA database
] RD25a-c World Digitized >100,000 points
] HR3.2 Ham Radio 3 Includes "World" which produces maps

Okay, I'll byte ;-) - Who is PBS and how do I get in touch with them?
--
John Moore (NJ7E) mcdphx!anasaz!john asuvax!anasaz!john
(602) 861-7607 (day or eve) long palladium, short petroleum
7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253
The 2nd amendment is about military weapons, NOT JUST hunting weapons!

2497. Re: Synchronous AM detection.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-07 16:19:16 UTC
From: rkarlqu@hpscdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <5490064@hpscdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 17077

Phil Karn writes:

> Hasn't anyone considered using a Costas loop as a synchronous AM detector?
>
> The advantage of a Costas loop over the method described here (extracting
> the carrier with a narrow filter) is that the entire power of the signal
> (carrier plus both sidebands) is available to the receiver for generating
> the local carrier reference. This has the advantage of being much more
> resistant to selective fading that takes out the carrier.
> Phil

Interesting idea. However, even at 100% modulation, only 1/4 of the
total RF power is in the two sidebands, the rest being in the carrier.
Also, the average modulation is considerably less than 100%. So I
don't think you would be gaining a whole lot unless the fading was *very*
selective.

Perhaps a slower PLL on the carrier would tide it over during periods of
insufficient carrier. This would be dependent on good VCO stability.

Rick N6RK

2498. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-07 16:21:37 UTC
From: fisher@minster.york.ac.UK
Message-ID: <swordfish.621188499@minster.york.ac.uk>
Source record: 17017

> Doesn't England have some rather bizarre and oppressive laws concerning
> ALL
> devices capable of recieving RF energy? In particulr, doesn't each radio
> or
> TV reciever need an individual license for legal use and ownership? I

You need a licence to use a television set to receive broadcast stations,
but *NO* licence is required to own or to use a broadcast-band radio receiver.
There used to be a radio receiver licence, but it was abolished in about 1965.

This is also true of Wales and (I think) Scotland.

> the 'license' is actually more in the nature of a receipt
> indicating you paid the annual tax that goes to supporting the BBC.
> Regulating radio listening or TV viewing is not the purpose of it.

This is perfectly true. The BBC is funded by the licence fee. It does not
advertise at all.

Tony Fisher

2499. Re: Selling Ham gear to unlicensed peop

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-07 16:34:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500180@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17081

> OK, you're right, I was way off base viewing your screed as an attempt
> at having a law. What you're describing is a conspiricy, the point of
> which is to prevent the lawful ownership and use of radio gear by
> non-hams through the use of economic force by hams. I'm glad you
> cleared that up for me.

The "conspiricy" part of it is not specifically illegal. Boycott's are typically an expression under the 1st amendment.

Also, I do not see it preventing the lawful ownership and use of radio gear by non-hams in the case of candidate hams, as they can still get it via a ham, and can contact the ARRL to find a ham. Dealers who follow my principle can also give suggests, and they probably have a database of hams that have purchased from them anyway.

The ham-candidate trying to buy a radio from a dealer can get a referral from the dealer to a local ham, so I see no major problems.

Sale of legitimate CB's and 49 Mhz stuff would not be affected since anyone can legally use them.

> I am still thankful that it has no future beyond pointless network
> wrangling (like this) and the comically eccentric behavior
> on the part of people who try to get radio stores to go along with it.

Definitely NOT pointless, comical or eccentric, as your "straw man" posting tries to give the impression. I am very serious about this and intend to work on making it happen.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

2500. Re: radio store demos

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-07 16:40:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500181@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17082

> But you have sidestepped the question that is being asked: What if the
> salesman is a licensed ham?
>
> Before someone actually goes to the trouble of putting this question to
> the wrong people, let me caution that IMHO, some questions are best left
> unanswered, and this is one of them. If the FCC is forced to rule on
> something like this, they are apt to conclude that it is more dangerous
> to try to explicitly exempt this situation than to simply disallow it.
> Take the recent discussion of amateur radio weather nets as an example.
> Is there anyone out there who would honestly prefer not to have the
> privilege of testing new rigs they might be interested in some day
> acquiring? If you get what you want, will you want what you have?

In this case, the question has already been answered by the FCC, in a round-about way, by the fact that there is a specific provision in the rules already regarding obtaining a license for such purposes. I don't have my CFR here with me, so I can't quote chapter and verse.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

2501. Help!!!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-07 16:40:26 UTC
From: vnozick@eagle.wesleyan.edu
Message-ID: <1042@eagle.wesleyan.edu>
Source record: 17026

Perhaps someone out there can help me. This past summer I attended the Orange County Fair in California, and there talked to some people about ham radio. They gave me a name of a national organization of ham radio operators based in Connecticut (which is where I am now attending school.) Well, I lost the name/address/phone number of this group, and I am very interested in becoming involved in ham radio. Could somebody send me information about ham radio and where I could take classes near here (if anyone hails from Middletown, CT or the area.)?

Valerie Nozick
VNOZICK@EAGLE.WESLEYAN.EDU

2502. Kenwood TM-731A firmware bug

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-07 16:45:20 UTC
From: jpd@usl-pc.usl.edu
Message-ID: <738@usl-pc.usl.edu>
Source record: 17084

The Kenwood TM731A dual bander has a firmware bug that breaks the 2m VFO scanner in certain circumstances, that is, the 2m VFO scanner won't work properly if certain PL tones are stored into memory 1. So far, all tested 731A's have had this problem. The highest serial number tested was 72713. To demonstrate the problem, perform this experiment:

1. If not already done, load search bounds into memories A and B of the 2m unit. Verify that the VFO scanner works.
2. Change the PL tone for memory 1 to (for example) 91.5:
select memory 1, press F VFO to transfer it to the VFO, then
press F TSEL and select 91.5 Hz PL tone, then store back into
memory 1 by pressing F MR.
3. Set the VFO to a frequency outside the range given in memories A and B, then start the VFO scanning (by pressing VFO for a few seconds).
4. If your radio has the bug, it will alternate between the frequencies stored in memories A and B. If you start the scan while the VFO is within the search range, it will scan up until the top limit is reached, then begin alternating between the two limit frequencies.
5. To restore 2m VFO scanning, program memory 1 with one of the several PL tones acceptable ... the default of 88.5 Hz works fine.
6. The 70cm unit does not appear to have this problem.
---
73 de James Dugal, N5KNX @ W5DDL (70504) or jpd@usl.edu.

--
-- James Dugal, N5KNX USENET: ...!{dalsqnt,killer}!usl!jpd
Associate Director Internet: jpd@usl.edu
Computing Center US Mail: PO Box 42770 Lafayette, LA 70504
University of Southwestern LA. Tel. 318-231-6417 U.S.A.

2503. Re: LW Radio from Ireland

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-07 17:00:04 UTC
From: olsen@XN.LL.MIT.EDU
Message-ID: <1545@xn.LL.MIT.EDU>
Source record: 17020

>> Theres a new Long-wave transmitter started up here in Europe...on 252KHz...
>> Wonder how far their signal goes - anyone in the States or Canada hear them?

There may be problems due to interfering signals. Over here in ITU Region 2,
that band is allocated to Radionavigation. For example, two miles from here
a radio beacon transmits 24 hours a day on 251 kHz...

2504. Re: State Variable Filters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-07 18:05:10 UTC
From: myers@hpfcdj.HP.COM
Message-ID: <18230001@hpfcdj.HP.COM>
Source record: 17089

>For years I have seen a 3 op-amp filter structure known as a
>'state variable' or 'biquad' filter. The filter provides simultaneous
>highpass, lowpass, and bandpass outputs. I understand how the filter
>works but WHY is it called a 'state variable' / 'biquad' filter???

>Biquadratic relates to the fact that the filter has 2 integrators
>making it 2nd order...o.k. lots of filter structures can be 2nd order
>and they don't even need 2 op-amps to be 2nd order! So why the name
>biquad?

No, a circuit can be "2nd order" without being "biquadratic", or even,
for that matter, having two integrators. It's the order of the polynomials
in the transfer function that counts (basically, the number of poles/zeroes),
which pretty much translates into the number of reactive components (outside
of things like bypass caps and the like). Two integrators certainly can
make a second-order system, but it's not the only one possible.

Actually, the name "biquadratic" comes from the fact that the design
realizes a biquadratic transfer function; i.e., one of the form

$$F(s) = K \frac{s^2 + (z1+z2)s + z1z2}{s^2 + (p1+p2)s + p1p2}$$

where z1, z2, p1, and p2 are the zeroes and poles, respectively. The
"state-variable biquad" is one name for this three-amplifier realization of
a biquadratic transfer function, but I'm not certain how "state variabte titled
"Would you believe..." in "comp.sys.hp" and get a response written. I'd
hate to see JohnP have to do it :-)

Another customer happy with partitions :-((((((((((((((((((((((((((

If the field sites don't get that group, I'll cross-post it upon request.

Rocky
#! rnews 631
Relay-Version: version Notes 2.8.2 87/11/24; site hp-ses.SDE.HP.COM
From: prestonb@hpcvra.CV.HP.COM (Preston Brown)

2505. Re: ICOM IC22-S INFO WANTED

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-07 18:54:00 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.bacs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <12600067@silver>
Source record: 17022

>I am trying to find schematics to the Icom IC22S...
>H. Cooper N7KST utah-cs!esunix!hcooper

I have no schematics, however, there is an article in October
1989 _73_ magazine (p. 31) which tells how to modify the IC-22S
for packet operation in the lower part of 2m.

--

Frank W9MKV @ K9IU
reid@gold.bacs.indiana.edu

2506. Re: Transmitting Music for ATV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-07 20:07:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500184@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17083

> >Since the wording of the rules refers to "music" with no qualifications,
> >I personally suspect that it can be interpreted to mean that music in any
> >form cannot be sent.
>
> TORCH ON:
>
> That's nice, but who cares what your suspicions are? Can you provide
> ONE EXAMPLE of ANYONE being CHARGED with a violation under this law for
> transmitting anything besides ACTUAL ON THE AIR MUSIC?

Don't get so uptight. I was telling people about how the FCC wrote the
rules, and was not passing judgement on what can or cannot be sent over
the air.

> What do you call all those neat little 3 octave courtesy tones that you
> hear on the repeaters. Look at the parameters for a courtesy tone on an
> RC-850 controller. Talk about composing a "tune".

BORDERLINE. Personally I don't think it is music, but I still urge everyone
to read the rules, read them CAREFULLY, and decide for themselves. If I were
to put up a repeater, I might just as well put the tones in and not worry
because if it were considered illegal by the FCC, I'm very sure they would
just notify me of their position and let it go with me just changing it.

> >Digital input files for music playing programs is a form of music just as
> >much as an analog waveform of the sonic vibrations is.

> Oh really? Maybe I can tape and sell packet radio transmissions to my
> local radio station for rebroadcasting. BRAAAAP! BRAAAAP! BRAAAAP!
> Hey it would sound better than scratching a needle across a record backwards
> and now a days people actually call THAT music! In any case Phil, your
> statement has no basis other than your own personal viewpoint.

Well, of course it is my personal viewpoint, just as your statement is your
personal viewpoint. Why did you think it was anything else? Don't you
read all the disclaimers people put in their .signature files? I quit
putting any in mine because it is generally well known.

> >Even a TV or FAX image of sheet music is still music.
>
> No it isn't. Sheet music is..... SHEET MUSIC. Tell a conductor sometime
> that there is no difference between sheet music and what a concert orchestra
> produces when it gets together. By your definition we don't need sound
> systems, we just need to read the printed score, after all music is music
> right?

The FCC did NOT say "musical sounds". They said "music". SHEET MUSIC, and ACOUSTIC MUSIC, and any other form of music falls under the general category of MUSIC.... and the FCC says "NO MUSIC".

This is reading the LETTER of the law. IMHO the SPIRIT of the law is otherwise but keep in mind that not all prosecutions, and not all convictions, go along with the spirit of the law.

> >I doubt that these cases I mention will be as vigorously prosecuted
> >as a blatant transmission of Beethoven's 5th over the local repeater
> >using FM mode and the sound of the music; I just bring up this point
> >for you to think about before you try to "loophole" your way around
> >the rules (I see no loopholes).
>
> I like the way you phrase your last sentence Phil. Through this whole
> posting you state that you are expressing your opinion, you push the
> definition of what music "is" to the very limit of Webster's, but in
> the end anybody who doesn't agree with you is trying to "loophole"
> around the RULES! In one major flash your opinions became RULES.

You read my words and didn't get the meaning. NOT MY FAULT. Note that "loophole" is in quotes. It's a generic phrase used when people try to figure out ways to do what they want to do when the letter of the law appears, or might appear, to restrict it, or in other cases (not so applicable here) the spirit of the law.

> I not only doubt that the FCC would prosecute for the transmission of
> digital FILES containing music programs over ham radio, it is my OPINION
> that it is not illegal.

OK. We both are entitled to opinions. We both are entitled to follow our opinions. We both are entitled to express our opinions to others willing to listen.

> Sorry for being so harsh Phil, but I am getting tired of hearing all these
> personal interpretations of the "rules". This discussion is just like the
> "pizza" issue in my mind. Debating these issues is great if you just like
> to argue, but only the legal beagles can actually settle something like
> this, and then only after someone has been charged with a violation.

Well, you are going to have to get used to it because that's the way the legal system works. The opinions that actually count in the end are those of the judges and juries, and they are determinations of when and how particular cases apply to particular law. In the mean time, WE THE PEOPLE have to figure out which particular cases we might be involved with apply to particular law. We can hire lawyers to research this for us, but even then the final responsibility is our own.

> Just please do me one favor. At the end of postings like this, put a
> disclaimer on it that says "these are my opinions, I could be wrong, I
> am not a lawyer that is versed in the interpretation of the law and its
> precedents, arguments over things like this can never be resolved out of
> a court of law but it sure is a useful way to get everybodies blood boiling!"

Here's a better one:

These are my own opinions, damnit, and if you can't figure that out, then just put my name in your kill file and quit sweating over it.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

2507. Re: Transmitting Music for ATV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-07 20:10:41 UTC
From: paulf@Jessica.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <5171@portia.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 17078

In article <5811@pitt.UUCP> hoffman@vax.cs.pitt.edu (Bob Hoffman) writes:
>In article <8909040741.AA05402@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil> mgb@APG-TECNET.APG.ARMY.MIL writes:
>called PYTHON.COM.
^^^^^^
>Waiting for the Radio Police to come charging in as I listen to
>cellular phone calls while FTPing PianoMan programs...

NOBODY EXPECTS THE SPANISH INQUISITION!!!

{Aplologies to Eric Idle}

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | "I asked for a dissertation topic, and for my
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | sins, they gave me one."

2508. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-07 23:46:30 UTC
From: fisher@minster.york.ac.UK
Message-ID: <swordfish.621215191@minster.york.ac.uk>
Source record: 17024

IN a recent article, Mike@ucbvax says:
> The money also pays for the World Service (I think).
Not true. The World Service is not paid for by the T.V. licence fee.
People here would object if that were true, since (believe it or not)
we can hardly hear it in most of Britain! (except between 0100 and 0600 on
198 kHz from Droitwich)

Tony Fisher

2509. Re: Kenwood TS-440S Inquiry

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-08 00:18:46 UTC
From: mikef@hpsad.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1530030@hpsad.HP.COM>
Source record: 17025

```
Great choice! I love mine. Here's some info that was sent to me via
email from a number of people ...

Mike Ferrara M/S 2LRR WA2ZPQ
HP Signal Analysis Div R&D
1212 Valley House Drive
Rohnert Park, CA 94928
(707) 794-4479
mikef%hpsadle@hp-sde.sde.hp.com
mikef@hpsadle.hp.com

-----------------------------cut here-------------------------------------

# This is a shell archive. Remove anything before this line,
# then unpack it by saving it in a file and typing "sh file".
#
# Wrapped by Mike Ferrara <mikef@hpsadle> on Thu Sep 7 17:17:06 1989
#
# This archive contains:
# ts440 ts440.intf ts940
#

LANG=""; export LANG
PATH=/bin:/usr/bin:$PATH; export PATH

echo x - ts440
cat >ts440 <<'@EOF'
.vs 13
.nr VS 13
.ps 11
.nr PS 11
.ce 100
.B
Hints on the Kenwood TS440
.sp
.I
Brian Kantor, WB6CYT
.R
.sp 2
.ce 0
.LP
The TS440 is nice. Here's what I've found out about it that isn't in
the operation manual (in some random order):
.KS
.SH
Diode Options
```

.LP
There are a bunch of configuration options controlled by
clipping or inserting diodes on the back of the control board. You get
to it by taking the top and bottom covers off (a bunch of silver
screws), loosening the front panel (4 flat-head silver screws, NOT the
black ones!), and removing a shield cover (loosen 5 small silver
screws). Then you have:
.TS
expand doublebox allbox center;
c s s s
c c c c
c l l l.
.B
TS-440 Diode Configuration Options
=
.I
diode controls in out (cut)
.R
D65 mode confirmation Morse single feep
D66 display resolution 100 Hz 10 Hz
D67 memory protect none on
D73 CW shift 800 Hz 400 Hz
D78 WARC 24MHz band tx disabled enabled
D79 WARC 18MHz band tx disabled enabled
D80 General Coverage tx disabled enabled
.TE
.KE
.SH
Data and AFSK
.LP
Someone wanted to know what the difference between the DATA connections
on ACC-2 and the AFSK connectors was. On output, none; the AFSK and
the DATA out pin on ACC-2 are connected together, and are fed from the
high side of the volume control - the are receiver audio BEFORE the cw
sidetone, feeper, and voice response unit are mixed in, and should be a
constant level independent of the AF gain setting. The AFSK input is
different from the DATA IN connection; AFSK and microphone signals both
go through the mike preamp and speech processor; the DATA input
bypasses both. The MIC GAIN pot does control all three input levels.
(As a note, you can tap preamped/processed audio OUT of the DATA IN
connection, since it is just a tap on the output of the
preamp/processor. This is also the feed into the FM modulator. But
NOTE that the front panel MIC GAIN pot doesn't adjust
the mic gain on FM - there is a separate tweaker for that.)
.KS
.SH
Serial Interface
.LP
The TS440 has a serial ASCII interface option. You have
to insert two chips into sockets on the back of the control unit circuit

board to take advantage of this. IC54 is an 8251A Uart, and IC55 is a CD4040 divider. These chips are available from Kenwood together with an interface manual, or you can buy them at your local chip shop for about $6.00 or so. When inserted, the transceiver speaks 4800 baud ascii in/out the 6-pin DIN connector ACC-1 on the rear. The signals are from the 8251, but are inverted in a 74LS04 and RFI filtered before being brought out to the world. An interface box with inverter, RFI filter, power supply, opto-isolator, RS232 level shifters, and power supply is available from Kenwood for about $49.00, or you can build your own.
.LP
Depending on how much your computer radiates and how sensitive to RF it is , you may only need +5v, +/-12v, a 74LS14, MC1488, and MC1489. If your computer has a TTL level serial port, perhaps all you'll need is the 74LS14. If you're not confident of being able to solve the possible digital/RF interference problems yourself, the $49 interface box is probably a good buy.
.LP
.TS
allbox doublebox expand center;
c s
c c
n a.
.B
ACC-1 Serial Interface
.I
pin signal
.R
1 signal ground
2 data from transceiver
3 data to transceiver
4 cts to transceiver - computer can throttle output
5 cts to computer - transceiver can throttle input
6 no connection
.TE
.KE
.KS
.SH
Adjustments
.LP
A few adjustments you should know about (read the service manual before you tweak wildly on these!):
.TS
allbox doublebox expand center;
c s
c c
n a.
.B
Some simple adjustments in the TS-440
=
.I

Tweaker What it Does
.R
RF-VR3 FM Microphone Gain
RF-VR6 FM Deviation - set to 4.6KHz on dev meter
IF-VR1 S-meter S9 - set to S9 with 40dbu input 14.175MHz USB
IF-VR2 S-meter zero - set to zero with 50 ohm dummy load
IF-VR3 S-meter FM sens - set full scale with 15.8 uv 29MHz FM
IF-VR9 CW side tone level - as you like it
IF-VR10 Beep tone level - as you like it
.TE
.KE
.LP
To calibrate your S-meter
(step numbers from the Kenwood manual):
.IP 8.
Set radio to 29.0 MHz, FM, and inject 15.8uV unmodulated signal into
the antenna jack. Adjust VR3 on the IF board until the S-meter reads full
scale (just about the width of the pointer past the 60dB mark on the
right end of the scale).
.IP 9a.
Set radio to 14.175 MHz, USB, no signal input. Adjust VR2 on the
IF board for zero reading on the S-meter.
.IP 9b.
Now inject 1.2uV unmodulated carrier into antenna input. Adjust
coil L3 on the IF board by peaking the coil and then turning
counterclockwise from the peak until the S-meter reads S-1.
.IP 9c.
Increase the input signal level to 50uV and adjust VR1 (manual says
VR3 - an error) until the S-meter reads S-9.
.KS
.SH
Self Test
.LP
Self-Test: You can run a rather complete test of the control logic by
the built-in "semi-self-test", a series of 56 routines. To run this,
turn the unit on whilst holding the AM and T\-F SET switches pushed in.
It changes to the next test when you turn the VFO knob clockwise. Turn
the power OFF to reset the unit. This does not destroy memory
contents.
.TS
allbox doublebox expand center;
c s
c c
n a.
.B
TS-440 Self-Tests
=
.I
Test What it does
.R

0 all positions in display light
1 all segments in display dark
2 all positions in display light
3 all segments in display dark
4 one digit lighted (rightmost)
5 next digit lighted
6 next digit lighted
7 next digit lighted
8 next digit lighted
9 next digit lighted
10 next digit lighted
11 next digit lighted
12 next digit lighted
13 next digit lighted
14 next digit lighted
15 next digit lighted
16 next digit lighted (leftmost)
17 feeper sounds
18 feeper silent
19 all mode LEDs ON
20 all mode LEDs OFF
21 receive
22 transmit
.TE
.KE
.KS
.LP
The following tests change internal signals. They are most useful if
you are trying to trace the circuits controlled by these signals.
You'll need a service manual (or at least a schematic) to make real
sense of these.
.TS
allbox doublebox expand center;
c s
n a.
.B
TS-440 Self-Test (cont'd)
.R
=
23 BAND select - all lines high
24 BAND select - all lines low
25 PD select - all lines high
26 PD select - all lines low
27 ENF select - all lines high
28 ENF select - all lines low
29 ENP select - all lines high
30 ENP select - all lines low
31 RES select - all lines high
32 RES select - all lines low
33 CO select - all lines high

```
34 CO select - all lines low
35 AX select - all lines high
36 AX select - all lines low
.TE
.KE
.KS
.LP
These next tests check the outputs of the 8255 parallel port interfaces,
which select several internal functions.
.TS
allbox doublebox expand center;
c s
n a.
.B
TS-440 Self-Test (cont'd)
=
.R
37 (IC2) port A all lines high
38 (IC2) port A all lines low
39 (IC2) port B all lines high
40 (IC2) port B all lines low
41 (IC2) port C0-C3 high, C4-C7 low
42 (IC2) port C0-C3 low, C4-C7 high
43 (IC53) port C all lines high
44 (IC53) port C all lines low
.TE
.KE
.KS
.LP
Following display busy lines and scan lines in the rightmost 9 digits of
the display. You will push buttons to cause the digit to change from a
1 to a 0 indicating that the associated button has been pushed.
.TS
allbox doublebox expand center;
c s s s s s s s s
c c c c c c c c c
c c c c c c c c c
c c s s s s s s s
c c s s s s s s s
c c c c c c c c c.
.B
TS-440 Self-Test (cont'd)
=
.I
test bit8 bit7 bit6 bit5 bit4 bit3 bit2 bit1 bit0
.R
45 LOCK AT Mic UP Mic DN PTT/AT VS1
46 (none)
47 (key scanner)
48 1 6 V/M VOICE
```

```
49 2 7 M>V RIT A/B
50 3 8 SCAN XIT SPLIT
51 4 9 M.IN T-Fset A=B dip3 dip4 dip5
52 5 0 CLEAR 1MHz dip1 dip2 dip6 dip7
53 ENT DOWN UP dip8 dip9 dip10
.TE
.LP
(The digits 0-9 are on the front panel keyboard; dip2-dip10 are the
segments of S50, the SSB frequency response dipswitch on the rear of the
control unit printed circuit board.)
.LP
Tests 54 and 55 are not used. Test 56 is the end of the self-test.
.KE
.SH
Dipswitch
.LP
SSB frequency response dipswitch: located on the back of the control
unit, this adjusts the frequency response of the upper and lower
sideband modulators to compensate for component variations. Changing it
isn't a good idea, since you have to have a two-tone oscillator and have
to reset the carrier suppression adjustment if you do. The service
manual explains this process; I'm including this here so that people who
have been wondering what the dipswitch does won't screw themselves by
flipping switches to see what happens.

@EOF

chmod 666 ts440

echo x - ts440.intf
cat >ts440.intf <<'@EOF'

Command Descriptions for Kenwood TS-440

Auto Information
AIn; The radio will send the status info automatically when
the operator changes any control covered in the IF;
command.
n = 0 for Auto Info OFF
n = 1 for Auto Info ON

See IF; for response

Display Memory
DMnnnn; This is a factory diagnostic and is of no practical
use.

nnnn = MPU address in hex

Response is:
DMnnnn-aabbccddeeffgghhiijjkk;
nnnn = MPU address in hex
aa~kk = 16 bytes of data in hex
```

Down
DN; The frequency or memory channel will go down by one
step.

Read Frequency
FA; Read VFO A.
FB; Read VFO B.

Response is:
Fxggmmmkkkhhh;
x = A or B
gg = GHz.
mmm = MHz.
kkk = KHz.
hhh = Hz.

Load VFO register
Fxggmmmkkkhhh; Loads a frequency into a VFO:
x = A or B (selects VFO)
gg = GHz. (May be 00 or spaces)
mmm = Mhz.
kkk = KHz.
hhh = Hz.

Function Select
FNn; Select VFO or memory
n = 0 for VFO A
n = 1 for VFO B
n = 2 for memory

Identify Model Request
ID; The radio will respond with:
ID001; for a TS-940
ID004; for a TS-440

The radio may respond with:
ID002; for a TS-811
ID003; for a TS-711

Read Information Request
IF; The radio will respond with:
IFggmmmkkkhhhsnnnzrxyytdfcp;
ggmmmkkkhhh is the frequency (See Fx;)
s = "+" or "-" value of RIT/XIT
nnn = value of RIT/XIT
z = "0" (I am not sure what this is)
r (see RT;)
x (see XT;)
yy = memory channel number
t = 0 for Receive
= 1 for Transmit
d (see MD;)
f (see FN;)

c (see SC;)
p (see SP;)

Lock Knob
LKn; Enable or disable manual frequency control:
n = 0 for LOCK OFF (manual control enabled)
n = 1 for LOCK ON (manual control disabled)

Memory Channel Select
MCmmm; Select a memory channel:
mmm = channel number (000 to max for radio)

Mode Select
MDn; Select mode:
n = 1 for LSB
n = 2 for USB
n = 3 for CW
n = 4 for FM
n = 5 for AM
n = 6 for FSK

Memory Read
MRnrrr; Read contents of memory channel:
n = 0 for RX VFO
n = 1 for TX VFO (split channels only)
rrr = channel number (000 to max for radio)

The radio will respond with:
MRnrrrggmmmkkkhhhdxxxxx;
n = 0 for RX VFO
n = 1 for TX VFO
rrr = channel number
ggmmmkkkhhh is freq. (See FA;)
d = mode (See MD;)
xxxxx = not used (seem to always be "0 ")

Memory Write
MWnrrrggmmmkkkhhhdxxxxx;
Write a memory. See MR; for format

RIT/XIT Clear
RC; The RIT/XIT register will be set to 0.00 KHz.

RIT/XIT Down
RD; Decrement the RIT/XIT register by 0.01

RIT/XIT Up
RU; Increment the RIT/XIT register by 0.01

RIT Enable
RTn; Enable or diable the RIT function
n = 0 for RIT OFF
n = 1 for RIT ON

```
Receive
RX; Enter receive mode.

Scan Enable
SCn; Turns scan on and off
n = 0 for Scan off
n = 1 for scan on

Transmit
TX; Enter transmit mode.

UP
UP; The frequency or memory channel will increment one step

XIT Enable/Disable
XTn; Turns XIT on and off
n = 0 for XIT off
n = 1 for XIT on

@EOF

chmod 644 ts440.intf

echo x - ts940
sed 's/^@//' >ts940 <<'@EOF'
@From pff@thumper.bellcore.com Fri Dec 16 08:22:45 1988
Relay-Version: version Notes 2.8 (with RFA) 87/11/6; site hpsad.HP.COM
@From: pff@thumper.bellcore.com (Peter Ferris)
Date: Fri, 16 Dec 1988 16:22:45 GMT
Date-Received: Mon, 19 Dec 1988 22:13:06 GMT
Subject: TS-940 RS-232 Interface Info (Command Language)
Message-ID: <1409@thumper.bellcore.com>
Organization: Bell Communications Research
Path: hpsad!hpnmdla!hpcea!hp-sde!hplabs!decwrl!labrea!rutgers!bellcore!faline!thumper!pff
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
Keywords: 940, Kenwood, RS-232, Computer control, A Great Rig
Lines: 30
Xref: hplabs rec.ham-radio:8449 rec.ham-radio.packet:1762

Greetings Folks,

As a proud owner of a new Kenwood TS-940 (AT), I'm especially interested in
exploring computer control possibilities of this rig. I've ordered but not yet
received the interface(s!) for it. While I'm waiting for them to arrive, I'm
consumed by several questions: I just know that SOMEWHERE there's got to be some
substantial docs for their "control syntax" (language, whatever). By substantial
I mean something more than any single page flyer that was an after thought
insert with the interface. I've already been in touch with a fellow ham who's
developing a Hypercard stack to control a 440, similar but not identical command set, or so
I am told. I
<think> the 440 commands are a subset of the 940's.

Has anyone else been successful in figuring out / programming the "command
language" / syntax (whatever!) for the 940? I've tried Kenwood once so far, but
```

alas, I'm awaiting a call back... soon I hope! Do you know who can help, or the name (Kenwoodeese!) of the documentation that defines the command language, etc. I'm especially curious in just HOW MUCH control Kenwood gives you... power on/off, memory operation and storage, etc (full front panel - more or less :-) ?); or just the primary stuff - band /freq changes, UP/DOWN, etc.? Anyhow, thanks again for your response and I'll be in touch.

I know in so many hobbies there are "specialized" clubs / SIGs, etc. Anybody know of any group involved in 940 pursuits?

Hope to catch you on the air soon.

73 de Pete, N5KBD

While I'm at it, does anyone know of any Oklahoma HF nets - transplanted to New Jersey, but my heart's in Coweta (for you non-5-landers, that's about 25 miles SE of Tulsa)!

@From jcook@bigbox.UUCP Sun Dec 18 17:19:09 1988
Relay-Version: version Notes 2.8 (with RFA) 87/11/6; site hpsad.HP.COM
@From: jcook@bigbox.UUCP (J. E. Cook)
Date: Mon, 19 Dec 1988 01:19:09 GMT
Date-Received: Tue, 20 Dec 1988 11:02:57 GMT
Subject: Re: TS-940 RS-232 Interface Info (Command Language)
Message-ID: <88@bigbox.UUCP>
Organization: JEC Software Systems
Path: hpsad!hpnmdla!hpcea!hp-sde!hplabs!decwrl!labrea!rutgers!mailrus!ncar!ames!netsys!bigbox!jcook
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet
References: <1409@thumper.bellcore.com>
Keywords: 940, Kenwood, RS-232, Computer control, A Great Rig
Lines: 13
Xref: hplabs rec.ham-radio:8479 rec.ham-radio.packet:1766

In article <1409@thumper.bellcore.com>, pff@thumper.bellcore.com (Peter Ferris) writes:
> As a proud owner of a new Kenwood TS-940 (AT), I'm especially interested in
> exploring computer control possibilities of this rig.
> Has anyone else been successful in figuring out "command
> language" / syntax (whatever!) for the 940?
>
> 73 de Pete, N5KBD
>

Yes Pete, Try the SPARKS BBS on (703) 791-6198 It has all that you have ask!

Jim, N8JBO
@EOF

chmod 644 ts940

exit 0

2510. Re: Radio store demos

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-08 03:39:00 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <5505.250757FF@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 17088

taber@pstjtt.enet.dec.com asks in Message-ID: <439@ryn.esg.dec.com>

> Why waste the resources of the net on pointless, hypothetical questions?

Like yours? Actually I didn't think it was pointless. Above all it isn't hypothetical. One ham asked about it because he wanted to know if he could lose his license if the Radio Shack store whose demo station he helped set up got busted.

Next dumb comment, please.

73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

2511. Re: Selling Ham gear to unlicensed peop

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-08 04:42:00 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <5506.25075800@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 17087

taber@pstjtt.enet.dec.com stated in Message-ID: <440@ryn.esg.dec.com>
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> OK, you're right, I was way off base viewing your screed as an attempt
> at having a law. What you're describing is a conspiricy, the point of
> which is to prevent the lawful ownership and use of radio gear by
> non-hams through the use of economic force by hams. I'm glad you
> cleared that up for me.
>
> I am still thankful that it has no future beyond pointless network
> wrangling (like this) and the comically eccentric behavior
> on the part of people who try to get radio stores to go along with it.

Your attitude fascinates me. Tell me, just what is the basis of your intense interest in safegurding access to radio transmitting equipment by people who can't lawfully use it? Sounds a bit odd to me.

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

2512. Re: Interference on 2454 MHz (extraterestral ?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-08 04:43:27 UTC
From: die@cpoint.UUCP
Message-ID: <2585@cpoint.UUCP>
Source record: 17098

In article <222@fe2o3.UUCP> michael@fe2o3.UUCP (Michael Katzmann) writes:
>
>We have been operating Television Point to point links across the U.S. for
>a number of years and have noticed a puzzeling interference on 2.5 GHz
>channel 8A (2454.5 MHz).
>
> The Interference is irregular in form (i.e. doesn't look to be
>intelligently modulated), it covers about 10 MHz, varies in intensity
>and is noticeable almost everywhere we go across the U.S. and Canada.

I am not sure whether this posting is serious or not.

But microwave ovens operate at 2450 mhz (I didn't think anyone
operated any other services there). They generate a ragged spectral
peak modulated by both 60hz (they usually don't use much of any filtering
on the power to the magnetron) and the energy dispersing stirrer which
typically sweeps the signal up and down 5-10 mhz at a few hertz rate as
the phase of the rf reflected back to the tube changes and pulls
the oscillation frequency up and down.

Even though the leakage from a operating oven is supposed to
be pretty small, with a decent spectrum analyzer and a 20 db gain horn one can
usually find several microwave oven signals going at one time from a built up
area such as a city rooftop.

--
David I. Emery Clearpoint Research Corp.
35 Parkwood Dr, Hopkinton Ma. 01748 1-508-435-7462
{decvax, cybvax0, mirror}!frog!cpoint!die
{m2c}!jjmhome!cpoint!die

2513. Transmitting Music for ATV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-08 05:14:52 UTC
From: mgb@APG-TECNET.APG.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8909080514.AA17797@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil>
Source record: 17086

}*swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!oakhill!dover!darla!waters@ucsd.edu (Strawberry Jammer)
}*Mike Waters writes:
mgb@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil
Mark Bitterlich writes:

Mike, if the SPEED LIMIT was 25 MPH and I sprinted down the sidewalk on
foot at 26 MPH, you'd probably give me a ticket wouldn't you?

}I do know of a cyclist ticketed for doing 35 mph in a 25mph zone, I see no
}reason a runner couldn't be. Believe it or not sometimes laws really do
}mean just what they say.

The reason a runner can't get a ticket is because the speed limit as written
applies to vehicles. And while a bicycle may be classified as a vehicle, a
person running on foot can not. This was why I used it as an example to the
music question. It is all a matter on how you read or how you interpret the
rule. And Mike, laws can very easily be misinterpreted, you just fell
victim to a good example.

I simply said that a BINARY FILE is not
music, that a FAX is not music, and RADIO TELETYPE is not music.

}Interesting theory, how do you classify a digital CD? It is after all just
}a binary file.

That is correct, and has been my point all along. If someone transmitted
the contents of the CD in its pure digital format, it should not be
considered to be the same thing as if he first ran it through a CD PLAYER
and transmitted the actual music that resulted from that. I think that it
is fair to say that transmitting digital data is different from transmitting
real time music. That is my opinion.

(stuff deleted)

}Yes true, I'm just as happy to watch you take all the risks for what I see
}as absolutely no gain.

I am only taking risks if your opinion happens to be right. You have no
examples of anyone ever being prosecuted for violating the law as you are
interpreting it, and I happen to think that you are all wet. It's just that
simple. As to what there is to gain.... well I happen to think that the
technology that allows us to do something like this is very exciting and
offers "gain" all unto itself. I am not talking simply of packet radio or
fax but of the communication of data that results in third party reaction
from COMPUTERS at either end. To me... that's a significant "gain".

Before this goes much further, let me try to bring home the real reason that I wrote all of what I did on this issue. I have seen a "trend" where there appears to be a group of people that at times try to "interpret" amateur radio regulations to suit their own means. I think we all have been guilty of this at some time or another and the specific reasons as to why are not at all important at this time. Interpretations of the law can come in three forms, those that "nit-pick",those that look for "loopholes", and those that try to understand the "intent" of the law and follow that.

I find it interesting to read how different people view the same written words and come up with different meanings. It can result in a broader outlook on communication in general. HOWEVER...when someone states an opinion and then comes across as if reading from the book of Jove.... i.e. THIS IS THE WAY IT IS, IF YOU IGNORE ME YOU ARE RISKING HAVING YOUR AMATEUR LICENSE R E V O K E D !!! Well... I get kind of upset. These people are no more qualified than anyone else to make such judgment calls and this is the whole reason why I wrote what I did.

I believe that the INTENT of the music regulation was to keep hams from becoming DISK JOCKEYS of local radio stations. Interestingly enough there is a ham (or group of hams) that has managed to do just that... they just don't play music. (I think it's called the IARN??) In any case, I do not think that the intent of the law was to prohibit hams from transmitting a fax that had printed musical SYMBOLS on it (or transmitting digital files, or digital CDs etc., etc.)

You can tell me that you disagree with me but please don't tell me that I am WRONG and that I am "taking risks". The only thing to be gained from statements like that are arguments that can never be resolved.

In the meantime I will continue to transmit my "Play Bach" files and if anyone hears of the FCC violating anyone for transmitting digital files that reconstruct music on a computer, please post to: :-)

Mark Bitterlich
WA3JPY@WB4UOU
mgb@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil

2514. Re: Cushcraft A3 Tribander

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-08 07:01:14 UTC
From: w2vy@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <1009@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 17079

73, Tom
--
Life is too short to be mad about things.
Thomas A. Moulton, W2VY Packet: w2vy@kd6th Voice: 145.190 (r)
(201) 478-7919 uucp: rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!w2vy

2515. More on NightWatch VIP UHF-Mux air/ground circuits

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-08 08:12:58 UTC
From: die@cpoint.UUCP
Message-ID: <2586@cpoint.UUCP>
Source record: 17080
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

Some more information on the UHF FM-FDM-SSB system used to link the
flying command post aircraft and ground communications facilities follows.
This system is also used to provide full duplex telephone grade voice circuits
for the VIP aircraft such as Air Force One.

The airborne radio equipment (made by ECI), transmits
a 1kw (or two selectable lower powers) signal to blade antennas on the
aircraft which are more or less omnidirectional. The ground sites use
a phased array of four UHF broadband traveling wave antennas arranged in a
square to give some gain and jamming rejection. The signals are vertically
polarized.

The modulation is FM-FDM-SSB with up to 14 voice channels and
a baseband order wire. Unlike most FDM systems, the channels are
paired with a lower sideband 4 khz voice channel sharing a carrier
frequency with an upper sideband voice channel immediately above it.
The carrier frequencies are used are 8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48 and 56 khz.
A 0 TLP tone on a channel is supposed to deviate the transmitter about
30 some odd khz (although the actual level on real signals appears to be less
than this).

The aircraft and ground multiplex equipment use the old fashioned
2600 hz sf signalling for supervision, this means that idle channels carry
a -17 db TLP 2600 hz tone which drops when the channel is seized. Dialing
is DTMF using the Autovon standard phone tones. Since the circuits terminate
in Autovon switches, they are fully four wire.

The aircraft transmits a 120 khz pilot tone, ground sites use
a lower frequency pilot.

There is considerable provision for air to air relay of communications
and use of relay aircraft is an organic part of the system design. Many
of the command post aircraft are equiped to relay several links at once
and relay operation is quite often tested both to communicate with
other command post aircraft and with VIP aircraft such as Air Force One.
The relay aircraft (particularly the command post aircraft) have manual
switchboards that allow selected channels from an incoming signal to be cross
connected to different channels on one or more outgoing signals. VIP
communications circuits are thus often routed on certain channels of
command post links that carry military traffic on other channels.

The frequency from 0-4 khz on the signals is used for a orderwire.
The radio equipment has appropriate provisions for conference bridging
on this circuit so the order wire at any point has most all of the
stations on it. [The order wire on this system has been code named

ADVENT for at least twenty years.] The order wire is used to coordinate circuit switchover between ground stations and/or relay aircraft and to coordinate circuit test and maintainence.

There are a number of Ground Entry Point sites scattered throughout the US used with this system, most seem to be at hardened blast resistant AT&T microwave sites with deep underground bunkers on springs. These sites are probably used because they represent points where hardened underground cables connect to each other and radio systems. The ground entry sites can be recognized by the distinctive square pattern formed by 4 vertical pole antennas (quite long and thick, unlike most UHF antennas) on top of an AT&T microwave tower (above the microwave horns) spaced about 8-12 feet apart. A random sample of sites I am aware of includes Green Hill Rhode Island, Waldorf Md, Hillsboro Mo, and Pensuco Florida. There are several more.

Maximum range from an aircraft to a ground site is typically 210-230 miles depending on altitude, air to air range is closer to 400 miles. With powers of 1 kw or more EIRP, the signals are very strong on the ground when the aircraft is closer. The high power is supposed to be intended to ensure that communications can penatrate nuclear fireballs and other propagation disruptions during a nuclear attack.

The system is used to carry clear voice traffic (including traffic from Air Force One), and also various forms of digital transmission of a sort that fits in a 4 khz voice channel. This includes slow speed 75 baud clear and encrypted tty, 1200/2400 baud data, and full duplex 9600 baud data, fax and secure voice.

The VIP aircraft using the system use only 4 Autovon circuits per signal and only use 16 and 24 khz channels from the aircraft (but the ground sites transmit a signal with sf tones or traffic on all the upper 12 channels). The command post aircraft usually use all 14 channels.

The system has been in use since about 1965, and as such it is very old technology. Much of the information in this article is based on material published 20 years ago that I dug up as a college age hacker in that era. The signals still seem to be on the air however. I understand that Milstar and other sophisticated, secure systems will substantially replace these aging links in the near future, both for Air Force One telephone traffic and nuclear post attack communications, so there can be little about this subject that is truly inappropriate to discuss.

For those curious to look at the signals, the current VIP frequencies are :
Aircaft Ground
RF Channel 1 382.35 mhz 326.00 mhz
RF Channel 2 305.55 mhz 246.95 mhz
RF Channel 3 336.80 mhz 344.00 mhz
RF Channel 4 * 322.75 mhz 366.00 mhz
RF Channel 5 397.05 mhz 390.00 mhz

* Air Force One most often uses RF-4.
--
David I. Emery Clearpoint Research Corp.
35 Parkwood Dr, Hopkinton Ma. 01748 1-508-435-7462
{decvax, cybvax0, mirror}!frog!cpoint!die
{m2c}!jjmhome!cpoint!die

2516. Re: Scanner Magazine

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-08 11:17:44 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewsc.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <3023@cbnewsc.ATT.COM>
Source record: 17103

In article <121900046@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu>, trd10523@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu writes:

> Can anyone out there recommend a good magazine or other periodical that is
> (preferably) devoted to scanners?
> If possible, please provide subscription information (like an address).
> The only thing I've heard of is Monitoring Times - are there any opinions
> about it, and where are they?

Scanner club: Scanner enthusiasts are invited to join
the RCMA (Radio Communications Monitoring Ass'n), the
world's largest scanner club. Founded in 1975, the RCMA
prides itself on being the "first national and interna-
tional organization of monitor radio listeners," and is
not affiliated with any manufacturer or business
interest. RCMA members receive a monthly newsletter of
about 95 pages. Although the focus is on VHF and UHF
ranges, there is coverage of HF utility stations below 30
MHz, and "no holds barred" equipment reviews.

There are several regional RCMA chapters, including the
Chicago area chapter, which holds regular meetings. 1989
Chicago chapter meetings will be held Saturdays. For the
time and location of the next Chicago area chapter meet-
ing, contact: John Arendt, 327 Boulder Hill Pass,
Oswego, IL 60543. tel. (312)554-3156.

Write for RCMA membership information to: RCMA General
Manager, P.O. Box 542, Silverado, CA 92676.

I belong to RCMA and the All Ohio Scanner Club (AOSC), and
subscribe to Monitoring Times and Popular Communications.
Monitoring Times is a good magazine, although their scanner
coverage is not as good as it used to be. You can subscribe
to MT from Grove Enterprises, PO Box 98, Brasstown, NC.
Grove used to offer a free sample issue.

Popular Communications is sensationalistic and IMHO -- trashy.
--
==
Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass (312)979-5414

2517. Re: Selling Ham gear to unlicensed peop

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-08 12:27:59 UTC
From: taber@pstjtt.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <445@ryn.esg.dec.com>
Source record: 17085

In article <5506.25075800@stjhmc.fidonet.org>, Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes...
>
>Your attitude fascinates me. Tell me, just what is the basis of your intense
>interest in safegurding access to radio transmitting equipment by people who
>can't lawfully use it? Sounds a bit odd to me.
>
>
Your response fascinates me. In what way do you mean "odd"? My call is
at the end of the note, if you'd like to look me up.

My interest is two-fold. First, the law allows ownership of
transmitters. (What is not forbidden is allowed -- one of the most
important legal concepts in freedom.) So the reason for purchasing a
transmitter is left to the individual. Some such as myself and others
who have responded bought them because we were studying for our
licenses. Some might buy them for other reasons that are their own and
nobody else's business. Owning a transmitter does not imply sinister
purpose.

Second, why should I or anyone else have to seek out and snuggle up to
some stranger to get them to order gear that I am allowed to purchase
myself? Especially if it's just on the specious reasoning of some
self-important jerk who thinks he has the right to look over my
shoulder? The contempt implied in the "it's no real burden on you to go
through several levels of indirection to satisfy my personal whim"
approach is incredible.

>>>==>PStJTT (N1GGR @KB4N.NH)
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber

Mail address: ahhhhh, you don't want to send me mail....

2518. ICOM and YAESU Computer Interface

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-08 13:04:07 UTC
From: afy@cbnewsh.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <3730@cbnewsh.ATT.COM>
Source record: 17104

I am working on an automated logging program (Yes, yet another one).
I currently have the interface for Kenwood up and running, and would like
to support ICOM and YAESU as well, but do not have the necessary documentation
to do so.

If anyone can supply me with a copy of the communications protocol for these
rigs (I would be glad to supply postage and copying costs), I will supply
a copy of the logging program in return. It is designed to run on a
PC compatible computer.

Thanks in advance,
Alan Yorinks WB2OPA
quark!afy
(201) 949 0025

2519. Re: Transmitting Music for ATV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-08 15:38:35 UTC
From: piety@hpccc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <5540025@hpccc.HP.COM>
Source record: 17090

/ hpccc:rec.ham-radio / waters@darla.sps.mot.com (Strawberry Jammer) / 12:04 pm Sep 5, 1989 / writes:

> Meanwhile the FFC rule is quite simple and unambiguous: "the transmission of
> music is forbidden". No exceptions, no loopholes.

Your words are MUSIC to my ears! So STAY OFF THE AIR!!!!! :-)

Comeon, guys, get real! We all know what is meant by the FCC regulation, so
stop playing lawyer.

2520. Re: Transmitting Music for ATV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-08 15:44:37 UTC
From: piety@hpccc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <5540026@hpccc.HP.COM>
Source record: 17091

Geez... such literal interpretations! Let's hope the word a**hole isn't taken as literally....

2521. Re: Selling Ham gear to unlicensed peop

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-08 16:44:56 UTC
From: uri@arnor.UUCP
Message-ID: <398@arnor.UUCP>
Source record: 17092

FLAMES! FLAMES! FLAMES! Deteat the snobs!

From article <30500180@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, by phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu:
>
> The "conspiricy" part of it is not specifically illegal. Boycott's are
> typically an expression under the 1st amendment.

So... Maybe you appreciate the rights of others?

> Also, I do not see it preventing the lawful ownership and use of radio gear
> by non-hams in the case of candidate hams, as they can still get it via a
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
do they have to prove it to you, or just to the dealer?
> ham, and can contact the ARRL to find a ham. Dealers who follow my principle
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
let's hope businessmen have more of common sense
> can also give suggests, and they probably have a database of hams that have
> purchased from them anyway.
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

Why some snobs are so much against the right of other people (who didn't
have the luck yet to wear the same sheepskin as you) to own something?
Come on, it's not from your pocket. Oh, sorry, I forgot - you're
defending the IDEA...

> The ham-candidate trying to buy a radio from a dealer can get a referral
> from the dealer to a local ham, so I see no major problems.

Very stupid. What if there's NO local ham? What if I don't want to deal
with particularly that local one? And why the hell should I?!

> Sale of legitimate CB's and 49 Mhz stuff would not be affected since anyone
> can legally use them.

Thank you very much! You're soooo kind...
BTW, can you own a gun? Can you legally use it? What about
Commando knife?

>> I am still thankful that it has no future beyond pointless network
>> wrangling (like this) and the comically eccentric behavior
>> on the part of people who try to get radio stores to go along with it.
>
> Definitely NOT pointless, comical or eccentric, as your "straw man" posting
> tries to give the impression. I am very serious about this and intend to
> work on making it happen.

Let's hope there's not enough of such agressive "straw head"... oops,
"straw men" to make it really serious. And if you have nothing else
to do - well, it's your time. You may waste it in any way suitable
for you (yup, even without asking my permission. And _I_ don't care
what you'll buy and where from, and how thick the bunch of papers is
you're going to present to prove that YES, YOU DO HAVE A RIGHT TO OWN
THAT THING).

FLAME OFF.

Uri.

<Disclaimer>

2522. Re: Article on the ECPA

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-08 17:30:00 UTC
From: vail@tegra.UUCP
Message-ID: <668@atlas.tegra.UUCP>
Source record: 17093

In article <1851@dover.sps.mot.com> waters@darla.sps.mot.com (Strawberry Jammer) writes:

In article <8909061909.AA17995@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> MEHARP01@ULKYVM.BITNET (Michael Harpe) writes:
}The author, Robert
}Corn-Revere, even points out that an UHF TV tuner can pick up cellular calls.
}I didn't know that.

The top of the UHF TV band is 800 mhz, almost all US tuners have that much extra range. You do have preoblems identifying which channel is which and sorting out several calls. The sensitivity is awful by communications

I have heard (but not verified) that the IF from the tuner is around 49 MHZ and can be piped into a scanner. The scanner can be used to tune the individual channels and is narrow enough to tune individual channnles. Of course the numbers on the display will be the IF freqs and not the actual frequencies....

"Those who would sacrifice liberty for security,
deserve neither." Ben Franklin

_____
| | Johnathan Vail | tegra!N1DXG@ulowell.edu
|Tegra| (508) 663-7435 | N1DXG@145.110-,145.270-,444.2+,448.625-
-----

2523. Re: Help!!!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-08 18:30:54 UTC
From: ron@chopin.rutgers.edu
Message-ID: <Sep.8.14.30.51.1989.193@chopin.rutgers.edu>
Source record: 17099

It's the American Radio Relay League. 225 Main St, Newington, CT.

2524. Re: Selling Ham gear to unlicensed peop

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-08 19:11:09 UTC
From: uri@arnor.UUCP
Message-ID: <399@arnor.UUCP>
Source record: 17094

From <5506.25075800@stjhmc.fidonet.org>, by Jim Grubs:
>
> Your attitude fascinates me. Tell me, just what is the basis of your intense
> interest in safegurding access to radio transmitting equipment by people who
> can't lawfully use it? Sounds a bit odd to me.

The basis could be that THE RIGHT TO OWN SOMETHING and THE RIGHT
TO USE SOMETHING are DIFFERENT! Doesn't everybody understand it?

Can you drive your car legally above <your speed limit - something
like 55mph>? If no - maybe you can't own it, since it's capable of
running with that speed?

And sometimes people just want to own something they either can't
use right away, or can't use at all. It's THEIR business, anyway.
Why should anybody else meddle into it? MYWB!

Regards,
Uri.

<Disclaimer>

2525. PRO 2005 Thoughts and Queries

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-08 19:52:09 UTC
From: flash@lopez.UUCP
Message-ID: <768@lopez.UUCP>
Source record: 17095
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

A couple weeks ago I purchased the Radio Shack Pro 2005 scanner. Thus far I am quite pleased with the unit. Using only my 3/4 wave 2 Meter ground plane, I have picked up stations all over creation. Even some FMBCB DX from about 450 miles away (the audio quality on WFM surprised me, the set could be used as a mono hifi tuner)

I would like to hear from others who have this scanner, to share tips and so forth...

Has anyone tried connecting the 2005 to the 70 MHz output of a satellite dish, and using it as a SCPC receiver? This should be possible. I am contemplating adding a dish soon, and AUDIO is my prime interest. If you have not tried it, how about someone with the requisite setup giving it a shot, and tuning to a satellite with known SCPC transmissions (I think WESTAR 4 has a bunch) and passing along their findings.

WHAT ABOUT FLTSATCOM?

On what frequencies can one find satellite transmissions with clear voice?

I remember reading an article a few years back that one could pick up military satellite transmissions from the geostationary FLTSATCOM. Is this

still the case, or have emissions modes changed?

I have been enjoying listening to the 200-400 military band. Lots of transmissions on the SAC channels (I am near K.I. Sawyer AFB)... This alone makes the scanner worth the money.

I have not clipped any diodes yet, since there is precious little in the 800 mhz region here in the hinterlands. Federal Express is up there, and so far they have the entire range to themselves.

Any recommendations regarding organizations or newsletters that could increase one's enjoyment of the wide spectrum the 2005 can receive? I already get POPCOM and MONITORING TIMES... What about SCMA? Do they have things besides giving specific frequencies and ten codes for cities I will never visit?

KEEP SCANNING!

--

| Gary Bourgois, ...rutgers!sharkey!lopez!flash (flash@lopez.UUCP) |
| Nationwide Amateur Radio NIGHTLY after 0200z on 3950 KHz |
-------------[WB8EOH = The Eccentric Old Hippie]-----------------

2526. Service Merchandise selling 10 meter rigs ????

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-08 20:58:13 UTC
From: jimv@hienergy.East.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <810@east.East.Sun.COM>
Source record: 17105

While looking through a new Service Merchandise catalog (national catalog order/showroom company) I was surprised to find the Uniden HR 2510 10 meter mobile in with the CB's and radar detectors. The description was sparse and no mention was made about requiring a license for operation. I wonder how many folks will order it thinking it's just a 25 watt CB? I plan to write them and voice my concerns. I don't have the address handy, somewhere in NC I think. I'll be glad to post it if others are interested.

Jim Vienneau - KC1OU
Sun Microsystems - Billerica, MA
sun!suneast!jimv
(508)671-0372

2527. Hurricane Gabriell GIF pictures from GEOS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-08 21:10:06 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1989Sep8.211006.27074@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17096
Cross-posted to: comp.graphics,rec.ham-radio,sci.physics,sci.space

Current GEOS weather satellite images showing Hurricane Gabriell and other weather activity in GIF format are being placed online for anonymous FTP access.

host: vmd.cso.uiuc.edu (128.174.5.98)
user: anonymous
pass: -none-
cd/cwd: phil.515
--

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
_·__ · ··· _ ··· ·· ··· ·· ··· __ _·__
·_·_·_ ··· ·· __· _· ·_ _ ··_ ·_· · ··_· ·· ·_·· ·

2528. Re: Transmitters & non licensed people

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-08 21:12:15 UTC
From: henry@garp.mit.edu
Message-ID: <683@mit-amt.MEDIA.MIT.EDU>
Source record: 17097

Mike Jordan G4ASQ@UCBVAX.BERKELEY.EDU wrote:
->There is no license necessary for radio (audio only) receivers.
->T.V. receivers must be licensed. You only need 1 license per household,
->NOT per set. Colo(u)r costs more than monochrome.

why does colour cost more than monochrome?

->The money also pays for the World Service (I think).

nope ... that money comes from the foreign office (i think that's the
right department)... the important bit was that the money didn't come
from the licence fee. i just read this a few weeks ago in _london
calling_ but i can't find the appropriate issue to quote.

Henry Mensch / <henry@garp.mit.edu> / E40-379 MIT, Cambridge, MA
<hmensch@uk.ac.nsfnet-relay> / <henry@tts.lth.se> / <mensch@munnari.oz.au>

2529. WAR on 14313

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-08 22:38:11 UTC
From: flash@lopez.UUCP
Message-ID: <769@lopez.UUCP>
Source record: 17100

I note that this group does not get into too much ham radio politics (other than perhaps the PIZZA/AUTOPATCH thread), but I think perhaps the situation taking place on 14313.0 deserves some discussion.

Indeed, one can not tune the 20 meter band without hearing some discussion of the RADIO WAR that is presently transpiring on this frequency. 313 has always had its share of hecklers, QRM'ers etc, but the situation is now totally out of hand.

The Maritime Mobile Net, and the Intercontinental net have, indeed, vacated the frequency, and are now on 14316. 313 is now being held from bandopen to bandclose by a group called the "BETTER AMATEUR RADIO FEDERATION (BARF) group, whose stated purpose is an INFORMATION NET. They maintain that the other two nets are in violation of the new FCC rules (which are really just the OLD rules if one would bother reading them)... And that the two nets exist only for Toll Fraud. (Avoiding the phone company by setting up phone patches).

The two nets in question have been in operation at least 20 years, under very similar FCC rules regarding phone patches, yet the Barf Boys claim that under the NEW rules, ALL PHONE PATCHES are ILLEGAL. (since they bypass TELCO, and thus provide a financial benefit, which is not Kosher)...

Now, I have to admit it, I LOVE A GOOD RADIO WAR. No regular user of 3950 (my home frequency) gets upset by a good radio duel, but as I listen today, I hear STEAM TRAINS, Whistles, Funny voices, Bogus CW, RTTY and VILE QRM. K4MUJ and W5FX, the two main BARF NCS stations claim that all this QRM is from members of the two nets that used to be on the frequency. Apparently, the BARF boys get up early and stay late, establishing "frequency rights".

Glen Baxter, K1MAN was involved briefly in the mele, but has since gone back to the operation of his own IARN, and dropped his 14313 net activities.

So what does it all mean?

Will the QRM'ers be apprehended? Will the FCC require us to gut our phone patches and make them into kitty litter pans? Will we get ANOTHER set of rules? Will HF ham frequencies be deeded over to the SWBC stations? Will the BARFers get bored, and will the other two nets return to 313?

OPINIONS? THOUGHTS? PREDICTIONS

At least 313 is providing some interesting listening of late.

--

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| Gary Bourgois, ...rutgers!sharkey!lopez!flash (flash@lopez.UUCP) |
| Nationwide Amateur Radio NIGHTLY after 0200z on 3950 KHz |
-------------[ WB8EOH = The Eccentric Old Hippie ]-----------------
```

2530. Re: Map Data

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-08 23:17:12 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500185@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17101

> Someone asked about sources for map data. Four collections are listed in
> the PBS catalog of "free" software that they sell for $5 a disk. They are:
> RD9.0 US Map Data 15,000 points for mapping USA
> RD24a-d World Data Bank 179,000 points from CIA database
> RD25a-c World Digitized >100,000 points
> HR3.2 Ham Radio 3 Includes "World" which produces maps
> for any place in world, great circle
> distances, hurricane tracking.
> No guarantees given by me. Since these are PD or shareware programs or data,
> they are doubtless available for downloading. For example the World Digitized
> is on Simtel20.

Do you know the pathname to the files on Simtel20? Our connections are
still not good enough to spend the time searching for it.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

2531. For other owners of the Sony ICF-2010

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-08 23:58:48 UTC
From: robert@arizona.edu
Message-ID: <13874@megaron.arizona.edu>
Source record: 17102

I just bought a new Sony ICF-2010. After spending about an hour with it and the manual I was satisfied with its basic ergonomics and features. But I really spent that amount of money for the reported fade resistance of its sync feature and I am not at all satisfied with that.

So, other owners of 2010's, here is what I do: I find the station, let's say 9690 kz. I make certain that I have "sync" turned on and "tune mode" set to slow. When I am tuned to the nominal frequency the lower sync light comes on. Going up 0.1 kz turns on the upper sync light. OK, so far.

Now if I have the radio set to exactly 9690, within about 5 - 10 seconds I start getting the growling sounds. But if I have the radio set to 9690.1, then the upper sync light is on and everything is OK. There are times though when the lower sideband sounds better than the upper, but I can't use it since the set invariably starts growling!

One other factor. If I select the narrow bandwidth, it will usually be stable, but I don't always want the narrow filter. Why have a selectable filter if you can only get the sync feature to work with one setting?

Do other owners have the same problem? This new machine doesn't seem to solve the fade problem any more than my little $80 Radio Shack portable. Did I just get a lemon, or is all the hype I've heard pure hype? Philips and Sangean sell sets for $200 less with performance not much different.

Note that I am not trying to do any DXing. My wife and I are regular SW listeners who are interested in the contents of the broadcasts and were trying to find something that would be more pleasant - less fading and whistling. I would like people who actually own one of these and use it regularly to respond, please.

Yours disappointedly,
--
Robert J. Drabek
Department of Computer Science
The University of Arizona
Tucson, AZ 85721

2532. Re: Selling Ham gear to unlicensed peop

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-09 00:43:24 UTC
From: kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <11722@polya.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 17106

In article <399@arnor.UUCP> uri@arnor.UUCP (Uri Blumenthal) writes:
>From <5506.25075800@stjhmc.fidonet.org>, by Jim Grubs:

-> Your attitude fascinates me. Tell me, just what is the basis of your intense
-> interest in safegurding access to radio transmitting equipment by people who
-> can't lawfully use it? Sounds a bit odd to me.

>The basis could be that THE RIGHT TO OWN SOMETHING and THE RIGHT
>TO USE SOMETHING are DIFFERENT! Doesn't everybody understand it?

I bought my son a Heathkit HW-8 as an incentive for him to get his license.
Why not?

I own lots of stuff I can't legally use (like a scanner that can receive
Cellular Telephone transmissions).

Marc Kaufman (kaufman@Neon.stanford.edu)

2533. PBS Address

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-09 02:17:21 UTC
From: rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
Message-ID: <8909090217.AA25070@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 17107

John Moore, responding to my posting, asks "Who is PBS & how do I get in touch with them?"
touch with them?"

****** No recommendation given *******
PBS = Public Brand Software
PO Box 51315
Indianapolis, IN 46251
1-800-426-DISK
****
While they have a nice 80-page catalog, I'm sure that you can find "free"
software more cheaply elsewhere.

73, Bob W3OTC

2534. VK2SG RY Dx 9/8/89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-09 02:34:59 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1233@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 17108

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
============================================================

BID: RTDX0809.
Part 1 of 2.

RTTY DX NOTES FOR WEEKENDING 8TH SEPTEMBER 1989.

TO ALL THOSE WHO PASS THESE NOTES VIA THE VARIOUS PACKET NETWORKS, MAY I
EARNESTLY REQUEST, AGAIN, THAT WHEN PASSING THE NOTES AROUND YOU RETAIN THE
ORIGINAL BULLETIN IDENTIFICATION. CHANGING THE IDENTIFICATION HAS CAUSED
CONSIDERABLE CONFUSION AND MULTIPLE ENTRIES IN NUMEROUS MAILBOXES/BULLETIN
BOARDS. IF YOU CANNOT PASS THE NOTES ALONG WITHOUT CHANGING THE BID,
PLEASE LEAVE IT TO SOMEONE WHO CAN PASS WITHOUT CHANGING THE BID, THEREBY
AVOIDING CONFUSION.

AT THE MOMENT 10MHZ AND/OR 18 MHZ ARE WINNING THE SUGGESTIONS FOR PACKET
OPERATIONS. MORE LATER.

OUR THANKS THIS WEEK GO TO TG9VT, JA1BLV, W1DA, N2HOS, W0LHS, OD5NG, I5FLN,
G0ABI, AND VE3JPC. THANKS FOR YOUR INFO CHAPS.

BANDPASS

FRIDAY
V31AR 14073 AT 0356Z ARQ
C31LHK 14082 AT 0550Z
YJ8JS 14088 AT 1215Z
P40MA 28488 AT 1625Z
EL2E 21084 AT 1811Z QSL
FY5DG 21091 AT 2049Z
HV3SJ 14087 AT 2130Z
CM6GG 21090 AT 2330Z

SATURDAY
TJ1MW 14093 AT 0015Z
TI2CBJ 14097 AT 0219Z
EA6MQ 14090 AT 0530Z
CT3FF 21093 AT 0646Z
Z21FB 14067 AT 1200Z
YI1BGD 28090 AT 1304Z
HL9FN 28090 AT 1319Z
EL2E 21093 AT 1502Z
FM2FA 21090 AT 1858Z
5Z4BH 21082 AT 1900Z QSL/NOTE
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HV3SJ 21089 AT 2100Z
EL7D 14081 AT 2317Z

SUNDAY
HV3SJ 21093 AT 0625Z
TJ1MW 21087 AT 0717Z
KX6HE 14074 AT 0735Z
HL9OJ 14076 AT 0930Z ARQ
FK8BG 14076 AT 0935Z QSL/ARQ
5Z4BH 28087 AT 1155Z
ZD8MAC 28083 AT 1203Z
YI1BGD 28081 AT 1235Z
UH8ABM 21088 AT 1600Z
EA6MQ 21087 AT 1740Z

Continued in part 2.

BID: RTDX0909.
Part 2 of 2.

MONDAY
HC2LZ 14082 AT 0349Z
UO5OK 14082 AT 0357Z
UV9UWW 21090 AT 1303Z
UT5RP 14088 AT 1603Z

TUESDAY
V31AR 21075 AT 0342Z
5V7DP 14093 AT 0617Z QSL
CU3EM 14086 AT 2050Z
TA3B 14089 AT 2050Z

WEDNESDAY
TK/DL7HZ 14093 AT 0145Z
UB5IPU 14095 AT 0215Z
UV9UWW 14090 AT 0310Z
5V7DP 14093 AT 0330Z
4X6UO 14092 AT 0415Z
EL2E 21083 AT 1707Z
9H1BV 21086 AT 1946Z
SU3AQQ 14079 AT 2100Z

THURSDAY
5V7DP 14086 AT 0538Z

QSL INFORMATION.

FY7DG, CHRIS, ASKS FOR HIS CARDS TO BE SENT TO BOX 450 KOROU,
FRENCH GUYANA.

5Z4BH WILL QSL VIA KE3A.

EL2E WILL QSL VIA HB9STZ.

FK8BG INDICATES THAT HE WILL QSL VIA F6EWK.

YJ8GP IS REPORTED TO QSL VIA BOX 665, PORT VILA, REPUBLIC OF VANUATU.

ZK1CT COLLECTS HIS CARDS VIA MAUKE HOSPITAL, MAUKE, COOK ISLANDS VIA NEW ZEALAND.

J52US REPORTS THAT HIS QSL MANAGER IS WA8LOC.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

VE3JPC REPORTS THAT HIS TRIP TO SENEGAL AND GAMBIA IS DELAYED. HE IS NT SURE FOR HOW LONG. IT IS NOT A QUESTION OF IF, BUT WHEN. WE WILL LET YOU KNOW WHEN DETAILS ARE FINALIZED.

Z21FB RUNS A MAIL SCHEDULE WITH SOME NEW YORK OPERATORS AT 1200Z ON 14067 KHZ ARQ. YOU COULD POSSIBLY CONTACT HIM AFTER HIS SKED.

ROD, 5Z4BH, INDICATES THAT HE WILL BE QRV FROM 9X5AA FOR THE CQ WW RTTY CONTEST. ROD ALSO STATES THAT HE WILL BE GOING TO ET, 5R AND 5H BUT NO DATES HAVE BEEN SUGGESTED AS YET. THERE SEEMS TO BE SOE CONFUSION IF HIS MONITOR IS WORKING OR NOT. SOME SAY THAT ALL IS WELL, OTHERS SAY THAT HIS MONITOR IS NOT WORKING, AND THEREFORE HE CANNOT OPERATE RTTY. JUST KEEP WISHING. THERE IS ALSO THE STORY THAT HE MAY BE GOING TO T5CT AFTER THE CQWW CONTEST. KEEP LISTENING FOR FURTHER INTERESTING STORIES.

THERE IS STILL THE RUMOR THAT THERE WILL BE ACTIVITY FROM 5A EARLY THIS MONTH.
GL DE DX1.
--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM/SWL/SCANNER BBS (1200/2400/PEP) 614-457-4227

2535. Bandwidth/filtering of wideband digital.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-09 03:24:05 UTC
From: rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
Message-ID: <8909090324.AA25095@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 17113

Phil Karn writes:
] I don't know why everyone is so concerned about QRM from wideband digital
] links. Take a look at the spectrum analyzer photos on page 74 of the 6th
] ARRL Computer Network Conference proceedings. The WA4DSY modem's spectral
] density in a 3 KHz sampling bandwidth is down 30 dB from its mid-band level
] at about +/-50 KHz, down 40 dB at +/-60 KHz, and down 50 dB at +/-90 Khz. At
] about +/- 120 KHz, it hits the noise floor of the spectrum analyzer, 60 dB
] below the mid band level.

Sorry, Phil, but I don't have the "proceedings" in question, however, the numbers you quote don't sound like a wideband signal to me. ie: I would like to see a few hundred kilobits per second before I thought about "wideband". Also, a spectrum analyzer does not a good EME (or tropo) receiver make.

Suppose that we are talking about a typical "serious" weak signal 902 MHz receiver with a noise figure of 1 dB, or a power of about -170 dBW in your 3 kHz bandwidth. Free-space attenuation of 10 km at 900 MHz is about 112 dB. Given a digital station transmitter power of +10 dBW, and no net antenna gain (due to mispointing - I'm being REALLY generous on this one, the situation could be 40 dB worse with beams pointed at each other), the digital carrier will be about -100 dBW at the weak-signal receiver.

How far from the digital signal's center frequency is the power down 70 dB or 80, 90, 100, 110 dB (stated in terms of fundamental baud rate)?

Whatever the answer, it gives some idea of the frequency spacing/filtering we need to be good neighbors to our fellow hams.

Constructively, Bob, W3OTC

2536. Transmitting Music for ATV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-09 04:26:40 UTC
From: mgb@APG-TECNET.APG.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8909090426.AA03181@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil>
Source record: 17114

* Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> writes:
Mark Bitterlich <mgb@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil> writes:

[stuff omitted]

*Don't get so uptight. I was telling people about how the FCC wrote the
*rules, and was not passing judgement on what can or cannot be sent over
*the air.

Fair enough. I've received a lot of personal mail on this subject Phil
some pro.... some con. Actually I read postings from you all the time
and find them interesting and informative. However I took strong exception
to this one since I felt it was a little overbearing. That was not your
intent although as you can see Mike jumped in to defend it as if it WAS
a "ruling" so to speak, so maybe you can understand how it was taken.

*Digital input files for music playing programs is a form of music just as
*much as an analog waveform of the sonic vibrations is.

The digital input file is a component that is necessary for the final
product. The analog waveform IS the final product. It is illegal to
possess the drugs called "Speed" and "LSD" but it is not illegal to own
the chemicals that are used to make the drugs.

*The FCC did NOT say "musical sounds". They said "music". SHEET MUSIC, and
*ACOUSTIC MUSIC, and any other form of music falls under the general category
*of MUSIC.... and the FCC says "NO MUSIC".

And the sign said "No Smoking" but that doesn't mean you can't light a match.

When you write a law, there is no way to include provisions for situations
that have yet to be invented. I believe that was the case with this reg.
How would you suggest that we get the true answer to this question?
Or would the question best be left unasked? And this brings about an
interesting point.... what is the best way to get TRUE answers on issues
like this? (Other than our own personal opinions) ... And WITHOUT calling
the FCC!!!!

[lots of stuff deleted]

*OK. We both are entitled to opinions. We both are entitled to follow
*our opinions. We both are entitled to express our opinions to others
*willing to listen.

[big stuff deleted]

*These are my own opinions, damnit, and if you can't figure that out, then
*just put my name in your kill file and quit sweating over it.

I put these above two paragraphs together so I could ask you which one you want me to follow. The top or the bottom? :-) I am not "sweating it" as you put it, I was taking strong exception to an outlook on rule interpretation that worries me (sincerely). I do not really understand WHY you posted the article in the first place other than to express the way that you thought all amateur operators should interpret a rule that is taught to us all at the novice level. I think that I offered a way of viewing that rule that is shared by the majority of hams on the air today.

Why try to look at a regulation with an eye towards prohibiting something that has just started to be experimented with? Examples of issues like this came up with reverse autopatches, packet radio (do we or do we not have to be present as control operators for "digipeaters") and now transmission of digital files that contain music. It even came up in reference to modem design when digital encryption was used to "smooth" the signal on a 56 kbs system. I believe that interpretations that tend to limit or prohibit experimentation in new areas are counterproductive to us all as ham radio experimenters and operators.

If a rule is going to be "pushed" in one direction or another, I suggest that it be pushed to the side that allows new ideas and methods to be tried and perfected and not to the side that restricts us before we even get going, especially when there are no precedents to indicate otherwise.

Is that a "radical" point of view? (I'm asking, not telling)

Mark Bitterlich
mgb@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil

2537. Re: Transmitting Music for ATV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-09 06:26:09 UTC
From: waters@dover.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1860@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 17112

In article <8909080514.AA17797@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil> mgb@APG-TECNET.APG.ARMY.MIL writes:
}}*swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!oakhill!dover!darla!waters@ucsd.edu (Strawberry Jammer)
}}*Mike Waters writes:
}mgb@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil
}Mark Bitterlich writes:
}
}Mike, if the SPEED LIMIT was 25 MPH and I sprinted down the sidewalk on
}foot at 26 MPH, you'd probably give me a ticket wouldn't you?
}
}}I do know of a cyclist ticketed for doing 35 mph in a 25mph zone, I see no
}}reason a runner couldn't be. Believe it or not sometimes laws really do
}}mean just what they say.
}
}The reason a runner can't get a ticket is because the speed limit as written
}applies to vehicles. And while a bicycle may be classified as a vehicle, a
}person running on foot can not. This was why I used it as an example to the
}music question. It is all a matter on how you read or how you interpret the
}rule. And Mike, laws can very easily be misinterpreted, you just fell
}victim to a good example.

Ah but you didn't say VEHICLE speed limit, boats and airplanes commonly
have speed limits. I have never heard of one for runners, but its certainly
not impossible.

}I simply said that a BINARY FILE is not
}music, that a FAX is not music, and RADIO TELETYPE is not music.
}
}}Interesting theory, how do you classify a digital CD? It is after all just
}}a binary file.
}
}That is correct, and has been my point all along. If someone transmitted
}the contents of the CD in its pure digital format, it should not be
}considered to be the same thing as if he first ran it through a CD PLAYER
}and transmitted the actual music that resulted from that. I think that it
}is fair to say that transmitting digital data is different from transmitting
}real time music. That is my opinion.

I will have to tell the local music stores that they really aren't selling
music on CDs. NOTHING anywhere is said about the form of the music you
notice.

}}Yes true, I'm just as happy to watch you take all the risks for what I see
}}as absolutely no gain.
}

}I am only taking risks if your opinion happens to be right. You have no
}examples of anyone ever being prosecuted for violating the law as you are
}interpreting it, and I happen to think that you are all wet. It's just that
}simple. As to what there is to gain.... well I happen to think that the
}technology that allows us to do something like this is very exciting and
}offers "gain" all unto itself. I am not talking simply of packet radio or
}fax but of the communication of data that results in third party reaction
}from COMPUTERS at either end. To me... that's a significant "gain".

}Before this goes much further, let me try to bring home the real reason
}that I wrote all of what I did on this issue. I have seen a "trend" where
}there appears to be a group of people that at times try to "interpret"
}amateur radio regulations to suit their own means. I think we all have
}been guilty of this at some time or another and the specific reasons as to
}why are not at all important at this time. Interpretations of the law can
}come in three forms, those that "nit-pick",those that look for "loopholes",
}and those that try to understand the "intent" of the law and follow that.

I find it interesting that you ASKED for people's opinions then flamed them
when you didn't get the answer you liked. Sounds like the games played on
CB all the time.i

}I find it interesting to read how different people view the same written
}words and come up with different meanings. It can result in a broader
}outlook on communication in general. HOWEVER...when someone states an
}opinion and then comes across as if reading from the book of Jove....
}i.e. THIS IS THE WAY IT IS, IF YOU IGNORE ME YOU ARE RISKING HAVING YOUR
}AMATEUR LICENSE R E V O K E D !!! Well... I get kind of upset. These
}people are no more qualified than anyone else to make such judgment calls
}and this is the whole reason why I wrote what I did.

Again WHY ASK if you only wanted your own opinion?

I don't claim "book of Jove", except that you forget that the FCC is first
and foremost a beuracracy and a beuracracy MUST live by the stated rules
and not the intent. It happens that the FCC has been extremly accomodating
for the Amateur service, in that if the letter of the rules don't allow
something then they will grant an STA (Special Temporary Authorization) if
you can show a good reason to do something not in the rules. Packet Radio
on HF (and I think some VHF) operated this way for some time. So did the
earliest repeaters.

There is a vast difference between saying "I have something I want to do
that is within the intent of Amateur Radio how can I do it" and saying "I
don't know anyone who has been prosecuted (yet). I will just defy the
stupid FCC and do it anyway.
Boy will I wail when I have to pay for it though."

Seems to me that you are tending towards the latter.

I am reminded of all the "reasons" why various CBers wouldn't be caught
with their linears. Many of them get quite exhaustive and quite reasonable
arguments too. Too bad the FCC says 5 watts means 5 watts and NO

exceptions.

}I believe that the INTENT of the music regulation was to keep hams from
}becoming DISK JOCKEYS of local radio stations. Interestingly enough there
}is a ham (or group of hams) that has managed to do just that... they just
}don't play music. (I think it's called the IARN??) In any case, I do not
}think that the intent of the law was to prohibit hams from transmitting
}a fax that had printed musical SYMBOLS on it (or transmitting digital
}files, or digital CDs etc., etc.)
}
}You can tell me that you disagree with me but please don't tell me that
}I am WRONG and that I am "taking risks". The only thing to be gained from
}statements like that are arguments that can never be resolved.
}
}In the meantime I will continue to transmit my "Play Bach" files and if
}anyone hears of the FCC violating anyone for transmitting digital files
}that reconstruct music on a computer, please post to: :-)

The regulation STILL says "the transmission of music is STRICTLY
forbidden". Nothing there about only analog forms. Just "forbidden". Tell
me what there is to interpret?

BTW I think you CAN argue that a FAX or a program to play music is the
instructions for the music and not the music.

In any event:
Please don't transmit them over MY repeater or any of the links I am
responsible for in ANY form whatsoever. That is in my power, the rest is up
to the FCC if they care to do anything. Just remember who carries the
bigger stick :-)

You can play power games with the FCC if you like, I chose not to.

--
*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *
He played the king as if afraid someone else would play the ace.
-- John Mason Brown, drama critic

2538. Re: Scanner Magazine

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-09 15:41:10 UTC
From: w2vy@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <1010@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 17125

The ECPA is the kind of law that could really cause problems later, it's
almost a bobby-trap.

If they say it's not going to be enforced then we should get rid of it!
I don't like laws that say what I can't listen to!
and all this because the celluar marketeers didn't want to spend a few bucks
on [even simple] encryption!

I tell ya if people listened to (and knew how to listen to) cells they could
end up being very mad at their spouses! oh that's right they can Use any of the
info they get that way...

Another case of keeping the Honest people Honest... another useless law...
--
Life is too short to be mad about things.
Thomas A. Moulton, W2VY Packet: w2vy@kd6th Voice: 145.190 (r)
(201) 478-7919 uucp: rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!w2vy

2539. My help has arrived!!! (Hip Hip Hooray!)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-09 16:57:07 UTC
From: vnozick@eagle.wesleyan.edu
Message-ID: <1119@eagle.wesleyan.edu>
Source record: 17115

A few days ago I asked for help in finding a ham-radio organization in Connecticut. Well, I want to thank everyone who replied to my message. Unfortunately, I received so many messages telling me about the ARRL that if I were to write personally to each person, I would never have time to get my license! I'm sure you'll be hearing from me on this bulletin board in the future, since I plan to have my license and be broadcasting as soon as possible. So, thank you again, and I'll soon be talking to you both here and on the radio.

Valerie (VNOZICK@EAGLE.WESLEYAN.EDU)

2540. Re: ICOM IC22-S INFO WANTED

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-09 17:58:00 UTC
From: jack.lupic@canremote.uucp
Message-ID: <89091016374708@masnet.uucp>
Source record: 17109

2 Message entered 1989 09 08 21:56 2

hP>had an IC22S and did some modifications on the programming section of
hP>the synthesizer.

If you are referring to adding a set of BCD switches to one of the
diode matrix positions which would enable you to manually switch
frequencies in 15Khz increments then this has been covered in various
magazines such as CQ and 73.

You will have to scan through a few years of magazines but it's there
somewhere.

I am not aware of any direct synthesizer mods though.

VE3FAE

~ DeLuxe 1.11a10 #1435 Regards,Jack Lupic,Scarborough,Ontario,CANADA

2541. Transmitting Music for ATV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-09 19:09:57 UTC
From: mgb@APG-TECNET.APG.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8909091909.AA29800@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil>
Source record: 17119

*swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!oakhill!dover!darla!waters@ucsd.edu
*(Strawberry Jammer) Mike Waters writes:

}mgb@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil (Mark Bitterlich) writes:

}Before this goes much further, let me try to bring home the real reason
}that I wrote all of what I did on this issue. I have seen a "trend" where
}there appears to be a group of people that at times try to "interpret"
}amateur radio regulations to suit their own means. I think we all have
}been guilty of this at some time or another and the specific reasons as to
}why are not at all important at this time. Interpretations of the law can
}come in three forms, those that "nit-pick",those that look for "loopholes",
}and those that try to understand the "intent" of the law and follow that.

*I find it interesting that you ASKED for people's opinions then flamed them
*when you didn't get the answer you liked. Sounds like the games played on
*CB all the time.

Oh boy, here we go! Did you ever notice that the most common form of insult from one ham operator to another is to infer that he is in some way related to a CB operator? :-) What am I supposed to say to this Mike... that "your mother wears Army boots?" I think this is a little much. But I honestly think that you must have me confused with someone else (REALLY!). I never ASKED for other peoples opinions, although I am interested to hear them, and the flame that I wrote was directed at Phil, even if it was due to a mis-understanding of what his intent was. I was not the person who posted asking for opinions. The message that you first replied to was my first posting. Ok?

[stuff deleted]

*There is a vast difference between saying "I have something I want to do
*that is within the intent of Amateur Radio how can I do it" and saying "I
*don't know anyone who has been prosecuted (yet). I will just defy the
*stupid FCC and do it anyway.
*Boy will I wail when I have to pay for it though."
*Seems to me that you are tending towards the latter.

Mike this is the attitude that first got me going so badly. Why is it that if I disagree with you and your interpretation of the regulations that I am "DEFYING THE STUPID FCC"? I am trying to be civil here and not to throw stones at you, but doesn't it sound just the least bit funny that you refuse to admit that you could be wrong, and accuse those that disagree with you of being lawbreakers and related to CB'ers? I ADMIT that I could be wrong, I do not THINK that I am, but nobody is perfect. Are you?

*I am reminded of all the "reasons" why various CB'ers wouldn't be caught
*with their linears. Many of them get quite exhaustive and quite reasonable

*arguments too. Too bad the FCC says 5 watts means 5 watts and NO
*exceptions.

You must really be mad at me, that's about 3 or 4 times that I am being likened to a CB radio operator by inference to my beliefs. Thanks Mike.

*BTW I think you CAN argue that a FAX or a program to play music is the
*instructions for the music and not the music.

Ok, sounds good to me. I thought I was trying to say that, but I guess that I can not write well enough to express my thoughts. Sorry. Your statement was what I was trying to say. Thanks.

*Please don't transmit them over MY repeater or any of the links I am
*responsible for in ANY form whatsoever. That is in my power, the rest is up
*to the FCC if they care to do anything. Just remember who carries the
*bigger stick :-)
*You can play power games with the FCC if you like, I chose not to.

As far as packet radio goes, I thought that the regs now said that you were not responsible for what was relayed through the links (on VHF) and that was why they could be operated in an unattended mode. Again I thought that the originator of the traffic/data was the one responsible. And Mike, I own and operate a few "links" myself, but I avoid the temptation to play radio cop and try to allow the maximum flexibility to those that are experimenting with new things. A difference in how you look at it I guess. Don't worry though, I'll be careful to avoid your systems... I haven't yet quite figured out HOW I can do this, but I'll try.. Ok?

Are we having fun yet?

Mark Bitterlich
mgb@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil
WA3JPY@WB4UOU

2542. WAR on 14313

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-09 19:31:27 UTC
From: mgb@APG-TECNET.APG.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8909091931.AA29937@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil>
Source record: 17120

*mailrus!sharkey!lopez!flash@tut.cis.ohio-state.edu (Gary Bourgois) writes:

[stuff omitted]

*The Maritime Mobile Net, and the Intercontinental net have, indeed, vacated
*the frequency, and are now on 14316. 313 is now being held from bandopen
*to bandclose by a group called the "BETTER AMATEUR RADIO FEDERATION (BARF)
*group, whose stated purpose is an INFORMATION NET. They maintain that the
*other two nets are in violation of the new FCC rules (which are really just
*the OLD rules if one would bother reading them)... And that the two nets
*exist only for Toll Fraud. (Avoiding the phone company by setting up phone
*patches).

*The two nets in question have been in operation at least 20 years, under
*very similar FCC rules regarding phone patches, yet the Barf Boys claim
*that under the NEW rules, ALL PHONE PATCHES are ILLEGAL. (since they bypass
*TELCO, and thus provide a financial benefit, which is not Kosher)...

*Now, I have to admit it, I LOVE A GOOD RADIO WAR. No regular user of 3950
*(my home frequency) gets upset by a good radio duel, but as I listen today,
*I hear STEAM TRAINS, Whistles, Funny voices, Bogus CW, RTTY and VILE QRM.
*K4MUJ and W5FX, the two main BARF NCS stations claim that all this QRM is
*from members of the two nets that used to be on the frequency. Apparently,
*the BARF boys get up early and stay late, establishing "frequency rights".

[more stuff omitted]

Shades of "Transmitting Music for ATV". It seems we have some hams here
who are interpreting the letter of the law to mean something that some
other hams don't agree with. The difference is that since they probably
don't have access to the "net" to talk about it, they have decided to
DO SOMETHING about it. On the other hand they might simply be mad at
someone on 14.313 and decided to use a strict interpretation of the rules
to "get even". In either case it is a worrisome aspect. If the FCC gets
involved and makes a ruling, I suspect we will all lose.

This issue is exactly what I was trying to get at when talking about rule
interpretation on the "Music" subject line.

Mark Bitterlich
mgb@apg-tecnet.apg,army.mil

2543. * SpaceNews 11Sep89 *

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-09 19:35:14 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <1011@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 17126

Bulletin ID: SPC90911

SpaceNews

MONDAY SEPTEMBER 11, 1989

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, NJ, and is distributed weekly around the world. It is available for UNLIMITED distribution.

* STS-34 NEWS *

The Terminal Countdown Demonstation Test with the STS-34 flight crew is presently scheduled for September 14 and 15 at the Kennedy Space Center. The tentative launch date for STS-34 and its Galileo payload is October 12th.

* UoSAT D/E NEWS *

With only a few weeks to go before the flight version of both spacecraft have to be ready for environmental testing. Engineers at UoSAT have assembled and tested the first "full scale" engineering spacecraft including most of the modules, the batteries and the harness. Except for some minor problems, all systems interfaced really well and data was sent and received over the various networks. Also, the UoSAT-E CCD camera was fully tested and pictures of exceptionally good quality are now being produced via our ground based transputer system.

* VOYAGER-2 FINDINGS *

Larry Soderblom, Deputy Imaging Team Leader for the VOYAGER-2 project, concluded that Triton's surface appears to be geologically young. According to Dr. Brad Smith, VOYAGER imaging team leader, commented that the features that appear to be craters are almost certainly not imapct craters, but must be related to internal processes within Triton. No other single body in the solar system contains all those terrain types.

Neptune's magnetic field was found to be tilted 50 degrees from the planet's rotation axis, according to data obtained from the plasma and low-energy charged-particle instruments carried on VOYAGER-2.

Voyager images disclosed three more rings, according to Brad Smith. The two earlier rings are called 1989N1A, the outer; and 1989N2A. One new ring, wider than those two, lies closer to Neptune. The second new ring orbits between 1989N1A and 1989N2A. A third new ring is broad and diffuse, and extends from just outside 1989N1A, all the way to the outer edge of 1989N2A.

* OSCAR-12 SCHEDULE *

DATE MODE TIME (UTC)

13Sep JA 18:48 - 03:00 on 09/14
26Sep JA 15:12 - 23:24
30Sep JD 21:50 - 12:44 on 10/01
06Oct JD 20:29 - 11:23 on 10/07
10Oct JA 10:42 - 18:54

* OSCAR-13 SCHEDULE *

16Aug89 until 16Nov89
BLON/BLAT 210/0

Mode B : MA 003 to MA 160
Mode JL: MA 160 to MA 200
Mode B : MA 200 to MA 240
OFF : MA 240 to MA 003
Mode S : MA 210 to MA 222

* SpaceNews DISTRIBUTION *

David Hopkins, VK4ZF of the Australian Space Education Association would like to receive SpaceNews on a regular (weekly) basis via packet radio at the VK4XBB-1 BBS in Brisbane, Australia.

The VK4XBB system can be reached via VK4BBS (AsiaNet). At the present time, SpaceNews is being received as a bulletin that orginates in Switzerland, then passes through Holland, Indonesia, and the Philippines before arriving in Brisbane.

Could someone please distribute SpaceNews to VK4ZF via a more "direct" path??

Thanks! de John, KD2BD @ NN2Z

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *

Feedback regarding SpaceNews can be directed to the author (John) via any of the following paths:

UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z

* SpaceNews * >> Satellite News You Won't Find Everywhere Else << * SpaceNews *

<eof>

--
UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z (John)
..."There is no expedient to which a man will not resort to avoid the real labor of thinking." ....Sir Joshua Reynolds.

2544. Re: Article on the ECPA (really, TV tuner on 800 MHz)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-09 20:22:54 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewsc.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <3061@cbnewsc.ATT.COM>
Source record: 17117

In article <668@atlas.tegra.UUCP>, vail@tegra.UUCP (Johnathan Vail) writes:
>
> I have heard (but not verified) that the IF from the tuner is around
> 49 MHZ and can be piped into a scanner...

Here is a reprint of my article which appeared in
the February 1988 issue of "The Radio Enthusiast"
and in my column in the May 1989 issue of "The RCMA Newsletter":

CONVERT YOUR CORDLESS TELEPHONE TO 800 MHZ?

by Bob Parnass, AJ9S

Convert your cordless telephone to receive 800 MHz? Yes,
I'm quite serious.

How do you convert a 47 MHz cordless phone to 800 MHz?
With a converter, of course!

But you don't need a fancy $99 Hamtronics converter. All
you need is the UHF tuner from a spare television set
that was manufactured when TVs still covered channels
14-83. I used the solid state, tuneable UHF tuner from a
cheapie JVC television set given me a few years ago.

This tuner seems typical of the type available in TVs for
the past several years. It uses a variable capacitor,
not a varicap diode, to tune channels 14-83 (470-890
MHz), and convert them to an IF of 47 MHz. If 47 MHz
sounds familiar, that's because it is the upper edge of
the cordless telephone band. A cordless telephone is
just a full duplex 46-47 MHz FM receiver and 49-50 MHz FM
transmitter in the same case.

Since I don't own a cordless phone, I used a scanner
tuned to 47 MHz and connected its antenna jack to the IF
output of the TV tuner. My tuner required a 300 ohm
impedance antenna, so I placed an ordinary TV balun
between the tuner input and my scanner antenna.

The IF is pretty broad - at least 10 MHz, so I tune
around on my scanner, rather than use the very coarse
tuning control on the tuner itself.

This tuner lacks an RF amplifier, so it's not as sensi-
tive as a modern 800 MHz scanner, but I sure hear a lot
of stations between 460 and about 890 MHz!

My tuner works well when powered at 6-9 VDC, and since it only draws about 10 milliamps, I use a 9 volt alkaline battery. An article in January 1988 Ham Radio Magazine describes other TV tuners, and suggests ways to put them to good use.

WARNING: Listening in on mobile phone conversations is now against the law.

--

==========
Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass (312)979-5414

2545. Questions on Icom UX-14 serial interface

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-09 20:47:10 UTC
From: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <164778@Wayne-MTS>
Source record: 17123

I'm over at the house of KR8S, looking at his new UX-14 he purchased
for his Icom 751. This $75 box is normally used with a $100 serial
TTL->RS-232 converter, but s it's going to be hooked to a C-64, it
would probab;ly be easier to just go TTL<->TTL, right?

So: The Icom module has one (*1*) Transcieve line; the C-64 has the
standard seperate transmit data/receive data lines. What's the
preferable way to tie these together? (forgive a poor displaced
psycholinguist his ignorance).

This may well have been covered before, but as I don't have a 751
I'm sure I would have missed it...
73
Michael Edelman Bitnet: medelman@waynest1
Wayne State University UUCP: umix!wayne-mts!Michael_Edelman
5925 Woodward Internet: Michael_Edelman@um.cc.umich.edu
Detroit, MI 48202 ARS: KE8YY
fax: 1-313-577-5626 Landline: 1-313-577-0742

2546. Re: WAR on 14313

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-09 22:48:33 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <168@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 17121

Just a note about the BARF Net and the folks on the Maritime Mobile net.

A friend of mine, NT7S was down in Central America recently when he found himself in a bit of a quandry. His father had died unexpectedly while on vacation in Turkey. John needed to leave Managua suddenly, and found a flight that would get him back to the USA. He was trying to phone a friend in California to let her know what was happening, but he could not dial out of the country after trying the telephone ALL DAY. So he got on one of the nets around 14.313 and found a station who could assist him with a phone patch.

During the patch, one of the clowns from 14.313 (think it was the -5- mentioned in Gary's posting) came on and started QRMing the patch with a long winded harangue about how the patch was in violation of FCC rules. John tried to explain his situation with the phone service, his father dieing, etc. The -5- said that he was sorry, but that only communications that by their very nature were too inconsequential to be carried over commercial telephone networks were legal over ham radio! John tried again to explain, but the guy QRMed the patch by reading FCC rules to him. John tried to tell the -5- that HE was in violation of FCC rules concerning malicious interference. Finally the US station who was handling the patch gave up, and so did John.

73,
Tad Cook
Seattle, WA
tad@ssc.UUCP
MCI Mail: 3288544
packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ

2547. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-09 23:04:14 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8909100708.AA05755@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17122

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial RCP/M, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial RCP/M may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

```
- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #565 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 89248.90580941 0.00000220 25588-3 0 2310
2 00424 80.4625 206.2955 0022439 286.2424 73.6227 13.67189825343843
SOLRAD R/B
1 00727U 64001 A 89233.66071521 .00000210 00000-0 19076-3 0 2880
2 00727 69.9000 315.4163 0013320 5.6904 354.4356 13.93566918302217
Cos 185 R/B
1 03019U 67104 B 89240.09526717 .00006435 00000-0 43894-3 0 4186
2 03019 64.0683 246.6369 0214919 219.6370 138.8743 14.90182163115794
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 89235.43652240 -.00000074 00000-0 99999-4 0 2481
2 03029 12.8216 23.6291 0016099 192.0268 167.9990 1.00272147 79812
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 89241.94671844 .00072553 00000-0 48235-3 0 9972
2 04966 51.5406 222.0885 2490730 339.2813 12.2208 10.58417294560174
LAGEOS
1 08820U 89247.95588086 0.00000005 0 8786
2 08820 109.8416 257.4032 0044936 298.9801 60.6432 6.38664848 55728
GOES 2
1 10061U 89240.56853123 -.00000004 0 2989
2 10061 7.3395 67.3126 0005845 162.4033 197.7961 1.00265709 6100
GPS-0001
1 10684U 89246.23720147 0.00000010 10000-3 0 2104
2 10684 63.4199 98.3544 0111060 199.0912 160.6618 2.00558990 70098
GPS-0002
1 10893U 89246.69728557 -.00000027 0 358
2 10893 64.4833 339.2610 0154564 27.6820 333.1776 2.00554258 82927
GOES 3
1 10953U 89241.61784690 0.00000091 10000-3 0 7208
2 10953 6.2024 70.1765 0005418 248.3710 111.7950 1.00263754 1679
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 89247.08513164 0.00000783 31925-3 0 1599
2 10967 108.0218 90.1456 0001389 285.2618 74.8348 14.34815049585408
GPS-0003
1 11054U 89248.50347324 -.00000027 0 1035
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2 11054 64.0344 335.6141 0055677 120.3146 240.2848 2.00562567 79977
GPS-0004
1 11141U 89246.10866468 0.00000010 0 2156
2 11141 63.5892 98.3250 0056419 321.0373 38.6475 2.00569341 78620
NOAA 6
1 11416U 89242.50873283 0.00001119 48527-3 0 8904
2 11416 98.5126 237.4391 0010506 250.7359 109.2634 14.25954294528496
Solar Max
1 11703U 89245.91795803 0.00077499 80895-3 0 801
2 11703 28.4990 86.0552 0000846 332.3870 27.6409 15.63038349531971
GPS-0006
1 11783U 89242.07809009 -.00000027 0 9592
2 11783 63.8305 335.4305 0142374 62.4868 299.1786 2.00569335 68486
GOES 4
1 11964U 89235.38522280 -.00000186 0 713
2 11964 5.6567 72.9208 0032950 96.5147 263.9045 0.99246909 2695
GOES 5
1 12472U 89237.47469961 -.00000249 10000-3 0 7505
2 12472 2.7251 79.6710 0004138 161.4735 198.7334 1.00281993 29287
SME
1 12887U 81100 A 89240.24416514 .00014348 00000-0 47299-3 0 2892
2 12887 97.6813 268.8090 0002403 26.0902 334.0456 15.31567252436176
UOSAT 1
1 12888U 81100 B 89240.86817846 .00158042 00000-0 92422-3 0 7055
2 12888 97.5412 300.0389 0002760 201.8684 158.1502 15.77903774440385
Meteor 2-08
1 13113U 89242.75180276 0.00000276 23835-3 0 6614
2 13113 82.5401 359.4903 0014145 210.6831 149.3492 13.84036589375554
Salyut 7
1 13138U 89242.72035799 0.00025737 55231-3 0 7263
2 13138 51.6092 311.7145 0001490 1.7975 358.2991 15.44535923419705
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 89241.07983510 .00001212 00000-0 27923-3 0 797
2 13367 98.2076 303.6749 0002309 5.2339 354.8902 14.57114046378767
Meteor 2-09
1 13718U 89242.86647693 0.00000458 23543-3 0 8090
2 13718 81.2441 208.4820 0056512 145.1285 215.3613 14.13271511346102
IRAS
1 13777U 89241.56661225 0.00000404 30487-3 0 6711
2 13777 99.0431 77.6589 0013185 104.0675 256.1932 13.98637784 6174
Cosmos 1447
1 13916U 83 21 A 89235.50166580 .00000163 00000-0 16162-3 0 6459
2 13916 82.9420 232.0830 0036398 248.7290 110.9981 13.73945416321790
TDRS 1
1 13969U 83 26 B 89234.48944121 -.00000208 00000-0 00000 0 0 8276
2 13969 3.7355 68.1222 0001788 135.3418 224.9288 1.00273055 90088
GOES 6
1 14050U 89238.67490556 0.00000121 0 119
2 14050 1.4766 81.4885 0000679 154.6160 205.9243 1.00263114 7319
OSCAR 10
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1 14129U 89236.59138263 -.00000029 0 4245
2 14129 25.9512 247.9351 6046765 70.4682 343.0354 2.05881119 18629
GPS-0008
1 14189U 89246.65318785 0.00000009 10000-3 0 6578
2 14189 63.2292 96.8873 0137481 215.1531 144.0162 2.00566140 45014
Meteor 2-10
1 14452U 89239.03086569 0.00000693 29349-3 0 7618
2 14452 81.1605 222.5396 0093348 252.6127 106.4814 14.22297502302610
LandSat 5
1 14780U 89249.00614485 0.00001302 29869-3 0 9004
2 14780 98.1602 309.6743 0002812 20.4627 339.6751 14.57143688293335
UOSAT 2
1 14781U 84 21 B 89240.22910828 .00001942 00000-0 37968-3 0 4976
2 14781 97.9941 296.9257 0014002 91.5199 268.7556 14.63913812293082
LDEF
1 14898U 89243.55228845 0.00035805 48680-3 0 9589
2 14898 28.5053 3.8187 0002904 63.3689 296.6915 15.56151819303187
GPS-0009
1 15039U 89244.22046109 0.00000009 0 7231
2 15039 63.0046 96.2188 0015261 255.8054 104.0972 2.00563020 38245
Cosmos 1574
1 15055U 84 62 A 89234.12517848 .00000172 00000-0 17354-3 0 7742
2 15055 82.9575 282.7334 0029029 75.7790 284.6584 13.73262032259024
Meteor 2-11
1 15099U 89241.63262384 0.00000299 25967-3 0 9623
2 15099 82.5334 307.9720 0014624 35.9051 324.3085 13.83700264260275
GPS-0010
1 15271U 89246.61384702 -.00000027 0 7060
2 15271 63.3405 335.0263 0100819 321.1179 38.2150 2.00567684 35403
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 89245.10649807 0.00001695 24226-3 0 761
2 15331 82.5381 267.4356 0023695 189.3038 170.7673 14.75977445265560
NOAA 9
1 15427U 89240.40791465 0.00000570 33129-3 0 4186
2 15427 99.1497 228.7907 0016197 108.7483 251.5431 14.12135983242646
Meteor 2-12
1 15516U 89241.97611835 0.00000165 13855-3 0 1114
2 15516 82.5335 246.0621 0015219 271.9969 87.9455 13.84156584231265
Cosmos 1686
1 16095U 89241.62039860 0.00025198 54169-3 0 3502
2 16095 51.6114 317.1271 0000697 359.2913 0.7425 15.44498026220631
GPS-0011
1 16129U 89246.76976759 0.00000010 0 3526
2 16129 63.7476 96.8585 0119509 149.6136 211.1714 2.00563326 28611
Meteor 3-1
1 16191U 89241.29747251 0.00000044 10000-3 0 8540
2 16191 82.5499 184.0515 0020842 113.7043 246.6261 13.16873384185146
Meteor 2-13
1 16408U 89241.26274667 0.00000209 17693-3 0 5257
2 16408 82.5388 161.5071 0017653 93.3716 266.9470 13.84203601185665
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Mir
1 16609U 89242.71576633 0.00038586 47927-3 0 201
2 16609 51.6228 350.0934 0010838 337.0144 22.9879 15.59538722202787
SPOT 1
1 16613U 89249.04590456 0.00000743 36705-3 0 5861
2 16613 98.7330 322.5568 0000288 32.0567 328.0710 14.20020855 23600
Meteor 2-14
1 16735U 89241.82734619 0.00000211 18018-3 0 3196
2 16735 82.5385 187.9062 0014167 159.5395 200.6344 13.83950019164643
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 89248.62319073 0.00002091 30221-3 0 7198
2 16881 82.5265 323.6250 0022058 195.1151 164.9415 14.75633431167152
EGP
1 16908U 89244.66731573 -.00000016 19435-3 0 1500
2 16908 50.0036 62.9778 0011446 178.5057 181.5897 12.44379866138931
FO-12
1 16909U 89226.01332023 -.00000025 10000-3 0 1674
2 16909 50.0170 120.5753 0011692 131.9903 228.1928 12.44401109136602
NOAA 10
1 16969U 89234.59593425 0.00000765 35541-3 0 2675
2 16969 98.6363 263.8220 0014679 60.2100 300.0538 14.23136353153387
Meteor 2-15
1 17290U 89241.98287484 0.00000210 18022-3 0 2860
2 17290 82.4671 94.6056 0014303 55.7675 304.4827 13.83756912133825
MOS-1
1 17527U 87 18 A 89241.05589842 .00000458 00000-0 36571-3 0 2323
2 17527 99.1443 311.8742 0001093 130.4396 229.6846 13.94862499128530
GOES 7
1 17561U 87 22 A 89237.34490890 -.00000104 00000-0 00000 0 0 3242
2 17561 0.0699 188.2347 0005696 355.6310 176.1235 1.00266527 2453
Kvant
1 17845U 89241.62630309 0.00013547 17350-3 0 8502
2 17845 51.6182 355.5672 0010035 331.7883 27.6785 15.59469200138889
DMSP B5D2-3
1 18123U 87 53 A 89241.90545540 .00000704 00000-0 39329-3 0 3729
2 18123 98.8256 71.4223 0015119 129.2679 230.9839 14.13525890113240
RS-10/11
1 18129U 87 54 A 89241.03134797 -.00000105 00000-0 -12226-3 0 8604
2 18129 82.9282 184.3491 0010973 203.5617 156.5040 13.71999201109382
Cosmos 1867
1 18187U 87 60 A 89241.02684413 -.00000152 00000-0 -41501-4 0 9274
2 18187 65.0118 179.2309 0018591 254.0113 105.8906 14.29398346111538
Meteor 2-16
1 18312U 89241.23984115 0.00000219 18868-3 0 3092
2 18312 82.5590 161.6658 0013090 358.9653 1.1482 13.83507180102613
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 89241.90568064 0.00000097 81851-4 0 1478
2 18820 82.5405 221.9602 0018540 63.5018 296.8046 13.84192109 79883
DMSP B5D2-4
1 18822U 88 6 A 89241.87535018 .00000677 00000-0 33049-3 0 2720
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2 18822 98.6864 121.3758 0008448 35.0995 325.0735 14.20885696 81469
AO-13
1 19216U 89236.21624695 0.00000444 37172+0 0 467
2 19216 57.1440 193.9712 6782436 210.0914 82.4649 2.09696448 9164
OKEAN 1
1 19274U 88 56 A 89241.04381048 .00001534 00000-0 22342-3 0 4794
2 19274 82.5131 69.2494 0022788 359.2095 0.9121 14.75115461 61824
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 89241.13251453 0.00000391 10000-2 0 2505
2 19336 82.5445 124.0772 0017565 327.0334 32.9597 13.16859221 52517
NOAA 11
1 19531U 89237.33737890 0.00000704 41074-3 0 1203
2 19531 98.9429 181.0413 0013299 40.9173 319.2992 14.11117542 47225
TDRS 3
1 19548U 88 91 B 89227.57760621 .00000128 00000-0 99999-4 0 323
2 19548 0.7332 83.4552 0002974 56.5772 219.9857 1.00276375 2380
GPS-0014
1 19802U 89 13 A 89220.85368862 .00000015 00000-0 99999-4 0 512
2 19802 55.1060 209.7420 0065501 157.9693 202.3225 2.00557432 3489
Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89241.65682905 0.00000117 10000-3 0 701
2 19851 82.5278 100.7379 0015628 100.1881 260.1050 13.83835793 25243
TDRS 4
1 19883U 89 21 B 89235.19235439 -.00000233 00000-0 99999-4 0 272
2 19883 0.5228 74.7540 0002678 82.5566 202.6961 1.00274502 894
GPS-0013
1 20061U 89 44 A 89221.04335397 -.00000030 00000-0 00000 0 0 297
2 20061 54.6053 28.5142 0082360 164.4658 195.7994 2.00568754 1236
Gorizont 18
1 20107U 89227.47641353 -.00000251 10000-3 0 354
2 20107 1.4299 275.8161 0002957 37.1479 322.4929 1.00272176 413
Olympus
1 20122U 89222.16766756 -.00000119 10000-3 0 226
2 20122 0.0626 271.4242 0002569 41.9678 46.5866 1.00270106 60
1989 053B
1 20123U 89231.75432927 0.00069779 81203-2 0 422
2 20123 6.2864 91.1806 7277472 210.0943 73.7243 2.30533203 890
1988 063E
1 20127U 89226.19247825 0.00000638 21370-2 0 326
2 20127 7.9937 315.0859 7225608 112.5875 334.7491 2.26367775 7046
1988 098C
1 20132U 89226.71405655 0.00031314 78395-2 0 297
2 20132 3.7168 103.6435 7131770 84.6471 345.7197 2.47123793 6890
Cosmos 2031
1 20136U 89243.76468691 0.00196451 21540-4 45172-3 0 934
2 20136 50.5464 242.9132 0093577 55.5300 305.4385 15.89273239 7105
Cosmos 2033
1 20147U 89243.78291852 0.00006950 11902-3 0 729
2 20147 65.0200 205.7781 0009228 270.8944 89.0839 15.52032816 6022
Cosmos 2034
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1 20149U 89241.96222130 0.00000134 13336-3 0 329
2 20149 82.9366 61.9388 0030655 177.0031 183.1315 13.72424793 4890
1989 059B
1 20150U 89243.73571078 0.00000282 28701-3 0 490
2 20150 82.9379 60.5452 0029164 165.0123 195.1846 13.74250328 5138
TV-SAT 2
1 20168U 89247.10004393 -.00000120 10000-3 0 164
2 20168 0.1249 260.3492 0003610 307.8347 151.8403 1.00272562 213
Hipparcos
1 20169U 89244.00000000 0.00003804 91288-3 0 92
2 20169 7.0697 114.1519 7274091 196.7552 272.6086 2.29397527 542
1989 062C
1 20170U 89245.46639972 0.00001557 29350-2 0 230
2 20170 7.2520 113.9907 7248720 196.9846 112.6130 2.25991592 560
RESURS-F4
1 20175U 89248.63284739 0.00131815 67538-5 20478-3 0 514
2 20175 82.3043 123.1906 0011605 275.8053 84.2936 16.03941894 3406
GPS-0015
1 20185U 89238.53337801 0.00000015 10000-3 0 42
2 20185 54.9554 209.9273 0032255 198.8691 161.2516 2.01464674 4775
1989 064B
1 20186U 89248.66027366 0.03081574 -17973-4 10934-2 0 365
2 20186 30.9370 74.9095 0182888 221.4685 137.3531 15.95380604 2879
1989 064C
1 20187U 89248.14953121 0.00230252 -16678-6 11484-2 0 243
2 20187 37.6840 194.1825 6018137 214.1590 86.8224 4.13346523 737
Cosmos 2036
1 20188U 89247.95550891 0.00274693 14414-4 13705-3 0 293
2 20188 62.8174 62.6222 0028498 86.2219 274.2668 16.19437838 2162
Progress M
1 20191U 89248.67451156 0.00030699 37778-3 0 193
2 20191 51.6226 320.1312 0012191 4.2230 355.8649 15.59880590 2129
1989 067A
1 20193U 89245.13642740 -.00000191 10000-3 0 31
2 20193 0.1505 277.3296 0002129 227.3657 215.3158 1.00264063 52
1989 067B
1 20194U 89247.93326531 0.00203583 12851-2 0 134
2 20194 26.7093 78.7580 0142020 221.5062 137.4645 15.62189770 1240
1989 067C
1 20195U 89243.81867364 0.00049876 54180-2 0 103
2 20195 23.2486 138.7812 7356877 181.5908 172.9213 2.20781744 98
1989 068A
1 20196U 89248.94379342 -.00000189 -13533-2 0 188
2 20196 73.5708 334.3613 0026182 262.4515 97.3465 12.40434682 1118
1989 068B
1 20197U 89246.36188618 -.00000007 0 64
2 20197 73.5706 337.8219 0024798 266.3793 93.4413 12.40688658 796
1989 069C
1 20204U 89248.64900214 0.02304663 -25881-4 96269-3 0 40
2 20204 28.6043 246.4396 0673035 127.8022 238.6006 14.81787836 225
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1989 071A
1 20218U 89249.20056658 0.00094959 60173-3 0 38
2 20218 51.6275 317.6714 0038914 158.5848 189.0299 15.74674737 58
1989 071B
1 20219U 89249.07782401 -.00008498 58668-4 0 15
2 20219 51.7160 318.6138 0006314 319.2895 42.1003 16.29967832 33
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Dr TS Kelso Asst Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
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2548. Re: Transmitting Music for ATV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-09 23:42:36 UTC
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <17590@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 17118

In article <8909090426.AA03181@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil> mgb@APG-TECNET.APG.ARMY.MIL writes:
> [...] It even came up in reference to modem
>design when digital encryption was used to "smooth" the signal on a 56 kbs
>system.

If you're referring to the WA4DSY 56k modem, as I suspect you are, then your use of the word "encryption" is incorrect. Encryption is the reversible transformation of a signal to make it unintelligible to all but the authorized receiver who possesses the necessary information (the key) to decrypt it.

The correct term for the circuit in the WA4DSY modem that "randomizes" the statistics of the signal is "scrambler". This word has a very precise meaning in modem design: the reversible transformation of a data stream to make it appear "random" to aid in clock recovery, to eliminate data pattern sensitivities, and to reduce interference by eliminating discrete spectral components in the signal spectrum.

Note that while the two processes are superficially the same, they are done for two entirely different reasons. An encryption device could serve as a modem scrambler but the reverse is seldom, if ever true. Although both scrambling and encryption use pseudo-random algorithms, an encryption algorithm must meet far stronger criteria for "randomness" than a scrambler; i.e., it must withstand a concerted cryptanalytic attack. Modem scrambling algorithms need meet only a very weak statistical test for randomness; they need not have any resistance to cryptanalysis. In addition, they are almost always standardized and published, which provides the information required to intercept the data without any cryptanalysis at all. These two properties apply to the WA4DSY modem scrambler, therefore it is not an encryption device and the word "encryption" should not be used to describe it.

Part of the problem comes from the widespread misuse of the word "scrambler" with respect to video encryption systems on cable TV or satellite.

Phil

2549. Rules interpretation/License Required Before Purchase

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-10 01:31:00 UTC
From: COFER@UTKVX3.BITNET
Message-ID: <8909110703.AA08403@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17110

> Sorry for being so harsh Phil, but I am getting tired of hearing all these
> personal interpretations of the "rules". This discussion is just like the
> "pizza" issue in my mind. Debating these issues is great if you just like
> to argue, but only the legal beagles can actually settle something like
> this, and then only after someone has been charged with a violation.

Given our service is suppose to be self-policing, shouldn't we encourage an examination of the rules. True, the debate sometimes becomes silly...often becomes silly....but that is part of the process, and for some, part of the fun. Look at it this way, you are GOING to have a personal interpretation of the rules. It is better to have developed a personal interpretation of the rules based on a free examination of those rules, and a free examination of those rules includes expressions of personal interpretations. True, the final arbitrator of the "true" meaning of the rules will be the courts and FCC; but our purpose here is not to determine rule interpretation in a legally binding way, but to provide a mechanism where personal interpretations can be developed and changed in a forum of free debate. Who knows, we might even develop a consensus. 1/2 :-)

And, regarding another issue in INFO-HAMS: What is illegal is transmitting on ham frequencies without a license. Possession of a device to do so is not (even though there are very few legal uses for a ham transmitter to a non-ham, unlike with the car and guns analogies). However, I can certainly understand why many hams feel uncomfortable with non-hams owning ham radio transmitting equipment. A person with a transmitter can use that device to cause interference to other people on a nationwide basis, with a very low probability of being caught. Also, I think there is a fear from hams of non-hams purchasing radio equipment, using them illegally with almost no chance of being caught, and a "critical mass" being reached where non-hams can find plenty of other non-hams on the ham bands, and turning the ham bands into a "bigger and better" CB service. Mechanisms to reduce to probability of such illegal activity occurring (the prevention side), or to increase the probability of being caught (the enforcement side), have been proposed from time to time (remember the embedded callsign ID the FCC proposed a short while back?) Is it really so outrageous to seek mechanisms to keep the ham bands for hams? Or are we to ignore the problem? Or do you believe that there is no potential danger? :-S (a Serious question)

---------- -.........-
John L. Cofer N 4 M H A
COFER@UTKVX.BITNET -.....---.....-

"I stand by my misstatements" - Dan Quayle

All disclaimers apply

2550. Re: Hurricane Gabriell GIF pictures from GEOS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-10 01:49:44 UTC
From: bph@buengc.BU.EDU
Message-ID: <4102@buengc.BU.EDU>
Source record: 17111
Cross-posted to: alt.sex,comp.graphics,rec.ham-radio,sci.physics,sci.space

In article <1989Sep8.211006.27074@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard) writes:
>Current GEOS weather satellite images showing Hurricane Gabriell and other
>weather activity in GIF format are being placed online for anonymous FTP
>access.
>
>host: vmd.cso.uiuc.edu (128.174.5.98)
>user: anonymous
>pass: -none-
>cd/cwd: phil.515

But is she naked?

--Blair
"And just what IS this 'blif'
thing?"

2551. KA9Q's Amateur Packet Radio tcp/ip Software Available!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-10 03:47:03 UTC
From: DYUILL@CARLETON.CA
Message-ID: <890909.22523524.075941@CU.CP6>
Source record: 17124

Any one wanting more information on Phil Karn's tcp/ip software for amateur packet radio should feel free to contact me about it. See my message below.

Sent: 09/09/89 10:28 Rcvd: 09/09/89 11:01 Number: 59
To: tcp-group@ucsd.edu From: Doug Yuill
Subject: Distribution of NET

It seems we see lots of requests for NET executable's for the various machines that NET has been ported to. Is our distribution mechanism so ad hoc that we don't have a current (to within 12 months) list of people who will send you NET for your particular hardware?
I would like to offer to distribute NET for the Macintosh & IBM pc for a DONATION of $15 to our local working group. I expect to have both the the old version and the new version of NET for the Amiga and if Rob wants to send me his Atari version I'll send him the current Mac distribution. Any other keepers of the bits (do we have a xenix port?) who wish me to distribute there versions of NET please send them along.
As I have an interest in user testing I may also be able to provide help in cases where potental NETer's get hopelessly lost in the documentation.
Please mail your disks or dollars to:
Doug Yuill
54 Ella St.
Ottawa, Ont.
Canada, K1S 2G4
DYUILL@CARLETON.CA or gandalf!scs!yuill or VE3OCU@VE3JF, Ottawa

2552. Re: HELP WITH GR-BRIDGE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-10 04:22:00 UTC
From: peter.laidlaw@canremote.uucp
Message-ID: <89091016374741@masnet.uucp>
Source record: 16880

Help, I'm looking for a schematic for a General Radio RF bridge 916AL.
Mine's got cooked capacitors and I'd really like to see if the schematic
tracks with what I drawn up. If you can help, please leave me a message
through this system or: 3 Squires Ave, Toronto,M4B-2r2.
---
* Via ProDoor 3.01R

2553. Re: BUILD SATELLITE ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-10 04:46:00 UTC
From: peter.laidlaw@canremote.uucp
Message-ID: <89091016374763@masnet.uucp>
Source record: 17116

I'm looking for persons who are interested in a project to build and launch an amateur radio satellite. This is expected to be a big project lasting many years with the general requirement to put a geosynchronous device in orbit for amateurs.

I myself am an electrical engineer in the communications field who does, from time to time, work in the satellite industry. My Call sign is VE3RBI.

If you are interested, please leave me a note on this system, indicating your interest and a short statement of your talents. If I can find enough interest and talent, we'll go at it.

This message originates at CRS, Toronto, Canada.
---
* Via ProDoor 3.01R

2554. Transmitting Music for ATV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-10 10:08:55 UTC
From: mgb@APG-TECNET.APG.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8909101008.AA22723@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil>
Source record: 16884

> mgb@APG-TECNET.APG.ARMY.MIL writes:
> [...] It even came up in reference to modem
>design when digital encryption was used to "smooth" the signal on a 56 kbs
>system.

*ka9q.bellcore.com!karn@bellcore.com (Phil Karn) writes:

*If you're referring to the WA4DSY 56k modem, as I suspect you are, then your
*use of the word "encryption" is incorrect. Encryption is the reversible
*transformation of a signal to make it unintelligible to all but the
*authorized receiver who possesses the necessary information (the key) to
*decrypt it.

[complete description of randomizing omitted]

I thought you might come out of the woodwork with that example Phil, even
though I was rather ambiguous with my reference! (There just aren't that
many 56 kbs modems around!) :-)

I was NOT suggesting that this modem was illegal or fell into the category
of using encryption... well yes I did use the word encryption. The point
I was trying to make was that those that read the reg. on the issue of
encryption could very easily look at the method used in this modem and
say "this is encryption .. ergo .. it is illegal". They would argue that
your definition of randomizing is just "looking for loopholes".

I used it as an example of something that IS legal, that by trying to apply
STRICT INTERPRETATION of a rule could be argued to be illegal on very similar
grounds as this "music" thing.

Thank you for (correctly) pointing out my inaccurate use of the word encrypt
in reference to this modem without going into the necessary detail that I
should have.

Mark

2555. Re: Selling Ham gear to unlicensed peop

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-10 20:23:08 UTC
From: karl@ddsw1.MCS.COM
Message-ID: <1989Sep10.202308.423@ddsw1.MCS.COM>
Source record: 16877

In article <5506.25075800@stjhmc.fidonet.org> Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
>taber@pstjtt.enet.dec.com stated in Message-ID: <440@ryn.esg.dec.com>

> > OK, you're right, I was way off base viewing your screed as an attempt
> > at having a law. What you're describing is a conspiricy, the point of
> > which is to prevent the lawful ownership and use of radio gear by
> > non-hams through the use of economic force by hams. I'm glad you
> > cleared that up for me.

>Your attitude fascinates me. Tell me, just what is the basis of your intense
>interest in safegurding access to radio transmitting equipment by people who
>can't lawfully use it? Sounds a bit odd to me.

Not at all.

When was the last time you saw a transmitter without receive capability
built into it?

Now, I ask, suppose I am thinking of getting a HAM license. I want to buy a
two-meter (fer instance) transceiver, perhaps an HT -- why purchase two
pieces of gear when I only need one? Sure, it's illegal for me to key that
microphone until I get my license -- but it's not illegal for me to LISTEN.

The basis of MY intense interest in safeguarding access to the equipment is
simple -- I want to purchase the thing before I get my license. I want to
use it lawfully (which can be done) before I get my license, become familiar
with the controls, etc.

The situation is similar to owning a car. It's not illegal or improper to
purchase (or own) a car without a driver license or even registration
certificate. It is illegal (and improper) to operate it without that same
license (and registration).

I'll vote with my wallet. I'm considering getting involved in this hobby,
and intend to purchase my first set before I get the call letters. The
outfit that is willing to sell to me without my showing them a license
and/or giving a set of call letters (which I won't have) will be rewarded
by my continued patronage. Those places that choose not to will be told
why they're missing out on my money.

--
Karl Denninger (karl@ddsw1.MCS.COM, <well-connected>!ddsw1!karl)
Public Access Data Line: [+1 312 566-8911], Voice: [+1 312 566-8910]
Macro Computer Solutions, Inc. "Quality Solutions at a Fair Price"

2556. Re: WAR on 14313

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-10 22:31:51 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewsc.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <3068@cbnewsc.ATT.COM>
Source record: 16879

re: 'BARF' vigilantes going to war against the traffic nets on 14.313 MHz
because they don't approve of the nets' phone patch operations.

I've monitored the rudeness around 14.313 MHz for many, many months, and
it has really turned me off to operating SSB. The jamming, personal
attacks, tirades, bigoted remarks and other nonsense are extremely
poor operating practice and an embarrassment to Amateur Radio.

point 1) This vigilante nightmare is self regulation gone wild.

point 2) Is it trendy to be rude? :-(
Perhaps the rudeness is just a sign of the times. I hear
similar antics encouraged by hosts on AM radio talk shows and some
newsgroups on own beloved Usenet are blighted with unhealthy
doses of it.

--
==
Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass (312)979-5414

2557. Re: KA9Q's Amateur Packet Radio tcp/ip Software Available!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-11 00:15:00 UTC
From: winter@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <34629@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 16878

In article <890909.22523524.075941@CU.CP6> DYUILL@CARLETON.CA writes:
>Any one wanting more information on Phil Karn's tcp/ip software for
>amateur packet radio should feel free to contact me about it. See my
>message below.

U.S. hams may want to obtain the Macintosh version from:
Doug Thom N6OYU
1405 Graywood Drive
San Jose, CA 95129

Doug is the project coordinator for the Macintosh port, so he always
has the latest version.

In Europe, Jean-Pierre Szikora (LUDWIG@BUCLLN11.BITNET) has offered
to provide the same service. He's at:

Institut Ludwig
74, av. Hippocrate UCL7459
B-1200 Brussels Belgium

Please send a blank (preferably formatted) 800K disk with a return
disk mailer and appropriate postage or IRCs.

Remember--this is for the Macintosh version only! You DOS folks are
on your own. :-)

Patty
--
==
Patty Winter N6BIS INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44] UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
==

2558. How hard to build a DISCONE antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-11 03:57:24 UTC
From: flash@lopez.UUCP
Message-ID: <777@lopez.UUCP>
Source record: 16883

Being the proud owner of a new PRO-2005 scanner, I have found that in order to receive all the things I wish to receive, an OUTSIDE antenna is in order. I have hooked it up to to my 2 meter antenna, and find this brings in stations very well on LOTS of frequencies. It is a compromise situation though, because now I have to switch antennas to operate on 2 meters.

I also think that an antenna that is MADE for wide band coverage is in order.

Well looking at everything available, I am convinced that the DISCONE provides the best coverage (albeit at unity gain), and talking to people that use them, everyone I know that has one is happy with it.

BUT THE PRICE!!! Gack. 60 to 100 dollars for a twinky antenna? This borders on semi outrageousness.

One should be able to build one. The problem is, I have not been able to locate any formulas or measurements in any of my books.

Hence, a request to the NET. Has anyone ever built a DISCONE antenna? Is there an article or project anywhere with instructions?

I would like to make mine out of some extra #6 copper wire I have laying around. The stuff is stiff enough to hold the shape, I think.

Anyone with information, Please drop me a line, or post to the net.

THANKS a MEGACYCLE.

--

| Gary Bourgois, ...rutgers!sharkey!lopez!flash (flash@lopez.UUCP) |
| Nationwide Amateur Radio NIGHTLY after 0200z on 3950 KHz |
-------------[WB8EOH = The Eccentric Old Hippie]-----------------

2559. SOLAR ACTIVITY NR 35

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-11 04:04:44 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1235@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 16885

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
============================================================

Subject: SOLAR ACTIVITY NR 35

SOLAR AND GEOPHYSICAL DATA FOR THE PERIOD FROM AUGUST 28 TO SEPTEMBER 03 1989
================================================================================

DATE 28 29 30 31 01 02 03
RC 063 071 110 122 186 N.P 213 SUNSPOT NUMXERS
10CM 170 176 188 105 218 231 242 SOLAR FLUX AT 2800 MHZ
AK 22 40 22 12 10 10 07 GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY

HIGH SOLAR ACTIVITY STOP
AN IMPRESSIVE LARGE AND COMPLEX ACTIVE CENTER COMING INTO VIEW ON AUGUST 29
AT S17 WAS THE SOURCE OF NUMEROUS FLARES STOP
THE MOST IMPORTANT EVENT WAS AN X1.2/1B 03/1427Z MAX 1432Z END 1602Z STOP
S18E16 TENFLARE 5000FU 18 MIN AND SID STOP
IT MAY BE THE ORIGIN OF A PROTON EVENT WHICH BEGAN 04/0120Z WITH
13 PART/CM2/SEC/STER AT GT THAN 10 MEV STOP
OTHER LARGE FLARES WERE :
M7.1/SF 30/1635Z S15E77 TENFLARE 790 FU AND SID STOP
TENFLARE 3000 FU 01/0612Z, X2.3/SB 01/0813Z, S20E65 TENFLARE 360 FU AND SID.
M2.5/1B 02/0616Z TENFLARE 720 FU AND SID, M5.0 03/1037Z TENFLARE 460 FU AND
SID HIGH GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY ON AUGUST 29 FOLLOWING THE GRADUAL
MAGSTORM BEGINNIN G 28/1900Z, MODERATE THE OTHER DAYS STOP

END

SIDC BRUSSELS INTERNATIONAL PROVISIONAL MEAN MONTHLY SUNSPOT
============================================================

NUMBER RI FOR 1989 AUGUST IS 166.8
MAXIMUM : 227 ON 5 / MINIMUM : 50 ON 28
PREDICTED SMOOTHED MONTHLY SIDC ADJUSTED SUNSPOT NUMBERS FOR 1989
SEPTEMBER TO 1990 FEBRUARY ARE : 187/186/184/180/175/170 (+-45)
CLASSICAL SMOOTED VALUES ARE : 179/178/176/173/169/165 (+-45)
CLASSICAL SMOOTHED VALUES ESTIMATED FOR 1990 MARCH TO AUGUST
ARE : 160/155/150/146/142/138 (+-50)
FOURTY ONE COOPERATING STATIONS ON SEPTEMBER 4 TH 0800 UTC

SIDC BRUSSELS PROVISIONAL DAYLY SUNSPOT NUMBERS FOR AUGUST 1989
============================================================
```

1 158 6 220 11 202 16 169 21 203 26 95 30 94
2 187 7 205 12 188 17 192 22 160 27 57 31 116
3 193 8 210 13 198 18 189 23 133 28 50
4 210 9 218 14 189 19 202 24 129 29 70
5 227 10 200 15 196 20 209 25 100

SMOOTHED VALUES 1989 FEBRUARY : 144.9
1989 MARCH TO AUGUST : 151/157/163/169/175/178 (+-5 PC)

END

MEUDON/PARIS SOLDR OBSERVATORY SEPTEMBER 06 1989 STOP

73 ALL DE FE1JPY/APLINK ANGERS, WF

--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM/SWL/SCANNER BBS (1200/2400/PEP) 614-457-4227

2560. Selling Amateur rigs to non-hams

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-11 05:09:19 UTC
From: Brian.Battles@f880.n141.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <973.250CEEDD@binzer.fidonet.org>
Source record: 16881

Phil,

In your message, you wrote:

PH> I will seek to encourage dealers to sell equipment capable of
PH> transmitting on amateur frequencies ONLY to persons who hold a
PH> valid amateur license authorizing them to transmit on at least some
PH> of the frequencies the transmitter is capable of transimitting. To
PH> reiterate for all the simple minded people who haven't figured it
PH> out yet, I did NOT say anything about proposing a rule or law
PH> forcing dealers to do this. The means by which I will work on this
PH> is to encourage other hams to make their preferences for a dealer
PH> based on known information about how these dealers sell their
PH> equipment. If one dealer does better than another in this respect,
PH> that dealer will get more of my business, and perhaps all of it. I
PH> will encoruage other hams to choose the same way so that dealers,
PH> who are in the business to make money, will see that restricting
PH> sales of ham transmitters to hams is the way to go.

Wouldn't it be wonderful if there were a way to manufacture all Amateur transceivers so that they could recieve perfectly well, but have to be "unlocked" by some authority ONLY upon the purchaser displaying his Amateur Radio license (or a photocopy). If this were technically feasible and virtually undefeatable by electronics whizzes, the rigs could be confidently displayed and sold through just about ANY retail outlet imaginable.

I see the following advantages:

A) More unlicensed "civilians" could buy Amateur rigs to listen in and gain enthusiasm to become licensed.
B) Manufacturers could seek more retail outlets (i.e., Sears, J.C. Penney, etc.) and expose their products to more people, thus improving public awareness, and helping lower prices through larger volume sales.
C) SWLs could obtain better-quality radios for coverage of certain frequencies, and keep them if they subsequently chose to earn Amateur Radio licenses.

The only real problem would be the outlaws (see "CB radio users") who would inevitably obtain used gear that was already "unlocked" and use them to transmit, Amateur license or not.

I suppose this would also add to the cost of designing and building Amateur rigs <sigh>.

73 de Brian Battles WA1YUA
QTH New Britain, Conn.

--
Brian Battles - via FidoNet node 1:141/800.0
UUCP: spock!a3bee2!binzer!880!Brian.Battles
ARPA: Brian.Battles@f880.n141.z1.fidonet.org

2561. Re: Transmitting Music for ATV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-11 05:23:09 UTC
From: Brian.Battles@f880.n141.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <974.250CEEEF@binzer.fidonet.org>
Source record: 16882

Mark,

In your reply to Phil, you wrote:

P>> Since the wording of the rules refers to "music" with no
P>> qualifications,I personally suspect that it can be interpreted
P>> to mean that music in any form cannot be sent...Digital input
P>> files for music playing programs is a form of music just as...much
P>> as an analog waveform of the sonic vibrations is...Even a TV or
P>> FAX image of sheet music is still music...I doubt that these cases
P>> I mention will be as vigorously prosecuted as a blatant
P>> transmission of Beethoven's 5th over the local repeater using FM
P>> mode and the sound of the music...

Don't some people ever get the point of the *intent* of the laws? I
don't think the FCC thought that Amateurs would be so goofy that they'd
misunderstand what was meant by the term "music". Given the context of
the rule, in view of the fact that it's under Part 97 which deals with
Amateur Radio operations, as clearly distinguished from broadcasting
and other entertainment media, it's certainly clear that the FCC was
referring to the kind of music that you hear; i.e., the stuff that
comes out of musical instruments or on LP records, cassettes, CDs, and
so on.

P>> I just bring up this point for you to think about before you try
P>> to "loophole" your way around the rules (I see no loopholes).

I think he only brings up this point because he's bored and can't
think of anything more valuable to post here.

73 de Brian Battles WA1YUA
QTH New Britain, Conn.

--
Brian Battles - via FidoNet node 1:141/800.0
UUCP: spock!a3bee2!binzer!880!Brian.Battles
ARPA: Brian.Battles@f880.n141.z1.fidonet.org

2562. Re: WAR on 14313 MONITORED IN IRELAND

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-11 09:22:21 UTC
From: dflynch@vax1.tcd.ie
Message-ID: <2000@vax1.tcd.ie>
Source record: 16894

In article <769@lopez.UUCP>, flash@lopez.UUCP (Gary Bourgois) writes:
> I note that this group does not get into too much ham radio politics (other
> than perhaps the PIZZA/AUTOPATCH thread), but I think perhaps the situation
> taking place on 14313.0 deserves some discussion.
>
> Indeed, one can not tune the 20 meter band without hearing some discussion
> of the RADIO WAR that is presently transpiring on this frequency. 313 has
> always had its share of hecklers, QRM'ers etc, but the situation is now
> totally out of hand.
>
> The Maritime Mobile Net, and the Intercontinental net have, indeed, vacated
> the frequency, and are now on 14316. 313 is now being held from bandopen
> to bandclose by a group called the "BETTER AMATEUR RADIO FEDERATION (BARF)
> group, whose stated purpose is an INFORMATION NET. They maintain that the
> other two nets are in violation of the new FCC rules (which are really just
> the OLD rules if one would bother reading them)... And that the two nets
> exist only for Toll Fraud. (Avoiding the phone company by setting up phone
> patches).
>
> The two nets in question have been in operation at least 20 years, under
> very similar FCC rules regarding phone patches, yet the Barf Boys claim
> that under the NEW rules, ALL PHONE PATCHES are ILLEGAL. (since they bypass
> TELCO, and thus provide a financial benefit, which is not Kosher)...
>
> Now, I have to admit it, I LOVE A GOOD RADIO WAR. No regular user of 3950
> (my home frequency) gets upset by a good radio duel, but as I listen today,
> I hear STEAM TRAINS, Whistles, Funny voices, Bogus CW, RTTY and VILE QRM.
> K4MUJ and W5FX, the two main BARF NCS stations claim that all this QRM is
> from members of the two nets that used to be on the frequency. Apparently,
> the BARF boys get up early and stay late, establishing "frequency rights".
>
> Glen Baxter, K1MAN was involved briefly in the mele, but has since gone
> back to the operation of his own IARN, and dropped his 14313 net
> activities.
>
> So what does it all mean?
>
> Will the QRM'ers be apprehended? Will the FCC require us to gut our phone
> patches and make them into kitty litter pans? Will we get ANOTHER set of
> rules? Will HF ham frequencies be deeded over to the SWBC stations? Will
> the BARFers get bored, and will the other two nets return to 313?
>
> OPINIONS? THOUGHTS? PREDICTIONS
>

> At least 313 is providing some interesting listening of late.
>
>
> --
> --
> | Gary Bourgois, ...rutgers!sharkey!lopez!flash (flash@lopez.UUCP) |
> | Nationwide Amateur Radio NIGHTLY after 0200z on 3950 KHz |
> -------------[WB8EOH = The Eccentric Old Hippie]-----------------
THE RACKET ON 14313 KHZ IS LOUD AND CLEAR IN IRELAND :
I agree with k4nuj and his group. I do not care about the intricacies of FCC rules on patching ... the jamming is so deliberate and provocative that his anger is justified.

Interesting politics there too - freq. reference to drug smugglers and criminals, to Senators and election races ...

2563. Re: LW Radio from Ireland and US utilities

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-11 09:35:34 UTC
From: dflynch@vax1.tcd.ie
Message-ID: <2002@vax1.tcd.ie>
Source record: 16895

In article <1545@xn.LL.MIT.EDU>, olsen@XN.LL.MIT.EDU (Jim Olsen) writes:
>>> Theres a new Long-wave transmitter started up here in Europe...on 252KHz...
>>> Wonder how far their signal goes - anyone in the States or Canada hear them?
>
> There may be problems due to interfering signals. Over here in ITU Region 2,
> that band is allocated to Radionavigation. For example, two miles from here
> a radio beacon transmits 24 hours a day on 251 kHz...

I don't expect a problem. After all, European LW stations on channels used for
US beacons now operate at up to 2000 kW, whereas the Irish st. will only use
600 kW maximum power. There are also relatively powerful LW outlets from France, FRG,
Norway,
UK, Norway, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, FRG and USSR.
ATLANTIC 252 may cause QRM to RTA 3 Algeria after 17 UTC.
Derek Lynch
Dept. of Pol. Sc
Trinity College, Dublin 2.

PS: Did anybody see my posting on academic contact in talk.politics.misc ?

2564. Screening the Screens.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-11 11:13:59 UTC
From: PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK
Message-ID: <11.Sep.89.12
Source record: 16886

My IBM PS/2 monitor (8513) is susceptible to RF. Half a watt at 440MHz applied
to the right hand side blanks the screen. You have to power the monitor off
for about 10 seconds to get it to work again. Try it! Its fun to walk into
someones office with a rig inside your jacket, and key up. The howls of
amazement when people's screens go dead are quite wonderful. Wonder when
IBM will screen their screens(?) properly?
At least the PS/2 has a metal case and generates less RFI than the
old VT100 i used to use - that had s9+40dB hash all the way to 900MHz.

de G6WBJ

++
+ Pete Lucas NERC Computer Services Swindon U.K. PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@UKACRL +
++
+ VM - designed in Heaven for use on Earth. +
++

2565. Re: ICOM IC22-S INFO WANTED

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-11 12:17:21 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <10002@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 16888

The IC22S synthesizer takes an 8-bit number which is the number of 15kHz steps above 144.39 MHz. You can drive these inputs with the output of an 8255, 74LS373, or other typical TTL structures. Just turn the dial to the blank channel position and jam your bits in.

My remote base has been using this exact scheme to provide a fully synthesized 2m transceiver ever since I built it around 8 or 9 yeas ago. The CPU calculates offsets and splits and simply changes the synth setting as you go from rx to tx and back, so there's no need to fiddle with the offset switch on the radio.

Note that the PLL in the IC22S probably won't lock below about 145.8 unless you tweak on it.
- Brian

2566. Re: INFO-HAMS Digest V89 #641

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-11 12:52:57 UTC
From: ATISD-DOOI.XP@GUNTER-ADAM.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <12525381030.36.ATISD-DOOI.XP@GUNTER-ADAM.AF.MIL>
Source record: 16908

- - - - - - -

2567. Re: WAR on 14313

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-11 12:55:00 UTC
From: kenb@techsup.UUCP
Message-ID: <400017@techsup>
Source record: 16887

...
re: the rudeness on 14313...

it's just another example of *the ugly american*...

ought to put us in solid with the rest of the world, don't you
think?

ken brookner, n5lpi

2568. Any mods for the Icom IC-u2AT?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-11 13:33:31 UTC
From: rfc@briar.philips.com
Message-ID: <63531@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 16891

Are there any interesting mods for the little Icom IC-u2AT handheld?
Like extended TX?

73 de WA2ISE
reply to above, or packet: WA2ISE@KD6TH

2569. Transmitting Music for ATV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-11 14:19:45 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <5600.250BBF36@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 16889

> From: mgb@APG-TECNET.APG.ARMY.MIL

> mgb@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil
> Mark Bitterlich writes:
>
> Mike, if the SPEED LIMIT was 25 MPH and I sprinted down the sidewalk on
> foot at 26 MPH, you'd probably give me a ticket wouldn't you?
>
> The reason a runner can't get a ticket is because the speed limit as
> written
> applies to vehicles.

A runner could be arrested for any number of other charges, including "reckless self-endangerment". I remember once at the police department I worked at an officer ticketed a car illegally parked. The smartass owner said, "You can't do that; this is not a motor vehicle." He opened the hood and showed the cop that, indeed, the engine had been removed for repairs. The officer shrugged, said "OK, have it your way" -- and wrote out a ticket for littering.

In that town the fine for littering is about four times the fine for illegal parking. [:-)

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

2570. Re: Long Live the Drake TR-4

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-11 14:49:35 UTC
From: harrism@dg-rtp.dg.com
Message-ID: <1061@xyzzy.UUCP>
Source record: 16890

In article <8908250725.AA11320@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> IANR003@UNLVM.BITNET (Michael Ruhrdanz) writes:
>
>The Drake TR-4 a boat anchor???? NEVER!!!!!!

Don't forget the good old HOT-WATER-101?
>
>I have owned a Drake TR-4 radio for the past 8 years, and to this day,
>my only problem has been with 1 tube going bad. What about drift? There

13 years and only one section of a 6EA8 went out. I relocated it & was back on the air without CW, but back on anyway.

>is not any. Put a Sure 444 microphone with the TR-4, and you have, in my
>opinion, one of the "best" used radios available. If you want lots of knobs,
>lots of filters, receivers so sensitive that the noise is S-8 all the

HW-101 isn't bad with .3 mv sensitivity...

>time, and finals that burn out when you even consider running your 20 year
>old coax to your favorite barbed wire fence, then this radio is not for you.

Actually, I did burn out the finals, once, but that was because I tuned up too short of a piece of barbed wire fence. But it was tweaking up so nicely.......

>
>Talking about their service department, there is always someone available that
>is familiar with this type of radio, they have spare parts (don't forget to

Hey, If'n ya can't figger a '101 out, ya ain't worth diddly squat as a ham!

>until it is too late), and will recondition the radio for a modest fee.

I recently send in a broken ICOM 701 (pll shot) & they wanted $200 to fix it!

>
>Now, if you want to operate mobile, then that is another story.....

A very nice OM in South Dakota, whom I met on 2M, gave me an old Halicrafters mobile supply and it worked quite nicely! I had to replace a couple of power transistors, but for $7 I was mobile. Worked a guy in Texas from my driveway in Idaho first time I powered it on.

So get with it Michael & find yourself an old mobile supply. You might want to purchase an old American beater with plenty of room in the middle, however...

>
>Michael Ruhrdanz N0FER
>

Hi Michael!

Just call me Mike. KM4UL

P.S. I've used the Drake twins before & they are pretty sweet. Saw a guy at the Shelby hamfest (NC) selling a COMPLETE Drake lineup, monitors, scopes, power supplies, speakers, tuner, amp, (like the ads where you see the guy, never yourself, with EVERYTHING) All for $600

Mike Harris - KM4UL harrism@dg-rtp.dg.com
Data General Corporation {world}!mcnc!rti!dg-rtp!harrism
Research Triangle Park, NC

2571. Arpanet/Usenet Arguments (medium size)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-11 14:58:40 UTC
From: ptb@MBUNIX.MITRE.ORG
Message-ID: <8909111458.AA04732@mbunix.mitre.org>
Source record: 16909

I have a few points to make about the debates currently going on about PIZZA autopatches, the communicator license class, Morse Code, 14.313, frequency coordinators, buying a transmitter without a license, etc.

A. Isn't it interesting how most of the postings that "go off the deep end" seem to be done by the same people all the time.... I wonder if they are really more expert than the rest of us, or just more argumentative. This is not meant to "flame" any particular individual, the goal is to try and sensitize people to think before posting.

B. A phenomonon of "delayed mass response" seems to happen whereby we see the initial posting, then a few days later, oodles and oodles of "you can't do that on ham radio", and then another round. A poster really needs to know that this media gets read by lots and lots of people from all over. Some questions may be better asked of someone whose viewpoint you know and agree with rather than asking a bunch of strangers with possibly very strong feelings pro and con.

C. I do not at all appreciate people who try to force their opinion on me about a rule as though their opinion itself was the rule. It is one thing if an official interpretation was made of a rule that seems contrary to what one would expect. In that case, we would need to know and be careful so that we don't get in trouble. Also, we need to know about rules or laws that are passed that seem to go against what a lot of people are doing (eg., the ECPA).

D. To my way of thinking, an inflammatory ".signature" about such controversial issues as abortion, support for assault rifles, capital punishment, support for some politician, etc. (a) is an invitation for a flame, and, (b) probably is not in the correct forum (try rec.politics).

E. Some of the postings that I have read recently kind of remind me of two old proverbs:

1. Be sure brain is running before engaging mouth (or usenet).

2. The person who thinketh by the inch, but talketh (or typeth) by the yard deserves to be kicketh by the foot.

Disclaimers:

Obviously (I hope), these opinions do not necessarily reflect the opinions or policies of my employer, or its employer, or ....

I am not involved in any violation of rule or law that I know about.

Peter T. Baldwin, WA1SNH

2572. Re: Not ANOTHER Special-Interest Newsle

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-11 17:27:43 UTC
From: ewb@raybed2.UUCP
Message-ID: <1368@raybed2.UUCP>
Source record: 16905

In article <2855@splut.conmicro.com>, jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard) writes:
> >> While we're getting ham TV up there, let's get manufacturers to include
> >> a VSB filter standard. There's no place for 15 MHz signals where 6 MHz
> >> signals will do.
> >My gosh, Jay, I actually agree with you!
>
> See, I can be reasonable! :-)
>
>
> Weeeeellll..... (putting on director's hat, since president's hat got
> passed along to someone else last month) We don't have much of a problem
> in Texas (as far as I know) with ATV vs. repeaters on that channel. We
> did decide to avoid allocating repeaters on 443.725, 443.75, and 443.775
> to avoid any potential problems with the audio carrier.

Nice Touch. It show that you are thinking and are aware of more than just
FM repeater operation.

> I'm not sure there is much of a short-term solution; the US ATV Society
> (I think that's the name, anyway) has taken the position that the lower
> 24 MHz should be used primarily for ATV, so the Illinois repeater types
> aren't the only ones being unreasonable. The long-term solution is
> probably for the ATV people to move to a higher band, like 902 (where I
^^

Actually the real solution is for the FM'ers to move to 900 or
1200. The ATV'ers are dealing with a much much wider signal (ie. 6 MHz vs
5 KHz). The power density is much lower for a given amount of power.
The noise power is much higher than for narrow band signals.
ATV'ers need a band that will propagate well if they are going to overcome
all of the wide band disadvantages and work any distance at all. These types
of losses are more easily delt with in a narrow band system. There are
plenty of 1200 MHz FM base, mobile, and HT's available commercially.
ICOM even recently introduced a new dual bander 440 and 1200 mobile rig !

> occupied bandwidth. I turn bright purple evry time I think of those
> idiots at PC Electronics selling ATV transmitters with absolutely no
> bandwidth-limiting devices built in.

I can understand your anger. There really should be VSB filters in the
rigs. If you operate a lot on 1 frequency you can buy VSB filters from
Spectrum International in Concord Mass. I believe these can be attached to
the back of the rig.
>
> --

> Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can

73
GENE WA1UXA

2573. Help with Satellite Info

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-11 18:58:19 UTC
From: mgb@APG-TECNET.APG.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8909111858.AA27316@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil>
Source record: 16910

Off the issue of rules and regulations (finally), I would like to ask for some help finding some information on satellite data.

My desire is to be able to directly receive and convert for viewing information on sea water surface temperatures for the eastern seaboard of the United States. The result of numerous phone calls has led me to believe that there are possibly two birds that transmit this information as a result of an infrared scan. I believe that one is French and one is Soviet, and I have been told that they both transmit somewhere in the VHF range.

This data is obviously being received somehow since there are various commercial enterprises that SELL this information. :-((They will not give me any info.... wonder why?) If someone could point me in the right direction on who to call, or tell me where to look in some publication, or better yet, tell me the frequencies, the method and techniques used and how to build same, I would appreciate it very much.

If I can get this information and then build a successful project I will post the results to the net if anyone feels it of interest.

```
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
: Mark Bitterlich : Avoid the temptation to get involved in :
: WA3JPY@WB4UOU : political and regulatory usenet discussions.:
: mb@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil : You'll thank yourself later, believe me! :
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

2574. Radio wave propagation

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-11 19:44:42 UTC
From: disd@hubcap.clemson.edu
Message-ID: <6443@hubcap.clemson.edu>
Source record: 16892

Now that I have finally entered the wonderful world of HF, having spent far too many years limited to VHF, the DX bug has bit. However, I would like to refresh myself on a little radio propagation theory, and add to what I've learned so far (up thru the Advanced theory). Can anyone out there recommend some good sources of information?? I'm not looking for heavy science or math, doctorate thesis material, or anything like that; just some good foundation material and enough reference so that I can make some sort of sense out of the WWF Solar Index broadcasts and the ARRL Solar Flux bulletins. Back articles in QST, books, whatever sources you can name would be greatly appreciated!

Thanks in advance, and 73!!

de BJ, KM4RB

--
Frank J. ("BJ") Backitis,Jr. (KM4RB) | Lithuanian --
Information Systems Development | __|__ | and Damn Proud
Clemson University, Clemson, SC |___|___|___| "Sveiks!"
BITNET: FRANKB@CLEMSON.BITNET (or try DISD@HUBCAP.CLEMSON.EDU)

2575. Weak-signal interference possibilities of fast digital

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-11 21:13:22 UTC
From: rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
Message-ID: <8909112113.AA28177@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 16911

-Charlie Thompson WB4HVD, writes:
> PROPER qam (quadrature amplitude modulation) techniques for digital trans-
> mission should control the bandwidth in a predictable way. Crummy modulation
> practices with inefficient modulation techniques can cause more problems.
> Remember, it's possible to cram 9600 baud down a phone line with only
> 3 KHz of bandwidth. I believe there is an FCC rule pertaining to the fact
> that digital microwave links can occupy no more than 1 Hz of bandwidth per
> baud. This is easily achievable with a 32 point qam 'constellation' and
> using Viterbi decoding techniques like V.32 modems use.

Not to belabor the point, BUT I was talking about the occupied bandwidth at
100 dB down, not the minimum receiver bandwidth needed to reliably recover
the modulation.

Your point of predictability is well taken, but at 100dB down, slight
imperfections in the implementation may be more important than the theory.
At least the theory should point us away from hopeless schemes.

Thanks for your comments, a welcome change from the pizza wars!

Bob, W3OTC

2576. Re: Radio wave propagation

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-11 23:45:17 UTC
From: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP
Message-ID: <4555@cps3xx.UUCP>
Source record: 16893

In article disd@hubcap.clemson.edu (BJ Backitis) writes:
>Now that I have finally entered the wonderful world of HF, having spent
>far too many years limited to VHF, the DX bug has bit. However, I would
^^^ ^^
>like to refresh myself on a little radio propagation theory, and add to
^^^^^^^ ^^^^^^ ^^ ^ ^^^^^^ ^^^^^ ^^^^^^^^^^ ^^^^^^
>what I've learned so far (up thru the Advanced theory). Can anyone out
> [stuff deleted]
>de BJ, KM4RB

Boy I guess you do need to refresh yourself on propagation theory. How did you ever get your advanced license? Certainly you know that DX is very possible and worked every day on the VHF/UHF/SHF bands! DX to the tune of 1500+ miles, with even modest equipment.

Pardon the flames, but I couldn't let this go unanswered.

In the rare case that original ideas Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN
are found here, I am responsible. Owen W328, E. Lansing, MI 48825
Internet: hendrick@frith.egr.msu.edu UUCP: ...!frith!hendrick

2577. Power Line Radio Stations??

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-12 01:31:23 UTC
From: eddjp@althea.UUCP
Message-ID: <323@althea.UUCP>
Source record: 16915

I found this in a different newsgroup, is there any truth to this?

=>Actually, you can get a "carrier current" radio station license fairly easily.
=>And the equipment is in the same price range as a 286 clone. It broadcasts
=>over the *power lines* and the rules limiting it result in ranges of a few
=>miles. All the listens know is that it comes in better on the radio plugged
=>into the wall, than on the walkman.

Dewey Paciaffi
eddjp@althea.UUCP

2578. Seismographs ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-12 03:58:09 UTC
From: stu@tandem.Tandem.com
Message-ID: <495@tandem.Tandem.com>
Source record: 16906

Not exactly ham radio but does anyone out there know an economical source of a sesimograph ?

I'm not looking for the latest model but living in California has peaked my curiosity, besides which, did I wake up at 4:17 am PST Monday to a quake or did my wife roll over in bed ????

Please e-mail any info to stu@tandem.com.

Thanks
Stu N6TTO

2579. Re: Selling Ham gear to unlicensed peop

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-12 06:15:17 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500187@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16899

> > Your attitude fascinates me. Tell me, just what is the basis of your intense
> > interest in safegurding access to radio transmitting equipment by people who
> > can't lawfully use it? Sounds a bit odd to me.
>
> The basis could be that THE RIGHT TO OWN SOMETHING and THE RIGHT
> TO USE SOMETHING are DIFFERENT! Doesn't everybody understand it?

Of course it is different. I was suspecting that you didn't know they
were different. Your arguments have been using the RIGHT TO OWN as their
basis. My arguments have been for a voluntary policy by dealers to sell
ham radio transmitters only to licensed ham radio operators. It does NOT
affect anyone's right to own.

> Can you drive your car legally above <your speed limit - something
> like 55mph>? If no - maybe you can't own it, since it's capable of
> running with that speed?

The car is ALSO capable of operating BELOW <insert your speed limit here>.
If a transmitter is LEGALLY capable of operating in a service OTHER THAN
the Amateur Service, then I would NOT suggest to the dealer to withhold
selling it in that service.

My suggestion is to NOT sell the transmitter unless the buyer has SOME
legal use for it.

If I were to use the line of arguing you claim I did, I'd have to suggest
to dealers not to sell to hams any transmitter capable of operating out
of band (unless they can prove they are allowed to use ALL frequencies).
In fact I only suggest they prove they have SOME legal use of the transmitting
capability.

I will also NOT buy cars from car dealers that sell cars to children.

> And sometimes people just want to own something they either can't
> use right away, or can't use at all. It's THEIR business, anyway.
> Why should anybody else meddle into it? MYWB!

Your kid works three years as a paperboy working 3 routes both mornings
and evenings. You are proud of him/her for working so hard. Now at the
age of 15, he/she decides to buy a car. He/she goes to the dealer with
the cash in hand (or bank check) and buys the car on the spot.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
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2580. Re: Cross-Band Repeater Question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-12 06:15:22 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500191@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16897

> Amateur radio is going to have to start regionalizing band planning, I
> believe. Spectrum fights in NY and LA shouldn't cause rules that affect
> less active areas.

I fully agree!!

Likewise, the ARRL petition for a codeless Communicator class should not
have deleted 2 meters just because NY and LA can't handle a few more hams
on those bands.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
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2581. Re: Scanner Magazine

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-12 06:15:27 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500189@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16901

> Popular Communications is sensationalistic and IMHO -- trashy.

Mostly I agree. I find myself mostly reading the ads in this magazine.
The articles are mostly without merit. An occaisional good one appears.
I have enjoyed the historical ones.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
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2582. Re: Transmitting Music for ATV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-12 06:15:35 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500193@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16903

> The digital input file is a component that is necessary for the final
> product. The analog waveform IS the final product. It is illegal to
> possess the drugs called "Speed" and "LSD" but it is not illegal to own
> the chemicals that are used to make the drugs.

A radio receiver is necessary for broadcast radio to become the music we hear. If a ham continuously transmitted the music input file, someone COULD tie a receiver into a computer and play the music in real time just as much as they could if the file being sent was a set of numbers that represent the waveform. I believe that REPRESENTATIONS of music are just as much music, because that's what it all is anyway. Literally, music is just the vibrations of the air in a pleasing manner. I could TRY to argue that my over-the-air transmission is just a REPRESENTATION of the music and not the music itself. I don't think the FCC will agree.

> And the sign said "No Smoking" but that doesn't mean you can't light a match.

If the match smokes as a result of burning....

> When you write a law, there is no way to include provisions for situations
> that have yet to be invented. I believe that was the case with this reg.
> How would you suggest that we get the true answer to this question?
> Or would the question best be left unasked? And this brings about an
> interesting point.... what is the best way to get TRUE answers on issues
> like this? (Other than our own personal opinions) ... And WITHOUT calling
> the FCC!!!!

Laws often get changed when this happens and it is found that the law prohibits what people believe should be allowed. The reverse is often true as well. The decision not to change the law (and the FCC does get an occaision petition to remove the rule) now certainly implies to me that they see no valid exceptions. Maybe they didn't consider it carefully enough; why don't you petition the FCC to change the law. How would you have it written? If you believe the current law does not apply to everything as I believe it does, what wording WOULD apply to everything?

> *OK. We both are entitled to opinions. We both are entitled to follow
> *our opinions. We both are entitled to express our opinions to others
> *willing to listen.
>
> [big stuff deleted]
>
> *These are my own opinions, damnit, and if you can't figure that out, then
> *just put my name in your kill file and quit sweating over it.
>
> I put these above two paragraphs together so I could ask you which one

> you want me to follow. The top or the bottom? :-) I am not "sweating
> it" as you put it, I was taking strong exception to an outlook on rule
> interpretation that worries me (sincerely). I do not really understand
> WHY you posted the article in the first place other than to express the
> way that you thought all amateur operators should interpret a rule that
> is taught to us all at the novice level. I think that I offered a way of
> viewing that rule that is shared by the majority of hams on the air today.

You can follow both. You can express your opinion and ignore mine. You can express your opinion about my opinion (and you are). I can ignore you if I want (and I have not). Those two paragraphs have are not contradictory (...in my opinion)

I did say "think about it". I want you to interpret it for yourself. If you get confused in the process, hire a lawyer. I do interpret the rules for myself, and I posted how I do interpret them. I have not said you must interpret them my way.

> Why try to look at a regulation with an eye towards prohibiting something
> that has just started to be experimented with? Examples of issues like this
> came up with reverse autopatches, packet radio (do we or do we not have to
> be present as control operators for "digipeaters") and now transmission of
> digital files that contain music. It even came up in reference to modem
> design when digital encryption was used to "smooth" the signal on a 56 kbs
> system. I believe that interpretations that tend to limit or prohibit
> experimentation in new areas are counterproductive to us all as ham radio
> experimenters and operators.

Why? Very simple.... times change, and sometimes rules need to change as well. If what we are doing now might be potentially illegal, and we might not know for sure until a case goes to court, then perhaps we should think about what we want to be legal and illegal, and get the rules changed to go along with that. If we want music to be prohibit only in emission modes which are also used in the broadcasting service regardless of deviation in the case of FM, then we shoul ask the FCC to write the rule that way.

> If a rule is going to be "pushed" in one direction or another, I suggest
> that it be pushed to the side that allows new ideas and methods to be tried
> and perfected and not to the side that restricts us before we even get going,
> especially when there are no precedents to indicate otherwise.

Ordinarily I agree with you. I see this particular rule, however, as one that is very firmly rooted and UNPUSHABLE. No rule is unchangeable.

> Is that a "radical" point of view? (I'm asking, not telling)

No. It is NOT radical. There are some cases it might not have the best effect, and I am trying to say that we have one here.

Rules are often intepreted in courts by their exact wording, as argued, and not always as we feel they should be. I believe that shipping a file of music input should be legal because it does not violate what I believe the SPIRIT of the rule to be, which is a hardline prohibition

of broadcast-like entertaining material. An example of something that MIGHT be a violation of the spirit, but I can see no rule against, is the reading of poetry over the radio; but let's not flame over that one.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

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2583. Re: Selling Ham gear to unlicensed peop

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-12 06:16:20 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500186@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16896

> > Also, I do not see it preventing the lawful ownership and use of radio gear
> > by non-hams in the case of candidate hams, as they can still get it via a
> ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
> do they have to prove it to you, or just to the dealer?

No. They just need to be "sponsored" by ANY ham.

> > ham, and can contact the ARRL to find a ham. Dealers who follow my principle
> ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
> let's hope businessmen have more of common sense

We disagree on what "common sense" is.

> > can also give suggests, and they probably have a database of hams that have
> > purchased from them anyway.
> ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
>
> Why some snobs are so much against the right of other people (who didn't
> have the luck yet to wear the same sheepskin as you) to own something?
> Come on, it's not from your pocket. Oh, sorry, I forgot - you're
> defending the IDEA...

READ MY POSTING AGAIN!!! Read it 1024 times if you have to. Eventually you
will see that I have NOT said ANYTHING where I am against non-hams owning
radio transmitters. I am only against dealers who actively sell equipment
they know to be amateur transmitting equipment TO THE EXTENT that I personally
will prefer to buy from a DIFFERENT dealer since I do not want to be
associated with it.

> > The ham-candidate trying to buy a radio from a dealer can get a referral
> > from the dealer to a local ham, so I see no major problems.
>
> Very stupid. What if there's NO local ham? What if I don't want to deal
> with particularly that local one? And why the hell should I?!

A decent dealer would be able to find other ways to help the candidate ham
who had this problem. Local might be many miles away, but surely many hams
(the good ones anyway) would be willing to travel a little distance to help
a person become a ham radio operator. ARE YOU SUCH A HAM?

> > Sale of legitimate CB's and 49 Mhz stuff would not be affected since anyone
> > can legally use them.
>
> Thank you very much! You're soooo kind...
> BTW, can you own a gun? Can you legally use it? What about
> Commando knife?

I would prefer to buy my guns from gun dealers who did NOT sell guns to people who were not at least knowledgable about guns in some reasonable way. In cases where permits are required TO USE, I would not buy guns from dealers who sold such guns to such persons.

This anology is not a good one because the legalistics are very different. However, IN BOTH CASES I AM AGAINST RESTRICTIVE LAWS.

There are some money grubbing and crooked GUN dealers out there, too.

> > Definitely NOT pointless, comical or eccentric, as your "straw man" posting
> > tries to give the impression. I am very serious about this and intend to
> > work on making it happen.
>
> Let's hope there's not enough of such agressive "straw head"... oops,
> "straw men" to make it really serious. And if you have nothing else
> to do - well, it's your time. You may waste it in any way suitable
> for you (yup, even without asking my permission. And _I_ don't care
> what you'll buy and where from, and how thick the bunch of papers is
> you're going to present to prove that YES, YOU DO HAVE A RIGHT TO OWN
> THAT THING).

The issue is NOT whether one has a right to own the thing since EVERYONE does have that right. I do NOT want to change the rights either. Dealers ALSO have the right to NOT sell you a radio transmitter for any reason they choose except some specified by law (race, sex, religion, etc.). I have the right to choose to buy my radios from dealers who have made what I consider to be wiser choices in the way they do business.

Yes, I have been wasting my time lately... fighting 87-14 to save 220-222 Mhz and trying to get a DECENT form of a no-code license that is going to happen eventually in some form anyway. I also wasted a lot of time lately in helping to publicize my ham radio club's Novice class. And who knows how many hours I have wasted on the air.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

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2584. Re: Selling Ham gear to unlicensed peop

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-12 06:16:25 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500188@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16900

> -> Your attitude fascinates me. Tell me, just what is the basis of your intense
> -> interest in safegurding access to radio transmitting equipment by people who
> -> can't lawfully use it? Sounds a bit odd to me.
>
> >The basis could be that THE RIGHT TO OWN SOMETHING and THE RIGHT
> >TO USE SOMETHING are DIFFERENT! Doesn't everybody understand it?
>
> I bought my son a Heathkit HW-8 as an incentive for him to get his license.
> Why not?

No reason not to. You knew very well that your son was not particularly
planning to make illegal use of it.

> I own lots of stuff I can't legally use (like a scanner that can receive
> Cellular Telephone transmissions).

Aside from the fact that I believe the ECPA to be misguided legislation
(dare you even take a poll on here) that scanner has many obvious uses other
than to listen to cellular. The cellular coverage is incedental. For a
transceiver, the transmitter coverage is NOT incedental; it is obviously
expected to be a major part of the radio. This is why I believe the scanner
argument is not applicable.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
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2585. Re: Transmitters & non licensed people

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-12 06:16:30 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500190@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16898

The cellular base transmitter frequencies are 870.03 Mhz to 889.98 Mhz in steps of 30 khz. The mobile frequencies are 825.03 Mhz to 844.98 Mhz. The old UHF TV channels are:

70 806-812 (811.75 audio)
71 812-818 (817.75 audio)
72 818-824 (823.75 audio)
73 824-830 (829.75 audio) <-- overlaps mobile
74 830-836 (835.75 audio) <-- overlaps mobile
75 836-842 (841.75 audio) <-- overlaps mobile
76 842-848 (847.75 audio) <-- overlaps mobile
77 848-854 (853.75 audio)
78 854-860 (859.75 audio)
79 860-866 (865.75 audio)
80 866-872 (871.75 audio) <-- overlaps base
81 872-878 (877.75 audio) <-- overlaps base
82 878-884 (883.75 audio) <-- overlaps base
83 884-890 (889.75 audio) <-- overlaps base

Harmonics of HAM BANDS:
144-148 Mhz 6th harmonic is 864-888 Mhz
220-225 Mhz 4th harmonic is 880-900 Mhz
420-450 Mhz 2nd harmonic is 840-900 Mhz

A good ham will of course check to make sure he is not radiating harmonics that could interfere with other radio services.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
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2586. Re: ICOM and YAESU Computer Interface

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-12 06:16:40 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500192@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16902

> I am working on an automated logging program (Yes, yet another one).
> I currently have the interface for Kenwood up and running, and would like
> to support ICOM and YAESU as well, but do not have the necessary documentation
> to do so.
>
> If anyone can supply me with a copy of the communications protocol for these
> rigs (I would be glad to supply postage and copying costs), I will supply
> a copy of the logging program in return. It is designed to run on a
> PC compatible computer.

It would be nice if someone kept a database of these protocols.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

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2587. Re: How hard to build a DISCONE antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-12 07:23:55 UTC
From: kminor@ms.uky.edu
Message-ID: <12660@s.ms.uky.edu>
Source record: 16904

I also would like the info. I have the radio shack model of
antenna, but I think that more needs to be added to it.
Besides, I'd like to know how to build this antenna.
73,
Kevin N8EGA@N8EGA.KY.USA.NA

(kminor@ms.uky.edu) via this net.

--
Not much going on around here.

2588. INT. BROADCASTING / INT. RELATIONS / ACADEMIC CONTACT/ IRELAND

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-12 09:16:57 UTC
From: dflynch@vax1.tcd.ie
Message-ID: <2024@vax1.tcd.ie>
Source record: 16934

//
I am currently researching a PhD in Political Science (Int. Rels) on the
politics of international HF broadcasting and the global HF spectrum regime,
with particular reference to the HF WARCs of the 1980's.
I WOULD GREATLY APPRECIATE ANY EMAIL CORRESPONDENCE WITH US OR CANADIAN
ACADEMICS WORKING IN ANY RELATED AREA, OR, WITH EMPLOYEES OF INT. BROADCASTING
ORGANIZATIONS.

E#SPECIALLY INTERESTED IN DIALOGUE WITH ACADEMICS FAMILIAR W/ IR THEORY ON
INTERNATIONAL REGIMES...(IE. arising from body of literature in INTERNATIONAL
ORGANIZATION over past few years and represented by writers such as Robert
Keohane, Stephen Krasner, John Gerard Ruggie etc.).
\\////
//
DEREK LYNCH : C/O DEPT. OF POLITICAL SCIENCE : TRINITY COLLEGE : DUBLIN 2 :
IRELAND
//
PS: I do quiite a bit of bHF radio monitoring
using a Drake R7A
(0-30 MHz) communications receiver.

2589. RSGB News (GB2RS) 9 Sept 1989

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-12 10:33:51 UTC
From: ZZATSJH@cms.manchester-computing-centre.ac.UK
Message-ID: <12.Sep.89.11
Source record: 16907

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==========================================
| Radio Society of Great Britain (RSGB) |
| GB2RS News - Sunday 10th September 1989 |
| Retrieved from GB7NWP by G1YYH |
==========================================

Date: 08 Sep 89 16:19
Message-ID: <18119@GB7SPV>
From: GB7HQQ@GB7SPV
To: NEWS@GBR
Subject: GB2RS 10 SEP (1/9): MAIN NEWS
Path: GB7NWP!GB7CDM!GB7DQW!GB7SUT!GB7LRG!GB7SPV

From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ

Vange Amateur Radio Society is holding its tenth annual mobile rally
today; the event opens (opened) at 10am and will close at 5pm. The
venue for the rally is Nicholas School in Nicholas Lane, Basildon, and
talk-in is available on S22 via GB4VMR. Approach roads are signposted,
and adequate parking is available. The usual traders are in
attendance, and if the weather permits there will also be a car boot
sale in the school grounds.

The Lincoln Hamfest also takes place today at the Lincolnshire
Showground, about five miles north of Lincoln on the A15. The event
opens at 10.30 am and talk-in is available via G5FX on S22. The usual
trade stands will be present, together with a number of attractions
for the family.

The Scottish National Amateur Radio Convention takes place next
Saturday, the 16th of September. The venue will be the Institute of
Physical and Recreational Education in Glenrothes and the event will
open at 11am. Talk-in will be available on S22 and 145.2MHz. More
information is available from GM4ALA on 0592 742763.

The 430MHz port of the Midlands AX25 Group's digital repeater became
operational on the 1st of September. Its callsign is GB7AP and it uses
the S.S.I.D. Dash 7. The unit is located at Lichfield in Staffordshire
and the frequency is 432.675MHz. More information is available from
Bob Evans, G8KHV.

The 430 and 14MHz ports of the Guernsey packet mailbox GB7GUR have now
returned to service following an overhaul. Frequencies are 432.675MHz
and 14.103MHz respectively.

The Lewes UHF repeater GB3LR is off the air for routine maintenance,
as is the south-west Hertfordshire repeater GB3HR.
```

Two repeaters have returned to service - GB3NA in Swansea on channel R3 and the North Sussex repeater GB3NX on channel RB2.

A reminder to CW enthusiasts that the GB2RS news is also broadcast on CW on 7047.5 kHz every Sunday morning. The broadcast begins at 10am with a general call, and general news items are sent at 30 words per minute beginning at 10.05am. These are repeated at 26 words per minute at 10.10am. At 10.15am the propagation information is transmitted at 22 words per minute, and then at 10.30am the main news is repeated at 18 words per minute. This is then followed by a lower sideband transmission of the news at 11am. Reception reports on both morse and voice bulletins are taken by G3LEQ at 11.40, and reports may also be sent to him directly.

The Post Office has informed the Society that as of last Wednesday morning, the latest callsigns issued were in the G0MH and G7FR series.

Date: 08 Sep 89 16:19
Message-ID: <18120@GB7SPV>
From: GB7HQQ@GB7SPV
To: NEWS@GBR
Subject: GB2RS 10 SEP (2/9): SOLAR NEWS
Path: GB7NWP!GB7CDM!GB7DQW!GB7SUT!GB7LRG!GB7SPV

From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ

There was a steady increase in solar activity during the period between the 25th of August and the 3rd of September; many flares up to X2 2B and ten flares of up to 5,000 flux units were recorded. A magnetic storm commenced on the 28th of August and the A index had reached 34 units by the 29th. There were a number of ionospheric disturbances, and a proton flare alert and mag alert were issued on the 4th of September.

The sunspot count varied between 97 on the 29th and 294 on the 3rd of September. Solar flux levels increased steadily throughout the period, from 158 units on the 25th to 242 units on the 3rd; the average for the period was 188. The geomagnetic A index was mainly unsettled and averaged 12.7 units - however, it was up to a storm level of 34 units on the 29th. The radio quality indices fell to a very low level on the 29th and had only recovered slowly by the end of the period.

The sunspot mean for August was RI 166.8, with a maximum of 227 on the 5th and a minimum of 50 on the 28th. The forecast for August 1990 is 138, plus or minus 50.

And now the ionospheric data for England and Wales. The daytime F2 critical frequencies at Slough as reported by Appleton averaged 8.4MHz, although they declined from 9.5MHz on the 25th to only 6.6MHz on the 29th. They had only slowly recovered to 9MHz by the 3rd. Darkness hour lows averaged 3.9MHz but they varied between 4.9 and 2.4MHz. There was some Spread F between the 28th and the 30th, and other phenomena were present for up to eight hours on some days. The only good days were the 25th and the 2nd.

And now the ionospheric data for Scotland and Northern Ireland. Unfortunately, not all the usual data is available this week since there seems to have been some equipment failure at South Uist. However, for the periods between the 25th and 27th of August and the 1st to the 3rd of September, the daytime F2 critical frequencies averaged 8.1MHz; there was hardly any day-to-day variation. Darkness hour lows averaged 3.8MHz but they were affected by Spread F, which lasted for up to eight hours on some days. Other phenomena also lasted up to eight hours on most days of the period. All in all, there was no good day.

And finally the solar forecast. The more active side of the sun will be facing Earth this week, and solar flux levels could reach around 250. The geomagnetic index is expected to be very unsettled, and there is a fifty per cent chance of auroras today or tomorrow. Ionospheric M.U.F.'s at equal latitude during the day should be about 27 MHz for the south and 24 MHz in the north. Darkness hour lows may be affected by the higher geomagnetic levels, but 10 MHz should be possible.

Date: 08 Sep 89 16:19
Message-ID: <18121@GB7SPV>
From: GB7HQQ@GB7SPV
To: NEWS@GBR
Subject: GB2RS 10 SEP (3/9): SOUTH-EAST
Path: GB7NWP!GB7CDM!GB7DQW!GB7SUT!GB7LRG!GB7SPV

From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ

Meeting on Monday the 11th

Coulsdon Amateur Transmitting Society meets at 7.45pm in St Swithun's Church Hall, Grovelands Road, Purley for a video evening. More information is available from Alan Bartle on 01-684 0610.

Meeting on Tuesday the 12th

Dorking & District Radio Society meets at 8pm in the Falkland Arms for an informal evening. More information is available from G3AEZ on 0306 77236.

Meetings on Wednesday the 13th

Worthing & District Amateur Radio Club meets for a visit to ICS Electronics Ltd; more information is available from G4GPX on Lancing 753893. There will be no meeting at the Village Hall.

Cheshunt & District Amateur Radio Club meets at 8pm in the Church Room, Church Lane, Wormley for a talk on John Logie Baird and television by G0BTX. More information is available from G4OAA on 0992 464795.

Farnborough & District Radio Society meets at 7.30pm in the Railway Enthusiast's Club, Hawley Lane, Farnborough for a talk on propagation by G3LTP. More information is available from G4UQE on 0276 29231.

Meetings on Thursday the 14th

Southgate Amateur Radio Club meets at 7.45pm in Holy Trinity Church Hall, Winchmore Hill, London N21 for a talk on the Alexandra Palace Observatory by Mr R Butler of the British Astronomical Association. More information is available from G0MEE on 01-360 2453.

Reading & District Amateur Radio Club meets at 7.30pm at the Caversham Conservative Club, Mill Road for a JOTA planning meeting. More information is available from G4THN on 0734 774042.

Bredhurst Receiving & Transmitting Society meets at 8pm at Parkwood Community Centre, Parkwood, Rainham for a talk on a home-built 50MHz transceiver by G4EGH. More information is available from G0KSY on 0634 370784.

Meeting on Friday the 15th

Winchester Amateur Radio Club meets at 7.30pm in the British Red Cross Headquarters in Durngate House for Dud Charman's 'Aerial Circus'. More information is available from G1XCT on 0962 880605.

Date: 08 Sep 89 16:19
Message-ID: <18122@GB7SPV>
From: GB7HQQ@GB7SPV
To: NEWS@GBR
Subject: GB2RS 10 SEP (4/9): SOUTH-WEST
Path: GB7NWP!GB7CDM!GB7DQW!GB7SUT!GB7LRG!GB7SPV

From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ

Meeting on Monday the 11th

Exeter Amateur Radio Society meets at 7.30pm in the Community Centre, St David's Hill for a talk on contest working by G3HTA.

Meetings on Wednesday the 13th

Bath & District Amateur Radio Club meets at 8pm in the Englishcombe Inn, Englishcombe Lane for an extraordinary general meeting. More information is available from G4GEV on Bath 832156.

Trowbridge & District Amateur Radio Club meets at 7.30 pm in the Territorial Army Centre, Bythesea Road, Trowbridge for a talk on chordal-hop propagation by G0DAB. More information is available from G0GRI on 0380 830383.

South Bristol Amateur Radio Club meets at 7.30pm in the Whitchurch Folkhouse Association, Bridge Farm House, East Dundry Road, Whitchurch for a planning evening for the 1990 Bristol Rally. More information is available from G4RZY on Whitchurch 834282.

Meetings on Friday the 15th

Torbay Amateur Radio Society meets at 7.30pm in the ECC Social Club, Highweek, Newton Abbot for a club night. More information is available

from G4VPM on 0803 39055.

Mid Somerset Amateur Radio Club meets at 7pm in the Adult Education Centre, Charlton Road, Shepton Mallet for a talk on weather satellites by G4GUG. More information is available from G0JCV on 0749 5975.

North Bristol Amateur Radio Club meets at 7pm at 7 Braemar Crescent, Northville for a talk on sunspots and radio propagation by Brian Silcocks. More information is available from G1YRS on Pilning 2768.

Date: 08 Sep 89 16:19
Message-ID: <18123@GB7SPV>
From: GB7HQQ@GB7SPV
To: NEWS@GBR
Subject: GB2RS 10 SEP (5/9): E.ANGLIA
Path: GB7NWP!GB7CDM!GB7DQW!GB7SUT!GB7LRG!GB7SPV

From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ

Meeting on Wednesday the 13th

Norfolk Amateur Radio Club meets at 7.30pm in the Norfolk Dumpling public house in the Livestock Market, Harford for an update on packet radio by G3LDI and G4VLS. More information is available from G4VCE on 0508 78258.

Meetings on Thursday the 14th

Shefford & District Amateur Radio Society meets at 8pm in St Michael's Church Hall, Ampthill Road, Shefford for a talk by a visitor from RAF Chicksands. More information is available from G6RCT on 0707 372211.

Yarmouth Radio Club meets at 7.45pm in the Drill Hall, York Road for an informal evening. More information is available from G3NHU on Yarmouth 721173.

Date: 08 Sep 89 16:19
Message-ID: <18124@GB7SPV>
From: GB7HQQ@GB7SPV
To: NEWS@GBR
Subject: GB2RS 10 SEP (6/9): MIDLANDS
Path: GB7NWP!GB7CDM!GB7DQW!GB7SUT!GB7LRG!GB7SPV

From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ

Meetings on Monday the 11th

Stratford-upon-Avon & District Radio Society meets at 7.30pm in the Baptist Church, Payton Street, Stratford for an introductory session to begin a new season of meetings. More information is available from G0CXJ on 0608 82495.

Dudley Amateur Radio Club meets at 7.30pm in the Allied Centre for an open forum. More information is available from G4XMT on 09073 5720.

Meetings on Tuesday the 12th

Kidderminster & District Amateur Radio Club meets at 8pm at Harriers VP Club, Hoo Road, Kidderminster for the annual general meeting. More information is available from G8WOX on Kidderminster 751584.

Bromsgrove Amateur Radio Society meets at 8pm in Aston Fields Working Men's Club, Stoke Road, Bromsgrove for a talk and demonstration entitled 'The Heyday of Wireless'. More information is available from G1JLQ on 0527 503024.

Stafford & District Amateur Radio Society meets at 8pm in the Universal Sports Club, Doxey Road, Stafford for a night on the air. More information is available from G3ESW on 0785 662350.

Meeting on Wednesday the 13th

Telford & District Amateur Radio Society meets at 7.30pm in Dawley Bank Community Centre, Telford for a talk on the sun and propagation by G3ENY. More information is available from G7BWQ on Telford 770922.

Meetings on Thursday the 14th

The Amateur Radio Club of Nottingham meets at 7.30pm in the Sherwood Community Centre, Woodthorpe House, Mansfield Road for a talk on VHF propagation by G1WBZ. More information is available from the same gentleman on 0602 733740.

The West Bromwich Raynet Group meets at 7.30pm in the Sandwell public house, High Street, West Bromwich. All members are asked to bring OS map 139. More information is available from G1EHO on 021-554 4170.

Meeting on Friday the 15th

Coventry Amateur Radio Society meets at 8pm in Baden Powell House, 121 St Nicholas Street, Radford for an evening on the air and Morse tuition. More information is available from G4HHT on Coventry 610408.

Date: 08 Sep 89 16:19
Message-ID: <18125@GB7SPV>
From: GB7HQQ@GB7SPV
To: NEWS@GBR
Subject: GB2RS 10 SEP (7/9): NORTH
Path: GB7NWP!GB7CDM!GB7DQW!GB7SUT!GB7LRG!GB7SPV

From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ

Meetings on Tuesday the 12th

Wakefield & District Amateur Radio Society meets at 8pm in the Community Centre, Prospect Road, Ossett for a talk on Raynet by Mr R. Greenhough. More information is available from G1XYT on Leeds 872059

Liverpool & District Amateur Radio Society meets at 7.30 pm in the Churchill Room of the Conservative Club in Church Road, Wavertree for an activity evening. More information is available from G6VS on 051-

733 6415.

Bury Radio Society meets at 7.45pm in the Mosses Centre for a talk on packet radio by G8UVE. More information is available from G3SUI on 061-973 0424.

Keighley Amateur Radio Society meets at 8pm in the clubroom at the rear of the Victoria Hall for 'An Evening with Jim'. More information is available from G1IGH on 0274 496222.

Meetings on Wednesday the 13th

Stockport Amateur Radio Society meets at 8pm in the Dialstone Centre, Lisbon Lane, Offerton for a social evening. More information is available from G4ECI on 061-439 3831.

Wirral & District Amateur Radio Club meets at 7.30pm at the Irby Cricket Club, Mill Lane, Irby for a talk on packet radio by G4OAR. More information is available from G0JZP on 051-648 5892.

Meetings on Thursday the 14th

Fylde Amateur Radio Society meets at 7.30pm at South Shore Lawn Tennis Club, Midgland Road, Blackpool for a showing of the ARRL video 'The New World of Amateur Radio'. More information is available from G4CSA on St Annes 720867.

St Helens & District Amateur Radio Club meets at 7.30pm in the Community Resource Centre, College Street, St Helens for the annual general meeting. More information is available from G0CXT on 0744 819258.

Meetings on Friday the 15th

South Manchester Radio Club meets at 8pm in the Sale Moor Community Centre, Norris Road for a talk on long-distance underwater communication by G4SYC. More information is available from G4BZO on 061-231 5870.

Maltby Amateur Radio Society meets at 7.30pm in the Mission Hall, Clifford Road, Hellaby for a talk on microlight flying by Roy Luke. More information is available from G1PQW on Rotherham 814135.

Finally, on Sunday the 17th the North Cheshire Radio Club will be conducting enrolments for its RAE class. These will begin at 6.15pm and take place at Morley Green Social Club, Morley Green, Mobberley Road, Wilmslow. Candidates who are unable to attend at that time may enrol on subsequent Sundays. More information is available from G3LEQ on 0565 4040.

Date: 08 Sep 89 16:19
Message-ID: <18126@GB7SPV>
From: GB7HQQ@GB7SPV
To: NEWS@GBR

Subject: GB2RS 10 SEP (8/9): SCOTLAND
Path: GB7NWP!GB7CDM!GB7DQW!GB7SUT!GB7LRG!GB7SPV

From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ

Lothians Radio Society meets at 7.30pm in the Orwell Lodge Hotel, Polwarth Terrace, Edinburgh on the Wednesday the 13th of September for a President's Address.

The Museum of Communication at Edinburgh University is holding an exhibition of communications equipment in Boness Library, Scotland Close, Boness between the 16th and 18th of September inclusive. The exhibition is open between 11am and 5pm. More information is available from Mr Matthews on Boness 824507.

Date: 08 Sep 89 16:19
Message-ID: <18127@GB7SPV>
From: GB7HQQ@GB7SPV
To: NEWS@GBR
Subject: GB2RS 10 SEP (9/9): WALES
Path: GB7NWP!GB7CDM!GB7DQW!GB7SUT!GB7LRG!GB7SPV

From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ

Cardiff RSGB Group meets on Monday the 11th of September for a talk on transformers and toroids for RF use by GW2DHM. The venue and time of the meeting were not supplied.

Delyn Radio Club meets at 8pm on Tuesday the 12th of September in the Daniel Owen Centre, Mold for a talk entitled 'The RAE can't be that hard' by GW3UOO. More information is available from GW7AAV on 0244 819618.

Also on Tuesday the 12th of September, the Alyn & Deeside Amateur Radio Society meets at 8pm for a talk on county emergency planning by Robin Williams. More information is available from GW1STJ on Wrexham 760702.

Date: 07 Sep 89 14:11
Message-ID: <16941@GB7YAX>
From: G4BLT@GB7YAX
To: ALL@EU
Subject: "G" PREFIX NUMBER INFO
Path: GB7NWP!GB7CDM!GB7YAX

Many European amateurs are confused by the prefix numbers in British callsigns. In fact, many newer British amateurs are confused too! I hope this information will make things more clear. Note that I use the term "British" rather than "UK". This is because technically the GD/GJ/GU areas are not part of the UK!

There are 2 classes of British amateur licence. The class "A" is a full licence, and requires a pass in the Radio Amateurs Exam plus a pass in the 12 wpm Morse test. The class "B" requires only a pass in

the exam, but transmitting is restricted to frequencies above 30 MHz,
and Morse IS allowed.

This table will tell you which prefixes are class "A" and which are
"B". It refers to all G prefixes equally; eg GM/GW/GI etc., with the
exception of GB. I have used "XX" to mean 2 letters, "XXX" to mean 3,
and "--" or "---" to show that the combination is not used. The number
DOES NOT show the chronological order in which the licences were
issued; this explanation would take up too much space!

G0 G1 G2 G3 G4 G5 G6 G7 G8

CLASS A -- -- XX XX XX XX XX -- XX
XXX XXX XXX XXX ---

CLASS B XXX XXX XXX XXX

* NB: G5XXX callsigns have been used for reciprocal licences in the
past.
G6XXX/T callsigns have been used for ATV licences in the past.
G9XXX callsigns have been used for experimental licences in
the past, and were not amateur callsigns.

SUMMARY

1. All UK callsigns with G1/G6/G7/G8 plus 3 letters are class "B".

2. All other combinations are either class "A" or not used.

3. The number does not tell you in which order the prefixes were
issued.

4. This information also applies to GD/GI/GJ/GM/GU/GW prefixes. (Note
that the GC prefix was split into GJ and GU some years ago.)

5. GB prefix callsigns are issued by the RSGB for special purposes,
and do not follow the same rules exactly. (Eg beacons, repeaters,
events etc..) (I may try and assemble this information for a separate
bulletin if anyone is interested.)

6. When the G series is finished M will be used.

I hope this information is useful. If anyone spots any serious
inaccuracies then please let me know.

73 de Rick G4BLT @ GB7YAX >>>

John Heaton

JANET: J.Heaton@uk.ac.MCC NRS Central Administrator,
Internet: J.Heaton%MCC.ac.uk@cunyvm.cuny.edu MCC Network Unit (G45),
EARN/BITNET: J.Heaton%MCC.ac.uk@UKACRL The University,
UUCP: ...!ukc!umist!J.Heaton Oxford Road,
Phone: [+44 61 | 061] 275-6011 Manchester,
FAX: [+44 61 | 061] 275-6040 M13 9PL.

Ax.25: G1YYH @ GB7NWP - [44.131.1.8] amiga.G1YYH.ampr.org

2590. Re: Rules interpretation/License Required Before Purchase

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-12 12:48:25 UTC
From: dls@genrad.com
Message-ID: <26013@genrad.UUCP>
Source record: 16916

In article <8909110703.AA08403@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> COFER@UTKVX3.BITNET writes:
>And, regarding another issue in INFO-HAMS: What is illegal is transmitting on
>ham frequencies without a license. Possession of a device to do so is not
>(even though there are very few legal uses for a ham transmitter to a non-ham,
^^
>---------- -.....---.....-
>John L. Cofer N 4 M H A
>COFER@UTKVX.BITNET -.....---.....-

Sorry, sir, I have to disagree with you. THERE ARE VALID AND LEGAL USES
for a ham transmitter to a non-ham. How about Civil Air Patrol? They use
frequencies which are just outside of Amatuer bands, and DO NOT REQUIRE a
ham license to transmit on their frequencies....I know...I'm in CAP. I am
LEGALLY able to transmit on a "ham" radio ON CERTAIN FREQUENCIES, even
though I'm still waiting for my ham license (just passed the tests....I'll
get a Technician license for starters).

How about Civil Defense? I'll bet they have their own frequencies too...
How about MARS...bet they have theirs, too.

Sure, it's not within the ham radio bands, but you can STILL use a ham
radio to reach these valid frequencies. I use my 2-meter....also can
use my HF radio for CAP frequencies.

diana

-> Diana L. Syriac CAP: SM,Freedom 690 Ham: soon! <-
->USmail: GenRad Inc., Mail Stop 6, 300 Baker Ave, Concord, Mass. 01742 <-
->usenet: {decvax,mit-eddie}!genrad!dls or dls@genrad.com <-
->tel: (508) 369-4400 x2459 I'D RATHER BE FLYING!!! <-

2591. NEW ENGLAND'S LARGEST HAM RADIO FLEA MARKET

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-12 13:57:48 UTC
From: ewb@raybed2.UUCP
Message-ID: <1369@raybed2.UUCP>
Source record: 16912
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.swap,sci.electronics,misc.forsale

****

THE LARGEST HAM RADIO AND ELECTRONICS
FLEA MARKET IN NEW ENGLAND
OCTOBER 6-7 1989

The fall edition of the HOSS TRADERS ham radio and electronics
flea market will be held Saturday OCTOBER 7 starting at DAWN at the
DEERFIELD FAIR GROUNDS, DEERFIELD N.H. The fair grounds are located on
RT-43, a few miles off of RT-101. RT-101 is directly accessible from RT-93
in New Hampshire. Talk-in is available on 147.00 (rpt) and 146.52.

The spring edition of this flea was the best ever with some estimated
of as many as 8000 people attending ! There is plenty of food, and parking
available.

For REAL hams, the flea market actually begins FRIDAY at about NOON and
continues into the night. Bring a flashlight, a smooth and phillips screw
driver and a jacket. (HINT: the best deals go down on friday !!). Camping
is available.

Admission is $5.00. ALL PROFITS go to the Shriners CHILDRENS BURN CENTER
in BOSTON. There is NO additional fee for sellers. Now is the time to
clean out the old ham shack !!

73
GENE WA1UXA

2592. Internet Callsign Database

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-12 14:49:36 UTC
From: KENDALLG@VTVM1.CC.VT.EDU
Message-ID: <8909130706.AA15236@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16937

I remember reading of a system someone had set up for accessing amateur callsign info via FTP... if anyone could refresh my memory I'd appreciate it greatly.

TNX & '73...

--gary KB4GCF
Acknowledge-To: <KENDALLG@VTVM1>

2593. RC on 6M

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-12 14:51:00 UTC
From: doug@zaphod.prime.com
Message-ID: <41500001@zaphod>
Source record: 16913

I'm buying a Futaba 4NBL radio (which only ships with 72 Mhz crystals and alignment) and I'm thinking about realigning the rec/trans for 6M. I've ordered the schematics from Futaba, does anyone out there have experience doing this? Specifically: am I crazy? will I spend more on random components for the transmitter and receiver front end then the difference in cost between the 4NBL and the radio which (literally) cost twice as much but is available on 6M?

Douglas S. Rand
Internet: doug@primerd.prime.com
Snail: Prime Computer, 500 Old Conn Path, MS10C-17, Framingham, Ma 01701
Disclaimer: PRIME and I agree sometimes, but that's just a coincidence

2594. propagation info

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-12 14:59:00 UTC
From: BRUCEH@UTKVX3.BITNET
Message-ID: <8909130706.AA15288@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16936

Someone on the net asked about references to propagation, these are a few
I've found.
QST July 1976 "The Maunder Minimum"
QST June 1975 "The DX'ers Crystal Ball part 1"
QST Aug. 1975 " " " " part 2"
Ham Radio Aug. 1982 "Propagation of Radio Waves"
Other articles that may be of interest
Scientific American, the Amateur Scientist column Sept 1960
Sky and Telescope June 1973 pages 392-394
Sky and TElescopy April 1969 pages 254-258

Hope these help some. Someone else mentioned a computer BBS that
the Space Environment Services Center has. There is a lot of current
solar information there. I believe the number is 1-303-497-5000 with
1200 baud no parity, 8 bits, 1 stop bit.

Thanks,

Bruce Harrison
Univ. of Tenn. at Martin
Computer Center
Martin, TN 38238

BRUCEH@UTKVX (bitnet)

2595. Re: Radio wave propagation

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-12 16:03:42 UTC
From: disd@hubcap.clemson.edu
Message-ID: <6449@hubcap.clemson.edu>
Source record: 16920

From article <4555@cps3xx.UUCP>, by usenet@cps3xx.UUCP (Usenet file owner):
> In article disd@hubcap.clemson.edu (BJ Backitis) writes:
>>Now that I have finally entered the wonderful world of HF, having spent
>>far too many years limited to VHF, the DX bug has bit. However, I would
> ^^^ ^^
>>like to refresh myself on a little radio propagation theory, and add to
> ^^^^^^^ ^^^^^^ ^^ ^ ^^^^^^ ^^^^^ ^^^^^^^^^^ ^^^^^^
>>what I've learned so far (up thru the Advanced theory). Can anyone out
>> [stuff deleted]
>>de BJ, KM4RB
>
> Boy I guess you do need to refresh yourself on propagation theory. How
> did you ever get your advanced license? Certainly you know that DX is
> very possible and worked every day on the VHF/UHF/SHF bands! DX to the
> tune of 1500+ miles, with even modest equipment.
>
> Pardon the flames, but I couldn't let this go unanswered.
>
> In the rare case that original ideas Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN
> are found here, I am responsible. Owen W328, E. Lansing, MI 48825
> Internet: hendrick@frith.egr.msu.edu UUCP: ...!frith!hendrick

I have sent a reply directly to Mr. Hendrickson, detailing my opinion of his posting. I will not clutter the net with such things, because I don't want to see any flame-wars breaking out. So, to prevent any further confusion, I wanted to clarify my statements: I did not mean by any way to imply that DX was limited to HF, I know that VHF/UHF/SHF is more than capable of good distances, and I did obtain my advanced license after studying and working at it (and made a 98% even though I had the flu and a 101degree fever).

My PERSONAL experience with VHF, due to my own budget and equipment limitations, has been FM 2meter equipment, using packet and FM voice on the local repeaters. NOW, I have a very capable HF rig and have already contacted Australia, Russia, and a few other countries, and have the means and interest in working DX. Thus my original question, for additional information regarding radio propagation outside of that contained within the Study guides for the VE exams and what is contained in the ARRL Handbook.

Anyone who could be of assistance, please e-mail directly. Anyone who has objections or "flames" about how they interpreted my question, read the above two paragraphs; if you still have objections, e-mail directly... I have no interest in starting another "CQ Pizza" or other hot top of controversy to clutter up the net. Thanks.

BJ, KM4RB

--
Frank J. ("BJ") Backitis,Jr. (KM4RB) | Lithuanian --
Information Systems Development | __|__ | and Damn Proud
Clemson University, Clemson, SC |___|___|___| "Sveiks!"
BITNET: FRANKB@CLEMSON.BITNET (or try DISD@HUBCAP.CLEMSON.EDU)

2596. Re: Radio Wave Propagation

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-12 16:09:00 UTC
From: CSMSCST@OAC.UCLA.EDU
Message-ID: <8909130706.AA15338@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16938

A good book which is readily available is "The Shortwave Propagation Handbook" by Jacobs and Cohen, published by CQ. For a more mathematical treatment, see "Ionspheric Radio Propagation; NBS Monograph 80" by Davies. Your engineering library should have it. ("Monograph" is misleading -- it's 470 pages.)

The August issue of QST has an article on the NBS BBS operating from Boulder which makes available detailed propagation information. There is a wealth of information in the help files there.

I also recommend getting a copy of MINIPROP (a PC program) from W6EL, a well-known DXer and propagation expert. You may find a earlier public domain version free on some BBS. The current v3 version is available from Sheldon for $50. One caution is that you need either a lot of patience or a floating point chip (coprocessor). A typical full run (7 freqs) takes 2200 seconds on a base PC-XT, 90 seconds on the same machine with a 8087, and about 15 secs on a top-end PS2-70. Note that this program is far more sophesticated that most of the other "toy" PC propagation pgms around.

All of the above contain references which will point you to further reading.

Please excuse the rude person who answered your posting with an insult. There is a small minority of people who seem to think the purpose of this forum is to see who can generate the most abuse, and who are under the further dilusion that other people are interested in reading their garbage. Fortunately, most of the readership is smarter than that.

/Chris Thomas - WA6HTJ

Internet: csmscst@oac.ucla.edu
Bitnet: csmscst@uclamvs.bitnet

2597. Re: Power Line Radio Stations??

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-12 16:19:55 UTC
From: goldstein@delni.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <4663@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 16921

In article <323@althea.UUCP>, eddjp@althea.UUCP (Dewey Paciaffi) writes...
>
>I found this in a different newsgroup, is there any truth to this?
>
>=>Actually, you can get a "carrier current" radio station license fairly easily.
>=>And the equipment is in the same price range as a 286 clone. It broadcasts
>=>over the *power lines* and the rules limiting it result in ranges of a few
>=>miles. All the listens know is that it comes in better on the radio plugged
>=>into the wall, than on the walkman.
>
>Dewey Paciaffi

Nope. It ain't true. You don't need a license at all to run a Carrier
Current station! (AM broadcast only. It won't work on the FM band.)

Carrier current falls under FCC Part 15 rules for unlicensed
transmission. You use the power line as an antenna and it's legal so
long as you can't be heard more than a few meters frm the nearest wire.
Common applications are school dorms (college radio), tunnels and
roadway warning systems.

LPB Corp. in Pa. was/is a major manufacturer of this equipment. About
17 years ago I bought a bunch of their stuff for my college station.
All tube, of course, in those days. They had a 5 watt and a 40(?) watt
AM transmitter. The bigger one covered a cluster of buildings and the
little one did a building or two. LPB also supplied special matching
transformers to feed the power lines with.
fred k1io

2598. Re: How hard to build a DISCONE antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-12 16:34:00 UTC
From: mcb@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880077@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 16914

Re: discone antenna

> Hence, a request to the NET. Has anyone ever built a DISCONE antenna? Is
> there an article or project anywhere with instructions?

> | Gary Bourgois, ...rutgers!sharkey!lopez!flash (flash@lopez.UUCP) |

See the ARRL Antenna book. They are simple and you probably don't even have
to buy the book to build one, although the book is quite valuable. Under $10.

Use brass screen and it won't rust...

Michael Berry KB0CZE ARPA:mcb%hpfcde@hplabs.HP.COM UUCP:hplabs!hpfcla!mcb

2599. Re: How hard to build a DISCONE antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-12 16:49:40 UTC
From: jeffr@aai2.uucp
Message-ID: <25437@joyce.istc.sri.com>
Source record: 16922

I have the '85 Handbook here at work, and it contains design equations and an HF example (pp. 33-10 - 33-13).

- jeff N6MNI

{rutgers, ames, mordor, sri-unix, zodiac, csi}!joyce!jeffr

2600. What's a good scanner?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-12 17:48:25 UTC
From: chuq@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <34674@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 16924

I'm looking for a good scanner. I'd prefer a handheld, with good sensitivity and a fair number of programmable channels (100 or more). With the technology being what it is these days, am I giving up much by going with a handheld? What kind of prices should I expect, and what brands do you recommend?

chuq

--

Chuq Von Rospach <+> Editor,OtherRealms <+> Member SFWA/ASFA
chuq@apple.com <+> CI$: 73317,635 <+> AppleLink: CHUQ
[This is myself speaking. No company can contr
Segmentation Fault. Core dumped.

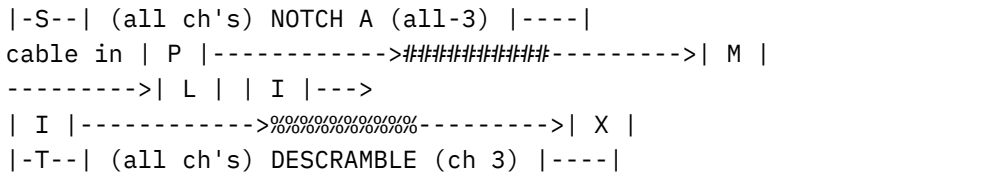
2601. Re: Help with Cable TV please?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-12 17:54:56 UTC
From: cdavey@hpcuhb.HP.COM
Message-ID: <10510003@hpcuhb.HP.COM>
Source record: 16935

>
>I hope this is the correct group, the tv groups rec.arts.tv seem
>to be only interested in whats on the box, not how it works.
>
>I have just purchased a cable-compatible TV. I have cable in the
>house going to a controller/descrambler going to another TV. I
>would dearly like to just use the new TV without a converter box
>and its associated remote. My cable company are a bundle of fun
>they say I have to get another box just like the existing one
>which kind of defeats the object of getting a cable ready TV.
>
The term "CABLE-READY" refers to the ability of the TV to
properly receive the cable-based channels (different from those
broadcast). Whereas the ability to "descramble" is another
distinct capability. I believe the reason the cable company is
recommending the 2nd box is to received AND DESCRAMBLE. Cable-
ready TV's are a great benefit, but more so for those folks who
DON'T WANT TO RECEIVE the so-called "premium" (read- scrambled)
channels.

>The TV itself receives all the cable channels fine, but off course
>the scrambled channels are scrambled. Does any one know if it is
>possible to buy either a kit or made up unit that can take cable
>in one end and send cable out the other with selected channels
>descrambled (off course I would only descramble those channels I
>have already paid for :-)
>
>The way I imagine such a beast would be for each channel to
>descramble you would notch out the channel, descramble and mix the
>signals back in, something like:
>
>
> CABLE IN NOTCH A
> ---->--------*********----
> | |---->---|M
> # |I REMIXED CABLE
> # NOTCH B |X ----->-------
> # |E
> | |---->---|R
> ----%%%%%%%%%----
> DESCRAMBLE
>
>Where NOTCH A filters out the chosen 'premium' channel, NOTCH B
>filters everything but the chosen channel.

>
> Another possibility (perhaps simpler) looks like this:



Where the splitter and mixer are your standard, run-of-mill
UHF/VHF splitter (Radio Shack or ?), and the descrambler is the
cable company's box (set to the premium channel you want). The
NOTCH A filter would remove only channel 3. Of course, if your
cable is broadcasting a "normal" channel 3 (ie not premium), then
it would be lost with this setup.

>I know this looks like an effort, but I would like to avoid too
>many remotes and reduce the clutter of visible boxes. I appreciate
>I could buy a learning remote and get what the cable company
>recommends, but if that is the only solution I might just as well
>have bought a less expensive non-remote not cable-ready TV.
>
I'm confused as to your dismay at buying a cable-ready TV when
it does help to eliminate the need for a cable-company box. With
a cable-ready TV you only need the cable-company box IF you
intend to watch premium channels.

I'm certain that there are RF (TV frequencies) NOTCH FILTERS out
there, but you may have to contact one of the more comprehensive
electronic supply firms to locate one. Look in the yellow pages
and make a few phone calls.

>Please email any thoughts/advice, and thanx for any help.
>
>robin.
>
>--
Good Luck, and let us know what you find out.

All opinions expressed are my own, etc. etc.

Chuck Davey

2602. Re: Hurricane Gabrielle GIF pictures from GEOS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-12 18:23:03 UTC
From: roskos@IDA.ORG
Message-ID: <1989Sep12.182303.3780@IDA.ORG>
Source record: 16917
Cross-posted to: comp.graphics,rec.ham-radio,sci.physics,sci.space

Phil forwarded to me a question someone asked about how these pictures were produced. Unfortunately the posting in which the question appeared has not arrived here, so I will follow up to the original posting.

Note, incidentally, that the pictures are not from GEOS, they are primarily from the NOAA TIROS-N satellites.

The equipment used to produce these pictures is as follows:

- Dressler ARA-800 active antenna
- Kenwood R-5000 with internal VC-20 VHF converter
- A&A Engineering WEFAX demodulators
- PC/AT clone
- My own software to produce the raw data
- FBM to produce the GIF images

The R-5000 unfortunately does not have adequate bandwidth for the satellite pictures, which is the reason for the snow in some of the whitest and blackest portions of the picture.
--
Eric Roskos (roskos@CS.IDA.ORG or Roskos@DOCKMASTER.NCSC.MIL)
--
Eric Roskos (roskos@CS.IDA.ORG or Roskos@DOCKMASTER.NCSC.MIL)

2603. Re: Selling Ham gear to unlicensed peop

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-12 18:33:26 UTC
From: jpainter@tjp.East.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <824@east.East.Sun.COM>
Source record: 16923

In article <30500187@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>
>> Can you drive your car legally above <your speed limit - something
>> like 55mph>? If no - maybe you can't own it, since it's capable of
>> running with that speed?
>
>The car is ALSO capable of operating BELOW <insert your speed limit here>.
>If a transmitter is LEGALLY capable of operating in a service OTHER THAN
^^^^^^^^^^^
>the Amateur Service, then I would NOT suggest to the dealer to withhold
>selling it in that service.
>
>My suggestion is to NOT sell the transmitter unless the buyer has SOME
>legal use for it.
^^^^^^^^^^^

Uh ... wasn't the original thread based on transceivers ????
It would seem to me that I should be able to buy one (in fact I own a
IC735) and use the receiver only (until I am approp. licensed)

I think <insert name here> ought to be able to buy a car (any car) if
it is going to be used in a legal manner (not just be limited in capability
to only operate in a legal manner)

Phil's own arguments seem to be in favor of anyone buying a transciever
until the portion about transmitting capability was mentioned.

/Tjp
-disclaimer 15.5 WPM at home 0.0 WPM at the VEC's sigh ...

2604. Dr. DX for C-64

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-12 18:33:33 UTC
From: mac@harris.cis.ksu.edu
Message-ID: <3453@deimos.cis.ksu.edu>
Source record: 16918
Cross-posted to: comp.sys.cbm,rec.ham-radio

Does anyone know where one can obtain a working cartridge
or disk-based version of Dr. DX for the Commodore 64?

I'm posting this for my son; please respond to him at
calhoun@auducvax.bitnet or calhoun@ducvax.auburn.edu
or to me if necessary.
--Myron
--
Myron A. Calhoun, PhD EE, W0PBV, (913) 532-6350 (work), 539-4448 (home).
INTERNET: mac@ksuvax1.cis.ksu.edu
BITNET: mac@ksuvax1.bitnet
UUCP: ...{rutgers, texbell}!ksuvax1!harry!mac

2605. Re: Arpanet/Usenet Arguments (medium size)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-12 18:43:37 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <10005@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 16926

If you are blessed to be reading these discussions as a Usenet
newsgroup and have the 'rn' newsreader, you should know that the KILL
function allows you to eliminate discussions and authors that you don't like.

To eliminate a discussion thread, simply type 'K' (an uppercase letter)
whilst reading one such message. From then on, messages with the same
Subject: line will be discarded from your reading list.

To eliminate an obnoxious author such as myself, do as above and then enter
Control-K. This will allow you to edit the kill file. Change the last
line in the file to read something like
/phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu/h:j
which will then discard all articles which have the string between the
slashes in the header of the article.

Other newsreaders may have similar capabilities. Some mail handling
systems do to, if you're receiving this as individual messages.

Peace and quiet reigns again.
- Brian

2606. BBS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-12 19:44:00 UTC
From: Geo.Zaun@insight.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <15.2510CE44@insight.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 16919
Cross-posted to: rec.humor.cpm,rec.humor,rec.ham-radio,rec.games.programer,rec.aviation

```
-------------------------------------------------------------------
| Computer Aided Drafting and Design Network ||Other Support: |
| |------------------|
| ---------- | IBM Compatibles |
| |CADD BBS| C.A.D.D. BBS | Model 100 |
| | | We support 300-1200 Baud | Commodore 64 |
| |366-5575| | Color Computer |
| ----||---- Sysop: Geo G. Zaun | Apple |
| ---||--| Assist: Tim Warnock |------------------|
| ----------------- --------------- |------------------|
| |TANDY |||||||| *|KXP1124 |* | Subjects of dis- |
| ----------------- --------------- | cussion are at |
| | the discretion of|
| Through membership the following C.A.D.D. | the user. |
| systems are supported by this BBS: Autocad, |------------------|
| Easycad and Intergraph Microstation. | First time users |
| Membership dues are $40.00 per 6 month. | please leave a |
| All other file areas are free of charge. | message to Sysop.|
-------------------------------------------------------------------

--

FidoNet : 1:129/65.1 Insight BBS UUCP/SEAdog/Kitten (412) 487-3701
UUCP : ..!{uunet|sundc|rlgvax|netxcom|decuac|}!hadron!insight!bhh
: ..!pitt!darth!insight!bhh
: ..{psuvax1|decvax|cadre|}!idis!insight!bhh
USnail : 517 Sangree Rd., Pittsburgh, PA 15237 (412) 486-4010
```

2607. Re: How hard to build a DISCONE antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-12 21:39:01 UTC
From: keithm@wicat.UUCP
Message-ID: <433@wicat.UUCP>
Source record: 16925

In article <777@lopez.UUCP> flash@lopez.UUCP (Gary Bourgois) writes:
>Being the proud owner of a new PRO-2005 scanner, I have found that in order
>to receive all the things I wish to receive, an OUTSIDE antenna is in
>order.
>
>Well looking at everything available, I am convinced that the DISCONE
>provides the best coverage (albeit at unity gain), and talking to people
>that use them, everyone I know that has one is happy with it.
>
>Hence, a request to the NET. Has anyone ever built a DISCONE antenna? Is
>there an article or project anywhere with instructions?

See _The_ARRL_Antenna_Book_ starting on page 9-7. I have built several
and they work quite well. The specs for a discone are a little misleading
though. I thought that the unity gain would give me about the same
performance as a 1/4 wave cut for a specific frequency. I actually
got better performance though because the discone appears to have
a much lower angle of radiation that the 1/4 wave.

If you are able to build one that won't be torn apart by wind and
weather, let me know. I'd like to see your plans. I use mine
mostly in the attic.

73 - Keith.

--
- -
| Keith McQueen, Wicat Systems Inc. , (801)224-6605 | My opinions are |
| N7HMF @ NV7V (84058), 147.34+, 449.675- | all mine... |
- -

2608. Re: Scanner Magazine

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-12 23:00:01 UTC
From: Heartmate@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <22093@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 16943

I wouldn't necessarily agree with the characterizations made of the publications discussed in recent postings --> in fact, I find that the articles published in Popular Communications and Monitoring Times are often timely and very interesting.

If you find that the advertisements are capturing your focus more so than the content of the magazine, I'd suggest that you drop a line to the Editor. In my experience, actions along those lines draw a good response - try it!!

Incidentally, if you are finding that the advertisements are meeting a need - I'd suggest that the magazine *is* worth your while!!

Best!

2609. Re: WAR on 14313

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-12 23:29:29 UTC
From: clayj@microsoft.UUCP
Message-ID: <7682@microsoft.UUCP>
Source record: 16928

Well, speaking as someone who FINALLY, after many years of being on the sidelines of Ham Radio, and really WANTING to be a ham (I'm up to about 3-5 WPM now and was just about ready to go for my Novice, read on...):

This, the "CQ Pizza" discussion and the business about the SKYWARN nets (all of which, in some small way, relate to why I finally took the time and effort to learn code) have turned me off so throughly that I honestly doubt I'll EVER bother going the rest of the way and actually getting my license. Since one of the reasons I was going to get my license was to be able to chat with a friend who frequents the MM net, I see no reason (and I've been listening to some of the GARBAGE on 20 lately) to put out the effort (and money and time) to get licensed, set up a station, just to be abused by some of the JERKS, who think, because they've ALSO learned code, and have been "in the ranks" for more than a few years, that THEY ALONE have some sort of magic connection to the FCC and that THEY ALONE can "enforce" THEIR TWISTED views of the rules.

In some ways, it strikes me as funny, the BOZOS running the QRM and dropping repeaters on calls they don't like are probably the same ones who can't figure out why Ham Radio is dying.

Well, catch a clue, guys.............

Someone send me mail if/when things change and/or the FCC takes your toys away.

Clay Jackson

(Seriously, if someone, ANYONE, can convince me that there really are more "good guys" than "bad guys" in Ham radio, I'll listen. But, I ALSO listen to 20M and I sure don't hear it there).

2610. SX-38s, Discones and Selling to the unlicensed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-12 23:39:52 UTC
From: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <165354@Wayne-MTS>
Source record: 16942

1. I bought bought a very clean little SX-38 at the last swap; it's s
my table smiling at me now. Can someone copy a manual for me? (Costs will
be compensated, of course)

2. Discones are easy to make; see the ARRL Antenna Manual. They are
pretty non-critical, too. Typical specs are to make the disk about
a quarter wave in radious at the lowest frequency of interest and
the cone about 3/8-3/4 wave. Me, I boought the RS model. Very well
made; all stainless. I would suggest adding a spike to the top (there's
already a bolt there, so it's easy) to improve coverage below 2m.'

3. Selling to the unlicensed: No problem. I've got as pair of cable
cutters and, for the worst offenders and interlopers, a surplus HARM
missile. Not worth the bandwidth it's been given, honestly. I
have more of a problem with the licensed lids around here...:)
73 de
Michael Edelman Bitnet: medelman@waynest1
Wayne State University UUCP: umix!wayne-mts!Michael_Edelman
5925 Woodward Internet: Michael_Edelman@um.cc.umich.edu
Detroit, MI 48202 ARS: KE8YY
fax: 1-313-577-5626 Landline: 1-313-577-0742

2611. 14313 war

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-13 00:23:04 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.UUCP
Message-ID: <18311@ut-emx.UUCP>
Source record: 16927

As it says in the ARRL and other introductory literature,

"*Anyone* can become a radio amateur"

(they say the same thing about becoming President of the U.S.A. too)

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu

2612. who pays for BBC World Service?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-13 01:52:07 UTC
From: henry@GARP.MIT.EDU
Message-ID: <8909130152.AA16646@GARP.MIT.EDU>
Source record: 16929

fisher@minster.york.ac.UK wrote:
->Not true. The World Service is not paid for by the T.V. licence fee.

this is true; from august 1989 _london calling_, pg 17:

"BBC World Service's remit is primarily to serve overseas listeners.
It is funded by Parliament through the Foreign and Commonwealth Office
rather than through the licence which pays for the BBC's domestic
television and radio services. The FCO has no editorial control of
World Service, but it can set out in which languages other than English
the World Service broadcasts, and for how many hours each week."

Henry Mensch / <henry@garp.mit.edu> / E40-379 MIT, Cambridge, MA
<hmensch@uk.ac.nsfnet-relay> / <henry@tts.lth.se> / <mensch@munnari.oz.au>

2613. Re: WAR on 14313

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-13 01:56:20 UTC
From: clements@bbn.com
Message-ID: <45527@bbn.COM>
Source record: 16930

In article <7682@microsoft.UUCP> clayj@microsoft.UUCP (Clay Jackson) writes:
[Description of some of the garbage in our little corner of the world.]
>
>Clay Jackson
>
>(Seriously, if someone, ANYONE, can convince me that there really are
>more "good guys" than "bad guys" in Ham radio, I'll listen. But,
>I ALSO listen to 20M and I sure don't hear it there).

Nope, I can't convince you of that. All I can say is that there are SOME
good guys. You do the best you can with the cards that are dealt to you.
Remember section 97.1. If you think that's good for you, or you can be good
to your fellow citizens, stick with it. If not, my regrets. I can't
really blame you.

73,
Bob Clements, K1BC, clements@bbn.com

2614. Sept. W5YI Report

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-13 02:01:54 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1240@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 16932

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| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
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:: T H E W 5 Y I R E P O R T ::
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:: D i t s & B i t s ::
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:: Vol 11 #17 --- 09/01/89 ::
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:: HamNet Electronic Edition ::
:: CompuServe's Ham/SWL Forum ::
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Up to the minute news from the worlds of amateur radio, personal computing and emerging electronics. While no guarantee is made, information is from sources we believe to be reliable. May be reproduced providing credit is given to The W5YI Report.

This HamNet Electronic Edition is a limited excerpt from the full published edition of The W5YI Report. Selected and prepared by Scott, W3VS.

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IMPORTANT Note: Some of the material included in The W5YI Report - Electronic Edition may not be suitable for transmission via Amateur Radio.

In this issue:

- 220 Refusal: FCC's Bitter Pill for Ham Radio

HamNet thanks Fred Maia, W5YI, for permission to excerpt this Electronic Edition of his W5YI Report.

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Do you have Amateur Radio news to contribute to The W5YI Report? If so, please call (817) 461-6443 and leave a message on Fred's recorder!

: :

o 220 Refusal: FCC's Bitter Pill for Ham Radio

"Comments filed by individual amateurs were of little value for determining statistics on overall use of the band. ...In most instances, individual amateurs gave no indication of whether they actually use the 220-225 MHz band themselves. Further, most of the comments that did indicate use of the band were vague. ...We are unpersuaded by the petitions for reconsideration to make any change to the decision." - FCC

The Amateur Radio community has known for months that the FCC would deny amateurs' petitions for reconsideration of its Docket 87-14 reallocation of 220-222 MHz to the land mobile services. lthough the Commission voted the item June 15, the official action actually took place August 17 when the agency released the full text of its decision. Only now do we get to see the full FCC response to the many petitions. The text contains few surprises and little, if anything, to raise the spirits of hams concerned about the loss of this valuable portion of spectrum, even thought the amateur service was made the primary user of 222-225 MHz.

The commercial land mbile radio industry insisted that the 2 MHz is badly needed to provide for explosive growth in the mobile services. The FCC agreed, and maintained that the band is needed as an experimental test-bed for new, narrowband radio technologies.

The primary narrowband technology under consideration for 220-222 is Amplitude Companded Single Sideband (ACSSB), a processed version of the familiar AM SSB - an analog mode. ACSSB has been available for years but was never widely used because it is hard to "shoehorn" it in between existing FM channels and because Motorola, the dominant manufacturer, has not marketed ACSSB radios in the U.S.

ACSSB is used in dedicated spectrum in England, but it is today attracting relatively little interest or funding from manufacturers or researchers around the world. The cellular telephone industry expressly rejected ACSSB for its next generation products, favoring digital voice technology instead. Nevertheless, United Parcel Service, a major beneficiary of the reallocation, will apparently use ACSSB in its multimillion-dollar UPSnet system for vehicle and package location.

Throughout Docket 87-14, amateurs argued that 220-222 is essential for packet radio, for emergency communications and for control operations. Amateurs pointed to alleged procedural irregularities, including the FCC's acceptance of very late filed comments by UPS in support of the reallocation.

Some amateurs threatened to not comply with the FCC's request to get out of the band in an "orderly" procss. Allegations of corruption in handling of the case were made, but never proven. A subcommittee of the House Government Operations Committee convened a hearing on

the FCC's handling of the matter which we covered in a previous issue. The subcommittee did not officially condemn the FCC action, but the subcommittee chairman did point out several alternatives he thought the FCC should have considered. The FCC seems to have grudgingly agreed to consider one of the alternatives: a secondary aateur allocation at 216-220 MHz.

Amateurs filed approximately 700 petitions for reconsideration of the FCC action. Many of them merely repeated previous arguments and/or were filed late, and thus did not comply with FCC requirements. Of the 700 petitions, about 525 came were filed by Californians. About 40 petitions came from amateurs in Nevada and Arizona. Between 20 and 30 petitions were filed by amateurs in Florida and Missouri. No other state had more than a dozen amateur peititons, and in spite of the "Save 220" campaign, no petitions were filed by amateurs in 26 states. A large number of filings came to CC by way of Congressional offices.

Here are FCC responses to some of the issues raised by the amateurs (along with some comments of our own).

Need for Narrowband Technology

The FCC stated that the petitions for reconsideration argued that "narrowband technologies will not be necessary to meet future requirements." Our review did not reveal many petitions that made such a claim.

The FCC noted that narrowband is not the only spectrum efficient technlogy that might be used: "In fact, the Commission is providing for other spectrum efficient technology such as trunking and digitial as suggested by the ARRL." This FCC comment may be somewhat illusory. Trunking (automated channel selection) is used in 800 MHz dispatch mobile radios. It does increase spectrum efficiency. However, the FCC is only taking comments on expanding its use into other bands.

The agency is not really promoting the wider use of trunking at this time, particularly since radical changes in allations and structure may be necessary to use it below 800 MHz - changes that may never come about for political as well as technical reasons. Trunking of FM stations as a means of spectrum efficiency has been left behind in favor of digital voice in most of the recent research.

The FCC's claim that it is providing for digital may not ring completely true. The FCC seems to have done little to promote the use of digital voice in private mobile radio in spite of it potential for very high levels of efficiency. In fact, the FCC denited a petition that inquired into a planned conversion of private mobile spectrum over to new technolgoies such a digital.

Digital voice is now mostly used for scrambling police conversations. The cellular phone industry will switch to digital voice over the

next few years, but that will not have much direct effect on private mobile radio which is still mostly FM. The private mobile indusry is expected to clamor for additional spectrum allocations for the foreseeable fuure.

Spectrum Alternatives:

The ARRL and many individual commenters urged the FCC to look at other bands, notably 30-50 MHz, as an alternative to 220-222 MHz for the UPS and other commercial systems. The FCC said that "such reallotments (of spectrum) would entail severe costs to a large number of users as well as potentially having a detrimental impact on safety services such as the police and fire service."

In practice, these "low-band" commercial and public-safety users have been voluntarily migrating out of 30-50 MHz and up to 450 and 800 MHz as radios for those bands became available. There's been no forced reallotment.

Continuing on the same tack, the FCC said "An examination of the Commission's license data base for the 30-50 MHz band reveals that there are no unused equencies." However, the FCC's data base doesn't show whether frequencies are used. It reveals only whether licenses exist -- many of which may have been left in the computer when licensees have consolidated their operations in higher bands.

Repeater Directory:

An often-repeated argument by ARRL and individual petitioners was that the FCC improperly used the League's Repeater Directory to determine 220 use. The FCC found little help in comments on this subject filed by amateurs, as shown in the quote that opens this article.

The Commission said, "In the almost 700 petitions for reconsideration, only two provided information on unlisted repeaters. The Oregon Region Relay Council Inc. and the Portland Amateur Radio Club Inc. state that there are only 8 repeater listings in the Repeater Directory for Oregon, but their data base shows 15 coordinated repeaters in the state. They content that the Repeater Directory is in error by a similar percentage throughout th United States. There is no evidence to support this hypothesis."

The FCC noted that the band plan lists 54 repeater pairs at 222-225 MHz. "Therefore, all of Oregon's repeaters could have their own assigned pair of frequencies, with 39 channel pairs still vacant for new repeater operations. Another 42 unpaired channels would still be available for operations such as control links and packet radio."

Monitoring of amateur use of the band by the FCC, as some suggested, "would be irrelevant," the Commission said. "No party has argued that the 220-225 MHz band is congested in terms of the communications traffic carried in the band. ...[We] have assumed that every

transmitter listed by the amateurs is fully used. We would not expect this to be the case in practice. Thus, if anything, monitoring would be expected to show less use than we have assumed."

Reaccomodation:

The FCC continues to believe that operations from 220-222 can be moved into 222-225 MHz. "[In] most states the number of repeaers listed do not approach the number of channels in the 222-225 MHz band." In urban areas, the FCC said "more efficient use of the spectrum will have to be made."

The Commission said hams could accomplish this by better planning, reducing power to increase frequency reuse, and by greater sharing of channels. The FCC said that more efficient spectrum use will be particularly needed in California, and that it may require "some amateur repeater operations to time-share channels within the same geographic area."

Many petitions mentioned the Condor repeater network, which runs through California ...and parts of Nevada and Arizona. Amateurs said this network was needed for emergency communications such as in earthquakes. The FCC said "We do not believe that the system's existence is threatened" ...because it only uses one frequency in 220-222 MHz that will have to be moved. "Further, we note that in Southern California, it may be necessary to begin moving some operations to higher frequency bands such as the 902-928 MHz band." The vast majority of operations in 220-222 can be reaccommodated in 222-225 MHz "at little or no cost and with little or no loss of air ime."

In a footnote, however, the FCC said "In its Petition for Reconsideration, the ARRL suggests that the Commission might have considered a secondary allocation in the 216-220 MHz band as replacement spectrum for displaced amateur users at 220-222 MHz. No such allocation was proposed or raised by the commenters in this proceeding. ARRL may, if it so chooses, submit a petition making a specific proposal. The petition would need to provide support for why an allocation is needed and show how amateur operations could use thisaand without causing interference to existing users of this spectrum or to adjacent TV channel 13 operations in the 210-216 MHz band."

We now know that the ARRL Board has directed League counsel, Chris Imlay/N3AKD, to file such a petition. We expect the broadcasting establishment to try to defeat any secondary allocation for Amateur Radio at 216-220 Mhz.

More on 902-928:

"We believe the 902-928 MHz band provides a significant opportunity for the growth of packet radio. Amteur literature indicates this band is little used. ...While some amateurs argue that propagation

characteristics make use of the 902-928 MHz band impractical, we note that fixed services in the 928 MHz and 956 MHz bands transmit data over distances of 30 miles."

"Some amateurs argue that the 915 MHz band is unsuitable because no commercial equipment is available. We do not find this a compelling argument in that if there is demand for equipment to operate on this band, manufacturers can be expected to produce that equipment. ...One of the purposes of the amateur service is to learn about radio and this process is facilitated through construction of equipment."

UPS Comments:

"Amateur interests claim that prior to the acceptance of these [UPS] comments, there was no serious support by the land mobile community for the proposal. The ARRL asserts that acceptance of the UPS comments was a desparate attempt by the Commission's staff to show support for the proposal and was indicative that the outcome of the prceeding was predetermined.

"UPS had provided information on possible use of the proposed land mobile band for data networks. This was new information that could not have been presented within the original comment period. This action is provided for in the Commission's rules."

Sense of the Congress Resolution:

ARRL lobbyists succeeded in their campaign to obtain a Congressional resolution supporting Amateur Radio. The FCC believes that the resolution does not require it to hold oral arguments, as the League had requested, in order to better explore the amateur position. The FCC said that is "re-evaluation of the issues" (which produced the same result as the original evaluation) "adequately responds to both the letter and the intent of the Congressional mandate."

The remainder of the decision addresses a request by TV Answer Inc. to receive a 220 MHz frequency for its device that transmits TV viewer information from the set back to a cable company. The FCC said that it would not grant TV Answer a frequency in the 220-222 Mhz, but that it will examine an allocation "below 220 MHz" in a separate proceeding.

When Do We Move?

The FCC is a long way from setting a date by which amateurs will have to move out of 220-222 MHz and UPS and its ilk will get to move in. The Commission has not even released any proposed rules for the band; a UPS petition to do so is still pending. After the FCC does release proposed rules sometime this year, we expect at least another year will pass while the FCC decides what to do to create a bandplan and industry structure for the new frequencies. Undoubtedly, this period will see a lot of mobile industry representatives knocking on FCC doors.

Because so many issues will be involved, a Further Notice of Proposed Rulemaking could be likely - taking another year. Once rules are finalized, some party or parties will probably petition for reconsideration. Once those petitions are dealt with - it could be many months - the FCC would have to begin accepting license applications. If cellular telephone and other new services are any example, entrepreneurs and speculators will bog down the FCC with thousands of applications for processing. A lottery procedure could be used to grant licenses, but lotteries are typically performed on an area-by-area basis over a period of time.

Of course, this scenario assumes that the ARRL court appeals will be unsuccessful. If they are successful, an even longer period may ensue to sort out the issues.

Sometime during this lengthy process, the FCC will announce the date and time by which all 220-222 amateur transmissions must cease.

Don't hold your breath.

[End this issue]
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Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM/SWL/SCANNER BBS (1200/2400/PEP) 614-457-4227

2615. swl

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-13 02:19:11 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1241@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 16933

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| Relayed from packet radio via |
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:: SWEDEN CALLING DXERS ::
:: from Radio Sweden ::
:: Number 2059--Sept. 5, 1989 ::
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Shortwave and other electronic media news from Radio Sweden.

This week's bulletin was written by Ingemar Sandberg.

Electronic Edition edited by George Wood.

Packet Radio BID SCDX2059

SATELLITE-TV--Sweden's Board for Psychological Defence wants to study how war can be waged psychologically, by way of satellite television. Previously, the board has monitored international radio broadcasts. Now it wants to study the effect television broadcasts from abroad, and has asked the government for funds for the project. (TT)

Meanwhile, one such television satellite, Astra now claims that more than 10 million European households can see its programs. Astra has 16 channels, of which about half are currently in use. Of those 10 million households, nearly 4 and a half million are in Belgium and the Netherlands, while nearly 2 million are in Scandinavia. Only 300,000 households in Britain can watch the Astra channels. As we mentioned last week, that's bad news for Rupert Murdoch's several Sky channels on Astra. ("Elektronikvaerlden")

SATELLITE IONOSPHERIC MIRRORS--The increase in satellite broadcasting has had an interesting new effect on radio propagation. An engineer working at home has discovered a way to beam TV and other signals over the horizon, taking advantage of satellite television uplinks.

Engineer Anthony Hopwood discovered that the ionosphere over a satellite television uplink becomes heavily ionised. That means that signals can be bounced off the ionized layer. Since the locations of the satellite transmitters are known, the paths of such bounced signals can be worked out. For example, television stations in a large city could use these man-made mirrors to beam signals to a local audience outside the usual line-of-sight coverage area.

There's a security aspect as well. The mirror effect could also be used to eavesdrop on signals going up from the ground to satellites. ("New Scientist")

BANGLA DESH--Updating SCDX-2054, the external service of Radio Bangla Desh in English to Europe between 18:15 and 19:00 now is back on 11515 kHz with 7520 kHz in parallel. (Edwin Southwell, England and Gerard McGuinness, Ireland)

CANADA--Radio Canada International is no longer using 15440 but only 11955 kHz during the English broadcast to India and the Middle East at 13:00. (Satish Bhatia, India)

CHILE--The country suffers from lack of electrical energy due to an unusual dry winter season. Voltage is down to around 200 Volts so some sensitive electrical equipment such as computers does not function. Energy has to be saved so TV stations such ast(TV Universidad de Chile and TV Nacional have ceased broadcasting on weekends and during weekdays transmission times are shortened. Radio stations usually broadcast only during daytime. Some FM stations have decreased power voluntarily, others close earlier in the evening. Only one of the stations broadcasting 24 hours a day - "Dia y Noche" located in Temuco in southern Chile - continues with usual programming. The shortwave and FM broadcasting of the Chilean national network is said to be affected as well but no change in programming has been noticed so far. (Markus Brinker, Chile)

ECUADOR--Radio Nacional del Ecuador broadcasts via the transmitters of HCJB in Spanish to North and South America on 15270 kHz 17:30-18:00 hrs. HCJB verifies reception reports to Radio Nacional with a QSL card. (V. Neelakandan, India)

FRANCE/GABON--Radio France International has been heard on 3305 kHz 19:00-21:00 hrs. This transmission is believed to be from Gabon. (BBC Monitoring)

HUNGARY--According to a spokesman for Radio Budapest, broadcasts in French will start as soon as the station finds a Hungarian journalist who speaks the language. (Robert Chear, France)

ICELAND--Here is the new short wave schedule from Rikisutvarpid, the Icelandic state broadcasting service: to Europe at 12:15-12:45 on 13745, 13790, 15767 and 15780 kHz and at 18:55-19:30 on 9268, 13830, 13855, 15767 and 15780 kHz. To North America 14:10-14:40 on 13790, 13855 and 15767 kHz, at 19:35-20:10 on 15767, 15780 and 17440 kHz and at 23:00-23:35 on 13855, 15767 and 15780 kHz. (Bernd Trutenau, West Germany)

INDIA--The "Central Monitoring Services", which keeps track of broadcasts to India from other countries, is planning to set up units in Tamil Nadu for monitoring radio and TV broadcasts from neighboring countries, paticularly Sri Lanka. The "Central Monitoring Services" was set up in 1939 and operated from Shimla, but it has not been very active in recent years. After being moved to Delhi, efforts have been made to reactivate the organization. ("Indian Express" via Vidjit Vijaysanker, India)

Updating SCDX-2051 and 2053, due to the introduction of the special broadcasts by the Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation in the Tamil language to India, All India Radio has begun a "Special Foreign Service" to Sri Lanka in Tamil from the Trichur station on 936 kHz. Transmisions are 11:00-12:00 hrs followed at 12:00 by programs for the Indian peace keeping force in Sri Lanka. Another

broadcast in Tamil to Sri Lanka is at 08:00-08:30 on the same frequency. (S.C. Tamizharasu, India)

The national program of All India Radio is transmitting to the Delhi area on new 1215 kHz. (G.R. Nagaraj and Bhupinder Juneja, India) BBC Monitoring reports the additional channel for Delhi as 1251 kHz. Sign on-time is 01:40. Test transmissions from All India Radio, Vijayawada are conducted on 837 kHz with a new 100 kilowatt transmitter. Observations were made at the end of July between 18:00 and 21:45. Programs were in the Telugu language. (V. Neelakandan)

A new 50 kW short wave transmitter is under construction at Muttathhura, near Trivandrum, to provide better reception of All India Radio in northern parts of Kerala state. (Praveen Frederick, India)

JAPAN/GABON--The General Service of Radio Japan at 21:00 and 23.00 in English to Europe, Middle East and Africa uses 11765 kHz from Gabon. At 07:00 hrs 21500 kHz is used from Japan and 21690 from Gabon and at 15:00 hrs 21700 kHz from Gabon. (Edwin Southwell, England and Radio Japan)

MALTA--IBRA Radio in German at 20:30-20:45 hrs now uses 7225 kHz. (Michael Diener, GDR)

PAKISTAN--The Azad Kashmir Radio broadcast relayed by Radio Pakistan transmitters 12:00-18:00 is now on 7265 instead of 4790 kHz. (V.Neelakandan)

PHILIPPINES--The FEBC is now using 15450 kHz instead of 15465 at 00:00-02:00 (Saturdays and Sundays until 02:30). (Robin Viegas, India)

SWAZILAND--Trans World Radio has introduced a service to India at 15:35-16:30 on 15190 kHz. The first half-hour is in Urdu followed by Hindi. (V. Neelakandan)

TAIWAN--The Voice of Free China has introduced a post address in West Germany: Postfach 200553, 5300 Bonn 2, West Germany. (Andreas Kuppert, West Germany)

The WYFR relay from the Voice of Free China is now on new 11550 kHz during the English broadcast to India at 14:00-15:15. (V. Neelakandan)

TURKEY--Updating SCDX-2057, the Voice of Turkey broadcasts three times a day in English to Europe: 04:00-04:50, 20:00-20:50 and 22:00-22:50 on 9795 kHz. The 22:00 hrs broadcast also to North America on 9445 kHz, to South East Asia on 7760 and to the Middle East on 9665 kHz. (Tim Pearson, U.K. and Uwe Gruner, West Germany)

TIME SIGNAL STATIONS--WWVH, Hawaii broadcasts propagation forecasts at 45 minutes past the hour instead of 15 minutes past the hour (V. Neelakandan)

UNOFFICIAL RADIO--Increased clandestine activity in Sri Lanka has been reported during the past months. After testing in both the 7 MHz broadcast and amateur bands "The Eelam National Radio" seems to have settled on 7105 kHz. Transmissions in Tamil are at 01:30-02:15 and 10:30-11:15 daily. (V. Neelakandan)

CLUB NEWS--The annual meeting of Indian DX-er's Club will be held in Delhi between 2nd and 7th October. For further details, write to
Indian DX-er's Club, A-397, Paschim Puri, Janta Flats, Pocket One,
New Delhi-110063, India. (Bhupinder Juneja)

Sweden Calling DXers is the world's oldest radio program for shortwave listeners. Radio Sweden has presented this round-up of radio news, features, and interviews on Tuesdays since 1948. RS broadcasts to North America:

15:30 hrs on 17880 and 21610 kHz
03:00 hrs on 9695 and 11705 kHz

To Europe, Africa, and the Middle East:

15:30 hrs on 21675 kHz (East Africa)
17:00 hrs on 1179, 6065, and 9615 kHz
21:00 hrs on 1179, 9655 and 11705 kHz

And to Asia and the Pacific:

12:30 hrs on 17705 and 21610 kHz
14:00 hrs on 17705 and 21610 kHz
01:00 hrs on 15390 and 17790 kHz

The Radio Sweden schedule to Europe can be found on Sky Channel's teletext Service, Sky Text, on page 496.

The Electronic Edition is based on the Sweden Calling DXers bulletins which are mailed out every 4 weeks to contributors. Contributions can be sent to DX Editor George Wood to Swedish telex 11738, CompuServe (via the HamNet Forum or Easyplex 70247,3516), through the FidoNet system to 2:202/297 or to SM0IIN at the packet radio BBS SK0TM.

Reports can also be sent to:

Radio Sweden
S-105 10 Stockholm
Sweden

Contributions should be NEWS about electronic media--from shortwave to satellites--and not loggings of information already available from sources such as the "World Radio TV Handbook". Clubs and DX publications may reprint material as long as Sweden Calling DXers and the original contributor are acknowledged, with the exception of items from BBC Monitoring, which are copyright.

We welcome comments and suggestions about the electronic edition, Sweden Calling DXers, and our programs in general.

Thanks to 48 contributors this week Good Listening!

2616. Anyone need Macau (XX9)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-13 05:13:15 UTC
From: wheatley@cbnewsk.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <1000@cbnewsk.ATT.COM>
Source record: 16940

If anyone needs macau, I will be operating from there as XX9SW
during the following periods (roughly)

9/23 1200Z until 9/24 1500Z ...rtty mostly, during the CQWW RTTY 'test

9/29 1500Z until 10/2 2300Z ... rtty, cw, and ssb

good openings to the US are from 1100Z until 1400Z on 20 meters,
and sometimes same time on 15 meters. I will generally be on the
bottom edge of the general allocations for each band/mode, also
14.200 SSB.

Hope to work you!

Steve KU9C
--
Steven Wheatley AT&T Consumer Products (317) 845-3927

....!att!inuxz!wheatley

2617. Re: WAR on 14313

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-13 05:20:17 UTC
From: wheatley@cbnewsk.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <1001@cbnewsk.ATT.COM>
Source record: 16941

>
> Clay Jackson
>
> (Seriously, if someone, ANYONE, can convince me that there really are
> more "good guys" than "bad guys" in Ham radio, I'll listen. But,
> I ALSO listen to 20M and I sure don't hear it there).

Some basic rules of ham radio....(unfortunately)

-20M is a zoo...especially on SSB....suggest you stay off SSB, use
RTTY or CW on 20, unless you like high blood pressure

-try the other bands...they really do get better....for example,
check out a 10-10 net on 10 meters, or the nets on 7.233 or 3.905
(century club, i think). Or, just grab a dx station on 10 and rag
chew (yes, some of the dx will give you more than a 59 QRZ)

-if ssb gives you high blood pressure on any band, check out cw or
rtty. I find both to be more relaxing, and have found rtty to be
very enjoyable of late.

Its tough to apologize for all the idiots on the air, but I must
admit to have heard your opinions stated by many a "new" ham who
was turned off by monitoring the band.

--
Steven Wheatley AT&T Consumer Products (317) 845-3927

....!att!inuxz!wheatley

2618. Re: WAR on 14313

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-13 06:26:51 UTC
From: w2vy@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <1013@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 16931

oh no! you mean Howard Stern (was in DC, the was<is> in NYC) is spreading?!
--
Life is too short to be mad about things.
Thomas A. Moulton, W2VY Packet: w2vy@kd6th Voice: 145.190 (r)
(201) 478-7919 uucp: rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!w2vy

2619. Re: Fast Food Frequencies

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-13 11:43:08 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewsc.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <3125@cbnewsc.ATT.COM>
Source record: 16947

In article <264@trux.UUCP>, car@trux.UUCP (Chris Rende) writes:
> I've noticed more and more fast-food places using wireless mikes for
> communications with the "drive through" window.
>
> Does anyone know what frequencies they tend to use?

Marvin Hand's article, "From Drive-In to Drive-Thru," in April 15, 1988 Sound & Video Contractor magazine, describes the wireless communications systems used by the fast food industry. HM Electronics (HME) of San Diego furnishes the equipment I've seen in McDonald's restaurants, which is licensed under FCC Part 90. Order takers wear their PR-4 belt-pac COMMUNICATOR transceivers around the waste, with attached headset.

Marvin's article stated that "when a car drives up, a detector senses the presence of the vehicle and sends a message over cables to a base stations located on a wall inside the restaurant. The base station then transmits a coded tone to each of the units via radio signals."

The order take is then alerted by a tone in the headset that a customer is present. By depressing a button on the belt-pac, the order taker can greet the customer. The customer places the order, which is simultaneously transmitted to all drive-thru personnel, so food preparation can begin immediately. If there are questions about a specific order, belt-pac equipped personnel can press an internal intercom button to review the order with the order taker. The intercom mode transmits only to other workers, not the customer.

Marvin implies the NiCd batteries in the belt-pacs last for 18 hours between fast charges!

Bob Kelty's frequency list appeared in August 1988 Monitoring Times, and some of my food service frequency loggings appear in the "Commercial Communications" column of the August 1988 RCMA Newsletter.

These radios operate on business radio frequencies and require FCC licenses.

Here are some dining/fast food frequencies from Illinois:

Alfano's Pizza, restaurant
[DeKalb]_____ 461.5500____KTB570 (govt recds)

ARA Svcs Inc, food svc at McCormick Place, PL3A
[Chicago]__________ 464.4750____WNGL295 (others)
ARA Svcs Inc, vending machines & food svc, used at Rosemont Horizon
[Rosemont]__________ 468.9625_2w_call? (others)
ARA Svcs Inc, vending machines & food svc
[Chicago]__________ 463.2500____KBM335 (govt recds)
" [Illinois]__________ 461.0250____KA96047 (govt recds)
" " 461.5000____KA96047 (govt recds)
" " 467.8750_2w_KA73943 (govt recds)
" [St Charles]________ 154.5700_2w_KTR909 (govt recds)
" " 154.6000_2w_KB43439 (govt recds)
ARAServ Inc, vending machines & food svc
[Illinois]__________ 467.9250_2w_KA96047 (govt recds)
Arlington Park Racetrack, sports, PL2Z, Ditka's Restaurant
[Arlington Hts]_____ 461.0375_2w_call? (others)
Bloomers Restaurant & Bar aka/K & K Mgt
[Oakbrook Terrace]__ 464.8875_2w_call? (govt recds)
Burger King Corp, restaurant
[Illinois]__________ 460.8875_2w_KD20051 (govt recds)
" [Orland Park]_______ 457.5625_2w_call? (govt recds)
" " 467.7875_2w_call? (govt recds)
Burger King Corp, wireless microphone, drive up window to order taker, restaur
ant at Fox Valley Mall
[Aurora]___________ 457.5625_2w_call? (B. Parnass)
Burger King Corp, wireless microphone, order taker to drive up window, restaur
ant at Fox Valley Mall
[Aurora]___________ 467.7875_2w_call? (B. Parnass)
Coach House, hotel, restaurant
[Chicago Hts]_______ 151.9250____KNDN795 (govt recds)
Connie's Pizzeria, restaurant aka/MLB of Naperville
[Naperville]________ 464.3750____KNEW689 (govt recds)
Connies Inc, restaurant?
[Lagrange]__________ 31.0000____KNAQ428 (govt recds)
Ditka's Restaurant at Arlington Park Racetrack, PL2Z
[Arlington Hts]_____ 461.0375_2w_call? (others)
Fox's Pub aka/Oaklawn Pub, S Fox, waitress paging, restaurant
[Oaklawn]__________ 152.4800_pg_KNAU264 (others)
Georgis Restaurant_____[Chicago]__________ 154.5150____KAT257 (govt recds)
Golf Mill Shopping Center, maintenance, food svc
[Niles]____________ 462.1125_2w_call? (others)
Great America, Marriott's, retail food svc, entertainment
[Gurnee]___________ 464.6750____call? (others)
Hamiltons Lounge Inc, restaurant?
[Chicago]__________ 151.8350____KNCJ702 (govt recds)
Hardees, restaurants___[Illinois]__________ 457.5750_2w_call? (govt recds)
" " 461.1125_2w_KB82638 (govt recds)
" " 467.8000_2w_call? (govt recds)
" [Joliet]___________ 154.5700_2w_call? (govt recds)
" " 30.8400_2w_call? (govt recds)
" [Lebanon]__________ 170.3050____call? (govt recds)

" " 31.0000____call? (govt recds)
Hillary's Water Tower Place, restaurant, paging
[Chicago]__________ 154.6250_pg_KOB508 (others)
Kentucky Fried Chicken restaurant, PL5A
[Maywood]__________ 457.5875_2w_call? (others)
" " 477.8125____call? (others)
Kentucky Fried Chicken restaurant
[Illinois]__________ 457.5875_2w_call? (govt recds)
" " 467.8125_2w_call? (govt recds)
Leona's Restaurant_____[Chicago]__________ 154.5700_2w_call? (govt recds)
" " 30.8400_2w_call? (govt recds)
Little Italian restaurant aka/Del Sue Inc, pizza delivery cars
[Naperville]________ 151.8650____KGU974 (B. Parnass)
Maggie Murphy's Restaurant
[Highland Park]_____ 157.7400_pg_KER451 (govt recds)
McDonald's Corp aka/South Suburban En, restaurant, wireless microphone
[Homewood]__________ 170.2450____KB86779 (govt recds)
McDonald's Corp, Naper Blvd, restaurant, wireless microphone
[Naperville]________ 151.8950____call? (govt recds)
" " 154.6000_2w_call? (govt recds)
" " 33.1400_2w_call? (govt recds)
" " 35.0200_2w_call? (govt recds)
McDonald's Corp, restaurant, wireless microphone, attendant
[Downers Grove]_____ 467.7750_2w_call? (others)
McDonald's Corp, restaurant, wireless microphone, customer and attendant
[Downers Grove]_____ 457.5500_2w_call? (others)
McDonald's Corp, restaurant
[Illinois]__________ 151.8950____KB79858 (govt recds)
" " 33.1400_2w_KB79858 (govt recds)
McDonald's Corp/aka Chicago Regional McDonalds, restaurant, wireless microphon
e, order taker to drive-up window, in Aurora (Fox Valley
Mall), Montgomery, Yorkville
[Illinois]__________ 154.6000_2w_KB63677 (B. Parnass)
McDonald's Corp/aka Chicago Regional McDonalds, restaurant, wireless microphon
e, order taker to drive-up window
[Hinsdale]__________ 154.5700_2w_call? (others)
" [Homewood]__________ 154.5700_2w_call? (others)
McDonald's Restaurant aka/Wright Management, 2702 W. Peterson
[Chicago]__________ 154.5700_2w_call? (govt recds)
" " 170.2450____call? (govt recds)
" " 171.1050____call? (govt recds)
McDonald's Restaurant__[Illinois]__________ 464.5875_2w_call? (govt recds)
" [St Charles]________ 464.5125_2w_call? (govt recds)
McDonalds Corporation, restaurants, wireless microphone, drive-up window to or
der taker and order taker to drive-up window, very low p
ower
[Hinsdale]__________ 33.4000_2w_call? (others)
" [Illinois]__________ 35.0200_2w_KB67295 (B. Parnass)
Meriwether's Restaurant
[Chicago]__________ 154.6250_pg_KNAT997 (govt recds)

" [Skokie]___________ 154.6250_pg_WGQ274 (govt recds)
Mr Benny's Restaurant__[Matteson]__________ 157.7400_pg_KAZ815 (govt recds)
Mr Mike's Catering, motion picture industry
[Chicago]__________ 173.2250____call? (others)
Omega Restaurant Inc, 1300 Ogden Ave
[Downers Grove]_____ 464.5875_2w_call? (govt recds)
Portillo's Hot Dogs, Inc, restaurant
[Rolling Meadows]___ 463.4875_2w_call? (govt recds)
" " 463.6125_2w_call? (govt recds)
Sgt Peppers Inc, restaurant, pizza delivery
[DeKalb]___________ 461.8500____KNGZ636 (B. Parnass)
Taco Bell, at Stratford Square Mall, restaurant
[Bloomingdale]______ 460.8875_2w_call? (others)
" " 466.8875_2w_call? (others)
Taco Bell, restaurant__[Woodridge]_________ 154.5700_2w_call? (B. Parnass)
Wendys International, restaurant
[Illinois]__________ 460.8875_2w_KB94551 (others)
" [Naperville]________ 460.8875_2w_call? (others)
White Castle Systems, restaurants
[Illinois]__________ 461.8125_2w_KB83810 (govt recds)
White Fence Farm, Bolingbrook restaurant
[Illinois]__________ 154.6000_2w_KB64337 (govt recds)
--
==========
Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass (312)979-5414

2620. Wanted- Pair of 4CX5000A's

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-13 12:40:00 UTC
From: U009@CCIW.BITNET
Message-ID: <89Sep13.085235edt.57900@ugw.utcs.utoronto.ca>
Source record: 16965

Anyone out there hoarding a couple of 4CX5000A's (five THOUSAND) that they were going to build the be-all and end-all QRP station with? If the enthusiasm for the project has gone, I can find a home for the tubes. My brother-in-law runs a small particle accelerator for a local university and the tubes are getting near the end of their useful life. The new cost is substantial, as you might guess. Please E-mail me regarding desired price and/or other considerations.

Oh. Wait a minute... He's not licenced! Maybe I shouldn't be buying or selling RF stuff for him. NAAAAA... I'm his Elmer! :-)

Regards, Stu Beal, VE3MWM, (U009@CCIW.BITNET),
National Water Research Institute,
Burlington, Ontario, Canada.

2621. ATV on 420-450 (was Re: Not ANOTHER Special-Interest Newsletter)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-13 13:47:19 UTC
From: jay@splut.conmicro.com
Message-ID: <2889@splut.conmicro.com>
Source record: 16944

In article <1368@raybed2.UUCP> ewb@raybed2.UUCP (EUGENE BALINSKI) writes:
>In article <2855@splut.conmicro.com>, jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard) writes:
>> The long-term solution is
>> probably for the ATV people to move to a higher band, like 902 (where I
> ^^
> Actually the real solution is for the FM'ers to move to 900 or
>1200. The ATV'ers are dealing with a much much wider signal (ie. 6 MHz vs
>5 KHz). The power density is much lower for a given amount of power.
>The noise power is much higher than for narrow band signals.
>ATV'ers need a band that will propagate well if they are going to overcome
>all of the wide band disadvantages and work any distance at all. These types
>of losses are more easily delt with in a narrow band system. There are
>plenty of 1200 MHz FM base, mobile, and HT's available commercially.
>ICOM even recently introduced a new dual bander 440 and 1200 mobile rig !

While I agree that getting FMers up on 900 and 1296 is a good idea, I maintain that 420-450 is not a good place for lots of ATV activity. There is only space for three usable channels, each of which has its problems in terms of legality or interference, below Line A, and only one channel above Line A. The higher bands offer more spectrum, a large part of which is relatively unused. It is that wide signal that causes the problems. As for propagation, I bet that the microwave types will disagree that 1200 is a problem in that area...

I'm curious: what does a high power signal on 442.1 do to an ATV transmission whose video carrier is at 439.25? How about a signal on 441.1?

There are only two ATV repeaters in the greater Houston area on 420, because that soaks up the three available channels. They share a common output on 421.25. Is this efficient spectrum usage?

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jay@splut.conmicro.com (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
{attctc,bellcore}!texbell!splut!jay +--
"The unkindest thing you can do for a hungry man is to give him food." - RAH

2622. Re: WAR on 14313

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-13 14:07:32 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <715@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 16953

In article <7682@microsoft.UUCP> clayj@microsoft.UUCP (Clay Jackson) writes:
]
]This, the "CQ Pizza" discussion and the business about the SKYWARN nets

Hams have traditionally been very careful about obeying the regulations
(with the notable few exceptions). The CQ Pizza and SKYWARN discussions
are an attempt to determine what is "right". Unfortunately, people
often mistake what they want to be the regs with what are really in
the regs. If you are getting into ham radio to order pizza over an
autopatch, you are definitely into it for the wrong reason - go
buy a cellular phone. If you are into it for public service
and want to participate in SKYWARN or other public service and
public safety activities, you have plenty of opportunity to work
with other motivated people in ham radio.

]license. Since one of the reasons I was going to get my license was to
]be able to chat with a friend who frequents the MM net, I see no reason
](and I've been listening to some of the GARBAGE on 20 lately) to put
]out the effort (and money and time) to get licensed, set up a station,
]just to be abused by some of the JERKS, who think, because they've ALSO
]learned code, and have been "in the ranks" for more than a few years, that
]THEY ALONE have some sort of magic connection to the FCC and that THEY ALONE
]can "enforce" THEIR TWISTED views of the rules.
]
The jerks on 14313 are the exception to the rule. Unfortunately, they
are the ones who get discussed the most. For the most part the FCC
can't stop them - it is not illegal to be impolite and to barge in
on conversations. It is merely bad manners. If you want to talk to
your friend, got to 14316, where they are more civil. You will have
no problems there.

Also please don't blame "self regulation" for the jerks on 14313. They
are not participating in self regulation, and have missed the whole
spirit. All they are doing is engaging in an immature power
trip, in the process forcing a well established net that has provided
service to many for years to move.

By the way, there have been abuses of the MM net. It really is important
for hams to keep out unlicensed folks and business communication, and
the MM folks do their best to make sure they don't provide service
for bootleggers.

As one who participates in the self regulation effort, as the OO Coordinator
for Arizona, I can say that we don't spend our time on the trivial. We
might send you a notice telling you that you have technically violated
some regulation, so you will be aware of it, but our main effort is

in helping the FCC deal with more serious violators - mostly jammers
and bootleggers. If we don't do it, much of it won't get done, since the
FCC is lacking the resources. We are not self-appointed vigilantes -
we are more like conflict arbitrators, who try first to solve a
bad situation without FCC intervention. When we do need to involve the FCC, we
are doing it under authority of the Goldwater Law, and a written
agreement between the FCC and the ARRL, and our only function is to
assist the FCC as directed by them.
]Someone send me mail if/when things change and/or the FCC takes your
]toys away.

There are 500,000 hams in the US. To denounce our whole hobby because
a few bozos (numbering less than .1%) are causing trouble is unfair.
What would you have us do? How can we get rid of these folks? For
the most part they are not violating the law or regulations, and
are simply exercising their first amendment rights. Much as we dislike
these creeps, we have to play by the rules.
--
John Moore (NJ7E) mcdphx!anasaz!john asuvax!anasaz!john
(602) 861-7607 (day or eve) long palladium, short petroleum
7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253
The 2nd amendment is about military weapons, NOT JUST hunting weapons!

2623. European Licence Conditions.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-13 14:19:32 UTC
From: Pete.Lucas.PJML@ia.nwl.ac.UK
Message-ID: <13.Sep.89.15
Source record: 16966

I sometimes get asked about reciprocal licensing in Europe: well heres
the definitive comment (transcribed from the 'Terms and Limitations' booklet
BR68 as issued by the United Kingdom Department of Trade & Industry)
+++
+++ Start of quoted material from licence conditions
+++ booklet BR68
+++
'The following additional provisions apply to licensed non-resident amateurs
temporarily visiting ans operating wireless telegraphy apparatus in the
United kingdom in accordance with CEPT recommendation T/R61-01, as enabled by
statutory instrument ("CEPT Amateurs")

1) CEPT amateurs may operate in the United kingdom under a CEPT equivalent
licence which is::
a) valid and in force
b) not temporary; and
c) Issued by an administration which:
1) has implemented CEPT recommendation T/R61-01 and
2) Permits persons licensed to use amateur stations under section 1 of
the Act to use such stations in its territory (with or without
conditions) without making application in that behalf.

2) CEPT amateurs shall transmit their home callsign after
a) the United Kingdom callsign 'G';
b) followed by the apprpriate Regional Secondary locator (if any) and
c) followed by the symbol "/"

3) Subject to this clause, CEPT amateurs shall comply with:
a) The terms of their CEPT equivalent licence, unless such compliance
would result in a breach of the requirements of the United Kingdom;
b) the terms and conditions as set out in booklet BR68 and
c) The relevant provisions of CEPT recommendation T/R61-01

4) CEPT amateurs who posess the equivalent of a CEPT class 2 licence shall use
only those frequencies above 144MHz

5) CEPT amateurs shall operate only
a) a mobile or portable station (which includes a station powered from the
mains electricity at a temporary fixed location such as an hotel) or
b) the station of an amateur licensed under the Act.
+++
+++ End of quoted material
+++
Discussion: The above means that if you are a national of a country that
has implemented CEPT recommendation T/R60-61 then you have, by implication
reciprocal permission to operate with your own callsign prefixed by 'G/'

in England, 'GW/' in Wales, 'GM/' in Scotland, 'GI/' in Northern Ireland
'GJ/' on Jersey, 'GU/' from Guernsey, 'GD/' from the Isle of Man,
conditional on your holding an appropriate licence in the first place!
Licence conditions regarding power are 'whatever you are allowed at home, as
long as it isnt more than the UK limits'. Likewise, the band restrictions
are those current to the UK, *NOT* what you would be allowed at home!
So: If you are coming to the UK from a CEPT country thats a signature to
the relevant agreement, no problem!
CEPT countries are: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France
Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein,
Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Republic
of San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Vatican City and
Yugoslavia, but not all of these countries may have signed the relevant
agreement(s).
Meanwhile, those of you in less harmonised parts of the globe,
you will have to struggle with administrative paperwork - try contacting the

Department of Trade and Industry,
Room 102
Waterloo Bridge House
Waterloo Road
LONDON
SE1 8UA
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

..._._ de G6WBJ

Please use the following addresses for reply: + \/Natural
+ \/\Environment
JANET: PJML@UK.AC.NERC-WALLINGFORD.IBMA + \/\/Research
ARPA : PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSS.CS.UCL.AC.UK + \/\/\Council
EARN : PJML%UK.AC.NWL.IA@UKACRL + NERC Computer Services
AX25 : G6WBJ {144.650MHz} + Holbrook House
SPAN : STAR::"PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSS.CS.UCL.AC.UK" + Station Road
PHONE: +44 793 411613 + SWINDON SN1 1DE

2624. Re: For other owners of the Sony ICF-2010

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-13 15:23:42 UTC
From: wmartin@STL-06SIMA.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8909140831.AA08603@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16963

I totally agree with you!

I was the one who posted the question about the Sony "sync" growling a few weeks back. Thanks for the mention that deliberate mis-tuning seems to reduce the growling, or prevent it from starting. I had never even thought of trying that, since, to me, it seems totally wrong to mis-tune if you don't have to to avoid interference. I was brought up to zero-beat all AM signals! :-)

In any case, though, the reputed "reduction of selective fading" sure seems over-hyped for what you end up getting. In most cases, when tuning strong broadcast stations (which is what I mostly use the radio for -- tuning SW stations directed to North America), there is just about no difference in quality between using the "sync" feature or leaving it off.

Perhaps what we need to do is get an authoritative answer on just WHAT "selective fading" causes. This is what I thought was the result of that propagation defect: as you are listening to the broadcast, the signal seems to become subjectively louder, with an accompanying rise in distortion, making some words hard to understand or causing music to sound unpleasant. The signal then returns to normal.

Is this really the result of "selective fading"? If so, the Sony 2010 "sync" feature does NOT eliminate this, or even noticeably reduce it. I hear the same effect with the "sync" on or off. If this isn't the result of selective fading, of course, "sync" would not correct the problem. In that case, what difference should I be listening for? And, also, in that case what IS causing the audio distortion I described above?

To be honest, the reviews of the Sony 2010 and its "sync" feature leads one to believe that the end result of using it would be that you could listen to strong SW signals with a quality equal to local medium-wave AM. After all, the signal strength is equivalent -- the S-meter reading for SW signals is often *higher* than that for local AM stations. So the only difference left should be the effect of the ionosphere on the signal. The "sync" feature was supposed to largely negate the ill effects of the ionosphere on a strong signal. It doesn't appear to...

Regards, Will Martin

2625. FT212 mods

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-13 16:02:09 UTC
From: ZZATSJH@cms.manchester-computing-centre.ac.UK
Message-ID: <13.Sep.89.17
Source record: 16968

date: 01 Sep 89 13:43
Message-ID: <24794@PI8EAE>
From: SV0DR@PI8EAE
To: YAESU@EU
Subject: YAESU FT 212 MOD
Path: GB7CDM!GB7DQW!GB7SUT!GB7LRG!GB7SPV!GB7HHH!GB7BRK!GB7KCM
GB7BNM!GB7GLP!GB7GUR!SM7DLZ!SK7DD!OZ2BBS!OZ4BBS!OZ8PAC
OZ9BOX!SK6SA!SM6JZZ!SK5BB!SM0ETV!SM5BKI!DK0MWX!DB0BQ
DB0AHA!PI8DZI!PI8EAE

FT 212RH extended freq. coverage mod.

Remove the bottom and top covers and remove the front panel cover. You
must then remove the front board by carefully unpluging it (try not to
touch the lcd display). On the back of this board which is the control
unit locate jumpers 1 through 12 and unsolder any that are soldered. All
jumpers must be open (1-12 only). Reinstall the control unit and just
turn on the radio for a few seconds. now turn it off again and remove
the control unit again and solder jumpers 3, 4, 5, 11 only.

Put everything back together and apply power. The display will read 000.
Push the MHz button and rotate the main dial until 132.000 reads on the
display, then press D/MR once. Now press again the MHz button and rotate
to 180.000 and press the D/MR again.

the radio is now programmed to operate from 132 to 180 mhz. mine has tx
and rx through the entire spectrum with excellent sensitivity from 136
to 178. Dont forget that transmitting outside the amateur band is not
allowed so please consult your local athorities for a special permit.

73s and have fun.......de SV0DR @ SV1IW

John Heaton

JANET: J.Heaton@uk.ac.MCC NRS Central Administrator,
Internet: J.Heaton%MCC.ac.uk@cunyvm.cuny.edu MCC Network Unit (G45),
EARN/BITNET: J.Heaton%MCC.ac.uk@UKACRL The University,
UUCP: ...!ukc!umist!J.Heaton Oxford Road,
Phone: [+44 61 | 061] 275-6011 Manchester,
FAX: [+44 61 | 061] 275-6040 M13 9PL.
Ax.25: G1YYH @ GB7NWP - [44.131.1.8] amiga.G1YYH.ampr.org

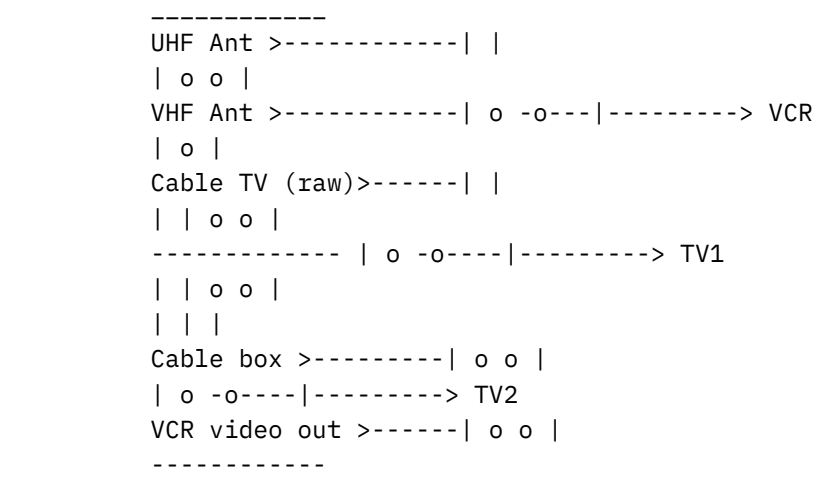
2626. Re: Help with Cable TV please?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-13 16:18:51 UTC
From: gordon@prls.UUCP
Message-ID: <25827@prls.UUCP>
Source record: 16950

>The TV itself receives all the cable channels fine, but off course
>the scrambled channels are scrambled. Does any one know if it is
>possible to buy either a kit or made up unit that can take cable
>in one end and send cable out the other with selected channels
>descrambled (off course I would only descramble those channels I
>have already paid for :-)

Go down to your favorite video retailer and buy a "video selector".
The one I have allows for upto three outputs to select from any
of five inputs. I use mine like this :

VIDEO INPUTS SOURCE SELECTOR OUTPUTS



The selector I have contains three op amps (one for each output)
that provide gain in addition to isolation from other outputs.
I am quite pleased with this arrangment since is cleaned up my
cabling mess and made it very easy to switch to the outside
antenna when the cable TV system goes down or I want to watch a
station that the cable doesn't carry.

The specific video selector I purchased was a Radio Shaft
part number 15-1264 that was on sale for half price becouse it
is being discontinued. Newer models are now available but if
your lucky, and fast, you may still be able to find the older
model.

Gordon Vickers 408/991-5370 (Sunnyvale,Ca); {mips|pyramid|philabs}!prls!gordon
---
Every extinction, whether animal, mineral, or vegetable, hastens our own demise.

2627. CSPAN Audio Network

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-13 16:40:45 UTC
From: PROVERO@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <12525946790.27.PROVERO@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 16964

Heard on Radio Canada International Tuesday 12 Sep 89:

CSPAN is starting an audio network for cable operators. It will carry the satellite feed audio from a number of International short wave broadcasters for their english language broadcasts destined for North America. Plans are for channel 1 to carry a compendium of many countries' broadcasts while channel 2 will be continuous BBC World Service in english.

According to the interview, all cable operators in the US have been notified/solicited for this service. If you are interested, contact the programming office at your local cable operator.

Josh Rovero Internet: PRovero@@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil
Packet Radio: KK1D@@WD4MIZ
================--=============

2628. Spending time at the beach

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-13 17:43:14 UTC
From: trey@ut-emx.UUCP
Message-ID: <18344@ut-emx.UUCP>
Source record: 16948

In article <7682@microsoft.UUCP>, clayj@microsoft.UUCP (Clay Jackson) writes:
> (Seriously, if someone, ANYONE, can convince me that there really are
> more "good guys" than "bad guys" in Ham radio, I'll listen. But,
> I ALSO listen to 20M and I sure don't hear it there).

I enjoy visiting a very busy public beach -- it is a fun place to go.
Some people go there to swim. Some go to bask in the sun. Some go to
surf. Some enjoy building sand castles. For some, visiting the beach
is an affair that involves the whole family. As an added attraction,
I get to meet and talk to other people who enjoy the beach.

Lately I have noticed an unfortunate thing happening: a group of tough
looking bullies has decided to establish a certain 100 yard piece of the
beach as their "turf" and they have engaged in such activities as playing
loud music on their stereos making loud burping noises. Stereos are
permitted on this particular beach.

It didn't take long for me and my friends to get tired of this boorish
behaviour. In fact, some of my friends were so enraged that they have
sworn off going to the beach. Fortunately the beach is very long, so I
started visiting a part of the beach a mile up the road, well out of
earshot of the thugs. Now I hardly even notice the thugs because they
pretty much stick to their self-defined turf.

Cads that they are, they have as much right to use the beach as I do.
Personally, I have found them to be at most a minor nuisance. Since
they are bullies, they seem to thrive by their very nature on
confrontation. Therefore they should probably be ignored.

I have met cads at places other than the beach as well.

Trey Garlough
Computation Center, University of Texas,
Austin, Texas 78712 (512-471-3241)
trey@emx.CC.UTEXAS.EDU (internet)

2629. Re: Internet Callsign Database

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-13 17:49:12 UTC
From: bowen@mira.cs.Buffalo.EDU
Message-ID: <10246@eerie.acsu.Buffalo.EDU>
Source record: 16949

In article <8909130706.AA15236@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>,
KENDALLG@VTVM1.CC.VT.EDU (Gary Kendall) writes:
> I remember reading of a system someone had set up for accessing amateur
> callsign info via FTP... if anyone could refresh my memory I'd appreciate
> it greatly.

You might be refering to my server. It's accessed through a telnet connection to marvin.cs.buffalo.edu (128.205.32.4). The socket number is 2000. For those that aren't that familiar with telnet, the command line you'd use is probably:

telnet 128.205.32.4 2000

The server prints a little heading and has some limited help facilities. It currently allows search by call, name and city. The data used is about a year old with an update on the way. I'm also planning a number of improvements in the next month or two. Including access by mail so non-Internet people can access it as well.

Let me know if you have any problems...

Devon

2630. Re: Transmitting Music for ATV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-13 18:21:48 UTC
From: myers@hpfcdj.HP.COM
Message-ID: <18230003@hpfcdj.HP.COM>
Source record: 16945

}
}Mike, if the SPEED LIMIT was 25 MPH and I sprinted down the sidewalk on
}foot at 26 MPH, you'd probably give me a ticket wouldn't you?
}

HE may give you a ticket, but I'll give you the names of several NFL coaches
who are looking for running backs! :-)

Bob Myers KC0EW HP Graphics Tech. Div.| Opinions expressed here are not
Ft. Collins, Colorado | those of my employer or any other
myers%hpfcla@hplabs.hp.com | sentient life-form on this planet.

2631. Re: WAR on 14313

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-13 19:41:20 UTC
From: herbster@b11.ingr.com
Message-ID: <5907@b11.ingr.com>
Source record: 16958

In article <7682@microsoft.UUCP>, clayj@microsoft.UUCP (Clay Jackson) writes:
> Well, speaking as someone who FINALLY, after many years of being on the
> sidelines of Ham Radio, and really WANTING to be a ham (I'm up to about
> 3-5 WPM now and was just about ready to go for my Novice,
(edited for brevity)
> ...have turned me off so throughly that I honestly doubt I'll EVER bother
> going the rest of the way and actually getting my license.
Way to gooooo BARF boys......really helping us out here.....
> just to be abused by some of the JERKS, who think, because they've ALSO
> learned code, and have been "in the ranks" for more than a few years, that
> THEY ALONE have some sort of magic connection to the FCC and that THEY ALONE
> can "enforce" THEIR TWISTED views of the rules.
I have listened as long as I could stand it (@2min) down on the dead
spectrum formerly know as 14313-kHz and can't beleive anyone down
there is even conscious that rules exist. After 21 years as a ham,
I feel the ever-feared CB syndrome has arrived. Arguing against the
no-code license is pointless, THEM are already US. I find myself
spending more and more time hiding in the CW only portions of the
band, trying to convince myself this isn't really happening. Where
are all the gentlemanly OMs that used to pervade the bands?? Lids
used to be the exception not the rule. It is with a heavy heart
that I greet these changes. Does anyone remember the Amateur's Code?

The Amateur is Considerate, He never knowingly uses the air in such
a way as to lessen the pleasure of others.

Loyal, Progressive, Friendly, *Balanced*, Patriotic??? etc.

> In some ways, it strikes me as funny, the BOZOS running the QRM and
> dropping repeaters on calls they don't like are probably the same ones
> who can't figure out why Ham Radio is dying.
We can say that the no-code license will bring in the hoardes...
BUT IMHO, the old time-tested method of getting up off one's own
posterior and getting others informed and started is the REAL way
to bolstering our ranks. This method not only brings Amateur radio
to the uninitiated, it also ensures the quality with which they
enter the ranks. ELMER used to take care of all that. My ELMER
not only gave me enough of his time to pass the test, he showed me all
of the unwritten ethics and polite operating procedures. If we take
it upon ourselves to revive ELMER, we will reap the rewards of
building the ranks with hams that are aware of the importance of
the Amateurs Code (we're not talking Morse here) and ethics in
operating. The Clay Jacksons are what we are loosing, along
with certain formerly useful radio spectrum. Clay, I don't know
about the proportions of good/evil guys in radio, but it appears

it is changing rapidly. I would be more than happy to welcome you to amateur radio, just to improve the ratio a bit. Well I have two Novice exams to prepare before Saturday, When they pass that will make me an ELMER for the 13th, and 14th time. Two more antennas to help with.....it's a dirty thankless job, but someone did it for me, and I am still greatful. Gentlemen, let us each do our part in preserving our PRIVILEGES, and bettering ham radio. Let's declare 14313 CB channel 41 and ignore it, maybe they will get bored and find something more fun to do. In the mean time, find a friend interested in ham radio and get them started. If every licensed ham brought one more into the ranks this year we would have ....

73's && 88's, de KM4JN

J. (remember the good ol' days) Herbster.

Real radios glow in the dark, & we're not talking LEDs.

2632. Re: WAR on 14313

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-13 20:04:40 UTC
From: prager@Data-IO.COM
Message-ID: <1303@pilchuck.Data-IO.COM>
Source record: 16951

In article <1001@cbnewsk.ATT.COM> you write:
>
>-20M is a zoo...especially on SSB....suggest you stay off SSB, use
>RTTY or CW on 20, unless you like high blood pressure
>

It's not just new hams. I got my ticket in 1969 and 20 was a
zoo then. My theory is that it is simply the most versitle of the
freqs for DX and people just capitalize on it.

No flames, just a comment.

David

David Prager (w)206-881-6444 (h)206-485-4397
Data I/O Corp
10524 Willows Rd. NE prager@DATA-IO.COM
Redmond, WA. ...uw-beaver!entropy!dataio!prager
98073-9746 or whatever works.

2633. Mac Giffer (GIF) File Guru Needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-13 20:16:45 UTC
From: pff@thumper.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <1716@thumper.bellcore.com>
Source record: 16946
Cross-posted to: comp.sys.mac,comp.sys.mac.programmer,comp.graphics,rec.ham-radio

Folks,

I recently FTP'd several files (pictures from a satellite of hurricane Gabrille {sp.}). All these files had a ".GIF" suffix. I have a Mac IIX. Using GIFFER (version unknown - for some reason 1.4 or 1.04 comes to mind - is that possible?). When I run GIFFER and try to open any of these files, the application laughs at me and says "Sorry Buddy, This ain't a GIF file".

Meanwhile, I faintly recall someone else mentioning somewhere on the net the all "GIF" files are created equal, except for certain editable header info. Is this true?

Bottom line:

1) What do I need to do to display these files on my Mac?
2) If I need to edit them, what's a good editor - or is any word processor acceptable;eg; MS Word 4.0?
3) What is the latest / greatest version of GIFFER and where can I get it? FTP is preferable over Compu$erve or GEnie :-).

Please e-mail your help to:
pff@thumper.bellcore.com

Best Regards,
Pete Ferris

2634. kenwood ht

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-13 21:02:01 UTC
From: washer@unisoft.UUCP
Message-ID: <2441@unisoft.UUCP>
Source record: 16952

I've been looking at several 2-meter hand helds, and have narrowed
my choices down to two kenwoods.

TH-215A and TH-25AT

Anybody have any specific feelings on these two models??

Thanks in advance, please e-mail (i'll post if anything interesting
shows up)

James Washer
uunet!unisoft!washer
unisoft corp.

2635. Re: Rules interpretation/License Requir

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-13 23:17:26 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500194@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16954

> Sorry, sir, I have to disagree with you. THERE ARE VALID AND LEGAL USES
> for a ham transmitter to a non-ham. How about Civil Air Patrol? They use
> frequencies which are just outside of Amatuer bands, and DO NOT REQUIRE a
> ham license to transmit on their frequencies....I know...I'm in CAP. I am
> LEGALLY able to transmit on a "ham" radio ON CERTAIN FREQUENCIES, even
> though I'm still waiting for my ham license (just passed the tests....I'll
> get a Technician license for starters).

If this is legal with a non-type-accepted radio (and it sounds like it might
be) then the non-type-accepted (for any radio service that is) transceivers
are fine to purchase. Just tell the dealer you are in CAP.

> How about Civil Defense? I'll bet they have their own frequencies too...
> How about MARS...bet they have theirs, too.

Mars requires a ham license.

> Sure, it's not within the ham radio bands, but you can STILL use a ham
> radio to reach these valid frequencies. I use my 2-meter....also can
> use my HF radio for CAP frequencies.

OK, you found legit uses.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
-.-- . ... - .... -- -.--
.-.-.- ... .. --. -. .- - ..- .-. . ..-. .. .-.. .

2636. Opinions should be OK, right?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-13 23:17:29 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500195@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16955

It's OK to express opinions on here.

It's OK to express contrary opinions in here.

It's OK to ask someone to explain how they came to their opinion.

It's OK to explain how you came to your opinion.

It's really hard to hold back the flames when someone assumes you said
something totally different than what you actually said, and is spouting
off at the keyboard in response to their incorrect assumption.

Would it be easier to read it right in Morse Code?

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
-.-- . ... - .... -- -.--
.-.-.- ... .. --. -. .- - ..- .-. . ..-. .. .-.. .

2637. You win: I'll change

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-13 23:17:32 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500198@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16956

OK OK OK

Lots of people have described lots of little problems with idea of
dealers restricting the sale of transmitters to only hams. Most of
them I still think are little, but it turns out that there are quite
a of number of them (I will not go into them all).

I AM CHANGING MY POSITION ON THE MATTER

It took a while for me to do this because I was spending so much time
holding up an asbestos shield to all the flames I got from people who
though I was suggesting a rule change (shame on you guys). Your efforts
were counterproductive.

I now believe that what dealers of amateur radio equipment SHOULD DO
(but again, I am definitely NOT suggesting this ever be a law) is to
ask purchasers of amateur transmitters for their call sign, and if
they do not have one the dealer should remind them that, except for
certain special cases like Civil Air Patrol, they will need to obtain
an amateur radio license (or be in the company of a licensed ham who
would be a control operator) to actually transmit on the ham bands.
This would apply to telephone orders. Store sales should post signs
on the equipment on display, or have salespeople check in a way similar
to the phone dealers, that the person is a ham or knows he needs to be one.

Are you satisfied now?

I'm still not going to buy ham equipment from dealers that sell (illegal)
CB linears.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
-.-- . ... - .... -- -.--
.-.-.- ... .. --. -. .- - ..- .-. . ..-. .. .-.. .

2638. Info on 2m Mutimodes?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-13 23:33:08 UTC
From: stan@hprpcd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <3340001@hprpcd.HP.COM>
Source record: 17032

I am looking for info on 2meter mutimode base/mobiles for use in packet and satellite work. Does anyone have any comments on the Kenwood TR751A? What about the kenwood TS-711A? Is an older rig (Icom IC271A, Yaseu FT790R) acceptable?

I am leaning towards the TR751, but I would like to know about any gotya's (like the display on the TM-721A).

Stan (more toys) Witherspoon

N6SCE
stan@hprstw (don't know the rest yet)

2639. Re: RC on 6M

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-13 23:39:41 UTC
From: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP
Message-ID: <4598@cps3xx.UUCP>
Source record: 16957

In article <41500001@zaphod> doug@zaphod.prime.com writes:
>I'm buying a Futaba 4NBL radio (which only ships with 72 Mhz crystals and
>alignment) and I'm thinking about realigning the rec/trans for 6M. I've
>ordered the schematics from Futaba, does anyone out there have experience
>doing this? Specifically: am I crazy? will I spend more on random components
>for the transmitter and receiver front end then the difference in cost
>between the 4NBL and the radio which (literally) cost twice as much but is
>available on 6M?

Find another distributer. I don't know if you are dealing directly with
Futaba or not, but I know Futaba has shipped 6m radios to dealers in the
past. I have 2 of them. I suggest that you find a dealer, who will be
patient enough to go through the ordering procedure (it'll take a few
weeks) to get your business. Don't settle for anything less. Somebody
out there wants your money.

In the rare case that original ideas Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN
are found here, I am responsible. Owen W328, E. Lansing, MI 48825
Internet: hendrick@frith.egr.msu.edu UUCP: ...!uunet!frith!hendrick

2640. Re: Power Line Radio Stations??

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-14 01:14:51 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <175@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 16962

In article <323@althea.UUCP>, eddjp@althea.UUCP (Dewey Paciaffi) writes:
>
> I found this in a different newsgroup, is there any truth to this?
>
> =>Actually, you can get a "carrier current" radio station license fairly easily.
> =>And the equipment is in the same price range as a 286 clone. It broadcasts
> =>over the *power lines* and the rules limiting it result in ranges of a few
> =>miles. All the listens know is that it comes in better on the radio plugged
> =>into the wall, than on the walkman.
>
> Dewey Paciaffi
> eddjp@althea.UUCP

I have heard of these stations being used at colleges before the proliferation
of 88-92 MHz campus stations. They operate like the wireless intercoms
that Radio Shack and others carry. I don't know about licensing...I thought
they were license free and low power under Part 15. I believe that these
stations don't work very well past the transformer on the utility pole
outside your house. I think the old college stations were set up just
to send music through a particular dorm.

I can think of one modern technical problem with this that they didn't
have years ago....any of the filter surge supressors and gadgets for
limiting glitches on power lines are going to be another source of
attenuation for this setup.

I have some old issues of QST from World War II when hams were off the
air. There were a number of articles about things that frustrated hams
did to communicate. QST from that era had a number of carrier current
construction articles, and some of the transmitters they used ran some
real power....at least not in the mW range like the wireless intercoms.

There was a 'pirate' broadcaster in the Northeast a few years back who
tried to use carrier current to get around FCC licensing. He ran
too much power and got into trouble. I think the feds didn't like
the way that his transmissions radiated outside of the power grid.

73,
Tad Cook
tad@ssc.UUCP
KT7H @ N7HFZ

2641. Re: Fast Food Frequencies

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-14 04:28:30 UTC
From: preacher@lopez.UUCP
Message-ID: <783@lopez.UUCP>
Source record: 16967

car@trux.UUCP (Chris Rende) writes:

>I've noticed more and more fast-food places using wireless mikes for
>communications with the "drive through" window.

>Does anyone know what frequencies they tend to use?

Here in Marquette We have Hardie's as the only FF place that uses the
wireless mike.

The freqency used is 154.750 for internal communication and to talk to the
cars they use, 30.840.

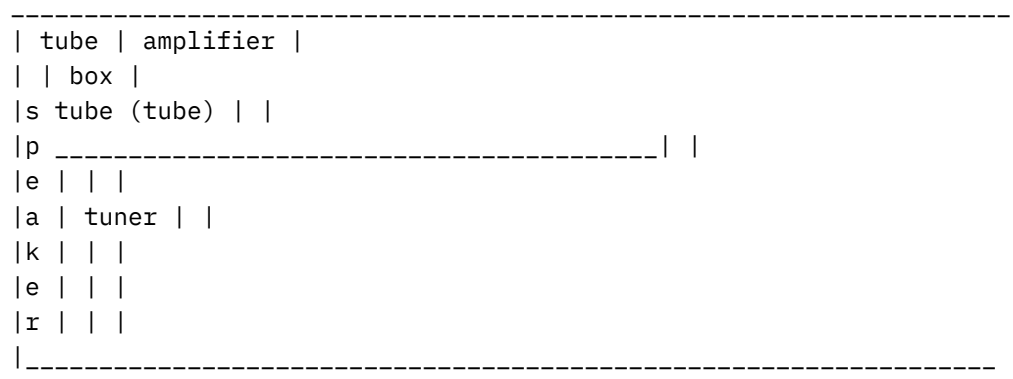
--
Some people to big, | mailrus!sharkey!lopez!preacher
Some poeple to small, |-------------------------------------
Some people just right but they talk to much. -- My Grandfather Al.

2642. commanche

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-14 04:48:00 UTC
From: CONWAYT@WABASH.BITNET
Message-ID: <8909170708.AA10730@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16959

- - The original note follows - -

Hi,
it's me again.
Last semester I asked for information on te Siltronix 1011D Commance
10 and 11 meter rig. Some unnamed benefactor in Alaska at LKI Communications
(I ope I got te name rigt) sent me a potocopy of te tube layout from a
manual for te 1011C. Tis turned out to exactly matc my rig, wic I guess
is a 1011C wit 1011D labels. Well, at any rate, I lost te potocopy.
I want to tank te person wo sent me te paper. All I need is an E-mail
listing of te tubes, or really te tubes in the middle.
ere's a map. The only real problem is te tube in parentheses.
If someone can tell me it's name, that should cover the whole problem.
If someone would send me a photocopy of the tube map from a Siltronix 1011C,
tell me by E-mail at CONWAYT@WABASH and I'll send you a SASE and a greenstamp
to cover copying and inconvenience.



I think tis is only getting out on bitnet, so my address is conwayt@wabash.
Dude in Alaska, tanks. If anyone who can elp, it will
probably be you.
By the way, sorry about the 'h's. Next time I'll do this on a good terminal.

TNX in advance,

U.S. MAIL Tim Conway
410 Martindale Hall
Crawfordsville, IN, 47933

E-MAIL CONWAYT@WABASH

PHONE (317)362-9813

73 DE N9HMG

2643. The 313 Zoo...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-14 04:58:14 UTC
From: flash@lopez.UUCP
Message-ID: <784@lopez.UUCP>
Source record: 16971

I am glad to see this situation being discussed here. I monitor the frequency about 12 hours a day (OK so I get bored here) and I agree with a lot of the comments that people have made regards the stuff going on.

It is true that the "commandos" who took over do have somewhat of a false premise. Their claim that patches are all illegal is patently wrong. They say the "new rules" forbid patches, but these are the OLD rules, and none of the patchers went to jail in the past 20 years.

BUT if the BARF boys are wrong, I think the WORST show is being made by the JAMMERS and QRM'ers. The blower noises, chicken noises, falsetto voices, and vulgar language tend to make one side with the commandos. At least they are obeying the rules. They ID, they let anyone come in and talk if they ID, and they even let the opposing view be presented. The other night, WB5LMJ read a letter he has written to QST summarizing his feelings. He was PRO MM NET, and ANTI BARF. During his transmission, EVERYONE was quiet. They politely thanked him for his opinion.

Then shortly thereafter, the noises began anew. I tuned up to 316, where the MM net now hangs out, and they had all been listening. Sounded like a put-up job to me. Everyone was saying how wonderful LMJ's comments were.

Now it has been mentioned that the QRM'ers are members of the MM and INTERCON nets, including (if one can believe the BARF BOYS) some MM NCS stations. This is bad news if true. The number of stations that refuse to ID outnumbers those that do. If I DID disagree with someone, I would say why, and I would identify my station.

It was pointed out by one of the BARF NCS stations that a huge drug bust had been made of a boat, and on that boat were three radios, all of them HAM radios, and 14313 was programmed into the HF rigs. The amount of phone patches that the MM group conducts for South American hams and certain marine stations does lead one to ponder. It would be very simple to "hide" drug running info into such patches. Seems like the MM and INTERCON nets Do make a big deal out of patches. Is it the place of ham radio to provide such a service? (Hey has BARF BRAINWASHED ME OR WHAT???)

Last night, a CW station had a repeating loop sending a QST saying the nets that were on the frequency had moved, and that "FW has lost his creditability (sic)" and gave a phoney ID that was not a call sign. (I forgot what it was, but I did write it down) This QRM went on for about 20 minutes. From the text of the CW message, one could draw the conculsion that the party sending it was indeed a member of one of the displaced nets.

I liked the beach analogy that some one made.

Truth be known, I NEVER operate on 20 meters. Once or twice a year I make a contact to insure that the equipment still works, but it is just not my idea of a good time. Of course, there are those who can not stand 75 (where I DO hang out) for their own reasons. Each to his own, I guess.

This thing on 313 has been going on for months. It will not die out soon. The FCC has been getting the calls and locations of several of the jammers though. If one can believe it, there are spectrum analysis tests being made to compare transmitter and voice characteristics.

The nut cases hit 313 like moths driven to a flame. Personally I suppose if there is one frequency that draws the majority of the flack, then the BARF BOYS have done a service to MM and INTERCON, since THEIR nets have a lot less QRM than they have had in YEARS!

--

| Gary Bourgois, ...rutgers!sharkey!lopez!flash (flash@lopez.UUCP) |
| Nationwide Amateur Radio NIGHTLY after 0200z on 3950 KHz |
-------------[WB8EOH = The Eccentric Old Hippie]-----------------

2644. Rules interpretation/License Required

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-14 05:36:30 UTC
From: mgb@APG-TECNET.APG.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8909140536.AA24244@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil>
Source record: 16970

*Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> writes in reply:

(In reference to legal uses of amateur gear on non-amateur frequencies by users not holding a amateur license.)

*Mars requires a ham license.

Phil, this is not a flame, I just thought you and the net might be interested to know that what you said is not QUITE correct. NAVY/MARINE CORPS MARS has two groups involved. Active duty military types that actually hold a military occupational skill rating (MOS) in MARS and civilians. Civilians are required to hold a valid amateur license before they receive a MARS callsign. On the other hand, the active duty military operators are NOT required to have any kind of ham license. The bible of MARS (NTP-8 series) states that to get the MARS MOS you must either have a amateur license or have a certain amount of on the job training. I know of MANY military people that operate MARS from aboard military bases that do not have ANY kind of ham license and these include some that also actually hold the Military Occupational Skill rating.

Most radio equipment at MARS facilities IS amateur gear. In fact, a LOT of gear in use at various military establishments is amateur gear. The FCC type ratings that apply to the commercial world do not apply to the military.

I can not speak for Army or Air Force Mars.

An interesting fact is that one aircraft carrier that I was on used IC-2AT's modified to go up to 149 Mhz (this was when they were brand new on the market and you had to mod them) and a Spectrum Repeater on board the actual vessel hooked to the ships phone system. It was so successful that I believe the same system was ordered to be incorporated on all Atlantic Fleet Carriers. The story behind how it all got started is hilarious and is a BIG kudo for amateur radio.

Mark
mgb@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil

2645. Transmitting Music for ATV (fini)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-14 07:05:12 UTC
From: mgb@APG-TECNET.APG.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8909140705.AA25966@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil>
Source record: 16960

*Brian.Battles@f880.n141.z1.fidonet.org (Brian Battles) writes:

*Mark,

* In your reply to Phil, you wrote:

P>> Since the wording of the rules refers to "music" with no
P>> qualifications,I personally suspect that it can be interpreted
P>> to mean that music in any form cannot be sent...Digital input
P>> files for music playing programs is a form of music just as...much
P>> as an analog waveform of the sonic vibrations is...Even a TV or
P>> FAX image of sheet music is still music...I doubt that these cases
P>> I mention will be as vigorously prosecuted as a blatant
P>> transmission of Beethoven's 5th over the local repeater using FM
P>> mode and the sound of the music...

* Don't some people ever get the point of the *intent* of the laws? I
*don't think the FCC thought that Amateurs would be so goofy that they'd
*misunderstand what was meant by the term "music". Given the context of
*the rule, in view of the fact that it's under Part 97 which deals with
*Amateur Radio operations, as clearly distinguished from broadcasting
*and other entertainment media, it's certainly clear that the FCC was
*referring to the kind of music that you hear; i.e., the stuff that
*comes out of musical instruments or on LP records, cassettes, CDs, and
*so on.

P>> I just bring up this point for you to think about before you try
P>> to "loophole" your way around the rules (I see no loopholes).

* I think he only brings up this point because he's bored and can't
*think of anything more valuable to post here.

Brian,

My name is Mark, I happen to agree with you on trying to abide by the
intent of the law, and I did not write the paragraph that you quoted
above. Phil Howard wrote what you quoted. Mike Waters supported Phil,
I was taking them both on much to the nets chagrin.

I have decided that it is fruitless to get into battles on this net even
though I was guilty of it myself. After all it really doesn't matter what
I or Phil or Mike think, we are all going to act on our own interpretations
anyway no matter what the other guys opinion is.

I swore off this topic and am ONLY posting THIS to politely correct the
quote you made. I understand how easy it is to lose track of who said what
and please excuse my posting even this message in furtherance of the "music"

issue. I just got a little "goosey" with my name attached to the above. :-)

73

Mark Bitterlich
mgb@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil

2646. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-14 07:05:56 UTC
From: JSDCF2@ALASKA.BITNET
Message-ID: <8909170707.AA10714@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16961

I am interested in contacting someone that may have a BITNET connection to someone in Hong Kong.
If you might have an address acessable thru or via BITNET please drop me a note
Thanks
Dunc Fowler (jsdcf2@alaska.bitnet) or KL7RH@KL7HFI

2647. ARRL NR 51: PUBLIC AWARENESS DAY

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-14 08:48:23 UTC
From: 1843eie@HICKAM-EMH.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8909140848.AA09799@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16969

I N T E R O F F I C E M E M O R A N D U M

Date: 13-Sep-1989 04:17pm HST
From: 1843EIG/EIE
1843EIE
Dept: 1843EIG/EIE
Tel No: 656-1158

TO: Remote Addressee (_INFO-HAMS@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL)

Subject: ARRL NR 51: PUBLIC AWARENESS DAY

>ARRL BULLETIN NR 51 (ARLB051) 9/12/89

>THE FIRST ANNUAL AMATEUR RADIO PUBLIC AWARENESS DAY WILL BE HELD
>SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16. CLUBS AND INDIVIDUALS WILL SET UP AND OPERATE
>PUBLIC DISPLAYS ACROSS THE NATION IN SCHOOLS, LIBRARIES, TOWN HALLS,
>PARKS, FAIRS AND ANYWHERE ELSE AN IMAGINATIVE CLUB CAN THINK OF.

>THE EVENT IS INTENDED TO MAKE THE GENERAL PUBLIC MORE AWARE OF THE
>EXISTENCE, PURPOSES AND BENEFITS OF AMATEUR RADIO AR

Well, it's about time they thought about something like this (on the other hand, isn't this partly what Field Day is all about?)!

But wait -- today's the 13th! Why haven't I heard about this before? I read the bulletins and QST regularly, why haven't I seen anything about this?
How the h*ll can we put together something decent with ONLY THREE DAYS WARNING?
Not only that, but to be really effective, this should be preceeded by a nationwide media blitz advertising this day.

Sigh At least it's supposed to be an annual event -- maybe we'll be better prepared next year.

Jeff Miller, WD6CQV/KH6 | "Just because I'm a Californian,
USAF MARS: AFA8JM | it doesn't mean I'm not an
Chief, Engineering Workload Control | American!"
1843 EIG/EIP | -- Agnes DiPesto,
Wheeler AFB, HI 96854-6348 | "Moonlighting"
Commercial: (808) 656-1226 |
AUTOVON: (315) 456-1226 |

Opinions? Me? On government time? Ya gotta be kidding!

2648. Re: RC operation on 6 Meters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-14 12:34:40 UTC
From: ANONYMOUS@cbnewsh.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <3910@cbnewsh.ATT.COM>
Source record: 17028

I have been flying on 6 meters for about 6-7 years now.
I have a Kraft 7 channel radio (Kraft is out of business)
and a Futaba 7 channel radio.

I also tried building a kit.
I have learned the hard way that I want 100% reliablity with my radios.
I do not get this with kits or modifed radios.
I would recommend spending the $225-250 and getting the
Futaba radio already on 6 Meters.

I would recommend against trying to modify a 72 MHz radio for
50 Mhz.
It can be done but why risk losing an airplane on a radio.

My attempt at kit building cost me a year in learning to fly.
The kit went back to the factory 3 times and then stayed there.
I used the money to buy the Futaba which works.

I say this from 30 years of building and modifying my own ham radio equipment,
not from a lack of skills in the electronics area.

Joe Wilkes
att!hound!wa2sff

2649. windscreen aerials for motor cars

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-14 12:51:48 UTC
From: fisher@minster.york.ac.UK
Message-ID: <swordfish.621780711@minster.york.ac.uk>
Source record: 16972

Apropos pjml@wallingford-nerc.ibma 's comments on windscreen aerials for motor cars, (*) I can supply a few references, in case anyone is interested. Many people seem to think that they really work.

Typical performance in the VHF broadcast band is 20 dB down on a wing-mounted whip; but if you add a simple buffer amplifier between the aerial and the cable, the overall performance is comparable to that of a front-mounted whip, and typically 6 dB better than that of a rear-mounted whip (ref. 1).

It even seems worthwhile to accept a loss of a few dB if it saves someone's eye from being poked out in an accident. Apparently this often happens if a car with a whip aerial runs over a pedestrian.

I'm not sure that I'd be happy with 25 W of RF buzzing around just behind my ears, if the aerial were to be used for transmitting, though.

1. J.D. Last & B. Easter
The end of the coat-hanger era
ELectronics & Wireless World 91(2) 64-67 (Feb. 1985)

2. H.K. Lindenmaier & J.F. Hopf
Active windshield car aerial for broadcast receivers
Proc. IERE Conf. on radio receivers, Leeds, 137- (July 1981)

3. B.E. Kropielnicki & J.J. Kropielnicki
Electrical device to enable the heating element of an electrically heated motor vehicle window to be used as a radio aerial
U.K. patent no. 1520030 (1978)

4. J.D. Last
[I don't know the title of this one]
J. IERE 56 223- (1986)

All of these refs. came from the Science Citation Index -- a truly wonderful publication.

(*) American translation of this article available on request :-)

Tony Fisher
Dept. of Computer Science, The University of York, York YO1 5DD, U.K.
Tel. +44 904 432738 or 432722
Janet: fisher@uk.ac.york.minster
DARPA: fisher%uk.ac.york.minster@ucl-cs
UUCP: fisher@minster.UUCP (..!uunet!mcvax!reading!minster!fisher)

2650. Re: Rules interpretation/License Required

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-14 13:23:03 UTC
From: kredden@mtuxo.att.com
Message-ID: <5360@mtuxo.att.com>
Source record: 17033

In article <8909140536.AA24244@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil> mgb@APG-TECNET.APG.ARMY.MIL writes:

> ..... On the
> other hand, the active duty military operators are NOT required to have any
> kind of ham license. ....
>
> I can not speak for Army or Air Force Mars.

When I was an operator at Army MARS station AB8AAB (Lai Khe, Vietnam) in 1970, I was the only licensed ham of the 5 operators at the station. I have no idea if the ham license was really required by Army MARS either then or now, but it is amazing how many rules can get bent in a combat zone when getting the job done is more important.

Kevin Redden
WB2ZLF

2651. Re: ARRL NR 51: PUBLIC AWARENESS DAY

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-14 13:49:04 UTC
From: mac@harris.cis.ksu.edu
Message-ID: <3504@deimos.cis.ksu.edu>
Source record: 17029

In article <8909140848.AA09799@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> 1843eie@HICKAM-EMH.AF.MIL ("1843 EIG/EIE") writes:

[many lines deleted for brevity]

>Subject: ARRL NR 51: PUBLIC AWARENESS DAY
>>THE FIRST ANNUAL AMATEUR RADIO PUBLIC AWARENESS DAY WILL BE HELD
>>SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16....

>Well, it's about time they thought about something like this (on the other
>hand, isn't this partly what Field Day is all about?)!

>But wait -- today's the 13th! Why haven't I heard about this before?....

I don't know about anyone else, but I've known about this Public Awareness Day for over two months--in fact, our local amateur radio club discussed our participation at least two, and maybe three, (monthly) meetings ago.

And I thought I was the one who never knew what was happening!

There are three kinds of people:
(1) Some people MAKE things happen,
(2) Some people WATCH things happen, and
(3) Some people say "WHAT HAPPENED?"!
--Myron
--
Myron A. Calhoun, PhD EE, W0PBV, (913) 532-6350 (work), 539-4448 (home).
INTERNET: mac@ksuvax1.cis.ksu.edu
BITNET: mac@ksuvax1.bitnet
UUCP: ...{rutgers, texbell}!ksuvax1!harry!mac

2652. Directional Coupler Question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-14 15:11:32 UTC
From: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <165758@Wayne-MTS>
Source record: 16973

I picked up a surplus Janel directional coupler yesterday- no data or frequency info on it, just an approximately 6"x3"x0.5" machined box with three N connectors. Reading Microwave Update '88 informs me that these things are frequency dependant, containing a 1/4 wave sampling line at the given frequency.

Question: What about lower frequencies? I'd like to use this at 440MHz, for example, and it might be, say, for 2400MHz. What's the utility of the box? My guess is that I'd only have a problem when the sampling section is some multiple of a half wave at higher frequencies and that at lower frequencies I'd just get much less sensitivity. Am I right?

Other stuff: Still looking for low cost 10Ghz sources. Anyone with a line on used Gunnplexers, Solfan microwave intrusion alarms, etc., please let me know.
73
Michael Edelman Bitnet: medelman@waynest1
Wayne State University UUCP: umix!wayne-mts!Michael_Edelman
5925 Woodward Internet: Michael_Edelman@um.cc.umich.edu
Detroit, MI 48202 ARS: KE8YY
fax: 1-313-577-5626 Landline: 1-313-577-0742

2653. Re: selling gear to unlicensed persons

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-14 15:14:14 UTC
From: 702WFG@SCRVMSYS.BITNET
Message-ID: <8909150706.AA22887@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16974

> Wouldn't it be wonderful if there were a way to manufacture all Amateur
>transceivers so that they could recieve perfectly well, but have to be
>"unlocked" by some authority ONLY upon the purchaser displaying his
>Amateur Radio license (or a photocopy). If this were technically feasible

Photocopies of almost any document can easily be procured and showing the
original is kind of impractical in a business that is done mostly by mail.

>and virtually undefeatable by electronics whizzes, the rigs could be
>confidently displayed and sold through just about ANY retail outlet
>imaginable.

The other major problem with this comes down to legalities again. I
don't remember the legal precedent used but I think most people (at
least people my age :-) remember the first attempt to force the use
of seat belts in cars. They put an interlock in the car that kept
the car from starting until the seatbelt was fastened. The end result
was a lot of headaches taking them back out later when it was decided
that you could legislate the wearing of seatbelts, even levy fines for
non-compliance but you could not restrict the use of a privately owned
device. I am sure because we don't have licenses for ownership, only
use, the transmitter situation would be akin to the seatbelt fight.

>
> I see the following advantages:
>
> A) More unlicensed "civilians" could buy Amateur rigs to listen
> in and gain enthusiasm to become licensed.

Equipment to "listen in" is readily available. There have always been
scanners and short-wave radios. I listened to hams for years before
I ever got a license.

> B) Manufacturers could seek more retail outlets (i.e., Sears,
> J.C. Penney, etc.) and expose their products to more people,
> thus improving public awareness, and helping lower prices
> through larger volume sales.

There was a time when ham gear was sold in retail outlets. The original
RADIO SHACK (pre TANDY), LAFAYETTE, ALLIED and yes, even SEARS used to
sell ham gear (mostly MIDLAND VHF). The main reason they don't is simple
economics. The equipment is expensive to stock, takes up space, and is
only of use to a very small percentage of the population (approx .1%).
And of this small group how many can be expected to run out and buy a new
radio every week??? How often do you buy a new radio?? The only way to
get volume sales is if the number of hams starts rising. Lets hope this

happens so more people will carry ham gear.

> C) SWLs could obtain better-quality radios for coverage of certain
> frequencies, and keep them if they subsequently chose to earn
> Amateur Radio licenses.

The current crop of SWL radios I have seen advertised and discused on this LIST are every bit as good as the receivers in our rigs. As a matter of fact most of them are made by the same companies and probably consist of the exact same circuits.

>
> The only real problem would be the outlaws (see "CB radio users") who
>would inevitably obtain used gear that was already "unlocked" and
>use them to transmit, Amateur license or not.

They would not have to buy them "used" and "unlocked". There would be a whole pile of business that would pop up to do it for them. Look around you. 150 channel CBs, bootleg satelite decoders, bootleg cable de-scramblers, where there is a market there will be providers.

>
> I suppose this would also add to the cost of designing and building
>Amateur rigs <sigh>.

There is little doubt that it would add to the cost of a hobby that is already too expensive for the majority and it is highly doubtful wether it would have any positive effect at all. Always remember, "Locks only keep honest people honest".

>
>
>73 de Brian Battles WA1YUA
>QTH New Britain, Conn.
>
>

bill gunshannon KB3YV
702wfg@SCRVMSYS.BITNET

2654. Re: 14.313 (the war goes on)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-14 15:15:24 UTC
From: 702WFG@SCRVMSYS.BITNET
Message-ID: <8909150707.AA22914@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16975

Subject: Re: Spending time at the beach
Re: Trey Garlough's comparison of beach bullies to 14.313.

I often wonder What things would be like now if in 1776 our forefathers had said "Well, there's nothing we can do about these british bullies. Lets ignore them and see if they go away." We would probably all talk with a funny accent and forget what an "H" sounds like. ;-)

This is the same logic that is making people in this country "prisoners in there own homes" to all the crime on the streets.

How far back into a corner do we need to be pushed before we decide enough is enough??

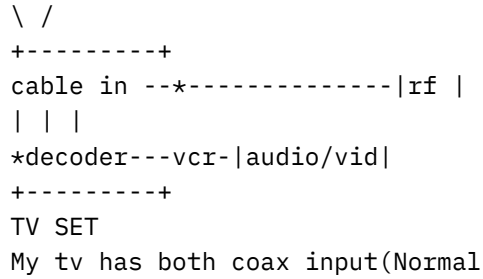
If we can't count on our government to provide the services we pay them for may be it's time for a change. Maybe what this country needs isn't "a good 5 cent cigar", it's a series of recall-elections.

bill gunshannon KB3YV
702wfg@SCRVMSYS.BITNET

2655. CABLE READY TV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-14 15:51:00 UTC
From: MBramwel@business.uwo.CA
Message-ID: <8909141632.AA26763@julian.uwo.ca>
Source record: 16976

I have noticed the question about the cable ready tv, and not wanting to
have lots of tv remotes. This is how I setup my stereo TV with pay tv:



My tv has both coax input(Normal!) and audio/video line input. I run the
cable coax into the tv set. I have a splitter on the coax and run it into
the pay tv decoder also. The decoder plugs into my vcr which has audio/video
outputs. I plug the audio/vid into the tv, not the rf connector. The remote
on the tv allows me to select cable or aux1/aux2 for input.

The vcr is always on channel 3, therefore it picks up the decoded pay signal.
If I wanted to tape something on regular tv(never do it except for star trek!)
then I change the channel on the decoder, not on the vcr. Sitting back in
the chair, I can select between the pay channels or normal channels.

PS: The decoder has audio/vid outputs and I run them into a video sender.
It transmits the pay on uhf channel 14 and can be picked up on the bedroom set.
But thats another story......

2656. Re: Cross-Band Repeater Question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-14 16:43:18 UTC
From: cb@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <30620@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 17027

I'm about 200 articles behind, but I still wanted to respond to this.
I have set up my 721 as a dual band repeater. Most of the time I use
it to talk to a 440 repeater with my 2 meter hand held. I use PL on the
2m side to provide what I call controled operation. I id as:
"N2hkd on 146.52 (just an example) cross banded with n2hkd 440 repeater"

I figured that I was just using the radio as a remote base and If I id
as by the rules, that everything was OK. If I left the cross band
repeat open (which I have, and have given some old timers a heart attack
by "putting" a repeater on their simplex frequency...), then I would have to
have an id come over their just like a repeater, since now I am
in automatic control operation.
Any opinions on this?
Should I buy one/design an auto id to put in the radio?

My ID rule is when in use id, else you're not on the air....

--
I volunteered for the rights in America, and now I'm losing them, AAARGHH
email: cb@cci632 or !rochester!kodak!n2hkd!curtis Fight for your RIGHTS!
Curtis Braun, N2HKD, Computronics, PO Box 1002 Fairport NY, 14450

2657. Re: WAR on 14313

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-14 19:30:41 UTC
From: woodfields@yvax.byu.edu
Message-ID: <798woodfields@yvax.byu.edu>
Source record: 17030

```
Replace this line with your message (press CTRL U first)pq
q
e
q
quir
quit
```

2658. WANTED: info on older rigs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-14 19:45:32 UTC
From: herbster@b11.ingr.com
Message-ID: <5920@b11.ingr.com>
Source record: 17037

I have been looking for an HF XCVR for doing mobile work,
I like the Icom-735, Kenwood 440 or 140, and the Yeasu 757,
but my budget is more in line with a used slightly older model.
My question is this..... which models PRECEEDED these and what
features did they have?? I primarily want a general purpose
100w rig with at least 80m thru 10m coverage. A general coverage
receiver would be a big bonus. I am not sure when GC rx became
sorta standard, but I know the Kenwood TS-430 had it. Anyone who
owns an older model and could provide me with some insight please
E-mail me. I would greatly appreciate it. I keep seeing ads
for used gear, but I have no idea what the model numbers are.
The only ones I have personally SEEN and am thus familiar with
are the Kenwood TS-430, and the Yeasu FT-707 (no GC rx).

Any knowlege appreciated.

TNX es 73s de KM4JN (sometimes /4)

2659. Re: ARRL NR 51: PUBLIC AWARENESS DAY

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-14 19:45:38 UTC
From: vemis@pnet51.orb.mn.org
Message-ID: <1042@orbit.UUCP>
Source record: 17035

>>THE FIRST ANNUAL AMATEUR RADIO PUBLIC AWARENESS DAY WILL BE HELD
>>SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16. CLUBS AND INDIVIDUALS WILL SET UP AND OPERATE
>>PUBLIC DISPLAYS ACROSS THE NATION IN SCHOOLS, LIBRARIES, TOWN HALLS,
>>PARKS, FAIRS AND ANYWHERE ELSE AN IMAGINATIVE CLUB CAN THINK OF.

Jeff Miller writes:
>But wait -- today's the 13th! Why haven't I heard about this before? I read the
>bulletins and QST regularly, why haven't I seen anything about this?

The August 1989 issue of _QST_ (which I recieved in July), "League
Lines" on page 14 speaks of the awareness day in the second paragraph.

Jeff Mo, Vision-Ease MIS department, Optifacts division. St. Cloud, MN, USA

UUCP: {amdahl!bungia, uunet!rosevax, chinet, killer}!orbit!pnet51!vemis
ARPA: crash!orbit!pnet51!vemis@nosc.mil
INET: vemis@pnet51.cts.com

2660. ROSES-1 - Open Systems Symposium

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-14 21:54:23 UTC
From: n2dsy@cbnewsh.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <3928@cbnewsh.ATT.COM>
Source record: 17031
Cross-posted to: comp.protocols.iso,comp.protocols.tcp-ip,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

The Radio Amateur Telecommunications Society

The Radio Amateur Telecommunications Society (RATS) and the New Jersey Institute of Technology Amateur Radio Club (NJIT ARC) are co-sponsoring the first

RATS Open System Environment Symposium (ROSES-1).

ROSES-1 is a packet forum for new users, PBBS sysops and network gurus focused on OSI or Open Systems.

There will be tech talks and roundtable discussions on many areas of packet operation as well as:

+ LICENSE EXAMS provided by the Bergen Amateur Radio Association from 8AM until 11AM.

+ Equipment and demonstrations will be conducted and literature will be available.

+ TNC tune-up clinic so bring your radio and TNC.

The date is November 11th from 8AM until 6PM in the Hazell Center on the NJIT campus in Newark, NJ. Admission and parking are free for all attending.

Talk-in will be on 145.19 (-600).

For testing information contact Pete Adely, K2MHP at 201-796-6622.

For more information including speaker requests contact Gordon Beattie, N2DSY at 201-387-8896 or via packet n2dsy@kd6th.

2661. Re: Transmitting Music for ATV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-14 23:17:29 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500199@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17034

I'm sure the FCC meant "music" being the kind you hear. The trouble is that when they wrote it, there was essentially a limited number of ways sending that "music we can hear". Today, we have many new ways. Even though the broadcasting service is not using it, PERHAPS the FCC meant that even using digital audio modes is not an exception to the music rule.

The way law works, we often have to stick to the LETTER of the law, even if it is apparently different than the original SPIRIT of the law. While the letter of the law 47 CFR 97.113(d) simply says "No station shall transmit: music;", there is still room for each of us to have individual interpretations since the definitions section does not define what music is.

My advise is to carefully consider all possibilities before taking your own interpretation into practice.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
-.-- . ... - .... -- -.--
.-.-.- ... .. --. -. .- - ..- .-. . ..-. .. .-.. .

2662. Training activity: Upgrade class QSO simulation

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-15 05:21:12 UTC
From: rlwest@flopn2.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <8909150842.AA21206@ti.com>
Source record: 17036

This was originally aimed at Roger, TOBIN@EMR.Prime.com, but is generally thrown out for comments and suggestions from the net...

I go to our club shack every Thursday nite for code practice. Sometimes I get one or two folks working toward their Novice, occasionally I get a roomful of mixed background and goals. I try to provide some progress for everyone who shows up.

---

14 September 89 2130CDT...

Roger,

Just got in from code class. Mostly tonite they were Techs who want to upgrade. As an activity, I had them QSO each other, just as if they were on-the-air. Back in the olden days, that's how you got your code speed up--on the air! So, they called CQ and answered, and exchanged name, RST, QTH, etc. and if they were really brave they tried a little rag-chewing on "CW".

One guy brought his own keyer, and I have a couple of keyers and MFJ code practice oscillators (gawrsh, those things sound awful!) for the others to use.

Things that came up for discussion:
"I can't send off the top of my head!"
-- OK, write down a "script" of greeting, signal report, name, QTH, rig, occupation, whatever... I think you will find it easier to improvise as you gain confidence and polish.
"The other guy is sending too fast!"
-- Ask him to SLOW DOWN! You should SEND at the speed you want to copy. Don't be embarrassed to ask for the station to PSE QRS or send "fills." Everybody missed once in a while...
"I don't understand all the abbreviations!"
-- Neither do I. But I can usually figure them out. If not, I ask someone. Preferably the person who USED the shorthand. Check the ARRL Handbook or Operating Manual. Keep your OWN list. ASK! Remember, at 5 words per minute or so, it can take a couple of minutes to send a whole sentence. Abbreviations help shorten the turnaround time.
"I'm never going to use code! Why do I have to do this?"
-- Until (and IF) FCC approves one of the many No-Code plans under consideration, all amateur license classes have a code requirement. Period.
I think that sending enhances learning the code. You are not just writing down what you hear, but you are also putting your fingers to work. (Is that what they refer to "Neuro-linguistic programming?) The popular phrase is that you "buy into" learning the code when you practice sending. Also, you can practice sending without a key,

oscillator, computer, or anything! Just tapping on the table works!

We also spent some time just kicking around various topics, including some of the ones I see up here on INFO-HAMS. I always manage to refer them back to some relevance to the upgrade they're working on, somehow.

I've also demonstrated packet, satellite, and HF operations during the discussion segments. (I'd love to do a FSTV demo!)

Along with you, Roger, I am interested in what folks are doing out there with training, for NEW hams - Novice-Tech or upgrades, whatever. So please copy me if you will, on any replies you get!

As I told Roger at length in a direct VAXmail, I feel my best contribution to Amateur Radio is the time I spend helping others attain their licensing goal. I feel better about that than any of the hamfests, field days, S.E.T.s, walk-a-thons, traffic nets, or anything else I've participated in. I can only suggest that any ham should try it...

73,
Bob WA8YCD


```
_____________________________________________________________________
/ InterNet: RLWEST@FLOPN2.CSC.TI.COM | "The time has come," the walrus \
| CompuServe: 73500,2150 | said, "to talk of many things!" |
| Packet: WA8YCD @ WR5C | - L. Carroll |
| Landline: 214/995-1908 (office) | "Awww, Shuddup!" - A. Kramden |
\_____________________________________|_____________________________________/
```

2663. Discone antenna dimensions.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-15 08:50:24 UTC
From: PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK
Message-ID: <15.Sep.89.09
Source record: 17038

Discone dimensions - I made one some years back, intended to operate
on 70, 86 and 144MHz. THe dimensions i used were as follows::

'Cone' elements: 12 elements each 55 inches long, 1/4 inch diameter.
'disc' elements: 12 elements 31 inches long, 1/4 inch diameter.

Angle between 'disc' and 'cone' components 60 degrees.

I put a 1/4 wave whip in the top (19 inches for 145MHz) as i needed to be
able to transmit through the thing. Its SWR was between 1.4 and 2.5
between 70 and 150MHz.

One bit of advice - dont use BRASS and ALUMINIUM together in an antenna!
If its in a vaguely environmentally hostile (i.e. wet!) environment,
the two metals cause an electrochemical reaction and the ali gets eaten
away to a crumbly white powder which will lead to sudden and profound
deafness of your receiver.
Even a thick layer of grease wont solve this. I tried grease, polyurthane
varnish, epoxy paint, self-amalgamating tape and all sorts of other
things, but the thing still corroded. Salt-spray, or gasses from
stoves,room-heaters etc. are not good for antennas at all!
Make the whole antenna out of brass (or brass mounts with copper tube for
the elements) and you'll be happy. Befriend your local plumber/airconditioning
supplier for offcuts. Remember that for most antennas, the ratio of
length to diameter of the elements is critical to achieving a wide
bandwidth. The fatter the elements the wider the bandwidth (usually..)

de G6WBJ >-=Pete=-<

Please use the following addresses for reply: + \/Natural
+ \/\Environment
JANET: PJML@UK.AC.NERC-WALLINGFORD.IBMA + \/\/Research
ARPA : PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSS.CS.UCL.AC.UK + \/\/\Council
EARN : PJML%UK.AC.NWL.IA@UKACRL + NERC Computer Services
AX25 : G6WBJ {144.650MHz} + Holbrook House
SPAN : STAR::"PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSS.CS.UCL.AC.UK" + Station Road
PHONE: +44 793 411613 + SWINDON SN1 1DE

2664. UK Cellular & Cordless Telephones

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-15 14:03:01 UTC
From: fisher@minster.york.ac.UK
Message-ID: <swordfish.621871383@minster.york.ac.uk>
Source record: 17050

I liked Bob Parnass's article which explained how to convert a cordless telephone into a cellular telephone (for receiving only) using a UHF TV tuner. Without wanting to detract from his article, I'd like to point out that it won't work in the UK or the rest of Europe, since the freqs. are different here. I hope the following comparison of the various telephone freqs. will be of interest to people in the U.S.A. who wonder how things are done over here. All of this info. is publicly available (sources given below).

U.S.A. U.K.

UHF TV band: ??? 470 - 854 MHz

CT1 cordless telephone,
" " mobile transmit: 49 - 50 MHz 47.44 - 47.55 MHz
" " fixed transmit: 46 - 47 MHz 1.632 - 1.792 MHz

CT2 cordless telephone: non-existent 864 - 870 MHz

VHF Radiophone,
" " mobile transmit: non-existent 158.5 - 160.0 MHz
" " fixed transmit: non-existent 163.0 - 164.5 MHz

Cellular telephone,
" " mobile transmit: 825 - 845 MHz 890 - 905 MHz
" " fixed transmit: 870 - 890 MHz 935 - 950 MHz

So, a UK UHF TV tuner will tune over the USA cellular band, but it won't tune over the UK cellular band, which is 65 MHz higher. Also, I don't know what the standard UK tuner IF is, but assuming that it's the same as the standard USA freq. of 47 MHz, that would be no good for the standard UK cordless telephone handset which receives on about 1.7 MHz.

Incidentally, having bought a CT1 cordless telephone (the only common type at the moment), I have found that I can use a standard MF broadcast receiver as a loudspeaking telephone. The base Tx freq. is at the top end of the MF broadcast band.

I feel I ought to say that listening to telephone conversations is illegal in the UK as well as in the USA. I can't see what the fascination is in eavesdropping, myself -- there are lots of more interesting things to listen to; the radio astronomy band between 150.05 - 152.00 MHz, for example. :-)

Sources: 1. UK table of radio frequency allocations, HMSO (1985)
2. Bill Laver, The complete VHF/UHF frequency guide, Spa
Publishing, Hockley, Essex, U.K. (1988)

Tony Fisher

Dept. of Computer Science, The University of York, York YO1 5DD, U.K.
Tel. +44 904 432738 or 432722
Janet: fisher@uk.ac.york.minster
DARPA: fisher%uk.ac.york.minster@ucl-cs
UUCP: fisher@minster.UUCP (..!uunet!mcvax!reading!minster!fisher)

2665. IONCAP program

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-15 15:12:19 UTC
From: saaf@joker.optics.rochester.edu
Message-ID: <SAAF.89Sep15111219@joker.optics.rochester.edu>
Source record: 17044

I am looking for a program called IONCAP. I learned of the program in a book called "Single Sideband Design Techniques" (or something like that) written by a group of Collins engineers. In addition to MUF plots (which can be produced by a variety of other progams, MINIMUF for example), it can produce a wealth of other information including channel reliability for different times and frequencies. There was a reference in the Collins book for a technical report that is a user's manual for the program (US Department of Commerce, National Telecommunications and Information Administration, NTIA report 83-127). I checked this out from the library this morning. It seems the program is written in FORTRAN and is available on mag tape but there is no information on the availability of the code. I suppose I will write to the NTIA and request more information, but in the meantime I thought someone on the net might have have a copy or know where one could get a copy. If so, please drop me a line. I will post any relevant information I receive.

Thanks and 73,
Len NV2Z
--

| Len Saaf, The Institute of Optics, Univ. of Rochester, Rochester, NY |
| Internet: saaf@joker.optics.rochester.edu Bitnet: SAAF@UOROPT |

2666. Re: Voltage vs Current Baluns

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-15 15:38:00 UTC
From: CSMSCST@OAC.UCLA.EDU
Message-ID: <8909160713.AA07377@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17051

> I thought that a balun was a balun, electrically speaking, until I
> ...
> Q. What is the difference, if any, between voltage & current baluns?

See "Baluns: What They Do and How They Do It" by Lewallen, W7EL, in the ARRL Antenna Compendium, vol 1. It's a 5 page article. A voltage balun is essentially a transformer, while a current balun is more properly thought of as a choke. The difference between the two (in a 1:1 configuration) is the absence of a tertiary winding in a current balun. If you are using a balun to suppress feedline currents, as in feeding a dipole with coax, you want a current balun.

2667. selling gear to unlicenced persons

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-15 17:39:54 UTC
From: GFWT@ALASKA.BITNET
Message-ID: <8909170708.AA10784@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17039

I apologize for a possible faux pas: I have not been reading my INFO-HAMS as much as I should. My 1200 baud modem is FUBAR, so I am relegated in most cases to 300 BPS. The point is, that, perhaps my point has already been made.

I think that we definitely do not want to restrict the access of transmitting equipment to licensed persons only. Restricting this access will do two things: it will first make it slightly, but perhaps significantly more difficult to acquire equipment, especially by mail order. Second, it will encourage fraud, forgeries, and other shenanigans.

On top of this all... there is still plenty of used equipment out there, and anyone that REALLY wants it will still be able to get it.

What is at issue here is that we are concerned about unlicenced persons on our bands. A portion of these people are clearly scofflaws, and will always be undesirable in ham radio. But a significant number of other pirates are basically good people either too uninformed or too lazy to get a license.

I personally believe that if we give most of these people an opportunity to conform to the laws, they will. This means using some tact when talking to these unlicensed persons (I know... know communications with unlicensed stations. Too bad. get on there, tell them you know they are unlicensed, and ask them how YOU can help them get a license. Even if you get cited, you can make the argument that the conversation was in the interest of our oft-touted self-policing activities. sorry about the previous typo... the mailer doesn't have an editor in this mode) about their activities. Let them know that we would be happy to have them as a part of our community, and no matter what problems they might have in the licensing area, they are surmountable.

Jumping on pirates is bad policy, in my opinion. The fact that they have a radio tells us that they are interested. rather than making them outcasts, lets accept them, conditionally, and help them with their ticket. (That doesn't mean getting on the air with them, but it may mean a few phone calls and a few late-night coffee sessions with a code practice oscillator.)

How many of you bought a radio before you had a license? How many of you used them before your ticket came? How many of you kerchunk your repeater? The point being that, just because someone scoffs at part 97 doesn't necessarily make you a bad person. Be an ambassador of goodwill.

I know I haven't covered every scenario, but it covers a lot of them. so there!

Wigi Tozzi, AL7IF University of Alaska Fairbanks
PACKET: AL7IF@K7GNG KFAR/KWLF
BITNET: GFWT@ALASKA

Internet:GFWT@acad3.fai.alaska.edu

The opinions expressed above are mine, and in no way reflect the opinions of the University, my employer, or Major League Baseball.

(by the way, if I could type, I'd be dangerous. the packet address SHOULD read AL7IF@KL7GNG)

2668. 10 GHz Preamp Info Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-15 18:30:00 UTC
From: U009@CCIW.BITNET
Message-ID: <89Sep15.143748edt.57902@ugw.utcs.utoronto.ca>
Source record: 17049

Are there any members of the San Diego Microwave Group lurking about?
I am interested in the 10 GHz Preamp in the August, 1989 73 magazine.
Article by C.L.Houghton (WB6IGP), design by C.Bishop (WB4PQD).
The article indicates the preamp operates at 10.12 GHz. Is this fixed?
how would it perform at 10.368? Any suggestions on trimming the stripline
components to this more optimum frequency?

Regards, Stu Beal, VE3MWM, (U009@CCIW.BITNET),
National Water Research Institute,
Burlington, Ontario, Canada.

2669. 10M "CHANNELS"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-15 19:24:32 UTC
From: hcooper@esunix.UUCP
Message-ID: <1532@esunix.UUCP>
Source record: 17040

Does anyone have information on the relationship between channel 1 on converted SSB CB's and the frequency in the 10M novice/tech portion of the band, or is there no correlation at all.

H. Cooper N7KST
utah-cs!esunix!hcooper

2670. Re: 14.313 (the war goes on)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-15 19:50:34 UTC
From: trey@ut-emx.UUCP
Message-ID: <18441@ut-emx.UUCP>
Source record: 17045

In article <8909150707.AA22914@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>, 702WFG@SCRVMSYS.BITNET (bill gunshannon) writes:
>
> Subject: Re: Spending time at the beach
> Re: Trey Garlough's comparison of beach bullies to 14.313.
>
> I often wonder What things would be like now if in 1776 our forefathers
> had said "Well, there's nothing we can do about these british bullies.
> Lets ignore them and see if they go away." We would probably all talk
> with a funny accent and forget what an "H" sounds like. ;-)
>
> This is the same logic that is making people in this country "prisoners
> in there own homes" to all the crime on the streets. [...]

I believe this *is* the same logic our forefathers used. In fact, our forefathers said, "Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes."

But I don't perceive any "history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States" on 14.313. I perceive the "troublemakers" on 14.313 as boors, not tyrants. Consequently, I am not willing to take up arms to deal with them.

Trey Garlough
Computation Center, University of Texas,
Austin, Texas 78712 (512-471-3241)
trey@emx.CC.UTEXAS.EDU (internet)

2671. Re: Directional Coupler Question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-15 20:07:26 UTC
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250069@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 17047

Michael Edelman writes:

>I picked up a surplus Janel directional coupler yesterday- no data or
> .
> .
> .
> .
> .

>Question: What about lower frequencies? I'd like to use this at 440MHz,
>for example, and it might be, say, for 2400MHz. What's the utility of
>the box? My guess is that I'd only have a problem when the sampling section
>is some multiple of a half wave at higher frequencies and that at lower
>frequencies I'd just get much less sensitivity. Am I right?

Yes, roughly. From the dimensions you give it probably goes well below 1 GHz
before the coupling starts rolling off much. Generally directivity is fine
in the rolled off region.
I have used couplers well past their corner frequency (by 1-2 orders of
magnitude) with fairly good results for power measurement in the hf/vhf
ham bands. Usually the good precision and mechanical integrity required for
good higher frequency performance makes them quite useful lower down.
The only problem is in getting an accurate calibration at a number of
desired frequencies and being sure that you are making subsequent measurements
at these same frequencies. Of course if you are just measuring SWR/return loss
all you need is a calibrated detector.

>Other stuff: Still looking for low cost 10Ghz sources. Anyone with a line
>on used Gunnplexers, Solfan microwave intrusion alarms, etc., please
>let me know.

From what I hear they are pretty prevalent at the Southern California flea
markets, TRW etc. I think WB6IGP in San Diego had quite a quantity of
Solfan sources which he was making available a couple of years ago. I don't
know your usage but you may be able to use sources from radar detectors;
fuzzbuster etc...

If you have access to radio row in Tokyo- Akihabara, the ND751AAm NEC sources
are available for under $40 each if you know how to haggle. They may or may
not still be available here from Cal. Eastern Labs, NEC's US arm for things
microwave.

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.ampr.org
glenne@nmd.hpcom

2672. wand type demagnetizer

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-15 20:13:54 UTC
From: iws@rayssdb.ray.com
Message-ID: <2573@rayssdb.ray.com>
Source record: 17041
Cross-posted to: rec.audio,sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

I'd like two recommendations for equipment (brand names, what
do you have, prices, etc.) now that I have moved into the world
of three head recorders:

A wand - type tape head demagnatizer
(I have the TDK looks-like-a-cassette demag, which is fine for the
two head machines, but it should not be used in a three head machine)

Tape head cleaning fluid that can be used for cleaning the heads
and rollers/capstans without drying out or degrading the rubber
parts.

Thanks for your help!

Ihor
Internet: iws@rayssdb.ray.com
Bitnet: iws%rayssdb.ray.com@a.cs.uiuc.edu
Bitnet: iws%rayssdb.ray.com@eddie.mit.edu
Usenet: {gatech, uiucdcs, decuac, sun, ukma, necntc, spdcc}!rayssd!rayssdb!iws
Ihor Slabicky MS 171 * Raytheon Company * Submarine Signal Division
1847 West Main Road * Portsmouth, RI 02871-1087 * (401) 847-8000 ext. 5684
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 !#$%^&*()_-+={[}]~`:;"'|\<,>.?/ 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

2673. linears

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-15 21:20:00 UTC
From: CONWAYT@WABASH.BITNET
Message-ID: <8909190713.AA28594@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17042

- - The original note follows - -

Hi, local arm of the net.
I have noticed that this net sometimes has sources for various articles
useful to hams, so I was hoping to use the net once again for my own purposes.
I have seen, in the past at hamfests, very inexpensive VHF marine band linears
with conversion kits and instructions. Unfortunately, I didn't jump on one when

I had the chance, and now that I need one more than life itself, I don't know
where to look. If anyone can E-mail me with the man's phone#, address, or even
his call, I would be eternally grateful. I think he is somewhere in Indiana.

TNX in advance.

Tim Conway (conwayt@wabash)
N9HMG
From the hills of Maine to the western plain,... Carroll Ragan.

2674. Re: wand type demagnetizer

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-15 22:19:51 UTC
From: rshapiro@bbn.com
Message-ID: <45681@bbn.COM>
Source record: 17043
Cross-posted to: rec.audio,sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <2573@rayssdb.ray.com> iws@rayssdb.ray.com (Ihor W. Slabicky) writes:
|(I have the TDK looks-like-a-cassette demag, which is fine for the
|two head machines, but it should not be used in a three head machine)

I assume you mean machines with three fully discrete heads. The
cassette-demagnetizers are fine for 3-head machines which have the
play & record heads in a single housing. Aren't they?

2675. Re: Rules interpretation/License Required

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-15 22:51:31 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <5780.2511875D@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 17046

> From: kredden@mtuxo.att.com (XT147-K.REDDEN)
>
> In article <8909140536.AA24244@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil> mgb@APG-
> TECNET.APG.ARMY.MIL writes:
>
> > ..... On the
> > other hand, the active duty military operators are NOT required to have
> any
> > kind of ham license. ....
> >
> > I can not speak for Army or Air Force Mars.
>

I was in Air Force MARS for ten years. They made a point of saying "This ain't a funny kind of ham radio named after a candy bar." It's a military contingency network consisting primarily of military unit stations aided by selected amateur radio operators called 'affiliate members'. The only significance of the amateur license (other than morale traffic refile) is that it eliminates the need for the DoD to conduct its own qualification testing and buy the radios.

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

2676. Meteor scatter goes commercial

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-16 06:52:29 UTC
From: winter@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <34775@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 17048

The current (September) issue of _Sky & Telescope_ contains a news item about some commercial communications companies that are investigating the possible use of VHF meteor scatter for "a practical and economical alternative to the use of telephones and satellites."

The somewhat sensationalistic (but perhaps tongue in cheek) opening paragraph discusses the value of such technology after phones and satellites have been destroyed by World War III. (Question: would the ionization from nuclear explosions also wipe out meteor-scatter propagation?) The more likely scenarios for such communications include the unique needs of places such as the Arctic where normal HF comms are often wiped out by geomagnetic storms.

By the way, this issue also includes Sky & Tel's annual listing of U.S. and Canadian observatories, planetaria, and astronomy clubs--including at least one club for radio astronomy.

Patty

--
****
Patty Winter N6BIS INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44] UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
****

2677. TM-731A RPTR & OUT-OF-BAND MODS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-16 16:26:00 UTC
From: VE3WZL@VE3WZL
Message-ID: <7602@VE3WZL>
Source record: 17052

Thanks to the efforts of our local technical wizard, Bob VE3GVD, we now have the secret to making the new Kenwood TM-731A do the same fancy tricks that its sister rig the TM-721A did. Here is how it's done:

1) Remove the top and bottom covers, and take out the screws that will allow the front panel assembly to swing down.

2) With the rigs front facing you and the top side up, locate R 121 and R 125 which are both immediately to the left of the lithium battery.

3) Using a low wattage iron and tweezers, remove R 121 which is about the seven o'clock position with respect to the battery and reinstall it in the blank position designated for R 125 which is about the eight-thirty position with respect to the battery.

4) Now locate R 57 on the back of the circuit board that is attached vertically to the main chassis. (It's the board behind the front panel when the panel is folded up) Carefully un-solder and lift off the grounded end.

That completes the mod. Having a service manual, or at least a board layout will assist you in locating the components. It will be neccessary to do a reset on the microprocessor as described in the user manual after doing the mods described.

For those curious as to what does what, removing R 121 enables the repeater cross-band function, and the adding of R 125/removal of R 57 enables the out-of-band features.

73, Weazle, VE3EAR @ VE3WZL.ON.CAN.NA

2678. VK Radio Info

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-16 16:27:25 UTC
From: rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
Message-ID: <8909161627.AA12887@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 17053

In searching through our library today, here at NIST, I came across the June 1989 issue of Electronics Australia, and the associated 160-page Dick Smith Electronics catalog (sort of Aussie R.S.). The interesting part was in the back of the D.S.E. catalog - a listing (accurate?) of the AM and FM broadcasting stations in VK, a listing of the 29, 53, 146, 438, and 1253 MHz ham repeaters, and the UHF/CB repeaters, etc.

Contact me directly if you want more info.

Bob, W3OTC

2679. * SpaceNews 18Sep89 *

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-16 17:37:07 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <1016@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 17056

Bulletin ID: SPC90918

SpaceNews

MONDAY SEPTEMBER 18, 1989

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, NJ, and is distributed weekly around the world. It is available for UNLIMITED distribution.

* STS-34 NEWS *

Galileo's on-board science instuments were tested on Wednesday, 13Sep89. STS-34 crew members arrived at the Kennedy Space Center last week to prepare for the test. The crew also practiced flying the T-38 jets and received emergency egress training.

A mock count-down for STS-34 was held last Thursday. Atlantis is currently located at launch pad 39B in preparation for next month's shuttle launch.

* OSCAR-9 NEWS *

OSCAR-9's orbit continues its rapid decay. At present, it is falling at the rate of about one kilometer per day!

Here is a recent OSCAR-9 computer status report and news bulletin:

** UOSAT 1 COMPUTER STATUS INFORMATION **

COMMAND DIARY V1.2 IN OPERATION
UNIVERSAL TIME IS 02:16:04
DATE 16/09/89
AUTO MODE IS SELECTED
MEMORY WASH POINTER AT 1858H
LAST CMD SENT BY COMPUTER WAS 29H TO 1
LAST CMD RECD BY COMPUTER WAS 7DH TO 0 WITH DATA 40H

CURRENT WOD COMMENCED AT 00:00:00
DATE 16/09/89
SURVEY INCLUDES CHANS 03,13,

WHOLE ORBIT DATA COLLECTION IN PROGRESS

**** UOSAT-OSCAR-9 Bulletin-271a 12th September 1989 ****

UoSAT Spacecraft Control Centre,
University of Surrey, England, GU2 5XH

** UoSAT-OSCAR-9 **

The latest UoSAT-OSCAR-9 element set from RGO is :-

EPOC 89253.15311381
INCL 97.5409
RAAN 313.4781
ECCN 0.0004706
ARGP 206.7772
MA 153.3610
MM 15.83137447
DECY .00294348
REVN 44232

The bulletin has been reduced in size to allow more telemetry and WOD to
be transmitted.

Please use Bulletin ID UOSAT.271A if put on a packet radio BBS.

* MICROSAT NEWS *

All four MicroSat satellites have been tested with packet RF paths, according
to NK6K and N4HY. On September 14th, all four satellites were subjected to
thermal/vacuum chamber testing without any problems. The test "soaked" the
MicroSats at 45 degrees C. Nominal in-orbit operating temperature is intended
to be around 0 degrees C to maximize storage battery lifetime.

* OSCAR-12 SCHEDULE *

DATE MODE TIME (UTC)

26Sep JA 15:12 - 23:24
30Sep JD 21:50 - 12:44 on 10/01
06Oct JD 20:29 - 11:23 on 10/07
10Oct JA 10:42 - 18:54

* OSCAR-13 NEWS *

Peter Guelzow (DB2OS) with the assistance of ON6UG, G2BFO, and DF5DP
was able to figure out a way to shut down the Mode S beacon on OSCAR-13
during normal communications on Mode S. The Mode S transponder's beacon
was designed to shut off when the transponder operations commenced.
However, until recently this would not occur and users on Mode S had to
"push" their signals past the beacon using enormous amounts of uplink
power on 70cm. But with Peter's reprogramming of the Integrated Housekeeping
Unit (IHU) to now turn off the beacon automatically, K0RZ reports that with
normal Mode B uplink power levels it is now possible to use the Mode S
transponder. The uplink for Mode S extends from 435.471 MHz to 435.507 MHz.
The downlink is from 2400.711 MHz to 2400.747 MHz.

AO-13 Operating Schedule
16Aug89 until 16Nov89
BLON/BLAT 210/0

Mode B : MA 003 to MA 160
Mode JL: MA 160 to MA 200
Mode B : MA 200 to MA 240
OFF : MA 240 to MA 003
Mode S : MA 210 to MA 222

* MIR VISIBILITY *

The Soviet space station MIR should be visible on the east coast of the
United States for the next few weeks during the early evening hours.
If the weather is clear, make some orbital predictions and watch the flybys
of MIR!

* SpaceNews DISTRIBUTION *

Thanks to Tad, KT7H, SpaceNews is now being received by VK4ZF in Brisbane,
Austrailia! This week, a new e-mail path to Japan is being attempted.

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *

Feedback regarding SpaceNews can be directed to the author (John) via any
of the following paths:

UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z

* MESSAGES de KD2BD *

KT7H : Tad, Thanks for the path into VK!
G4GIY : Robin, Glad to hear you enjoy reading SpaceNews!
G6CZV : Tony, Thanks for the message. I'll work on a better path!
NO8M : Steve, KT7H will handle distribution into VK.
KB1PJ : David, KT7H will handle distribution into VK.
N2JUX : John, Good luck with your software!
Dena : Good luck with your report!
ALL : Thanks for making SpaceNews a success!!

* SpaceNews * >> Satellite News You Won't Find Everywhere Else << * SpaceNews *

<eof>

--
UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z (John)
..."There is no expedient to which a man will not resort to
avoid the real labor of thinking." ....Sir Joshua Reynolds.

2680. vk2sg.rtty

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-16 19:41:04 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1244@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 17060

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
============================================================

RTTY DX NOTES FOR WEEKENDING 15TH SEPTEMBER 1989
BID: RTDX1509
Part 1 of 2

THE BANDS HAVE BEEN VERY BUSY THIS PAST WEEK WITH SOME GOOD SIGNALS
REPORTED, AS WELL AS SOME INTERESTING CALLSIGNS. WE HOPE THAT THE PRESENT
CONDITIONS CONTINUE FOR THE CONTEST WEEKEND.

OUR THANKS THIS WEEK GO TO W1DAW2HOS, W5KSI, VK2EG, W0LHS, JA1BLV, OD5NG,
OH2LU, TG9VT AND VE3JPC. THANKS CHAPS FOR YOUR HELP.

BANDPASS

FRIDAY
9K2DZ 14072 AT 0345Z ARQ
EA8W 14076 AT 0624Z FEC
KX6HE 14075 AT 1126Z QSL
UC1AWW 14092 AT 2150Z

SATURDAY
CT3FF 14091 AT 0605Z
EA8RA 14085 AT 0615Z
5V7DP 14092 AT 0727Z
TJ1DL 28081 AT 0856Z ARQ/QSL
CU2EM 14085 AT 0906Z
UV9CC 21092 AT 1344Z
EL3E 21087 AT 1522Z QSL
UA1ASM 21090 AT 1718Z QSL
5N9ABY 21087 AT 1942Z QSL
5Z4BH 21081 AT 2000Z
HV3SJ 14082 AT 2021Z
VU2JX 21088 AT 2139Z

SUNDAY
EA8RA 14087 AT 0025Z
UO5OK 14091 AT 0454Z QSL
UT5RP 14080 AT 0700Z NOTE
CT3FF 14088 AT 0844Z
7P8DR 28080 AT 1048Z
UB5IPU 21084 AT 1059Z
CX5BX 28071 AT 1204Z ARQ
```

UZ3AYR 21081 AT 1405Z
CU3EM 21090 AT 1438Z
TA3B 21085 AT 1942Z
TJ1DL 21079 AT 2045Z
5Z4BH 21087 AT 2140Z
GJ4MYX 14095 AT 2325Z
UC1AWW 14094 AT 2337Z

MONDAY
UO5OK 14090 AT 0410Z
V31AR 14076 AT 0526Z FEC
CU3EM 28088 AT 1619Z QSL
5V7DP 21093 AT 1700Z QSL
HL9FN 14090 AT 2005Z
ST2SA 14078 AT 2134Z ARQ

Continued in part 2.
RTTY DX NOTES FOR WEEKENDING 15TH SEPTEMBER 1989
BID: RTDX1609
Part 2 of 2

TUESDAY
FR5ZD 21081 AT 0418Z FEC
SV5BS 14090 AT 0525Z
5V7DP 14091 AT 0606Z
9J2AL 21078 AT 1610Z
TA1F 14090 AT 2000Z

WEDNESDAY
TK/DL7HZ 14081 AT 0341Z
KX6HE 14073 AT 1000Z ARQ
9L2ER 14095 AT 1413Z
C3CR/KA3UOQ 14090 AT 2020Z
HL9FN 14082 AT 2132Z
TU2OP 21090 AT 2150Z
GJ4YMX 14086 AT 2338Z

THURSDAY
TK/DL7HZ 14090 AT 0250Z
UV9UWW 21083 AT 0945Z QSL
KG4SM 14091 AT 1018Z
FK8BK 14070 AT 1043Z

QSL INFORMATION.

KX6HE HAS A QSL MANAGER OF K2CL.
5N9ABY WILL COLLECT HIS CARDS FROM BOX 1915, SOKOTO, NIGERIA.
UA1ASM IS VIA BOX 27, LENINGRAD 198013 USSR.
EL2E ASKS FOR HIS CARDS TO BE SENT TO HIS HOME CALL, HB9STZ.
TJ1DL REQUESTS HIS CARD VIA DK8SO.
UO5OK CARDS GO VIA BOX 88 MOSCOW.
GJ4MYX WILL QSL VIA THE CALLBOOK ADDRESS.

UV9UWW WILL QSL VIA BOX 20, NOVOKUZNETSK,654000 USSR.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

VE3JPC WILL ACTIVATE VY9CC DURING THE CONTEST WEEKEND TO CELEBRATE THE D.O.C. 20TH ANNIVERSARY.

ULAN BATOR (MONGOLIA). HA1TJ, HA6NF, HA0MM WILL OPERATE FROM ULAN BATOR FROM 23RD SEPTEMBER THROUGH 13TH OCTOBER, ALL BANDS AND MODES, RTTY AS WELL. QSL VIA HA6KNB. NO INFORMATION AS TO CALLSIGN.

UT5RP WILL BE ACTIVE ON AMTOR NOW, AND HAS BEEN HEARD ON FEC. HE MAY BE THE FIRST FROM THE USSR ON AMTOR.

VE3JPC STATES THAT HE MAY NOT BE GOING TO SENEGAL AND GAMBIA UNTIL AFTER THE END OF THE YEAR.

5Z4BH STILL SAYS THAT HE WILL OPERATE FROM 9X5AA FOR THE CONTEST.

NOTHING HAS BEEN HEARD FROM 5A AS YET. ALSO THE SAME APPLIES FOR WALVIS BAY ON THE RTTY MODE, THOUGH THEY HAVE BEEN HEARD ON SSB AND CW. MAYBE OUR LUCK HAS RUN OUT.

Written by VK2SG. Forwarded via packet by Tad, KT7H @ N7HFZ.

2681. ARRL Letter 08-Sep-89 p 1 of 3

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-16 19:46:28 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1246@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 17061

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
============================================================
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The ARRL Letter, Volume 8, No. 18, September 8, 1989 - Part 1 of 3

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Newington, CT 06111

Editor: Tom Hogerty, KC1J

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ARRL PETITIONS FCC FOR CODELESS CLASS OF AMATEUR LICENSE

On August 31, 1989, the ARRL petitioned the FCC for a new "Commuicator" class of Amateur Radio license which does not require a demonstration of proficiency in Morse code. This new class of license, if adopted by the FCC would grant privileges on amateur frequencies above 220 MHz.

According to the League's proposal, transmitter peak envelope power (PEP) would be limited to 250 watts. Another provision of the League's proposal would be that a Communicator licensee could not be the control operator of a repeater or auxiliary station. Examinations would be administered through the Volunteer Examining Coordinator (VEC) system.

According to ARRL Executive Vice President David Sumner, K1ZZ, "It was a very difficult issue for the Board to deal with because there were strongly held views at opposite ends of the spectrum. There were a number of proposals for different things. We started out with the committee report and proceeded from there to discuss various amendments to it. There had been many other options considered informally during the preliminaries. People should be reassured that the Board gave this subject very, very deep and careful consideration."

Under the League's proposal, Communicators may upgrade to Technicians simply by passing a 5 word-per-minute code test given under the VEC system. Code examinations will continue to be required for all other classes of Amateur Radio licenses, and Morse code will continue to be an important part of ham radio.

MICROSAT TESTING SCHEDULED

The Martin-Marietta Astronautics Group (MMAG) of Denver, CO iormed AMSAT NA officials that it will donate its facilities for the testing of the four Microsat satellites scheduled to begin September 9 and finishing on September 22. AMSAT NA will have the use of a 5 foot diameter by 10 foot long thermal vacuum test chamber for five days in order to "space qualify" the Microsats.

All four of the Microsats will be mounted inside the chamber and tested in a simulated space environment, that is, in a "vacuum" and between temperatures from -20 degrees C to +55 degrees C. During the five day test, the chamber temperature will be cycled from hot to cold with 12 hour "dwells" at each of the temperature extremes.

When the thermal-vacuum testing is completed the Microsats will be taken back to the lab in Boulder for further testing and flight cable installation. They will then be returned to MMAG plant where they will undergo three-axis vibration tests. The thermal-vacuum and vibration tests are required by Arianespace before the Microsats will be allowed to fly with the SPOT 2 satellite aboard the ARIANE IV rocket in November.

This is the second time Martin-Marietta has offered the use of its test facilities to AMSAT. During the spring of '86 they provided the very same thermal-vacuum test chamber so that all the subsystems on Phase 3C could be tested.

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NTIA TO STUDY USE OF RF SPECTRUM

The National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) says that "Commencing this fall..[they]..will undertake a comprehensive policy review of the use and management of radio spectrum in the United States." This marks the beginning of the first fundamental reexamination of spectrum policy objectives and issues since NTIA's organization in 1978.

NTIA indicates that the review is timely in light of ever increasing demands for spectrum. These demands will cause changes requiring the development and fostering of policies that will encourage the most effective, efficient and fair use of spectrum.

In the near future, NTIA intends to issue a Notice of Inquiry (NOI) to request public comment on specific economic, technical, and regulatory issues to be studies concerning US spectrum policy.

The NTIA is the Executive Branch agency principally responsible for the development and presentation of domestic and international telecommunications policy. NTIA acts as principal adviser to the President on telecommunication policy, and is directed to develop a long-range US spectrum management plan. The agency also has statutory authority to license government radio frequency use.

TENNESSEE BALLOON LAUNCH A SUCCESS

Carl Lyster (WA4ADG) and David Fields (N4HB0) report that their first balloon experiment, launched from the Knoxville, TN area on August 5 was

successful. Their first flight attempt 2 weeks earlier was scrubbed because of a faulty 5-volt regulator in the telemetry system.

This balloon carried a 2-meter beacon with a voice synthesizer reproducing Astronaut Neil Armstrong's famous words as he stepped upon the lunar surface. There was also a 10-meter beacon which sent out ASCII telemetry.

It it estimated that the balloon carried its payload to an altitude of 90,000 feet. Stations as far way as 450 miles reported hearing the beacons. After one and one-half hours of flight, the balloon burst. It took almost 30 minutes for it to parachute to Earth. A Civil Air Patrol (CAP) plane tracked its descent and kept the package in sight until the ground crew reached the 70-foot tree on which it landed.

With the success of this balloon flight, WA4ADG and N4HBO are now planning their next experiment; a 10-m to 2-m translator which they hope to launch later this year.

WB2PTI INDICTED FOR US MAIL FRAUD

According to United States Postal Inspector Martin T. Biegelman of Hicksville, NY, a Federal Grand Jury in the Eastern District of New York, indicted Michael D. Harrison, WB2PTI, of Oceanside, NY charging 50 counts of mail fraud. According to the indictment, Harrison, also known as "John McNamara," and "Mike Hanson," "did knowingly and willfully devise and intend to devise a scheme...to defraud and to obtain money by means of fraudulent pretenses...and for the purpose...did use the mails." It is stated that Harrison took out advertisements in several amateur magazines under the name of Atlas Radio, Inc and offered for sale Uniden products. The money for the orders was received, but the merchandise was neveshipped, according to the indictment.

ARRL OPPOSES BROADCASTERS IN PART 97 RECONSIDERATION PETITION

On July 20, a Petition for Reconsideration in PR Docket 88- 139 (the new Part 97 rewrite) was jointly filed by the Radio Television News Directors Association (RTNDA); the National Association of Broadcasters; American Society of Newspaper Editors; CBS, Inc.; Capital Cities/ABC, Inc.; National Broadcasting Company, Inc.; National Public Radio; Post Nwsweek Stations, Inc.; and the Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press.

In their petition, the broadcasters assert that the Commission's newly stated rule (97.113[c]) concerning instances in which Amateur Radio operators may convey information to broadcasters for dissemination to the public is confusing and overly restrictive. Their expectation, based on FCC's Report and Order regarding the revised Part 97, was that the category of circumstances in which Amateur Radio operators may furnish informaton to broadcasters was to be broadened.

In its Opposition filing on August 21, ARRL states that the "RTNDA [et al] misunderstands what the Commission's regulatory policy is with respect to news gathering using amateur radio facilities.." News gathering was and still is prohibited absolutely. Amateurs' ability to convey information to

broadcasters..."is a narrow exception to the rules...It applies only in the most limited of circumstances [and] cannot be broadened beyond the concept of emergency communications..lest the noncommercial nature of the Amateur Radio Service be subject to compromise, and the Service exploited."

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FOREST SERVICE FINALIZES FEE PROPOSALS FOR COMMUNICATIONS SITES

Over the past two years, QST has reported on the proposed rental fee schedules for the various radio and television services, including amateur, which rent US Forest Service land for communications sites in 6 Forest Service Regions. Originally, the Forest Service proposed fees ranging from $300-$1200 for amateur repeaters. ARRL and individual amateurs submitted comments urging little or no fees. Later proposals suggested a $75 nonwaivable yearly fee for amateur repeaters.

According to the August 23, 1989 Federal Register, the Forest Service has now finalized its fee schedule for communications uses. The fee for amateur repeater sites has been set at $75 in the 6 Forest Service Regions. According to the notice, the $75 fee represents the cost to the Forest Service for administration of the authorization and fees will not be reduced below that rate. The Forest Service Regions are: Intermountain (Nevada, Utah and parts of California, Idaho and Wyoming), Northern (Montana, North Dakota, and parts of South Dakota, and Idaho), Rocky Mountain (Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota and Wyoming), Pacific Southwest (California), Southern (Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas and Puerto Rico), and Southwest Region (Arizona and New Mexico.) The effective date of the notice is September 22, 1989.

ATTENTION REPEATER OWNERS/TRUSTEES

It is now time to submit your repeater changes and updates to your frequency coordinator in order for them to be included in the 1990-91 issue of the ARRL Repeater Directory. Mark your changes on the forms provided in the back of the Repeater Directory. The frequency coordinator listing begins on page 56 of the 1989-90 edition of the Directory.

Repeater updates should be submitted directly to the coordinator for your area, however, packet and beacon changes may be sent directly to HQ.

NEW ARRL PUBLICATION AVAILABLE

ARRL HQ announces the availability of a new publication, Proceedings of the 23rd Conference of the Central States VHF Society. A collection of technical papers presented at the 23rd Central States VHF Conference, this book contains many papers covering topics of interest to amateurs operating at 50 MHz and above.

Selected titles include:

o "Performance Measurements For EME Systems" by William A. Tynan, W3XO;

o "To Build or Not to Build a Dish" by Ed Gray, W0SD and Marc Thorson, WB0TEM

o "Engineering Notes on the 23 cm Transverter" by Richar L. Campbell, KK7B

o "Amplifier Simulation Program" by Charles H. Reichert, KD9JQ

o "200 MHz SSB Activity Directory 1989" by Peter Beedlow, NN9K, and Lowell DePoy, K0LOZ

These papers are must reading for every "VHF and up" enthusiast. All papers contained in this publication are unedited and are solely the responsibility of the authors.

ARRL CONTEST ENTRIES MAY BE SUBMITTED ON DISKETTE

The ARRL Contest Branch can now accept entries for the ARRL November Sweepstakes and other ARRL sponsored contests on IBM compatible MS DOS formatted diskettes, either 5 1/4 or 3 1/2 inch.

Log information must be in a true ASCII file. The summary sheet may also be in an ASCII file, but paper summary sheets are preferred. The log file should take on the layout of the official forms containing band, date, time on off, time in UTC, number received, call of station worked, check received, section received, multipliers, report sent and points.

For additional information write or call Billy Lunt, KR1R Contest Maager, at ARRL HQ.

DON'T FORGET SEPTEMBER 16

This is a reminder that the first annual Amateur Radio Public Awareness Day will be held Saturday, September 16. Clubs and individuals will set up and operate public displays across the nation in schools, libraries, town halls, parks, fairs and anywhere else an imaginative club can think of. The event is intended to make the general public more aware of the existence, purposes and benefits of Amateur Radio. Why not join in?

2682. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-16 21:01:51 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8909170707.AA10702@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17058

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial RCP/M, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial RCP/M may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

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- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #569 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 89248.90580941 0.00000220 25588-3 0 2310
2 00424 80.4625 206.2955 0022439 286.2424 73.6227 13.67189825343843
SOLRAD R/B
1 00727U 64001 A 89233.66071521 .00000210 00000-0 19076-3 0 2880
2 00727 69.9000 315.4163 0013320 5.6904 354.4356 13.93566918302217
Cos 185 R/B
1 03019U 67104 B 89246.40335202 .00004626 00000-0 31968-3 0 4251
2 03019 64.0721 226.5361 0214640 218.6761 139.8794 14.90229969116738
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 89245.40893653 -.00000074 00000-0 99999-4 0 2529
2 03029 12.8356 23.5421 0016650 197.4833 162.5128 1.00272473 79918
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 89248.36711867 .00076392 00000-0 50544-3 0 269
2 04966 51.5379 207.1896 2486709 350.4815 5.6075 10.59292290560858
LAGEOS
1 08820U 89255.78544802 0.00000006 0 8819
2 08820 109.8408 260.0890 0044898 297.3826 62.2394 6.38664007 56226
GOES 2
1 10061U 89245.55498791 -.00000004 0 3003
2 10061 7.3520 67.2760 0005796 163.2683 196.9166 1.00266866 6156
GPS-0001
1 10684U 89246.23720147 0.00000010 10000-3 0 2104
2 10684 63.4199 98.3544 0111060 199.0912 160.6618 2.00558990 70098
GPS-0002
1 10893U 89246.69728557 -.00000027 0 358
2 10893 64.4833 339.2610 0154564 27.6820 333.1776 2.00554258 82927
GOES 3
1 10953U 89245.60707667 0.00000091 10000-3 0 7233
2 10953 6.2127 70.1443 0005993 255.5642 104.6122 1.00266054 1711
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 89254.54502317 0.00000856 34458-3 0 1614
2 10967 108.0221 105.5214 0001508 270.5257 89.5791 14.34829307586479
GPS-0003
1 11054U 89248.50347324 -.00000027 0 1035
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2 11054 64.0344 335.6141 0055677 120.3146 240.2848 2.00562567 79977
GPS-0004
1 11141U 89246.10866468 0.00000010 0 2156
2 11141 63.5892 98.3250 0056419 321.0373 38.6475 2.00569341 78620
NOAA 6
1 11416U 89247.98188548 0.00000625 27767-3 0 8931
2 11416 98.5125 242.7612 0011040 231.5992 128.4211 14.25956845529279
Solar Max
1 11703U 89254.65974608 0.00130946 12587-2 0 937
2 11703 28.4981 23.2516 0002385 53.1990 307.0708 15.64990139533340
GPS-0006
1 11783U 89242.07809009 -.00000027 0 9592
2 11783 63.8305 335.4305 0142374 62.4868 299.1786 2.00569335 68486
GOES 4
1 11964U 80 74 A 89245.46268176 -.00000047 00000-0 00000 0 0 754
2 11964 5.7021 72.7960 0033325 97.8604 262.7640 0.99229438 2790
GOES 5
1 12472U 81049 A 89244.45559790 -.00000249 00000-0 99999-4 0 7521
2 12472 2.7424 79.6692 0004151 165.6280 194.8537 1.00281112 29357
SME
1 12887U 81100 A 89248.60635379 .00014383 00000-0 47070-3 0 2922
2 12887 97.6813 277.4763 0001940 3.0594 357.0694 15.31802551437451
UOSAT 1
1 12888U 81100 B 89248.34535028 .00201260 00000-0 10389-2 0 7169
2 12888 97.5382 308.2023 0001830 227.1491 133.0219 15.80567302441565
Meteor 2-08
1 13113U 89242.75180276 0.00000276 23835-3 0 6614
2 13113 82.5401 359.4903 0014145 210.6831 149.3492 13.84036589375554
Salyut 7
1 13138U 89249.64303682 0.00020036 42917-3 0 7387
2 13138 51.6081 277.6712 0001558 42.4115 317.6958 15.44750560420773
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 89247.05408126 .00000987 00000-0 22886-3 0 865
2 13367 98.2065 309.5616 0002014 345.9180 14.2157 14.57116373379635
Meteor 2-09
1 13718U 89242.86647693 0.00000458 23543-3 0 8090
2 13718 81.2441 208.4820 0056512 145.1285 215.3613 14.13271511346102
IRAS
1 13777U 83 4 A 89247.36113783 .00000234 00000-0 18673-3 0 6738
2 13777 99.0432 83.3725 0013388 88.0184 272.2447 13.98638084 6985
Cosmos 1447
1 13916U 83 21 A 89248.31872866 .00000125 00000-0 12150-3 0 6476
2 13916 82.9421 222.6063 0036571 212.1257 147.7667 13.73947963323559
TDRS 1
1 13969U 83 26 B 89247.45416895 -.00000207 00000-0 00000 0 0 8290
2 13969 3.7672 68.0403 0001849 136.3484 224.0738 1.00269573 90218
GOES 6
1 14050U 89242.66544842 0.00000122 0 123
2 14050 1.4883 81.5392 0000727 159.3219 201.5903 1.00264722 7359
OSCAR 10
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1 14129U 89243.39056916 -.00000071 0 4253
2 14129 25.9573 246.9172 6046367 72.1985 342.4579 2.05882090 18765
GPS-0008
1 14189U 89246.65318785 0.00000009 10000-3 0 6578
2 14189 63.2292 96.8873 0137481 215.1531 144.0162 2.00566140 45014
Meteor 2-10
1 14452U 83109 A 89246.41746922 .00000483 00000-0 20251-3 0 7650
2 14452 81.1621 215.1355 0093566 230.9785 128.3034 14.22303160303663
LandSat 5
1 14780U 89255.80421321 0.00002368 53453-3 0 9081
2 14780 98.1601 316.3329 0002533 359.3335 0.7850 14.57173276294321
UOSAT 2
1 14781U 84 21 B 89247.20087895 .00001334 00000-0 26358-3 0 5001
2 14781 97.9919 303.6921 0014197 72.8625 287.4132 14.63929418294103
LDEF
1 14898U 89254.45093293 0.00058517 76579-3 0 9681
2 14898 28.5059 286.3692 0002872 167.7732 192.3455 15.57184863304889
GPS-0009
1 15039U 89244.22046109 0.00000009 0 7231
2 15039 63.0046 96.2188 0015261 255.8054 104.0972 2.00563020 38245
Cosmos 1574
1 15055U 84 62 A 89248.04146586 .00000111 00000-0 10800-3 0 7770
2 15055 82.9561 272.4741 0028776 38.7975 321.5235 13.73264380260933
Meteor 2-11
1 15099U 89241.63262384 0.00000299 25967-3 0 9623
2 15099 82.5334 307.9720 0014624 35.9051 324.3085 13.83700264260275
GPS-0010
1 15271U 89246.61384702 -.00000027 0 7060
2 15271 63.3405 335.0263 0100819 321.1179 38.2150 2.00567684 35403
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 89253.44505500 0.00001907 27269-3 0 809
2 15331 82.5333 259.7272 0024293 161.6916 198.5188 14.76001429266797
NOAA 9
1 15427U 89248.20182302 0.00000446 26408-3 0 4225
2 15427 99.1511 236.7456 0016453 88.1736 272.1316 14.12142110243741
Meteor 2-12
1 15516U 89250.07224753 0.00000135 11198-3 0 1120
2 15516 82.5331 239.6195 0014975 247.2274 112.7296 13.84158039232389
Cosmos 1686
1 16095U 89249.38426988 0.00019439 41682-3 0 3578
2 16095 51.6100 278.9443 0001699 17.8257 342.3069 15.44742656221835
GPS-0011
1 16129U 89246.76976759 0.00000010 0 3526
2 16129 63.7476 96.8585 0119509 149.6136 211.1714 2.00563326 28611
Meteor 3-1
1 16191U 89241.29747251 0.00000044 10000-3 0 8540
2 16191 82.5499 184.0515 0020842 113.7043 246.6261 13.16873384185146
Meteor 2-13
1 16408U 89249.21403040 0.00000131 10833-3 0 5274
2 16408 82.5392 155.1864 0017848 73.5811 286.7327 13.84204793186767
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Mir
1 16609U 89249.63547027 0.00031517 38690-3 0 332
2 16609 51.6222 315.2957 0011380 4.5217 355.6228 15.59944796203865
SPOT 1
1 16613U 89255.81014372 0.00000563 28258-3 0 5944
2 16613 98.7328 329.2306 0000065 51.4788 308.6321 14.20033348 24563
Meteor 2-14
1 16735U 89249.78009455 0.00000180 15245-3 0 3208
2 16735 82.5387 181.5859 0014656 137.4488 222.7822 13.83952224165748
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 89255.60737541 0.00003799 55008-3 0 7295
2 16881 82.5252 317.1647 0024100 170.5876 189.5844 14.75697112168186
EGP
1 16908U 89244.66731573 -.00000016 19435-3 0 1500
2 16908 50.0036 62.9778 0011446 178.5057 181.5897 12.44379866138931
FO-12
1 16909U 89239.90769457 -.00000025 10000-3 0 1682
2 16909 50.0165 77.8627 0011468 166.2441 193.8696 12.44400978138334
NOAA 10
1 16969U 89247.39175338 0.00000586 27622-3 0 2724
2 16969 98.6356 276.3683 0014593 24.1050 336.0807 14.23151112155200
Meteor 2-15
1 17290U 89250.00901986 0.00000142 11895-3 0 2880
2 17290 82.4660 88.1636 0014251 36.0333 324.1783 13.83757674134939
MOS-1
1 17527U 87 18 A 89248.01375205 -.00000107 00000-0 -66485-4 0 2390
2 17527 99.1433 318.7690 0001019 129.5951 230.5298 13.94866146129504
GOES 7
1 17561U 89248.31449525 -.00000108 0 3277
2 17561 0.0904 270.0987 0005511 226.0415 223.9118 1.00274731 2564
Kvant
1 17845U 89249.50741565 0.00013805 17350-3 0 8567
2 17845 51.6234 315.9395 0012310 5.0777 355.4507 15.59919667140110
DMSP B5D2-3
1 18123U 89247.49743095 .00000667 00000-0 37374-3 0 1297
2 18123 98.8227 76.9365 0015453 113.7619 246.4681 14.13530649114031
RS-10/11
1 18129U 89250.07433353 0.00000169 17507-3 0 8697
2 18129 82.9295 177.6732 0011569 177.6646 182.4549 13.72001850110620
Cosmos 1867
1 18187U 87 60 A 89248.02327970 -.00000279 00000-0 -91150-4 0 9346
2 18187 65.0130 159.7072 0018357 253.8786 106.0236 14.29399799112538
Meteor 2-16
1 18312U 89241.23984115 0.00000219 18868-3 0 3092
2 18312 82.5590 161.6658 0013090 358.9653 1.1482 13.83507180102613
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 89249.85701664 0.00000102 86449-4 0 1481
2 18820 82.5406 215.6407 0018289 43.0665 317.1929 13.84193861 80984
DMSP B5D2-4
1 18822U 89247.43840633 .00001274 00000-0 60644-3 0 990
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2 18822 98.6825 126.8476 0007285 25.6960 334.4953 14.20891095 82252
AO-13
1 19216U 89236.21624695 0.00000444 37172+0 0 467
2 19216 57.1440 193.9712 6782436 210.0914 82.4649 2.09696448 9164
OKEAN 1
1 19274U 88 56 A 89247.96270450 .00001520 00000-0 22125-3 0 4867
2 19274 82.5134 62.8457 0022106 336.0839 23.9408 14.75133416 62844
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 89248.04655728 0.00000391 10000-2 0 2549
2 19336 82.5406 119.1811 0016361 308.3438 51.6207 13.16860890 53424
NOAA 11
1 19531U 89249.32028968 0.00000552 32672-3 0 1254
2 19531 98.9436 192.9721 0013114 8.7486 351.3911 14.11129570 48910
TDRS 3
1 19548U 88 91 B 89246.52424962 .00000131 00000-0 99999-4 0 339
2 19548 0.7754 83.1953 0003282 80.7307 196.0175 1.00282553 2570
GPS-0014
1 19802U 89 13 A 89220.85368862 .00000015 00000-0 99999-4 0 512
2 19802 55.1060 209.7420 0065501 157.9693 202.3225 2.00557432 3489
Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89250.04403489 0.00000117 10000-3 0 713
2 19851 82.5176 94.0442 0015663 76.1209 284.1693 13.83837879 26406
TDRS 4
1 19883U 89 21 B 89235.19235439 -.00000233 00000-0 99999-4 0 272
2 19883 0.5228 74.7540 0002678 82.5566 202.6961 1.00274502 894
GPS-0013
1 20061U 89 44 A 89241.48392438 -.00000030 00000-0 00000 0 0 308
2 20061 54.6434 27.6907 0082823 165.2171 194.7883 2.00571385 1646
1989 053B
1 20123U 89231.75432927 0.00069779 81203-2 0 422
2 20123 6.2864 91.1806 7277472 210.0943 73.7243 2.30533203 890
Cosmos 2031
1 20136U 89243.76468691 0.00196451 21540-4 45172-3 0 934
2 20136 50.5464 242.9132 0093577 55.5300 305.4385 15.89273239 7105
Cosmos 2033
1 20147U 89243.78291852 0.00006950 11902-3 0 729
2 20147 65.0200 205.7781 0009228 270.8944 89.0839 15.52032816 6022
Cosmos 2034
1 20149U 89241.96222130 0.00000134 13336-3 0 329
2 20149 82.9366 61.9388 0030655 177.0031 183.1315 13.72424793 4890
1989 059B
1 20150U 89243.73571078 0.00000282 28701-3 0 490
2 20150 82.9379 60.5452 0029164 165.0123 195.1846 13.74250328 5138
TV-SAT 2
1 20168U 89248.09718997 -.00000121 10000-3 0 188
2 20168 0.1187 257.0786 0003866 313.6058 149.2733 1.00268976 222
Hipparcos
1 20169U 89248.58857001 0.00000386 10000-3 0 107
2 20169 6.9671 113.1371 7274371 199.7395 101.2318 2.29372156 654
1989 062C
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1 20170U 89251.64144954 0.00001503 28817-2 0 269
2 20170 7.2787 111.2504 7248050 202.1200 96.5935 2.26009855 701
RESURS-F4
1 20175U 89256.12101202 0.00127902 62720-5 20301-3 0 683
2 20175 82.3053 114.5401 0008246 287.0622 73.0064 16.03650284 4606
GPS-0015
1 20185U 89253.91964800 0.00000015 10000-3 0 80
2 20185 54.9578 209.2868 0032311 199.4324 160.4262 2.01466376 5082
1989 064C
1 20187U 89253.68728634 0.00271454 -11957-5 92362-3 0 379
2 20187 37.7234 190.1287 6002073 219.5833 76.0022 4.16265070 966
Progress M
1 20191U 89255.78497862 0.00054304 65268-3 0 258
2 20191 51.6217 284.3542 0011853 32.4673 327.5681 15.60235667 3239
1989 067A
1 20193U 89246.13378455 -.00000191 10000-3 0 42
2 20193 0.1397 278.9648 0001788 223.6292 217.4196 1.00263308 60
1989 067B
1 20194U 89254.69634875 0.00295891 16483-2 0 226
2 20194 26.7103 29.3129 0134420 305.0304 53.7718 15.65769196 2303
1989 067C
1 20195U 89252.83177833 0.00036387 56594-2 0 148
2 20195 23.1894 135.5596 7345892 187.0939 147.4344 2.21446920 293
Cosmos 2037
1 20196U 89255.79841899 0.00000127 10000-2 0 232
2 20196 73.5701 325.1610 0026220 252.9027 106.9165 12.40435207 1962
1989 068B
1 20197U 89246.36188618 -.00000007 0 64
2 20197 73.5706 337.8219 0024798 266.3793 93.4413 12.40688658 796
1989 069C
1 20204U 89255.83759436 0.02917465 -28695-4 73131-3 0 170
2 20204 28.6019 199.3672 0527400 204.4030 153.1567 15.18114114 1303
1989 070A
1 20217U 89255.43716386 -.00000072 10000-3 0 50
2 20217 1.6359 282.1137 0068852 231.5602 129.0170 1.01164564 75
Soyuz TM-8
1 20218U 89255.65687857 0.00045611 55062-3 0 150
2 20218 51.6218 284.9801 0010281 30.8834 329.1845 15.60218572 1064
1989 071B
1 20219U 89250.05458562 0.18595508 61131-4 27120-3 0 64
2 20219 51.6447 312.9712 0005257 298.6733 61.7297 16.48498773 194
1989 073A
1 20222U 89255.61088748 0.00089145 26552-5 14500-3 0 209
2 20222 82.3082 167.2608 0007516 298.5354 61.5619 16.03232741 993
1989 073B
1 20223U 89250.85361624 0.18455113 -59887-5 33314-3 0 100
2 20223 82.3050 172.7602 0015921 109.4367 250.9435 16.46414924 236
1989 070B
1 20230U 89254.65926843 0.00044348 59823-2 0 46
2 20230 28.6650 315.7531 7412130 183.5159 164.1880 2.13595933 5419
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Dr TS Kelso Asst Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

2683. Voltage vs Current Baluns

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-16 21:17:50 UTC
From: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <166342@Wayne-MTS>
Source record: 17059

KM4UL asks about voltage vs current baluns, aka transmission line baluns. Well, to throw in my $0.02, I've been wondering the same myself. The two references I looked in were the RSGB book ("Antennas for all locations", I think) and an ARRL book on RF transformers and matching. The two authors are at odds; the first opposes current baluns and the second offers much design data, test data and an endorsement.

The argument I have heard *for" current baluns is that a voltage balun only forces voltage equal when the antenna is perfectly balanced itself, while a current balun will always force currents equal. Practically speaking, the current balun seems to be more effective and reliable as far as keeping currents from flowing on the shield as well as being simpler, less lossy in a mimatch and broader banded.

For my own use, I found that the simplest transmission line balun to build is the coax choke- just a coil in the transmission line. It does what I want it to do, which is to keep current from flowing on the shield. What it does for radiation pattern, I don't know; I've never tested it. But it works well at HF.

So much for the seat-of-pants evaluation. More educated replies are anxiously awaited :).
73 de ke8yy

2684. Re: WAR on 14313y

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-16 23:17:04 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500200@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 17055

> Gee, from what I've been reading, I thought that requiring 13wpm CW skills
> prevented illegal, malicious interference from licensed amateurs on 20M.

They memorized the exam, forgot the code, then just operate phone.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
-.-- . ... - .... -- -.--
.-.-.- ... .. --. -. .- - ..- .-. . ..-. .. .-.. .

2685. Hurricane Hugo

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-16 23:41:00 UTC
From: fireman@tippy.uucp
Message-ID: <126500005@tippy>
Source record: 17054

WTNT31 KMIA 162120
BULLETIN
HURRICANE HUGO ADVISORY NUMBER 24
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE MIAMI FL
6 PM AST SAT SEP 16 1989

...HURRICANE HUGO NEARS LEEWARD ISLANDS...

HURRICANE WARNINGS CONTINUE FROM MARTINIQUE NORTHWARD THROUGH THE LEEWARD ISLANDS AND WESTWARD THROUGH PUERTO RICO...INCLUDING THE U.S. AND BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS AND ST. MARTIN AND SURROUNDING ISLANDS. TROPICAL STORM WARNINGS CONTINUE FOR THE ISLAND OF ST. LUCIA.

AT 6 PM AST...2200Z...THE CENTER OF HUGO WAS LOCATED NEAR LATITUDE 16.0 NORTH...LONGITUDE 60.0 WEST...OR ABOUT 100 MILES...160 KM... EAST SOUTHEAST OF GUADELOUPE.

HUGO IS MOVING TOWARD THE WEST NORTHWEST AT 12 MPH...19 KM/HR. THIS MOTION IS EXPCECTED TO CONTINUE FOR THE NEXT DAY OR TWO...BRINGING THE CENTER OVER THE EASTERN LEEWARD ISLANDS LATE TONIGHT OR EARLY SUNDAY MORNING. TROPICAL STORM FORCE WINDS ARE NOW BEING REPORTED IN THE EASTERN MOST LEEWARD ISLANDS. ALL PREPAREDNESS ACTIVITIES IN THE WARNED AREA SHOULD BE RUSHED TO COMPLETION.

AN AIR FORCE PLANE REPORTED MAXIMUM SUSTAINED WINDS OF NEAR 140 MPH...225 KM/HR AND A MINIMUM PRESSURE OF 942 MB...27.82 INCHES. SOME CONTINUED FLUCTUATIONS IN STRENGTH ARE LIKELY. STORM FORCE WINDS EXTEND OUTWARD UP TO 150 MILES...240KM... OUTWARD UP TO 150 MILES...240KM...EAST AND 115 MILES...185KM WEST OF THE CENTER.

RAINFALL AMOUNTS OF 5 TO 10 INCHES CAN BE EXPECTED IN THE PATH OF THE HURRICANE WITH POSSIBLE LARGER AMOUNTS OVER HIGHER TERRAIN.

STORM SURGE FLOODING OF UP TO 8 FEET...2.5 METERS...ABOVE NORMAL IS LIKELY IN THE PATH OF THE HURRICANE ALONG EXPOSED COASTAL AREAS.

REPEATING THE 6 PM AST POSITION...16.0N...60.0W. MOVEMENT WEST NORTHWEST AT 12 MPH. MAX SUSTAINED WINDS 140 MPH...MINIMUM PRESSURE 942 MB.

THE NEXT ADVISORY WILL BE ISSUED BY THE NATIONAL HURRICANE CENTER AT 1030 PM AST WITH AN INTERMEDIATE ADVISORY AT 9 P.M. AST.
<
SHEETS

If anyone has any interesting reports from the islands please post them
here...

Rob Dale ++ N8GSK .=. tippy!fireman
Purdue University .=. @newton.physics
Atmospheric Sciences .=. .purdue.edu

2686. Hugo Watch on 14.325

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-17 03:36:42 UTC
From: flash@lopez.UUCP
Message-ID: <790@lopez.UUCP>
Source record: 17057

For a listen to what HAM RADIO REALLY IS about, listen to the Hurricane Watch Net on 14.325. I followed Gilbert last year over this net, and posted a running commentary on our local sytem, which was later archived and distributed as a large file called "Ham Radio Covers a Hurricane" to a few other systems. These people will renew the faith of those who have been monitoring the insanity on 313.

It is interesting that tonights NCS, PJ4CR, was interviewsd last month on Radio Netherlands Media Network. As a strange coincidence, I received a copy of this program in today's mail from a friend who tapes MN for me in Hamburg (I always forget MN, so I tape Hauser's World of Radio which is not receivable in Germany). All the ops on the Hurricane net are real pros.

Guess Hugo is really a serious blow. Guy lost his tower and is running on battery. Did not catch which island he is on. Sigs marginal this late at night.

Just when you thought ham radio had gone to the dawgs, we can be proud of those who really DO a service.

Hats off to the folks on 325!

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-------------------------------------------------------------------
| Gary Bourgois, ...rutgers!sharkey!lopez!flash (flash@lopez.UUCP) |
| Nationwide Amateur Radio NIGHTLY after 0200z on 3950 KHz |
-------------[ WB8EOH = The Eccentric Old Hippie ]-----------------
```

2687. Re: RC on 6M

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-17 06:57:40 UTC
From: waters@darla.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1868@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 17062

In article <41500001@zaphod> doug@zaphod.prime.com writes:
}
}I'm buying a Futaba 4NBL radio (which only ships with 72 Mhz crystals and
}alignment) and I'm thinking about realigning the rec/trans for 6M. I've
}ordered the schematics from Futaba, does anyone out there have experience
}doing this? Specifically: am I crazy? will I spend more on random components
}for the transmitter and receiver front end then the difference in cost
}between the 4NBL and the radio which (literally) cost twice as much but is
}available on 6M?

Well, lacking information maybe not crazy.

Try Sheldon's in San Jose. They keep a stock of 6M R/C radios including
Futaba. I don't know if the 4NBL is in stock (phone them), but other Futaba
4CH radios have been stocked at about $10-$20 over the "deep discount"
price elsewhere. By the time all the extra charges are added I have found
the difference to be more like $5-$10.

I bought 2 5NLP radios on 6 M last year for $220 each, Sheldon's had two
each in stock of each 50Mhz channel and each 53Mhz channel.

Don't try to modify the radios though, the receiver is a BIG job to get
right, they use some very sophisticated SMT components and the whole thing
is a very compact, rugged package.

I don't have Sheldon's number at hand, but try any of the R/C magazines.

BTW 6M R/C is nice, but the gear is MUCH harder to sell is you decide R/C
is not for you and 72Mhz channel crowding is really not a big problem asny
more. You do get some freedom from the QRM/intermod problems on 72Mhz, but
with a good 1991 receiver that should be minimal.

Oh yes - BE SURE you continue to use the pin! I had someone asking "who
lost the BLACK/BROWN pin one day. It was on my transmitter, but he assumed
that no one would be using it! I am just glad he asked!

*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *
He played the king as if afraid someone else would play the ace.
-- John Mason Brown, drama critic

2688. Irish longwave station on 254 kHz

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-17 15:33:32 UTC
From: philiph@kean.mun.ca
Message-ID: <16777@kean.mun.ca>
Source record: 17067

A week or two (or four...) ago a number of poster in Eire made
mention of a newish longwave station on 245 kHz. They wondered if
anyone in North America was able to hear it. The hours of bc were
given as from 600 - 1800 UTC. No one has replied that I know of, and
since I may be the North American reader of this newsgroup closest to
the station, I thought I'd try.
The whole longwave band is generally pretty noisy and only rarely do
I hear anything on it which approaches intelligibility. There are a
lot of local and near-local beacons, of course, and I pick up a lot of
television set noise from my own house and neighbours. There is also
quite a bit of has and spurious signal from local mw transmitters.
But after dark I often hear North African and European broadcasters,
though almost never with enough signal to make clear identification.
So for a week or so I've been checking 254 for any sign of signal.
It gets dark here now just after 2100 UTC, so there's little chance of
hearing the Irish station late in the day: there is a fully daylit
path across the Atlantic when they shut down at 1800 UTC. By about an
hour or so after dark (about 2300 UTC or so) I have been hearing a
French language station on that frequency; I expect that it the
Algerian station listed in the WRTH (my most recent WRTH is last
year's).
So I set my Sony 2010 and my "voice-activated" recorder to come on at
0600 UTC. I assume that Dublin is just seeing the sunrise at 0600, so
there is a fairly complete dark path across the Atlantic then.
But no luck. I still haven't been able to hear the station. Mind
you, I am not using any kind of external antenna at all -- just the
ferrite bar in the 2010, though I do have that alligned for optimum
reception from the east.

I wonder if anyone else has tried to hear it?

-Philip Hiscock
St. John's, Newfoundland

2689. Re: wand type demagnetizer

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-17 16:35:21 UTC
From: rmoore@rigel.uucp
Message-ID: <1786@convex.UUCP>
Source record: 17063
Cross-posted to: rec.audio,sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <2573@rayssdb.ray.com> iws@rayssdb.ray.com (Ihor W. Slabicky) writes:
>I'd like two recommendations for equipment (brand names, what
>do you have, prices, etc.) now that I have moved into the world
>of three head recorders:
>
>A wand - type tape head demagnatizer
>(I have the TDK looks-like-a-cassette demag, which is fine for the
>two head machines, but it should not be used in a three head machine)

Nakamichi makes an excellent wand-type head demagnetizer, but I've had
great results with the Radio Shack version; it's tip is lighted for
extra visibility, and it only cost ~$15. I've used this on my Nak for
a couple of years now, and I can't see spending more $ than this.

>
>Tape head cleaning fluid that can be used for cleaning the heads
>and rollers/capstans without drying out or degrading the rubber
>parts.
>

Most authorities recommend Isopropyl alcohol, at least 70% (available in
your local grocery store) but better is 90%, from your local drugstore.
The only this to watch for is whether or not the brand you buy leaves a
residue when dry; dab some on a piece of rubber and see. The stuff is
really cheap, and works well. If you want a commercial product, use
Discwasher fluid.

>Thanks for your help!
>
>Ihor

Welcome!

> 1847 West Main Road * Portsmouth, RI 02871-1087 * (401) 847-8000 ext. 5684
>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 !#$%^&*()_-+={[}]~`:;"'|\<,>.?/ 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0

2690. Re: You win: I'll change

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-17 17:24:58 UTC
From: herbster@b11.ingr.com
Message-ID: <5942@b11.ingr.com>
Source record: 17064

In article <30500198@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
(...stuff on other thread deleted)
> I'm still not going to buy ham equipment from dealers that sell (illegal)
> CB linears.

Notice how hard it is to buy a linear that works on 10m??, the
outlaws had big guns, so they outlawed big guns....now only the
OUTLAWS have them and those of us with a license to run a Kw on
10m have to PROVE we are sane enough to buy one. Should I cross
post this to rec.guns???

As purveyors of self-policing, I too shall not want from dealers
in the un-ethical. Boycotting the bad is not only our responsibilty
but our most effective first step in turning things around.

Many thanks to those who have responded to my request for info
on "older rigs". I am fast gaining an education. Nothing beats
learning from those whom have tread this ground before. This net
group really can be useful.....

TNX agn, de KM4JN

2691. scdx

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-17 21:57:28 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1247@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 17068

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============================================================
| Relayed from fidonet via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
============================================================

::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
:: SWEDEN CALLING DXERS ::
:: from Radio Sweden ::
:: Number 2060--Sept. 12, 1989 ::
::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
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Shortwave and other electronic media news from Radio Sweden.

This week's bulletin was written by Bengt Dalhammar.

Electronic Edition edited by George Wood.

Packet Radio BID SCDX2060

CHINA--Radio Beijing can be heard in English with good strength at 14:00 hrs and at 15:00 hrs on 11795 kHz, which is a new frequency, and 15165 kHz. (P. Duryodhana, India)

CPBS-1 has been heard with fade in around 14:00 hrs on the unlisted frequency of 1368 kHz in parallel with 1359 kHz. The Voice of the Strait has also been noted fading in around 13:30 hrs, and then heard until 16:26 hrs, on 4900 kHz in parallel with 6000 kHz. (Valery Ostroverh, USSR)

COLOMBIA--Radio Sutatenza, which now belongs to the Caracol chain, can be heard regularly at 06:00 hrs on 810 kHz with local music and news. (Evangelista Gerardo, Argentina) Radio Sutatenza has also been noted in Spanish with fair to good strength at 04:00 hrs on 5075 kHz. (Gerd Wedemayer, West Germany)

Caracol Villavicencio has been observed with fair signals talking about Colombia at 0320 hours on 5955 kHz. (Dan Olsson, "ShortWave Bulletin", Sweden)

CUBA--Radio Habana Cuba can now be heard in Spanish to Europe from 18:00 hrs to 20:00 hrs on 15230, 15295 and 17710 kHz. (Eva Maria Solanes Morros, Spain)

Radio Habana Cuba has also been noted in Spanish from 18:00 hrs onwards on the new frequency of 21670 kHz. (Valery Ostroverh)

IRELAND--LMFM, located in the northeastern part of Eire came on the air Sunday Sept 3rd on 95.8 MHz. Century Radio came on the air Sept 4th only in

Dublin (103 MHz), Cork (98.8 MHz), and Limerick (98.4 MHz). Century Radio will within a few months be on 1143 kHz as well as on other FM frequencies. (Barry Hennessy, Ireland)

Updating SCDX-2057, Atlantic 252 began regular broadcasting on Sept lst at 07:00 hrs on 254 kHz and is now scheduled to operate from 05:00 hrs to 18:00 hrs. The address of the station is Atlantic 252, Box 252, London W1E 2RA, England. (Roy Patrick, Christopher Hancock, E. Janard, all England, and Volker Wachtendorf, West Germany.)

ITALY--Radio Benacus in Verona has now been reactivated and can be heard with German and Italian identifications around 03:30 hours on 1584 kHz where they operate with 5 kW. Radio San Luchino also operates on 1584 kHz. The address of this station is Via San Luca 35, 40135 Bologna, Italy. Radio Europe has been noted from 08:30 hours to 10:00 hrs on 7294 kHz. (Giuseppe Zella, Franco Magrone, and Dario Monferini, "Play-DX", Italy)

LEBANON--Sawt al Sha'ab (the Voice of the People) broadcasts in parallel on 936 and 1188 kHz. Programs in English can be heard from 11:00 hrs to 11:30 hrs. (Bo Goeran Karlsson, Sweden)

MAYOTTE--RFO Mayotte can often be heard after 17:30 hrs on 1458 kHz, when the Voice of the Maldives has signed off on the same frequency. RFO Mayotte is not featured in the WRTH l989, except in the frequency list. (Maarten van Delft, back from a vacation in the Maldives)

MEXICO--Radio Educacion in Mexico City was noted occasionally during the end of August with fair to good strength from 05:10 hrs onwards on 6185 kHz. This channel is also used by the Vatican Radio, which signs off after 06:10 and leaves the channel free. (F. Mendola, "Play-DX")

MONTSERRAT--The Deutsche Welle short wave relay station was closed at the end of June and the Deutsche Welle financial and technical support to Radio Antilles will end on December 31. This will make the future of the station uncertain and with that the relay facilities on MW and FM of the CBC, VOA and BBC. (Maarten van Delft, Netherlands)

NAMIBIA--The South West African Broadcasting Corporation at Windhoek has been heard in Afrikaans at 05:00 hrs on 3270 and 3290 kHz. (Evangelista Gerardo, Argentina) The SWABC has also been noted in English at 21:45 hours on 3270 kHz. (Gerd Wedemayer)

NEW ZEALAND--Radio New Zealand has for some time, been using 15485 kHz instead of 15150 l8:30-07:30 hrs. 11780 kHz is in parallel. Radio New Zealand is also on the air from 09:00 hrs to l2:05 hours on 9850 and ll780 kHz. Radio New Zealand can currently be heard in Europe from fade in around 05:30 hrs to sign off at 07:30 hrs on l5485 kHz. (Volker Wachtendorf)

PHILIPPINES--Radio Veritas Asia can now be heard in English to South Asia from 01:30 hrs to 02:00 hrs on 15220 and 15360 kHz and from 15:00 hrs to 15:30 hrs on 9525 and 15445 kHz. (Vasudev E. Parikh, India) There are also programs in Hindi from Radio Veritas Asia, which can be heard from 03:00 hrs to 03:25 hrs on 15360 and 17790 kHz and from 15:30 hrs to 15:55 hours on 9525

and 15445 kHz. (Manoj D. Bawda, India)

SRI LANKA--Due to the continuing diffcult situation in Sri Lanka the Deutsche Welle Trincomalee station is not yet fully operational. Only 2 of the 3 250 shortwave transmitters are on the air and the 600 kW MW transmitter is running at only 400 kW.

The station is on the air in German from 07:00 hrs to 10:00 hrs and from 10:00 hrs to 14:00 hrs, both on 21640 kHz and from 18:00 hrs to 19:55 hours on 21570 kHz. English can be heard from 02:00 hrs to 02:50 hours on 9615 and 11835 kHz, from 09:00 hrs to 09:50 hours on 17770 kHz, from 16:00 hrs to 16:50 hrs on 6170 and 7225 kHz, from 19:00 hrs to 19:50 hrs on 17810 kHz and finally from 21:00 hrs to 21:50 hrs on 9670 and 11785 kHz. (Maarten van Delft, who has spent a part of his holidays in Sri Lanka)

UNITED KINGDOM--The new independent station FOX FM is currently testing in the Oxford and Banbury area on 102.6 MHz. The official start of FOX FM is scheduled for September 15th. (Bradley Allen, England)

VATICAN CITY--There has been a slight change in the Scandinavian programs from Vatican Radio. Either Danish or Norwegian is broadcast on Mondays, Swedish on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays and Finnish on Fridays and Saturdays. All programs are broadcast at 19:15 hours on 1611, 6185, 9755 and 11715 kHz. (Lars Rooth, Vatican Radio)

YEMEN ARAB REP--Radio Sanaa has been heard from 15:00 hrs onwards with good strength on 5950 kHz using the new 300 kW transmitter. The program consisted of news, a drama and finally a reading from the Koran. (T. Akabayashi, "SW DX Guide", Japan)

DX MEETING--A convention of shortwave listeners and DXers will be held near Auckland, New Zealand during the Easter Holiday Weekend April 13 to 16, l990. This convention will be hosted by the local branch group of the N.Z. Radio DX League at a beautiful coastal location 60 kilometers north of Auckland. 1990 is a special year for New Zealand, with celebrations including 200 years of European settlement and 150 years of nationhood. You can write to our contributor Douglas Doull, Box 3011, Auckland, New Zealand for further information.

PUBLICATIONS--On CompuServe a number of people have been wondering where the "International Listening Guide" has gone. Many people have not received an issue since the December, 1988 issue, which ran out in March this year. And Robin Viegas in India says "I ordered a one year subscription in March this year of the "International Listening Guide" but I have not heard anything since then.

Does anyone know what's happened to the ILG? It's been an excellent guide, and it would be a shame if it has suddenly vanished.

Sweden Calling DXers is the world's oldest radio program for shortwave listeners. Radio Sweden has presented this round-up of radio news, features,

and interviews on Tuesdays since 1948. RS broadcasts to North America:

15:30 hrs on 17880 and 21610 kHz
03:00 hrs on 9695 and 11705 kHz

To Europe, Africa, and the Middle East:

15:30 hrs on 21675 kHz (East Africa)
17:00 hrs on 1179, 6065, and 9615 kHz
21:00 hrs on 1179, 9655 and 11705 kHz

And to Asia and the Pacific:

12:30 hrs on 17705 and 21610 kHz
14:00 hrs on 17705 and 21610 kHz
01:00 hrs on 15390 and 17790 kHz

The Radio Sweden schedule to Europe can be found on Sky Channel's teletext Service, Sky Text, on page 496.

The Electronic Edition is based on the Sweden Calling DXers bulletins which are mailed out every 4 weeks to contributors. Contributions can be sent to DX Editor George Wood to Swedish telex 11738, CompuServe (via the HamNet Forum or Easyplex 70247,3516), through the FidoNet system to 2:202/297 or to SM0IIN at the packet radio BBS SK0TM.

Reports can also be sent to:

Radio Sweden
S-105 10 Stockholm
Sweden

Contributions should be NEWS about electronic media--from shortwave to satellites--and not loggings of information already available from sources such as the "World Radio TV Handbook". Clubs and DX publications may reprint material as long as Sweden Calling DXers and the original contributor are acknowledged, with the exception of items from BBC Monitoring, which are copyright.

We welcome comments and suggestions about the electronic edition, Sweden Calling DXers, and our programs in general.

Thanks to 43 contributors this week Good Listening!

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==========

--
Tom Sundstrom via cmhGate - Net 226 fido<=>uucp gateway Col, OH
UUCP: ...!osu-cis!n8emr!cmhgate!8!950!2!Tom.Sundstrom
INET: Tom.Sundstrom@f2.n950.z8.FIDONET.ORG

In addition to forwarding #2060, George prepared and sent editions 2054-2057, four altogether, missed during the month of August while he was on vacation. Rather than clutter the echo, they may be downloaded on your first call or file-requested from the Pinelands RBBS. The file name format: SCDXnnnn.TXT where nnnn are the bulletin numbers.

::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
:: SWEDEN CALLING DXERS ::
:: from Radio Sweden ::
:: Number 2060--Sept. 12, 1989 ::
::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::

Shortwave and other electronic media news from Radio Sweden.

This week's bulletin was written by Bengt Dalhammar.

Electronic Edition edited by George Wood.

Packet Radio BID SCDX2060

CHINA--Radio Beijing can be heard in English with good strength at 14:00 hrs and at 15:00 hrs on 11795 kHz, which is a new frequency, and 15165 kHz. (P. Duryodhana, India)

CPBS-1 has been heard with fade in around 14:00 hrs on the unlisted frequency of 1368 kHz in parallel with 1359 kHz. The Voice of the Strait has also been noted fading in around 13:30 hrs, and then heard until 16:26 hrs, on 4900 kHz in parallel with 6000 kHz. (Valery Ostroverh, USSR)

COLOMBIA--Radio Sutatenza, which now belongs to the Caracol chain, can be heard regularly at 06:00 hrs on 810 kHz with local music and news. (Evangelista Gerardo, Argentina) Radio Sutatenza has also been noted in Spanish with fair to good strength at 04:00 hrs on 5075 kHz. (Gerd Wedemayer, West Germany)

Caracol Villavicencio has been observed with fair signals talking about Colombia at 0320 hours on 5955 kHz. (Dan Olsson, "ShortWave Bulletin", Sweden)

CUBA--Radio Habana Cuba can now be heard in Spanish to Europe from 18:00 hrs to 20:00 hrs on 15230, 15295 and 17710 kHz. (Eva Maria Solanes Morros, Spain)

Radio Habana Cuba has also been noted in Spanish from 18:00 hrs onwards on the new frequency of 21670 kHz. (Valery Ostroverh)

IRELAND--LMFM, located in the northeastern part of Eire came on the air Sunday Sept 3rd on 95.8 MHz. Century Radio came on the air Sept 4th only in Dublin (103 MHz), Cork (98.8 MHz), and Limerick (98.4 MHz). Century Radio will within a few months be on 1143 kHz as well as on other FM frequencies. (Barry Hennessy, Ireland)

Updating SCDX-2057, Atlantic 252 began regular broadcasting on Sept lst at 07:00 hrs on 254 kHz and is now scheduled to operate from 05:00 hrs to 18:00 hrs. The address of the station is Atlantic 252, Box 252, London W1E 2RA, England. (Roy Patrick, Christopher Hancock, E. Janard, all England, and Volker Wachtendorf, West Germany.)

ITALY--Radio Benacus in Verona has now been reactivated and can be heard with German and Italian identifications around 03:30 hours on 1584 kHz where they operate with 5 kW. Radio San Luchino also operates on 1584 kHz. The address of this station is Via San Luca 35, 40135 Bologna, Italy. Radio Europe has been noted from 08:30 hours to 10:00 hrs on 7294 kHz. (Giuseppe Zella, Franco Magrone, and Dario Monferini, "Play-DX", Italy)

LEBANON--Sawt al Sha'ab (the Voice of the People) broadcasts in parallel on 936 and 1188 kHz. Programs in English can be heard from 11:00 hrs to 11:30 hrs. (Bo Goeran Karlsson, Sweden)

MAYOTTE--RFO Mayotte can often be heard after 17:30 hrs on 1458 kHz, when the Voice of the Maldives has signed off on the same frequency. RFO Mayotte is not featured in the WRTH l989, except in the frequency list. (Maarten van Delft, back from a vacation in the Maldives)

MEXICO--Radio Educacion in Mexico City was noted occasionally during the end of August with fair to good strength from 05:10 hrs onwards on 6185 kHz. This channel is also used by the Vatican Radio, which signs off after 06:10 and leaves the channel free. (F. Mendola, "Play-DX")

MONTSERRAT--The Deutsche Welle short wave relay station was closed at the end of June and the Deutsche Welle financial and technical support to Radio Antilles will end on December 31. This will make the future of the station uncertain and with that the relay facilities on MW and FM of the CBC, VOA and BBC. (Maarten van Delft, Netherlands)

NAMIBIA--The South West African Broadcasting Corporation at Windhoek has been heard in Afrikaans at 05:00 hrs on 3270 and 3290 kHz. (Evangelista Gerardo, Argentina) The SWABC has also been noted in English at 21:45 hours on 3270 kHz. (Gerd Wedemayer)

NEW ZEALAND--Radio New Zealand has for some time, been using 15485 kHz instead of 15150 l8:30-07:30 hrs. 11780 kHz is in parallel. Radio New Zealand is also on the air from 09:00 hrs to l2:05 hours on 9850 and ll780 kHz. Radio New Zealand can currently be heard in Europe from fade in around 05:30 hrs to sign off at 07:30 hrs on l5485 kHz. (Volker Wachtendorf)

PHILIPPINES--Radio Veritas Asia can now be heard in English to South Asia from 01:30 hrs to 02:00 hrs on 15220 and 15360 kHz and from 15:00 hrs to 15:30 hrs on 9525 and 15445 kHz. (Vasudev E. Parikh, India) There are also programs in Hindi from Radio Veritas Asia, which can be heard from 03:00 hrs to 03:25 hrs on 15360 and 17790 kHz and from 15:30 hrs to 15:55 hours on 9525 and 15445 kHz. (Manoj D. Bawda, India)

SRI LANKA--Due to the continuing diffcult situation in Sri Lanka the Deutsche Welle Trincomalee station is not yet fully operational. Only 2 of the 3 250 shortwave transmitters are on the air and the 600 kW MW transmitter is

running at only 400 kW.

The station is on the air in German from 07:00 hrs to 10:00 hrs and from 10:00 hrs to 14:00 hrs, both on 21640 kHz and from 18:00 hrs to 19:55 hours on 21570 kHz. English can be heard from 02:00 hrs to 02:50 hours on 9615 and 11835 kHz, from 09:00 hrs to 09:50 hours on 17770 kHz, from 16:00 hrs to 16:50 hrs on 6170 and 7225 kHz, from 19:00 hrs to 19:50 hrs on 17810 kHz and finally from 21:00 hrs to 21:50 hrs on 9670 and 11785 kHz. (Maarten van Delft, who has spent a part of his holidays in Sri Lanka)

UNITED KINGDOM--The new independent station FOX FM is currently testing in the Oxford and Banbury area on 102.6 MHz. The official start of FOX FM is scheduled for September 15th. (Bradley Allen, England)

VATICAN CITY--There has been a slight change in the Scandinavian programs from Vatican Radio. Either Danish or Norwegian is broadcast on Mondays, Swedish on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays and Finnish on Fridays and Saturdays. All programs are broadcast at 19:15 hours on 1611, 6185, 9755 and 11715 kHz. (Lars Rooth, Vatican Radio)

YEMEN ARAB REP--Radio Sanaa has been heard from 15:00 hrs onwards with good strength on 5950 kHz using the new 300 kW transmitter. The program consisted of news, a drama and finally a reading from the Koran. (T. Akabayashi, "SW DX Guide", Japan)

DX MEETING--A convention of shortwave listeners and DXers will be held near Auckland, New Zealand during the Easter Holiday Weekend April 13 to 16, l990. This convention will be hosted by the local branch group of the N.Z. Radio DX League at a beautiful coastal location 60 kilometers north of Auckland. 1990 is a special year for New Zealand, with celebrations including 200 years of European settlement and 150 years of nationhood. You can write to our contributor Douglas Doull, Box 3011, Auckland, New Zealand for further information.

PUBLICATIONS--On CompuServe a number of people have been wondering where the "International Listening Guide" has gone. Many people have not received an issue since the December, 1988 issue, which ran out in March this year. And Robin Viegas in India says "I ordered a one year subscription in March this year of the "International Listening Guide" but I have not heard anything since then.

Does anyone know what's happened to the ILG? It's been an excellent guide, and it would be a shame if it has suddenly vanished.

Sweden Calling DXers is the world's oldest radio program for shortwave listeners. Radio Sweden has presented this round-up of radio news, features, and interviews on Tuesdays since 1948. RS broadcasts to North America:

15:30 hrs on 17880 and 21610 kHz
03:00 hrs on 9695 and 11705 kHz

To Europe, Africa, and the Middle East:

15:30 hrs on 21675 kHz (East Africa)
17:00 hrs on 1179, 6065, and 9615 kHz
21:00 hrs on 1179, 9655 and 11705 kHz

And to Asia and the Pacific:

12:30 hrs on 17705 and 21610 kHz
14:00 hrs on 17705 and 21610 kHz
01:00 hrs on 15390 and 17790 kHz

The Radio Sweden schedule to Europe can be found on Sky Channel's teletext Service, Sky Text, on page 496.

The Electronic Edition is based on the Sweden Calling DXers bulletins which are mailed out every 4 weeks to contributors. Contributions can be sent to DX Editor George Wood to Swedish telex 11738, CompuServe (via the HamNet Forum or Easyplex 70247,3516), through the FidoNet system to 2:202/297 or to SM0IIN at the packet radio BBS SK0TM.

Reports can also be sent to:

Radio Sweden
S-105 10 Stockholm
Sweden

Contributions should be NEWS about electronic media--from shortwave to satellites--and not loggings of information already available from sources such as the "World Radio TV Handbook". Clubs and DX publications may reprint material as long as Sweden Calling DXers and the original contributor are acknowledged, with the exception of items from BBC Monitoring, which are copyright.

We welcome comments and suggestions about the electronic edition, Sweden Calling DXers, and our programs in general.

Thanks to 43 contributors this week Good Listening!

--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM/SWL/SCANNER BBS (1200/2400/PEP) 614-457-4227

2692. RFI on telephone

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-18 02:31:37 UTC
From: nagle@well.UUCP
Message-ID: <13681@well.UUCP>
Source record: 17065
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

I've been receiving two local AM broadcast stations on my
Western Electric Model 600 telephone. I fixed the problem by
putting a 1000pF capacitor across two terminals within the phone
that seemed to work. (Putting it across the phone line didn't help,
in fact, a dead short across the phone line turned the phone into a
good radio!) This seems a hokey solution to the problem. Is there
a more respectable one?

John Nagle

2693. Re: who pays for BBC World Service?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-18 03:57:58 UTC
From: Wiley_M_Sanders@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <22257@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 17073

At least a little of the BBC's income comes from over here - the local PBS FM station broadcasts what I presume is a live satellite feed of the BBC news every night.
It's interesting because it's exactly the same broadcast as on the shortwave, only a few tenths of a second later because of the bounce.
-W

2694. Legal Question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-18 05:23:00 UTC
From: sampson@attctc.Dallas.TX.US
Message-ID: <9402@attctc.Dallas.TX.US>
Source record: 17069

In researching the rules I find that binary transfers are considered "unspecified codes" in that they use the 8th bit. These type of codes are restricted to 50 MHz +. Is this correct? Am I full of... The reason I ask is that I want to send raw data over the 10 m band using packet.

Thanks, 73, Steve, N5OWK.

2695. Re: wand type demagnetizer

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-18 07:20:25 UTC
From: c9d-ca@seymour.Berkeley.EDU
Message-ID: <17316@pasteur.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17066
Cross-posted to: rec.audio,sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

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In article <1786@convex.UUCP> rmoore@rigel.UUCP (Robert Moore) writes:
>In article <2573@rayssdb.ray.com> iws@rayssdb.ray.com (Ihor W. Slabicky) writes:
>>I'd like two recommendations for equipment (brand names, what
>>do you have, prices, etc.) now that I have moved into the world
>>of three head recorders:

>>Tape head cleaning fluid that can be used for cleaning the heads
>>and rollers/capstans without drying out or degrading the rubber
>>parts.

>Most authorities recommend Isopropyl alcohol, at least 70% (available in
>your local grocery store) but better is 90%, from your local drugstore.

No! No! No! Whatever you do, never use less than 99%! Anything less
has significant water content to cause long-term oxidation of the metal
components in the mechanism (i.e. heads, capistan(s)) and thus wouldn't
be a terribly good idea. Anyway, every drug store has the stuff and at
just over $1 for 16 fl. oz., it really isn't out of the price range for
most audiophiles. I've heard of people using liquid freon, but can't
see any distinct advantages to this...

>The only this to watch for is whether or not the brand you buy leaves a
>residue when dry; dab some on a piece of rubber and see. The stuff is
>really cheap, and works well. If you want a commercial product, use
>Discwasher fluid.

NO! All discwasher fluid is is DI water. As stated earlier, water will
oxidize. BAD NEWS!

+=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=+
|Mike Janson janson@garnet.berkeley.edu |
|"Politics is for the moment. An equation is for eternity." --Albert Einstein|
+=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=+
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2696. Re: 14.313 (the war goes on)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-18 07:38:44 UTC
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <17643@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 17071

Bill Gunshannon writes:
>I often wonder What things would be like now if in 1776 our forefathers
>had said "Well, there's nothing we can do about these british bullies.
>Lets ignore them and see if they go away." We would probably all talk
>with a funny accent and forget what an "H" sounds like. ;-)

Yeah, we'd probably have ended up just like those other colonies, Canada and Australia, forever condemned to live under England's shadow and forced to put pictures of the Queen on all their currency just because the wimps opted for a relatively peaceful independence from Britain instead of fighting a bloody war -- the way Real Men do it. :-)

It is unwise to try to use "lessons of history" like this. For each example you point to where force succeeded, you can find others where prudence and cleverness were just as effective, and perhaps even more permanent.

Phil

2697. Re: Hugo Watch on 14.325

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-18 07:56:58 UTC
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <17644@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 17072

In article <790@lopez.UUCP> flash@lopez.UUCP (Gary Bourgois) writes:
>For a listen to what HAM RADIO REALLY IS about, listen to the Hurricane
>Watch Net on 14.325. [...] These people will renew the faith of those
>who have been monitoring the insanity on 313.

Yes! I have also been monitoring this frequency, along with 7.060. Last night I listened as FM5EB on Martinique relayed real-time reports from another station on Guadaloupe as Hugo hit that island. It was interesting to see almost exactly the same reports appear on our AP newswire feed several hours later, though without any mention of amateur radio.

Phil

2698. Re: INFO-HAMS Digest V89 #664

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-18 11:35:59 UTC
From: MROWEN@STLAWU.BITNET
Message-ID: <8909190706.AA27979@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17070

Regarding Commercial meteor Scatter [posting by Patty Winter, N6BIS]

Yes, indeed, there is a lot of commerical/military interest in
meteor scatter. After being eclipsed by satellites in the early
60's, meteor scatter is a hot topic again. SDI [Star Wars] has shown
that it's relatively easy to disable communications satellites.
Meteors, on the other hand, are always entering the Earth's atmosphere.
The F2 layers will likely have a lot of holes punched in it immediately
following Armageddon, but the more mobile E layer (where meteor scatter
ionoization takes place) will regain its integrity very quickly.
So, although data throughput rates are terribly low, reliability is
exceedingly high. The same applies to polar paths easily upset by aurora.
Several companies are doing contract research for the Air Force or other
aerospace companies, resurrecting the excellent studies done in the 50's
and 60's. The Soviets never really stopped studying meteor scatter,
so they're way ahead of us.
The major unanswered questions relate to the size and space distribution
of the so-called "sporadic" meteors; shower meteors are somewhat better
understood and much more predictable.
- Mike Owen W9IP
MROWEN @ STLAWU

2699. Squint angle? and AO-13 performance

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-18 12:43:14 UTC
From: gopstein@soleil.UUCP
Message-ID: <793@soleil.UUCP>
Source record: 17074

I have noticed that the downlink signal from AO-13 varies greatly during a single orbit. The signal strength seems to be related to more than just the distance to the satellite. I've heard people mentioning "squint angle", but I'm not sure exactly how to figure out what a good squint angle is. I assume it's when the antennas are pointed at you.

The question is:

In an elliptical orbit, what is the orientation of the satellite as it moves through a single orbit. Is the axis of the satellite always perpendicular to the orbit, or is the axis always pointing through the center of the earth? Or is it something totally different?

Thanks.

Rich, KD2CQ

--
Rich Gopstein

..!rutgers!soleil!gopstein

2700. Distribution + Hierarchical Routing Names

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-18 14:21:41 UTC
From: n2dsy@cbnewsh.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <3976@cbnewsh.ATT.COM>
Source record: 17075
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio

To: all\@allbbs $1609_N2DSY
Fr: J. Gordon Beattie, Jr. N2DSY
Sb: Distribution + Hierarchical Routing Names

I am collecting information for a Amateur Radio directory service. The items I am looking for are outlined below, but in short, please send me the distribution group names and the hierarchical routing names used in your area.

The results will be posted in all the usual places with the intention that it will reduce conflicts and help the packet community evaluate what enhancements are needed to handle future growth. It will also provide a few references for folks wishing to add new names to the list.

I. DISTRIBUTION GROUP NAMES
Please send in the distribution list names used in your area to distribute bulletins, group messages etc.

Examples of these include:

"all\@allbbs", "rats", "all\@nynet", etc.

This includes private lists such as "ratsmbr" (rats members). In the case of distribution group names please include the current distribution and if there are limitations on who may use this list when addressing a message.

II. HIERARCHICAL ROUTING
Please send in the hierarchical routing entries used in rfc822-like domain strings found in messages. These usually include a "#" at some point in the string.

III. WHAT TO SEND IN?

Please send the following information with the entry:

1. Entry

2. Region or group using the entry

3. Responsible individual/club/net
(include contact information, if known)

3. Systems supporting it
(if known)

4. An example of how this is used
(Command lines, sample messages into and out of the
system performing distribution would be helpful.)

5. The format of the BID associated with the distribution name.
(e.g. is there a special character sequence used with the
messages, or is the numeric sequential or a date, etc.)

6. Message type(s) used in conjunction with the group name,
hierarchical routing designator, etc.
(e.g. "traffic", "bulletin" "private", etc.)

7. Any notes which would improve understanding.

IV. WHERE TO SEND THE INFORMATION

Send your replies to any of the following:

n2dsy\@kd6th(packet)
n2dsy\@kd6th.nj.usa.hamradio.org.iso (iso/packet)
n2dsy\@hou2d!att.com (internet)
72417,652 (compuserve - use easylink)

If you have any questions or comments send them to me via any of
the email addresses listed above, or call me on the telephone.

Thanks + 73,

J. Gordon Beattie, Jr., N2DSY
201-615-4168(O)
201-387-8896(H)

2701. Aircraft Radios May Become Available

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-18 14:33:59 UTC
From: wmartin@STL-06SIMA.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8909190708.AA28126@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 17076

Here's some interesting info that showed up on the "Aviation" list. For those interested in aviation-radio monitoring, this may mean a chance to acquire some relatively fancy and otherwise-expensive radios for cheap, or even free. If the radio becomes illegal to use in an aircraft, and the possible exceptions mentioned in the second message don't get approved or are not applied, the radios will become essentially worthless.

Then a monitor could get one and rig up an appropriate power supply and housing, getting a aircraft-band monitoring radio for a minimal investment. The transmitter portion could be deactivated or not, as deemed appropriate. I think all of these have digital readouts (probably mechanical as opposed to electronic).

Regards, Will

----- Forwarded message # 1:

Date: 13 Sep 89 15:40:36 GMT
Subject: Illegal Radios on Jan 1,1990
From: Mike King <king@hpfcdj.hp.com>

(The following information taken from the Sept 89 issue of
the American Bonanza Society newsletter)

On Jan 1,1990 your aircraft must be in compliance with a new rule that will make many of the current radios in use illegal.

The Federal Register, Volume 53, Page 147 contains a new rule issued by the FCC (not FAA) called "Paragraph 87.133, Frequency Stability."

This rule, proposed by the FCC way back in 1985, apparently will tighten the frequency tolerance of airborne radios.

The current list (of soon to be illegal radios) is as follows:

King KX-100
King KX-150
King KX-160
King KX-170
Narco Mark-12
Narco Mark-12A
Genave 100
Genave 200
Genave 200A

In general if you have a 90 or 360 channel radio made before Jan 1,1974 it will probably be illegal.

GAMA and AOPA are circulating a proposed petition to the FAA and FCC
for relief from this rule, but don't expect anything since this
rule was proposed in 1985.

As soon as I have further information I will post it.

----- Forwarded message # 2:

Date: 15 Sep 89 16:06:24 GMT
Subject: Illegal Radios on Jan 1,1990
From: Bob Toxen <bob@cloud9.stratus.com>

According to a local radio shop most 720 channel radios can be made legal
by tuning them and/or minor modification. These include the King 170B,
my old Edo-Aire, and many others.

AOPA has a reasonable chance of getting the right for people to get exemptions
from the requirements. These exemptions will not be good in other countries
such as Canada. For VFR to these one could go No Radio.
--
Bob Toxen {ucbvax!harvard,cloud9!es}!anvil!cavu!bob
Stratus Computer, Marlboro, MA
----- End of forwarded messages

2702. Please change routing for me...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-18 14:38:07 UTC
From: wwg@brambo.UUCP
Message-ID: <8909181038.AA08201@brambo.UUCP>
Source record: 16827

Please use the route thru ncrcan!brambo since host telly has died a horrible disk drive crash, and it appears will be down for some time to come.

I miss the INFO-HAMS news, so please route me thru ncrcan. Hopefully, the path in this message header will help.

73s de ve3wwg.

2703. Crystal Radios, con't

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-18 15:11:36 UTC
From: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <166546@Wayne-MTS>
Source record: 16828

Picked up a copy of Antique Electronic Supply's catalog. They have
mounted galena crystals at $2.00 (#G-111), Cat's whisker's at 3/$1.00
(#P-415) and a reproduction of a Wm. B. Duck Co 1921 "Junior Detector
Stand", with brass and mahogany fittings for $24.95. (#G-158) as well
as dozens of other neat antique accessories, parts, books and tubes.
Also a good source of parts useful for hams- solid state vibrator
replacements at $14.50-18.50, coil forms, and a variety of tubes:
807s for $7.00, Chinese-made 811s for $14.50, etc. The catalog is $2.00.
They're at 602-894-9503, or write 'em at 688 W. First Street, Tempe, AZ
85281. Minimum order is $10.00, and while I've never dealt with them
I've heard good things. I'm ordering a can of brown wrinkle finish paint
and some beryllium-copper belt material for my Atwater-Kent 32.
73 de ke8yy

2704. Boonton UHF Grid Dip meter

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-18 15:18:28 UTC
From: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <166557@Wayne-MTS>
Source record: 16829

Picked up a Boonton (model 101?) UHF grid dip meter this weekend at, of all places, an antique radio swap. Go figure. It's a nice machine, ex-NASA, and covers 300MHz to 1GHz with three coils. It uses a remote head, a la Measurements grid dip meter. Seems to work, and for $15...!

To the point: I'd like a schematic, if anyone has one (though it's not strictly necessary for anything this simple...) and more importantly, I'd like to know what other heads were available for it. If I could find an HF head I could donate my old Eico to some deserving Novice.

Also found a pair of Fairchild digital multimeters (nixie type, also ex-NASA) in a rackmount, working, for $8! There's a moral in here somewhere about looking for things in the wrong places, but I can't quite figure out what it is...
73
Michael Edelman Bitnet: medelman@waynest1
Wayne State University UUCP: umix!wayne-mts!Michael_Edelman
5925 Woodward Internet: Michael_Edelman@um.cc.umich.edu
Detroit, MI 48202 ARS: KE8YY
fax: 1-313-577-5626 Landline: 1-313-577-0742

2705. Re: RFI on telephone

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-18 15:36:23 UTC
From: waters@darla.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1870@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 16830
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <13681@well.UUCP> nagle@well.UUCP (John Nagle) writes:
}
} I've been receiving two local AM broadcast stations on my
}Western Electric Model 600 telephone. I fixed the problem by
}putting a 1000pF capacitor across two terminals within the phone
}that seemed to work. (Putting it across the phone line didn't help,
}in fact, a dead short across the phone line turned the phone into a
}good radio!) This seems a hokey solution to the problem. Is there
}a more respectable one?

Considering that the problem comes from audio level setting diodes within the telephone set itself I would hardly call your solution "hokey". The only "hokey" thing about it is a manufacturer who blithely assumes that RFI is rare just because it was 50 years ago!

So long as the fix and the phone work I would just go on using it! You might try ferrite beads on the wires to the phone as well if the capacitor isn't enough too.

*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *
Take it easy, we're in a hurry.

2706. ATTENTION University Clubs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-18 16:48:05 UTC
From: cep4478@ultb.UUCP
Message-ID: <1253@ultb.UUCP>
Source record: 16831

[bug food]

I know, I know, I know ... this topic comes up about once a month.
For those who are aggravated, I should explain that while probably
every university club in existence *wants* to hook up with other
university clubs, it is a difficult thing to do.

Therefore, I would like to make this plea one more time: the R.I.T.
Amateur Radio Club would like to set up some games by radio...we don't
have much of a chess club, but we've got a great go club, and there
are certainly lots of OTHER games that would work by radio.

If you are of such a club, please send mail to cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu

73, Chris N2JGW
President, RIT Amateur Radio Club K2GXT

2707. Need BC200XLT mod

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-18 16:52:28 UTC
From: s_dowman@leaf.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <4795@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 16832

```
Could someone email (if posting is not proper) the mod I should
make to a BC200XLT in order to receive the blocked 800 freqs.
I would like to know the exact location to clip. Thanks for the
help.

----------------------------------------------------------------------------
/ \
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
% Steve Dowman * Email: s_dowman@leaf.enet.dec.com %
% d|i|g|i|t|a|l * -or- s_dowman%leaf.dec@decwrl.dec.com %
% Littleton, MA * -or- ...!decwrl!leaf.dec.com!s_dowman %
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
```

2708. Re: 10 GHz Preamp Info Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-18 17:33:14 UTC
From: rma@mhgki.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <4149@cbnewsm.ATT.COM>
Source record: 16833

In article <89Sep15.143748edt.57902@ugw.utcs.utoronto.ca>, U009@CCIW.BITNET writes:
> Are there any members of the San Diego Microwave Group lurking about?
> I am interested in the 10 GHz Preamp in the August, 1989 73 magazine.
> Article by C.L.Houghton (WB6IGP), design by C.Bishop (WB4PQD).
> The article indicates the preamp operates at 10.12 GHz. Is this fixed?
> how would it perform at 10.368? Any suggestions on trimming the stripline
> components to this more optimum frequency?

I have not seen this preamp design, but would expect any stripline layout
to have enough bandwidth to easily cover 10.12 to 10.368. The only
type of design that wouldn't would have a filter on the input and that would
destroy the preamp noise figure (if done in stripline). Almost any stripline
design can be tweaked a little bit for improved performance simply because of
etching and layout errors on stripline width etc. It's usually done by moving
around small copper tabs on the stripline. When performance peaks, solder the
tabs in place.
If you havn't seen QST recently you should
check out an article printed this spring by Al Ward, WB5LUA, who gives
microwave preamp designs for 1.3 to 10.368 GHz using Avantek devices. There
are two 10 GHz preamps, a one stage and a two stage. I built the one stage.
It works. (These designs are also published in a conference proceedings,
either Microwave Update or CSVHF I'm not sure which).

73, Bob Atkins, KA1GT

2709. Oops.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-18 17:36:16 UTC
From: rusty@cadnetix.COM
Message-ID: <9539@cadnetix.COM>
Source record: 16834
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

Seen in the most recent issue (September 1989) of
Electronic Component News, front page:

"5BAF SERIES DIFFERENTIAL-INPUT 9-HOLE LOW-PASS BUTTERWORTH
AND BESSEL FILTERS....."

(Wow! a 9-hole filter! I suppose that means I can play
golf when its not filtering? :-)

The picture above the text clearly shows two modules, with
very readable marking on both. One of them says:

"9 Pole Butterworth Filter"

oops....

:-) :-)

Rusty Carruth UUCP:{uunet,boulder}!cadnetix!rusty DOMAIN: rusty@cadnetix.com
Daisy/Cadnetix Corp. (303) 444-8075\ 5775 Flatiron Pkwy. \ Boulder, Co 80301
Radio: N7IKQ 'home': P.O.B. 461 \ Lafayette, CO 80026

2710. Please add me to the list

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-18 18:35:36 UTC
From: DHowell.ESCP8@XEROX.COM
Message-ID: <890918-122818-7891@Xerox>
Source record: 16835

Please add me to the Info-Hams list.

Thanks,

Dan KB6YPP <dhowell.escp8@xerox.com>

2711. Kenwood 7930

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-18 19:09:00 UTC
From: jlt00316@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <121900048@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16836

Does anyone else out there have a Kenwood 7930 2m mobile? I just got one and really like it. But, my real reason for posting this is to find the answer to the eternal question. Is it possible to modify this radio for extended receive. I would like to hear from anyone who has done it, seen it done, or knows it to be impossible (easily). Thanks.

Jeff Tucker N9HZQ
tucker@uieea.ece.uiuc.edu Senior, Electrical Engineering
tucker@uiucvmd.bitnet University of Illinois

2712. Re: ARC, Patrick/NCS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-18 19:40:38 UTC
From: combs@hpscdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <5490065@hpscdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 16837

Information on the NCS appears in a article in the latest issue of Popular Communications. Doesn't really go into too much detail, but something is better than nothing!

2713. Re: RFI on telephone

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-18 21:20:01 UTC
From: rsd@sei.cmu.edu
Message-ID: <4145@ae.sei.cmu.edu>
Source record: 16838
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <13681@well.UUCP> John Nagle asks:

I've been receiving two local AM broadcast stations on my
Western Electric Model 600 telephone. I fixed the problem by
putting a 1000pF capacitor across two terminals within the phone
that seemed to work. (Putting it across the phone line didn't help,
in fact, a dead short across the phone line turned the phone into a
good radio!) This seems a hokey solution to the problem. Is there
a more respectable one?

Hmmm, a fifty-cent solution that works -- what's so unrespectable about that?

Rich
--
It is not the possible that determines what to hope for --
it is hope that determines what is possible.
Richard J. Oman rsd@sei.cmu.edu

2714. Good Press

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-18 21:41:05 UTC
From: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP
Message-ID: <4640@cps3xx.UUCP>
Source record: 16839

Both CNN and WXYZ (Channel 7 in Detroit) have been giving good press to the amateur radio operators during their coverage of Hurricane (Himmicane?) Hugo. We need more of this kind of press. Perhaps when field day rolls around next year, we can remind the media of our service during this disaster, and provide them with a good videotape copy of some of their coverage in case they haven't saved it.

Maybe if the ARRL had their act together, and let us know about this national Amateur Radio day early enough (if there was coverage, it wasn't enough because most of us didn't know about it), we could have somehow tied these events together. (We did know the hurricane [himmicane?] was comming).

Unfortunately, the ARRL has been trying their best to destroy amateur radio by: (1) removing technical columns from QST, (2) promoting novice enhancement (that DID NOT bring significantly more new operators in, and is bad in that it removes incentives for upgrading), and (3) promoting a code-free VHF license (which I predict also WILL NOT bring in a significant amount of new operators: 5 wpm cw is just not a barrier for anybody SERIOUSLY interested in becoming an amateur). I don't want to turn this into another cw/no-cw debate; I just want to express my concern that the ARRL is not operating in the best interests of amateurs now, nor have they been for a couple of years. Removing the small microwave columns from QST was the straw that broke the camels back, and has prompted me to not renew my membership when it comes up again.

In the rare case that original ideas Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN
are found here, I am responsible. Owen W328, E. Lansing, MI 48825
Internet: hendrick@frith.egr.msu.edu UUCP: ...!uunet!frith!hendrick

2715. WANTED: pathname waters@darla.UUCP

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-18 23:17:29 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500201@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16847

Wanted: full pathname or domain hostname for: waters@darla.UUCP

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
-.-- . ... - .... -- -.--
.-.-.- ... .. --. -. .- - ..- .-. . ..-. .. .-.. .

2716. Re: Squint angle? and AO-13 performance

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-19 00:15:17 UTC
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <17653@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 16848

In article <793@soleil.UUCP> gopstein@soleil.UUCP (Rich Gopstein) writes:
> In an elliptical orbit, what is the orientation of the satellite as it
>moves through a single orbit. Is the axis of the satellite always
>perpendicular to the orbit, or is the axis always pointing through the center
>of the earth? Or is it something totally different?

Imagine Oscar-13 as a spinning top. It points at the same direction in inertial space until it is told to change by a ground station. As the satellite moves around the earth, however, the antenna direction appears to change.

Normally, Oscar-13's antenna is pointed directly at earth at apogee. During certain seasons of the year, however, it is necessary to "off point" the antennas in order to maintain acceptable sun angles on the solar arrays. This is usually done by moving the spin axis within the plane of the orbit; that means the antennas will still be pointed directly at earth at some point in the orbit, but that point will no longer occur at apogee. This results in the best communications occurring either before or after apogee.

Phil

2717. Re: wand type demagnetizer

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-19 00:43:03 UTC
From: bill@bilver.UUCP
Message-ID: <330@bilver.UUCP>
Source record: 16840
Cross-posted to: rec.audio,sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <1786@convex.UUCP> rmoore@rigel.UUCP (Robert Moore) writes:
>In article <2573@rayssdb.ray.com> iws@rayssdb.ray.com (Ihor W. Slabicky) writes:
>>I'd like two recommendations for equipment (brand names, what
>>do you have, prices, etc.) now that I have moved into the world
>>of three head recorders:
(#1 req - demag info deleted - wjv)

>>Tape head cleaning fluid that can be used for cleaning the heads
>>and rollers/capstans without drying out or degrading the rubber
>>parts.
>>
>
>Most authorities recommend Isopropyl alcohol, at least 70% (available in
>your local grocery store) but better is 90%, from your local drugstore.
>The only this to watch for is whether or not the brand you buy leaves a
>residue when dry; dab some on a piece of rubber and see. The stuff is
>really cheap, and works well. If you want a commercial product, use
>Discwasher fluid.

Alcohol is okay for the heads, but KEEP IT OFF THE RUBBER. The alcohol will
make the rubber old before it's time, drying it, and causing it to harden and
loose traction.

As recommended don't use the 70% alcohol. Get the "pure stuff" at your
drugstore - typically used for cleaning syringes, etc.

And if you want commercial stuff - don't go with the Discwasher fluid. Get
some professional cleaners - I have had excellent results with the chemicals
from Miller-Stephenson. They even make a head cleaner for pro-video recorders
that can be sprayed on while the unit is playing/recording. Good stuff!

--
Bill Vermillion - UUCP: {uiucuxc,hoptoad,petsd}!peora!tarpit!bilver!bill
: bill@bilver.UUCP

2718. Re: RFI on telephone

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-19 03:21:36 UTC
From: lsheldon@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <22286@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 16841
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

Two general areas to check out--

Corroded, loose, or missing ground connection

Corroded, or loose other connections.

(That makes up one area)

Noisy carbons. (Find the protector--where the teloc wires transition to the house wire. Unless theprotector is very old, it will have what appear to be two large brass screws. You will discover that you can remove them without changing any thing. If you remove them and the radio goes away--the carbons you now have in your hand nead to be replaced. Put them back and complain to the telco.

2719. Re: Good Press

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-19 07:23:14 UTC
From: kevin@lindy.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <4818@lindy.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 16849

In article <4640@cps3xx.UUCP> hendrick@frith.UUCP (Kenneth J. Hendrickson) writes:
->Unfortunately, the ARRL has been trying their best to destroy amateur
->radio by: (1) removing technical columns from QST, (2) promoting novice
->enhancement (that DID NOT bring significantly more new operators in, and
->is bad in that it removes incentives for upgrading), and (3) promoting a
->code-free VHF license (which I predict also WILL NOT bring in a
->significant amount of new operators: 5 wpm cw is just not a barrier for
->anybody SERIOUSLY interested in becoming an amateur). I don't want to

I would have to say that your comments on Novice Enhancement are pure
rubbish. It is what made me serious about getting my license; I had toyed
with the idea since I was 12 years old, but after NE I actually did it,
and I have upgraded to Tech and now General. Anyway, I don't see why
someone should be pushed into upgrading if they don't want to. There
is probably a large number of people who would be interested in
VHF/UHF/Microwave/Repeaters who wouldn't give a crap about 20M DX pileups.

One thing about the ARRL's "Communicator" proposal: I'm trying to figure
out why they put the thing in it that says that a "Communicator" should
not be allowed to be the control operator of a repeater, when a Technician
can. Is passing a 5WPM code test going to make someone a better repeater
owner/operator?
--
Kevin Burnett, N6UWS (ex-KC6AOA) AMPR.ORG: 44.4.0.231
"She was an acrobat's daughter, she swung by her teeth from a noose;
but then one day, her dentures gave way, and she flew through the air
like a goose." - Daffy

2720. Good Ham PR

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-19 13:05:08 UTC
From: rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
Message-ID: <8909191305.AA04656@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 16867

Today's (890919) "Washington Post" has an article at top center of the front page, immediately under the "shock" picture, which is headed:-

Ham Radios at Hugo-Tracking Hub

Operators Are Only Link Between Florida Center, Sticken Areas

By Michael York
Washington Post Staff Writer

Coral Gables, Fla., Sept. 18 - Thomas M. Middleton, wearing headphones, is starting at two amateur-radio transceivers and scribbling on a legal pad.....

It is THREE columns wide and takes about 14.325, etc., etc., etc. - and continues on for a little space on an inside page.

Now THIS is good publicity.

73, Bob W3OTC

2721. Re: Squint angle? and AO-13 performance

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-19 14:04:10 UTC
From: gopstein@soleil.UUCP
Message-ID: <794@soleil.UUCP>
Source record: 16850

> In article <793@soleil.UUCP> gopstein@soleil.UUCP (Rich Gopstein) writes:
> > In an elliptical orbit, what is the orientation of the satellite as it
> >moves through a single orbit. Is the axis of the satellite always
> >perpendicular to the orbit, or is the axis always pointing through the center
> >of the earth? Or is it something totally different?
>
In article <17653@bellcore.bellcore.com>, karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn) writes:
> Imagine Oscar-13 as a spinning top. It points at the same direction in
> inertial space until it is told to change by a ground station. As the
> satellite moves around the earth, however, the antenna direction appears to
> change.
>

If this is correct (and I assume it is...) then at perigee any antennas
mounted "underneath" the satellite will be pointing away from the earth...
Either the antennas aren't mounted "underneath" the satellite, or you
really can't communicate with the satellite at perigee...

How about geostationary satellites??? Are they constantly (actively)
re-orienting themselves to point to earth?

Rich

--
Rich Gopstein

..!rutgers!soleil!gopstein

2722. Re: 10 GHz Preamp Info Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-19 14:21:52 UTC
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250070@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 16854

In talking with WB6IGP recently he told me
that they have made quite a few board sand preamps and
apparantly have pretty good success. Chuck can be reached at
his same address.
I also have some extra boards from the two stage preamp
I showed in Oct 88 Ham Radio if you want to build a
preamp with NE710s and NE720's. It's a bit cheaper that
way but I believe both designs give similar results.

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.ampr.org
glenne@nmd.hpcom

2723. DURHAM FAIR, Sept. 22-24

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-19 15:15:55 UTC
From: Brian.Battles@f880.n141.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <1264.25177942@binzer.fidonet.org>
Source record: 16842

The Central Connecticut Hams will be operating a Special Event
Amateur Radio station, W1GB, at The Durham Fair, Durham, Connecticut,
September 22-24. There will be live, continuous Amateur Radio activity,
including exciting demonstrations of various modes of Amateur Radio
communication, and attempts to contact other Amateur Radio stations
in every State and many countries around the globe. Visitors to the
station are invited to send FREE RADIOGRAMS to friends and relatives
all over the US, Canada, and several foreign countries.
The public is enthusiastically invited to attend, & licensed
Amateur Radio operators are encouraged to drop by to join the fun and
spend some time operating the station!! Licensed Amateurs are also
welcome to volunteer to help handle message traffic and conduct radio
contacts.
There will also be free pamphlets, brochures, & video
presentations describing the world of Amateur Radio, and plenty of
information and assistance available to people interested in becoming
licensed participants in this fascinating Public Service hobby!

For more information, please call
Bob Schulte, KA1RDX at (203) 349-1373

--
Brian Battles - via FidoNet node 1:141/800.0
UUCP: spock!a3bee2!binzer!880!Brian.Battles
ARPA: Brian.Battles@f880.n141.z1.fidonet.org

2724. Re: Aircraft Radios May Become Available

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-19 15:20:38 UTC
From: greg@uts.amdahl.com
Message-ID: <39Sm02yH582e01@amdahl.uts.amdahl.com>
Source record: 16851

In article <8909190708.AA28126@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> wmartin@STL-06SIMA.ARMY.MIL (Will Martin) writes:
>Here's some interesting info that showed up on the "Aviation" list. For
>those interested in aviation-radio monitoring, this may mean a chance to
>acquire some relatively fancy and otherwise-expensive radios for cheap,
>or even free.

After as many years as these puppies have sat in aircraft, been bashed about, and obsoleted themselves, it's hardly worth the bother. A basic, simple, synthesized scanner gets all 720 channels (not just 90 or 360 as these old things do), has its own power supply, and comes with a real case. They aren't that fancy inside. Fairly durable, yes, but ten or more years of being subjected to aircraft use is probably testing the limits of that.

What makes them expensive is the bureaucracy of obtaining FCC and FAA certification, and the controlled market, not their quality or technology.

About the only thing which these radios offer is the ability to work with VOR indicator heads. Which is not much use on the ground.

Greg (WA6DCL, PP-SEL)

2725. Scanner losing its mind

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-19 15:36:45 UTC
From: flash@lopez.UUCP
Message-ID: <795@lopez.UUCP>
Source record: 16843
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

I have an old Bearcat 210, which I use constantly here for monitoring the old 152 mhz telephone band. The old 210 (NOT 210xl or other variation, but the original 210) has TONE SQUELCH, and thus is a godsend for those who monitor mobilphones.

Well about 2 years ago the scanner started to lose its memory when the power was turned off. It might have been that way a long time, but I noticed it when my girlfriend turned it off because it was noisy. Generally all my scanners run 24 hours a day.

I figured it was no big deal if the scanner lost its memory that way, as my old BC-100 is like that by design.

But now the following symptoms occur.

The scanner will begin to display very odd frequencies like 13.705 or 21.400 even 9.540 which are completely out of range. BUT it continues to receive on the proper frequency.

BUT sooner or later all channels become 512.000 and it no longer receives.

I am thinking that the later problem could occur from a micro power outage.

Does anyone know what the BC-210 uses to back up memory. I doubt that there were lithium batteries in the stone age, and I assume a capacitor memory of some sort.

Since there were very few scanners made with tone squelch, I really want to keep this old hog, and would like it even better if it worked. After a few hours of silence I know it needs to be reprogrammed, and last night I had a dickens of a time getting it to enter the right frequencies.

I know that parts are not available from Electra any more, but saw an add somewhere from someone who bought the parts out.

Any help would be appreciated.

```
--
------------------------------------------------------------------
| Gary Bourgois, ...rutgers!sharkey!lopez!flash (flash@lopez.UUCP) |
| Nationwide Amateur Radio NIGHTLY after 0200z on 3950 KHz |
-------------[ WB8EOH = The Eccentric Old Hippie ]-----------------
```

2726. Kenwood HT loosing screws

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-19 17:09:56 UTC
From: pat@hprnd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1140022@hprnd.HP.COM>
Source record: 16844

I'm wondering if anyone else has experienced a problem I have had with my Kenwood TH-25. Three of the little screws have fallen out since I got it a year ago. This is a real pain since I can't find the little things in the hardware store and have to call Kenwood for replacements. My kid's TH-25s don't seem to loose screws.

So have you had this problem and can you suggest a remedy?

Pat Thaler KJ6PU

2727. New cheap 200 kHz ADC: good for digital receiver?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-19 17:12:59 UTC
From: mbutts@mentor.com
Message-ID: <1989Sep19.171259.1670@mentor.com>
Source record: 16845
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

The current Electronic Design (9/14/89) has a piece on the new Burr-Brown PCM1705P, a monolithic dual analog-to-digital converter. It runs at 200 kHz, gives 14-bit accuracy and 18-bit resolution, and costs $27 in 1K quantity (I'd guess <$50 in onesies). It's designed for high-end home audio, DAT and effects and such, but the article is mostly about how you can hook it to a DSP & use it for medical, telecommunications, spectrum analysis, imaging, etc.

I wonder if any DSP radio experts out there can comment on whether this chip, with an 80 kHz or so IF front end on the input and a DSP on the output might make a practical HF receiver, using the DSP for most of the selectivity, gain control, and demodulation? Is it reasonable to use that low an IF? Could you use both ADCs on the chip to alternatively sample a higher IF, like 160 kHz?

Imagine how fast, cheap ADCs and DSPs could cause a revolution in receiver design (especially when we get cheap ADCs and DSPs that can handle several MHz IFs, and direct digital synth chips to match):

```
Antenna ---> Mixer ---> LPF/gain --> ADC -----> DSP -----> DAC -----> audio
^ |
| |
DDSynth \------> data
```

A few real RF stages + cheap digital VLSI = high-performance receiver?
--
Michael Butts, Research Engineer KC7IT 503-626-1302
Mentor Graphics Corp., 8500 SW Creekside Place, Beaverton, OR 97005
!{sequent,tessi,apollo}!mntgfx!mbutts mbutts@pdx.MENTOR.COM
Opinions are my own, not necessarily those of Mentor Graphics Corp.

2728. Re: New cheap 200 kHz ADC: good for digital receiver?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-19 17:25:21 UTC
From: mbutts@mentor.com
Message-ID: <1989Sep19.172521.1722@mentor.com>
Source record: 16846
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

```
From article <1989Sep19.171259.1670@mentor.com>, by mbutts@mentor.com (Mike Butts):
> Imagine how fast, cheap ADCs and DSPs could cause a revolution in receiver
> design (especially when we get cheap ADCs and DSPs that can handle several
> MHz IFs, and direct digital synth chips to match):
>
> Antenna ---> Mixer ---> LPF/gain --> ADC -----> DSP -----> DAC -----> audio
> ^ |
> | |
> DDSynth \------> data
>
> A few real RF stages + cheap digital VLSI = high-performance receiver?

If one takes this one step further, to a time of 80 MHz wide dynamic range ADC
chips (2000? 2010?):

Antenna ---> LPF/gain --> ADC -----> DSP -----> DAC -----> audio
|
|
\------> data

To heck with superhet, just digitize the HF band and process from there!
--
Michael Butts, Research Engineer KC7IT 503-626-1302
Mentor Graphics Corp., 8500 SW Creekside Place, Beaverton, OR 97005
!{sequent,tessi,apollo}!mntgfx!mbutts mbutts@pdx.MENTOR.COM
Opinions are my own, not necessarily those of Mentor Graphics Corp.
```

2729. Re: Squint angle? and AO-13 performance

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-19 18:13:45 UTC
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <17659@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 16852

In article <794@soleil.UUCP> gopstein@soleil.UUCP (Rich Gopstein) writes:
>If this is correct (and I assume it is...) then at perigee any antennas
>mounted "underneath" the satellite will be pointing away from the earth...
>Either the antennas aren't mounted "underneath" the satellite, or you
>really can't communicate with the satellite at perigee...

Yes, you're right -- at perigee, the high-gain antennas point away from the earth. That's why the satellite generally has two antennas for each band; it can switch to the low-gain antenna around perigee. In actual operation, though, the transponder is often shut down around perigee because that's where eclipses occur. Even when an eclipse doesn't occur, the battery often needs a rest.

>How about geostationary satellites??? Are they constantly (actively)
>re-orienting themselves to point to earth?

Yes. There are two general classes of geostationary satellites: 'despun' and '3-axis stabilized'. The first type spins around an axis parallel to the earth's rotational axis, but mounted inside the spacecraft along this axis is a "despun platform" on which is mounted the antenna. This platform is driven by a servo motor that keeps the antennas continuously pointed at earth. These satellites are cylindrical in shape and covered with solar cells so that power is continuously generated as the satellite spins.

The 3-axis stabilized type does not spin, but its body rotates about a north/south axis once per day in order to keep antennas pointed at earth. These satellites usually have solar panels mounted on north-south shafts that rotate in order to keep the panels perpendicular to the sun as the spacecraft body tracks the earth.

Neither type of spacecraft is always superior. Spinners tend to be easier to design thermally, but they require despun bearings (expensive) and their solar arrays aren't fully utilized; for a given total array area you only get 1/pi of the output you could get if the entire array faced the sun continuously. 3-axis types use their solar arrays more efficiently, but they need a sun tracking mechansim. Also, the sun only appears to circle the body of the spacecraft once per day, so thermal design is much more difficult. Heat pipes are often used to conduct heat from the sunlit side to the shadowed side.

AMSAT Phase IV is a hybrid of these two techniques. It looks like a spinner, but it's actually 3-axis stabilized. This avoids expensive moving parts on the spacecraft, such as the despun bearing and solar panel drive mechanism.

Phil

2730. tubes & linears

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-19 18:17:00 UTC
From: CONWAYT@WABASH.BITNET
Message-ID: <8909200708.AA15185@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16868

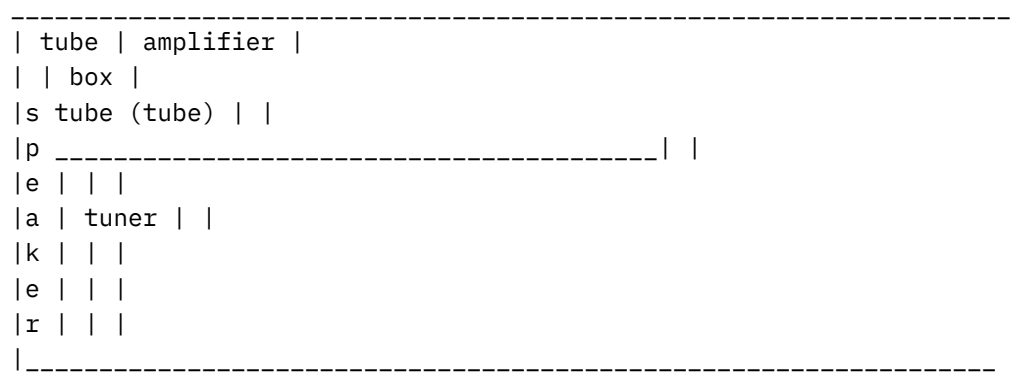
Hi, net.
I have noticed that this net sometimes has sources for various articles
useful to hams, so I was hoping to use the net once again for my own purposes.
I have seen, in the past at hamfests, very inexpensive VHF marine band linears
with conversion kits and instructions. Unfortunately, I didn't jump on one when

I had the chance, and now that I need one more than life itself, I don't know
where to look. If anyone can E-mail me with the man's phone#, address, or even
his call, I would be eternally grateful. I think he is somewhere in Indiana.

TNX in advance.

Tim Conway
Bitnet (conwayt@wabash)
N9HMG

From the hills of Maine to the western plain,... Carroll Ragan.
==========
Hi,
it's me again.
Last semester I asked for information on the Siltronix 1011D Commanche
10 and 11 meter rig. Some unnamed benefactor in Alaska at LKI Communications
(I hope I got the name right) sent me a photocopy of the tube layout from a
manual for the 1011C. This turned out to exactly match my rig, which I guess
is a 1011C with 1011D labels. Well, at any rate, I lost the photocopy.
I want to thank the person who sent me the paper. All I need is an E-mail
listing of the tubes, or really the tubes in the middle.
Here's a map. The only real problem is the tube in parentheses.
If someone can tell me it's name, that should cover the whole problem.
If someone would send me a photocopy of the tube map from a Siltronix 1011C,
tell me by E-mail at CONWAYT@WABASH and I'll send you a SASE and a greenstamp
to cover copying and inconvenience.



I think it is a 12ba6 or something similar.

TNX in advance,

U.S. MAIL Tim Conway
410 Martindale Hall
Crawfordsville, IN, 47933

E-MAIL CONWAYT@WABASH

PHONE (317)362-9813

73 DE N9HMG
==========
I have no funny things to say or long series of memnonics like hoptoad and such.
sorry.
==========

2731. Re: WANTED: pathname waters@darla.UUCP

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-19 18:24:05 UTC
From: waters@darla.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1872@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 16853

In article <30500201@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
}
}Wanted: full pathname or domain hostname for: waters@darla.UUCP

}--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

See the header - waters@dover.sps.mot.com still works too. Dover is our
gateway, darla the machine where my files reside. I HOPE that you got
darla.UUCP from an old posting when things were still screwed up.

If not I would like to hear from you (or anyone else!) who spots this error.
It is supposed to be fixed, but then ...

*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *
The right half of the brain controls the left half of the body.
This means that only left handed people are in their right mind.

2732. Software for Tandy 102 Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-19 19:28:57 UTC
From: limey@tc.fluke.COM
Message-ID: <11212@fluke.COM>
Source record: 16855

I am looking for ham radio software for my newly acquired Tandy 102.
I am particularly interested in Satellite tracking software and
packet/rtty/amtor/cw software.

Paul
KW7Y

2733. Cross Band Repeaters & National FM Simplex Calling Frequency

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-19 19:54:00 UTC
From: hicks@CONSRT.ROK.COM
Message-ID: <8909200728.AA17005@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16870

Please....Please....PLEASE:

DO NOT CROSS-BAND REPEAT YOUR RIG USING ANY NATIONAL CALLING FREQUENCY!!!

It is understandable that people extend effective range, use other bands, etc. with the cross-band radios, but please respect a time honored tradition of using NATIONAL CALLING FREQUENCIES for their intended purpose only. Put yourself in the shoes of an air-mobile station: a repeater on every frequency makes communications equipment useless. I'm not going to beat this issue into the ground: either you understand the implications and will help other hams to coexist in the band with you or you won't.

S. Hicks, WD5EMG HICKS%MUPPET.DECNET@CONSORT.ROK.COM
73747.676@COMPUSERVE.COM

2734. What's your favorite 6m rig?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-19 20:17:38 UTC
From: lyndon@cs.AthabascaU.CA
Message-ID: <1110@aurora.AthabascaU.CA>
Source record: 16860

Between the recent solar activity and my lack of space for an antenna I've decided it's time to get serious about 6 metres. Therefore, I'm looking for recommendations for a 6m all-mode rig. The primary requirement is for GOOD receive specs - bells & whistles don't pull in DX. Not having a lot of bucks to put into this I will more than likely be restricted to a single band rig, although I do recall reading about a 6/10m rig that might do the job.

Send email -- I'll summarize.

--
Lyndon Nerenberg VE6BBM / Computing Services / Athabasca University
{alberta,decwrl,lsuc}!atha!lyndon || lyndon@cs.AthabascaU.CA
"I think every man should have a wife. You can't blame
everything on the government." -- Jed Clampett

2735. Re: Squint angle? and AO-13 performance

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-19 20:25:27 UTC
From: mbutts@mentor.com
Message-ID: <1989Sep19.202527.1901@mentor.com>
Source record: 16861

From article <17653@bellcore.bellcore.com>, by karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn):
> In article <793@soleil.UUCP> gopstein@soleil.UUCP (Rich Gopstein) writes:
>> In an elliptical orbit, what is the orientation of the satellite as it
>>moves through a single orbit. Is the axis of the satellite always
>>perpendicular to the orbit, or is the axis always pointing through the center
>>of the earth? Or is it something totally different?
>
> Imagine Oscar-13 as a spinning top. It points at the same direction in
> inertial space until it is told to change by a ground station. As the
> satellite moves around the earth, however, the antenna direction appears to
> change.
>
> Normally, Oscar-13's antenna is pointed directly at earth at apogee.
> During certain seasons of the year, however, it is necessary to "off point"
> the antennas in order to maintain acceptable sun angles on the solar arrays.
> This is usually done by moving the spin axis within the plane of the
> orbit; that means the antennas will still be pointed directly at earth
> at some point in the orbit, but that point will no longer occur at apogee.
> This results in the best communications occurring either before or
> after apogee.
>
> Phil
Thanks, Phil. Does this mean that those of us with tracking programs that
don't figure squint angle (like MacTrak) can use a simple table relating MA to
squint angle, at least when the antenna is not off-pointed?
--
Michael Butts, Research Engineer KC7IT 503-626-1302
Mentor Graphics Corp., 8500 SW Creekside Place, Beaverton, OR 97005
!{sequent,tessi,apollo}!mntgfx!mbutts mbutts@pdx.MENTOR.COM
Opinions are my own, not necessarily those of Mentor Graphics Corp.

2736. Comments about the Yaesu FT-726R rig

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-19 20:31:00 UTC
From: STELLABO@CSHLAB.BITNET
Message-ID: <8909200728.AA16995@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16869

Can anyone offer any comments about the Yaesu FT-726R rig. I would like to use this rig for satellite communications, 440 packet, and just some rag chewing on six meters.

I know the rig is out of production so can anyone give me an idea of what a good used price is ??

Is it compatable with all of the modes that I want to use it for ???

Are there any major GOTCHAAs .. ???

Thanks in advance ....

Fred Stellabotte - N2JCD

2737. Re: Meteor Scatter

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-19 20:57:39 UTC
From: tenney@c3.PLA.CA.US
Message-ID: <197@c3.PLA.CA.US>
Source record: 16856

A friend was telling me of some seismic sensors that use scatter.
He was saying that the sensors gather data waiting to hear something
on a certain freq (I don't recall if he said it was noise caused
by the scatter or if they used the scatter) and then sent the
data in a burst using the scatter (since it was there 'cause they
received via scatter). Sounded legit to me. Does anyone know more
info? If this is for real, then it is already commercial.
Glenn AA6ER

2738. Re: selling gear to unlicensed persons

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-19 20:58:16 UTC
From: wmartin@STL-06SIMA.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8909200729.AA17021@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16871

>There was a time when ham gear was sold in retail outlets. The original
>RADIO SHACK (pre TANDY), LAFAYETTE, ALLIED and yes, even SEARS used to
>sell ham gear (mostly MIDLAND VHF). The main reason they don't is simple
>economics. The equipment is expensive to stock, takes up space, and is
>only of use to a very small percentage of the population (approx .1%).
>And of this small group how many can be expected to run out and buy a new
>radio every week??? How often do you buy a new radio?? The only way to
>get volume sales is if the number of hams starts rising. Lets hope this
>happens so more people will carry ham gear.

I'll throw out one other reason that ham gear (and, for that matter, shortwave receivers) is not being sold by general merchandise outlets like those mentioned above -- it's because there is no one pushing it to the buyers for and managers of these retail stores and chains! There seems to be absolutely NO trade press for ham radio, for example, while there are several different periodicals for dealers in audio, video, and other consumer electronics, and the giant Consumer Electronics Show twice a year where manufacturers push their wares to the dealers. But *nothing* like that, even in a small way, for the ham-radio and SWL marketplace!

There is a synergistic effect at work here -- if the only place this equipment is sold is at speciality shops, hard to locate and off the beaten path, only people already motivated to seek them out will ever enter those shops and be potential customers. But if there was a ham-radio dealership or even just a subsection of a department or other large store in every other shopping mall, the hobby would be exposed to a wide cross-section of the populace, and therefore more people would end up becoming interested in it, and would be motivated to get licenses and become hams. Then, the people on this list would be complaining about how there were too many new hams, not about how few there were! :-)

I think it is a classic chicken-and-egg situation. Few hams mean few stores and little commercial interest in the market, which reduces the attraction of new people which means fewer hams... a downward spiral.

Regards, Will

2739. Re: Good Press

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-19 23:19:55 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500202@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16857

> I don't know whether Novice Enhancement has removed incentives for
> upgrading (and so what if it has?), but according to the ARRL itself,
> the intent of NE was to keep current Novice licensees from dropping
> out of the hobby, not necessarily to attract lots of new hams.
>
> Judging by the amount of activity between 28.300 and 28.500, I'd say
> it's doing admirably.

It might be the case that the majority of this activity is from Technicians
who have been active all along above 50 Mhz and are taking advantage of the
new SSB privileges (they forgot the code remember) to try out 10 meters during
the sunspot cycle.

Maybe if they get hooked, they will upgrade to General, Advanced, or Extra
for the downside.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
-.-- . ... - .... -- -.--
.-.-.- ... .. --. -. .- - ..- .-. . ..-. .. .-.. .

2740. Re: Good Press

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-19 23:19:58 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500203@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16858

This was intended for PRIVATE DIRECT MAIL RESPONSE so that it would not fire up a needless depate. Other than that, the contents is not private. But since the mail bounced (and I'd like to know WHY) I am posting here, WITH the bouncy headers, too. It appears cps3xx is a bogus usenet host. Can someone verify this? Can the person who I was responding to please post your correct mail path and find out why your computer is tagging your articles with the wrong path?

> From phil Tue Sep 19 00:29:20 1989
> Received: by ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
> (5.61+/IDA-1.2.8) id AA17566; Tue, 19 Sep 89 00:29:16 -0500
> Date: Tue, 19 Sep 89 00:29:16 -0500
> From: Mail Delivery Subsystem <MAILER-DAEMON@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
> Message-Id: <8909190529.AA17566@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
> To: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
> Subject: Returned mail: Service unavailable
> Status: R
>
> ----- Transcript of session follows -----
> While talking to uxc.cso.uiuc.edu:
> >>> RCPT To:<cps3xx!usenet>
> <<< 554 <cps3xx!usenet>... Host cps3xx not known within the UUCP domain
> 554 usenet@cps3xx.UUCP... Service unavailable: Inappropriate ioctl for device
>
> ----- Unsent message follows -----
> Received: by ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
> (5.61+/IDA-1.2.8) id AA17564; Tue, 19 Sep 89 00:29:16 -0500
> Date: Tue, 19 Sep 89 00:29:16 -0500
> From: Phil Howard <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
> Message-Id: <8909190529.AA17564@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
> To: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP
> Subject: Good Press
>
> > code-free VHF license (which I predict also WILL NOT bring in a
> > significant amount of new operators: 5 wpm cw is just not a barrier for
> > anybody SERIOUSLY interested in becoming an amateur). I don't want to
>
> You don't know anyone who is waiting for it to happen, then. I do.
> I guess that's what makes people decide which side of the fence they
> get on?
>
> I agree with on the other issues. The ARRL is grasping for straws in the
> form of more hams so they can have more members. I personally happen to
> think no-code will work, IF and ONLY IF, we HAMS also promote it ourselves

> once there is a no-code license. If we tell prospective NO-CODE hams that
> they must upgrade to be a "real ham", that might turn them off. Tell them
> they need to upgrade to participate in the traditional aspects of ham radio,
> but treat those who (would) choose not to just as much hams as anyone else.
>
> > nor have they been for a couple of years. Removing the small microwave
> > columns from QST was the straw that broke the camels back, and has
> > prompted me to not renew my membership when it comes up again.
>
> I renewed my membership because of the support for no-code, even though
> their form is different than I wanted. However, I would not have for the
> microwave column situation for at least a year, to give them a chance to
> respond to our letter writing campaign (what? a letter writing campaign,
> hmmm, that sounds like a good idea). Next year we'll see if I renew.
>

2741. Re: Squint angle? and AO-13 performance

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-19 23:20:01 UTC
From: kenny@m.cs.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <13900010@m.cs.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16859

Thanks, Phil, for the description of spin angle and how it is chosen. It seems as if the original poster needs some more information, though.

The antenna pointing information is given in the AO-13 schedule with the BLAT and BLON parameters (Can someone give me an idea how to interpret these? Is longitude relative to the ascending node, and latitude relative to the orbital plane? I speculate this because BLAT is nearly always zero and BLON is close to the argument of periapsis.)

These two angles define a vector describing the spacecraft's spin axis. The `squint angle' is the angle between this vector and the range vector (the vector joining the station's position with the spacecraft's position). Given the directionality of the antenna, one generally wants the squint angle to be as near zero as possible.

If the squint angle is greater than 90 degrees, then the station is looking into the back of the spacecraft's antenna. As this situation most often happens near perigee, it is sometimes possible to work the spacecraft well during those times. One must be aware, though, that the polarization of the signal will be reversed; this is the reason that it is wise to use an antenna which can be set to operate with signals of either helicity.

The antenna design aboard AO-13 has a significant sidelobe at one particular range of obtuse squint angles; it escapes me at the moment what angles these are. Phil, can you get this information?

Kevin

2742. Radio Society of Great Britain (GB2RS News) Sept 17 1989

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-20 09:55:12 UTC
From: ZZATSJH@cms.manchester-computing-centre.ac.UK
Message-ID: <20.Sep.89.10
Source record: 16862

Date: 14 Sep 89 18:05
Message-ID: <19303@GB7SPV>
From: GB7HQQ@GB7SPV
To: NEWS@GBR
Subject: GB2RS 17 Sep (1/10): MAIN NEWS
Path: GB7NWP.GB7CDM.GB7DQW.GB7SUT.GB7LRG.GB7SPV

From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ

The Harlow Rally takes place next Sunday, the 24th, at the Harlow Sports Centre. This year the doors open at 10.30am - not 10am, as in previous years - and the event ends at 5pm. There is ample free parking, and talk-in will be available on S22 via G6UT. As well as the usual rally attractions, there will be a very large bring-and-buy section. More information is available from G4MIS on 0279 722622.

It's been announced that His Majesty the King of Thailand has taken the amateur radio callsign HS1A. We expect to have some more information in the next edition of Radio Communication.

It's understood that ZC4 stations are now allowed access to the 50MHz band, although no information on licensing conditions is available yet. ZC4MK has already been active from the Episkopi club station and monitors 28.885MHz whenever possible. Issue of 50MHz permits in Luxembourg is also thought to be imminent.

Next, the results of the Raynet Zone 2 election. Mr W F Marshall, G4IOD, received 9 votes. Mrs P M Smith, G4ZWQ, received 30 votes. There were 7 spoiled votes. Mrs P M Smith has therefore been elected as representative for Raynet Zone 2.

Observers of the GB3SUT beacon on 432.890MHz may be surprised to hear periods of extreme signal strength, coupled with rapid drifting to a lower frequency. It's understood that this is not the beacon but a satellite, of which the origin is currently unknown. The spacecraft is transmitting on 432.88MHz with what appears to be a plain carrier and signals are very strong at times. Passes for the UK for today are at 1430 to 1439, 1620 to 1639, 1811 to 1832, 2002 to 2021, 2153 to 2206 and 2342 to 2351. The Society would be grateful for any further information.

The Chiltern DX Club is pleased to announce that it will be sponsoring trophies for both the CQWW SB and CW contests, starting with this year's events. A trophy will be awarded for the top-scoring multi-band single-operator entry from the UK, and it is hoped that these trophies will encourage more UK stations to take part. The Chiltern DX Club

will have a stand at the forthcoming HF Convention and will be pleased to meet potential new members. More information is available from G3XTT via GB7WOK.

Chichester & District Amateur Radio Club will be operating GB2NM from the Chalk Pits Museum at Amberley on the 23rd and 24th of September.

DANPAC, the Derbyshire & Nottinghamshire packet support group, will be holding a meeting next Sunday, the 24th of September, at the Boat Club in Long Eaton. The meeting will begin at 3pm and the doors open at 2.30pm. Details and directions are available from G4XMH on 0602 736441 or via GB7LED; visitors will be very welcome.

A new QSL bureau sub-manager for the G4AAA to G4HZZ series has been appointed. He is Mr R Morshead, G0AEQ; his address is 4 Osmans Close, Bracknell, Berkshire RG12 6PX.

The Post Office has informed the Society that as of last Wednesday morning, the latest callsigns issued were in the G0MH and G7FS series.

Date: 14 Sep 89 18:05
Message-ID: <19304@GB7SPV>
From: GB7HQQ@GB7SPV
To: NEWS@GBR
Subject: GB2RS 17 Sep (2/10): SOLAR NEWS
Path: GB7NWP.GB7CDM.GB7DQW.GB7SUT.GB7LRG.GB7SPV

From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ

There was a major increase in solar activity during the period between the 4th and the 10th of September. There were X flares up to 1.4 stroke 2B on the 9th and ten flares up to 1,400 flux units, with a number of ionospheric disturbances. Flare alerts were in force for most of the period. Spot counts increased every day and reached 395 on the 10th - the second highest figure so far for this cycle. Solar flux levels also increased from 261 units on the 5th to 305 on the 9th, giving an average of 286 units for the period.

The geomagnetic A index was unsettled until the 8th, after which it became quiet; the average for the period was 13 units. The radio quality indices have been well above normal, and they were very high on the 6th and 8th. The Inda index for the period between the 21st and 27th of August was up to storm levels and reached 47 units on the 23rd. During the period between the 28th of August and the 3rd of September the index was at quiet levels, although it reached a storm level of 66 units on the 29th.

And now the ionospheric data for England and Wales. Daytime F2 critical frequencies at Slough as reported by Appleton increased to the highest levels since last May - they reached 10.5MHz on the 10th, and the average for the period was 9.7MHz. The darkness hour lows also rose slightly and averaged 4.8MHz. There was no spread F, and there were only a few periods of other phenomena. The lows occurred very

consistently at around 04 hours, although the daily highs took place anywhere between 11 and 19 hours from day to day.

And now the ionospheric data for Scotland and Northern Ireland. The daytime F2 critical frequencies at South Uist averaged 8.5MHz, which was the best level since last May. The 6th and 9th saw levels of 9.1MHz. The darkness hour lows averaged 4.6 MHz but there was still a great deal of spread F, which lasted up to 9 hours on some days. Other phenomena was also present during most afternoons and lasted up to 6 hours. However, the general trend is for the northern ionosphere to become more stable.

And finally the solar forecast. The quieter side of the sun will be facing Earth this week and flux levels may fall to just below 200. Geomagnetic levels will probably be quiet. Ionospheric M.U.F.'s at equal latitudes are expected to reach 30MHz in the south and 26MHz in the north. Darkness hour levels are not expected to change much, and 14MHz should be possible.

Date: 14 Sep 89 18:05
Message-ID: <19305@GB7SPV>
From: GB7HQQ@GB7SPV
To: NEWS@GBR
Subject: GB2RS 17 Sep (3/10): SOUTH-EAST
Path: GB7NWP.GB7CDM.GB7DQW.GB7SUT.GB7LRG.GB7SPV

From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ

First of all, Sutton & Cheam Radio Society is holding a 144MHz foxhunt this afternoon, starting at 3pm sharp. The assembly point is Epsom Downs Race-course, by Tattenham Corner. Vehicles used in the foxhunt will require a working odometer. More information is available from G0BWV on 01-644 9945.

Meetings on Monday the 18th

Basingstoke Amateur Radio Club meets at 7.30 pm at the Fort Hill Community Centre, Kenilworth Road, Winklebury for part 1 of a talk on basic electronics by G0JSR. More information is available from G1MDS on 0256 473401.

Braintree & District Amateur Radio Society meets at 8pm in the Community Centre, Victoria Street for a talk on weather satellites by Mr R Cobald. More information is available from Margaret Andrews on 0376 27431.

Meetings on Tuesday the 19th

Reigate Amateur Transmitting Society meets at 8pm in the Constitutional & Conservative Centre, Warwick Road, Redhill for a talk on the facts and fallacies of learning Morse by G3ESH. More information is available from G1ZXZ on 03727 25564.

Maidenhead & District Amateur Radio Club meets at 7.30pm in the Red Cross Hall, The Crescent, Maidenhead for a talk on switched-mode power supplies by G3VCT. More information is available from G8XYN on Maidenhead 25952.

Meetings on Wednesday the 20th

Cheshunt & District Amateur Radio Club meets at 8pm in the Church Room, Church Lane, Wormley for a social evening. More information is available from G4OAA on 0992 464795.

Hastings Electronics & Radio Club meets at 8pm in the West Hill Community Centre, Croft Road for a showing of three videos. More information is available from G4ITM on 0424 430579.

Worthing & District Amateur Radio Society meets at 7.30pm in the Parish Hall, South Street, Lancing for a talk entitled "The other side of the microphone" by Barry Johnson from BBC Radio Sussex. More information is available from G4GPX on Lancing 753893.

Kingston & District Amateur Radio Society meets at 7.45pm at Alfriston, Berrylands Road, Surbiton for a surplus equipment sale. All are welcome. More information is available from G3IMK on 01-397 6924.

Aylesbury Vale Radio Society meets at 7.45pm at the Customer Education Reception at the Unisys Wymbush site in Milton Keynes for a visit to Unisys Computers. Numbers are strictly limited, and bookings must be made via G3YLC on 0280 817496.

Meeting on Thursday the 21st

Bredhurst Receiving & Transmitting Society meets at 8pm in Parkwood Community Centre, Parkwood, Rainham for a talk on sunspots by G3ZAY. More information is available from G0KSY on 0634 370784.

Meetings on Friday the 22nd

Loughton & District Amateur Radio Society meets at 7.45pm in Room 14 of Loughton Hall for a talk on amateur television by G6ESL. More information is available from G8DZH on 01-508 3434.

Itchen Valley Amateur Radio Club meets at an unspecified time in the Scout Hut, Brickfield Lane, Chandler's Ford for a talk on instrumentation techniques in the National Health Service by G3DFX. More information is available from G1IPQ.

Guildford & District Radio Society meets at Ripley Village Hall at 8pm for a barn dance. More information is available from Andy Pevey on Godalming 22107.

Date: 14 Sep 89 18:06
Message-ID: <19306@GB7SPV>
From: GB7HQQ@GB7SPV
To: NEWS@GBR
Subject: GB2RS 17 Sep (4/10): SOUTH-WEST

Path: GB7NWP.GB7CDM.GB7DQW.GB7SUT.GB7LRG.GB7SPV

From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ

Meetings on Wednesday the 20th

South Bristol Amateur Radio Club meets at 7.30pm in the Whitchurch Folkhouse Association, Bridge Farm House, East Dundry Road, Whitchurch for an evening of railway videos. More information is available from Whitchurch 832222.

Thornbury & District Amateur Radio Club meets at 7.30pm in the United Reform Church, Chapel Street, Thornbury for a project evening. More information is available from G0FGI on 0454 411062.

Meetings on Friday the 22nd

North Bristol Amateur Radio Club meets at 7pm at 7 Braemar Crescent, Northville for a bring-and-buy evening. More information is available from G1YRS on Pilning 2768.

Torbay Amateur Radio Society meets at 7.30pm in the ECC Social Club, Highweek, Newton Abbot. More information is available from G4VPM on 0803 39055.

Date: 14 Sep 89 18:06
Message-ID: <19307@GB7SPV>
From: GB7HQQ@GB7SPV
To: NEWS@GBR
Subject: GB2RS 17 Sep (5/10): E.ANGLIA
Path: GB7NWP.GB7CDM.GB7DQW.GB7SUT.GB7LRG.GB7SPV

From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ

Meeting on Monday the 18th

Felixstowe & District Amateur Radio Society meets at 8pm in the Ferryboat Inn, Felixstowe Ferry for a talk on knots, whippings and lashings by G4CXT. Members are asked to note the change of venue.

Meeting on Tuesday the 19th

Shefford & District Amateur Radio Society meets for a visit to Bedford Police Headquarters. More information is available from G6RCT on 0707 372211.

Meeting on Wednesday the 20th

Norfolk Amateur Radio Club meets at 7.30pm in the Norfolk Dumpling public house in the Livestock Market, Harford for a talk on equipment reviews and EMC by G3OSS. More information is available from G4VCE on 0508 78258.

Meeting on Thursday the 21st

Yarmouth Radio Club meets at 7.45pm in the Drill Hall, York Road for a talk on vintage radio history by G3OEP and G3NHU. More information is available from G3NHU on Yarmouth 721173.

Date: 14 Sep 89 18:06
Message-ID: <19308@GB7SPV>
From: GB7HQQ@GB7SPV
To: NEWS@GBR
Subject: GB2RS 17 Sep (6/10): MIDLANDS
Path: GB7NWP.GB7CDM.GB7DQW.GB7SUT.GB7LRG.GB7SPV

From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ

Meeting on Monday the 18th

Stourbridge & District Amateur Radio Society meets at 7.45pm in the Robin Woods Centre, Stourbridge for a talk on the Royal National Lifeboat Institution by Mr S Hodgson. More information is available from G4IEB on Stourbridge 392006.

Meetings on Tuesday the 19th

Stafford & District Amateur Radio Society meets at 8pm at the Universal Sports Club, Doxey Road, Stafford for a talk on QSLing and awards by G4OUT. More information is available from G3ESW on 0785 662350.

Midland Amateur Radio Society meets at 7.30pm at Unit 16, 60 Regent Place, Hockley for a junk sale. More information is available from G1ZCY on 021-443 5157.

Meeting on Wednesday the 20th

Telford & District Amateur Radio Society meets at 8pm in Dawley Bank Community Centre, Telford to discuss proposals for 430 and 1296MHz FM and TV repeaters for the area. More information is available from G7BWQ on Telford 770922.

Meetings on Thursday the 21st

The Amateur Radio Club of Nottingham meets at 7.30pm in the Sherwood Community Centre, Woodthorpe House, Mansfield Road for a DF foxhunt. More information is available from G1WBZ on 0602 733740.

Solihull Amateur Radio Society meets at 7.30pm in the Shirley Centre, Stratford Road, Shirley for a talk on power supplies by G3NXC. More information is available from G8AYY on 021-783 2996.

Meetings on Friday the 22nd

Coventry Amateur Radio Society meets at 8pm at Baden Powell House, 121 St Nicholas Street, Radford for an indoor DF contest. More information is available from G4HHT on 0203 610408.

Mansfield Amateur Radio Society meets at 7.30pm in Westfield Folk House for a talk on Worked All Britain. More information is available

from G4GYU on Mansfield 27257.

Date: 14 Sep 89 18:06
Message-ID: <19309@GB7SPV>
From: GB7HQQ@GB7SPV
To: NEWS@GBR
Subject: GB2RS 17 Sep (7/10): N.ENGLAND
Path: GB7NWP.GB7CDM.GB7DQW.GB7SUT.GB7LRG.GB7SPV

From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ

Meetings on Monday the 18th

The UK FM Group has its annual general meeting at 8pm in the Grappenhall Community Centre, Bellhouse Lane, Grappenhall, Warrington. More information is available from G3LEQ on 0565 4040.

Todmorden & District Amateur Radio Society meets at 8pm in the Queens Hotel, Todmorden for a talk on observing sporadic E G3OTE. More information is available from G0AEL on Halifax 882038.

Meetings on Tuesday the 19th

Wakefield & District Amateur Radio Society meets at 8pm in the Community Centre, Prospect Road, Ossett for a quiz night. More information is available from G1XYT on Leeds 872059

Halifax & District Amateur Radio Society meets at 7.30pm in the Running Man public house, Pellon Lane, Halifax for its annual general meeting. More information is available from G0DLM on 0422 202306.

Liverpool & District Amateur Radio Society meets at 7.30pm in the Churchill Rooms of the Conservative Club, Church Road, Wavertree, Liverpool 15 for a surplus equipment sale. More information is available from G6VS on 051-733 6415.

Meeting on Wednesday the 20th

Wirral Amateur Radio Society meets at an unspecified time and venue for a talk on simple receiver construction by G3RJV. More information is available from G3FOO on 051-644 6094.

Meeting on Thursday the 21st

Spen Valley Amateur Radio Society meets at 8pm in the Old Bank Working Men's Club, Mirfield for a talk on the White Rose receiver project by G3TDZ. More information is available from G0FOI on 0274 875038.

Meetings on Friday the 22nd

South Manchester Radio Club meets at 8pm in the Sale Moor Community Centre, Norris Road for a surplus equipment sale. More information is available from G4BZO on 061-231 5870.

Maltby Amateur Radio Society meets at 7.30pm in the Parish Hall, Clifford Road, Hellaby, near Rotherham for a book and magazine night. The Maltby club is also holding an open day in Maltby Comprehensive School, Braithwell Road on Saturday the 30th of September between 2pm and 5pm. There will be demonstrations of various aspects of amateur radio, and all are welcome to attend. More information is available from G1PQW on Rotherham 814135.

Date: 14 Sep 89 18:06
Message-ID: <19310@GB7SPV>
From: GB7HQQ@GB7SPV
To: NEWS@GBR
Subject: GB2RS 17 Sep (8/10): SCOTLAND
Path: GB7NWP.GB7CDM.GB7DQW.GB7SUT.GB7LRG.GB7SPV

From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ

The West of Scotland Amateur Radio Society meets at 7.30pm on the 22nd for a talk by the RSGB's Regional Liaison Officer, Bob Lowe. The venue is 29 Old Dumbarton Road, Glasgow.

Date: 14 Sep 89 18:06
Message-ID: <19311@GB7SPV>
From: GB7HQQ@GB7SPV
To: NEWS@GBR
Subject: GB2RS 17 Sep (9/10): WALES
Path: GB7NWP.GB7CDM.GB7DQW.GB7SUT.GB7LRG.GB7SPV

From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ

Rhyl & District Amateur Radio Club is holding its annual general meeting at the Second Rhyl Scout Headquarters in Vale Road at 8pm on Monday the 18th. All members are asked to attend, and visitors will be most welcome. More information is available from GW0HWK on 097 888 621.

Highfields Amateur Radio Club begins its annual RAE course on Thursday the 21st at 7pm at 26 Allens Bank Road, Cardiff. More information is available from GW0GHC on Cardiff 397850.

Blackwood Amateur Radio Society is now running an RAE course on Friday evenings at Oakdale Community College. More information is available from GW1NYO on 0493 246359.

Date: 14 Sep 89 18:06
Message-ID: <19312@GB7SPV>
From: GB7HQQ@GB7SPV
To: NEWS@GBR
Subject: GB2RS 17 Sep (10/10): N.IRELAND
Path: GB7NWP.GB7CDM.GB7DQW.GB7SUT.GB7LRG.GB7SPV

From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ

Lough Erne Amateur Radio Club meets at 8pm sharp in the Railway Hotel, Enniskillen for the annual general meeting. More information is

available from GI4UHA on 0365 24796.

Belfast RSGB Group meets at 8pm on Wednesday the 20th at 90 Belmont
Road for the annual general meeting and election of officers.

John Heaton

JANET: J.Heaton@uk.ac.MCC NRS Central Administrator,
Internet: J.Heaton%MCC.ac.uk@cunyvm.cuny.edu MCC Network Unit (G45),
EARN/BITNET: J.Heaton%MCC.ac.uk@UKACRL The University,
UUCP: ...!ukc!umist!J.Heaton Oxford Road,
Phone: [+44 61 | 061] 275-6011 Manchester,
FAX: [+44 61 | 061] 275-6040 M13 9PL.
Ax.25: G1YYH @ GB7NWP - [44.131.1.8] amiga.G1YYH.ampr.org

2743. Tube rejuvenator.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-20 10:09:02 UTC
From: PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK
Message-ID: <20.Sep.89.11
Source record: 16863

recently,
>From: zephyr.ens.tek.com!orca!miker@uunet.uu.net (Mike Reiney)
>Subject: How does a picture tube rejuvinator work???

>The B&W portable TV I use for a computer monitor has a weak picture
>tube. I need help rejuvinating it.
>
>?As I remember, you overvoltage the filament to make it really hot.
>Then you pulse high voltage for a few seconds from the cathode
>to some other element to blast off the cathode surface.

>Which elements do I use? What voltage should I use for the
>blasting? How much filament overvoltage?

Strap all grids, accellerators, deflectors and anode together so they act
as one 'virtual anode'. Apply between 10 and 25% filament overvoltage for
a couple of minutes (gets cathode real hot and 'burns off' some of the surface
emmissive material), then fire current pulses of 5 to 10 times the usual
cathode current through the thing (between the nicely glowing cathode and
the rest of the electrodes strapped together). If you put a meter in the
'anode' line, you will see when youve done the trick since the current
you get on the peaks will rise. I use about 400 volts at up to 100mA for this.

de G6WBJ
>-=Pete=-<

2744. Motorola HT's

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-20 10:13:03 UTC
From: PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK
Message-ID: <20.Sep.89.11
Source record: 16864

I've got the chance of buying a batch of Motorola HT200 handhelds, alleged
to be working on 155MHz. They are ex a large US corporation, but Motorola
UK seem to have little if any information on them. Are they easy to convert
to 2 meters and are they worth having once converted???

G6WBJ Pete L.

Please use the following addresses for reply: + \/Natural
+ \/\Environment
JANET: PJML@UK.AC.NERC-WALLINGFORD.IBMA + \/\/Research
ARPA : PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSS.CS.UCL.AC.UK + \/\/\Council
EARN : PJML%UK.AC.NWL.IA@UKACRL + NERC Computer Services
AX25 : G6WBJ {144.650MHz} + Holbrook House
SPAN : STAR::"PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSS.CS.UCL.AC.UK" + Station Road
PHONE: +44 793 411613 + SWINDON SN1 1DE
++
+ No man is truly useless - he can always act as a horrible example to others +
++

2745. Meteor Communication

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-20 11:36:22 UTC
From: rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
Message-ID: <8909201136.AA07358@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 16865

First I unload a minor complaint and then make a useful (?) comment.

1. It's fair to say that burst-type meteor communication is mostly specular reflection from the ionized trail of the meteor, not scattering from sub-critical ionization. Thus the term meteor "scatter" is usually used incorrectly (see below for exception). The term meteor "burst" is more descriptive.

2. There have been a number of "demo" and real applications of meteor communication. For a couple of real examples:

The Dept of Agriculture has had a meteor-burst network in the northwestern states for a number of years. It collects snow-depth data.

Alascom, the Alaskan telephone system, uses meteor ** scatter ** to serve some of their outlying areas. This involves high power and big antennas to get CONTINUOUS voice communication. My old bosses called this mode ionospheric scatter - but there is certainly a meteoric contribution.

I have on the desk beside me a ball-point pen given away by Meteor Communication Inc, Kent, WA. They make a business of meteor-burst communication; no endorsement given.

3. I built a full-duplex teletype meteor-burst demo system back in 1955-58. I've also worked W0RPK with packets on six meters using meteors - see recent ARRL Handbooks.

4. As you doubtless know, there is a lot of DX-type communication on 2 meters using the BIG overdense bursts which occur during the main meteor showers.

73, Bob W3OTC

2746. The 2010, for davids@truevision....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-20 12:22:47 UTC
From: philiph@kean.mun.ca
Message-ID: <17088@kean.mun.ca>
Source record: 16866

I am posting this because my letter to davids@truevision.com keeps
getting returned with an "unresolvable address".

Dear David,
Yes, I've had some trouble with the synchronous detection on
my Sony 2010. Since I would rarely use it anyway (or so I think now!),
I've never had it looked at. My problem is almost identical to that
experienced by someone on the net: only one sb seems available in the
synch mode; in my case it's the USB. I have had a lot of trouble over
the years with the level of service from local Sony reps (with waits of
up to nine months for service of my old Sony ICF6700W), so that also
makes me hesitant to have it looked at.
But it is a good radio on shortwave. My set is terrible on
mediumwave - when checking out the am band I use my little pocketsized
Panasonic five-band, single-conversion radio (RF-085) instead of the 2010.
The 2010 is best for the convenience of having so many preset memories.
I don't usually do a lot of 'dxing'; instead I rely on sw for access to the
BBC, until a year or so ago the AFRTS, and so on. Those preset memories
make it easy to get them.
The sound, as you might expect from a radio its size, is not
great, but surprisingly good -- on fm the stations sound better than on most
mediumsized boomboxes I've heard.

If you do get one, check out its synch circuit first thing!

Good luck,

-Philip

2747. Re: Good Press

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-20 12:45:52 UTC
From: <>
Message-ID: <627@cwjcc.CWRU.Edu>
Source record: 16786

In article <4818@lindy.Stanford.EDU> kevin@lindy.Stanford.EDU (Kevin J. Burnett) writes:
>
>One thing about the ARRL's "Communicator" proposal: I'm trying to figure
>out why they put the thing in it that says that a "Communicator" should
>not be allowed to be the control operator of a repeater, when a Technician
>can. Is passing a 5WPM code test going to make someone a better repeater
>owner/operator?

Agreed absolutely. The code test is supposed to be for CW operating
practices; the written test is supposed to examine for technical prowess.
This is despite the nonsense published by the Great Lakes Division
Coordinator, Nathanson.

AD8Y

2748. Question GPS-Satellites

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-20 13:35:00 UTC
From: IKT8@CZHETH5A.BITNET
Message-ID: <8909210710.AA01036@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16872

Hello INFO-HAMS-Networkers,

the Nasaprediction Bulletin reports me 12 GPS satellites.
These days I have red in a paper, there are only
7 satellites of 11 operational. (I mean GPS !)

My question now:
How many GPS satellites are truly operational and which names
they have.

Can anyone help me ?

Many thanks in advance es 73

T. Meier HB9CAM

IKT8@CZHETH5A

2749. Hugo and Good Image of Ham Radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-20 13:35:27 UTC
From: wmartin@STL-06SIMA.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8909210712.AA01131@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16873

The local St. Louis TV coverage of Hugo has included a *lot* of mention of and praise for ham radio operators, including some of the usual "picture of a man sitting at a radio desk" and "picture of a hand on a tuning knob" type of coverage -- it may be trite, but it has all been very positive. I noted several times that the anchorpersons, in the usual post-story "chat" scenes, made positive comments and expressed admiration for ham operators for their role in emergency communications during this situation.

I don't know if this degree of accurate and positive coverage is due to the presence of hams on the staffs of the TV stations, or promotion by local ham clubs or organizations, but, whatever the cause, it is working!

There was also a pro-ham article in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Right after this emergency situation is resolved, when the memory of a positive image of ham radio is fresh in the minds of editors and newspeople, would be a good time to present them with the ham's viewpoint on the recent anti-ham actions of the FCC, such as the 220 fiasco. If it isn't done in a heavy-handed manner, but instead presented as "background" for an issue that might arise as newsworthy (in their opinion, not just in ours) in the future, due to the continued court battle over this subject, it would tend to predispose future coverage of the issue to be pro-ham instead of anti-ham.

Local antenna-rights and zoning issues can be addressed in the same way. If the local station or paper praised hams' actions in this case, they can be gently informed that local governments or boards are reducing the capacity of the local ham community to perform such services by either driving hams away via restrictive zoning or covenants, or limiting their capabilities by restricting antennas.

Regards, Will Martin

2750. unsub

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-20 13:57:03 UTC
From: MAUKONEN@UCF1VM.BITNET
Message-ID: <8909210711.AA01098@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16874

unsubscribe

Please drop me from the info-hams list.

Thank you

Chris Maukonen
maukonen@ucf1vm

2751. Re: Meteor Scatter

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-20 14:33:48 UTC
From: wmartin@STL-06SIMA.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8909210712.AA01163@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16875

Yep, it's for real. Last week's edition of the SWL Digest program on Radio Canada International had an interview with an engineer who works with (or runs -- not sure) a company that produces meteor scatter commo gear. The seismic sensing application was also briefly mentioned. I believe the specific example they described was a tsunami (tidal wave) warning system for the Pacific coast.

Regards, Will

2752. TS830S Analog Dial

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-20 14:39:03 UTC
From: brosen@bbn.com
Message-ID: <45824@bbn.COM>
Source record: 16876

The instruction manual for the Kenwood TS830S describes the simple procedure for calibrating KHz tick mark ring that is on the outside edge of the tuning knob AND the procedure for calibrating the digital readout. It says nothing about calibrating the analog readout, however. Can I do this without major surgery? It's annoying to have the digital and analog readouts be out of synch. Any pointers would be appreciated.

73 -

Bruce (K1FFX)

2753. Re: Meteor scatter goes commercial

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-20 15:03:35 UTC
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250071@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 16777

It seems like every couple of years lately someone
announces that they are the first to use meteor
scatter for digital communications.
Besides amateur use of the mode for a *lot* of
years, the military used a combination of troposcatter
augmented by meteor scatter at low vhf to island hop
the pacific. I believe this is the same sort of
mechanism the early-Saturday-morning 6M crowd uses to
work 1000-1500 miles routinely. Early morning is an
advantage because the earth sweeps up small space
dust at the greatest rate. This "sub-meteoric" stuff
ionizes sufficiently to make a sort of "noisey" path.
It works fine for SSB and CW. I expect for high digital
information rates the modulation technique needs to
be chosen with care.

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.ampr.org
glenne@nmd.hpcom

2754. rec.swl?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-20 15:05:31 UTC
From: rshapiro@bbn.com
Message-ID: <45830@bbn.COM>
Source record: 16778

I'm considering proposing a new group for SWL's (Short Wave Listeners) as opposed to hams. But before doing that, I thought I'd ask a few questions here (the existing newsgroup which seems to be closest):

1) Are SWL postings welcome here or would that be considered noise by most regular readers? Is this group exclusively for ham news, or is it just that ham posters post much more often than swl posters?

2) Are there a significant number of readers here who might like to see such a separate group? Or, on the other hand, would you rather see this kind of news kept in this group?

3) Has someone proposed such a group in the recent past?

I don't want to get a big discussion going here, so why don't you email replies (rshapiro@bbn.com) instead of posting them. I can summarize (if there's interest), and then either begin the process of proposing a new group, or begin posting swl articles on this one.

Thanks (and apologies if you've been through all of this before).

Richard Shapiro / rshapiro@bbn.com

2755. Re: New cheap 200 kHz ADC: good for digital receiver?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-20 15:36:34 UTC
From: tomb@hplsla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <5720051@hplsla.HP.COM>
Source record: 16779

mbutts@mentor.com (Mike Butts) writes:

>I wonder if any DSP radio experts out there can comment on whether this chip,
>with an 80 kHz or so IF front end on the input and a DSP on the output might
>make a practical HF receiver, using the DSP for most of the selectivity, gain
>control, and demodulation? Is it reasonable to use that low an IF? Could you
>use both ADCs on the chip to alternatively sample a higher IF, like 160 kHz?

For one thing, if you have a fast enough sample/hold, you only need to
insure that the IF bandwidth is less than "80 kHz or so" -- you use
aliasing on purpose in this case. Sampling is very closely related to
mixing.

2756. Re: Squint angle? and AO-13 performance

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-20 16:15:16 UTC
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <466@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 16780

From article <793@soleil.UUCP>, by gopstein@soleil.UUCP (Rich Gopstein):
>
> The question is:
>
> In an elliptical orbit, what is the orientation of the satellite as it
> moves through a single orbit. Is the axis of the satellite always
> perpendicular to the orbit, or is the axis always pointing through the center
> of the earth? Or is it something totally different?
>
> Rich, KD2CQ
> .

Rich:

Think of the attitude of the spacecraft as FIXED in space. Think of the
antennas as pointing at some star in the distance. For the purposes
of this discussion (neglecting minor gravitational anomalies) the spacecraft
always points at this star as it goes about its orbit. It doesn't roll around
the orbit and it is spun about the antenna axis to provide a `gyroscopic'
stability. During the best times, the antenna will be pointed at the center
of the earth ONLY at apogee and will point exactly away from the center
of the earth at perigee. In between, you are looking a various off pointings.
The Squint angle or pointing angle as James Miller, G3RUH and I respectively
called them in our popular tracking programs, is exactly what you guessed,
it is a fancy name for the angle the antennas make with your location.

Hope this helped,

Bob McGwier N4HY
author QUIKTRAK

2757. Re: 10 m on Saturday

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-20 16:20:10 UTC
From: vodall@hpfcdq.HP.COM
Message-ID: <330003@hpfcdq.HP.COM>
Source record: 16781

/ hpfcdq:rec.ham-radio / rusty@cadnetix.COM (Rusty Carruth) / 10:31 am Sep 18, 1989 /

>Well, I finally did it. I got my HF rig limping along to the point
>that it would both transmit *and* receive (although not as well as

>Anyway, to make a long story a bit shorter, I made 3 contacts last
>saturday, 2 to N.C, one to (oh, rats, I've forgotten where the
>other one was! Good thing I wrote it down!). What a great time!

Congrats. Welcome to the band.

>
>So, this brings up 2 questions:
>
>(1) Was the band as open as I thought it was? Or more so? by
>10 am local time (sorry, I've not gotten the translation from
>local to GMT (or CUT or UCT or whatever) down quite exactly, but
>that would be either 1800 or 1900 hours UCT, I think) on saturday
>I had lots of stations loud enough to need to turn down the audio
>from full to 1/4 (sorry, my S-meter is DOA right now, so I have to
>guess on S readings...).

My experience up North here in Fort Collins is that life on 10 gets started
around 10am (1600Z) and peters out as the sun sets, around 8pm (0200Z). Of
course this depends on conditions. Last thursday and sunday the band was
hot.

>
>(2) What think the net of starting a 'usenet net' on 10? Silly?
>
>Sure we will have a lot of gaps in coverage, but there are a lot
>of us here who have our Tech or Novice (well, I know there are
>a lot of Techs, anyway) and so cannot go lower and still do voice,
>and *I* certainly cannot do code right now, although that is
>'supposed' to change sometime... (and, after Saturday I may
>find the motivation to spend the time required)

Not silly - that's a great idea. But how about just a calling frequency
rather than a formal net. We could get on, and if the freq is
unused: cq usenet cq cq cq... How about 28.310?

>
>
>----------
>Rusty Carruth UUCP:{uunet,boulder}!cadnetix!rusty DOMAIN: rusty@cadnetix.com
>Daisy/Cadnetix Corp. (303) 444-8075\ 5775 Flatiron Pkwy. \ Boulder, Co 80301
>Radio: N7IKQ 'home': P.O.B. 461 \ Lafayette, CO 80026

>----------
>

I sold my fancy radio (TS440S) last June. No time or antennas so it was just sitting on the shelf. Last weekend I picked up a Uniden HR2510 at the Hi Plains hamfest in Wyoming. Using it in my pickup with a cut down CB whip has been a blast. The first qso was East Germany. That day I also worked Florida, Mass, Pa, Vermont, Md, Japan, Alaska and Tasmania. It was fantastic. I hadn't had so much fun in radio since my novice days.

Since then I've also worked Maine from my bicycle and Alaska from the top of a 8000' natural tower (mtn) west of town. Backpacking with a radio, battery, solar panel and dipole is hard work but still really neat.

Congrats again.

Bill Vodall WA7NWP
Fort Collins

2758. Re: Meteor Scatter

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-20 16:39:10 UTC
From: jmasters@pcocd2.intel.com
Message-ID: <957@mipos3.intel.com>
Source record: 16782

In article <197@c3.PLA.CA.US> tenney@c3.UUCP (Glenn Tenney) writes:
+A friend was telling me of some seismic sensors that use scatter.
+He was saying that the sensors gather data waiting to hear something
+on a certain freq (I don't recall if he said it was noise caused
+by the scatter or if they used the scatter) and then sent the
+data in a burst using the scatter (since it was there 'cause they
+received via scatter). Sounded legit to me. Does anyone know more
+info? If this is for real, then it is already commercial.
+Glenn AA6ER

I read an article somewhere recently where the military had been studying this method of transmission since it was conceived in the 1920's. It is being considered as a method of communication in the event of a nuclear attack. I suppose that a message is sent in such a way to blitz its way through the charged atmostphere to get to the meteor trail.

Apparently, messages are stored at individual sites (not a central site, branched out) since an ionized trail lasts for milliseconds. A message must be shot off immediately. This can lead to overlap, but is easy to overlook.

There is some kind of tracking system (probably similar to how lightning is tracked) that scans a small portion of the sky searching for this trail, and the message is sent in a burst.

I kinda doubt anybody but the military has anything going in this area right now. I could be wrong.

"This is the United States calling.
Are we reaching you?" - Pink Floyd Justin Masters - jmasters@pcocd2.intel.com
---

2759. Cleaning Tape Heads

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-20 17:31:16 UTC
From: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <167285@Wayne-MTS>
Source record: 16783

Oddly enough, more than one recording studio engineer I talked to back
when I was running a rock and roll music store recommended plain old
lighter fluid for cleaning tape heads and other componants in the tape
path. This is nothing but good old Naptha, aka Energine Cleaning Fluid.
I've used it since, with no ill effects. It doesn't cause the rubber
to dry out as alchohol does. Do we have any solvent experts who can comment
on the wisdom of this practice?
Mike ke8yy

2760. rec.swl? no need.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-20 18:51:15 UTC
From: rshapiro@bbn.com
Message-ID: <45861@bbn.COM>
Source record: 16784

In article <45830@bbn.COM> I wrote:
>I'm considering proposing a new group for SWL's (Short Wave Listeners)
> [etc]

Apparently this is an old topic that re-surfaces from time to time. I got a number of responses almost immediately pointing out that (a) swl postings are welcome here; (b) there's not much swl traffic; (c) the internet gateway (info-hams?) wouldn't be available for a new group; so (d) an swl newsgroup wouldn't be very useful and isn't really needed.

Thanks for all of the (very prompt) replies.

R. Shapiro

2761. ARRL bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-20 19:01:32 UTC
From: jim@foobar.hf.intel.com
Message-ID: <345@foobar.hf.intel.com>
Source record: 16785

In article <4640@cps3xx.UUCP> hendrick@frith.UUCP (Kenneth J. Hendrickson) writes:
>Unfortunately, the ARRL has been trying their best to destroy amateur
>radio by: (1) removing technical columns from QST, (2) promoting novice
>enhancement (that DID NOT bring significantly more new operators in, and
>is bad in that it removes incentives for upgrading), and (3) promoting a
>code-free VHF license (which I predict also WILL NOT bring in a
>significant amount of new operators:

No, No, that's not right. The ARRL has been trying to destroy amateur
radio by forcing incentive licensing on us in the 60's and not promoting
no-code licensing in the 70's. I know because I have been reading Wayne
Green's columns for 20 years and that's what he says.
As for (1), its all Ham Radio Magazine's fault for reducing the technical
level of their articles. QST was always too full of DX columns, contest
stuff and pages and pages of district representatives to leave much room
for technical stuff.
Really though, let's leave the poor ARRL alone these days. They're about
broke anyway.

--
_\ _\ Jim Garver __|__<tektronix!psueea | uunet!littlei>!foobar!jim
\ \ WA7LDV & N3170N _____( )_____ jim@foobar<.hf.intel.com|.uucp>
Development Tools Operation, Intel Corp. Hillsboro, Oregon 503-696-2094

2762. Question on the TS-711A/E

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-20 19:40:49 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <5938.2517EA27@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 16787

> From: katzmann@robotics.jpl.nasa.gov
>
> I am considering the purchase of a used TS711E (european). The
> owner says the freq. coverage was expanded to cover 141 - 151 mhz.
> I was wondering if this model (or the A version) can be modified
> to cover 139 to 179 mhz like so many other radios? I'd like to be

You might also check to see if a radio not designed for the U.S. market complies with the FCC's incidental radiation restrictions on receivers. Some do; some don't.

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

2763. Re: rec.swl? no need.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-20 19:49:36 UTC
From: msmith@topaz.rutgers.edu
Message-ID: <Sep.20.15.49.34.1989.24932@topaz.rutgers.edu>
Source record: 16788

For those who don't know about it, there is a SWL Mailing List. You
can join it by sending a one-line mail message:
SUB SWL-L First Last
to the address:
listserv%cuvma@cuvmb.cc.columbia.edu (also listserv@cuvma.bitnet)
where First is your first name, and Last is your last name.

The traffic tends to be a few messages a day, all with an extremely
high S/N ratio.

Mark
--
Mark Smith | "Be careful when looking into the distance, |All Rights
61 Tenafly Road|that you do not miss what is right under your nose."| Reserved
Tenafly,NJ 07670-2643|rutgers!topaz.rutgers.edu!msmith,msmith@topaz.rutgers.edu
You may redistribute this article only to those who may freely do likewise.

2764. Looking for 8560 tube for repeater

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-20 20:11:17 UTC
From: POPYACK@TOPS20.RADC.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <12527820122.8.POPYACK@TOPS20.RADC.AF.MIL>
Source record: 16789

I am looking for a 8560 or 8560A VHF Power amp driver for a VHF repeater.
Does anyone have one of these laying around or know of a source to get one?
Fits a Motorola Repeater.
WF2V @ WA2TVE

2765. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-20 20:19:41 UTC
From: rlwest@flopn2.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <8909202032.AA16440@ti.com>
Source record: 16790

TO ANYONE INTERESTED:

I copied the following from the W5TOO PBBS here in the Dallas Area. I
thought some of the ham and swl readers of INFO-HAMS might be interested:

```
================================================================================
From : N5AUX @ N5AUX.#NTX.USA.NA
To : ALL @ DFW
Date : 890919/1227
Msgid : BF 1252@N5AUX, 3096@W5TOO $1252_N5AUX
Subject : Hurricane Frequencies
Path : N5AUX

----------------------------------------------------------
HURRICANE HUNTERS AND HURRICANE TRAFFIC FREQUENCIES DE N5AUX
----------------------------------------------------------
Monitor the following frequencies for Hurricane Information:

4.467 4.235 4.3635 6.5078 13.1146 14.313 (Prime)

13.038 16.8715 4.4300 8.7668 17.3087 14.325 (Prime)

Hurricane Hunter Aircraft: 304.8 & 381.0 (am)

CAP Gulf Coast Hurricane Net: 4.467
Ham Gulf Coast Hurricane Nets: 3.925 3.935 7.235
Ham Central Texas Emergency Nets: 3.910 <------------Prime!
Ham North Texas Emergency Nets: 3.930 3.970
Ham South Texas Emergency Nets: 3.955
----------------------------------------------------------
DE N5AUX @ N5AUX 145.09 ARL
----- End of message 3096 from N5AUX @ N5AUX.#NTX.USA.NA -----

================================================================================
73, and good luck!
```

```
_____________________________________________________________________________
/ Bob, WA8YCD | "I would love to see them name a \
| InterNet: RLWEST@FLOPN2.CSC.TI.COM | hurricane ELLIOT one of these days. |
| Compu$erve: 73500,2150 | Then when it is downgraded it will |
| Packet: WA8YCD @ W5TOO | be called T.S.Elliot." --T.D.Jacobs |
\_____________________________________|_____________________________________/
```

2766. Re: INFO-HAMS path...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-20 20:40:58 UTC
From: wwg@brambo.UUCP
Message-ID: <8909201640.AA18072@brambo.UUCP>
Source record: 16791

It turns out that host "telly" is back on the air. In the past, if telly was available, that was the better path for me. Sorry about the "muddling" but it did appear earlier that telly was going to be off the air fer a while.

However, telly is now back on the air, and accepting traffic. If u changed my path as I had earlier requested, kindly change it back to telly again please. Again, sorry about this extra fuss.

73s de VE3WWG.

2767. Re: Aircraft Radios May Become Availabl

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-20 23:17:34 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500204@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16792

> What makes them expensive is the bureaucracy of obtaining FCC and FAA
> certification, and the controlled market, not their quality or
> technology.

Then you'd think a major increase in quality would have a lesser proportional
increase in cost.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
-.-- . ... - .... -- -.--
.-.-.- ... .. --. -. .- - ..- .-. . ..-. .. .-.. .

2768. All mods wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-20 23:21:01 UTC
From: jlt00316@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <121900049@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16793

I am going to collect all modifications I can for any radio just to archive them for the purpose of answering questions. So, if you have saved notes about mods for particular radios, or wish to write up a mod for my list, please mail them to me. Please do not post, as they have appeared before and most people don't want to see them again. I will keep this list for the benifit of people who get new radios and suddenly want the mods. So, send any and all mods for radios, scanners, or other relateds to the address below. Note, I don't want big circuits, just the easy ones like diode clipping, resistor changing, pushing certaing buttons, etc. Thanks much.

Jeff Tucker N9HZQ
tucker@uieea.ece.uiuc.edu Senior, Electrical Engineering
tucker@uiucvmd.bitnet University of Illinois

2769. Re: Squint angle? and AO-13 performance

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-21 01:00:32 UTC
From: karn@jupiter
Message-ID: <17671@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 16794

In article <13900010@m.cs.uiuc.edu> kenny@m.cs.uiuc.edu writes:
>The antenna pointing information is given in the AO-13 schedule with
>the BLAT and BLON parameters (Can someone give me an idea how to
>interpret these? Is longitude relative to the ascending node, and
>latitude relative to the orbital plane? I speculate this because BLAT
>is nearly always zero and BLON is close to the argument of periapsis.)

The BLAT and BLON (short for "bahn latitude" and "bahn longitude",
respectively), are given with respect to the satellite's orbital plane.
("Bahn" is German for "path" or "track"). The longitude indicates how
the spin axis is rotated within the orbit plane, and the latitude
indicates how far it is tilted out of the plane. Originally, the idea
was to specify BLAT/BLON = 0/0 as nominal; i.e., with that orientation,
the antennas would be pointed in a direction that is parallel to the
spacecraft's position vector at perigee. This results in the antennas
pointing directly at the center of the earth when the spacecraft is at
apogee. However, the spacecraft software was written with the
expectation that the spacecraft would spin counter-clockwise as seen
from the antenna side, yet both AO-10 and AO-13 spin clockwise (AO-10
because of the recoil from the launcher collision, and AO-13 because the
spacecraft was mounted upside down during launch). Rather than change a
sign in the software, DJ4ZC opted to reverse the spacecraft coordinate
system so that the motor (bottom) side is the reference rather than the
antenna side. Hence the nominal orientation is now blat = 0, blon = 180.

>The antenna design aboard AO-13 has a significant sidelobe at one
>particular range of obtuse squint angles; it escapes me at the moment
>what angles these are. Phil, can you get this information?

I don't have a complete antenna pattern; I'm not sure that one exists.
However I can say that the antenna has a significant amount of assymetry
off axis, which is why you get spin fading for large "squint angles".
Much of the fading is due to polarization reversals; I've noticed that
if you switch polarization on your antenna, you'll still hear fades but
the signal strength envelope is different and displaced in phase.

Phil

2770. Re: Squint angle? and AO-13 performance

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-21 01:06:27 UTC
From: karn@jupiter
Message-ID: <17672@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 16795

In article <1989Sep19.202527.1901@mentor.com> mbutts@mentor.com (Mike Butts) writes:
>Thanks, Phil. Does this mean that those of us with tracking programs that
>don't figure squint angle (like MacTrak) can use a simple table relating MA to
>squint angle, at least when the antenna is not off-pointed?

Well, sort of. You can certainly approximate the value easily enough, but
remember that the earth is not infintesimally small as seen by the satellite,
so not all stations see the same squint angle at all times. At apogee, when
the earth appears smallest, this effect is minimal but at other times when
the satellite is closer the parallax errors are greater.

It's actually fairly easy to compute squint angle internally in most
tracking programs since most of the necessary information is already
available as a side effect from computing the az/el/range figures.

Phil

2771. 9J2AL

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-21 01:29:02 UTC
From: reisert@victim.dec.com
Message-ID: <8909210129.AA08107@decwrl.dec.com>
Source record: 16796

I saw in the USENET that WD0HHM is supposed to be the QSL manager for this station. I tried sending a card to his 1989 CB address in Herndon, Virginia, but it got rejected (forwarding order expired).

1. Is WDOHHM really the manager for 9J2AL? I saw his direct address sereral times, including the time he gave it to me over the air.

2. If the answer to #1 is yes, does anyone have a more up-to-date address for WD0HHM?

thanks...jim, AD1C

2772. Re: New cheap 200 kHz ADC: good for digital receiver?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-21 01:29:13 UTC
From: karn@jupiter
Message-ID: <17673@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 16797
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

```
> Antenna ---> Mixer ---> LPF/gain --> ADC -----> DSP -----> DAC -----> audio
> ^ |
> | |
> DDSynth \------> data
>
>A few real RF stages + cheap digital VLSI = high-performance receiver?

Actually, you'll want two mixers, low pass filters and A/D converters.
The mixers should operate in quadrature so you can do things like SSB
filtering in DSP software.

Phil
```

2773. Hugo

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-21 01:44:01 UTC
From: RLM@Maine.Maine.EDU
Message-ID: <RLM.890920214401@MAINE.MAINE.EDU>
Source record: 16798

Some friends of my family are trying to locate a relative that is on Vieques Island off the coast of Puerto Rico. Has anyone heard any news about injuries or deaths there? The relative's name is Everrett Gallant.

Thank-you and 73.
Rob - NV1A

2774. G6WBJ Budget Antennas part two.

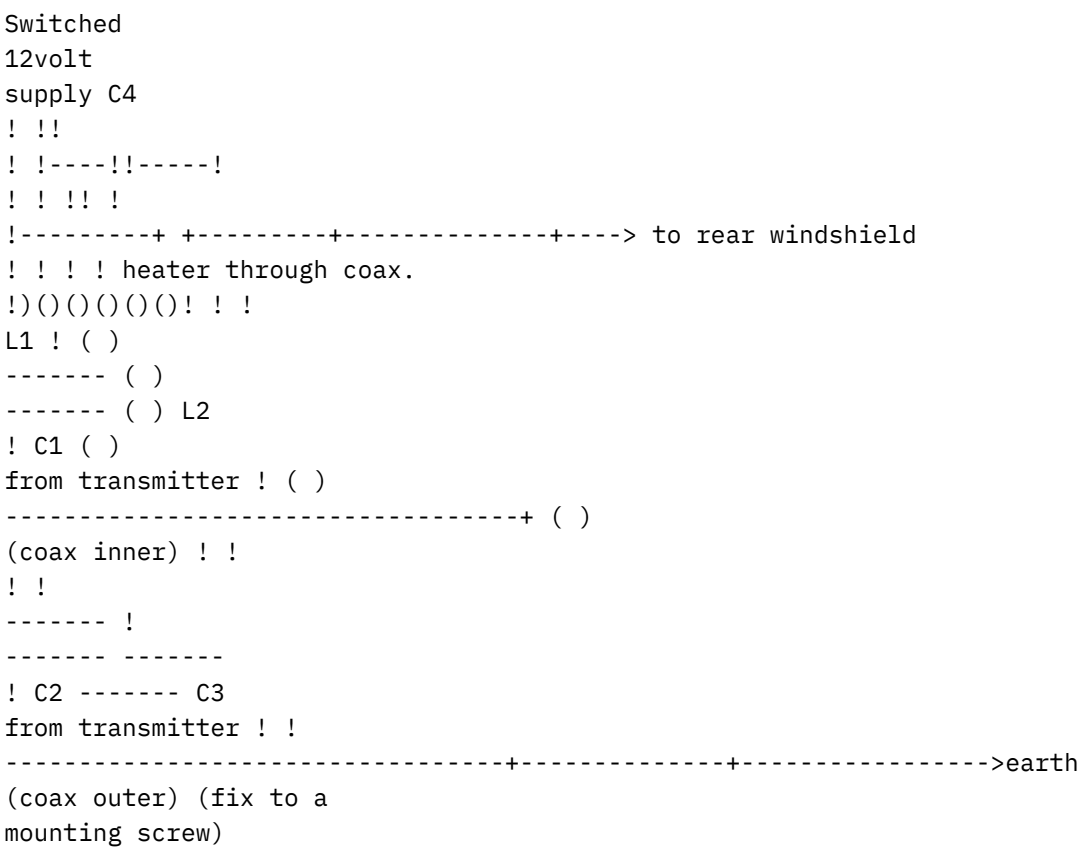
Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-21 08:52:34 UTC
From: PJML@IA.NWL.AC.UK
Message-ID: <21.Sep.89.09
Source record: 16799

Heated-rear-screen antenna part 2 - the matching network.

Try it - you may be pleasantly surprised.

Apologies for the delay in posting part 2: the Data Loss Monster had
taken up residence in one of our mailers, so here it is being posted
again for those who missed it the first time!!

Matching network.



Apologies for the sleazy diagram - its the best i can do in ASCII, and
not all of you will have PostScript.

C1 and C2 are 100pF airspaced variable capacitors
C3 is 1000pF 1kV ceramic or silver-mica
C4 is 4.7pF 1Kv ceramic or silver-mica.
L1 is 250nH (9 turns 16 gauge enamelled wound on 0.25 inch former)
L2 is 55nH (3 turns 16 gauge enamelled wound on 0.25 inch former)

Connect the output to the heater element with a 1/2 wavelength of coax
(remember to take the velocity factor into account).

I dont recommend using more than 25 watts to such an animal, otherwise the
field strength for rear-seat passengers may be a bit too high for safety.
Look up reference (4) if you are worried on this score, or see what
your national standards recommendations are.
Tune the thing up either using a forward/reflected power meter between the
transmitter and matching network (dig out that Bird 43?) or a field strength
meter located at least 10 wavelengths away. Remember that lowest SWR does
not necessarily correspond with highest radiated field strength.
Make sure that all the doors of the vehicle are closed while you are tuning up,
as there can be quite a change of resonance when you open the doors!
If you have a rear screen-wiper, try the effect of removing it. Some
of the wiper arms are metal and can have spurious resonances. If theres
a notable difference, try and get a plastic wiper arm from your dealer.
The Police and security services in the UK are using such antennas for
their surveillance vehicles. Because they operate split frequency duplex
(with sometimes a 15 or 30MHz split) they use two matching networks and
a RF-sensed relay changeover between the networks. Typically they use
between 15 and 25 watts of transmit power.

References::
(1) "A broad-band heated backlite antenna for a production vehicle" J.D. Last,
B Easter and K. Duffy. Society of Automotive Engineers Intl Conf, Detroit,
27-feb to 2-mar 1984 P-142 AUDIO SYSTEMS pp201-215
(2) "The end of the coat-hanger era - vandal-proof demister antennas for
MF and VHF reception in cars" J.D. Last and B. Easter 'Electronics and
Wireless World' 91 p64 feb 1985
(3) "Rear window heater antennas for mobile radio and broadcast reception"
J.D. Last and B. Easter. IERE Conf on Land Mobile Radio, Cambridge UK,
10-13 December 1985.
(4) National radiological protection board (NRPB) report NRPB/VR/5/3743
(1985).
(5) "Backlite" mobile antenna for 144MHz" David Last GW3ZMY and Trevor
Goddard GW6RYH. 'Radio Communication' feb 1987 pp 106-208

2775. Meteor Scatter

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-21 12:40:55 UTC
From: MROWEN@STLAWU.BITNET
Message-ID: <8909220706.AA18120@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16800

It's been nice to read so many notes on meteor scatter,
especially from W3OTC who has had first-hand experience
with it. One small point has been raised a couple of times:
Echo/burst durations are much longer than a few milliseconds.
At 49 MHz (a common meteor scatter [or burst] frequency),
signals last several seconds. Currently, most systems use an
inquiry-response approach; the "originating" station listens until
it hears a beacon sent by the "receiving" station (thus indicating
that the path is open). The "originating" station then sends its
pseudo-packet message pronto, hoping to take advantage of the same
open path. Perhaps the "milliseconds" reference was in regards to the
turnover time between receipt of the beacon signal and initiation of
data transmission [I dunno].
In any event, the military and several commerical outfits have been
using MS, combined with ionospheric forward scatter, for a long time.
The so-called "new advances" periodically announced, such as GTE's
digital voice system using MS, are enhancements on the same basic
process that was well established in the mid-late 50's.

2776. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-21 12:55:36 UTC
From: rlwest@flopn2.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <8909211306.AA22565@ti.com>
Source record: 16801

For those of you looking for a multi-band antenna, R-S has just come up with
a DISCONE in the $60 range.
Frequency coverage : 100 - 1300 MHz
Transmit power : 200 watts max
Mfr's SWR estimate : 1.5:1 or better
Transmittable bands: 144, 220, 440, 900, 1270 MHz

The unit consists of a central machined piece with SO-239 (standard 50 ohm
connector) built in. The center piece is threaded for eight sloping radials
(the CONE part) and eight horizontal radials (the DISC part). The radials
are threaded and cut to length already.

There is a "jam nut" for each of the radials to hold it securely to the core.

An aluminum tubing piece slides over the SO-239 [so you have to attach your
coax first, then bolt the thing in place] :-(

Two clamps and U-bolts are provided to clamp that tubing to your mast.

The whole thing goes together with one phillips screwdriver and a small
adjustable wrench for the "jam nuts" and for the U-bolts.

It takes about 10 minutes to put together. Maybe quicker, if you're not watching
TV.

DOCUMENTATION: none to speak of. Parts list. Diagram. Safety (hi voltage
warnings, etc.) that's about it.

ON-THE-AIR PERFORMANCE: To be determined. I need to get my SWR bridge out of
the field day box and see if it lives up to advertisement. I've had the thing
all weekend on my Packet Mailbox, and my TR22/C hasn't exploded. I've heard
some things I don't think I heard before (but all I got to compare is a
mag-mount 1/4 wave mobile whip!)

I'll add significant performance reports as they become available!

73,

Bob, WA8YCD

```
_____________________________________________________________________________
/ CompuServe: 73500,2150 |"In order to accomplish the impossible \
| Internet: RLWEST@FLOPN2.CSC.TI.COM | we must attempt the absurd!" |
| Packet: WA8YCD @ WR5C | --Miguel de Unamuno y Jugo 1864-1936 |
\_____________________________________|_____________________________________/
```

2777. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-21 12:57:33 UTC
From: rlwest@flopn2.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <8909211307.AA22576@ti.com>
Source record: 16802

For those of you looking for a multi-band antenna, Radio-Shack has just added a DISCONE to their product line. It is in the $60 price range.

Frequency coverage : 100 - 1300 MHz
Transmit power : 200 watts max
Mfr's SWR estimate : 1.5:1 or better
Transmittable bands: 144, 220, 440, 900, 1270 MHz

The unit consists of a central machined piece with SO-239 (standard 50 ohm connector) built in. The center piece is threaded for eight sloping radials (the CONE part) and eight horizontal radials (the DISC part). The radials are threaded and cut to length already.

There is a "jam nut" for each of the radials to hold it securely to the core.

An aluminum tubing piece slides over the SO-239 [so you have to attach your coax first, then bolt the thing in place] :-(

Two clamps and U-bolts are provided to clamp that tubing to your mast.

The whole thing goes together with one phillips screwdriver and a small adjustable wrench for the "jam nuts" and for the U-bolts.

It takes about 10 minutes to put together. Maybe quicker, if you're not watching TV.

DOCUMENTATION: none to speak of. Parts list. Diagram. Safety (hi voltage warnings, etc.) that's about it.

ON-THE-AIR PERFORMANCE: To be determined. I need to get my SWR bridge out of the field day box and see if it lives up to advertisement. I've had the thing all weekend on my Packet Mailbox, and my TR22/C hasn't exploded. I've heard some things I don't think I heard before (but all I got to compare is a mag-mount 1/4 wave mobile whip!)

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/ CompuServe: 73500,2150 |"In order to accomplish the impossible \
| Internet: RLWEST@FLOPN2.CSC.TI.COM | we must attempt the absurd!" |
| Packet: WA8YCD @ WR5C | --Miguel de Unamuno y Jugo 1864-1936 |
\_____________________________________|_____________________________________/
```

2778. Re: New cheap 200 kHz ADC: good for digital receiver?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-21 13:51:54 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <734@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 16803
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

In article <17673@bellcore.bellcore.com> karn@jupiter.bellcore.com (Phil R. Karn) writes:
]> Antenna ---> Mixer ---> LPF/gain --> ADC -----> DSP -----> DAC -----> audio
]> ^ |
]> | |
]> DDSynth \------> data
]>
]>A few real RF stages + cheap digital VLSI = high-performance receiver?
]
]Actually, you'll want two mixers, low pass filters and A/D converters.
]The mixers should operate in quadrature so you can do things like SSB
]filtering in DSP software.

I don't think so. You should be able to do that in the DSP with a single
ADC. After all, the signal into the ADC is identical to that off the
antenna except that it has a lower carrier frequency.
--
John Moore (NJ7E) mcdphx!anasaz!john asuvax!anasaz!john
(602) 861-7607 (day or eve) long palladium, short petroleum
7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253
The 2nd amendment is about military weapons, NOT JUST hunting weapons!

2779. Re: Motorola HT's

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-21 13:54:14 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <10020@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 16804

The HT-200 is the famous "brick" that was popular in ham circles around 1970 or so when I first got into 2m FM (back before the ARRL invented it).

They have a dual-conversion receiver that hears pretty well but is prone to overload and cross-modulation; you'll have a bit a trouble with one if you live near FM or highband TV broadcast transmitters, or near a bunch of two-way stuff. They were practically useless on the mountaintops where all our repeater stuff was, at least around lunchtime.

The transmitter is of either of two models: the H23DCN was about a 1.5 watt radio and used three incredibly-expensive PNP germanium transistors in the final; it would blow them at the drop of a hat and 10 years ago they cost $25 apiece to replace. There was no substitute. The H23DEN was a later transmitter and had much more rugged transistors, it also put out almost 2.5 watts on a good day. Neither transmitter was known for its spectral purity; talking on one in a building full of repeaters was sure to gain you some enemies because of all the desense you caused.

The battery is a custom Motorola job; they used to cost $50 or more and may not even be available any more, but you can rebuild them out of standard NiCad cells. As with all Motorola walkies, it'll run for a full day off one battery charge if you don't gas too much. The radio is POSITIVE GROUND, so don't try to run it off your car's electrical system!

These things are LARGE and HEAVY. They are about 8 inches high, about 4 inches wide, and about 1.25 inches thick. They weigh nearly 4 pounds. They are, in fact, just about the same size and weight as a standard construction brick. They're just about as rugged, too; they have a thick Cycolac plastic moulded housing and a cast aluminum back cover. The Motorola salesmen used to demonstrate how rugged they were by pounding 16-penny nails into pine with one; the local police used to demonstrate how rugged they were by pounding demonstrators and drunks into the pavement with them. I've seen more than one come into the radio shop with blood and hair stuck to the case. I also saw one with a deep gash across the battery compartment; it had been used to chock a railway freight car. (that one didn't fail until it got dropped into a puddle; the water got in through the gash and shorted out something inside.) My highband one fell out of my back pocket while I was about 75 feet up a tower and still worked, although the doggy-dick antenna never again was the same.

They are one-channel receive, usually, although some were equipped with a piggyback board to make the receiver two-channel. I think the transmitters could all do two-channel. If you wanted remote speaker/mic and/or subaudible tone ("PL"), the walkie grew an inch in height to fit

the switching relay and tone deck in.

The circuit boards are thin glass-epoxy with rivets through the holes; they are an A-number-one bitch to work on. There are parts buried beneath other parts, and parts on the back side, and everything is tiny tiny tiny. And hard to get.

Oh yeah, if you short out the earphone jack while someone is talking, or blow the squelch, you'll ace a complementary-pair of germanium transistors in the audio output stage. They will short and burn out the micro-fuse. $15 each time.

If you can get a working high-band (150MHz) model with a good battery for $50 US, it might be worth it. It's quite a museum piece nowadays.

Oh yeah, the 30-50 MHz models were better. The 450 MHz models were worse. I have one of each.

Motorola will sell you a reprint of the microfilmed manual for some modest fee. You'll probably have to contact their USA parts organization to get it.

Have fun!
- Brian

2780. Re: Meteor scatter goes commercial

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-21 14:34:50 UTC
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250072@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 16805

Patty,
The length and duration of meteor bursts depends on
all sorts of things as I remember. Different showers have
different characteristic particle sizes and behave
differently. Short .5 - 2 second pings are common but
I remember the 1967 Leonids shower which had single
trails useful for a minute or more (I stayed up all night
working stuff and had to get a very interesting note to
excuse my absence from high school the next day (:>))
The dust that is useful around 50 MHz just sort of
raises the background signal level up to the point of
being useful.

Acknowledgments may not come for minutes or hours after
call sets have been exchanged!

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.ampr.org
glenne@nmd.hpcom

2781. sell radios to the unlicensed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-21 15:26:03 UTC
From: plymate@noao.edu
Message-ID: <1185@noao.UUCP>
Source record: 16806

It is FINALLY time for me to add my $.002... This is my first try at posting, so I hope it works.

I have been after a good friend of mine for quite a while to get his ticket. At a swapfest a while back he decided to buy a handy-talky (That's right, without a license!). He asked some of us our opinions and we encouraged him to buy an IC-u2at. We thought this would give him the motivation to learn the code.

Last night, while on his way to work he came upon a traffic accident with injuries. He tried to use his CB to get some help, but couldn't get a responce. Reluctantly, he picked up the Handy and tuned it to a repeater he has been listening to and gave a call for help. He (of course) got a a ham to reply and got the appropriate authorities notified. His actions might have saved a life last night.

I'll leave it for you to decide if this nonlicensed person should have had that radio with him last night...

73 de N7KTF (Claude Plymate)

2782. JRC NRD525 opinions wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-21 15:58:00 UTC
From: SS@S47.Prime.COM
Message-ID: <386400005@S47.Prime.COM>
Source record: 16807

[and still I wonder...are there really any line eaters out there...]

I am considering the purchase of a Japan Radio Corp NRD-525 receiver (or perhaps a used NRD-515 if I can find one :-)). I'd appreciate hearing from anyone who owns or has used a `525 or `515 on positives and negatives of them. I'd also appreciate any leads on where to get one for less than list price, and whether or not people think they're worth the large wad of bucks. Perhaps those who own the ICOM R-71 or Kenwood R-5000 might reply as to why they selected those models over the JRC ones...

A little context on this.... I'm looking for an excellent general coverage HF receiver for AM and SSB mostly, but who knows..maybe I'll get into FAX, RTTY, or CW some day. It would be THE receiver to use with my various HF ham transmitters (remember the days when there were separate transmitters and receivers! ;-)) and I'd also use it for SWLing.

Also, are there any synchronous detector add-ons for the `525? (like the Sherwood for the `515) Any opinions as to the whether or not a sync det is really worthwhile?

Replies can be emailed or posted.

73 de Scott N1GJQ

=========
Scott Sminkey, Primenet/X.25 Development
Prime Computer, Inc. ss@s47.prime.com
500 Old Conn Path 10-20 {sun,decvax}!cvbnet!s47.prime.com!ss
Framingham, MA 01701 (508) 879-2960 ext 4097
Disclaimer: If captured, my employer will disavow all knowledge of my opinions.

2783. VLF/WWVB direct digital conversion (was Re: 200 kHz ADC)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-21 16:19:14 UTC
From: awpaeth@watcgl.waterloo.edu
Message-ID: <11563@watcgl.waterloo.edu>
Source record: 16808
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

In <1989Sep19.171259.1670@mentor.com> mbutts@mentor.com (Mike Butts) writes:

>The current Electronic Design (9/14/89) has a piece on the new Burr-Brown
>PCM1705P, a monolithic dual analog-to-digital converter. It runs at 200 kHz,
>gives 14-bit accuracy and 18-bit resolution, and costs $27 in 1K quantity (I'd
>guess <$50 in onesies)...

>Imagine how fast, cheap ADCs and DSPs could cause a revolution in receiver
>design (especially when we get cheap ADCs and DSPs that can handle several
>MHz IFs, and direct digital synth chips to match)...

I like this approach. I've been waiting for a cheap part for some time --
forget for a moment the use of the chip in post-IF demodulation consider direct
conversion of VLF. A WWVB receiver at 60kHz which is nearly all-digital is
quite possible. No IF needed, the LC tank/antenna coupling at the front end
represent the only analog parts (and reduce multiples of 60kHz to the point
that there are not aliasing/fold-over effects to corrupt the ADC samples).
Then what remains is a fast ADC and fast digital processor, for which 60kHz is
not impossibly fast.

The two other interesting part of the project is that because the time info
modulation is done by carrier phase shifts, one wants synchronous AM detection.
Also, the BCD datastream recovered needs to be turned into ASCII or used to
drive a display. The former is done easily with digital signal processing
techniques, the latter by simple data processing.

I would love to see an inexpensive two chip (ADC+CPU) solution.

/Alan Paeth
Computer Graphics Laboratory
University of Waterloo

2784. New Part 97

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-21 16:53:22 UTC
From: gdelong@cvman.prime.com
Message-ID: <8909211653.AA02601@cvman.prime.com>
Source record: 16809

I'd expected to see a lot of discussion by now of the new Part 97
recently published. But, I'm will to kick off the ball with what
I thought was a couple of very interesting sections.

| S 97.403 Safety of life and protection of property.
|
| No provision of these rules prevents the use by an amateur station
| of any means of radiocommunication at its disposal to provide essential
| communication needs in connection with the immediate safety of human
| life and immediate protection of property when normal communication
| systems are not available.
|
| S 97.405 Station in distress.
|
| (a) No provision of these rules prevents the use by an amateur
| station in distress of any means at its disposal to attract attention,
| make known its condition and location, and obtain assistance.
|
| (b) No provision of these rules prevents the use by a station,
| in the exceptional circumstances described in paragraph(a), of any
| means of radiocommunications at its disposal to assist a station in
| distress.

Well, this confirms the previous opinions of most that, in a life or
death situation, anything goes. But for the first time (to my knowledge)
puts it in writing. But this even goes further, it applys to property
and a "station in distress" (That might prove fun to define. I really
am distressed when I don't get fed on time, so I'll call up Pizza Hut
for an order to go.)

I guess now we have a legitimate use for those mods to covert VHF/UHF
rigs to operate in the public service sub-bands. (Should police and
fire departments be advised that we might be coming up on their
frequencies now to report accidents, etc?)

Now, although the parenthetical remarks above may exaggerate the results
of the new rules, I think the issued should be talked about to try to
find some sensible guidelines for complience without excess.

What do "you" think? Can you see yourself at a traffic accident and
the repeater tied up with commuter "how was your day" traffic, QSYing
over to 155.xxx and calling "XYZ PD this is WZ1ABC with emergency
traffic?"

I don't know about you, but I've come very close to doing something like
that in the past. It was around 2AM one morning, someone had controlled

off the repeater user functions, and I'm looking at car on it's side in the woods with people trapped inside. Now this was in southern NH and I finally contacted someone in Conn. via the New England 220 Network who called NH State Police, who called the local police. I think if this rule had been in place at the time I would have ended up talking to the local PD on their freq and having a fun time explaining things to them later.

Opinions/comments?

_____
/ \ / Gary A. Delong, N1BIP "I am the NRA." gdelong@cvman.prime.com
| \ / COMPUTERVISION Division {sun|linus}!cvbnet!gdelong
____\/ Prime Computer, Inc. (603) 622-1260 x 261

2785. Re: rec.swl?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-21 17:01:13 UTC
From: fjb@cbnewsl.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <1965@cbnewsl.ATT.COM>
Source record: 16810

From article <45830@bbn.COM>, by rshapiro@bbn.com (Richard Shapiro):

Great idea, go for it. I vote Yes and support your efforts.

Its a natural to create a separate news group for swl'ing.
I personaling am quite involved with both ham'ing and
swl'ing but, I'm sure there are great number of people
whom are interested in and working only the hobby of
swl'ing. And it also possible that many swl'ers are
not interested in many of the aspects of the ham.radio
news group (e.g. pizza phone patches, 10m taxi's, obnoxious
HF nets) to the point where they might not have even
seen your suggestion and consequently would not respond
to this poll.

Of course there are commonalities including the science
of propagation, HF/VHF/UHF receiver specs and capabilities,
QSL'ing and personal SWL experiences but, the program
material air'ed is probably the greatest difference
and to many the most interesting.

Would it not be nice to hear of a rare DX station that was
copied from your part of the world on a particular time and
frequency. Or a station your use to hearing had changed
their operating frequency and transmission time. Or
maybe the Sweden, Canada, England, Russia, VOA or other
informative international broadcasting station that had a
new program that would be of great interest to many of us.

Frank Boots, N2JSJ packet: n2jsj@kb1bd.nj.usa.hamradio.org.iso
(201) 522-6107 office uucp: fjb@attunix.att.com
(609) 890-8155 home compuserve: 70137,633

2786. rec.swl, one more time

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-21 17:25:19 UTC
From: rshapiro@bbn.com
Message-ID: <45915@bbn.COM>
Source record: 16811

OK, folks, my mailbox is *flooded* with replies, both for and against. One thing is clear -- this topic needs public discussion on news.groups. Therefore, I plan to formally propose the creation of a new group. After reading through all of the replies so far, I think the proposed group should be generalized to include all kinds of broadcast-band dx'ing, as well as swl'ing (mw, vhf, tv). Name suggestions, anyone?

Many thanks to everyone who responded. Please save further comments for the public discussion on news.groups.

2787. Re: All mods wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-21 17:43:53 UTC
From: bmp@hpcupt1.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7120079@hpcupt1.HP.COM>
Source record: 16812

We already have someone doing this for this group.
He's in London, Ontario, Canada and posts regularly.
Maybe you can assist him rather than duplicating
the effort.

Brian Perkin
N6RSW

2788. Re: Scanner losing its mind

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-21 18:02:59 UTC
From: pfluegerm@valley.UUCP
Message-ID: <45c642eb.15840@valley.UUCP>
Source record: 16813

flash@lopez.UUCP (Gary Bourgois @ Great White North/UPLink, Marquette, MI)
writes:
>I have an old Bearcat 210, which I use constantly here for monitoring the

>Well about 2 years ago the scanner started to lose its memory when the

>But now the following symptoms occur.

>The scanner will begin to display very odd frequencies like 13.705 or
>21.400 even 9.540 which are completely out of range. BUT it continues to

>BUT sooner or later all channels become 512.000 and it no longer receives.

>Does anyone know what the BC-210 uses to back up memory. I doubt that

I had this happen to my 250 some time back. Had to send it to Uniden to
get it fixed - 2 or 3 times (their service sure doesn't come close to
Electra's; too bad they bought 'em out). They ended up replacing the
EEROM chip, and maybe some others - which I believe were custom chips.

Cleared up the memory problem, but it had weak audio with a 60Hz hum
after that. It since gave up the ghost, and Uniden couldn't fix it
because the necessary parts were "no longer available" (Uniden did give
me a limited-time option to choose from several new but roughly equivalent
scanners at about 40% off the list price, though). So, you may be
S.O.L. I'd guess that it's probably barely worth the cost of repair
anyhow - you could probably buy a used one for about what you'd end up
spending.

I bought an Icom R-7000 and love it! It is lacking in some typical
scanner-type conveniences, but I guess you can't have EVERYTHING.

--
Mike Pflueger @ AG Communication Systems (formerly GTE Comm. Sys.), Phoenix, AZ
UUCP: {...!ames!ncar!noao!asuvax | uunet!zardoz!hrc | att}!gtephx!pfluegerm
Work: 602-582-7049 FAX: 602-581-4850
Packet: WD8KPZ @ W1FJI

2789. Hurricane Hugo

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-21 19:15:49 UTC
From: ewb@raybed2.UUCP
Message-ID: <1374@raybed2.UUCP>
Source record: 16814

Subject: Hurricane Hugo, DR 013
Time & Date: 12:00 Hrs. EDT 20 September 1989
From: National Red Cross Disaster Services,
EOH and National Weather SVC.

The following is a summary of the report forwarded to me from FEMA.

****

Damage Assessment : Preliminary damage assessment information for Puerto Rico indicates that 3/4 of the island is without power and 1/2 without water. Preliminary estimates of affected on Puerto Rico range from a a minimum of 10,000 to as high as 20,000. Red Cross is training 400 volunteers in Damage Assessment in preparation for a detailed assessment. The assessment is expected to hindered by the difficulty in travel in the eastern area of the island due to the damage. Local civil defense report 80% of Culebra was destroyed. A Red Cross Disaster Specialist in ST. Thomas reported no water and no power on St. Thomas and St. Croix. Preliminary assessment of St.Thomas is 1,000 homes destroyed 2000 with major damage and a large amount of minor damage. The airport at St. Thomas is closed and not expected to reopen for two days. No communications with St.John and no reports.

Mass Care: 24,000 persons sheltered on Puerto Rico on Monday.
St. Thomas six shelters open with 1,000 shelters will be consolidated.
Shelters are expected to continue for a substantial time.

Health Services: Estimate 25 people dead. 12 confirmed on Puerto Rico and 100 injured.

15,000 cots, blankets and comfort kits have been shipped to the islands.

****

Paul Mondoux
National American Red Cross
Northern New England Field Services

N1GSN ...!decvax!savax!nhqvax!mondoux
****

2790. Re: 10 m on Saturday

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-21 21:26:32 UTC
From: rusty@cadnetix.COM
Message-ID: <9591@cadnetix.COM>
Source record: 16815

In article <330003@hpfcdq.HP.COM> vodall@hpfcdq.HP.COM (Bill Vodall) writes:
>/ hpfcdq:rec.ham-radio / rusty@cadnetix.COM (Rusty Carruth) / 10:31 am Sep 18, 1989 /
>
>My experience up North here in Fort Collins is that life on 10 gets started
>around 10am (1600Z) and peters out as the sun sets, around 8pm (0200Z).
>
>>
>>(2) What think the net of starting a 'usenet net' on 10? Silly?
>> {my blatherings deleted}
>...
>Not silly - that's a great idea. But how about just a calling frequency
>rather than a formal net. We could get on, and if the freq is
>unused: cq usenet cq cq cq... How about 28.310?

Brian Kantor has suggested (in private email) that 10kHz off of
the 'standard' calling freq of 28.4 might be a good idea. So,
I propose that we use the following 3 freqs, in this order, as
our calling freqs: 28.410, 28.390, 28.310

I will attempt to stay at 28.410 unless there is too much qrm there,
in which case I will go to 28.390, and so forth.

And I like the idea of it being a 'usenet calling freq' rather than a
usenet net.

So, all you silent usenetters out there... Join the usenet un-net
this saturday! Come on, you know who you are (I got a phone
call from a very nice gentleman this week who said he never posts
on rec.ham-radio, but reads it regularly. You and everyone who
reads this forum is more than welcome!).

I will start at approx 1500Z (9am Colorado local time) and continue
until whenever.

>...worked Florida, Mass, Pa, Vermont, Md, Japan, Alaska and Tasmania. It
>was fantastic. I hadn't had so much fun in radio since my novice days.
...
>Bill Vodall WA7NWP
>Fort Collins

In private mail Bill suggested a usenet WAS for 10m. Ok, who will
be the first? :-)

Rusty Carruth UUCP:{uunet,boulder}!cadnetix!rusty DOMAIN: rusty@cadnetix.com
Daisy/Cadnetix Corp. (303) 444-8075\ 5775 Flatiron Pkwy. \ Boulder, Co 80301
Radio: N7IKQ 'home': P.O.B. 461 \ Lafayette, CO 80026

2791. Re: rec.swl?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-21 21:33:00 UTC
From: chuq@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <34931@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 16816

>Great idea, go for it. I vote Yes and support your efforts.

Me, too. I'd be thrilled to get away from the continuing code/nocode flames, personally.

--

Chuq Von Rospach <+> Editor,OtherRealms <+> Member SFWA/ASFA
chuq@apple.com <+> CI$: 73317,635 <+> [This is myself speaking. I am not Appl
Segmentation Fault. Core dumped.

2792. Re: Cleaning Tape Heads

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-21 21:36:40 UTC
From: lsheldon@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <22369@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 16817

You are right that cigarette lighter fluid is just naptha. (Charcoal lighter fluid appears to be kerosene or paint thinner).

But Energine was triclorethylene, I do believe.

I prefer rubbing alcohol for cleaning tape transports, although distilled water does pretty well with a little less violence to the environment.

2793. Re: rec.swl? no need.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-21 22:17:49 UTC
From: barry@hprmokg.HP.COM
Message-ID: <13770035@hprmokg.HP.COM>
Source record: 16818

rshapiro@bbn.com (Richard Shapiro) writes:

>In article <45830@bbn.COM> I wrote:
>>I'm considering proposing a new group for SWL's (Short Wave Listeners)
>> [etc]

>Apparently this is an old topic that re-surfaces from time to time. I
>got a number of responses almost immediately pointing out that (a) swl
>postings are welcome here; (b) there's not much swl traffic; (c) the
>internet gateway (info-hams?) wouldn't be available for a new group;
>so (d) an swl newsgroup wouldn't be very useful and isn't really
>needed.

>Thanks for all of the (very prompt) replies.

>R. Shapiro
>---------

I also agree that you are welcome here. And..... many SWLs often
end up scanning through the ham bands in their searches.

This one did and ended up going to "harder stuff". I got so interested
in the ham bands that I got my license.

Barry
WB6JZL (and still play around with my Gen. Coverage Rcvr.)

2794. gasoline generator info wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-21 22:19:07 UTC
From: karn@jupiter.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <17681@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 16819

Emergency power systems have always been an interest of mine. One idea I have is to use a gasoline generator to charge a battery which runs an AC power inverter. The idea is that the generator would only have to run part of the time, thus minimizing the amount of $#@!! noise you have to listen to. This scheme also makes it easy to take advantage of miscellaneous DC power sources, such as solar arrays.

Another potential advantage is greater fuel economy when the continuous loads are relatively small. Switching power supplies that convert AC to 12V DC operate with efficiencies well into the 90 percent range, and the newer so-called "modified sine wave" DC-to-AC inverters have similar figures. It should be possible to "buy back" these relatively small losses, plus the battery storage loss, by periodically running the gasoline generator to charge the battery at whatever load maximizes the generator's efficiency. Does anyone know what the efficiency-vs-load curves are for a typical gasoline AC generator? Just a few points would be very useful, e.g., fuel consumption at no load, full load, and whatever the peak efficiency load is. Sears sells three models, but they only give fuel consumption figures for half load and only for their two larger models (2.4KW and 4.0KW). They work out to a little less than a quarter gallon of gasoline per kilowatt-hour, with the larger model being slightly more efficient.

I'm also looking for general recommendations on generators. I place a premium on good mufflers...

Phil

2795. rec.swl

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-21 22:20:51 UTC
From: rshapiro@bbn.com
Message-ID: <45930@bbn.COM>
Source record: 16734
Cross-posted to: news.groups,rec.ham-radio

The following has just been announced on news.announce.newgroups.
Discussion should be carried out on news.groups ONLY -- not on
rec.ham-radio and not by email. A call for votes will be announced
three weeks from today (12-November).

I would like to propose a new group with the tentative name "rec.swl".

Purpose: to discuss issues of interest to short wave listeners, i.e.
those who are interested in listening to programs on the shortwave
broadcast bands; also to discuss issues of interest to dx'ers working
other broadcast bands (vhf, mw, tv).

Topics might include (but would not be limited to):

announcements of programs of interest
program schedule listings
time & frequency changes
magazine & journal recommendations
receiver and antenna reviews and recommendations
dx'ing tips
news of pirate and clandestine stations

The obvious question is: why not use rec.ham-radio for this? The
answer (or an answer): rec.ham-radio is *heavily* dominated by topics
of exclusive interest to hams (i.e. amateur radio broadcasters), and
while many hams are also swl's, relatively few swl's are hams. For
this reason, rec.ham-radio holds little appeal for typical swl's. They
don't read rec.ham-radio, and in consequence they don't post there
either. This lack of participation by swl's in rec.ham-radio should
NOT be construed as proving that there isn't interest in this subject.
After considerable discussion with other swl's, I've come to the
conclusion that rec.ham-radio is not the appropriate forum, and that
another, separate group should be created. While there would be some
overlap between the two groups (and thus cross-posting) I believe it
would be minimal.

Since may swl's are also interested in non-shortwave broadcast bands
(specifically medium wave, vhf-fm, and television), I would also like
this group to include articles about dx'ing these bands (articles
about programs on these bands should go elsewhere, however). For this
reason, the name 'rec.swl' might not be the best one. Other
suggestions are welcome. Possibly "rec.broadcast-dx"?

Comments?

2796. Re: rec.swl

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-21 22:45:23 UTC
From: chuq@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <34936@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 16737
Cross-posted to: news.groups,rec.ham-radio

>I would like to propose a new group with the tentative name "rec.swl".

>Purpose: to discuss issues of interest to short wave listeners, i.e.
>those who are interested in listening to programs on the shortwave
>broadcast bands; also to discuss issues of interest to dx'ers working
>other broadcast bands (vhf, mw, tv).

>Topics might include (but would not be limited to):
>
> announcements of programs of interest
> program schedule listings
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> magazine & journal recommendations
> receiver and antenna reviews and recommendations
> dx'ing tips
> news of pirate and clandestine stations

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>this group to include articles about dx'ing these bands (articles
>about programs on these bands should go elsewhere, however). For this
>reason, the name 'rec.swl' might not be the best one. Other
>suggestions are welcome. Possibly "rec.broadcast-dx"?

>Comments?

Definitely! With the additive proviso that scanners and scanner dxing be
included in the official charter, that hobby being closer to swl than it is
to ham.

Much as I like the ham folks, wading through ham-specific postings (especially the continual code/nocode flamewars) gets really tired after a while, and while there are a number of swlers out there (like myself, for instance) it's essentially impossible for us to keep a conversation going through the noise of rec.ham-radio.

--

Chuq Von Rospach <+> Editor,OtherRealms <+> Member SFWA/ASFA
chuq@apple.com <+> CI$: 73317,635 <+> [This is myself speaking. I am not Appl
Segmentation Fault. Core dumped.

2797. Re: New cheap 200 kHz ADC: good for digital receiver?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-21 22:50:55 UTC
From: karn@jupiter
Message-ID: <17682@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 16820

In article <734@anasaz.UUCP> john@anasaz.UUCP (John Moore) writes:
>]Actually, you'll want two mixers, low pass filters and A/D converters.
>]The mixers should operate in quadrature so you can do things like SSB
>]filtering in DSP software.
>
>I don't think so. You should be able to do that in the DSP with a single
>ADC. After all, the signal into the ADC is identical to that off the
>antenna except that it has a lower carrier frequency.

Not necessarily. I assumed that the mixer just before the A/D converter brings the signal down to baseband, i.e., it operates as a "product detector". If there is no filtering ahead of this point, then you won't be able to provide sideband selection in DSP; the necessary information has been lost in the detection process. Two quadrature detectors would be necessary to retain this information by providing complex-valued samples instead of real-valued ones.

You would be right, however, if the mixer only brought the signal down to another IF, leaving the final detection-to-baseband operation for the DSP program. This is of course theoretically possible but it GREATLY increases the speed requirements for the A/D converter and the DSP engine over those that are truly necessary for the signal bandwidth in use. For example, let's say you want to demodulate SSB from an IF of 50 KHz using the single A/D approach. Your A/D converter would have to sample at over 100 KHz. The DSP chip would also have to operate at this rate, if only to do the two multiplies for the final complex detection to baseband. If, on the other hand, you use dual analog mixers and A/D converters, then the anti-aliasing LPF filters ahead of the A/D converters could cut off at only 3 or 4 KHz, and your A/D converters and DSP chip would only have to work with a 6 or 8 KHz sampling rate.

Yes, at some point DSP and A/D chips will become so fast and so cheap that we won't have to worry about such inefficiencies, but for now the quadrature detector-dual A/D approach is more practical for the relatively narrowband signals we deal with.

Phl

2798. Re: rec.swl

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-21 23:44:50 UTC
From: lear@NET.BIO.NET
Message-ID: <Sep.21.16.44.49.1989.24611@NET.BIO.NET>
Source record: 16735
Cross-posted to: news.groups,rec.ham-radio

How about rec.short-wave, to help the war against tla's.

Eliot
--
Eliot Lear
[lear@net.bio.net]

2799. Sony 2010 replies summarized.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-21 23:52:00 UTC
From: robert@arizona.edu
Message-ID: <14175@megaron.arizona.edu>
Source record: 16821

A while back I asked owners of the Sony 2010 shortwave receiver to comment on my experience with one I had just bought. It would not seem to lock on the lower sideband using its synchronous detection circuit, and I wasn't all that impressed.

After reading the responses (which I have included below), I returned it to EEB for a refund instead of a replacement (which they were willing to do even though they have a stated policy of requiring a 20% restocking fee).

The following is posted for those who may be considering purchasing one of these machines. I will reconsider buying another, but I want to be able to try it out and see it do its thing correctly before putting my plastic on the line again.

/* - */

From flash%lopez%clmqt.uucp@sharkey.cc.umich.edu Sat Sep 9 01:15:28 1989

Robert, something is WRONG with your receiver. I suggest you return it for another.

I have had my Sony 2010 for three years, and am totally satisfied, and find the synchronous detection to be a huge asset. Like you, I care more about the content of broadcasts, and the sony does a wonderful job of picking up strong stations like BBC and giving me the same quality as if the station were a LOCAL. No selective fading, and I NEVER heard any growling except when the batteries needed replacing. Running on the power pack the set provides continuous clean reception.

I can only sympathise with your disappointment but trust me the problem is not in the design of the receiver.

The problem is in YOUR set.

Get it replaced or fixed.

the synch circut is messed up.

| Gary Bourgois, ...rutgers!sharkey!lopez!flash (flash@lopez.UUCP) |
| Nationwide Amateur Radio NIGHTLY after 0200z on 3950 KHz |
-------------[WB8EOH = The Eccentric Old Hippie]-----------------

/* - */

From naucse!rrw Fri Sep 8 23:38:32 1989

Hi. Greetings from up here in the Northland. Caught your query on the
ICF 2010. However, I am also looking for information on this unit. It seems
to me that I have seen another posting on this problem ("growling") about
a month ago, but I probably didn't save it...

Anyway, I've thought about buying this unit a couple of times, so I'd be much
obliged if you'd pass along any good information. Also I wonder if you
bought it there locally (where?)...

THANKS!
usual disclaimers

- Bob Wier Northern Arizona University
Ouray, Colorado & Flagstaff, Arizona
...arizona!naucse!rrw | BITNET: WIER@NAUVAX | WB5KXH

/* - */

From uunet!mentor.com!mbutts Sat Sep 9 17:08:25 1989

1) Make sure that you have fresh batteries or the correct AC adapter for the
radio. At least 7 LEDs should light on your Battery Check to make sure. My
sync is the first thing that acts up when the batteries get weak.

2) If you have good power and it growls when tuned within 100Hz of the center
frequency, then you have a malfunction. It is possibly curable by
re-alignment, but if I could I'd return the radio for a fresh unit.

I've loved my 2010 for two years, and regularly use the sync feature for clear
reception of BBC, et. al. for hours on end. Good luck.

Michael Butts, Research Engineer KC7IT 503-626-1302
Mentor Graphics Corp., 8500 SW Creekside Place, Beaverton, OR 97005
...!{sequent,tessi,apollo}!mntgfx!mbutts OR mbutts@pdx.MENTOR.COM
Opinions are my own, not necessarily those of Mentor Graphics Corp.

/* - */

From peraino@gmuvax.gmu.edu Mon Sep 11 07:40:34 1989

I have had one for quite a few months, with no problems whatsoever. No
matter if I am locked into the upper or lower, it stays LOCKED.
I have read a white paper on the 2010, which said that it is
possible to get a lemon. You shouldn't get howling only .1 Khz
from the freq. TAKE IT BACK. -bp

/* - */

From zebra!marc@scicom.alphacdc.com Mon Sep 11 12:46:48 1989

I've used a Sony 2010 for abuot two years now and have been very
happy with it. I've never heard this "growling" noise on mine, I
wonder if something's wrong with it? :-)

Personally, I never use the "wide" filter. It's too wide to be of any
use. The loss of fidelity is sometimes noticeable when I use "narrow"

but it doesn't bother me too much. Now, I use an MFJ "active" antenna preselector and a longwire, so your mileage may vary.

As for the synchronous detection, it is only really of use if used on signals of middling strength (say varying from 3-6 on the signal strength meter). On very strong signals (say the BBC), it does very little, and may even degrade the reception a bit - the only advantage is the enhanced rejection of adjacent signals. For very weak stations (say SLBC or Singapore) the 2010 can't get enough signal for the synch to help, though the total lack of drift is a plus.

But for middling signals, which I like to listen to (say Australian Broadcasting Perth or French Polynesia or Solomon Islands) the synch is a godsend. It really helps get rid of the wooshes and fades and whistles and interference of signals that would otherwise be overwhelmed.

I suggest getting an active antenna, less than a $100 inventment, to see if it helps. (Of course, with the active antenna, you'll always want the "narrow" filter!).

Marc Kenig
"Satisfied 2010 owner"

/* - */

From auspex!bae@uunet.UU.NET Mon Sep 11 12:00:26 1989

I have the same observations about the sync tuning you do. I had hoped for elimination/reduction of fading, but this seems not to be the case. I am not DX'ing, just trying to listen to the BBC and Radio Australia.

Would appreciate cc:'s of any useful advice you get.

Thanks,

Brian A. Ehrmantraut

UUCP: {uunet, mips, sun, bridge2} !auspex!bae, bae@auspex.auspex.com
BELL: voice:(408) 970-8970 fax: (408) 970-8977 - I'm the NRA!
USnail: 2903 Bunker Hill Lane, Santa Clara, CA 95054

/* - */

From alex@eleazar.dartmouth.edu Tue Sep 12 06:28:44 1989

In article <13874@megaron.arizona.edu> you write:
>
>
>Now if I have the radio set to exactly 9690, within about 5 - 10 seconds
>I start getting the growling sounds. But if I have the radio set to
>9690.1, then the upper sync light is on and everything is OK. There are

The growling sound, in my experience comes from low power supply (stale batteries). Try using new ones or better use the AC adapter.

What the Sync reception mode is good for is to eliminate interference affecting only one of the sidebands, usually resulting in whistling. If both sidebands are affected by different sources, all you can do is pick the better of the two. Sync detection is not intended as an improved anti fadding feature. \

Finally, the Sony 2010 and any SW radio for that matter is only as good as the signal in. The whip antenna is insufficient. The wire antenna is an improvement but it's far from perfect. An outside antenna where possible is best. I compromised and use an antenna amplifier and a wire across the ceiling Works great.

/* - */

From olsen@XN.LL.MIT.EDU Tue Sep 12 08:28:00 1989

I recently bought a 2010 and, on the whole, I am pleased with it. I have not experienced the 'growling' problem you describe. (Maybe you could try playing with the RF gain, and make sure your batteries are new.)

The Sync feature is mainly useful for the ability to choose which the better sideband, and not for the increased fade resistance (there is some, but not a whole lot). Also, the 2010 has pretty good sensitivity in the SW bands, and good SSB performance. I consider it worth the extra money.

/* - */

From: davids@truevision.com (David Spoelstra)

Please send me your replies, because I am considering purchasing the Sony ICF-2010.

-David

/* - */

From wmartin@STL-06SIMA.ARMY.MIL Wed Sep 13 09:41:48 1989

I totally agree with you!

I was the one who posted the question about the Sony "sync" growling a few weeks back. Thanks for the mention that deliberate mis-tuning seems to reduce the growling, or prevent it from starting. I had never even thought of trying that, since, to me, it seems totally wrong to mis-tune if you don't have to to avoid interference. I was brought up to zero-beat all AM signals! :-)

In any case, though, the reputed "reduction of selective fading" sure seems over-hyped for what you end up getting. In most cases, when tuning strong broadcast stations (which is what I mostly use the radio for -- tuning SW stations directed to North America), there is just about no difference in quality between using the "sync" feature or leaving it off.

Perhaps what we need to do is get an authoritative answer on just WHAT "selective fading" causes. This is what I thought was the result of that propagation defect: as you are listening to the broadcast, the signal seems to become subjectively louder, with an accompanying rise in

distortion, making some words hard to understand or causing music to sound unpleasant. The signal then returns to normal.

Is this really the result of "selective fading"? If so, the Sony 2010 "sync" feature does NOT eliminate this, or even noticeably reduce it. I hear the same effect with the "sync" on or off. If this isn't the result of selective fading, of course, "sync" would not correct the problem. In that case, what difference should I be listening for? And, also, in that case what IS causing the audio distortion I described above?

To be honest, the reviews of the Sony 2010 and its "sync" feature leads one to believe that the end result of using it would be that you could listen to strong SW signals with a quality equal to local medium-wave AM. After all, the signal strength is equivalent -- the S-meter reading for SW signals is often *higher* than that for local AM stations. So the only difference left should be the effect of the ionosphere on the signal. The "sync" feature was supposed to largely negate the ill effects of the ionosphere on a strong signal. It doesn't appear to...

Regards, Will Martin

/* - */

From STEVENS@macc.wisc.edu Wed Sep 13 12:58:08 1989

I do not have a lot of experience. But I use my 2010 mostly for reception of the standard broadcast band. (It is the only way to hear any baseball game except the Brewers). I have found that sometimes the synch mode improves things and sometimes it makes things worse. It certainly is not the 'mode to end all modes'. It often does work well on both narrow and broad band AM. I think I have heard the 'motorboating' you mention although when I tried it last night i could not reproduce the problem. The motorboating certainly does occur when batteries are low and the volume is turned up. And rumor has it that the sync mode draws more current from the batteries. I did not think to try that last night; I was using the AC adapter.

My batteries are ALWAYS low. My radio conks out when the batteries get a little low but are still plenty good to run a flashlight. I think this is either a design flaw or a flaw in my radio. I cannot use rechargable batteries at all.

/* - */

From uunet!rutgers!dptg!att!mtuxo!lzfme!ralph Wed Sep 13 11:35:36 1989

Are you running off AC power, or batteries? The only problem I've heard of with the radio consistently shifting into growl is when the batteries are low. I run mine off AC, and I very rarely have the problem (although this particular morning just happened to be an exception....)

Good luck.

Ralph Brandi [most gateways in the known universe]!att!lzfme!ralph

/* - */
--
Robert J. Drabek
Department of Computer Science
The University of Arizona
Tucson, AZ 85721

2800. Ham Portable info needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-22 00:11:34 UTC
From: asplund@nunki.usc.edu
Message-ID: <5253@merlin.usc.edu>
Source record: 16822
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

Can anyone help me?

A good friend is a California State Policeman and ham operator, not having access to the net, he has asked me to post this for him.

Since joining the force he was issued a GE radio that operates on their (one and only) frequency 460.375. The radio looks like it is years old and has been used by numerous officers before him. He goes on to say that it is only on a good day that he can hit the local repeater.

Asking the dept. what they were/are going to do about this, just resulted with a firm "NOTHING" for a response.

He has now decided to, at his expense, purchase a radio. Being a ham he concluded that it would be nice if he could get a 70 cm (or even better a 2m and 70cm "dual-bander") that would allow him to talk on 460.375 as well as the 70 cm ham band. Please note: (for all ready to send me hate mail) he has proof that he is licensed for both the 70cm band, as well as, the State Police 460Mhz frequency.

DOES ANYBODY KNOW OF A HAM PORTABLE (Kenwood, Icom, Yeasu, etc.) THAT COMES WITH THIS RANGE, OR (MORE LIKELY) CAN BE MODIFIED FOR THIS RANGE?

I heard (awhile ago) that the Kenwood TH-45 could be PLL adjusted so it would transmit as high as 465 Mhz; is there any truth to this?

Any other tricks, tips, or ideas?

Thanks in advance for all the help!
Please send ALL responses to my e-mail address: asplund@castor.usc.edu

--Daryl

2801. NEED MORE INFO

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-22 01:20:59 UTC
From: pranata@udel.EDU
Message-ID: <24581@louie.udel.EDU>
Source record: 16823

Hi

I got the Heatkit HD4040 TNC, but it already modified by using different chip
WA8DED software, also the summary of manual from the simtel20.army.mil (FTP)
The problem i have that manual not really clear for beginner like me,
so if any one have more information, and don't mind to share it..
I would be really appreciate it.
If any more copy let me know i 'm willing to pay for the cost + mailing.
Oh ya the main problem i had is to get the transparent mode to converse mode or
vise versa(anyway way i'm on converse mode right now)
+ i'm interested on doing the file transfer program.
Thank's in advance
-Adi Pranata-
YB3CVA/W3

2802. Re: gasoline generator info wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-22 01:25:44 UTC
From: kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <11893@polya.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 16824

In article <17681@bellcore.bellcore.com> karn@jupiter.bellcore.com () writes:

>Emergency power systems have always been an interest of mine. One idea I
>have is to use a gasoline generator to charge a battery which runs an AC
>power inverter. The idea is that the generator would only have to run
>part of the time, thus minimizing the amount of $#@!! noise you have to
>listen to. This scheme also makes it easy to take advantage of
>miscellaneous DC power sources, such as solar arrays.

Gasoline and Diesel fuel are tough to store for large generators (OK for small ones). Around here I would have to use a double-walled tank for underground or a tank and dike for above ground installation. My home generator (15KW) is dual fueled: Natural gas and Propane. Where I now live, there is no piped gas so Propane is what I use.

Propane is not considered a hazardous material (in the same sense gasoline is) because it vaporizes at Standard Temperature and Pressure.

Another reason not to use gasoline is that it tends to degrade with long term storage, leaving a shellac-like residue in the engine and tank if the engine is not run often enough to ensure renewal of the fuel. Diesel fuel does not have that problem.

It's nice to have enough power to make breakfast while you are operating.

Marc Kaufman, WB6ECE (kaufman@Neon.stanford.edu)

2803. Re: Meteor Scatter

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-22 03:16:16 UTC
From: val@swamps.UUCP
Message-ID: <59@swamps.UUCP>
Source record: 16825

In article <197@c3.PLA.CA.US> tenney@c3.UUCP (Glenn Tenney) writes:
>received via scatter). Sounded legit to me. Does anyone know more
>info? If this is for real, then it is already commercial.
>Glenn AA6ER

A friend of mine, Andy, WA4S, at one time worked for a company
who made meteor scatter radios. I believe that his office in
Miami had one test unit, and another was located in Rochester, NY.
He commented that they were able to pass communications, but I
don't know if his company later marketed the product. Email me
if you would like further information.

I seem to recall reading in Aviation Week and Space Technology
about available meteor scatter radios. They are of particular
interest to the military since widespread use of nuclear weapons
is expected to adversely affect HF propagation.

-Val Christian
...attctc!swamps!val
...rochester!kodak!swamps!val

.

2804. Re: rec.swl

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-22 03:19:31 UTC
From: msmith@topaz.rutgers.edu
Message-ID: <Sep.21.23.19.29.1989.3473@topaz.rutgers.edu>
Source record: 16736
Cross-posted to: news.groups,rec.ham-radio

In article <Sep.21.16.44.49.1989.24611@NET.BIO.NET> lear@NET.BIO.NET (Eliot Lear) writes:

> How about rec.short-wave, to help the war against tla's.

> Eliot

I don't think this would be good, as the group would cover VHF and UHF
frequencies as well. Scanner monitoring is included, as well as
broadcast TV and FM.

Mark
--
Mark Smith | "Be careful when looking into the distance, |All Rights
61 Tenafly Road|that you do not miss what is right under your nose."| Reserved
Tenafly,NJ 07670-2643|rutgers!topaz.rutgers.edu!msmith,msmith@topaz.rutgers.edu
You may redistribute this article only to those who may freely do likewise.

2805. Re: Meteor scatter goes commercial

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-22 04:09:13 UTC
From: ehs@jumbo.dec.com
Message-ID: <14048@jumbo.dec.com>
Source record: 16826

A while back, I happened upon an interesting report about all this:

Meteor burst communications protocols - the history and role of
computing technology in radio communication via meteor trails
Q. G. Campbell
Technical Report 246
Computing Laboratory, University of Newcastle upon Tyne
November 1987
50 pages

It includes a bit of theory on reflection from meteor trails, some history (dating back to the early 1930's), a summary of civilian and military applications, and some analysis of "data rate adaptive modem" design. The references run to 4 pages, with entries as recent as 1986.

I realize that this report is likely to be rather inaccessible, but many universities with good computer science libraries do have the Newcastle report series. It might still be available upon request from the University as well (University of Newcastle upon Tyne, Computing Laboratory, Claremont Tower, Claremont Rd, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 7RU, England).

Ed N6PLO

2806. ANARC Club-Scan, Sept 89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-22 08:13:07 UTC
From: rh@well.UUCP
Message-ID: <13738@well.UUCP>
Source record: 16727

CLUB-SCAN September 1989
^^

Excerpts from the "ANARC Newsletter" plus club addresses & dues.
Distributed by the Association of North American Radio Clubs

^^

Founded in 1964, ANARC's goals are to promote closer ties among radio clubs; to promote the interchange of information and ideas among member clubs; to work for the common good of listeners; and to provide a medium to speak out for radio clubs and listeners in North America. All the clubs forming ANARC are responsible volunteer organizations. No license is needed for the activities our clubs pursue.

^^

All Ohio Scanner Club (AOSC), 50 Villa Road, Springfield, OH 45503 USA
Dues: US $15.00/Canada $18.00. Sample bulletin: NA $2.00/elsewhere
3 IRCs

A phoneline power surge zapped the computer used to produce the bimonthly "American Scannergram." Publisher Dave Marshall has appealed to members of the ALL OHIO SCANNER CLUB for contributions toward a new machine... Topics covered in the AOSC's July/August bulletin include computer-aided dispatching; explaining "amplitude compandered single sideband" modulation; a rundown of recent purchase orders in the Voice of America's modernization; and reviews of the "Nitelogger" recording controller and the HTS-1 audio booster...
^^

Association of Clandestine Enthusiasts (ACE), P.O. Box 11201, Shawnee Mission, KS 66207-0201 USA. Dues: US $16.00/Canada $17.00/elsewhere $23.00. Sample bulletin: NA $1.50/elsewhere 3 IRCs

"Havana Moon" has joined the staff of the ASSOCIATION OF CLANDESTINE ENTHUSIASTS' newsletter to write about "numbers" stations... "ACE" picked up another new editor last month: Andy Yoder's "DX Clipboard" will focus on "short news features on pirate stations and related topics"... The August "ACE" reprints a rebel-rousing flyer from the "Free Christian Patriot Radio Network," and columnist Harry Helms announces publication of his new book, "The Underground Frequency Guide," US$7.95 postpaid from the author c/o 7445 Andasol St., San Diego, CA 92126 USA...
^^

Association of DX Reporters (ADXR), 7008 Plymouth Road, Baltimore, MD 21208 USA. Dues: NA $17.00/elsewhere $19.00 by surface mail. Sample bulletin: NA $1.00/elsewhere 5 IRCs

The Aug and Sept issues of the "DX Reporter" were both chock full of press clippings about VOA and the turmoil in China... In the Aug issue, Bob Colegrove provides useful info about Sony service manuals and repair centers. A consolidated listing of all the foreign LW and MW broadcast stations logged by members of the ASSN. OF DX REPORTERS in the past year is featured in Sept... ADXR needs a new editor for their "Utilities" column. Write, if interested, to Reuben Dagold, 7008 Plymouth Rd., Baltimore, MD 21208 USA...

^^

Canadian International DX Club (CIDX), #61 - 52152 Range Road 210, Sherwood Park, AB, T8G 1A5 Canada. USA $25.00/Canada CN$26.00/elsewhere CN$32.00. Sample bulletin: NA $1.00/elsewhere $2 or 4 IRCs

The CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DX CLUB held not one but two barbeques this year. While Sheldon Harvey entertained in Montreal, Don Moman hosted 15 people at his home in Alberta. The two groups linked up for an evening exchange via ham radio... Speaking of hams, the 16th annual CIDX Ham DXing Contest is on for 28-29 October... And still speaking of hamness, the "CIDX Messenger's" two amateur-oriented columns are merging. Rob Gerardi now edits both the loggings and DX tips sections...

^^

Club Ondes Courtes du Quebec (COCQ), 160 rue Prieur ouest, Montreal, PQ H3L 1R5 Canada. Dues: NA CN$35.50/elsewhere CN$37.50. Sample bulletin (all in French): NA $1.50/elsewhere 5 IRCs

The August issue of CLUB ONDES COURTES DU QUEBEC's newsletter features Yvan Paquette's report on the Montreal SW Festival; Stephan Blondel profiles R Sweden and R Japan; and Jean-Michel Aubier reviews NASWA's "FRENDX," and the Danish SW Clubs International's "Short Wave News"...

^^

International Radio Club of America (IRCA), 6059 Essex St., Riverside, CA 92504 USA. Dues: USA $25.00/write to club for costs in other areas. Sample bulletin: NA $0.50/elsewhere 3 IRCs

Thirty-four people attended the INTERNATIONAL RADIO CLUB OF AMERICA's annual convention in Sacramento. Highlights of the meeting included a guided tour of KRAK-AM and a Beveridge DXpedition to the El Dorado Hills... IRCA president Karl Zuk has "arranged with the NAB to include our club in the official monitoring" of 1660 kHz for the National Assn. of Broadcasters' anti-skywave antenna test this fall. Karl will explain the NAB's reporting procedure to those who volunteer... Don Erickson has returned as the editor/publisher of "DX Monitor," replacing Bruce Portzer. IRCA dues now go to Don at 6059 Essex St., Riverside, CA 92504 USA...

^^

Longwave Club of America (LWCA), 45 Wildflower Road, Levittown, PA 19057 USA. Dues: NA $12.00/elsewhere $20.00. Sample bulletin: NA $1.00/elsewhere 5 IRCs

The future of the 1750M band isn't nondirectional beacons, according to Randy Seden; it's 2-way digital communications over regional networks. His experiments with packet radio in the LowFER band, reported in the August "Lowdown," show that it's feasible... In the July issue, Sheldon Remington's series "On the Art of NDB DXing" returns with a chapter on beacon idents and formats, and the LONGWAVE CLUB OF AMERICA's propagation editor, Mike Mideke, tells more about natural radio emissions...
^^

Miami Valley DX Club (MVDXC), 4666 Larkhall Lane, Columbus, OH 43229 USA.
Dues: $8.00. Sample bulletin: NA $1.00/elsewhere 3 IRCs

The August issue of the MIAMI VALLEY DX CLUB's featured Dale Vander-poel's report on the ANARC Convention; a reprint of Mark Lucas' forecasts about DXing in the 1980s, published in "DX World" 10 years ago, a look back at how accurate he was, and his predictions for the 1990s; highlights of BBC programmes for the month, and a print-out of Al Quaglieri's latest list of DX shows in English...
^^

Michigan Area Radio Enthusiasts (MARE), P.O. Box 311, Wixom, MI 48096 USA
Dues: NA $7.50/elsewhere write to club. Sample bulletin: NA $1.00/
elsewhere 3 IRCs

The MICHIGAN AREA RADIO ENTHUSIASTS have a DXpedition planned for October 27-9 at Island Lake, Michigan. Contact Don Hosmer, P.O. Box 1193, Dearborn, MI 48121 USA, if you're interesting in going... In the Aug/Sept "MARE Members Newsletter," Kenneth Vito Zichi presents a freq/time list of 50 SW stations whose English broadcasts are easily heard in Michigan, while Paul Dobosz writes about channel use in the VHF aero band...
^^

Minnesota DX Club (MDXC), P.O. Box 3164, Burnsville, MN 55337 USA
Dues: NA $10.00 (membership limited to residents of Minnesota & western Wisconsin).

The next meeting of the MINNESOTA DX CLUB is 7 p.m. on October 13 at the Hennepin County Government Center, Jury Room "A" (300 South 6th St., Minneapolis). Contact Tom Gavaras for details, at 612-544-2433...
^^

National Radio Club, Inc. (NRC), P.O. Box 118, Poquonock, CT 06064 USA
Dues: USA $24.00/Canada $25.00/elsewhere write to club. Sample bulletin: NA $1.00/elsewhere 3 IRCs

Two new editors have joined the "DX News" staff: Al Muick, Jr., will moderate "Musings of the Members," and Dan Bartek, Jr., is reviving the "International DX Achievements" column. In September, Wayne Heinen takes over the "Domestic DX Digest-West" duties of veteran-editor and brand-new-mother Nancy Hardy... Features in the NATIONAL RADIO CLUB's Aug. 21st bulletin include Doug Smith's 17-point plan for improving the AM band, and Cesar Objio's insights about "Holy Week" broadcasting in Santo Domingo...
^^

North American Shortwave Association (NASWA), 45 Wildflower Road, Levittown, PA 19057 USA. Dues: NA & worldwide by surface mail $18.00/ write to club for other areas & airmail rates. Sample bulletin: NA $1.00/elsewhere 5 IRCs

Bob Brown has replaced Terry Colgan as the NORTH AMERICAN SHORTWAVE ASSN.'s ANARC Representative... In the August "FRENDX," Tom Sundstrom reviews the ANARC Convention; Roland Archer describes his portable "DX Shack in a Bag" and reports on his DXing during a visit to Brazil; Ted Benson explains some common enhancements for SW receivers; the Asian Broadcasting Institute provides DX news from East Asia; and the "FRENDX Portrait" column focuses on "Log Report D" editor Wallace Treibel...
^^

Radio Communications Monitoring Association (RCMA), P.O. Box 542, Silverado, CA 92676 USA. Dues: USA $18.50/elsewhere $22.50. Sample bulletin: NA $1.50/elsewhere 6 IRCs

The RADIO COMMUNICATIONS MONITORING ASSN. is considering adopting a custom-designed database program for use by all RCMA editors and members with DOS-based computers. Standardizing would make it much easier to share and update frequency information. A copy of Bob Cheek's program, with a "starter" database of 2000 frequencies, costs US$15 postpaid from R Cheek, 22320 SW 63rd Ave., Boca Raton, FL 33428 USA...
^^

Society to Preserve the Engrossing Enjoyment of DXing (SPEEDX), P.O. Box 196, DuBois, PA 15801 USA. Dues: NA & worldwide by surface mail $20.00/write to club for other areas and airmail rates. Sample bulletin: NA $1.50/elsewhere 8 IRCs

Statements by the 7 candidates for SPEEDX's Board of Directors ran in the August bulletin. Candidate Rich D'Angelo's is sure to spark heated discussion: "There are just too many clubs. SPEEDX should aggressively pursue the subject of hobby club consolidations and mergers"... Ed Janusz's visit to RCI is chronicled in the Aug "SPEEDX," while Kent Willis wraps up his series on audio filtering, and Carl Huffaker serves up a smorgasbord of program notes from his listening-post in Mexico...
^^

Washington Area DX Association (WADXA), 606 Forest Glen Road, Silver Spring, MD 20901 USA. Dues: NA $6.00 (membership limited to area residents)

The WASHINGTON AREA DX ASSN.'s bulletin editor, Jay Goldberg, has a sharp nose for odd news. In June he sniffed out a story about subway vigilante Bernard Goetz's jailhouse job repairing two-way radios for New York City, as well as a short item on the Polish Government's plan to relay RFE on its own domestic service...
^^

Worldwide TV-FM DX Association (WTFDA), P.O. Box 514, Buffalo, NY 14205 USA. Dues: US $17.00/Canada $18.00/elsewhere $27.00. Sample bulletin: NA $1.00/elsewhere 6 IRCs

E-skip came a-roarin' in July, fattening up the WORLDWIDE TV-FM DX
ASSN.'s September newsletter. Fred McCormack's "Western TV-DX" column
was the biggest ever (17 pp.), and European TV waves finally made it
across the Atlantic, tickling Rich Turcsany's multi-standard video
recorder in Stratford, Connecticut... That logging must have shorted-
out John Combs: he's giving up the "Eastern TV DX" column. If
interested in replacing, contact the "VHF-UHF Digest," Box 514, Buffalo,
NY 14205-0514 USA...
%*

ANARC SERVICES

"ANARC Newsletter": $8/year to US addresses, $8.50 to Canada/Mexico,
$13 elsewhere. Sample issue $1 from ANARC Publications, P.O. Box 462,
Northfield, MN 55057 USA.
ANARC BBS: phone 1-913-345-1978 (24 hrs/day; 300/1200/2400 baud
8-N-1). Fidonet node 1:280/3.
ANARC Ham Net: Sunday mornings at 10 a.m. Eastern time on 7240 kHz
LSB (heard best in the eastern half of the US). Bob Brown, KW3F,
moderator.
ANARC Committee to Preserve Radio Verifications: for information
about the QSL archive, write to Committee Chairman Jerry Berg, 38
Eastern Ave., Lexington, MA 02173 USA.
--
.... Robert Horvitz ....
.... ANARC, P.O. Box 143, Falls Church, VA 22046 USA ....
.... uucp: ...{pacbell,hplabs,ucbvax}!well!rh ....

2807. Radio Japan DX Host Leaving

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-22 08:27:03 UTC
From: rh@well.UUCP
Message-ID: <13739@well.UUCP>
Source record: 16728

While visiting Virginia Beach to speak at the Tidewater Radio Convention last weekend, Kaz Matsuda, host/producer of Radio Japan's "DX Corner," said he'll be leaving the station in November. His assistant, Rika Kobayashi, will take over the show temporarily. But Kaz says "DX Corner" may be dropped altogether next April when R Japan overhauls their English-language schedule.

Kaz's decision to take a job in Australia representing a Japanese resort developer came as a setback to R Japan's plans. Next year's overhaul involves the selection of an announcer to provide live continuity between all the recorded programs throughout the week, to give the station a clear "personality." Kaz was chosen to be that announcer after a series of staff auditions this summer.

His departure means a rethinking of plans. So he says now is the best possible time for listeners who want to influence R Japan's programming to send in suggestions, opinions and comments. Specifically, if you want the "DX Corner" to survive--or to change--now's the time to speak up. Write to Radio Japan, Nippon Hoso Kyokai, 2-2-1 Jinnan, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

Kaz also said that NHK is studying the possibility of broadcasting on shortwave via satellite by the late-1990s. They haven't worked out the technical details yet, but are hoping to interest other countries in sharing the costs, and the airtime. The US and UK have already examined the idea, and decided it would be too costly and difficult.

2808. "Euro DX" Publications Pointers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-22 08:34:19 UTC
From: rh@well.UUCP
Message-ID: <13740@well.UUCP>
Source record: 16729

The August 89 issue of "Euro DX," the European DX Council's quarterly, has a wealth of information about new publications. These pointers, written by EDXC's Secretary General, are quoted with permission:

"The Spanish section of Radio Netherlands have produced the 20th Edition of their List of International Spanish language transmissions. The 36 page booklet contains an introduction section and then there are two sections with transmission details. The first is in time order and each entry shows the time, transmission daily or otherwise, station, country, target area and frequencies. Finally, there is a list of abbreviations used in the booklet, a table of frequencies, time zones and a map showing the various target areas. [rh: Authored by Jaime Baguena Garcia, the booklet is apparently free on request from Radio Nederland, Apartado Postal 222, 1200 JG Hilversum, Holanda.]

"The Danish Shortwave Clubs International have issued the 17th Edition of the well-known `Tropical Bands Survey.' The 36 page booklet covers all broadcasting stations in the frequency range of 2000-5900 kHz and costs surface mail 7 IRC's or 25 Danish Kroner or airmail 9 IRC's or 30 Danish Kroner [from DSWCI, Tavleager 31, DK-2670 Greve Strand, Denmark].

"The German version of the `International Listening Guide' covering the `J' & `S' periods is contained in a 36 page booklet. The opening section is in time order showing both UTC and Central European Time, station and country, frequency of transmission, target area and frequency. There are also details in each time block of news, commentaries and press reviews, and DX programmes transmitted. The final section covers the West German domestic station programming including details from stations in Luxembourg, Austria, Switzerland, Berlin and East Germany.

"`European FM Handbook 1989' 2nd edition, compiled by Timo Leponiemi has 170 pages and is printed country by country. The listing is in frequency order and covers Europe, the Middle East and North Africa. Each entry shows the frequency, transmitter power, station location, type of programme and station address. The cost of this book is 100 Finnish Marks in Europe adn 120 Marks outside of Europe. Orders to Timo Leponiemi, Box 95, SF-04301 Hyryla, Finland.

"The first issue of a new bi-monthly magazine will be published this month called `Radio Bygones.' Each issue will comprise 32 pages covering domestic radio and TV, amateur radio, commercial systems both fixed and mobile, and military, aviation and marine communications from the days of Hertz, Maxwell and Marconi. Features will include articles on restoration and repair, history, reminiscences and just

plain nostalgia together with items on museums and private collections. The publisher and editor of `Radio Bygones' is Geoff Arnold, the former editor of Practical Wireless. Incorporated in each issue will be `The Radiophile' a popular magazine for domestic radio enthusiasts. The magazine will be available by subscription and over the counter at selected museums and specialist outlets. The price of a single copy will be L2.20 or L12.00 for a year's subscription, sample copies of the first issue will be available at a cost of L2.00 by post from the publisher. Further information and subscriptions should be made to G. C. Arnold Partners, 8A Corfe View Road, Corfe Mullen, Wimborne, Dorset, BH21 3LZ, England.

"A British DX Club specializing in Medium Wave listening has a new 20-page booklet entitled "Eleven Years of Trans-Atlantic Medium Wave DX.' The booklet lists every station heard in the UK and Ireland since 1978 and contains details of some 750 stations, with information on the date last heard, callsigns and frequencies - including changes. The cost of the booklet is L1.75 in the UK, with the remittance made payable to Medium Wave Circle. Overseas including postage is L2.00 or 7 IRC's (payable by International Money Order or Giro cheque). Orders to MWN Reprints, 43 Atwood Drive, Lawrence Weston, Bristol, BS11 0SR, England.

"The Swedish DX Federation have issued two new publications, which are only available through DX Clubs, their address is DX Kop, Box 3108, S-103 62 Stockholm, Sweden. `LA QSL List,' 3rd eidtion compiled by Nils Jakobsson, consists of verifications received by DXers in the Nordic countries between 1944 and 1988 from Latin America. The book which runs to 150 pages is in alphabetical country order. Each entry shows the station callsign, frequency(s), station name and address, date started operations and verifications received each year afrom SDXF members. The final part of the book has a list of stations which have changed their name and a list of contributors. The cost of the book surface mail is 75 Swedish Kroner, airmail is additional. *** `List of Latin American Radiostations heard in Scandinavia 1961-1988' compiled by Stefan Bursell. This 126 page booklet is split into four sections, first stations are shown in frequency order, then in alphabetical order, this is followed by a list of LA Clandestine stations, and then country by country with 1682 loggings.

"The Association DX Barcelona have issued a 40 page, 5th Edition, listing transmissions in Spanish. The opening section is in time order and each entry includes the ITU zone, station name, the area of transmission and frequencies. There is a list of ITU countries in the second section and then in frequency order a list of MW Spanish transmitters, followed by a List of DX Programmes. A number of pages then follow with various items of information about station addresses and Spanish/Catalan. The final section is a list of the opening section this time country by country. The cost of the List is 200 pts in Spain & Portugal, 400 pts or 8 IRC's in the Rest of Europe and US$4 or 12 IRC's in the Rest of the World, from ADXB, Apartado 335, E-08080 Barcelona, Spain."

--
^^^

Robert Horvitz, Executive Secretary ANARC BBS: 1-913-345-1978
Association of North American Radio Clubs Compuserve: 76210,517
P.O. Box 143, Falls Church, VA 22046-0143 USA uucp: rh@well.sf.ca.us

2809. 1990 Vintage Radio Calendar

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-22 08:36:48 UTC
From: rh@well.UUCP
Message-ID: <13741@well.UUCP>
Source record: 16730

Christmas and Hanukah will be upon us soon, not to mention 1990. A great gift for yourself or a radio-loving friend is the 1990 Vintage Radio Calendar from Boyce Publishing Co. (P.O. Box 23420, Milwaukee, WI 53223-0420, phone 414-358-2828). I have no commercial ties to this product, except as a satisfied purchaser of their 1988 calendar. I hated to see the year end!

Each month features a different, distinctive receiver, with descriptive comments. The radios are from 1920 to 1950, professionally "posed" and lit. The color printing on slick paper is lush yet subtle. Cost is $11.45 including postage/handling (Wisconsin residents add $.45 per calendar for state sales tax).

--
^^^
Robert Horvitz, Executive Secretary ANARC BBS: 1-913-345-1978
Association of North American Radio Clubs Compuserve: 76210,517
P.O. Box 143, Falls Church, VA 22046-0143 USA uucp: rh@well.sf.ca.us

2810. Antenna help 4 apartment dweller!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-22 13:15:14 UTC
From: derek@hppad.HP.COM
Message-ID: <3330001@hppad.HP.COM>
Source record: 16731

Hi! I need some advice from some insightful HAMs on how to set up
an effective antenna system. The problem is that I live in a 12 storey
apartment building with no balconies on the seventh floor and I am not
allowed to use the roof for any sort of antenna system. Alas, I sadly
resigned myself to accepting the fact that my HF days were numbered
for now... however, if anyone knows of any other methods or suggestions
for setting up a 20 meter antenna system given the restrictions I listed
above I would very greatly appreciate it! Could a length of wire dangling
out of my window be effective/safe?

One other quick question - I have an old 20m HW-32A which seems to work as
good as ever - however they have an RCA connector on the back for the
antenna connection. Does any one know the easiest way to hook this
up to some RG-213/u co-ax or should I invest in some thinner co-ax?
What kind of feedline was the HW-32a originally intended to feed?

I originally had my heart set on the 80 meter band but I've since lowered
my sights and lowered the wavelength of the band I wish to work on! I hope
there's someone out there who can help 8:)

Thanx!
73's
Derek VE3OXK

2811. Want info on AA rechargeable lithium batteries

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-22 13:45:08 UTC
From: vemis@pnet51.orb.mn.org
Message-ID: <1131@orbit.UUCP>
Source record: 16743

The September 1989 issue of "Popular Science", page 50, has
a *small* artical about AA sized rechargeable lithium
batteries. Called Molicel2 (should be superscripted, read
Molicel squared), made by Moli Energy. 3 volts per battery.
No address, charging or current capacity given, nor cost.

I would like to find out more, these sound like great
batteries for handhelds. Does anyone know anything
about these?

Thanks in advance.

Jeff Mo, Vision-Ease MIS department, Optifacts division. St. Cloud, MN, USA

UUCP: {amdahl!bungia, uunet!rosevax, chinet, killer}!orbit!pnet51!vemis
ARPA: crash!orbit!pnet51!vemis@nosc.mil
INET: vemis@pnet51.cts.com

2812. Re: Radio Society of Great Britain (GB2RS News) Sept 17 1989

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-22 13:51:23 UTC
From: wmartin@STL-06SIMA.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8909230708.AA06412@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16758

> It's been announced that His Majesty the King of Thailand has taken
> the amateur radio callsign HS1A.

I wonder if he took an exam? :-)

I sometimes wonder about the notable personages that pop up now and then in the ham community... Many of them, of course, became hams before they became notables, and learned the code and took the tests as ordinary mortals. But a King, now, being the head of a government, can issue Himself a license and get on the air as He feels like...

(No aspersions cast on the example cited -- I'll assume he studied theory and code and went thru the normal process. Wouldn't you have hated to be the Thai equivalent-of-the-FCC guy that gave His Majesty the exam, though? :-) :-) :-)

[I do bet His Majesty didn't have to wait a long while for his license to come in the mail! :-)]

Regards, Will

2813. latest files available

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-22 14:26:00 UTC
From: bitlib@business.uwo.CA
Message-ID: <8909221447.AA11261@julian.uwo.ca>
Source record: 16753

```
The file is called: RADIO MODS

To receive a copy of a file, send email to the userid: bitlib@uwo.ca
The subject must be MODS. The text of the message contains the file
requests. Example:

sendme intro mods
sendme radio mods

If it looks as if you have seen these files before, your probally
correct. Most of the files have been taken from messages posted to
INFO-HAMS digest. Any new files posted will be retained, or send mail
to userid: mbramwel@uwo.ca

This is a list of files available from the RADIO MODS archive.

FILENAME DESCRIPTION of MODIFICATION
-------------- ------------------------------------------------

INTRO MODS Introduction to the archive.

RADIO MODS The file you are reading now.

TH215 MODS Extend frequency coverage of this hand held.

TH25 MODS Extend freq coverage of both Kenwood TH25 and TH45.

TS711 MODS Extend frequency coverage from 141.0 to 150.995mhz.

TS430 MODS Extend RX to 0 - 150khz.

TS440 MODS Extend TX to full RX, add 10HZ digit display.

ALLBAND MODS Extend TX on many Kenwood and ICOM radios.
The list includes IC-02AT, Yaesu 757GX, Kenwood 2600,
TS-430S, TS-940, TS-930, TS-440, IC-720,
IC-735, IC-745, IC-751, Icom M-700(Marine HF)

PRO2004 MODS Add cellular coverage to scanner.
PRO2005 MODS Add coverage to this scanner.
PRO34 MODS Add coverage to the scanner.
PRO2020 MODS More memory for this scanner.

TM2570A MODS Extend freq rx/tx 141.0 - 150.995mhz 2530/2550/2570A

IC28 MODS Extend TX 138 - 174mhz IC-28A & IC-28H

ICOM32AT MODS Info on hand-held
IC32 MODS More info on Icom handie, this file is different
```

than ICOM32AT MODS.
IC32-2 MODS Another file of info for this HT.

IC3200A MODS Audio delay fix for packet.

FT23R MODS RX/TX 140.0 - 163.995mhz.

FT767GX MODS General coverage RX/TX (1.5mhz - 29.99mhz)
FT747GX MODS General coverage RX/TX.

FT727R MODS rx/tx 139-160mhz 420-460mhz.
FT727CAT MODS How to use the CAT interface on the ht.

FT209RH MODS Extend the XMIT range.
FT212RH MODS Extend rx/tx 132-180mhz.

760XLT MODS Extending frequency coverage to this scanner.

BC205XLT MODS Restore the cellular freqs.

TM721 MODS Turn the Kenwood dual-bander into a repeater.
TM721-2 MODS More info on TM721 rig.
TM721-3 MODS Full VHF/UHF RX/TX.

TM731A MODS Fix low mic audio
TM731-2 MODS Repeater mod & out-of-band mod.

TM701A MODS Expand TX to 151.995 MHZ.

IC900 MODS Expand RX/TX on many modules/bands

FT411 MODS RX 130-174 TX 140-150

FT470 MODS Extend 2m RX coverage.

FT4700 MODS Extend freq coverage.

R7000 MODS Fix the flaky display & loss of gain.
R7000-2 MODS More info on recvr; including scan speed mod.

TINY2TNC MODS Mod/Fix for hard-of-hearing TNC.

** Since I do not personally own every piece of radio equipment
available, I can not insure how accurate are the various mods.
Questions with specific mods should be directed to the
original poster.

Bitnet: MBRAMWEL@UWO.CDN Packet: VE3PZR @ VE3GYQ

2814. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-22 14:26:00 UTC
From: bitlib@business.uwo.CA
Message-ID: <8909221448.AA11284@julian.uwo.ca>
Source record: 16755

```
This file is: INTRO MODS

MODS database
---- --------

This database was setup to archive files containing information on
how to modify radio equipement to either improve its performance,
or add new functions or capabilities to the radio.

To access a file from the archive, send a message to the server running
under userid -> BITLIB@UWO.CA
Also you may try the userid -> BITLIB@UWO.CDN

The subject of the message must be -> MODS

The text of your message descibes what files you want. For example:
sendme intro mods
sendme radio mods
sendme TH215 mods

You can have as many requests in the same message as required.
INTRO MODS is the file you are reading now.
RADIO MODS is a list of files available.
TH-215 MODS is a file that can be requested.

Below is an example of a file request message:

.................................................................
.
. Date: Friday, April 5, 1989
. From: MBRAMWEL@BUSINESS.UWO.CA (Mark Bramwell)
. Subject: MODS
. To: bitlib@uwo.ca
.
. from: mbramwel@uwo.ca
. sendme radio mods
. sendme pro2004 mods
. sendme tm721 mods
.
.................................................................

In the above example I have a 'from:' line in my message. That will
tell the server to send to an id other than the id listed in the
header. The userid should be reachable from bitnet. That means
UUCP users should include a gateway in their id.
```

To submit a file for the database, send me the message and I will
add your entry to the database.

**Note: If you don't seem to be getting a reply to your requests, it is
probally due to the fact that your header doesn't show a reachable
address. You must be reachable from UWO. You can place your return
address in the first line of your message. Example:
FROM: someuser@somenode

UUCP users have had some success by stating their address as:
userx!usery!userz@julian.uucp
Julian can usually find most gateways.

Any questions or concerns can be directed to:

Mark Bramwell VE3PZR
University of Western Ontario
School of Business Administration
London, Ontario

Bitnet: MBRAMWEL@UWO.CA Packet: VE3PZR @ VE3GYQ

2815. latest posting tm731 mods

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-22 14:27:00 UTC
From: bitlib@business.uwo.CA
Message-ID: <8909221449.AA11301@julian.uwo.ca>
Source record: 16754

Date: 16 Sep 89 11:26
Message-ID: <7602@VE3WZL>
From: VE3WZL@VE3WZL
To: ALL@VE3GYQ
Subject: TM-731A RPTR & OUT-OF-BAND MODS
Path: N8HTG!VE3WZL

Thanks to the efforts of our local technical wizard, Bob VE3GVD, we now have the secret to making the new Kenwood TM-731A do the same fancy tricks that its sister rig the TM-721A did. Here is how it's done:

1) Remove the top and bottom covers, and take out the screws that will allow the front panel assembly to swing down.

2) With the rigs front facing you and the top side up, locate R 121 and R 125 which are both immediately to the left of the lithium battery.

3) Using a low wattage iron and tweezers, remove R 121 which is about the seven o'clock position with respect to the battery and reinstall it in the blank position designated for R 125 which is about the eight-thirty position with respect to the battery.

4) Now locate R 57 on the back of the circuit board that is attached vertically to the main chassis. (It's the board behind the front panel when the panel is folded up) Carefully un-solder and lift off the grounded end.

That completes the mod. Having a service manual, or at least a board layout will assist you in locating the components. It will be neccessary to do a reset on the microprocessor as described in the user manual after doing the mods described.

For those curious as to what does what, removing R 121 enables the repeater cross-band function, and the adding of R 125/removal of R 57 enables the out-of-band features.

73, Weazle, VE3EAR @ VE3WZL.ON.CAN.NA

2816. Subscribe me please !

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-22 15:00:49 UTC
From: mikec@praxis.UUCP
Message-ID: <18697.8909221500@hilbert.praxis.co.uk>
Source record: 16759

Please subscribe me to this mailing list.

Mike - G6DHU


```
.....................................................................
| ARPA : mikec@uk.co.praxis | Michael Chace |
| JANET : mikec@praxis.co.uk | PraXis Electronic Design |
| UUCP : ...!uunet!mcvax!ukc!praxis!mikec | 20 Manvers Street |
| Phone : (44) [0]225 444700 | Bath Avon |
| AX25 : G6DHU @ G6DHU-2 or G6DHU @ GB7IMB | BA1 1PX UK |
.....................................................................
```

2817. Re: rec.swl

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-22 15:11:53 UTC
From: PEDRO@ohstpy.mps.ohio-state.edu
Message-ID: <4593@ohstpy.mps.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 16732
Cross-posted to: news.groups,rec.ham-radio

In article <45930@bbn.COM>, rshapiro@bbn.com (Richard Shapiro) writes:
> Comments?

I'm all for it! But the name didn't tell me anything either.

I think TV and short-wave radio listening are quite different
kind of activities even if the physics is the same. I'd be more interested
in a group just on radio listening, but you have my vote whatever is
proposed.

Pedro

2818. Re: Question on the TS-711A/E

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-22 16:07:02 UTC
From: pfluegerm@valley.UUCP
Message-ID: <45cae2b5.15840@valley.UUCP>
Source record: 16745

In article <5938.2517EA27@stjhmc.fidonet.org>, Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
>
> > From: katzmann@robotics.jpl.nasa.gov
> >
> > I am considering the purchase of a used TS711E (european). The
> > owner says the freq. coverage was expanded to cover 141 - 151 mhz.
> > I was wondering if this model (or the A version) can be modified
> > to cover 139 to 179 mhz like so many other radios? I'd like to be
>
> You might also check to see if a radio not designed for the U.S. market
> complies with the FCC's incidental radiation restrictions on receivers. Some

I used to have a TM-211A and now have a TM-221A. The "E" versions are the same radio (the faceplates get changed for the correct version), but just have diodes (or resistors) to set the type and associated features.

The optional Kenwood service manuals, I believe, contain the settings for about 3 or 4 diodes (TM-211) or surface mount resistors (TM-221). In fact, I believe the A or E settings are given on the schematic included with the radio. By playing around with these, you can open up the transmit range, change the receive coverage, and add and delete certain other features.

I'm sure the same is true for the 711.
--
Mike Pflueger @ AG Communication Systems (formerly GTE Comm. Sys.), Phoenix, AZ
UUCP: {...!ames!ncar!noao!asuvax | uunet!zardoz!hrc | att}!gtephx!pfluegerm
Work: 602-582-7049 FAX: 602-581-4850
Packet: WD8KPZ @ W1FJI

2819. Hugo traffic nets, irresponsbility, and why no one cares (long)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-22 16:07:24 UTC
From: MEHARP01@ULKYVM.BITNET
Message-ID: <8909230709.AA06718@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16756

I was listening to 14.325 and 3.915 last night as they worked Hugo emergency traffic nets. NJ7E and Co. did their usual stellar job handling a very difficult situation. I know NJ7E is a net person and I hope I am the first to offer him congratulations!

The situation on 80 meters was a little different. I heard and recorded what had to be the single most disgusting radio traffic I am ever likely to hear. I have callsigns and I am seriously considering writing the FCC and submitting my tape.

The emergency net on 3915 was trying to work life and death traffic from Charleston and other areas in the Carolinas. A "net" was in progress on 3913 that consisted of three or four overmodulated, overpowered stations ragchewing. This would normally not be a problem, but they were bleeding over to 3915 and making communications difficult. One station in the emergency net went down to 3913 to ask the net control to move his station. Then all Hell broke loose.

Not only did the guy on 3913 refuse to move, but he seemed to increase his power and began using abusive language. He assaulted the emergency net operator verbally, making accusations that what they were doing was illegal, etc., etc. It got worse, turned into a pileup of foul language interference, and generally horrible operating practice. I lost the net on 3915 right as the storm hit. I am assuming they were knocked off the air. I certainly hope they didn't close because of the 3913 mess.

This kind of behavior is exactly why no one cares about amateur radio. I am really glad my fiance' or other people I am trying to get interested in radio didn't hear that. It was disgusting, pathetic, and intolerable.

I would like to see the operators on that net cited, fined and suspended from the service. There is NO justification for that kind of behavior.

I invite comments.

"We can make it foolproof, but we can't make it DAMN foolproof.."

Michael Harpe, N4PLE | BITNET: MEHARP01@ULKYVM
316B Ormsby Building | VOICE: 502-588-7785
University of Louisville | FAX: 502-588-5048
Louisville, KY 40292 | AURAL: "Mike!"

Disclaimer: Tiger did not consume plastic wrap

2820. Re: Meteor scatter goes commercial

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-22 16:52:25 UTC
From: mjj@stda.jhuapl.edu
Message-ID: <3271@aplcen.apl.jhu.edu>
Source record: 16742

In article <1250071@hpnmdla.HP.COM> glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Glenn Elmore) writes:
>
>It seems like every couple of years lately someone
>announces that they are the first to use meteor
>scatter for digital communications.
>...

'Tis true. Another use is for telemetry of meteorological data from
met. buoys which are released and allowed to follow the currents. A
master station sends a pilot carrier at a high TOA every so often, and
when the buoy hears it, it assumes that a temporary path exists & then
transmits its recorded data. Evidently a solved problem...

Marshall Jose WA3VPZ
mjj@aplvax.jhuapl.edu || ...mimsy!aplcen!aplvax!mjj

2821. Re: gasoline generator info wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-22 16:54:43 UTC
From: mason@cg-atla.UUCP
Message-ID: <7682@cg-atla.UUCP>
Source record: 16746

In article <17681@bellcore.bellcore.com> karn@jupiter.bellcore.com () writes:
>
>Emergency power systems have always been an interest of mine. One idea I
>
>I'm also looking for general recommendations on generators. I place a
>premium on good mufflers...

Phil; My next door neighbor has a 15 KW generator and has burried a 55 gallon drum for a muffler. One pipe in, one out. The large volumn of the drum completley eliminates the exhaust noise. I mean like its GONE! For a home instlation, I would highly recommend.

Bob
--

Skiers; Keep your head up and your wax down.
Anger is just love having a bad day.

2822. RTTY Weather Broadcasts

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-22 17:20:00 UTC
From: fireman@tippy.uucp
Message-ID: <126500006@tippy>
Source record: 16760

Does anyone know of RTTY weather broadcasts in the Midwest/Great
Lakes area? I know of some down in southern Texas, but I don't have
a HF receiver / RTTY unit right now, but if there is something that
broadcasts in this area I'd pick one up. If no one has specifics,
I'll order a book if someone has information.

Rob Dale ++ N8GSK .=. tippy!fireman
Purdue University .=. @newton.physics
Atmospheric Sciences .=. .purdue.edu

2823. Re: New cheap 200 kHz ADC: good for digital receiver?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-22 17:38:10 UTC
From: elliott@optilink.UUCP
Message-ID: <2378@optilink.UUCP>
Source record: 16733
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

In article <17673@bellcore.bellcore.com>, karn@jupiter (Phil R. Karn) writes:
> > Antenna ---> Mixer ---> LPF/gain --> ADC -----> DSP -----> DAC -----> audio
> > ^ |
> > | |
> > DDSynth \------> data
> >
> >A few real RF stages + cheap digital VLSI = high-performance receiver?
>
> Actually, you'll want two mixers, low pass filters and A/D converters.
> The mixers should operate in quadrature so you can do things like SSB
> filtering in DSP software.
>
> Phil

Correct me if I'm mistaken, but we can still do the SSB phasing demodulation in software with the receiver as shown in the diagram (assuming blazingly fast processing hardware). The only function of the mixer is to shift the input signal frequency down to a more comfortable range for the A-D and DSP.

Of course, if you had REALLY fast hardware and software, you could dispense with the mixer and local oscillator altogether... I vaguely remember a conversation I had with the designer of some sort of (fairly low frequency?) (aeronautical navigation?) receiver, where they did essentially this in an ASIC. It doesn't seem entirely practical to me now, so I'm probably forgetting something critical. I'll post again if I can come up with the details.

--
Paul M. Elliott Optilink Corporation (707) 795-9444
{pyramid,pixar,tekbspa}!optilink!elliott
"I used to think I was indecisive, but now I'm not so sure."

2824. Re: Motorola HT's

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-22 18:26:00 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.bacs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <12600068@silver>
Source record: 16744

Brian Kantor writes:

>The HT-200 is the famous "brick" that was popular in ham circles around
>1970 or so when I first got into 2m FM (back before the ARRL invented
it).

^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
Wayne Greene says _he_ invented it, but then he says that about lots
of things. :-)

>I ... saw one with a deep gash across the battery compartment; it
>had been used to chock a railway freight car....

They can also survive being dropped into a bucket of paint.

A friend collected several HT200's and other nice Motorola radios in
the bushes below a railroad trestle near Indianapolis. Railroad
unionists used to trash radios at every opportunity because they
feared that radios would eliminate jobs. Unfortunately, these radios
were in the 160-MHz railroad band and were very difficult to convert
to 2m.

--

Frank W9MKV
reid@gold.bacs.indiana.edu

2825. Deletion of Hurricane GIF pictures

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-22 19:35:15 UTC
From: roskos@IDA.ORG
Message-ID: <1989Sep22.193515.25555@IDA.ORG>
Source record: 16738
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.space,comp.graphics,sci.misc

Since Hurricane Hugo is now over, and since they are taking about 4 MB
of space, the hurricane GIF pictures will be deleted from SIMTEL20 in a
week or so. If you want any of them, be sure to get them while they're
still there.

To review, they are on PD3:<MISC.GIF> on WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL. They require
a GIF viewer that supports (at least) 16 shades of grey to be viewed properly;
a VGA seems to be necessary to view them on a PC.
--
Eric Roskos (roskos@CS.IDA.ORG or Roskos@DOCKMASTER.NCSC.MIL)

2826. Re: sell radios to the unlicensed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-22 21:11:08 UTC
From: pfluegerm@valley.UUCP
Message-ID: <45cbf296.15840@valley.UUCP>
Source record: 16747

In article <1185@noao.UUCP>, plymate@noao.edu (Claude Plymate) writes:
>
> I have been after a good friend of mine for quite a while to get his ticket.
> At a swapfest a while back he decided to buy a handy-talky (That's right,
> without a license!). He asked some of us our opinions and we encouraged
> him to buy an IC-u2at. We thought this would give him the motivation to
> learn the code.
>
> Last night, while on his way to work he came upon a traffic accident with
> injuries. He tried to use his CB to get some help, but couldn't get a
> responce. Reluctantly, he picked up the Handy and tuned it to a repeater
> he has been listening to and gave a call for help. He (of course) got a
> a ham to reply and got the appropriate authorities notified. His actions
> might have saved a life last night.

I believe that in a TRUE emergency, (yes a judgement call - but I think a
life-and-death situation obviously counts), anyone is allowed to transmit
on any frequency if necessary.

This implies (to me) if you had a life-and-death emergency and couldn't raise
anyone on your local repeaters using your 2M HT, and no other means were
available, you could legally contact police (if the HT was modified to
transmit out-of-band) directly.

Any comments?

--
Mike Pflueger @ AG Communication Systems (formerly GTE Comm. Sys.), Phoenix, AZ
UUCP: {...!ames!ncar!noao!asuvax | uunet!zardoz!hrc | att}!gtephx!pfluegerm
Work: 602-582-7049 FAX: 602-581-4850
Packet: WD8KPZ @ W1FJI

2827. Re: New Part 97

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-22 22:09:00 UTC
From: fireman@tippy.uucp
Message-ID: <126500007@tippy>
Source record: 16739

Unless a life is in immediate danger, I don't think we should be
messing around on non-ham frequencies, even for accidents. For
one thing, a lot of city police repeaters need a sub-tone to be
brought up and unless you know the tone and have ability to transmit
it you won't get in. Plus you are going to create a mess after everything
is done with police inquiries to your actions. If you do transmit off
of ham frequencies, make it as short as possible and to the point, do
not tie up the channel.

Rob Dale ++ N8GSK .=. tippy!fireman
Purdue University .=. @newton.physics
Atmospheric Sciences .=. .purdue.edu

2828. Microwave oven output

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-22 22:56:11 UTC
From: charlie@oakhill.UUCP
Message-ID: <2410@radio.oakhill.UUCP>
Source record: 16740
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

My microwave seems to be slow a cooking stuff. I checked the
AC current with a clamp-on ammeter and it was 12 AMPS. Sounds
like its drawing lotsa current but not nuking very fast. Two questions
arise:

1) Where can I get a new HV diode (cheap).

2) How can you check microwave output vs. current drawn?

Thanks in advance.

Charlie Thompson
WB4HVD

2829. Re: rec.swl - (The Name Game)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-22 23:18:23 UTC
From: newsadm@pioneer.arc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <5213@eos.UUCP>
Source record: 16741
Cross-posted to: news.groups,rec.ham-radio

In article <Sep.21.16.44.49.1989.24611@NET.BIO.NET> lear@NET.BIO.NET (Eliot Lear) writes:
=>How about rec.short-wave, to help the war against tla's.

If we want to use chuq's idea and include scanners et al into
the group why don't we call it rec.monitoring or some such thing?

Charles

+ *READ* ---> The opinions expressed above are to the best of my knowledge, +
+ however all options should be discussed with persons who have professional+
+ training with the subjects covered here. * ALL POSSIBLE DISCLAIMERS APPLY!+
+===>FROM: newsadm@pioneer.arc.nasa.gov Pioneer's USENET ADMINISTRATOR +

2830. Re: ARRL bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-23 00:10:31 UTC
From: sorgatz@ttidca.TTI.COM
Message-ID: <6347@ttidca.TTI.COM>
Source record: 16751

In article <345@foobar.hf.intel.com> jim@foobar.UUCP (Jim Garver) writes:
+
+ The ARRL has been trying to destroy amateur
+radio by forcing incentive licensing on us in the 60's and not promoting
+no-code licensing in the 70's. I know because I have been reading Wayne
+Green's columns for 20 years and that's what he says.

This is the side of the argument on which I find myself. The FCC had been in favor of a no-code license long ago..the Nerds-of-Newington would have nothing to do with it..ah well..times change..I think we may find that the new Communicator-class license will help us to grow our numbers enough to finally overwhelm the "Morse-Fundamentalists", don't get me wrong; CW has it's place. I even enjoy it ocassionally, but it's not a reasonable filter, most of the jerks that can be found QRMing phone patches on 20m are quite capable of doing 20WPM..they just don't understand the legal framework of Part 97, nor do they have a lick of common sense or courtesy. You won't find those jerks in the CW portions of the bands, they passed the tests (although most are quite rusty or have forgotten CW completly) and now spend their time "QRMing the LIDs" as they like say. Meanwhile, a quiet revolution is comming. The newer hams are more tech-savy, and are willing to readup and keep current on things..unlike the OF's..pretty soon they will be history. And the Morse code will be religated a place of honor, most likely a 20KHz slice at the bottom of each band; this to make way for more of the digital modes. For those people like myself, the Future looks bright..for those living in a "50's Fantasy"..of what Amateur Radio was in the "good-old-days"..the Future is unclear, and confusing.

+ QST was always too full of DX columns, contest
+stuff and pages and pages of district representatives to leave much room
+for technical stuff.

Amen. Some people like paper-chasing. It's not my cup-of-tea. I've worked everything my privs allow (up to 10GHz!) OSCAR, EME, the works! I doubt that having a skill like 13 WPM is gonna make me any better..I'll pass the test eventually, it just seems totally stupid and unnecessary. Most of the Extras I know are nice guys but don't know jive about AX25, etc..except for having parroted-back what was required for the written tests. I've already passed the Advanced Written (ele 4a)..I could most likely do 4b while in the shower...and stoned! ;-)

I'd be in favor of having QST eliminate the contest crap, and send that stuff out to interested parties via a seperate organ (like I get some of my tech articles from QEX!) and stop subjecting the rest of us to it.

+Really though, let's leave the poor ARRL alone these days. They're about
+broke anyway.

+
Broke? How's that???
--
-Avatar-> (aka: Erik K. Sorgatz) KB6LUY +-------------------------+
Citicorp(+)TTI *----------> panic trap; type = N+1 *
3100 Ocean Park Blvd. (213) 450-9111, ext. 2973 +-------------------------+
Santa Monica, CA 90405 {csun,philabs,randvax,trwrb}!ttidca!ttidcb!sorgatz **

2831. Re: rec.swl

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-23 00:33:38 UTC
From: gary@sci34hub.UUCP
Message-ID: <329@sci34hub.UUCP>
Source record: 16750
Cross-posted to: news.groups,rec.ham-radio

In article <45930@bbn.COM>, rshapiro@bbn.com (Richard Shapiro) writes:

> I would like to propose a new group with the tentative name "rec.swl".

[description partially deleted]

> while many hams are also swl's, relatively few swl's are hams. For

[justification mostly deleted]

> Since may swl's are also interested in non-shortwave broadcast bands

I would suggest that this be under rec.ham-radio, and since dx'ing is
the common denominator (the local FM station is usually not of interest
to swls) a more appropriate name might be rec.ham-radio.dx-listening.

Also, before people get carried away, DON'T POST VOTES! First, that's
not how it's done, and second, it isn't time yet. (I've already seen
one, and that was too many.)

I hear BBC London in the 12MHz band, down here.

--
Gary Heston { uunet!gary@sci34hub } System Mismanager
SCI Technology, Inc. OEM Products Department (i.e., computers)
Hestons' First Law: I qualify virtually everything I say.

2832. Re: PRB-1 (complete wording enclosed)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-23 00:34:48 UTC
From: cep4478@ultb.UUCP
Message-ID: <1276@ultb.UUCP>
Source record: 16749

The full wording of PRB-1 appears at the back of the ARRL's publication, "The FCC Rule Book" 7th edition (the one with the bright purple cover).

I have typed it myself, which took a long time; however, it is my philosophy that this is what the net is for, and furthermore, with the hope that one of you might do the same for me, would I need it!

Have fun ... pls post a copy of the antenna situation here - not much raises more emotion than PRB-1-related antenna problems (don't you just HATE neighbors???? :-))

Here goes:

------------------------------ CUT HERE ------------------------------

MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER IN PRB-1

Before the
Fderal Communications Commission FCC 85-506
Washington, DC 20554 36149

In the Matter Of)
)
Federal preemption of state and) PRB-1
local regulations pertaining)
to Amateur radio facilities.)

MEMORANDUM OPINION AND ORDER
Adopted: September 16, 1985 ; Released: September 19, 1985

By the Commission: Commissioner Rivera not participating.

Background.

1. On July 16, 1984, the American Radio Relay League, Inc. (ARRL) filed a request for issuance of a Declaratory Ruling asking us to delineate the limitations of local zoning and other local and state regulatory authority over Federally-licensed radio facilities. Specifically, the ARRL wanted an explicit statement that would preempt all local ordinances which provably preclude or significantly inhibit effective reliable amateur radio communications. The ARRL acknowledges that local authorities can regulate amateur installations to insure the safety and health of persons in the community, but believes that those regulations cannot be so restrictive that they preclude effective amateur communications.

2. Interested parties were advised that they could file comments in the matter. With extension, comments were do on or before December 26, 1984, with reply comments due on or before January 25, 1985. Ovewr sixteen

hundred comments were filed.

Local Ordinances.

3. Conflicts between amateur operators regarding radio antennas and local authorities regarding restrictive ordinances are common. The amateur operator is governed by the regulations contained in part 97 of our rules. Those rules do not limit the height of an amateur antenna but they require, for aviation safety reasons, that certain FAA notification and FCC approval procedures must be followed for antennas which exceed 200 feet in height above ground level or antennas which are to be erected near airports. Thus, under FCC rules some amateur antenna support structures require obstruction marking and lighting. On the other hand, local municipalities or governing bodies frequently enact regulations limiting antennas and their support structures in height and location, e.g. to side or rear yards, for health, safety, or aesthetic considerations. These limiting regulations can result in conflict because the effectiveness of the communications that emanate from an amateur radio station are directly dependent upon the location and the height of the antenna. Amateur operators maintain that they are precluded from operating in certain bands allocated for their use if the height of their antennas is limited by a local ordinance.

4. Examples of restrictive local ordinances were submitted by several amateur operators in this proceeding. Stanley J. Cichy, San Diego, California, noted that in San Diego amateur radio antennas come under a structures ruling which limites building heights to 30 feet. Thus, antennas are so limited to 30 feet. Alaxender Vrenios, Mundelein, Illinois wrote that an ordinance of the Village of Mundelein provides that an atnenna must be a distance from the property line that is equal to one and one-half times its height. In his case, he is limited to an antenna tower for his amateur station just over 53 feet in height.

5. John C. Chapman, an amateur living in Bloomington, Minnesota, commented that he was not able to obtain a building permit to install an amateur radio antenna exceeding 35 feet in height because the Bloomington city ordinance restricted "structures" heights to 35 feet. Mr. Chapman said that the ordinance, when written, undoubtedly applied to buildings but was now being applied to antennas in the absence of a specific ordinance regulating them. There were to options open to him if he wanted to engage in amateur communications. He could request a variance to the ordinance by way of a hearing before the Cty Council, or he could obtain affidavits from his neighbors swearing that they had no objection to the proposed antenna installation. He got the building permit after obtaining the cooperation of his neighbors. His concern, however, is that he had to get permission from several people before he could efectively engage in radio communications for which he had a valid FCC amateur license.

6. In addition to height restrictions, other limits are enacted by local jurisdictions - anti-climb devices on towers or fences around them; minimum distances from high voltage power lines; minimum distances of towers from property lines; and regulations pertaining to the structural soundness of the antenna installation. By and large, amateurs do not find these

safety precautions objectionable. What they do object to are the sometimes prohibitive, non-refundable application filing fees to obtain a permit to erect an antenna installation and those provisions in ordinances which regulate antennas for purely aesthetic reasons. The amateurs contend, almost universally, that "beauty is in the eye of the beholder." They assert that an antenna installation is not more aesthetically displeasing than other objects that people keep on their property, e.g. motor homes, trailers, pick-up trucks, solar collectors, and gardening equipment.

Restrictive Covenants.

7. Amateur operators also oppose restrictions on their amateur operations which are contained in the deeds for their homes or in their apartment leases. Since these restrictive covenants are contractual agreements between private parties, they are not generally a matter of concern to the Commission. However, since some amateurs who commented in this proceeding provided us with examples of restrictive covenants, they are included for information. Mr. Eugene O. Thomas of Hollister, California included in his comments an extract of the Declaration of Covenants and Restrictions for Ridgemark Estates, County of San Benito, Satte of California. It provides:

No antenna for transmission or reception of radio signals shall be erected outdoors for use by any dwelling unit except upon approval of the Directors. No radio or television signals or any other form of electromagnetic radiation shall be permitted to originate from any lot which may unreasonably interfere with the reception of television or radio signals upon any other lot.

Marshall Wilson, Jr. provided a copy of the restrictive covenant contained in the deeds for the Bell Martin Addition #2, Irvint, Texas. It is binding upon all of the owners or purchasers of the lots in the said addition, his or their heirs, executors, administrators or assigns. It reads:

No antenna or tower shall be erected upon any lot for the purpose of radio operations.

William J. Hamilton resides in an apartment building in Gladstone, Missouri. He cites a clause in his lease prohibiting the erection of antenna. He states that he has been forced to give up operating amateur radio equipment except a handheld 2 meter (144-148 Mhz) radio tranceiver. He maintains that he should not be penalized just because he lives in an apartment.

Other restrictive covenants are less global in scope than those cited above. For example, Robert Webb purchased a home in Houston, Texas. His deed restriction prohibited "transmitting or receiving antennas extended above the roof line."

8. Amateur operators genrally oppose restrictive covenants for several reasons. They maintain that such restrictions limit the places that they can reside if they want to pursue their hobby of amateur radio. Some state that they impinge on First Amendment rights of free speech. Others believe that a constitutional right is being abridged because, in their view, everyone has a right to access the airwaves regadless of where they live.

9. The contrary believe held by housing dubdivision communities and condominium or homeowners associations is that amateur radio installations constitute safety hazards, beause interference to other electronic equipment whch may be operated in the home (television, radio , stereos) or are eyesores that detract from the aesthetic and tasteful appearance of the housing development or apartment complex. To counteract these negative consequences, the subdivisions and associations include n their deeds, leases or by-laws, restrictions and limitations on the location and height of antennas or, in some cases, prohibit them altogether. The restrictive covenants are contained in the contractual agreement entered into at the time of the sale or lease of the property. Purchasers or lessees are free to choose whether or not they wish to reside where such restrictions on amateur antennas are in effect or settle elsewhere.

10. The Department of Defense (DOD) supported the ARRL and emphasized in its comments that continued success of existing national security and emergency preparedness telecommunications plans involving amateur stations would be severely diminished if state and local ordinances were allowed to prohibit the constructions and usage of effective amateur transmissions facilities. DOD utilizes volunteers in the Military Affiliate Radio Service (MARS), Civil Air Patrol (CAP) and the Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service (RACES). It points out that these volunteer communicators are operating radio equipment installed in their homes that undue restrictions on antennas by local authorities adversely affected their efforts. DOD states that the responsiveness of these volunteer systems would be impaired if local ordinances interfere with the effectiveness of these important national telecommunication resources. DOD favors the issuance of a ruling that would set limits for local and state regulatory bodies when they are dealing with amateur stations.

11. Various chapters of the American Red Cross also came forward to support the ARRL's request for a preemptive ruling. The Red Cross works closely with amateur radio volunteers. It believes that without amateurs' dedicated support, disaster relief operations owuld significantly suffer and that its ability to serve disaster victims would be hampered. It feels that antenna height limitations that might be imposed by local bodies will negatively afect the service now rendered by the volunteers.

12. Cities and counties from various parts of the United States filed comments in support of the ARRL's request for a Federal preemption ruling. The comments from the Director of Civil Defense, Port Arthur, Texas and representative:

The Amateur Radio Service plays a vital
role with our Civil Defense program here
in Port Arthur and the design of these

antennas and towers lends greatly to
our ability to communicate during times
of disaster.

We do not believe there should be any
restrictions on the antennas and towers
except for reasonable safety precautions.
Tropical storms, hurricanes and tornadoes
are a way of life here on the Texas Gulf
Coast and good communications are abso-
lutely essential when preparing for a
hurricane and even more so during recovery
operations after the hurricane has past.

13. The Quarter Century Wireless Association took a strong stand in favor of the Isuance of a Declaratory Ruling. It believes that Federal preemption is necessary so that there will be uniformity for all Amateur Radio installations on private property throughout the United States.

14. In its comments, the ARRL argued that the Commission has the jurisdiction to preempt certain local land use regulations which frustrate or prohibit amateur radio communications. It said that the appropriate standard in preemption cases is not the extent of state and local interests in a given regulation, but rather the impact of that regulation on Federal goals. Its position is that Federal preemption is warranted whenever local governmental regulations relate adversely to the operational aspects a variety of land use devices to preclude the installation of effective amateur antennas, including height restrictions, conditional use of permits, building setbacks and dimensional limitations on antennas. It sees a declaratory ruling of Federal preemption as necessary to cause municipalities to accommodate amateur operator needs in land use planning efforts.

15. James C. O'Connell, an attorney who has represented several amateurs before local zoning authorities, said that requiring amateurs to seek variances or special use approval to erect reasonable antennas unduly restricts the operation of amateur stations. He suggested that the Commission preempt zoning ordinances which impose antenna height limits of less than 65 feet. He said that this height would represent a erasonable accommodation of the communications needs of most amateurs and the legitimate concerns of local zoning authorities.

Opposing comments.

16. The City of La Mesa, California has a zoning regulation which controls amateur antennas. Its comments reflected an attempt to reach a balanced view.

This regulation has neither the intent, nor the effect, of precluding or inhibiting effective reliable communications. Such antennas may be built as long as their construction does not unreasonably bvlock views or constitute eyesores. The reasonable assumption is that there are

always alternatives at a given site for different placement, and/or methods for aesthetic treatment. Thus both public objevtives of controlling land use for the public health, safety, and convenience, and providing an effective communications network, can be satisfied.

A blanket ruling to completely set aside local conrol, or a ruling which recognizes control only for the purpose of safety of antenna construction, would be contrary to legitimate local control.

17. Comments from th eCounty of San Diego state: While we are aware of the benefits provided by Amateur Operators, we oppose the issuance of a preemption ruling which would elevate 'antenna effectiveness' to a position above all other considerations. We must, however, argue that the local government must have the ability to place reasonable limitations upon the placement and configuration of amateur radio transmitting and receiving antennas. Such ability is necessary to assure that the local decision-makers have the authority to protect the public health, safety and welfare of all citizens.

In conclusion, I owuld like to emphasize an important difference between your regulatory powers and that of local governments. Your commission's approval of the preemptive requests would establish a "national policy." However, any regulation adopted by a local jurisdiction could be overturned by your Commission or a court if such regulation was determined to be unreasonble.

18. The City of Anderson, Indiana summarized some of the problems that face local communities:

I am sympathetic to the concerns of these antenna owners and I understand that to gain the maximum reception from their devices, optimal location is necessary. However, the preservation of residential zoning districts as "liveable" neighborhoods is jeopardized by placing these antennas in front yards of homes. Major problems of public safety have been encountered, particularly vision blockage for auto and pedestrian access. In addition, all communities are faced with various building lot sizes. Many building lots are so small that established setback requirements (in order to preserve adequate air and light) are volnerable to the unregulated placement of antennas. The exercise of preemptive authority by the FCC is granting this request would not be in the best interest of the general public.

19. The National Association of COunties (NACO), the American Planning Association (APA), and the National League of Cities (NCL) all opposed the issuance of an antenna preemption ruling. NACO emphasized that federal and state power must be viewed in harmony and warns that Federal intrusion into local converns of health, safety and welfare could weaken the traditional police power exercised by the state and unduly interference with the legitimate activities of the states. NOLC believed that both Federal and local interests can be accommodated without preempting local authority to regulate the installation of amateur radio antennas. The APA said that the FCC should continue to leave the issue of regulating amateur antennas

with the local government and with the state and Federal courts.

Discussion.

20. When considering preemption, we must begin with two constitutional provisions. The tenth amendment provides that any powers which the constitution either does not delegate to the United States or does not prohibit the states from exercising are reserved to the states. These are the police powers of the states. The Supremacy Clause, however, provides that the constitution and the laws of the United States shall supersede any state law to the contrary. Article III, section 2. Given these basic premises, state laws may be preempted in three ways: First, congress may expressly preempt the state law. See Jones v. Rath Packaging Co., 430 U.S. 519, 525 (1977). Or, Congress may indicate its intent to completely occupy a given field so that any state law encompassed within that field would implicitly be preempted. Such intent to preempt could be found in a congressional regulatory scheme that was so pervasive that it would be reasonable to assume that Congress did not intend to permit the states to supplement it. See Fidelity Federal Savings & Loan Ass'n v. de la Cuesta, 458 U.S. 141, 153 (1982). Finally, preemption may be warranted when state law conflicts with federal law. Such conflicts may occur when "compliance with both federal and state regulations in a physical impossibility," Florida Lime & Avocado Growers, Inc. v. Paul, 373 U.S. 132, 142, 143 (1963), or when state law "stands an obstacle to the accomplishment and execution of the full purposes and objectives of Congress," Hines v. Davidowitz, 312 U.S. 52, 67 (1941). Furthermore, federal regulations have the same preemptive effect as federal statues, Fidelity Federal Savings & Loan Association v. de la Cuesta, supra.

21. The situation before us requires us to determine the exten tto which state and local zoning regulations may conflict with federal policies concerning amateur radio operators.

22. Few matters coming before us present such a clear dichotomy of view point as does the instant issue. The citues, counties, local communities and housing associations see an obligation to all of their citizens and try to address their concerns. This is accomplished through regulations, ordinances or covenants oriented toward the health, safety and general welfare of those they regulate. At the opposite pole are the individual amateur operators and their support groups who are troubled by local regulations which may inhibit the use of amateur stations or, in some instanes, totally preclude amateur communications. Aligned with the operatories are such entities as the Department of Defense, the American Red Cross and local civil defense and emergency organizations hwo have found in Amateur Radio a pool of skilled radio operators and a readily available backup network. In this situation, we believe it is appropriate to strike a balance between the federal interest in promoting amateur operations and the legitimate interests of local governments in regulatin glocal zoning matters. The cornerstone on which we will predicate our decision is that a reasonable accommodation may be made between the two sides.

23. Preemption is primarily a function of the extent of the conflict between federal and state and local regulation. Thus, in consideration whether our regulations or policies can tolerate a state regulation, we may consider such factors as the severity of the conflict and the reasons underlying the state's regulations. In this regard, we have previously recognized the legitimate and important state interests reflected in local zoning regulations. For example, in Earth Satellite Communications, Inc. 95 FCC 2d 1223 (1983), we recognize that "...countervailing state interests inhere in the present situation...For example, we do not wish to preclude a state or locality from exercising jurisdiction over certain elements of an SMATV operation that properly may fall within its authority, such as zoning or public safety health, provided the regulation in question is not undertaken as a pretext for the actual purpose of frustrating achievement of the preeminent federal objective and so long as the non-federal regulation is applied in a nondiscriminatory manner."

24. Similarly, we recognize here that there are certain general state and local interests which may, in their even-handed application, legitimately affect amateur radio facilities. Nonetheless, there is also a strong federal interest in promoting amateur communications. Evidence of this interest may be found in the comprehensive set of rules that the Commission has adopted to egulate the amateur service. Those rules set forth procedures for the licensing of stations and operators, frequency allocations, technical standards which amateur radio equipment must meet and operating practices which amateur operators must follow. We recognize the amateur radio service as a voluntary, noncommercial communication service, particularly with respect to providing emergency communications. Moreover, the amateur radio service provides a reservoir of trained operators, technicians and electronic experts who can be called on in times of national or local emergencies. By its nature, the Amateur Radio Service also provides the opportunity for individual operators to further international goodwill. Upon weighing these interests, we believe a limited preemption policy is warranted. State and local regulations that operate to preclude amateur communications in their communities are in direct conflict with federal objectives and must be preempted.

25. Because amateur station communications are only as effective as the antennas employed, antenna height restrictions directly affect the effectiveness of amateur communications. Some amateur antenna configurations require more substantial installations than others if they are to provide the amateur operator with the communications that he/she desires to engage in. For example, an antenna array for international communications will differ from an antenna used to contact other amateur operators at shorter distances. We will not, hwoever, specify any particular height limitation below which a local government may not regulate, nor will we suggest the precise language that must be contained in local ordinances, such as mechanisms for special exceptions, variances, or conditional use permits. Nevertheless, local regulations which involve placement, screening, or height of antennas based on health, safety, or aesthetic considerations must be crafted to accommodate reasonabl amateur communications, and to represent the minimum practicable regulation to accomplish the local authority's legitimate purpose.

26. Obviously, we do not have the staff or financial resources to review all state and local lawsthat affect amateur operations. We are confident, hoewver, that state and local governments will endeavor to legislate in a manner that affords appropriate recognition to the important federal interest at stake here and thereby avoid unnecessary conflicts with federal policy, as well as time-consuming and expensive litigation in this area. Amateur operators who believe that local or state governments have been overreaching and thereby have precluded accomplishment of their legitimate communications goals may, in addition, use this document to bring our policies to the attention of local tribunals and forums.

27. Accordingly, the Request for Declatory Ruling filed July 16, 1984 by the American Radio Relay League, Inc. IS GRANTED to the extend indicated and in all other respects is denied.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATION COMMISSION
William J. Tricarico
Secretary

For an 'official' copy of PRB-1 for use in a legal proceeding, you may cite the FEDERAL REGISTER: 50 FR 38813.

N2JGW assumes no responsibility for the accuracy of this form of the above document, express or implied.

Christopher Piggott, N2JGW
cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu
{decvax,rutgers}!rochester!ritcv!ultb!cep4478

2833. Re: rec.swl - (The Name Game)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-23 01:39:40 UTC
From: chuq@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <34973@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 16748
Cross-posted to: news.groups,rec.ham-radio

>=>How about rec.short-wave, to help the war against tla's.

>If we want to use chuq's idea and include scanners et al into
>the group why don't we call it rec.monitoring or some such thing?

I'd go for rec.radio.monitoring. rec.monitoring is too vague.

rec.radio.monitoring is also very different than rec.radio.listening, which
is a kind of generality I'm specifically trying to avoid (we don't want to
have the group turn into "All FM radio is slime" type wars...).

--

Chuq Von Rospach <+> Editor,OtherRealms <+> Member SFWA/ASFA
chuq@apple.com <+> CI$: 73317,635 <+> [This is myself speaking. I am not Appl
Segmentation Fault. Core dumped.

2834. More on Meteors (80 lines long)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-23 04:41:49 UTC
From: rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
Message-ID: <8909230441.AA06174@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 16757

I feel called upon to expamd on KD5RO's (and others') comments about the furation of meteor bursts, expecially un the 30-50 MHz region.

Despite what has been said, most bursts ARE only a few tens of milliseconds in duration at 40-50 MHz. HOWEVER....due to the inefficiencies of the channel protocols *** most data seems to be transfered on the very long, over-dense bursts. *** At least it was on my systems.

Any non-automatic, human operator controlled system is surely limited to the overdense bursts, just because of the low peak data rates that humans can copy.

I seem to remember that, outside of the great meteor shower periods, the total duration of 50-100 ms bursts is roughly equal to the duration of 1-2 s bursts, accumulated over a day. The problem is that you may have to wait an awfully long time for the few big bursts. As mentioned by others, there is a large diurnal effect, evening being worse that mornings by as much as a decimal order of magnitude, though perhaps not that much for the BIG meteors - but at one-every-few-hours at ham powers, the statistics don't come rapidly. Just think of meteor-burst communication at the modern equivalent of the old telegraph "night letter" (a concept coined by ex-W3KQS).

The "demo" system I built used this protocol (remember that it was built at about the time the first commercial computers were starting to work, so not even core memory was really easily available). Gross system numbers:-
41-42 MHz Freq sep 500 kHz Xmtr output 2 kW 5 el beams
Bit durations 250 us to 2 ms (10 to 80 times 60 wpm Baudot teletype)
1. Between bursts - both transmitters idle on tty SPACE frequency.
2. Other station heard - move to tty MARK frequency.
3. If you are both sending and receiving mark, start sending info.
4. If the signal gets too weak (or if you detect multipath problems) stop sending info and switch to SPACE. Enter 1-2 s holdout and then go to (1) or (2) as appropriate.
5. If you hear continuous SPACE, stop sending info and go back to (1) or (2).

The multipath problems occur on long overdense bursts where the high altitude winds distort the trail so that two widely-separated reflection areas occur - thus also the holdout to wait until the offending overdense burst dissipates.

Note that, since no data-processing equipment existed, data was send in units of 1 to 4 tty characters, with no headers, etc. The longer blocks were required at high speedups, since the tape recorders couldn't start and stop fast enough and longer interrecord gaps had to be used. The IBM 650 came out at about the end of the project, though I'm not sure that a drum machine like it would have been fast enough to be any help.... If we had only had

a 6502 or Z-80 !!

The key to using the shorter bursts is VERY low startup and header overhead.

On my ham contacts, we just used standard TNCs, with unlimited retries at very frequent intervals. This is a terrible choice for a number of reasons:- You can't catch the meteor if neither station's xmtr is on the air. The AFSK-FM mode is a VERY poor weak-signal choice. But it was quick and dirty.

COMMENTS:
> 1. Only ONE station's transmitter needs to be on the air continuously to probe for a meteor. This station really should be able to work full-duplex so that it can hear the replying station. You'll catch less than half the short bursts (at their beginnings), if the probing xmtr is off half the time.
> 2. R-T switching, startup delay, and other protocol overhead must be very fast if you want to use the short under-dense pings. This is very important on TWO, but that band is really too high for substantial data transfer by meteors - but they're nice for DXing.
> 3. The data has to be broken into short blocks in order to avoid resending long blocks. Remember that data may be lost at the end of each trasnmission and have to be resent, thus the acknowledgement must be for blocks that are much shorter than the average burst duration, if you want high throughput (unimportant if all you want to do is to work DX). The probing station could send acks as its probe, so the polled station would know the last block correctly transfered without handshaking. That could reduce the startup delay by at least one path round-trip - 6 ms at 1000 km.
> 4. For some heavily one-sided data com uses, only the destination station need be able to work full-duplex for good efficiency. Remember that full-duplex with tight frequency separations is HARD - and the two-way correlation decreases with frequency separation - I don't offhand know the numbers, though.

Enough already...

Bob, W3OTC

2835. VK2SG RY Dx 9/22/89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-23 04:46:53 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1259@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 16752

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
============================================================

BID: RTDX2209
Part 1 of 2.

RTTY NOTES FOR WEEKENDING 22ND SEPTEMBER 1989 (BID RTDX2209)

IT SEEMS THAT THE PACKET RADIO/FREQUENCY DISCUSSION HAS TURNED INTO A
LARGER THAN LIFE EXPLOSION. SOME GROUPS WANTING MORE AND GIVING LESS,
WHILE OTHERS WANT THEIR OWN PRIVATE FREQUENCIES. THERE ARE OF COURSE THE
NORMAL PEOPLE WHO SAY, LETS ALL LIVE HAPPILY TOGETHER. AT THAT POINT I
THINK THAT I WILL LEAVE IT UNTIL THE DUST HAS SETTLED. THE GENERAL
CONSENSUS OF OPINION WOULD APPEAR TO BE, WE WILL NOT AGREE UNLESS WE GET
THE MOST OF EVERYTHING.

THE BANDS THIS WEEK HAVE BEEN VERY ACTIVE WITH SOME GOOD DX AROUND, AND AS
THIS WEEKEND IS THE RTTY CONTEST, WE HOPE FOR A LOT OF REAL RARE ONES TO
APPEAR OVER THE HORIZON. GOOD LUCK TO YOU ALL.

OUR THANKS THIS WEEK GO TO VK2EG TG9VT, W6/G0AZT, OD5NG, I5FLN, G0ABI,
G3XTL AND W1DA. THANKS CHAPS FOR THE INFORMATION.

BANDPASS

FRIDAY
UT5RP 14082 AT 0210Z
CT3FF 14087 AT 0659Z
FK8BK 14074 AT 0750Z ARQ
9K2DZ 14077 AT 1605Z

SATURDAY
YI1BGD 14090 AT 0625Z
TR8CA 21101 AT 1226Z
VU2RUM 21092 AT 1427Z NOTE
HB0/HB9NL 14089 AT 1431Z
UH8ABM 21085 AT 1455Z
TK/OE3CHC 14080 AT 1943Z QSL/NOTE
TJ1MW 14080 AT 2002Z QS4X6SL 14077 AT 2051Z
P29KK 21078 AT 2205Z ARQ/QSL/NOTE
P43SF 14085 AT 2209Z QSL

SUNDAY
FO5LQ 14073 AT 0310Z ARQ
V31AR 14076 AT 0407Z FEC
```

P29KK 14071 AT 0445Z ARQ
AL7BB 14090 AT 0614Z
TJ1MW 21091 AT 0743Z
FK8BK 14073 AT 1015Z
FR5ZU 21083 AT 1507Z
HV3SJ 21086 AT 1650Z
RT4US 21086 AT 1655Z
UT5RP 21091 AT 1700Z
4X1EH 14082 AT 2000Z
ZS3GB 21078 AT 2005Z
KG4SM 28091 AT 2035Z ARQ
ZS5V 14087 AT 2115Z QSL
TA3B 14086 AT 2022Z

MONDAY
FM5CD 14073 AT 0235Z QSL
FK8BH 14074 AT 0920Z ARQ
CU3EM 21085 AT 1031Z
HL1ST 14084 AT 0920Z ARQ
YC6KAS 21087 AT 1704Z
HC5/W2JGR 14092 AT 2330Z

Continued in part 2.

BID: RTDX2309
Part 2 of 2.

TUESDAY
KG4SM 14090 AT 1012Z
UB4LWS 14091 AT 1239Z
UA9OP 14092 AT 1235Z
9M6HF 14093 AT 1240Z
RL8PYL 14095 AT 1245Z
TK/OE3CHC 14089 AT 158Z
TJ1MW 13085 AT 1745Z
9X5AA 14085 AT 1757Z NOTE/QSL

WEDNESDAY
AH9AC 14075 AT 0935Z ARQ
VU2RUM 14087 AT 1350Z NOTE
SO4BHN 14084 AT 2040Z NOTE
9X5AA 21088 AT 2130Z
CU3EM 21084 AT 2145Z

THURSDAY
AL7BB 14093 AT 0532Z
EA6MQ 14091 AT 0732Z
TK/OE3CHC 14080 AT 0515Z
JY9IU 21094 AT 1555Z QSL

QSL INFORMATION.

P29KK HAS A QSL MANAGER OF VK4AH.
TK/OE3CHC AND TK/OE3GAS WILL QSL VIA THEIR HOME CALLS.
TJ1MW'S QSL ADDRESS IS AMERICAN EMBASSY YAOUNDE, WASHINGTON, DC 20521-2520.
P43SF WILL QSL VIA HIS CALLBOOK ADDRESS.
ZS5VF WILL QSL VIA BOX 2664 DURBAN, S. AFRICA. 4000.
FM5CD QSL MANAGER IS F5VU.
JY9IU ASKS FOR HIS CARDS TO GO VIA HIS MANAGER HB9AHA.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

DJ6QT, WALTER, WILL OPERATE THIS WEEKEND AS T77C ON ALL BANDS.

OE3CHC AND OE3GAS WILL OPERATE FROM TK UNTIL 30TH SEPTEMBER.

SO4HBN IS A SPECIAL POLISH PREFIX, AND NOT, SORRY TO SAY, WESTERN SAHARA AS SOME THOUGHT.

TT8CW IS ATTEMPTING TO OPERATE WITH COMMERCIAL GEAR. NO LUCK AS YET, BUT IF IT DOES WORK YOU CAN QSL VIA F3CW.

ZS8MI IS STILL MISSING FROM THE RTTY BANDS. MAYBE HE WILL APPEAR ON 14090 KHZ ONE DAY.

IF YOU HAVE PROBLEMS WITH THE QSL FOR 3DA0AL, HE HAS NOT BEEN RECEIVING CARDS AT HIS CALLBOOK ADDRESS. SO WHEN IN DOUBT SEND THE CARDS TO 3DA0AH WHO WILL TAKE THE CARDS TO HIM.
KB2VO STATES THAT CARDS FOR HIS HD8S OPERAITION WILL BE AVAILABLE FROM HIS HOME ADDRESS.

VU2RUM WILL OPERATE AS AT0J AS WILL VU2JX DURING THE RTTY CONTEST THIS WEEKEND.
5B4BH HAS FIXED HIS MONITOR AND HAS BEEN OPERATING ON RTTY. ROD STATES THAT HE HOPES TO TAKE THE GEAR TO T5CT, BUT HE IS NOT SURE OF PERMISSION AS YET. BUT LIVES IN HOPE. HE HAS ALSO GOT 5H AND 5R ON HIS WORK SCHEDULE BEFORE THE END OF THE YEAR.

THERE IS ALSO A REPORT THAT THERE WILL BE OPERATION FROM H44 AND VK9L IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

JW3DLE/1 REPORTS THAT A JA AND SOME KH6 STATIONS HOPE TO GO TO PALMYRA, KH5, IN MARCH 1990.

GL DE DX1.

Written by VK2SG. Forwarded via packet by Tad, KT7H @ N7HFZ.

2836. Re: Hugo and Good Image of Ham Radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-23 05:55:28 UTC
From: mholtz@sactoh0.UUCP
Message-ID: <1862@sactoh0.UUCP>
Source record: 16763

In article <8909210712.AA01131@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>, wmartin@STL-06SIMA.ARMY.MIL (Will Martin) writes:
> <Postitive coverage of hams on media DELETED>
> I don't know if this degree of accurate and positive coverage is due to
> the presence of hams on the staffs of the TV stations, or promotion by
> local ham clubs or organizations, but, whatever the cause, it is working!
>
> Right after this emergency situation is resolved, when the memory of
> a positive image of ham radio is fresh in the minds of editors and
> newspeople, would be a good time to present them with the ham's
> viewpoint on the recent anti-ham actions of the FCC, such as the 220
> fiasco. If it isn't done in a heavy-handed manner, but instead presented
> as "background" for an issue that might arise as newsworthy (in their
> opinion, not just in ours) in the future, due to the continued court battle
> over this subject, it would tend to predispose future coverage of the
> issue to be pro-ham instead of anti-ham.
>
> Local antenna-rights and zoning issues can be addressed in the same way.
> If the local station or paper praised hams' actions in this case, they
> can be gently informed that local governments or boards are reducing the
> capacity of the local ham community to perform such services by either
> driving hams away via restrictive zoning or covenants, or limiting their
> capabilities by restricting antennas.

I think it's time for all good hams to throw a public-awareness day
in the next couple of weeks. This will provide a positive forum to
give the general public of what hams radio do in the community.
This is a great opportunity for great PR, don't lose it!

(And this is comming from a non-Ham operator! ;)

<Lunch>
<for>
<inews>
<please>
<ignore>
--
=> Mark Arthur Holtz <=> AppleLink PE: Mark Holtz <=
=> 7943 Sungarden Drive <=> GEnie: M.HOLTZ <=
=> Citrus Heights, CA 95610-3133 <=> Home: (916) 722-8522 <=
=> UUCP: {ames att}!pacbell!sactoh0!mholtz <=> "UUCP or bust!" <=

2837. Failure of your mail.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-23 13:02:46 UTC
From: FTP@ukc.ac.uk
Message-ID: <8909230518.AA25834@uunet.uu.net>
Source record: 16761

Your mail to uk.co.stc.stl.nw failed when the file was transferred.
The mail at this host was to be sent to the follow addresses.

mikec%uucp.praxis@uk.co.stc.stl.nw

This was due to an error at uk.co.stc.stl.nw.
No explanation for failure given.
An attempt will be made to decode binary information.

Totally failed to decode reason for rejection.

The body of your mail follows.

Received: from uunet by kestrel.Ukc.AC.UK via EUnet with authorised UUCP
id aa00339; 23 Sep 89 6:00 BST
Received: from WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL by uunet.uu.net (5.61/1.14) with SMTP
id AA18342; Sat, 23 Sep 89 00:29:51 -0400
Message-Id: <8909230429.AA18342@uunet.uu.net>
Date: Fri, 22 Sep 89 15:00:10 MDT
From: INFO-HAMS-REQUEST@mil.army.wsmr-simtel20
Reply-To: INFO-HAMS@mil.army.wsmr-simtel20
Subject: INFO-HAMS Digest V89 #687
To: INFO-HAMS@mil.army.wsmr-simtel20

INFO-HAMS Digest Fri, 22 Sep 89 Volume 89 : Issue 687

Today's Topics:
Analog Audio Delay?
File INTRO MODS
latest posting tm731 mods
Meteor Scatter
Meteor scatter goes commercial
Motorola HT's
rec.swl
rec.swl? DEFINITELY NEEDED
rec.swl? no need.
Scanner losing its mind
Want info on AA rechargeable lithium batteries

Date: 21 Sep 89 21:20:05 GMT
From: rti!sunpix!gb@mcnc.org (Sun Visualization Products)
Subject: Analog Audio Delay?

I need an audio delay on the order of 1ms to 10ms for a full-break-in
voice system I'm developing. Any idea where I can get such a beast?
An analog "bucket brigade" device seems like it would be just right

but I haven't been able to find any. DigiKey has them in their
catalog but they don't really have them. I was told that it would
take 18 weeks to get one. Going digital is really more complicated
that I'd like. Any other simple ways to get delays in milliseconds?

Gary Bishop - WA4FUT

Date: Fri, 22 Sep 1989 10:26 EDT
From: Business School Server <watmath!julian!business.uwo.ca!bitlib@uunet.UU.NET>
Subject: File INTRO MODS

This file is: INTRO MODS

MODS database
---- --------

This database was setup to archive files containing information on
how to modify radio equipement to either improve its performance,
or add new functions or capabilities to the radio.

To access a file from the archive, send a message to the server running
under userid -> BITLIB@UWO.CA
Also you may try the userid -> BITLIB@UWO.CDN

The subject of the message must be -> MODS

The text of your message descibes what files you want. For example:
sendme intro mods
sendme radio mods
sendme TH215 mods

You can have as many requests in the same message as required.
INTRO MODS is the file you are reading now.
RADIO MODS is a list of files available.
TH-215 MODS is a file that can be requested.

Below is an example of a file request message:

```
.................................................................
.
. Date: Friday, April 5, 1989
. From: MBRAMWEL@BUSINESS.UWO.CA (Mark Bramwell)
. Subject: MODS
. To: bitlib@uwo.ca
.
. from: mbramwel@uwo.ca
. sendme radio mods
. sendme pro2004 mods
. sendme tm721 mods
.
.................................................................
```

In the above example I have a 'from:' line in my message. That will tell the server to send to an id other than the id listed in the header. The userid should be reachable from bitnet. That means UUCP users should include a gateway in their id.

To submit a file for the database, send me the message and I will add your entry to the database.

**Note: If you don't seem to be getting a reply to your requests, it is probally due to the fact that your header doesn't show a reachable address. You must be reachable from UWO. You can place your return address in the first line of your message. Example:
FROM: someuser@somenode

**** Rest omitted - too long!

2838. Re: rec.swl?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-23 15:17:49 UTC
From: flash@lopez.UUCP
Message-ID: <808@lopez.UUCP>
Source record: 16765

Well too bad the original poster has already given up. Two people on MY system tried to send him "go for it votes" but the mail bounced, so I am posting here.

I was disappointed to find that USENET does not have a separate SWL group. I am a very active ham, and a very active SWL, and a totally bonkers scanner buff. I would like to see groups for all these, PLUS satellite TV. HOWEVER if such posts are welcome here, as has been indicated, then lets start posting them H E R E !

You can effectively get an SWL group, by just searching for SWL in the subject. I suggest all SWL postings have SWL in the header. See if it flies. I bet if such postings DID begin to flood this group, we would be ASKED to start a separate group, and all those people who originally wrote saying that an SWL group is not needed would perhaps think again.

SO, Lets start RIGHT HERE!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

Anyone have the current sched for Nibi-Nibi?????

--
```
-------------------------------------------------------------------
| Gary Bourgois, ...rutgers!sharkey!lopez!flash (flash@lopez.UUCP) |
| Nationwide Amateur Radio NIGHTLY after 0200z on 3950 KHz |
-------------[ WB8EOH = The Eccentric Old Hippie ]-----------------
```

2839. Complete list of Hurricane Hugo pictures

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-23 15:18:15 UTC
From: roskos@IDA.ORG
Message-ID: <1989Sep23.151815.27300@IDA.ORG>
Source record: 16762
Cross-posted to: sci.misc,sci.space,rec.ham-radio,comp.graphics

The following is the updated list of all the Hurricane Hugo GIF pictures. Most of these are temporarily available on WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL for a short time longer, but have to be deleted because they are taking over 4MB of disk space. They are in PD3:<MISC.GIF>. All times in the table below are EDT (E+1). I've tried to give a fairly critical description of the images so that if you are only interested in a few of the pictures that look good, you can tell which to skip and which to choose. But I've included all of them even if the signal was not too good, for the people interested in tracking the hurricane based on the satellite pictures, or similar observations.

-- Eric Roskos
roskos@IDA.ORG

(Please don't FTP to IDA.ORG trying to access these pictures. We don't have FTP service available here, so they aren't archived here.)

HUGO1.GIF 9/17 7:15AM GOES IR
Has some noise over the hurricane image due to HF propagation conditions. HF conditions are currently only moderately good here for receiving the GOES pictures, so this tends to be a problem in a number of them (conditions were much better for the Hurricane Gabrielle pictures).

HUGO2.GIF 9/17 8:20AM Meteor 3-2
This is a picture from the Soviet Meteor satellite, before I modified my receiver to have a wider bandwidth. You may want to skip this one unless you are really interested in having all of them.

HUGO3.GIF 9/17 11:00AM Meteor 2-16
This and subsequen Meteor pictures were recorded after I modified my receiver to have a 25 KHz bandwidth, so the picture quality is better. (I'm still looking for a way to get a wider bandwidth, though.)

HUGO4.GIF 9/17 1:47PM NOAA 11
An enlargement of the hurricane as it approaches Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic; the latter is visible in the picture. At this time the satellite was passing over the hurricane as it came over the horizon at my location, so the image emerges out of the background noise as the signal is acquired.

HUGO5.GIF 9/17 1:47PM NOAA 11
An unzoomed image of the above; I was testing the new IF filter

in the radio at this time, so the quality of the picture varies.
You may want to skip this one too.

HUGO6.GIF 9/17 7:15PM GOES IR
This is a fairly good GOES Infrared picture of the hurricane
as it began to reach Puerto Rico.

HUGO7.GIF 9/17 7:15PM GOES IR
An enlargement of HUGO6.GIF.

HUGO8.GIF 9/18 8:00AM Meteor 3-2
Moderate picture of the hurricane from the Soviet satellite
Monday morning.

HUGO9.GIF 9/18 7:00PM GOES IR
Also moderate quality due to HF conditions. At this point the
hurricane had "wobbled around" Puerto Rico and is slightly to
the north of it.

HUGO10.GIF 9/18 7:00PM GOES IR
An enlargement of HUGO9.GIF.

HUGO11.GIF 9/19 7:00AM GOES IR
This picture is only of interest if you want to see the geographic
location of the hurricane, since the HF conditions were even worse
than usual. You probably should skip this one unless you want to
see the location of the hurricane as shown in HUGO13 and 14.

HUGO12.GIF 9/19 7:00AM GOES IR
Enlargement of HUGO11. See comments above.

HUGO13.GIF 9/19 7:40AM Meteor 3-2
The best picture thus far of the hurricane. It is illuminated
obliquely by the recently-risen sun to the East, so some shadow
detail is visible, including the small "eye" feature. Since
the hurricane had moved North some by this time, and since Meteor
3-2 gives a strong signal and is higher than the NOAA and Meteor 2
satellites, the quality of the signal was better than in previous
pictures. Note the length of the shadows to the left of some of
the isolated clouds to the left of the hurricane, and the sea-glint
from the sun reflecting off the ocean to the right.

HUGO14.GIF 9/19 7:40AM Meteor 3-2
An enlargement of HUGO13.GIF. If you only want to get one picture
from the Hugo images thus far, this is the best one. The very
delicate fringe of clouds to the South of the hurricane is clearly
visible, as well as the raised center and very small eye.

HUGO15.GIF 9/19 7:00PM GOES IR
HF propagation conditions were very good for most of this image
(they steadily improved throughout the image), but the subcarrier seemed
to be modulated by a fairly high-frequency (AF-range) signal at
the transmitter, with the result that the image is greyish and

mottled. It gives a good view of the position of the hurricane
a few hours ago this evening, as it heads towards the US, but
the quality is not very good due to the above problem.
Iris is also now clearly visible as distinct from Hugo (though
it is also visible in some of the earlier images), following
the path Hugo took a few days ago.

HUGO16.GIF 9/20 7:20AM Meteor 3-2
This is a very clear picture of the hurricane, although it is
partly off the left (West) edge of the image. Vertical doubling
of scan lines was used in this picture to make the aspect ratio
closer to square, since the Soviet satellites tend to stretch
the image horizontally. Most of the other Meteor pictures are
not displayed with doubling of scan lines, so you can see more
of the image on the screen, but it looks slightly "squashed"
along the vertical axis.

HUGO17.GIF 7/20 7:20AM Meteor 3-2
An enlargement of the original, un-doubled image used to produce
HUGO16.GIF. This is a very high-quality image of the hurricane.

HUGO18.GIF 9/20 8:30AM NOAA 10
Picture from the US TIROS-N NOAA 10 satellite, showing the entire
East coast of the US, with the hurricane off the coast of Florida.
This is an excellent-quality image.

HUGO19.GIF 9/20 8:30AM NOAA 10
Enlargement of the hurricane from HUGO18.GIF.

HUGO20.GIF 9/20 7:00PM GOES IR
Good infrared image, with the hurricane halfway between Puerto Rico
and the US. When looking at the GOES IR pictures, bear in mind that the
coldest (usually the highest) clouds appear whitest in the image.
You can also sometimes tell very general relative temperatures of
areas of sea and land, as well.

HUGO21.GIF 9/20 7:00PM GOES IR
Enlargement of HUGO20.GIF.

HUGO22.GIF 9/21 7:05AM Meteor 3-2
The hurricane is not visible in this picture; it is to the West of
the satellite, just out of range. The trail of clouds left behind
by the passing hurricane is visible, however.

HUGO23.GIF 9/21 8:05AM NOAA 10
The eye is clearly visible for the first time in this image. The
hurricane is beginning to approach the coast of the US.

HUGO24.GIF 9/21 8:05AM NOAA 10
An enlargement of HUGO23.GIF.

HUGO25.GIF 9/21 2:50PM NOAA 10
An early afternoon image of the hurricane; the sun is directly overhead,

so not much shadow detail is visible. There are also some noise bars over the hurricane image because of the satellite passing between the antenna and the roof of a building, so this picture is of limited quality. However, it is possible to see that the rain bands of the hurricane have reached land at this time.

HUGO26.GIF 9/21 2:50PM NOAA 10
Enlargement of HUGO25.GIF.

HUGO27.GIF 9/21 7:01PM GOES IR
Excellent infrared image; the hurricane is off the coast of South Carolina, approaching land. The outer edges of the hurricane have crossed inland and are causing rain throughout the coastal areas.

HUGO28.GIF 9/21 7:01PM GOES IR
Enlargement of HUGO27.GIF.

HUGO29.GIF 9/22 1:01AM GOES IR
About an hour after the hurricane reached Charleston, SC. The eye of the hurricane is visible, having already moved a good distance inland. The picture has noise in it due to the limited propagation conditions at this time of night, but the picture is of historical interest. The roof of the National Weather Service headquarters in Charleston was blown off by the portion of the hurricane that is over Charleston in this image.

HUGO30.GIF 9/22 1:01AM GOES IR
Enlargement of HUGO29.GIF.

HUGO31.GIF 9/22 2:43PM NOAA 11
Remnants of Tropical Storm Hugo are now far inland; the sky had begun to clear at the antenna site, in fact, by this time. (Note that this file is chronologically out of sequence; it should go where the missing HUGO34.GIF file is, after the 9/22 8:40AM images.)

HUGO32.GIF 9/22 8:40AM Meteor 3-2
An excellent picture of the hurricane inland over Hickory, NC the morning (about 8 hours) after it reached land. The storm is still fairly dense and well-organized, with a recognizable center. Wind speeds were reported at around 75 mi/hr at this time in Hickory.

HUGO33.GIF 9/22 8:40AM Meteor 3-2
Same image as HUGO32.GIF, but shifted further Northward to show structure of clouds in front of advancing hurricane.

HUGO34.GIF (No file with this name exists.)

HUGO35.GIF 9/23 8:30AM Meteor 3-2
About 32 hours after the hurricane reached land, some remnants of it are still visible far to the North, over the northeastern United States and Newfoundland. The principal weather feature visible in this picture, however, is the very highly visible cold front moving

to the Southeast over the Appalachian mountains. Compare this
picture with HUGO36.GIF to identify the location of various objects
in the picture; HUGO36.GIF was received from the US NOAA 10 satellite,
which resolves the boundary between land and water better, so it is
possible to see the continent outline and the great lakes better in
that image, although the Soviet Meteor 3-2 gives a larger and
higher-contrast image, so some better cloud detail is visible in
HUGO35.GIF.

HUGO36.GIF 9/23 9:00AM NOAA 10
This picture was recorded about 1/2 hour after HUGO35.GIF, from the
US NOAA-10 (TIROS-N) spacecraft. The entire East Coast of the US
is clearly visible. This image is centered somewhat to the South
of HUGO35.GIF, since Meteor 3-2 is higher and seems to have a stronger
transmitter, and thus continued to be received until it reached the
coast of Greenland. The Channel 3 Infrared image from NOAA 10 is
in the right half of the picture.
--
Eric Roskos (roskos@CS.IDA.ORG or Roskos@DOCKMASTER.NCSC.MIL)

2840. Re: Hugo traffic nets, irresponsbility, and why no one cares (long)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-23 15:30:14 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <740@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 16770

In article <8909230709.AA06718@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> MEHARP01@ULKYVM.BITNET (Michael Harpe) writes:
]
]I was listening to 14.325 and 3.915 last night as they worked Hugo
]emergency traffic nets. NJ7E and Co. did their usual stellar job
]handling a very difficult situation. I know NJ7E is a net person and I
]hope I am the first to offer him congratulations!
Thanks!
]
]The emergency net on 3915 was trying to work life and death traffic from
]Charleston and other areas in the Carolinas. A "net" was in progress on
]3913 that consisted of three or four overmodulated, overpowered stations
]ragchewing. This would normally not be a problem, but they were
]bleeding over to 3915 and making communications difficult. One station
]in the emergency net went down to 3913 to ask the net control to move
]his station. Then all Hell broke loose.
]
]Not only did the guy on 3913 refuse to move, but he seemed to increase
]his power and began using abusive language. He assaulted the emergency
]net operator verbally, making accusations that what they were doing was
]illegal, etc., etc. It got worse, turned into a pileup of foul language
]interference, and generally horrible operating practice. I lost the net
]on 3915 right as the storm hit. I am assuming they were knocked off the
]air. I certainly hope they didn't close because of the 3913 mess.

As a net controller on the Hurricane Watch Net, I am appalled at the
behavior of a few hams. There are three sorts who give us trouble:
(1) Intentional jammers - more on that later.
(2) "helpers" - these are people who jump in and try to help by
telling the jammers to go away or repeating what some other station
has said. These folks need to be aware that we have recognized
relay stations that will do what is required. Typically they
cost us more time than the jammers do in the first place!
(3) The idiots! These are the folks who either don't listen long enough
to recognize the net rules, ignore the net rules, or simply don't
know the rules. These are the ones that pop up, when a call is
put out for emergency traffic only, and turn out to be in Ohio
and want to find the latest hurricane report from Puerto Rico,
or want to run Health and Welfare traffic.

I should point out, though, that there must be tens to hundreds of
thousands of hams listening to these nets during the emergencies
that are to be commended for having the good sense to only transmit
when appropriate. These folks are doing it right!

By the way, as the only ham in Phoenix active in hurricane related activities, I often have TV reporters in my shack (they call me - I don't call them!). I am often embarrassed by what they hear over the radio (and sometimes what gets passed on to their listeners during live broadcasts)!

As far as the intentional jammers go, I think that these people need to spend a fair amount of time contemplating their activities in a federal penitentiary! Unfortunately, we almost never catch them, and when we do they only get their wrists slapped. The FCC has way too few resources to devote to enforcing amateur rules, so we hams really need to form a national HF/DF organization that can call on local interference committees to track these folks down in real time and get them shut down. Here in Phoenix, if we found someone jamming an HF emergency net, we would have him in jail in about 30 minutes - due to an agreement with the local federal attorney. I suspect that most of these folks are long time offenders, and if we had adequate enforcement they would have been removed from the bands BEFORE they QRM vital traffic.

I would try to get the national network going but really don't have the time. The ARRL doesn't (IMHO) give this enough priority. It is a natural outgrowth of the Volmon program, but neither the FCC nor the ARRL provide any real national coordination for these programs other than accreditation.

NOTE: I speak only for myself and not for The Hurricane Watch Net, Inc, the ARRL (for which I'm the AZ OOC) or my employer.

--
John Moore (NJ7E) mcdphx!anasaz!john asuvax!anasaz!john
(602) 861-7607 (day or eve) long palladium, short petroleum
7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253
The 2nd amendment is about military weapons, NOT JUST hunting weapons!

2841. Sony 2010 Antenna WARNING

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-23 15:40:22 UTC
From: flash@lopez.UUCP
Message-ID: <809@lopez.UUCP>
Source record: 16766

This is a CAVEAT to anyone contemplating connecting their SONY ICF-2010 to an outside antenna. In addition to overloading on strong signals, you risk damaging the receiver.

I know of FOUR people this happened to (including myself). Sony is aware of the problem, as is much of the SWL community.

What happens is that a static charge can totally WIPE OUT the RF PREAMP TRANSISTOR. This destroys the sensitivity of the set, and also increases distortion on some signals.

It might not be obvious at first that this has happened, since even with the transistor blown, the radio continues to receive strong stations fairly well.

If you think your 2010 might be damaged in this manner, disconnect it from the long antenna (80 meter dipoles seem to destroy the radio best), and see what you can hear with the whip. Also tune your local broadcast band, and see how stations from nearby cities come in (pick a low power station) If it does not come in as well as when you first got the radio, then you have fried the preamp.

This transistor is fairly easy to replace, and is obtainable from sony, but of course you need the shop manual for the radio. Taking it apart is a bit tricky, and getting it back together takes more time than the repair does.

If under warranty, Sony will fix or repair the radio at their option. Mine was replaced, while a friend had his repaired. As a bonus he also got his realigned.

I saw some disagreement here whether the SYNCH detector is worth the money and the HYPE. I think it is. I made an audio tape showing the difference with synch on and off when I got my set. The difference is that you no longer miss words that are distorted during selective fading. Yes there is still a bit of a pitch change, and you still hear some effects of the fading, but your brain does not have to fill in the gaps from distorted words any more.

FOR PROOF that the synch detector works, do this. FIND a VOA SSB feeder. These are SSB with reduced carrier, enough carrier for the 2010 to lock. Here you can really hear the dramatic effect of synch on and synch off, because the distorted sideband signal is exactly the same thing that happens during a selective fade, except it is prolonged so you can really hear what the circuit does. In fact, if the VOA feed has two programs running (as many of them do) you can SELECT WHICH PROGRAM YOU WANT with the tuning control. Lock on the UPPER synch light and hear one program, and

tune down in frequency 100 hz and hear a totally different program. The audio on these VOA feeds is superb on the 2010, you would never believe you are listening to a sideband transmission.

Just remember if you connect the 2010 to a longwire outside antenna you are putting the set at risk. In practice I find a wire run around the room or a small wire outside is PLENTY. Stay away from 80 meter dipoles!

--

| Gary Bourgois, ...rutgers!sharkey!lopez!flash (flash@lopez.UUCP) |
| Nationwide Amateur Radio NIGHTLY after 0200z on 3950 KHz |
-------------[WB8EOH = The Eccentric Old Hippie]-----------------

2842. Thai callsigns

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-23 17:29:04 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.UUCP
Message-ID: <18730@ut-emx.UUCP>
Source record: 16768

wmartin@STL-06SIMA.ARMY.MIL (Will Martin): muses on

> It's been announced that His Majesty the King of Thailand has taken
> the amateur radio callsign HS1A.

and asks:

I wonder if he took an exam? :-)

Well, the posting says he *took* the callsign, it doesn't say he
was given it!

No offence to Thais and all that, I still need to work HS :-)

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu

2843. Re: Thai callsigns

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-23 18:25:08 UTC
From: kchen@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <34976@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 16769

oo7@ut-emx.UUCP (Horatio Molefangler) writes:

>> It's been announced that His Majesty the King of Thailand has taken
>> the amateur radio callsign HS1A.
>
> Well, the posting says he *took* the callsign, it doesn't say he
>was given it!
>
>No offence to Thais and all that, I still need to work HS :-)

Not only that, there are HS-people who are reading rec.ham-radio! :-) :-)

No offence taken, of course. Afterall, I would have to work a whole lot
of W's when I finally go for my ticket :-)

By the way, in case people get the wrong impression, HS-land is a
constitutional monarchy. The Thai king has no more power than Elisabeth
II. As to whether he passed his tests, one can only guess. At least
his call has a suffix. Jordan has two hams with the call-letters JY1
and JY2. Yep, those are not prefixes, they are calls! Guess who owns
them :-). No offense to King Hussein, I may need JY for DXCC :-).

The *real* question is, can HS1A phone-patch to order pizza !?! :-)

--

Kok Chen {decwrl,sun}!apple!kchen
Apple Computer, Inc.

2844. * SpaceNews 25Sep89 *

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-23 18:32:33 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <1018@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 16764
Body handling: 1 inline base64-encoded payload block was not displayed

Bulletin ID: SPC90925

SpaceNews

MONDAY SEPTEMBER 25, 1989

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, NJ, and is distributed weekly around the world. It is available for UNLIMITED distribution.

* STS-34 NEWS *

Last Tuesday, workers at Launch Pad 39-B made preparations to roll out the space shuttle Atlantis back to the Vehicle Assembly Building. The payload bay doors were also closed and loose items around the launch pad were secured.

Atlantis is scheduled to lift-off on October 12th, and carry the Galileo Jupiter spacecraft to low-earth orbit where it will be deployed and launched into orbit around Jupiter.

* OSCAR-9 NEWS *

Here is a recent OSCAR-9 computer status report and raw telemetry frame:

** UOSAT 1 COMPUTER STATUS INFORMATION **

COMMAND DIARY V1.2 IN OPERATION
UNIVERSAL TIME IS 01:58:53
DATE 23/09/89
AUTO MODE IS SELECTED
MEMORY WASH POINTER AT 22C5H
LAST CMD SENT BY COMPUTER WAS 01H TO 0
LAST CMD RECD BY COMPUTER WAS 7DH TO 0 WITH DATA 17H

OSCAR-9 Telemetry as of 01:57:19 UTC on 23Sep89:

UOSAT-1 8909230015719 COMPUTER GENERATED TELEMETRY

[Inline base64-encoded payload not displayed]

Note that no error checking was performed on the raw telemetry frame.
When the preceeding information was received at KD2BD, OSCAR-9 was NOT transmitting any news bulletin or whole orbit data (WOD).

OSCAR-9 was in darkness when this telemetry frame was generated.
Here are some spacecraft temperatures decoded from the telemetry frame above:

[09] +X Facet Temperature : -27.7 C
[19] -X Facet Temperature : -28.7 C
[39] +Y Facet Temperature : -35.4 C
[29] -Y Facet Temperature : -19.8 C
[49] +Z Facet Temperature : -14.3 C
[59] -Z Facet Temperature : - 9.1 C
[57] CCD Imager Temperature : - 3.4 C
[08] Battery Pack A Temperature : - 2.4 C
[18] Battery Pack B Temperature : - 8.3 C

OSCAR-9 is expected to burn up in the earth's atmosphere within the next two weeks.

* MICROSAT NEWS *

All four MicroSats (PACSAT, LUSAT, DOVE and WEBERSAT) are expected to be transported to French Guiana today, where they are scheduled to be launched on 10Nov89.

Each of the four MicroSats recently completed their thermal vacuum and vibration testing at the Martin-Marietta facilities in Colorado. External antennas connected to the MicroSats enabled the AMSAT Test Team and other Amateurs in the Denver area to use the MicroSats as if they were in orbit.

After almost 48 hours of testing, all four satellites were found to be functioning perfectly.

* OSCAR-12 SCHEDULE *

DATE MODE TIME (UTC)

26Sep JA 15:12 - 23:24
30Sep JD 21:50 - 12:44 on 10/01
06Oct JD 20:29 - 11:23 on 10/07
10Oct JA 10:42 - 18:54

* OSCAR-13 NEWS *

AO-13 Operating Schedule
16Aug89 until 16Nov89
BLON/BLAT 210/0

Mode B : MA 003 to MA 160
Mode JL: MA 160 to MA 200
Mode B : MA 200 to MA 240
OFF : MA 240 to MA 003
Mode S : MA 210 to MA 222

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *

Feedback regarding SpaceNews can be directed to the author (John) via any of the following paths:

UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z

* MESSAGES de KD2BD *

VK4ZF : David, Received your message. Glad to hear the distribution is working!
K2TQN : John, Glad to hear you enjoy reading SpaceNews!
ALL : Thanks for reading SpaceNews!!

* SpaceNews * >> Satellite News You Won't Find Everywhere Else << * SpaceNews *

<eof>

UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z (John)
..."There is no expedient to which a man will not resort to
avoid the real labor of thinking." ....Sir Joshua Reynolds.

2845. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-23 19:52:55 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8909240709.AA12928@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16771

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial RCP/M, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial RCP/M may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

```
- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #572 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 89262.22469572 0.00000300 34976-3 0 2339
2 00424 80.4631 193.1700 0022042 250.1683 109.7100 13.67198932345661
SOLRAD R/B
1 00727U 64001 A 89252.10724215 .00000140 00000-0 13816-3 0 2906
2 00727 69.9012 275.9715 0013880 340.3193 19.7374 13.93573571304781
Cos 185 R/B
1 03019U 67104 B 89253.31508503 .00005791 00000-0 39889-3 0 4293
2 03019 64.0642 204.4957 0212566 217.8330 140.7684 14.90311798117769
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 89249.39785916 -.00000074 00000-0 99999-4 0 2545
2 03029 12.8411 23.5052 0016369 197.3621 162.6275 1.00272783 79953
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 89255.15876263 .00113437 00000-0 74367-3 0 425
2 04966 51.5343 191.4083 2481507 2.3280 358.6919 10.60442897561572
LAGEOS
1 08820U 89262.20568631 0.00000006 0 8854
2 08820 109.8413 262.2876 0044875 296.1746 63.4319 6.38664270 56630
GOES 2
1 10061U 77048 A 89253.53322862 -.00000004 00000-0 00000 0 0 3013
2 10061 7.3697 67.1661 0005830 163.3401 196.8567 1.00267928 6231
GPS-0001
1 10684U 89253.21763133 0.00000010 10000-3 0 2146
2 10684 63.5811 98.2225 0111210 197.7722 161.9375 2.00559658 70238
GPS-0002
1 10893U 89246.69728557 -.00000027 0 358
2 10893 64.4833 339.2610 0154564 27.6820 333.1776 2.00554258 82927
GOES 3
1 10953U 89249.59582044 0.00000091 10000-3 0 7257
2 10953 6.2274 69.9940 0006003 254.6176 105.5195 1.00267489 1754
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 89258.10062372 0.00001094 42853-3 0 1637
2 10967 108.0215 112.8498 0001667 242.8506 117.2536 14.34842253586989
GPS-0003
1 11054U 78093 A 89255.48386252 -.00000026 00000-0 00000 0 0 1063
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2 11054 64.0333 335.3981 0055760 120.0311 240.5808 2.00562924 80112
GPS-0004
1 11141U 89246.10866468 0.00000010 0 2156
2 11141 63.5892 98.3250 0056419 321.0373 38.6475 2.00569341 78620
NOAA 6
1 11416U 89254.50750266 0.00000997 43366-3 0 8956
2 11416 98.5127 249.0994 0010940 214.4867 145.5643 14.25973272530200
GPS-0005
1 11690U 80 11 A 89253.72015306 .00000011 00000-0 00000 0 0 8538
2 11690 64.0992 100.0282 0108161 203.9029 155.6793 2.00559755 84639
Solar Max
1 11703U 89262.43385847 0.00137650 12150-2 0 1029
2 11703 28.4964 327.2360 0004521 90.6201 269.2940 15.67076945534565
GPS-0006
1 11783U 80 32 A 89255.53955142 -.00000027 00000-0 00000 0 0 9647
2 11783 63.7968 335.0166 0143144 62.5229 298.9816 2.00569736 68755
GOES 4
1 11964U 80 74 A 89245.46268176 -.00000047 00000-0 00000 0 0 754
2 11964 5.7021 72.7960 0033325 97.8604 262.7640 0.99229438 2790
GOES 5
1 12472U 81049 A 89251.43513388 -.00000250 00000-0 99999-4 0 7555
2 12472 2.7548 79.5414 0004248 164.8170 195.5206 1.00278877 29424
SME
1 12887U 81100 A 89255.52988205 .00027453 00000-0 88405-3 0 3021
2 12887 97.6808 284.6564 0001171 327.1497 32.9676 15.32177534438516
UOSAT 1
1 12888U 89254.98544475 0.00335998 14337-2 0 7265
2 12888 97.5364 315.4909 0003416 208.4697 151.7182 15.84336257442610
Meteor 2-08
1 13113U 89249.33048718 0.00000229 19575-3 0 6624
2 13113 82.5406 354.2632 0014306 190.8378 169.2453 13.84038472376467
Salyut 7
1 13138U 89257.14652688 0.00128154 26238-2 0 7527
2 13138 51.6081 240.7531 0002048 68.6874 291.4239 15.45144832421930
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 89255.84376032 .00001924 00000-0 43686-3 0 954
2 13367 98.2058 318.2186 0001491 306.8480 53.2618 14.57124895380919
Meteor 2-09
1 13718U 89254.83124254 0.00000640 33089-3 0 8115
2 13718 81.2458 196.7776 0057156 111.6282 249.1040 14.13283992347790
IRAS
1 13777U 83 4 A 89254.51488022 -.00000036 00000-0 -12692-4 0 6765
2 13777 99.0426 90.4269 0013303 72.8719 287.3903 13.98634820 7981
Cosmos 1447
1 13916U 83 21 A 89248.31872866 .00000125 00000-0 12150-3 0 6476
2 13916 82.9421 222.6063 0036571 212.1257 147.7667 13.73947963323559
TDRS 1
1 13969U 83 26 B 89251.44301112 -.00000207 00000-0 00000 0 0 8301
2 13969 3.7768 68.0464 0001815 135.1419 225.1510 1.00268454 90250
GOES 6
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1 14050U 89252.63801861 0.00000122 0 162
2 14050 1.5141 81.5115 0000633 158.2083 202.5275 1.00268957 7451
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 89252.61791426 0.00000044 0 4271
2 14129 25.9835 245.3014 6044835 74.8033 341.4914 2.05880320 18952
GPS-0008
1 14189U 89249.14611737 0.00000009 10000-3 0 6589
2 14189 63.2353 96.8211 0137550 215.0905 144.0690 2.00566098 45062
Meteor 2-10
1 14452U 83109 A 89255.35171019 .00000690 00000-0 29121-3 0 7679
2 14452 81.1624 206.1796 0094248 204.7395 154.9269 14.22316276304937
LandSat 5
1 14780U 89262.87704876 0.00001756 39950-3 0 9160
2 14780 98.1573 323.2617 0001880 333.1239 26.9879 14.57132566295355
UOSAT 2
1 14781U 89254.58259818 0.00002137 41646-3 0 5043
2 14781 97.9915 310.8523 0014164 50.6098 309.6392 14.63966346295184
LDEF
1 14898U 89259.12837431 0.00058453 74943-3 0 9727
2 14898 28.5049 253.0928 0002806 213.3442 146.6849 15.57729804305615
GPS-0009
1 15039U 89252.19795256 0.00000009 0 7263
2 15039 62.9908 95.9502 0014001 250.6228 109.2981 2.00564802 38407
Cosmos 1574
1 15055U 84 62 A 89254.01598290 .00000117 00000-0 11470-3 0 7799
2 15055 82.9550 268.0673 0028472 22.8579 337.3846 13.73265667261756
Meteor 2-11
1 15099U 89251.10530971 0.00000212 18271-3 0 9643
2 15099 82.5319 300.4373 0014400 10.7864 349.3601 13.83702326261582
GPS-0010
1 15271U 89253.59403200 -.00000027 0 7071
2 15271 63.3378 334.8049 0101052 321.1433 38.1916 2.00568020 35543
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 89259.47849475 0.00002781 39873-3 0 849
2 15331 82.5334 254.1521 0025249 142.6994 217.5977 14.76037479267682
NOAA 9
1 15427U 89254.93287192 0.00000887 50330-3 0 4258
2 15427 99.1519 243.6163 0016252 70.6594 289.6353 14.12155616244690
Meteor 2-12
1 15516U 89256.07205050 0.00000156 13057-3 0 1157
2 15516 82.5321 234.8429 0015060 227.3689 132.6205 13.84160256233218
Cosmos 1686
1 16095U 89256.56444689 0.00011846 25469-3 0 3630
2 16095 51.6099 243.6118 0001594 65.0316 295.1795 15.45095646222940
GPS-0011
1 16129U 89246.76976759 0.00000010 0 3526
2 16129 63.7476 96.8585 0119509 149.6136 211.1714 2.00563326 28611
Meteor 3-1
1 16191U 89255.80916540 0.00000043 10000-3 0 8584
2 16191 82.5504 173.7984 0021078 79.2120 281.1402 13.16875219187054
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Meteor 2-13
1 16408U 89255.71960653 0.00000193 16332-3 0 5306
2 16408 82.5384 150.0135 0017768 56.5074 303.7780 13.84207964187662
Mir
1 16609U 89257.19417231 -.00006540 -76102-4 0 516
2 16609 51.6213 277.2688 0013788 37.5092 322.6718 15.59929562205048
SPOT 1
1 16613U 89262.85615951 0.00000812 39909-3 0 6028
2 16613 98.7308 336.1835 0000418 167.9106 192.2136 14.20047844 25562
Meteor 2-14
1 16735U 89255.27470165 0.00000265 22959-3 0 3236
2 16735 82.5394 177.2207 0015265 123.2081 237.0569 13.83956492166507
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 89259.06544518 0.00004261 61705-3 0 7329
2 16881 82.5242 313.9655 0023755 160.2638 199.9501 14.75731969168695
EGP
1 16908U 89258.72253736 -.00000045 -42017-4 0 1519
2 16908 50.0124 19.7646 0011632 216.4597 143.5447 12.44380104140682
FO-12
1 16909U 89255.40835183 -.00000025 10000-3 0 1719
2 16909 50.0164 30.2152 0011060 204.5445 155.4862 12.44401038140269
NOAA 10
1 16969U 89256.03939694 0.00000649 30359-3 0 2763
2 16969 98.6348 284.8478 0014003 359.7934 0.3262 14.23163331156439
Meteor 2-15
1 17290U 89256.01054237 0.00000131 10860-3 0 2918
2 17290 82.4651 83.3453 0014044 19.9673 340.2045 13.83758843135761
MOS-1
1 17527U 87 18 A 89255.83235478 .00000625 00000-0 49043-3 0 2466
2 17527 99.1422 326.5129 0001177 119.0529 241.0759 13.94871269130598
GOES 7
1 17561U 87 22 A 89254.29794691 -.00000108 00000-0 00000 0 0 3289
2 17561 0.0763 268.8509 0004817 240.2875 210.9020 1.00274418 2625
Kvant
1 17845U 89256.48953678 0.00047934 57718-3 0 8621
2 17845 51.6204 280.8064 0010851 34.1278 325.9337 15.60255146141208
DMSP B5D2-3
1 18123U 87 53 A 89254.00958250 .00000658 00000-0 36896-3 0 3780
2 18123 98.8252 83.3609 0015728 95.4573 264.8404 14.13540101114954
RS-10/11
1 18129U 89256.85656152 0.00000248 26212-3 0 8751
2 18129 82.9301 172.6667 0011980 159.2352 200.9309 13.72004831111552
Cosmos 1867
1 18187U 87 60 A 89255.85926682 .00000179 00000-0 10557-3 0 9416
2 18187 65.0132 137.8378 0018215 253.1063 106.8052 14.29405823113654
Meteor 2-16
1 18312U 89256.06553938 0.00000219 18868-3 0 3128
2 18312 82.5589 149.9247 0012071 317.0853 42.9375 13.83514893104660
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 89256.00121416 0.00000184 15534-3 0 1517
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2 18820 82.5405 210.7575 0017720 27.3187 332.8914 13.84197235 81830
DMSP B5D2-4
1 18822U 88 6 A 89253.98726034 .00001348 00000-0 60428-3 0 2801
2 18822 98.6813 133.2835 0006832 7.5306 352.5973 14.20903263 83187
AO-13
1 19216U 89236.21624695 0.00000444 37172+0 0 467
2 19216 57.1440 193.9712 6782436 210.0914 82.4649 2.09696448 9164
OKEAN 1
1 19274U 88 56 A 89255.83108262 .00003947 00000-0 57903-3 0 4949
2 19274 82.5145 55.5642 0021670 309.5299 50.4116 14.75183398 64006
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 89255.64440945 0.00000391 10000-2 0 2603
2 19336 82.5394 113.8106 0016785 291.6366 68.2887 13.16860485 54421
NOAA 11
1 19531U 89256.05617947 0.00000714 41687-3 0 1293
2 19531 98.9444 199.6836 0012338 349.7548 10.3404 14.11142075 49863
TDRS 3
1 19548U 88 91 B 89254.50160515 .00000132 00000-0 99999-4 0 349
2 19548 0.7970 83.2279 0003000 80.8826 195.7616 1.00283565 2656
GPS-0014
1 19802U 89 13 A 89220.85368862 .00000015 00000-0 99999-4 0 512
2 19802 55.1060 209.7420 0065501 157.9693 202.3225 2.00557432 3489
Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89256.04521804 0.00000117 10000-3 0 744
2 19851 82.5167 89.2615 0015878 60.8685 299.4068 13.83839154 27235
TDRS 4
1 19883U 89 21 B 89253.14292341 -.00000233 00000-0 99999-4 0 283
2 19883 0.5230 77.0581 0001328 56.5255 226.5304 1.00270410 1076
GPS-0013
1 20061U 89 44 A 89241.48392438 -.00000030 00000-0 00000 0 0 308
2 20061 54.6434 27.6907 0082823 165.2171 194.7883 2.00571385 1646
Cosmos 2033
1 20147U 89243.78291852 0.00006950 11902-3 0 729
2 20147 65.0200 205.7781 0009228 270.8944 89.0839 15.52032816 6022
Cosmos 2034
1 20149U 89241.96222130 0.00000134 13336-3 0 329
2 20149 82.9366 61.9388 0030655 177.0031 183.1315 13.72424793 4890
1989 059B
1 20150U 89243.73571078 0.00000282 28701-3 0 490
2 20150 82.9379 60.5452 0029164 165.0123 195.1846 13.74250328 5138
TV-SAT 2
1 20168U 89248.09718997 -.00000121 10000-3 0 188
2 20168 0.1187 257.0786 0003866 313.6058 149.2733 1.00268976 222
Hipparcos
1 20169U 89248.58857001 0.00000386 10000-3 0 107
2 20169 6.9671 113.1371 7274371 199.7395 101.2318 2.29372156 654
1989 062C
1 20170U 89251.64144954 0.00001503 28817-2 0 269
2 20170 7.2787 111.2504 7248050 202.1200 96.5935 2.26009855 701
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1 20175U 89256.62018849 0.00143710 80762-5 22641-3 0 705
2 20175 82.3035 113.9647 0007818 288.4252 71.6011 16.03786850 4682
GPS-0015
1 20185U 89249.94890894 0.00000015 10000-3 0 146
2 20185 54.9509 209.4677 0032634 199.2694 160.5925 2.01466349 5001
1989 064C
1 20187U 89260.13938735 0.00297511 -24261-5 48091-3 0 512
2 20187 37.7326 185.1610 5984573 225.9569 66.7188 4.19947928 1234
Progress M
1 20191U 89262.83070733 0.00054814 65268-3 0 320
2 20191 51.6148 248.8847 0013645 59.7895 300.4173 15.60448456 4334
1989 067A
1 20193U 89246.13378455 -.00000191 10000-3 0 42
2 20193 0.1397 278.9648 0001788 223.6292 217.4196 1.00263308 60
1989 067B
1 20194U 89259.66261799 0.00328819 16468-2 0 252
2 20194 26.7081 352.8534 0128002 7.0248 353.2120 15.68814659 3086
1989 067C
1 20195U 89252.83370041 0.00037150 57006-2 0 197
2 20195 23.1220 135.6672 7346083 187.1197 148.9561 2.21450597 294
Cosmos 2037
1 20196U 89262.65304233 0.00000029 27170-3 0 307
2 20196 73.5676 315.9617 0026244 243.2930 116.5423 12.40435755 2816
1989 068B
1 20197U 89246.36188618 -.00000007 0 64
2 20197 73.5706 337.8219 0024798 266.3793 93.4413 12.40688658 796
1989 069C
1 20204U 89262.90377080 0.05072199 -30889-4 54343-3 0 347
2 20204 28.5893 150.2887 0344246 284.4859 71.5484 15.65088916 2391
GMS-4
1 20217U 89262.35080221 0.00000071 10000-3 0 105
2 20217 1.6169 283.3880 0063245 229.4464 129.2654 1.01226863 143
Soyuz TM-8
1 20218U 89262.95879859 0.00046127 55062-3 0 249
2 20218 51.6187 248.2514 0014233 59.5224 300.7166 15.60449386 2202
RESURS-F5
1 20222U 89263.09910366 0.00124210 57901-5 20942-3 0 369
2 20222 82.3067 158.6189 0008787 318.8445 41.2161 16.02619314 2197
1989 073B
1 20223U 89250.85361624 0.18455113 -59887-5 33314-3 0 100
2 20223 82.3050 172.7602 0015921 109.4367 250.9435 16.46414924 236
1989 070B
1 20230U 89262.57900535 0.00047063 66638-2 0 146
2 20230 28.6159 312.9855 7405204 187.9248 144.8382 2.14350584 5584
1989 074A
1 20232U 89259.37206902 0.00000004 0 95
2 20232 82.5791 166.2533 0012472 25.6674 334.5019 12.65100038 242
1989 074B
1 20233U 89258.42243865 0.00000004 0 56
2 20233 82.5848 166.8644 0016489 21.3188 338.8572 12.65888488 120
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1 20234U 89258.42523779 0.00000004 0 52
2 20234 82.5904 166.8687 0003425 159.1579 200.9650 12.62283218 124
1989 074D
1 20235U 89259.37296862 0.00000004 0 58
2 20235 82.5884 166.2590 0009468 32.9585 327.2093 12.64511943 256
1989 074E
1 20236U 89259.76973495 0.00000004 0 56
2 20236 82.5886 166.0065 0005957 24.4903 335.6470 12.63876855 306
1989 074F
1 20237U 89258.42460762 0.00000004 0 57
2 20237 82.5807 166.8640 0002611 63.4421 296.6938 12.63093269 124
1989 074G
1 20238U 89259.06840818 0.00000004 0 64
2 20238 82.5979 166.4795 0040150 199.9433 160.0090 12.55208814 218
1989 075A
1 20242U 89263.09495185 0.00495676 -53045-5 26739-3 0 136
2 20242 82.3254 112.5397 0041064 93.7751 266.8307 16.17611861 786
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Dr TS Kelso Asst Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
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2846. Re: New Part 97

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-23 22:37:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500205@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16767

> I'd expected to see a lot of discussion by now of the new Part 97
> recently published. But, I'm will to kick off the ball with what
> I thought was a couple of very interesting sections.

It was dabbled on a while back, but I don't recall it got very big.
Maybe that was good.

[part 97 excerpts deleted]

> Well, this confirms the previous opinions of most that, in a life or
> death situation, anything goes. But for the first time (to my knowledge)
> puts it in writing. But this even goes further, it applys to property
> and a "station in distress" (That might prove fun to define. I really
> am distressed when I don't get fed on time, so I'll call up Pizza Hut
> for an order to go.)

You could define it that way. It might even hold up in court if it ever
gets that far. Personally I'd like to see this level of flexibility.
However, the biggest source of trouble you are likely to run into is NOT
from the FCC, but from your fellow hams who still interpret the rules (and
they MIGHT be right) differently in such as way that ordering a pizza is
disallowed. It's too bad they have to try to apply THEIR interpretations
to YOU, and cause grief and harrassment in the process. I recall that only
lawyers are allowed to give legal advice, and that might be considered to be
business, which might be illegal over the air, but you might have to talk
to a lawyer about that.

The control operator of a repeater, however, is a different case since it is
HIS station being used, and HIS license on the line, so HIS interpretations
have to apply there.

> I guess now we have a legitimate use for those mods to covert VHF/UHF
> rigs to operate in the public service sub-bands. (Should police and
> fire departments be advised that we might be coming up on their
> frequencies now to report accidents, etc?)
>
> Now, although the parenthetical remarks above may exaggerate the results
> of the new rules, I think the issued should be talked about to try to
> find some sensible guidelines for complience without excess.
>
> What do "you" think? Can you see yourself at a traffic accident and
> the repeater tied up with commuter "how was your day" traffic, QSYing
> over to 155.xxx and calling "XYZ PD this is WZ1ABC with emergency
> traffic?"

Hmmm. I hope this is not done in excess. One definite danger exists in having the capability to do this. That is, if your radio is stolen, AND you have the receive and TRANSMIT capability programmed in already, then you have just allowed a thief the capability to interfere with public service radio communications. I'm not saying you should not do this, but rather, please consider all the possibilities before you decide what you do.

> I don't know about you, but I've come very close to doing something like
> that in the past. It was around 2AM one morning, someone had controlled
> off the repeater user functions, and I'm looking at car on it's side in
> the woods with people trapped inside. Now this was in southern NH and
> I finally contacted someone in Conn. via the New England 220 Network
> who called NH State Police, who called the local police. I think if
> this rule had been in place at the time I would have ended up talking to
> the local PD on their freq and having a fun time explaining things to
> them later.

I would definitely be interested in the conversations that take place afterwards. If someone chooses to do this in an emergency situation as they interpret it, I'd sure like to hear how it went.

--Phil Howard KA9WGN--

2847. Transmitting on police frequencies

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-23 22:47:18 UTC
From: cep4478@ultb.UUCP
Message-ID: <1279@ultb.UUCP>
Source record: 16772

I am sure that many hams have thought that, in a life and death
situation (or something of comparable importance - if there is
such a thing) they would make use of their Out-of-band
modifications and contact law enforcement or emergency services
directly. I have never heard of a ham actually doing this, though,
except for those who are both ES workers and hams.

I have not made such modifications to my radio, mainly because it
is still under warranty. I can see a legitimate reason for saying
that we _should_ be able to transmit on police/EMS frequencies
if there were a legitimate emergency.

The problem, as I see it, is this: there are very few hams on the
air at 3:30 or 4:00am. If you were to come upon an accident on
the road, for instance, and couldn't bring somebody up, what would
you do? It would help if there were some standardization to emergency
autopatches, so that I would *know* that I could hit "911" on my
TTP and on at least one reachable repeater I would get 911.

Some clubs have even discontinued automatic 911 patchthru, because
of the "children" (regardless of age) who were playing around.

Combine this with my general paranoia about the PD's understanding
of radio in general.... I don't have a solution, but I do wonder
exactly what would happen when the officer I called on 155.550
arrived and saw me the only one with a radio. (I have even been
stopped by local police for carrying around my HT - "You're not
supposed to be walking around with a scanner!" - for this reason
I carry a copy of the NYS Vehicle & Traffic code pertaining to
police-radio receiving devices with me, as well as the waiver of
this law to licensed radio amateurs).

Comments?

[These are my own comments and have nothing to do with my university
or university amateur radio club]

Chris, N2JGW
cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu
cep4478@RITVAXA.BITNET (if you must)

2848. KA9WGN petition (ascii version)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-24 08:10:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500206@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16684

BEFORE THE

Federal Communications Commission

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20554

September 22, 1989

In the Matter of:)
)
Petition for Rulemaking to amend)
Part 97 of the Commission's Rules) RM-___________
to establish code free license)
classes in the Amateur Service)
)
To: The Commission)

PETITION TO ESTABLISH CODE FREE LICENSE
CLASSES IN THE AMATEUR SERVICE

Introduction

1. My name is Philip David Howard. I am a licensed Technician class Amateur Radio operator. My Amateur Station call sign is KA9WGN. I have been licensed since November 1986. My address is found at the end of this petition.

Summary

2. This Petition for Rulemaking asks the Commission to consider changing Part 97 of its rules for the Amateur Radio Service to modify an existing license class and to create a new license class which will not require the passage of a Morse Code Telegraphy examination element by its new licensees. I believe this change will partially address needs in the Amateur Radio Service to further enhance its ability to perform the goals specified in 47 CFR 97.1 (Basis and purpose) by allowing participation in the service by new skilled and competent operators who do not possess, and do not seek, skills in the manual operation of Morse Code Radio Telegraphy. I further believe that increased public benefit will be realized by these changes, both by the activities of new operators in various areas of public service, as well as incidental benefits in areas of technical, scientific, and engineering education by a renewed technical emphasis integral to the proposed changes.

Proposed Changes

3. Suggested rule text for the changes proposed in summary form herein are contained in Appendix A.

4. A new license class shall be created as follows. The name of the new license class will be BASIC. The examination element for this license class will be a written element covering radio theory and radio regulations at a level that is presently required for the Technician license except that the number of questions will be increased from 25 to 40. This element should consist of the applicable portions of the present Novice written element plus the entire present Technician written element. There will be no Morse code telegraphy examination element. Examinations should be administered under the present Volunteer Examiner program.

5. The privileges for the new BASIC license class shall be as follows. All Amateur frequencies above 50 Mhz will be authorized. Peak transmitter output power will be limited to 50 watts on VHF and UHF bands and 5 watts on SHF bands and above. Any emission modes allowed on the operating frequency may be used. A Basic license class holder may transmit signals to the input of a repeater, including packet radio digipeaters, with the intent of using its retransmission facilities. However, a Basic license class holder shall not be the control operator of any repeater, digipeater, beacon, or auxiliary station in automatic or remote control mode. Call signs will be issued from block D.

6. The TECHNICIAN license class shall be modified as follows. The examination elements for this license class will be replaced by a written examination element covering an advanced level of radio theory and radio regulations as they apply to Amateur privileges above 50 Mhz. The number of question on this examination element will be 40. There will no longer be a Morse Code Telegraphy examination element for this license class.

7. The privileges for the modified TECHNICIAN license class shall be as follows. All Amateur privileges above 50 Mhz will be authorized. The privileges below 50 Mhz will be deleted. Repeater, beacon, and auxiliary operation on appropriate frequencies will be authorized. The effect of these authorizations is to delete all privileges below 50 Mhz.
8. The concurrent privileges of two license classes together under a single licensed issued by the Commission will be authorized. This DUAL-CLASS license will grant to the holder, the combined privileges of both licenses classes. This dual-class license is limited in the scope of this proposal to the combinations of Novice plus Basic and Novice plus Technician. All examination elements of both license classes to be held together must be passed.

9. Currently licensed holders of the Technician class license shall be grandfathered to holding the Dual Novice+Technician license classes together under a single license. Persons renewing an expired Technician license shall also be grandfathered provided they would otherwise have been eligible to renew their license under the current rules. By this arrangement, no privileges will be lost by presently licensed Radio Amateurs.

Supporting Arguments

10. The creation of a new radio service to accommodate the new areas of interest by many people was considered. However, many disadvantages exist in doing this. Such a new service would necessarily take away frequencies from the present Amateur Service because the new service would be similar the Amateur Service for which international allocations are made. Sharing

frequencies is unlikely to work. The new service would also cause a tremendous new burden on the Commission's operations due to new procedures and redundant licensing of operators into both services. By accommodating the interests in areas not requiring a Morse Code skill within the Amateur service, both groups can share experiences rather than be isolated.

11. Morse Code Telegraphy operating skill is not necessary for many types of radio operation now becoming commonplace in Amateur Radio. Amateur Radio is also a very diverse field encompassing many different areas of interest. This number is now so large that many people will only be interested in some of the areas rather than all of them. While there once was a time that Morse Code Telegraphy dominated Amateur Radio operations, it is today just one of the many diverse areas of interest. Many people can be Amateur Radio operators without ever using or needing Morse Code. Taking the time to study a skill that will be unused and unneeded by many just takes away from the time which can be better spent learning things directly applicable to the common portions of each area. This study should be radio theory in general, radio operation procedures, and radio regulations. The thorough study of a specific area should not be a part of the requirements for an Amateur Radio license.

12. Technology is progressing forward in faster and faster steps, but the technical education of people graduating from our schools is not keeping up. This is especially critical when compared to other nations such as Japan which place a strong emphasis on technical education. A technical emphasis in Amateur Radio is certainly not going to solve this problem. However, it can be of some help by encouraging many people to become more technically aware.

13. Two levels of a code free license are proposed so that one group of people can obtain a basic code free Amateur license without the burden of studying for advanced areas of VHF/UHF operation that fewer Amateurs are interested in. Yet, these advanced areas should be tested on to be sure that the licensee is prepared to operate in these areas which can impact Amateur and other radio operations. Of particular importance is the health, safety, and interference aspects of high power operation.

14. An upper level code free license class (Technician) is included in the code free track because of the lack of a particular need to possess a skill in manualMorse Code Telegraphy for the additional privileges in this class. The Technician class license, in the form in this proposal, has additional privileges beyond those of the Basic class license. These additional privileges, such as the authority to be the control operator of an amateur station in repeater operation, no more requires a skill in Morse Code telegraphy reception than do the privileges being granted the Basic class. Therefore, no Morse Code examination element should be required to increase the level of privilege along this track.

15. An entry level code free license class is not proposed because the purpose of the code free track is not to provide a learning medium for Morse Code as the Novice class does. The learning of Morse Code will be greatly enhanced by actual on-air practice under Novice privileges because of the practical nature of the skill. Radio theory and radio regulation study does not require actual on-air operation to be completed. Therefore a Novice class license is useful

in the process of learning Morse Code Telegraphy, but an entry level license in a code free track would not be of benefit.

16. Grandfathering existing licensees so that no privileges are lost is essential for the acceptance of the proposed rule changes by the present Amateur Radio community. Amateurs who would lose privileges under a different scheme without full grandfathering would be arbitrarily opposed to such a proposal.

17. The Dual-Class license concept provides for the flexibility to allow someone to concurrently pursue both tracks while also allowing distinct license class areas for those with more narrow interests. Dual-Class also provides the necessary flexibility to grandfather existing Technician licensees, since their privileges cross over the two major areas of interest, without needing another license class for this combination.

18. HF privileges are deleted from the modified Technician class to allow it to become the code free version of the full privileged VHF-and-above license class. International requirements still mandate a Morse Code examination for HF privileges. The Technician class at one time held only VHF-and-above privileges. Grandfathering and Dual-Class together prevent currently licensed Technicians from losing their present HF privileges.

19. Most operations by most Amateurs in the VHF and UHF bands is through FM repeaters for voice, and packet radio digipeaters for computer data. Significant range is still achieved even with the very low powers of a hand held portable radio when a repeater is involved. Power levels above 50 watts are simply not needed in all but the most extreme circumstances in activities expected of licensees of the Basic class. This fact is shown by the vast majority of mobile and portable radio transceivers having under 50 watts of output power, and many with much less. The Basic class is limited to 5 watts above 2450 Mhz primarily for health and safety reasons.

20. Although the 2 meter band in major metropolitan areas is full, access to 2 meters by new Amateur Radio operators holding VHF/UHF only privileges in areas distant from major cities is essential. Quite many areas of the country have so much less radio usage that high band VHF frequencies still dominate the Amateur Service as well as other services such as land mobile and public service.

Impact

21. The Dual-Class license concept will require a change to the license database to represent two license classes that will be held by some licensees. It could be possible to so with a minimum of impact by assigning special one letter codes for the class field that have the meaning of one of the two Dual-Class combinations that are possible. The current license form number 660 may continue to be used by abbreviating the word "Technician" when combined with "Novice" to allow both classes to appear in the proper block on the same form.

22. Two new examination elements will need to be prepared. Questions from the present Novice and Technician class written elements will be adequate for

the new Basic class. Questions selected from the Advanced and Extra class written elements should be adequate for the advanced level written examination element for the modified Technician class.

23. The expansion of the number of Radio Amateur operators as a result of these proposed changes, along with a renewed promotional effort made possible by these changes, is expected to increase the legitimate demand for equipment designed for the Amateur market. This will impact businesses operating in the Amateur market by increasing the sales of equipment.

Conclusion

24. The changes proposed in this Petition for Rulemaking are not expected to attract large numbers of new Amateurs on its own. However, these changes certainly can eliminate a barrier that has become more and more irrelevant due to the changing nature of Amateur Radio and radio technology. This will give Amateurs a new opportunity to actively promote the Amateur Radio Service to the public. Growth in Amateur Radio should come from this kind of renewed effort rather than a lowering of standards. I therefore respectfully request that serious consideration of these changes be made by The Commission.

Respectfully submitted,

By:_____

Philip D. Howard, KA9WGN
Amateur Operator, Technician class
1203 West Main Street, Apt. 3C
Urbana, IL 61801

Appendix A

This appendix is a set of specific rule changes suggested to serve as an example proposed by this petition.

1. Subpart A, Paragraph 97.9(a), is replaced as follows:

There are 6 classes of operator license privileges: Novice, Basic, Technician, General, Advanced and Amateur Extra. An operator license authorizes the holder to be the control operator of a station with the privileges of the operator class, or of the two operator classes in the case of a Dual-Class license when one of the classes is Novice and the other is either Basic or Technician, specified on the license. The license document or a photocopy thereof must be in the personal possesion of the licensee at all times when the person is the control operator of a station.

2. Subpart A, Paragraph 97.9(b), is replaced as follows:

A person holding a valid license specifying a Novice, Basic, Technician, General, or Advanced class, or a combination of classes prescribed in 97.9(a) for a Dual-Class license, who has properly filed with the FCC an application for a higher operator class, or an addition operator class, which has not been acted upon, and who holds a CSCE indicating that the

person completed the necessary examinations within the previous 365 days is authorized to excercise the rights and privileges of the higher or additional class.

3. Subpart B, Paragraphs 97.119(e) through 97.119(e)(6), are replaced or added as follows:

When the control operator is using privileges on the basis of holding a CSCE specifying new or additional privilege class or classes, an indicator must be included after the call indicating the particular class the privileges are being used under. The indicators are as follows:

(1) KN for Novice Class operator;
(2) AB for Basic Class operator;
(3) KT for Technician Class operator;
(4) AG for General Class operator;
(5) AA for Advanced Class operator;
(6) AE for Amateur Extra Class operator.

4. The text portion of Subpart D, Paragraph 97.301(a) is replaced as follows:

For a station having a control operator holding a Basic, Technician, General, Advanced, or Amateur Extra Class operator license:

5. The chart portions of Subpart D, Paragraphs 97.301(e) and 97.301(f) are combined (deleting the redundant header) into a new 97.301(e). The text portion of 97.301(e) is replaced by the text portion of 97.301(f). 97.301(f) is finally deleted.

6. In Subpart D, Paragraph 97.313(c)(2) delete "or Technician".

7. Subpart D, Paragraph 97.313(h) is added as follows:

No station may transmit with a transmitter power exceeding 50 W PEP on authorized VHF or UHF bands when the control operator is a Basic operator.

8. Subpart D, Paragraph 97.313(i) is added as follows:

No station may transmit with a transmitter power exceeding 5 W PEP on authorized SHF or EHF bands or above 300 Ghz when the control operator is a Basic operator.

9. Subpart F, Paragraphs 97.501(a) through 97.501(f), are replaced or added as follows:

(a) Amateur Extra Class operator: Elements 1(C), 2, 3(A), 3(B), 3(C), 4(A), and 4(B);
(b) Advanced Class operator: Elements 1(B) or 1(C), 2, 3(A), 3(B), 3(C), and 4(A);
(c) General Class operator: Elements 1(B) or 1(C), 2, 3(A), 3(B), and 3(C);
(d) Technician Class operator: Elements 3(A) and 3(C);
(e) Novice Class operator: Elements 1(A) or 1(B) or 1(C), and 2;
(f) Basic Class operator: Element 3(A).

10. Subpart F, Paragraph 97.503(b)(2) is replaced as follows:

Element 3(A): 40 questions concerning the privileges of a Basic Class operator license. The minimum passing score is 30 questions answered correctly.

11. Subpart F, Paragraph 97.503(b)(3) is replaced as follows:

Element 3(C): 40 questions concerning the additional privileges of a Technician Class operator license. The minimum passing score is 30 questions answered correctly.

12. Subpart F, Paragraphs 97.503(b)(4) through 97.503(b)(6) are changed in code number only, as follows:

97.503(b)(4) is taken from original 97.503(b)(3)
97.503(b)(5) is taken from original 97.503(b)(4)
97.503(b)(6) is taken from original 97.503(b)(5)

13. The chart portion of Subpart F, Paragraph 97.503(c) shall be updated to include new element 3(C) and modified element 3(A) with a question distribution to be determined by an appropriate process. It is suggested that the approximate distribution of Element 3(A) be retained and also copied into Element 3(C).

14. Subpart F, Paragraphs 97.507(a)(2) through 97.507(a)(4), are replaced or added as follows:

(2) Elements 1(A) and 2: Advanced or General Class operator.
(3) Element 3(A): Advanced, General or Technicial Class operator.
(4) Element 3(C): Advanced Class operator.

15. Subpart F, Paragraph 97.511(a) is replaced as follows:

Each session where an examination for an Amateur operator license, other than a Novice Class operator license, is administered must be coordinated by a VEC. Each administering VE must be accredited by the coordinating VEC.

16. Subpart F, Paragraph 97.511(b) is replaced as follows:

Each examination for a Basic Class license must be administered by 3 administering VE's, each of whom must hold an FCC-issued Amateur Extra, Advanced, General or Technician Class operator license.

17. Subpart F, Paragraphs 97.511(c) is taken from original 97.511(b).

18. Subpart F, Paragraphs 97.511(d) is taken from original 97.511(c).

19. Subpart F, Paragraph 97.511(e) is replaced as follows:

The administering VEs must make a public announcement before administering an examination for an Amateur operator license other than a Novice Class operator license. The number of candidates at any examination may be limited.

20. Subpart F, Paragraphs 97.511(f) is taken from original 97.511(e).

21. Subpart F, Paragraph 97.511(g) is replaced as follows:

Within 10 days of the administration of a successful examination for an Amateur operator license other than a Novice Class operator license, the administering VEs must submit the application to the coordinating VEC.

22. Subpart F, Paragraph 97.521(c) is replaced as follows:

Agree to coordinate examinations for Basic, Technician, General, Advanced, and Amateur Extra Class operator licenses.

2849. 2m GAASFET preamp needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-24 13:15:21 UTC
From: gopstein@soleil.UUCP
Message-ID: <797@soleil.UUCP>
Source record: 16773

Now that I understand why my reception of Oscar-13 is bad during most of its orbit, I need to add a good mast-mounted 2m gaasfet preamp.

I am interested in recommendations about which models are good, and how to do T/R switching. The ARRL handbook has a couple of articles on T/R switches and sequence timers, but I was interested in real-life experiences.

The two options that I see are:

1. Buy a plain preamp and add my own T/R switching.

2. Buy a preamp with TR switching in it already.

I've talked to vendors of the Angle Linear (no switching), and the Landweir? (with swtiching). What are people's opinions of the various preamps on the market? Thanks.

KD2CQ
--
Rich Gopstein

..!rutgers!soleil!gopstein

2850. Re: Squint angle? and AO-13 performance

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-24 16:29:00 UTC
From: Mark.Hochman@f123.n132.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <6029.251D05F0@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 16677

> From: gopstein@soleil.UUCP (Rich Gopstein)

> I have noticed that the downlink signal from AO-13 varies
> greatly
> during a single orbit. The signal strength seems to be
> related to more
> than just the distance to the satellite. I've heard people
> mentioning
> "squint angle", but I'm not sure exactly how to figure out
> what a good
> squint angle is. I assume it's when the antennas are

Squint angle, also refered to as Pointing Angle is the difference
between your location and the antennas of the satellite. Usually the Oscar
satellites have a few antennas for different uplink and downlink frequencies.
If these antennas are pointing directly at you than the pointing angle is zero.
Depending on the frequency you are using, especially for uplink the pointing
angle may or maynot be critical.

For example at 2 meters a squint angle of 40 to 50 is about max. Any
greater and your signal just doesn't do it. At 432Mhz 30 to 40 degrees, and at
1.2 Ghz a pointing angle of greater than 20 won't make it either. Of course
this depends also on your power and receiving ability, but I have found these
numbers work well for me.

These numbers are usually given with most computer sat. programs. It's
found under the column called PA.

Good luck - N1GCR

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!132!123!Mark.Hochman
Internet: Mark.Hochman@f123.n132.z1.fidonet.org

2851. gasoline generator info wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-24 16:29:09 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <6030.251D05F2@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 16678

> From: karn@jupiter.bellcore.com
> Emergency power systems have always been an interest of mine. One idea I
> have is to use a gasoline generator to charge a battery which runs an AC
> power inverter. The idea is that the generator would only have to run
> part of the time, thus minimizing the amount of $#@!! noise you have to
> listen to. This scheme also makes it easy to take advantage of
> miscellaneous DC power sources, such as solar arrays.

I'm lucky. My property is laid out in such a way, I can back the van up on the patio and run jumper cables into the shack thru the windows.

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

2852. Ham Portable info needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-24 16:29:17 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <6031.251D05F4@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 16679

> From: asplund@nunki.usc.edu (Daryl Asplund)
> Can anyone help me?
>
> A good friend is a California State Policeman and ham operator, not
> having access to the net, he has asked me to post this for him.
>
> Since joining the force he was issued a GE radio that operates on their
> (one and only) frequency 460.375. The radio looks like it is years old
> well as the 70 cm ham band. Please note: (for all ready to send me hate
> mail) he has proof that he is licensed for both the 70cm band, as well
> as, the State Police 460Mhz frequency.

But no radios are authorized for both.... Type acceptance and all that.

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

2853. Meteor Scatter

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-24 16:29:27 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <6032.251D05F6@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 16680

> From: MROWEN@STLAWU.BITNET (Mike Owen W9IP)
> It's been nice to read so many notes on meteor scatter,
> especially from W3OTC who has had first-hand experience

> In any event, the military and several commerical outfits have been
> using MS, combined with ionospheric forward scatter, for a long time.
> The so-called "new advances" periodically announced, such as GTE's
> digital voice system using MS, are enhancements on the same basic
> process that was well established in the mid-late 50's.

Chuck Worsham, W3PE, owns, or did own until he retired and turned it over to his son, a professional engineering firm that did of lot of meteor PING work. He said the ones they setup had the masters constantly polling the slaves. When a response was received (he used full duplex), they both dumped their traffic. He said 900 to 1000 km was very practical IF omnidirectional antennas were used. He said directional antennas reduced the number of useful trails "visible" at both locations.

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

2854. Re: Hugo traffic nets, irresponsbility, and why no one cares (long)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-24 16:36:07 UTC
From: richard@argate.UUCP
Message-ID: <9@argate.UUCP>
Source record: 16776

> I was listening to 14.325 and 3.915 last night as they worked Hugo
> .... [text]
> The situation on 80 meters was a little different. I heard and recorded
> what had to be the single most disgusting radio traffic I am ever likely
> to hear. I have callsigns and I am seriously considering writing the
> FCC and submitting my tape.
> ....[text]
> I would like to see the operators on that net cited, fined and suspended
> from the service. There is NO justification for that kind of behavior.
>
> I invite comments.

In reference to FCC rules 97.107:

In the event of an emergency distrupting normally available communications facilities in any widespread area or areas, the Commission, in its discretion, may declare that a general state of communications emergency exist, designate the area or areas concerned, and specify the amateur frequency bands, or segments of such bands, for use only by amateurs participating in emergency communcation within or with such affected area or areas. [How to request and other communications not typed].
(a) All transmissions within all designated amateur communications bands other than communications relating directly to relief work, emergency service or the establishment and maintenance of efficient Amateur Radio networks for the handling of such communications shall be suspended. Incidental calling, answering, testing or working (including casual conversations, remarks or messages) not pertinent to constructive handling of the emergency situation shall be prohibited within these bands. (WD5B note: or specific frequency designated.)
(b) The Commission may designate certain amateur stations to assist in the promulgation of information relating to the declaration of a general state of communications emergency, to monitor the designated amateur emergency communications bands, and to warn non-complying stations.....

Why, considering the nature of this disaster, was an emergency specification not declared for those frequencies, plus and minus 3khz? Offending stations would then be in the position of interfering with communications within a Commission specified emergency band and in direct conflict with FCC regulations.

:---:
: Richard Duncan WD5B Packet: WD5B @ WD5B.AR.USA.NA :
: Little Rock, AR BBS: 501/568-6809 (2400/1200) :
: UUCP: ...!texbell!ark!lrark!argate!richard :
:---:

2855. Re: Deletion of Hurricane GIF pictures

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-24 17:17:00 UTC
From: Steven.Bradley@f49.n363.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <441.251DCE38@mamab.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 16774

While I would be interested in downloading some of these GIF files (I have ATI VGA 512k, 1024x768), I do not know how to... Is there a network, phone number, special command on a BBS or something used to access this system? SIMTEL20 sounds like a university minicomputer or something... Steven

--
Fidonet: Steven Bradley via 1:363/9
Internet: Steven.Bradley@f49.n363.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Usenet: uunet!sceard!tarpit!libcmp!mamab!49!Steven.Bradley

2856. test

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-24 20:21:00 UTC
From: Mike.Pompura@f49.n363.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <442.251DCE39@mamab.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 16775

Is this message getting out into the echomail arena.

One of my users here has been questioning me about the delay in
response to his message, and I'd like to reaffirm that my echomail is
indeed getting out and is being read before I continue with my inquiry.

Mike Pompura - Sysop

--
Fidonet: Mike Pompura via 1:363/9
Internet: Mike.Pompura@f49.n363.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Usenet: uunet!sceard!tarpit!libcmp!mamab!49!Mike.Pompura

2857. Re: rec.swl

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-24 22:22:03 UTC
From: jbaltz@cunixc.cc.columbia.edu
Message-ID: <1902@cunixc.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 16682
Cross-posted to: news.groups,rec.ham-radio

In article <45930@bbn.COM> rshapiro@bbn.com (Richard Shapiro) writes:
>I would like to propose a new group with the tentative name "rec.swl".
>
>Purpose: to discuss issues of interest to short wave listeners, i.e.
>those who are interested in listening to programs on the shortwave
>broadcast bands; also to discuss issues of interest to dx'ers working
>other broadcast bands (vhf, mw, tv).
>

There is already a very active listserv list on CUVMB
(cuvmb.cc.columbia.edu) that serves this purpose.

It is moderated (?) by John Kingdon (kingdon@cunixc.cc.columbia.edu)

I don't speak for Columbia, and Columbia doesn't speak for me.

//jbaltz
--
jerry altzman "We've got to get in to get out" 212 854 3538
jbaltz@cunixc.cc.columbia.edu jauus@cuvmb (bitnet)
...!rutgers!columbia!cunixc!jbaltz (bang!) NEVIS::jbaltz (HEPNET)

2858. Re: Fast Food Frequencies

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-24 22:47:57 UTC
From: morris@jade.jpl.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <1800@jato.Jpl.Nasa.Gov>
Source record: 16683

Chris Rende writes:
>I've noticed more and more fast-food places using wireless mikes for
>communications with the "drive through" window.
>
>Does anyone know what frequencies they tend to use?
>
>Do they use the frequencies allocated for wireless mikes?
>Bussiness frequencies? Low power frequencies? etc...
>

Searching my data base for Fast Food Order Systems I find:
(pw = paired with)

30.840,FFOS (box -> inside), (pw 154.570)
31.000,FFOS (box -> inside), (pw 170.305)
33.140,FFOS (box -> inside), (pw 151.895)
35.020,FFOS (box -> inside), (pw 154.600)
151.895,FFOS (inside -> box), (pw 33.14)
154.570,FFOS (inside -> box), (pw 30.84,170.245)
154.600,FFOS (inside -> box), (pw 35.02,171.105)
170.245,FFOS (box -> inside), (pw 154.570)
170.305,FFOS (inside -> box), (pw 31.00)
171.105,FFOS (box -> inside), (pw 154.600)

PL 103.5 enables order box speaker

Many outfits in the local area started out with gear by HME, buthave
switched to Motorola. I don't have a model number.

The "mobiles" can communicate with themselves with PL encode off, the
receiver in the order box hides behind PL. All in my area use 103.5 tone.

The "base" (outside order box) talks without PL to the "mobiles".

All radios are 2w or less.

My scanner found MacDonalds on 35.02, a friend claims 35.015,
take your pick.

There are frequencies in the 457-458 Mhz range (specifically 457.525
and 457.600) that I have heard similar traffic on but have not had
the time to determine the specifics.

Mike Morris UUCP: Morris@Jade.JPL.NASA.gov
ICBM: 34.12 N, 118.02 W
#Include quote.cute.standard PSTN: 818-447-7052
#Include disclaimer.standard cat flames.all > /dev/null

2859. Re: NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-24 22:49:24 UTC
From: ttolhurst@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <22499@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 16695

I know this information has been posted before, but I can no longer find it -- could someone please re-post the modification to the Yaesu FT-470 for out-of-band TX?

+------------------------------+-------------------------------------+
Todd Tolhurst, KA1SMT	DISCLAIMER:
DataEase International, Inc.	The opinions expressed here are
ttolhurst@cup.portal.com	probably a real yawn to my employer.
+------------------------------+-------------------------------------+

2860. Re: Hugo traffic nets, irresponsbility, and why no one cares (long)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-25 00:26:13 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <742@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 16690

In article <9@argate.UUCP> richard@argate.UUCP (Richard Duncan) writes:
] In the event of an emergency distrupting normally available communications
]facilities in any widespread area or areas, the Commission, in its
]discretion, may declare that a general state of communications emergency
]exist, designate the area or areas concerned, and specify the amateur
]frequency bands, or segments of such bands, for use only by amateurs
]participating in emergency communcation within or with such affected area
]Why, considering the nature of this disaster, was an emergency specification
]not declared for those frequencies, plus and minus 3khz? Offending stations
]would then be in the position of interfering with communications within a
]Commission specified emergency band and in direct conflict with FCC
]regulations.

I requested such a declaration for 14.325, and was advised by the FCC
watch officer in Washington:
(1) Because communications were not disrupted in South Carolina
(and they weren't until about an hour before the eye hit. I talked
to him 4 hours before it hit), they couldn't use this section (107).
(2) The frequency had already been declared an emergency frequency
under part 8 (anyone know what this is) by the Net manager (Jerry had
in fact done this several days earlier) and hence it was not necessary.

By the way, we had this declaration during Gilbert and it really didn't
seem to do any good. As far as I know, no one was prosecuted after
Gilbert as far as I know.

Folks - if we want to solve this problem, we're going to have to
do it ourselves! It's time to find and document the offenders BEFORE
they interefere with vital traffic!
--
John Moore (NJ7E) mcdphx!anasaz!john asuvax!anasaz!john
(602) 861-7607 (day or eve) long palladium, short petroleum
7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253
The 2nd amendment is about military weapons, NOT JUST hunting weapons!

2861. Re: Ham Portable info needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-25 00:43:29 UTC
From: ee5391aa@hydra.unm.edu
Message-ID: <603@ariel.unm.edu>
Source record: 16686

In article <6031.251D05F4@stjhmc.fidonet.org> Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
> > From: asplund@nunki.usc.edu (Daryl Asplund)
> > Can anyone help me?
> > A good friend is a California State Policeman and ham operator, not
> > having access to the net, he has asked me to post this for him.
>
>But no radios are authorized for both.... Type acceptance and all that.
>

Uhhh -- since when is type acceptance necessary on ANY of our bands?

DIY,
d

-- Generic Apophthegmatic Statement --
Duke McMullan n5gax nss13429r phon505-255-4642 ee5391aa@hydra.unm.edu

2862. Re: Hugo traffic nets, irresponsbility,

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-25 00:46:00 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.bacs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <12600069@silver>
Source record: 16685

> I was listening to 14.325 and 3.915 last night as they worked Hugo
> ...
> The situation on 80 meters was a little different. I heard and
recorded
> what had to be the single most disgusting radio traffic I am ever
likely
> to hear. I have callsigns and I am seriously considering writing the
> FCC and submitting my tape.
> ...

Monty Python had a name for them: SENILE DELINQUENTS.

--

Frank W9MKV
reid@gold.bacs.indiana.edu

2863. Re: rec.swl - (The Name Game)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-25 00:49:27 UTC
From: ralph@cbnewsj.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <851@cbnewsj.ATT.COM>
Source record: 16687
Cross-posted to: news.groups,rec.ham-radio

In article <5213@eos.UUCP> newsadm@pioneer.arc.nasa.gov.UUCP (System News Administrator) writes:

>If we want to use chuq's idea and include scanners et al into
>the group why don't we call it rec.monitoring or some such thing?

Then people might think the group was about the joys of watching
your neighbors....

Come to think of it, that isn't terribly different from some aspects
of the hobby....;-)
--
Ralph Brandi ralph@lzfme.att.com att!lzfme!ralph

Work flows toward the competent until they are submerged.

2864. Re: Microwave oven output

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-25 01:18:34 UTC
From: ISW@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <22511@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 16681
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

Charlie Thompson writes:
>My microwave seems to be slow a cooking stuff. I checked the
>AC current with a clamp-on ammeter and it was 12 AMPS. Sounds
>like its drawing lotsa current but not nuking very fast. Two questions
>arise:
>
>1) Where can I get a new HV diode (cheap).
>
>2) How can you check microwave output vs. current drawn?
>
>Charlie Thompson
>WB4HVD

A while back, I worked for a small division of Litton Industries,
and at the annual inter-division "technology transfer" seminars,
I met the chief engineer of Litton's microwave oven division.

In the course of casual discussions, I found out that a good way
to determine the "microwave wattage" is to use simple calorimetry;
put a measured amount of water at a known temperature in the oven,
and run it a measured time to produce a *small* increase in
temperature. The rest is left as an exercise for the curious...

He also said that they never used one of those expensive "leakage
meters"; they just bent the leads of a NE-2 out like a dipole and
went around the seal with it. No light, no leakage.

No responsibility if these things don't work, though.

Isaac
isw@cup.portal.com

2865. solar flares/magnetic declination

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-25 02:23:28 UTC
From: ee5391aa@hydra.unm.edu
Message-ID: <605@ariel.unm.edu>
Source record: 16688

A friend of mine heard that solar flare activity can affect local magnetic declination by as much as +/- 5 degrees over a period of a few days.

We are curious about this, because those of us who survey caves frequently rely on magnetic instruments, rather than more accurate but much harder to use transits or theodolites.

Does anyone out there KNOW anything about this?

(Conjecture is fine, but please label it clearly.)

Minding inquires know want to,
d

cc: Cavers' mailing list

-- Generic Apophthegmatic Statement --
Duke McMullan n5gax nss13429r phon505-255-4642 ee5391aa@hydra.unm.edu

2866. Re: rec.swl

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-25 03:47:47 UTC
From: newsadm@pioneer.arc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <5218@eos.UUCP>
Source record: 16689
Cross-posted to: news.groups,rec.ham-radio

In article <329@sci34hub.UUCP> gary@sci34hub.UUCP (Gary Heston) writes:
=>In article <45930@bbn.COM>, rshapiro@bbn.com (Richard Shapiro) writes:
=>> I would like to propose a new group with the tentative name "rec.swl".
=>
=>I would suggest that this be under rec.ham-radio, and since dx'ing is
=>the common denominator (the local FM station is usually not of interest
=>to swls) a more appropriate name might be rec.ham-radio.dx-listening.

Ugh. Would anyone really want to memorize, much less type in a twenty
six character long newsgroup name? No, I think that rec.monitoring would
work out much better. (This would include the hobbies of scanning and
swl'ing as well.)

The suggestion was made that we should try rec.ham-radio.swl as well.
I believe that this is getting things sort of backwards. Would it be
logical/practical to start a new sub-group called radio (ie
rec.radio.xxxx)? This way we could have expansion room for a later date
if other radio topics start piling up in r.h-r. Groups would be
simmilar to:

rec.radio.ham
rec.radio.ham.market
rec.radio.ham.packet
rec.radio.monitoring
etc.

Comments? Suggestions? Inevitable Flames?

=>
=>Also, before people get carried away, DON'T POST VOTES! First, that's
=>not how it's done, and second, it isn't time yet. (I've already seen
=>one, and that was too many.)

Hear hear..... (here here?)
+ *READ* ---> The opinions expressed above are to the best of my knowledge, +
+ however all options should be discussed with persons who have professional+
+ training with the subjects covered here. * ALL POSSIBLE DISCLAIMERS APPLY!+
+===>FROM: newsadm@pioneer.arc.nasa.gov Pioneer's USENET ADMINISTRATOR +

2867. Re: rec.swl

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-25 04:56:08 UTC
From: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP
Message-ID: <4740@cps3xx.UUCP>
Source record: 16691
Cross-posted to: news.groups,rec.ham-radio

In article <5218@eos.UUCP> newsadm@pioneer.arc.nasa.gov.UUCP writes:
> rec.radio.ham
> rec.radio.ham.market
> rec.radio.ham.packet
> rec.radio.monitoring

This is a great idea. Is it possible to do this? Let's go for it.
It's so elegant; it has to be good! (I suggest rec.radio.swl instead of
rec.radio.monitoring) In addition, in the future we can have
rec.radio.vhf, rec.radio.uhf, and rec.radio.shf.

In the rare case that original ideas Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN
are found here, I am responsible. Owen W328, E. Lansing, MI 48825
Internet: hendrick@frith.egr.msu.edu UUCP: ...!uunet!frith!hendrick

2868. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-25 10:54:25 UTC
From: jeff_pyne@brains.UUCP
Message-ID: <4834@brains.UUCP>
Source record: 16692

How to receive WEATHER MAPS? ========== Can anyone tell me what hardware/software I need to be able to receive weather information in the form of maps? I know it is available since I vaguely remember a program which did this, published in an old issue of RAINBOW magazine. I now use an IBM compatible and would like to begin receiving these maps. I think it would benefit me as a pilot to have this information. Try to excuse my inexperience in the Amateur Radio field. Any and all help is greatly appreciated.

---------- jeff_pyne@brains.uucp _____

--

-==---------==- From Jeff Pyne at Cerebral Cortex BBS System

-==-==------==-==- (902)462-7245 3/12/2400 8N1 24h/7d

-==--------==------ jeff_pyne%brains@iisat.UUCP

-==-==------==-==- {uunet, utai, watmath}!dalcs!iisat!brains!jeff_pyne

-==---------==-

2869. Geomagnetic storms/magnetic declination

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-25 12:16:48 UTC
From: MROWEN@STLAWU.BITNET
Message-ID: <8909260706.AA02159@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16710

Duke McMullan (N5GAX) asked about changes in magnetic
declination at times of geomagnetic storms.

It's true. I have seen it. 5 degreees is a lot, but
not impossible.
It's why they are called geomagnetic storms.

2870. TM321a extended tx mod

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-25 12:59:09 UTC
From: rfc@briar.philips.com
Message-ID: <64377@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 16697

TM321A Mars/cap mod
from WM8J msgID 2846_wa2rkn

To give the TM321 tx coverage from (142 0r 143, don't remember which) to
151.995 mhz, remove the top cover. Look for a loop of wire comming from the
display area (the board with the CPU) and going right back. Cutting this wire
and then doing a CPU reset is all you need to do. Takes about 2 minutes.
Be sure that the ends of the wire don't short to something.

73s

Note: I haven't tried this, proceed at your own risk! WA2ISE

2871. Re: New Part 97

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-25 13:44:00 UTC
From: jlt00316@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <121900050@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16693

```
/* Written 11:53 am Sep 21, 1989 by gdelong@cvman.prime.com in
uxa.cso.uiuc.edu:rec.ham-radio */
/* ---------- "New Part 97" ---------- */

I'd expected to see a lot of discussion by now of the new Part 97
recently published. But, I'm will to kick off the ball with what
I thought was a couple of very interesting sections.

| S 97.403 Safety of life and protection of property.
|
| No provision of these rules prevents the use by an amateur station
| of any means of radiocommunication at its disposal to provide essential
| communication needs in connection with the immediate safety of human
| life and immediate protection of property when normal communication
| systems are not available.
|
| S 97.405 Station in distress.
|
| (a) No provision of these rules prevents the use by an amateur
| station in distress of any means at its disposal to attract attention,
| make known its condition and location, and obtain assistance.
|
| (b) No provision of these rules prevents the use by a station,
| in the exceptional circumstances described in paragraph(a), of any
| means of radiocommunications at its disposal to assist a station in
| distress.

Opinions/comments?

---

_____
/ \ / Gary A. Delong, N1BIP "I am the NRA." gdelong@cvman.prime.com
| \ / COMPUTERVISION Division {sun|linus}!cvbnet!gdelong
\____\/ Prime Computer, Inc. (603) 622-1260 x 261
/* End of text from uxa.cso.uiuc.edu:rec.ham-radio */

I have a questions regarding these rules. The rules say that "No provision
of THESE RULES..." [caps added] will stop us from doing stuff. However,
will OTHER rules stop us. The business about type-acceptance and who
is authorized to be on gov. frequncies is in other sections rules. So, where
do the rules stop in the event of an emergency. Clearly, in an emergency, I
could operate on amateur freqs. with too high power, cause deliberate
interference if that's the only way I can get attention, etc. But, are there
any opinions on just how far ranging this exception policy is?
```

Jeff Tucker N9HZQ
tucker@uieea.ece.uiuc.edu Senior, Electrical Engineering
tucker@uiucvmd.bitnet University of Illinois

2872. Re: KA9Q and serial rs232 lines

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-25 13:48:14 UTC
From: Walt.Fair@f1.n390.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <6057.251EF628@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 16715

In an article of <23 Sep 89 20:36:34 GMT>, skl@van-bc.UUCP (Samuel Lam) writes:

SL>..Do you mean I can physically replace the 8250 on my serial board with
SL>..a 16550? Wouldn't there be some trouble with the difference between
SL>..edge and level triggered interrupts?
SL>..
SL>..Has anyone actually tried this, and how did the 16550 perform
SL>..compared
SL>..to the 8250?

Yes, it is very common practice on Fidonet systems running with a 19200 baud interface with the USR HST modems. Without the 16550 chips, some computers have trouble keeping up with the interrupt rate, resulting in lost characters, etc.
The procedure to change over is simple. Just get a 16550, pull the old chip out and plug the new chip in. Then obtain the software drivers, etc. that will access the special features of the chip.
I did that here on my landline BBS about 6 months ago or so and have had no problems. It enables my XT to keep up with the HST modem with the serial port locked at 19200 baud and saves significantly on the phone bill. Many other Fidonet mail hubs have done the same thing.

Walt

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!390!1!Walt.Fair
Internet: Walt.Fair@f1.n390.z1.fidonet.org

2873. Transmitting on Police Frequencies

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-25 14:39:40 UTC
From: AXVSCCN@UICVMC.BITNET
Message-ID: <8909260707.AA02291@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16711

The topic of transmitting on police frequencies during an "emergency"
is an interesting one. My suggestion is DON'T. Many months ago I posted
an article to this list about modifying radios for out-of-band operation.
In it I menioned the problems that can occur when radios that have been
programmed to transmit on police and EMS frequencies get lost or stolen.
I also mentioned that many hams have told me "in an emergency it's
perfectly legal to transmit on...". Despite your good intentions, most
police departments do not look too kindly on "outsiders" transmitting
on their frequencies. We have enough trouble around here with emergency
services agencies talking on each other's frequencies as it is. I know,
"seconds save lives", but I feel the cons outweigh the pros on this issue.
We have two autopatch facilities here in Carbondale with pre-coded
emergency numbers. Those numbers are available to anyone (even non-hams).
I would suggest other communities do the same thing. I also suggest that
all hams have their names and callsigns on file with their county ARES
and police department. I'm not saying don't ever use a police frequency.
Rather, protect yourself. Use all available alternatives (telephone, CB)
before you put your license and reputation on the line. What you feel
is an emergency may be just another routine call for the EMS people.
Why chance it?

Chris Novy - WA9V BITNET: axvsccn@uicvmc
Southern Illinois Univ. Internet: axvsccn@uicvmc.aiss.uiuc.edu
Morris Library - Systems Packet: wa9v@wd9ebq FAX: (618) 453-8109
Carbondale, IL 62901-6632 Phone: (618) 453-2336 or (618) 457-6149
ICBM: 37.43N 89.12W

2874. Re: solar flares/magnetic declination

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-25 14:43:00 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.bacs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <12600070@silver>
Source record: 16696

>A friend of mine heard that solar flare activity can affect local
>magnetic declination by as much as +/- 5 degrees over a period of a
>few days.

>We are curious about this, because those of us who survey caves
>frequently rely on magnetic instruments, rather than more accurate
>but much harder to use transits or theodolites.

>Does anyone out there KNOW anything about this?

>Duke McMullan n5gax nss13429r phon505-255-4642 ee5391aa@hydra.unm.edu

See the new issue of _Sky and Telescope_ magazine, "Gleanings for Amateur Telescope Makers" column. It contains plans for a "Jam jar magnetometer" useful as an aurora alarm (possibly useful for hams), and graphs of magnetic disturbances during some recent magnetic storms.

Here's something that another caver relayed to me from comp.risks:

Date: Tue, 9 May 89 18:51:04 BST
From: Brian Randell, Computing Laboratory, University of Newcastle upon Tyne <Brian.Randell@ newcastle.ac.uk>
Subject: The Geomagnetic Storm of 13 March 1989

A colleague drew my attention to an article in Radio Communication (Vol. 65, No. 5, May 1989)... Below I excerpt from the article, without permission.

THE GEOMAGNETIC STORM OF 13 MARCH 1989

Ted Harris and David Kerridge, Geomagnetism Group, British Geological Survey, 29 March 1989.

"The largest magnetic storm for 40 years started at 2am on 13 March 1989... The intensity of the storm was such that the aurora borealis (northern lights), normally restricted to high latitudes, was seen clearly in the south of England, and there were reports of observations of the aurora in Italy and as far south as Jamaica.
"The rapid changes in the geomagnetic field during the storm induced voltages in power lines, transoceanic cables, and telephone and cable TV networks...
"Ionospheric disturbances caused disruption of radio communications and resulted in the loss of TV reception in some areas. Satellite communications were also affected - as were satellite orbits as the increased ionospheric density produced extra drag.
"The increased radiation at high level created such potential

hazards that a Concorde airliner on a transatlantic route took a more
southerly flight path to avoid subjecting its passengers to radiation.
Astronauts aboard the the space shuttle `Discovery' would have been
prevented from working outside the space craft because of the danger.
The shuttle mission was recalled a day earlier than planned because of
computer malfunctions which could have been caused by the storm.
"At sea-level, North Sea exploration companies reported that`down-
well' instruments, used to steer drill heads, had experienced violent
swings in compass readings of up to 12 degrees! A Norwegian
^^

geophysical exploration company reported that all surveying has been
halted after receiving warnings of the storm and its severity from
GRG. The director of operations reported that two navigation systems
used to fix the position of survey ships, which were in agreement
prior to the storm, were now diverging. GPS (Global positioning
system) satellites experienced increased drag which retarded their
orbits so much that positional accuracy at the Earth's surface was
lost. ...
"Solar activity is likely to peak during 1990 (Solar Maximum),
resulting in more magnetic storms and a generally high level of
magnetic activity over the next two years at least."
--

Frank W9MKV @ K9IU NSS 9086
reid@gold.bacs.indiana.edu

2875. Re: ARRL bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-25 15:04:40 UTC
From: trey@ut-emx.UUCP
Message-ID: <18772@ut-emx.UUCP>
Source record: 16698

In article <6347@ttidca.TTI.COM>, sorgatz@ttidca.TTI.COM (Avatar) writes:
> I've worked
> everything my privs allow (up to 10GHz!) OSCAR, EME, the works! I doubt
> that having a skill like 13 WPM is gonna make me any better.

It would probably make you a better EME operator.

Trey Garlough
Computation Center, University of Texas,
Austin, Texas 78712 (512-471-3241)
trey@emx.CC.UTEXAS.EDU (internet)

2876. Re: Hugo traffic nets, irresponsbility, and why no one cares (long)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-25 15:28:45 UTC
From: trey@ut-emx.UUCP
Message-ID: <18773@ut-emx.UUCP>
Source record: 16699

In article <742@anasaz.UUCP>, john@anasaz.UUCP (John Moore) writes:
> By the way, we had this declaration during Gilbert and it really didn't
> seem to do any good. As far as I know, no one was prosecuted after
> Gilbert as far as I know.

About a week following the hurricaine, I met a sked on a frequency within the 50 KHz (or whatever) "reserved for hurricaine traffic" area. Within minutes someone came along and explained the situation, I said "oops" and we dialed up the band. I expect this type of thing happened a lot. I don't think that the amount of legal action taken by the Commission is indicative of declaration's success.

Trey Garlough
Computation Center, University of Texas,
Austin, Texas 78712 (512-471-3241)
trey@emx.CC.UTEXAS.EDU (internet)

2877. Re: Hugo traffic nets, irresponsbility, and why no one cares (long)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-25 15:31:54 UTC
From: piety@hpccc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <5540027@hpccc.HP.COM>
Source record: 16704

I've usually been one to look the other way when I see/hear minor violations
of any kind-- I'm not the police. BUT, if the 3913 situation is as you say
it was-- MALICIOUS interference, I certainly would alert the FCC.

Bob - KG6HV

2878. Re: rec.swl

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-25 15:46:37 UTC
From: amull@Morgan.COM
Message-ID: <389@e-street.Morgan.COM>
Source record: 16716
Cross-posted to: news.groups,rec.ham-radio

In article <4740@cps3xx.UUCP>, usenet@cps3xx.UUCP (Usenet file owner) writes:
>
> It's so elegant; it has to be good! (I suggest rec.radio.swl instead of
> rec.radio.monitoring) In addition, in the future we can have
> rec.radio.vhf, rec.radio.uhf, and rec.radio.shf.
>
This is the best I've seen so far for a name. The question of enough interest seems academic at this point, so can someone who knows the protocols of such things post a reply to the following questions:

1. Is it possible to change the name of an existing group? (The idea seems to be to persuade the amateur radio enthusiasts that rec.radio.ham is an attractive name for their group, in the interest of uniformly named, (easier to understand) news groups).

2. Who must be consulted; is there a referendum mechanism?

In addition, is there support among the disputants for rec.radio.swl? It works for me, but then I am more concerned with the group than the name.

Later,
Andrew Mullhaupt
Disclaimer: Any opinions expressed above are not necessarily related in any way to my employer.

2879. Re: sell radios to the unlicensed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-25 17:33:47 UTC
From: mikew@hpsad.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1530031@hpsad.HP.COM>
Source record: 16706

> From: pfluegerm@valley.UUCP (Mike Pflueger):

> I believe that in a TRUE emergency, (yes a judgement call - but I think a
> life-and-death situation obviously counts), anyone is allowed to transmit
> on any frequency if necessary.
>
> This implies (to me) if you had a life-and-death emergency and couldn't raise
> anyone on your local repeaters using your 2M HT, and no other means were
> available, you could legally contact police (if the HT was modified to
> transmit out-of-band) directly.
>
I agree. The FCC defines an emergency as a situation where "life or
property is in immediate jeopardy". In such situations, when normal
and otherwise legal means of communication have ben exhausted, one may
use *any* means available to summon help, without regard to the usual
rules of frequency allotment, power, spectral purity, etc.

Of course, one would want to first exercise the legitimate channels.
Also, when one is to use a police or fire net which is normally full
of other emergency traffic, one had better have good net protocol in
order to avoid jeopardizing others who are on frequency.

I've not had to do this yet. But if I had to, I would---without hesitation.

mike
****
Mike Weihman n1dje: RACES, CDF-VIP
mikew@hpsadmjw.hp.com
mikew%hpsadmjw@hp-sde.sde.hp.com

HP Signal Analysis Div. Volunteer firefighter/EMT
1212 Valley House Dr. Penngrove Fire Prot. Dist.
Rohnert Park, CA 94928 Penngrove, CA
(707)794-4454
****

2880. Re: Ham Portable info needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-25 18:29:20 UTC
From: mcross@hpcvck.CV.HP.COM
Message-ID: <5440009@hpcvck.CV.HP.COM>
Source record: 16694

I would suggest that your friend look into ICOM commerical handhelds.
These radios can be modified to accept keyboard freq entry and
will work on the commerical band (legally) as well as the ham bands.
Regards,
Minor

```
------++++++------++++++------++++++------++++++------++++++------++++++------
Insert Standard Disclaimer notice
++++++------++++++------++++++------++++++------++++++------++++++------++++++
```


```
___
/ / Minor Cross KD7YJ
/ / Hewlett-Packard Northwest IC Division [ NID ]
/ /_____ _________ 1020 NE Circle Blvd.
/ ___ / ____ / ___ / Corvallis, OR 97330
/ / / / /___/ / /__/ / ------------------------
/__/ /__/ / ______/ AT&T: (503) 750-2044
/ / HP telnet 750-2044
/__/ }inhp4!hplabs!hp-pcd!hpcvca!hpcvck!mcross
```

2881. Re: Hugo traffic nets, irresponsbility, and why no one cares (long)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-25 18:44:46 UTC
From: waters@darla.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1878@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 16701

In article <740@anasaz.UUCP> john@anasaz.UUCP (John Moore) writes:

}I should point out, though, that there must be tens to hundreds of
}thousands of hams listening to these nets during the emergencies
}that are to be commended for having the good sense to only transmit
}when appropriate. These folks are doing it right!

As one of the "silent majority" thanks, I am glad you do recognize that
despite all the harrassment. You will ONLY hear my call if NC SPECIFICALLY
asks for help which I can give - that is the only time to jump in and it
hasn't happened yet!

}By the way, as the only ham in Phoenix active in hurricane related
}activities, I often have TV reporters in my shack (they call me - I
}don't call them!). I am often embarrassed by what they hear over
}the radio (and sometimes what gets passed on to their listeners
}during live broadcasts)!

For all that the reports I (and others I have talked to) are VERY inpressed
by the coverage. Congratulations on a superb job!

}As far as the intentional jammers go, I think that these people need
}to spend a fair amount of time contemplating their activities in
}a federal penitentiary!
...
}Here in Phoenix, if we found someone
}jamming an HF emergency net, we would have him in jail in about
}30 minutes - due to an agreement with the local federal attorney.
}I suspect that most of these folks are long time offenders, and
}if we had adequate enforcement they would have been removed from
}the bands BEFORE they QRM vital traffic.

John, as you know I disagree with you on a lot of things, but here you are
RIGHT ON THE MONEY!

}I would try to get the national network going but really don't have the time.
}The ARRL doesn't (IMHO) give this enough priority. It is a natural
}outgrowth of the Volmon program, but neither the FCC nor the ARRL
}provide any real national coordination for these programs other than
}accreditation.

Again I agree 100%! Its too bad that is so, but it does seem to be a fact.

Notice though that this is NOT a vigilante program of wrecking people's
equipment etc.. This plan involves a lot of hard work, but undeniably CAN
be made to work. It is the only long term way of silencing these jokers
without giving them the excuse to claim they are being martyred or

persecuted for some reason.

*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *
McGowan's Madison Avenue Axiom:
If an item is advertised as "under $50", you can bet it's not
$19.95.

2882. PACKETCLUSTER

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-25 18:58:00 UTC
From: pescatore_jt%ncsd.decnet@GTEWD.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8909260707.AA02544@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16712

The Potomac Valley Radio Club has established a packet radio based DX spotting system on 2 meters in the Washington DC area. The system is easy to use and a big help to contesting and DXing. The system currently has six nodes:

W3LPL 145.59 GLENWOOD, MD
WOYVA 145.51 GREAT FALLS, VA
N2FB 145.57 LOTHIAN, MD
NE3H 145.57 CARLISLE, PA
N4SR 145.57 NORTHERN VA
KK4XO 145.57 WOODBRIDGE, VA

The KK4XO node is often crosslinked to the DCA NETROM node.

To use the system, simply connect to one of the nodes, and type SH/DX for the five latest putouts, or SH/WW to see the latest WWV propagation information. Type HELP to get information about other comands. The system is supported by its users; contact N2FB for information.

The Potomac Valley Radio Club is always looking for new members interseted in contesting and HF operating. The club meets once a month and meetings are open to all. Contact anyone on the 147.00 repeater, or WB2EKK @N4QQ or PESCATORE_JT%NCSD.DECNET@GTEWD.AF.MIL

73 JOHN WB2EKK

10111.1 SP4EAK 14-Sep-1989 2234Z <KZ3H>
18133.1 JA4KFA 14-Sep-1989 2216Z USB <KZ3H>
18079.0 JA4CHH 14-Sep-1989 2207Z vy weak, wrkin EU <KZ3H>
24899.2 JH5YCZ 14-Sep-1989 2203Z <KZ3H>
24903.1 JR5JAQ 14-Sep-1989 2154Z <KZ3H>
24901.1 JN1AUZ 14-Sep-1989 2135Z <KZ3H>
24936.7 KH6SP 14-Sep-1989 2115Z STRONG SIG <K3SKE>
28468.2 PJ2CR 14-Sep-1989 2028Z <K3BEQ>
28468.0 PJ 14-Sep-1989 2027Z <K3BEQ>
28018.5 CN8FC 14-Sep-1989 2016Z "Steve" <W8GIO>
28439.9 ZD8BOB 14-Sep-1989 2011Z <WE6H>
28018.0 HL5BDS 14-Sep-1989 1930Z s. shetland <K3YGU>
28004.0 FG/FD1OMP 14-Sep-1989 1925Z qsl f6fnu <K3YGU>
28404.7 CN8FC 14-Sep-1989 1919Z loud <WE6H>
21244.0 YI1BGD 14-Sep-1989 1825Z "ALI" <KJ4VG>
21365.0 VU2DMJ 14-Sep-1989 1816Z <K6IR>
21334.9 3B9FR 14-Sep-1989 1802Z NET OPERATION W/LIST <KJ4VG>
28475.5 W3USS 14-Sep-1989 1756Z ft. mchenry, md spec. events <KE3Q>
28504.0 HR1KAS 14-Sep-1989 1756Z <KE3Q>
21335.0 5V7DP 14-Sep-1989 1739Z <K3BEQ>
WB2EKK de W3LPL 14-Sep 2314Z >

```
Date Hour SFI A K Forecast
14-Sep-1989 22 241 6 1 MOD/MSY QT;LO-MOD/UNS-ACT <K3SKE>
14-Sep-1989 20 241 7 1 MOD/MST-QT;LO-MOD/UNS-ACT: PRO EVE EN <K3SKE>
14-Sep-1989 16 245 7 2 MOD/QT-UNS;LO-MOD/UNS-ACT <K3SKE>
14-Sep-1989 10 245 7 2 MOD/MSY QT;LO-MOD/QT-UNS <K3SKE>
14-Sep-1989 00 245 7 2 MOD/MSY QT;LO-MOD/QT-UNS <K3SKE>
```

2883. latest posting to mods database

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-25 19:16:00 UTC
From: bitlib@business.uwo.CA
Message-ID: <8909252306.AA14777@julian.uwo.ca>
Source record: 16713

Date: Mon, 25 Sep 89 14:38:05 EDT
From: rfc@philabs.Philips.Com (Robert Casey)
To: mbramwel@uwo.ca

TM321A Mars/cap mod
from WM8J msgID 2846_wa2rkn

To give the TM321 tx coverage from (142 0r 143, don't remember which) to
151.995 mhz, remove the top cover. Look for a loop of wire comming from the
display area (the board with the CPU) and going right back. Cutting this wire
and then doing a CPU reset is all you need to do. Takes about 2 minutes.
Be sure that the ends of the wire don't short to something.

73s

Note: I haven't tried this, proceed at your own risk! WA2ISE

2884. Re: Sony 2010 Antenna WARNING

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-25 20:33:35 UTC
From: blevins@hpccc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <5540028@hpccc.HP.COM>
Source record: 16707

While on the subject of 2010s and antennas... I noticed that Sony is marketing an active antenna that looks similar (if not identical) to the one included with their SW1 spy shortwave receiver. How does an active antenna like this compare to a simple longwire strung around your bedroom?

dB hplabs!hpccc!blevins

2885. CQ CQ Yaesu FT-470 Mods and Info

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-25 23:02:29 UTC
From: tedk@cbnewsc.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <3456@cbnewsc.ATT.COM>
Source record: 16705

In article <22499@cup.portal.com> ttolhurst@cup.portal.com (Todd N Tolhurst) writes:
>I know this information has been posted before, but I can no longer
>find it -- could someone please re-post the modification to the
>Yaesu FT-470 for out-of-band TX?

I just bought a new FT-470. I am interested in ANY information
and Mods that are available. I will re-post all collected
info back to the net.

I already know the Extended RX mod.

I am interested to read about experiences with this radio
and packet operation. Any problems?

Also interested in full-duplex operation and pin-outs info for
mic-plug. (There are three conductors, yet speaker/mic only
uses two.)

Ted G. Kekatos KB9DCQ
UUCP: ..!att!ihuxv!tedk (312) 979-0804
AT&T Bell Laboratories, Indian Hill South, IX-1F-460
Naperville & Wheaton Roads - Naperville, Illinois. 60566 USA

2886. Icom <--> RS-232 Code (C) Stolen From GEnie

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-25 23:21:45 UTC
From: pff@thumper.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <1724@thumper.bellcore.com>
Source record: 16700

Recently, I recall someone was looking around for some code to control a
Icom rig via RS-232. Following is a file I just grabbed from GEnie to
do just that (so the poster claims). While I lost the posters name, it
appears as if the authors name is in the code. I take no blame or credit
for this code.

Here's lookinatcha!

```
/*
icom.c
frajr
02-28-89

I have an Icom-735 and have been messing around with the RS-232 interface.

There are a few text files with information about how to build an interface
for the Icom RS-232 connection. I found two on Compuserve in the HAMNET SWL
section.
If you don't hve access to Compuserve, and or can't find information I'll try
to send replies to an SASE.

This short function simple monitors the data that comes from the ICOM RS232
interface all the time, wheither you want it or not.

Type Icom to start the small monitor program.

A station ID file is opened on drive a: during the start of the file. I have
some
desire to collect data, either QSL info or latitude, longitude, satellite
parameters, etc in the future. A disk must be in the A: drive
for the program to run.

Pressing enter will kill the program and close the station ID file.
Using the same disk the next time will prevent being asked for
the callsign. It is read from the disk.

Obviously not a major step forward and not a major program. I'm only playing
with some functions learning how to use the ICOM interface. I someone needs
something particular, please write and/or call. It might not get done but
at least I'll know what you need!

F.R. Allen KA1QW
P.O. Box 25
N. Waterboro ME. 04061-0025
nights around 24.978 Mhz
```

```
*/

#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <graph.h>
#include <comm.h>
#include <time.h>

#define NODATA 1

FILE *icom; /* new log data coming in */

char callsign[7];

struct unit
{
char callsign[7];
char name[20];
char qth[20];
char state[2];
};
struct unit station;

int freq[10]; /* frequency being received */
int stat_and_char;
int x;
int set;
int packet[128];
int mode_count = 0;

main()

{
extern int freq[10]; /* frequency being received */
extern int stat_and_char;
extern int x;
extern int set;
extern int packet[128];
extern int mode_count;
int y; /* print out packet characters */
int screen_error; /* if error drawing to screen */
int numofpacket = 0;
int length;
int answer = 'n';
int menu = 'a';
int rs232_error; /* asynch error code returned */
long dd;

/* clear the screen and place the cursor at line 5 column 10 */
_clearscreen(_GCLEARSCREEN);
_settextposition(4,5);
_settextposition(7,5);
```

```
/* make sure a disk is in drive a: */
printf("Do you have a formatted disk in drive a: ?");

while (answer = getch() != 'y')
{
answer = getch();
}

/* if there is NOT a file named icom.dat on the disk then create one */
/* if there is a file on drive a: named icom.dat then open it */

if ( ( icom = fopen("a:icom.dat","r")) == NULL)
{
get_station_data(NODATA);
}

/*
open the RS-232 port for 1200 baud 1 stop 8 data bits
this is the default for Icom radios as shipped
It needs to be set to 9600 for good operation but 1200 will do
for this program.
*/

rs232_error = async_open( 1 , "1200N81" , 750 , 750 );

if ( rs232_error == R_NOPORT )
{
_settextposition(20,5);
printf("COM1 not available on your system");
exit(0);
}
_setvideomode(_HRESBW);
_clearscreen(_GCLEARSCREEN);
_setcolor(_BRIGHTWHITE);
_rectangle(_GBORDER,10,10,610,190);
_settextposition(2,20);
_outtext("KA1QW Icom-735 Interface version 1.10 3-06-89");

set = 0 ;

setupmode(); /* USB */
setupicom(); /* vfo a */

for (x = 5 ; x <= 20 ; x=x+5)
{
setwwv(x);

for (dd = 0 ; dd <= 300000; dd++);
}

setupmode();

setinitialfreq(); /* 24,978.0 */
```

```
_settextposition(3,5);
printf("Receiver : ",freq[0]);

_settextposition(3,25);
printf("VFO A");
_settextposition(3,55);
printf("VFO B");

/*
this is the start of the routine to service the data from the ICOM
It is really just a big loop to read a character from the RS-232
make a decision about what it it and where it goes, and print it on
the screen.
*/

while (1)
{

if (kbhit())
{
menu = getch();
selection(menu);
}

stat_and_char = async_rx(1);

get_data();

}

}

/*
---------------------------------------------------------------------------

PASSED :number identifying who called - not used here
RETURNS :status of operation 0 if OK non zero if not OK

DATE :02-25-89
---------------------------------------------------------------------------
*/

int get_station_data(caller) int caller;
{
extern FILE *icom;
extern char callsign[];
extern int mode_count;
int result;

if ( ( icom = fopen("a:icom.dat","a")) == NULL)
{
exit(0);
}

_clearscreen(_GCLEARSCREEN);
_rectangle(_GBORDER,10,10,610,190);
```

```
_settextposition(15,5);
_outtext("Type your callsign :");
result = scanf("%s",station.callsign);
fprintf(icom,"%s",station.callsign);
fflush(icom);
fclose(icom);
return;

} /* end of get_station_data */

setupicom()
{
async_tx(1,0xFE);
async_tx(1,0xFE);
async_tx(1,0x4);
async_tx(1,0xF1);
async_tx(1,0x7);
async_tx(1,0x0);
async_tx(1,0xFD);

}

setupmode()
{
async_tx(1,0xFE);
async_tx(1,0xFE);
async_tx(1,0x4);
async_tx(1,0xF2);
async_tx(1,0x1);
async_tx(1,0x1);
async_tx(1,0xFD);

}

setinitialfreq()
{
async_tx(1,0xFE);
async_tx(1,0xFE);
async_tx(1,0x4);
async_tx(1,0xF1);
async_tx(1,0x0);
async_tx(1,0x00);
async_tx(1,0x80);
async_tx(1,0x97);
async_tx(1,0x24);
async_tx(1,0xFD);

}

int selection(menu) int menu;

{
int rs232_error; /* asynch error code returned */
```

```
switch (menu)

{

case 'q':
case 'Q':
printf("Closing the rs232 out to com1");
rs232_error = async_close(1);
_setvideomode(_DEFAULTMODE);
exit(2);

case 'a':
case 'A':

break;

case 'm': /* install memory to vfo */
case 'M':

break;

case 's': /* scan the memories */
case 'S':

break;

case 'v': /* scan the VFO limits */
case 'V':

break;

case 'C': /* change memory in Icom */
case 'c':

break;

default:

break;

}

}

/*
---------------------------------------------------------------------------
getdata

PASSED :NOTHING
RETURNS :Zero (0) if OK non zero if NOT OK
_settextposition(3,5);
printf("Receiver : ",freq[0]);

DATE : 03--5-89
---------------------------------------------------------------------------
*/
```

```
int get_data(void)
{

extern int freq[];
extern int stat_and_char;
extern int mode_count;
extern int set;
extern int x;

if (stat_and_char == 0xFE && set != 0)
{
if (set == 1)
{
set = 2;
}
if (set == 2)
{

if (freq[1] == 0x01)
{
_settextposition(6,35);
printf("Control Code :%x",freq[1]);
printf(" ");
_settextposition(20,10);

switch (freq[2])
{
case 0:
printf("LSB");
break;
case 1:
printf("USB");
break;
case 2:
printf("AM");
break;
case 3:
printf("CW");
break;
case 4:
printf("RTTY");
break;
case 5:
printf("FM");
break;
default:
break;
}
}

if (freq[1] == 0x04)
{
_settextposition(7,70);
```

```
printf(" %x",freq[2]);
}

if (freq[1] != 0x04)
{

_settextposition(4,20);

for (x = 5 ; x >= 2; x--)
{
switch (x)
{
case 5:
printf("%x.",freq[x]);
break;
case 4:
if (freq[x] >= 0 && freq[x] <= 9)
{
printf("0");
}
printf("%x ",freq[x]);
break;
case 3:
if (freq[x] >= 0 && freq[x] <= 9)
{
printf("0");
}
printf("%x ",freq[x]);
break;
case 2:
if (freq[x] >= 0 && freq[x] <= 9)
{
printf("0");
}
printf("%x ",freq[x]);
break;
case 1:
if (freq[x] >= 0 && freq[x] <= 9)
{
printf("0");
}
printf("%x ",freq[x]);
break;
default:
break;
}

}
}
x = 0;
}
```

```
}

if (stat_and_char == 0xFD)
{
set = 0;
}

if (stat_and_char != 0x4000 && set == 2)
{
if (x >= 2)
{
freq[x-2] = stat_and_char;
}
x++;
}

if (stat_and_char == 0xFE && set == 0)
{
set = 1;
}

}

int setwwv(x) int x;

{

async_tx(1,0xFE);
async_tx(1,0xFE);
async_tx(1,0x4);
async_tx(1,0xF2);
async_tx(1,0x1);
async_tx(1,0x2);
async_tx(1,0xFD);

async_tx(1,0xFE);
async_tx(1,0xFE);
async_tx(1,0x4);
async_tx(1,0xF1);
async_tx(1,0x0);
async_tx(1,0x00);
async_tx(1,0x10);
async_tx(1,0x00);
async_tx(1,0x20);
async_tx(1,0xFD);

}

-----

Good luck & Sorry for the lousey formatting!
Lemme know if this works for you...
(Now, if someone only would answer my Mac <--> Kenwood 940 question of awhile
ago ;-) )
```

73,
Pete Ferris, N5KBD
pff@thumper.bellcore.com

2887. Re: Microwave oven output

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-25 23:54:35 UTC
From: jim@foobar.hf.intel.com
Message-ID: <346@foobar.hf.intel.com>
Source record: 16702
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <2410@radio.oakhill.UUCP> charlie@oakhill.UUCP (Charlie Thompson) writes:
>My microwave seems to be slow a cooking stuff.
>
>2) How can you check microwave output vs. current drawn?

My Magic Chef service manual specifies a procedure to do this. A measured
amount of water is nuked for a specific period. The change in temperature
(delta t) is then plugged into a formula resulting in calories of energy
which you can convert to watts. Consult an applied physics book or I can
look it up for you.
Better yet, convert that thing to a high power FM 2.5 Ghz transmitter and
nuke the neighborhood! Plans are available in a recent issue of 73 magazine.
The same author originally presented the project in RF Design magazine where
he won 3rd place in the design contest (shoulda been first). With plenty
of MDS pirate receivers/antennas around you can probably gain an audience.
Are there any MDS broadcasters left? They shut off the one in this area.
It was a good signal source for microwave receiver projects.

--
_\ _\ Jim Garver __|__<tektronix!psueea | uunet!littlei>!foobar!jim
\ \ WA7LDV & N3170N _____( )_____ jim@foobar<.hf.intel.com|.uucp>
Development Tools Operation, Intel Corp. Hillsboro, Oregon 503-696-2094

2888. Re: solar flares/magnetic declination

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-26 00:17:52 UTC
From: <>
Message-ID: <841.25211469@tlsi.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 16703

```
--
--+--+ +------+ Internet: commgrp@silver.bacs.indiana.edu@tlsi.FIDONET.ORG
| | | | UUCP : ...!attctc!tlsi!commgrp@silver.bacs.indiana.edu
| | +---+ | Note : TLSI is a FREE gateway for mail between
| | | | : Usenet and Fidonet. For more informations
+ +----+---+ + : write to root@tlsi or attctc!tlsi!root
TLSI: The Hard Drive Specialists - (214) 263-0707. We repair most brands.
```

2889. Re: non-ham digital modes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-26 00:43:58 UTC
From: bmp@hpcupt1.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7120080@hpcupt1.HP.COM>
Source record: 16722

Two thoughts. The PK-232 is not flexible enough to copy all
RTTY modes that exist. For example Civil Air Patrol sends
VHF RTTY with an 850 khz shift, which does not quite match
the wide mode of the PAKRAT. Sometimes the signal is sent
inverted, so try that option. PC-PAKRATT has a toggle to do that.

Re FAX. I have a pakratt and AEA's PC-FAX software connected to
a pc with an ega and a 2010. I have been able to copy
NOAA's weather transmissions and later print them and they have
been quite acceptable. I have never been successful connecting
a printer directly to the pakratt, most likely because I have
HP computer peripherals. NOAA transmits fax in a regular schedule
from several transmitter sites. Contact me if you want to know more.

Brian Perkin
hpda!bmp

2890. Re: sell radios to the unlicensed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-26 05:54:20 UTC
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <17709@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 16709

```
>> I believe that in a TRUE emergency, (yes a judgement call - but I think a
>> life-and-death situation obviously counts), anyone is allowed to transmit
>> on any frequency if necessary.

This may not be quite true. Every so often I read reports of the FCC
cracking down on backpackers and similar folks who carry aircraft ELTs
with them in case they get lost in the wilderness. Apparently, even
though the intent is to use them only in an emergency, the FCC says
ELTs are for aviation use only. I wonder if being a ham would make
any difference here...

Phil
```

2891. Re: Microwave oven output

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-26 07:20:59 UTC
From: jst@cca.ucsf.edu
Message-ID: <2427@ucsfcca.ucsf.edu>
Source record: 16708
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <346@foobar.hf.intel.com> jim@foobar.UUCP (Jim Garver) writes:

>Better yet, convert that thing to a high power FM 2.5 Ghz transmitter and
>nuke the neighborhood!

I hope there was an intended smiley here. Eeeeeek!

Someone doing this would give local neighbors cancer and cataracts!

2892. Mods needed: IC3210 duobander, Icom 761 HF, Yaesu 208 & 708

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-26 08:12:09 UTC
From: morris@jade.jpl.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <1810@jato.Jpl.Nasa.Gov>
Source record: 16714

The subject line says it all, except the 208 & 708 are the older radios
and may not be capable of out-of-band operation...

Mike Morris UUCP: Morris@Jade.JPL.NASA.gov
ICBM: 34.12 N, 118.02 W
#Include quote.cute.standard PSTN: 818-447-7052
#Include disclaimer.standard cat flames.all > /dev/null

2893. Re: Antenna help 4 apartment dweller!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-26 08:39:47 UTC
From: wheatley@cbnewsk.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <1074@cbnewsk.ATT.COM>
Source record: 16721

In article <3330001@hppad.HP.COM>, derek@hppad.HP.COM (Derek Schuurman) writes:
>
> Hi! I need some advice from some insightful HAMs on how to set up
> an effective antenna system. The problem is that I live in a 12 storey
> apartment building with no balconies on the seventh floor and I am not
first, effective is all relative....i strung up a 110 meter dipole
in my ground floor apartment and worked many countries and 49
states...with a converted cb....so with the sunspot cycle at or
nearing its best....try anything and don't get discouraged. in
fact i suspect 15 and 20 meters can be fun with an indoor dipole.
Also, a friend just bought one of the new verticals from hygain or
cushcraft with the short ground plane radials on it...needs no
ground...and has been very pleased with it....its expensive, but he
just has it on a porch.....on a railing....do you have a balcony at all?

> good as ever - however they have an RCA connector on the back for the
> antenna connection. Does any one know the easiest way to hook this
> up to some RG-213/u co-ax or should I invest in some thinner co-ax?

either just replace the rca connector or make a rca to pl239
adaptor with coax or perhaps even someone buys one? depending on
how far your antenna is from your coax...use 58u....only on 15 and
10 will it matter significantly, and then only if your antenna is a
ways from your tx....for a 25 to 50 foot run....go for it....in an
apartment, everything is "relative". There have, by the way, been
a number of good articles on apartment operating. Don't let some
one convince you your operating days are "short" because you cant
put up a 3 element beam....

only word of caution is TVI....apartments can bring this out n a
big way....low power may be needed due to proximity to your
neighbors.

finally, on 80 meters...can you string a "long wire" out with some
sort of pole so that it gets away from your building....may be fun
at night when the extended pole won't be seen. depending on your
rules, you may be able to leave it out...use thin wire and the
antenna is essentially invisiable.....
use a guner and go for it.
--
Steven Wheatley AT&T Consumer Products (317) 845-3927

....!att!inuxz!wheatley

2894. Re: sell radios to the unlicensed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-26 11:38:06 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1262@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 16723

In article <17709@bellcore.bellcore.com> karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn) writes:
>>> I believe that in a TRUE emergency, (yes a judgement call - but I think a
>>> life-and-death situation obviously counts), anyone is allowed to transmit
>>> on any frequency if necessary.

What do you think the police would say if, even during a true
emergency. you started calling for help on a police frequency,local
DEA freq, towing service? I would bet they would tell you to get off
the frequency. Think the radio op's know about the FCC, doubt it.

--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM/SWL/SCANNER BBS (1200/2400/PEP) 614-457-4227

2895. Info-Hams request

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-26 13:23:08 UTC
From: Bradshaw_Lupton_office@es.UUCP
Message-ID: <8909261323.D23C810203AA@es.office>
Source record: 16717

Would you please add me to your list?

Thanks, Bradshaw Lupton, STRATUS COMPUTERS, K1TE, Marlboro MASS

harvard!anvil!ex!Bradshaw_Lupton

2896. Re: 10 m on Saturday

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-26 13:45:07 UTC
From: rusty@cadnetix.COM
Message-ID: <9623@cadnetix.COM>
Source record: 16636

In article <9591@cadnetix.COM> rusty@cadnetix.COM (Rusty Carruth)
(thats me) writes:
<my blatherings removed, once again!>
>
>So,
>I propose that we use the following 3 freqs, in this order, as
>our calling freqs: 28.410, 28.390, 28.310
>
>I will attempt to stay at 28.410 unless there is too much qrm there,
>in which case I will go to 28.390, and so forth.
>
>And I like the idea of it being a 'usenet calling freq' rather than a
>usenet net.
>
>So, all you silent usenetters out there... Join the usenet un-net
>this saturday! Come on, you know who you are (I got a phone
>call from a very nice gentleman this week who said he never posts
>on rec.ham-radio, but reads it regularly. You and everyone who
>reads this forum is more than welcome!).

I got email from the gentleman who called me. Really enjoyed it
(and I promise I'll reply RSN! :-)

>I will start at approx 1500Z (9am Colorado local time) and continue
>until whenever.

Well, I managed to start at almost exactly 1500Z (9am colorado) and lasted
until 1545Z. I talked to one gentleman (sorry, I left your call at
home!), and he spoke to someone else. So, I've got one state
toward my usenet WAS now, watch out world! :-) I had a good time,
and thank my one contact for being there. (however, this being my
second day on the air, and my first day calling cq, I can say is I
much prefer to scan for people to talk to than to sit and call CQ!)

Was anyone else on? I could hear the East coast very well (in fact,
when I called CQ, the first time there was no answer, the second I
almost lost my hearing when the reply came back! QUICK, WHERE'S
THAT AUDIO VOLUME??????? :-)), did any one else have any luck?

Is 1500Z a bad time for everybody?

As you can see from my .sig, I plan to keep this up for a while :-)

Looking forward to hearing from YOU on 10m!

P.S. sorry for posting the previous announcement of time, freqs, etc
so late. I heard on Sunday that people at HP in Ft. Collins had

not yet gotten the news...
---Join the usenet un-net, 28.410, 28.390, and 28.310 at 1500Z every saturday!
Rusty Carruth. Radio: N7IKQ
DOMAIN: rusty@cadnetix.com UUCP:{uunet,boulder}!cadnetix!rusty
home: POB. 461, Lafayette 80026

2897. Re: New Part 97

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-26 13:45:38 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <6073.251F7DB2@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 16724

> From: fireman@tippy.uucp
>
> Unless a life is in immediate danger, I don't think we should be
> messing around on non-ham frequencies, even for accidents. For
> one thing, a lot of city police repeaters need a sub-tone to be
> brought up and unless you know the tone and have ability to transmit
> it you won't get in. Plus you are going to create a mess after
> everything
> is done with police inquiries to your actions. If you do transmit off
> of ham frequencies, make it as short as possible and to the point, do
> not tie up the channel.

Having been in my checkered youth a police/fire/rescue dispatcher, I can tell you right now it is a total waste of time. Your transmision will be considered to be not only a hoax, but very likely done with malicious intent. Sticking to the conventional solution will morelikely produce better results. Sorry, but those are the realities.

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

2898. Re: Microwave oven output

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-26 13:59:58 UTC
From: kencr@haddock.ima.isc.com
Message-ID: <14745@haddock.ima.isc.com>
Source record: 16718
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

>In article <346@foobar.hf.intel.com> jim@foobar.UUCP (Jim Garver) writes:
>>Better yet, convert that thing to a high power FM 2.5 Ghz transmitter and
>>nuke the neighborhood!

In article <2427@ucsfcca.ucsf.edu> jst@cca.ucsf.edu.UUCP (Joe Stong) says:
>I hope there was an intended smiley here. Eeeeeek!
>Someone doing this would give local neighbors cancer and cataracts!

And cooties, too! We all know there is no reason to be emitting high-
power EM radiation in the air....they just said so on the radio station
I'm listening to in the office....

--
Kenneth R. Crudup, Contractor, Interactive Systems Co.(386/ix), Cambridge MA
Don't worry- I haven't lost my mind....its backed up on tape *somewhere*....
Phone (617) 661 7474 x238
{encore, harvard, spdcc, think}!ima!haddock!kencr kencr@ima.ima.isc.com

2899. Weather Satellite Receiver Question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-26 15:27:34 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <744@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 16719
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

I am interested in building a system to receive WEFAX APT
pictures from at least the polar orbiting weather satellites
and maybe also from the geosynchronous ones. One question
I have is: what is a good receiver to use? I have a scanner
that can receive 137.5MHz but it's bandwidth is either 6kHz or 200kHz.
I understand that the appropriate bandwidth would be about 50kHz.

What do other experimenters do in this regard?

P.S. - I would expect to receive the GOES satellites with a down-converter
to the 137 MHz range, so the same receiver could be used for both.
--
John Moore (NJ7E) mcdphx!anasaz!john asuvax!anasaz!john
(602) 861-7607 (day or eve) long palladium, short petroleum
7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253
The 2nd amendment is about military weapons, NOT JUST hunting weapons!

2900. Re: New cheap 200 kHz ADC: good for digital receiver?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-26 15:35:51 UTC
From: fisher@minster.york.ac.UK
Message-ID: <swordfish.622827353@minster.york.ac.uk>
Source record: 16720

awpaeth@watcgl.UUCP writes:

> I would love to see an inexpensive two chip (ADC+CPU) solution.
> [to 60 kHz radio receiver]

Have a look at:

1. P. Mattos, The transsputer-based navigation system -- an example of testing embedded systems, technical note 2, Inmos Ltd, Bristol, UK

2. P. Mattos, A transputer-based navigation system, technical note 0, Inmos Ltd, Bristol, UK

3. P. Mattos, Global positioning by satellite,
Electronics & Wireless World 95 137--142 (February 1989)

... all of which describe various N-chip solutions to Rx design (where N is not much greater than 2). These systems don't even have an ADC -- they limit the aerial signal and work entirely digitally! (I expect they have a tuned front end.) Articles 1 and 2 are for Loran C Rxs at 100 kHz.

Tony Fisher
Dept. of Computer Science, The University of York, York YO1 5DD, U.K.
Tel. +44 904 432738 or 432722
Janet: fisher@uk.ac.york.minster
DARPA: fisher%uk.ac.york.minster@ucl-cs
UUCP: fisher@minster.UUCP (..!uunet!mcvax!reading!minster!fisher)

2901. Re: Microwave oven output

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-26 17:29:46 UTC
From: rma@mhgki.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <4637@cbnewsm.ATT.COM>
Source record: 16725
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <2427@ucsfcca.ucsf.edu>, jst@cca.ucsf.edu (Joe Stong) writes:
> In article <346@foobar.hf.intel.com> jim@foobar.UUCP (Jim Garver) writes:
>
> >Better yet, convert that thing to a high power FM 2.5 Ghz transmitter and
> >nuke the neighborhood!
>
> I hope there was an intended smiley here. Eeeeeek!
>
> Someone doing this would give local neighbors cancer and cataracts!

Anyone comtemplating converting a microwave oven into a high power transmitter should have more worries about his own health than his neighbors. In the far field (say 100ft) of a 10 degreee beamwidth antenna (several foot dish) running 500W of rf power the field strength would be less than 0.5mW/sq.cm. This is (I believe) within recommended exposure limits and would pose no health threats (though I wouldn't want to spend 24hrs a day, 365 days a year in such an environment). More of a problem would be stray rf in the shack. If anyone is contemplating this conversion (and yes, it can be done) they had better know what they are doing and have some kind of rf field strength monitor around. There is no doubt that exposure to high levels of microwave energy can cause cataracts. The evidence for inducing cancers is somewhat less certain, but its not something I would want to completely ignore. Be Careful. Microwaves are quite friendly if you know how to treat them right, but they can bite if you don't.

Bob Atkins KA1GT

2902. Re: FCC License Issuance

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-26 18:10:00 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.bacs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <12600071@silver>
Source record: 16726

>Does anyone have any recent experience with the time it
>takes the FCC to issue a new license? If my VE sends
>in my form 610 this week, when might I reasonably expect
>a Tech license from the FCC?
>--
>Peter B. Hayward, University of Chicago Computing Organizations

N9ISY got his tech license last month after a 6-week wait (same as my novice and general in 1960). But at least he received the license before junk mail bearing his callsign (from QSL-card printers, etc) began to arrive!

--

Frank W9MKV
reid@gold.bacs.indiana.edu

2903. St. Lucia operating privileges

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-26 18:46:55 UTC
From: charlie@oakhill.UUCP
Message-ID: <2416@radio.oakhill.UUCP>
Source record: 16627

What notification is required to operate on the island of St. Lucia?
Does the US and St. Lucia have reciprocal operating agreements?

Thanks in advance,
Charlie Thompson WB4HVD

2904. I chose the Ten-Tec Paragon

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-26 19:50:47 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewsc.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <3484@cbnewsc.ATT.COM>
Source record: 16630

x
Last July, I asked for comments from users of these HF
transceivers:

Kenwood TS-940S
Ten-Tec Paragon
Icom IC-765/761

The comments were useful in deciding which HF rig to get.
I've owned the Drake 4A line, a Drake TR-7, TR-7A, and
R-7, and would have bought a TR-8 if Drake saw fit to
sell one.

Last Saturday I bought a new Ten-Tec Paragon and 961
power supply from a dealer (The Ham Station) at a local
hamfest. I suppose that the Paragon comes closest to
what a Drake TR-8 might have looked like.

Since I repair and update my own equipment (and that of
other hobbyists), it was important to have a radio that
was easily repairable and lent itself to modification.
The Paragon has lots of room inside and uses conventional
components, not surface mount (lick 'n stick) parts. You
don't have to pay extra for a shop manual. It comes with
a large operating/technical manual, containing schemat-
ics, PC board layouts, and circuit descriptions (but no
alignment information).

A good full break in cw system (QSK) was another key cri-
teria. The Paragon full break is superb, and the speech
processor sounds good also. So far, I am pleased with
the radio and its optional 1.8 kHz and 250 Hz filters.

There were two minor problems with my new Paragon:

1. I had to realign the 32+ kHz oscillator so the clock
could keep accurate time.
2. The foam packing stuck to the insides of the ship-
ping box so I had to use a knife to cut the foam
away and extract the radio. A plastic sheet was
supposed to prevent this from happening, but the
sheet was not properly positioned when the foam was
sprayed in. There were no effects on the radio
itself, as it was completely protected by another
plastic bag.

I do wish the Paragon used a permanent memory system like
the Omni V instead of a 9 volt backup battery. Oh well.

Thanks again for the comments about your radios.
--
==
Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass (312)979-5414

2905. Re: Transmitting on Police Frequencies

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-26 20:00:31 UTC
From: pfluegerm@valley.UUCP
Message-ID: <45dfd148.15840@valley.UUCP>
Source record: 16632

In article <8909260707.AA02291@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>, AXVSCCN@UICVMC.BITNET (Chris Novy) writes:
...
> is an interesting one. My suggestion is DON'T. Many months ago I posted
...
> perfectly legal to transmit on...". Despite your good intentions, most
> police departments do not look too kindly on "outsiders" transmitting
> on their frequencies. We have enough trouble around here with emergency
> services agencies talking on each other's frequencies as it is. I know,

> and police department. I'm not saying don't ever use a police frequency.
> Rather, protect yourself. Use all available alternatives (telephone, CB)
> before you put your license and reputation on the line. What you feel
> is an emergency may be just another routine call for the EMS people.
> Why chance it?
> --
> Chris Novy - WA9V BITNET: axvsccn@uicvmc

I agree. I should have added in my posting that I am strongly against this except when 1) absolutely all other reasonable means of communications have been exhausted, and 2) it is an immediate life and death matter (I'd not do this for a property matter, even though the rules seem to permit it). And then, I would keep it short and simple, and try to conform to their lingo/procedures to the extent possible (e.g. keep transmissions short).

If such a situation is handled with this kind of judgement and professionalism, I'd think any agency would be hard pressed to make too much trouble for you. BTW, generally all radio traffic is taped by PD's.

--
Mike Pflueger @ AG Communication Systems (formerly GTE Comm. Sys.), Phoenix, AZ
UUCP: {...!ames!ncar!noao!asuvax | uunet!zardoz!hrc | att}!gtephx!pfluegerm
Work: 602-582-7049 FAX: 602-581-4850
Packet: WD8KPZ @ W1FJI

2906. Re: Re: non-ham digital modes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-26 20:45:45 UTC
From: jans@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <6002@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM>
Source record: 16633

<The PK-232 is not flexible enough to copy all RTTY modes that exist. For example Civil Air Patrol sends VHF RTTY with an 850 khz shift, which does not quite match the wide mode of the PAKRAT.>

(I think you mean 850 *Hz*, not *kHz*, right?)

The PK-232 will copy 850Hz shift just fine. As I recall, the detector is simply a dual-slope discriminator, and all WIDESHIFT does is increase the bandwidth of the preceding "roofing" filter. In other words, WIDESHIFT means "all shifts between 120 Hz (or so) and 1.2 kHz (or so)", whereas WIDESHIFT OFF reduces the signal passed to the discriminator (and thus also the noise) to somewhat more than 120 Hz bandwidth.

This is explained quite clearly in the FAX portion of the manual. Anything over ~1800 Hz is a one, anything below is a zero. (Or vice-versa, I don't have the manual in front of me.)

Jan Steinman - N7JDB
Electronic Systems Laboratory
Box 500, MS 50-370, Beaverton, OR 97077
(w)503/627-5881 (h)503/657-7703

2907. Re: Sony 2010 Antenna WARNING

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-26 20:54:04 UTC
From: newsman@cbnewsj.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <929@cbnewsj.ATT.COM>
Source record: 16631

> Just remember if you connect the 2010 to a longwire outside antenna you are
> putting the set at risk.

>> Do you suppose putting the dipole in an upstairs attic would cause
>> the set any risk!

J. Ferro mtx5d!jjf

2908. Japan ham stores?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-26 21:50:11 UTC
From: price@MARLIN.NOSC.MIL
Message-ID: <8909262150.AA11628@marlin.nosc.mil>
Source record: 16643

```
-------
My wife, N6KIM, and I will soon be travelling to Japan for a
couple of weeks. I've heard about the amazing concentration of
electronics stores in Tokyo in Akihabara and Shinjuku areas.
But, where are the ham radio stores? Can anyone provide names or
addresses (and subway stops)? I'm not planning to buy anything,
but I do want to look!

Tnx in advance--Jim, K6ZH, ARPANET: PRICE@NOSC.MIL
-------

Addressees in 'plarcmem' are: dibona nguyenh price vonmuell duchene ron
carder pakus prickett towson reader comport mandich ggarcia munn craigr do
gold osborne gwparker malo osroff_a@NOSC smith_em@NOSC buaas sieber mcginni
sailors clapp_ga@NOSC marrone craven agordon
loup%csva.sainet.mfenet@nmfecc.arpa phelps_jh@NOSC croy johnt
```

2909. ICOM HT in the UK

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-26 22:03:00 UTC
From: jsb@hpfinote.HP.COM
Message-ID: <16170007@hpfinote.HP.COM>
Source record: 16635

A co-worker is heading for the UK in the coming week and wants to take his ICOM 02AT. I understand that a lot of the repeaters use a 1750Hz CTCSS tone. Can anyone lend a hand how to add this to a radio built for the US market? Does the UT-40 add-on board produce this tone?

He has the reciprocal agreement in hand, and just heard about this PL tone.

If anyone has receive mods for this unit he is also interested in them.
Thanks !!

--... ...-- --... ...-- -.. . .-- --- ----- .---
Jeff Beauprez WO0J Volunteer Examiner
ARRL/FCC Field Operations Bureau, Official Observer

Hewlett-Packard CICD R&D jsb@hpfijsb.HP.COM
3400 E. Harmony Rd (303)229-3964
Ft. Collins, CO 80525
--.- .-. .--. .. -. - .... . .-. --- -.-. -.- .. . ...

2910. Help contacting Virgin Islands resident

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-26 22:10:00 UTC
From: drj@GODZILLA.SCH.Symbolics.COM
Message-ID: <19890926221052.0.DRJ@EL-THREE.SCH.Symbolics.COM>
Source record: 16647

I have a friend on St. Croix that I have not heard from
since the hurricane hit. He lives in an area that, according
to the State Department, "suffered a lot of destruction".
Telephone service to that area is still out. Western Union
is recommending Mailgrams, but that requires a cable office
on the island, which they say is still not operational.
I would appreciate any help that anyone could give me.

2911. Re: Transmitting on Police Frequencies

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-26 23:52:50 UTC
From: larry@kitty.UUCP
Message-ID: <3411@kitty.UUCP>
Source record: 16638

In article <8909260707.AA02291@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>, AXVSCCN@UICVMC.BITNET (Chris Novy) writes:
> The topic of transmitting on police frequencies during an "emergency"
> is an interesting one. My suggestion is DON'T.
> ...
> I also mentioned that many hams have told me "in an emergency it's
> perfectly legal to transmit on...". Despite your good intentions, most
> police departments do not look too kindly on "outsiders" transmitting
> on their frequencies. We have enough trouble around here with emergency
> services agencies talking on each other's frequencies as it is. I know,
> "seconds save lives", but I feel the cons outweigh the pros on this issue.
> ...
> Rather, protect yourself. Use all available alternatives (telephone, CB)
> before you put your license and reputation on the line. What you feel
> is an emergency may be just another routine call for the EMS people.
> Why chance it?

The above is very sound advice, and I would urge any ham with an out-of-band transceiver to not even THINK about using it to contact any police department. It is far more probable that - right or wrong - such a transmission on a police frequency will turn you into a villain, and not a hero.

My perspective on this topic comes from personally being familiar with the law enforcement community, and from having a wife who worked as a police officer and investigator with a local law enforcemet agency for several years.

Police departments are generally overworked and understaffed, and they have little patience with citizens who want to "play policemen". An example of a growing problem is the commonplace use of cellular telephones. While lives have indeed been saved and criminals apprehended through the efforts of motorists using a cellular telephone to contact police, a spate of false and nonsense calls has also resulted. There are, unfortunately, some people who use their cellular telephone to dial 911 at the slightest provocation - like another motorist tailgating - and who DEMAND immediate police response as if a violent felony were being committed.

There is no smiley in the above paragraph because it isn't funny, it's incidence is increasing, and it is creating, shall we say, a "bad attitude" on the part of some police departments when they receive a celluar telephone call from a motorist.

Now, bearing in mind the above situation, picture a veteran police officer working in a radio room and handling complaints who all of a sudden hears from his console on his own frequency, no less: "This is

Amateur Radio Operator WXXX reporting an auto accident at Main and Pine strees, over." Chances are, this is one cop who is going to go apeshit. Oh, he'll dispatch a car and possibly an ambulance to the scene allright, but I would not want to be the amateur radio operator in question. I'll wager even money that he gets his radio confiscated and gets charged with some criminal offense.

Why? Because if a police department lets even one amateur radio operator get away unscathed with such an act, then they will be setting a precedent which will encourage untold numbers of amateur radio operators to do the same thing. The cellular telephone situation is bad enough; can you picture what would happen if open season were in effect established so that any amateur radio operator "thinking emergency" could utilize and more likely than not, disrupt police radio communications?

Another point I would like to clarify is that some amateur radio operators (in New York State, at least) are under the false impression that the laws which prohibit receivers capable of receiving police frequencies from being in motor vehicles do NOT apply to them. The difficulty arises because such an incorrectly informed person fails to FULLY read and understand the applicable law. In the case of New York, under Vehicle And Traffic Law Section 397, the exemption applies only to equipment which is "on frequencies exclusively allocated by the federal communications commission to duly licensed radio amateurs." An interpretation of this law which has been upheld is that it does NOT permit an amateur radio operator to have a scanner in a vehicle, since such scanner could also receive police frequencies. In a successful defense, one would have to demonstrate that the scanner was INCAPABLE of receiving police frequencies - an unlikely situation, especially if the scanner was also confiscated by police as evidence. Other case law for this section has made it apply to portable devices, even though they were not physically attached to the vehicle. Further case law has established that the New York law is constitutional and does not attempt to usurp any power of the FCC.

This has all been appellate case law, which means two things:
some amateur radio operators have done some pretty stupid things to incur their prosecution on this charge, and such amateur radio operators have also spent a lot of money to appeal their convictions. I would also like to point out that in New York State, violation of this law is not some minor traffic infraction - it is a gen-u-wine misdemeanor.

<> Larry Lippman @ Recognition Research Corp. - Uniquex Corp. - Viatran Corp.
<> UUCP {allegra|boulder|decvax|rutgers|watmath}!sunybcs!kitty!larry
<> TEL 716/688-1231 | 716/773-1700 {hplabs|utzoo|uunet}!/ \uniquex!larry
<> FAX 716/741-9635 | 716/773-2488 "Have you hugged your cat today?"

2912. Re: Microwave oven output

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-27 00:13:05 UTC
From: storkus@arrakis.nevada.edu
Message-ID: <851@unsvax.NEVADA.EDU>
Source record: 16628
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

Ken Crudup says "...there's no reason to send ep up into the air..." (I'm sorry, my quoting powers are not yet fully developed - but I'm working on it!! It is definately to that effect :-))

WRONG! A good use for a microwave with high power (provided you can either turn it on and off fast enough or modulate it) would be EME (why do you think radar operates on UHF and higher frequencies?). 73's all! - Mike, N7MSD

****
Mike Storke, N7MSD * The opinions, ideas, etc. expressed here are mine,
Box 462 * mine alone, and bear no resemblence to the
4750 Gym Road * University of Nevada System's or anyone else's for

2913. Re: Microwave oven output

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-27 00:15:55 UTC
From: storkus@arrakis.nevada.edu
Message-ID: <852@unsvax.NEVADA.EDU>
Source record: 16629
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

Sorry about the screwed - up signature, send all replies to:
storkus@arrakis.nevada.edu. I'll fix it (promise :-) Mike
****
Mike Storke, N7MSD * The opinions, ideas, etc. expressed here are mine,
Box 462 * mine alone, and bear no resemblence to the
4750 Gym Road * University of Nevada System's or anyone else's for

2914. Re: New Part 97

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-27 00:28:20 UTC
From: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP
Message-ID: <4758@cps3xx.UUCP>
Source record: 16634

In article <121900050@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu> jlt00316@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
> [stuff deleted]
>So, where
>do the rules stop in the event of an emergency. Clearly, in an emergency, I
>could operate on amateur freqs. with too high power, cause deliberate
>interference if that's the only way I can get attention, etc.
> [stuff deleted]
>Jeff Tucker N9HZQ
>tucker@uieea.ece.uiuc.edu Senior, Electrical Engineering
>tucker@uiucvmd.bitnet University of Illinois

You should be ashamed of yourself Jeff. You may never cause
interference deliberately! Let me repeat it again:

CAUSING DELIBERATE INTERFERENCE IS _ALWAYS_ FORBIDDEN! EVEN IN AN
EMERGENCY! THOU SHALT NOT CAUSE INTERFERENCE TO ANY STATION
(IN ANY SERVICE) INTENTIONALLY!

You should know this Jeff. This was on the novice exam. You are at
least a technician (I assume; I couldn't find you on the callsign
server). Please, DON'T EVER PURPOSELY CAUSE INTERFERENCE, and don't
tell others that it's ok to do so. It has always been illegal, and
I expect it always will be.

In the rare case that original ideas Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN
are found here, I am responsible. Owen W328, E. Lansing, MI 48825
Internet: hendrick@frith.egr.msu.edu UUCP: ...!uunet!frith!hendrick

2915. Glastnost nets?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-27 01:16:00 UTC
From: INS_ATGE@JHUVMS.BITNET
Message-ID: <8909270715.AA13969@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16644

I am a member of a university amateur radio club. We have many
student studying international relations and Russian, so I was thinking
it would be fairly neat to try to contact a Soviet youth or college
amateur radio station to discuss various topics (perhaps have about
5-8 people on both sides, with hams running the radio equipment and
moderating the discussion).
So, here are a couple of questions:
1) Do we have a third party agreement with the USSR?
2) If not, is there some authority I can contact to try to get an
exception for this kind of non-profit, educational activity?
3) Let's say this is actually legal. Does anyone know of Soviet
college age youth or college clubs? Does anyone have a regular
schedual with a Soviet citizen who might be able to find one?
4) Any other comments or suggestions?
-Thomas Edwards
N3HAU
The Johns Hopkins Amateur Radio Club (WA3EPT)

2916. Use of non-ham frequencies

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-27 02:32:00 UTC
From: CSMSCST@OAC.UCLA.EDU
Message-ID: <8909270716.AA14016@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16645

Someone correct me if I'm wrong, but I don't believe the FCC rules section about use of any available frequency in an emergency is new with the rewrite -- the rules always contained some statement to this effect. The rewrite may have clarified the language, but that's all.

Also, I believe the rules for other services contain the same statement. I used to be quite familiar with the marine (boat, not soldier) service rules, and they certainly did.

2917. Re: New Part 97

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-27 03:21:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500207@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16664

> Having been in my checkered youth a police/fire/rescue dispatcher, I can tell
> you right now it is a total waste of time. Your transmision will be considered
> to be not only a hoax, but very likely done with malicious intent. Sticking to
----
> the conventional solution will morelikely produce better results. Sorry, but
----
> those are the realities.

I interpret your statement "sticking to the conventional solution" to be
something like "use the telephone and call 911 or the appropriate number".
FCC rule 97.403 says "...when normal communications systems are not available."
I think we are trying to talk about the case when this rule applies, that
being when the "conventional solution" is not possible.

What if you are out in an isolated area. No homes are nearby, your vehicle
and another were involved in a collision. Both vehicles are non-functional.
You are relatively uninjured, but another party is critically injured and in
immediate life threatening danger. Your radio works, and regardless of the
reasons it came to be this way, WILL operate on the police dispatch frequency.
Do you choose instead to walk (perhaps many miles) to seek help instead of
picking up the radio? I would be on the radio even if there was no 97.403.

But, I could call a ham radio operator and ask them to phone the police,
and then they would more likely believe it. This may not always be possible.
Many times, I've heard stories of hams finding 2 meters dead at 3 am in the
morning, and had to use..... CB!

I will use the best means at my disposal. If that is limited to barging in
on the police channel, then I won't hesitate.

--phil ka9wgn--

2918. Re: New Part 97

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-27 03:36:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500208@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16665

From: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP
> In article <121900050@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu> jlt00316@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
> > [stuff deleted]
> >So, where
> >do the rules stop in the event of an emergency. Clearly, in an emergency, I
> >could operate on amateur freqs. with too high power, cause deliberate
> >interference if that's the only way I can get attention, etc.
> > [stuff deleted]
> >Jeff Tucker N9HZQ
> >tucker@uieea.ece.uiuc.edu Senior, Electrical Engineering
> >tucker@uiucvmd.bitnet University of Illinois
>
> You should be ashamed of yourself Jeff. You may never cause
> interference deliberately! Let me repeat it again:
>
> CAUSING DELIBERATE INTERFERENCE IS _ALWAYS_ FORBIDDEN! EVEN IN AN
> EMERGENCY! THOU SHALT NOT CAUSE INTERFERENCE TO ANY STATION
> (IN ANY SERVICE) INTENTIONALLY!

READ FCC RULE 97.403 !!!! (better yet, I'll type it in again)

97.403 Safety of life and protection of property
No provision of these rules prevent the use by an amateur station of any means
of radiocommunication at its disposal to provide essential communication needs
in connection with the immediate safety of human life and immediate protection
of property when normal communication systems are not available.

> You should know this Jeff. This was on the novice exam. You are at
> least a technician (I assume; I couldn't find you on the callsign
> server). Please, DON'T EVER PURPOSELY CAUSE INTERFERENCE, and don't
> tell others that it's ok to do so. It has always been illegal, and
> I expect it always will be.

Jeff has it right in the first place. If a LEGITIMATE EMERGENCY exists, and
the only way to get communications through would violate other rules (as
97.403 refers to) then they are EFFECTIVELY SUSPENDED for that communication
by 97.403. 97.403 does NOT say that the "intentional interference" rule
is somehow especially sacred and supercedes all emergencies.

2919. Re: TM321a extended tx mod

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-27 03:48:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500209@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16666

> TM321A Mars/cap mod
> from WM8J msgID 2846_wa2rkn
>
> To give the TM321 tx coverage from (142 0r 143, don't remember which) to
> 151.995 mhz, remove the top cover. Look for a loop of wire comming from the
> display area (the board with the CPU) and going right back. Cutting this wire
> and then doing a CPU reset is all you need to do. Takes about 2 minutes.
> Be sure that the ends of the wire don't short to something.
>
> 73s
>
> Note: I haven't tried this, proceed at your own risk! WA2ISE

INTERESTING! Does this effectively turn the TM-321 into a dual-bander or
do you lose the 220-225 Mhz capability? Maybe you meant the TM-221?

2920. Re: Antenna help 4 apartment dweller!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-27 03:54:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500210@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16667

> Once upon a time, about a week ago, somebody promised more Hugo .GIF
> pictures would be posted on simtel20::pd1:<misc.gif>. They supposedly
> have been posted on CompuServe already. They still aren't on
> simtel20.arpa yet. Does anybody know when they will show up? I would
> like to complete my collection. 73 es thanks.

On host vmd.cso.uiuc.edu (128.174.5.98) you can get the Hugo pictures. Eric Roskos has uploaded through HUGO36.GIF. To access the space where the pictures are, do a "cd phil.515" or "cwd phi.515" command. A dir command will show some odd numbers for file sizes that do NOT reflect the number of bytes. Use BINARY or IMAGE modes for all transfers of GIF or EXE files from here; it is an IBM EBCDIC system, and translates EBCDIC to ASCII of you don't. Since the files are numbered 1 through 36, you might want to prepare an ftp script in advance to load them all (that you don't yet have) so you can run it in the background.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
-.-- . ... - .... -- -.--
.-.-.- ... .. --. -. .- - ..- .-. . ..-. .. .-.. .

2921. Is ST. JOHN Still THERE?????

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-27 04:29:57 UTC
From: flash@lopez.UUCP
Message-ID: <817@lopez.UUCP>
Source record: 16637

A friend of mine, knowing I am a ham operator, and having followed my discussions last year about GILBERT, has turned to me for help. She has friends on St. John, and has heard NOTHING from them since the hurricane (HUGO) took out all communications.

We were instructed to put all health and welfare inquiries into the local NTS system, for eventual delivery to the islands. Pardon me while I say this is fruitless. I have been listening to the nets, and I find that they are pretty well not taking much as far as incomming traffic, and I know my message would be lost in the shuffle.

I am tuned to 14.275, 14.303, and the rest. Even 14.313, where the controvercial HERBIE (of WAR ON 313 FAME) lost his antennas his house and car (and unfortunately some of the QRM'ers cheered)...

I hear no mention of St. John.

I am concerned mainly about Cruz Bay. Does anyone know anything about this area, damages suffered, and possible ops and scheds?

ANY HELP AT ALL GREATLY APPRECIATED...

--

```
------------------------------------------------------------------
| Gary Bourgois, ...rutgers!sharkey!lopez!flash (flash@lopez.UUCP) |
| Nationwide Amateur Radio NIGHTLY after 0200z on 3950 KHz |
-------------[ WB8EOH = The Eccentric Old Hippie ]-----------------
```

2922. Re: NRD-525 Opinions, etc

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-27 04:37:00 UTC
From: CSMSCST@OAC.UCLA.EDU
Message-ID: <8909270717.AA14054@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16646

If you are interested in in-depth evaluations of the top of the line receivers, I recommend the series of RDI (Radio Database International) papers. They are available from Universal Radio, EBI (?), etc. They cost about $4-$5 per radio and are about 20 pages long. These are *not* the typical "Gee wizz, best thing since sliced bread" review you find in the mags (as in, what a nice radio please buy more ad space) but rather thoughtful and critical reviews.

I was considering getting a 525, so I purchased the papers on the 525, the R-5000, and the Icom and Yaesu receivers. I also got an owners and a service manual for the 525 at the same time - Universal has both for all the receivers. What I read convinced me to get the Kenwood R-5000 instead of the 525. ; this was a judgement call and your milage may differ. Perhaps it was the repeated references to the 525 as "hissy'. My Collins S-line had that problem and I grew to hate it, finally rebuilding the front end.

I am very happy with the R-5000, and would recommend it to anyone. It isn't cheap, but it's a excellent receiver. One caution. If you listen to AM, add the cost of the optional 6Khz filter in the price when you're evaluating. The stock AM filter is a piece of garbage, unless you like to listen to three stations at once -- it's at least 20 Khz wide, not useful with 5 Khz channel spacing on SW. The replacement filter is a drop-in 3 min install. (If you're a CW person, you'll probably want the 500 Hz optional CW filter. It's installation will make you very familiar with your 5000, as you have to disassemble a fair portion to solder the CW filter in.)

2923. Re: Weather Satellite Receiver Question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-27 04:43:00 UTC
From: kenny@m.cs.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <13900011@m.cs.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16668

>I am interested in building a system to receive WEFAX APT
>pictures from at least the polar orbiting weather satellites
>and maybe also from the geosynchronous ones. One question
>I have is: what is a good receiver to use? I have a scanner
>that can receive 137.5MHz but it's bandwidth is either 6kHz or 200kHz.
>I understand that the appropriate bandwidth would be about 50kHz.

The 200 kHz bandwidth should work just fine, if you can get the noise
figure low enough to get an acceptable received signal with that wide
an IF bandwidth. It's only a 3 dB difference in the AF signal (factor
of 4 in voltage level is factor of 2 in power).

Kevin

2924. ARRL Letter 22-Sep-89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-27 10:31:19 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1266@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 16648

Subject: ARRL Letter 22-Sep-89 P 1 of 4

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
============================================================
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ARRL LETTER - Volume 8 Number 19 - September 22, 1989 - Part 1 of 4

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Editor: Tom Hogerty, KC1J

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ARRL DIRECTOR AND VICE DIRECTOR ELECTIONS

The ARRL Election Committee has completed its examination of nominating petitions filed by members in seven Divisions for ARRL Director and Vice Director for two year terms of office beginning January 1, 1990.

The following candidates are unopposed and so were declared elected without balloting.

PACIFIC DIVISION Director: Rodney J. Stafford, KB6ZV

SOUTHEASTERN DIVISION Director: Frank M. Butler, W4RH

GREAT LAKES DIVISION Vice Director: George E. Race, WB8BGY

PACIFIC DIVISION Vice Director: Charles P. McConnell, W6DPD

Ballots were ordered mailed to full members in six Divisions, as follows:

ATLANTIC DIVISION For Drector: Hugh A. Turnbull, W3ABC
Robert B. Weinstock, KN1K

For Vice Director: Kay C. Craigie, KC3LM
James M. Mozley, W2BCH

DAKOTA DIVISION For Director: Richard P. Clem, W0IS
George E. Frederickson, KC0T
Howard B. Mark, W0OZC

DELTA DIVISION For Director: Joel M. Harrison, WB5IGF
Arthur P. Kay, W5APX

For Vice Director: James A. Amundson, W5TRD
Henry R. Leggette, WD4Q
John M. Wondergem, K5KR

GREAT LAKES DIVISION For Director: Leonard M. Nathanson, W8RC
Allan L. Severson, AB8P

MIDWEST DIVISION For Director: Paul Grauer, W0FIR
Robert S. McCaffrey, K0CY

For Vice Director: Lyndell C. Miller, WA0KUH
Laurance S. Staples, W0AIB

SOUTHEASTERN DIVISION For Vice Director: Evelyn D. Gauzens, W4WYR
Alan H. Page, KE4WO

There is no candidate for Vice Director in the Dakota Division.

In the six divisions where there are contests, ballots are being mailed to Full Members as of September 10. Ballots must be returned by noon, November 20.

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HUGO STRIKES CARIBBEAN

Hurricane Hugo, showing wind strengths of up to 140 miles per hour, slammed into the Leeward Islands on September 17 and began its march across the Caribbean toward Puerto Rico. Many of the first reports from the affected islands were from Amateur Radio stations. Emergency traffic nets were set up and awaited information from these stations on three main 20 meter frequencies.

The ARRL sponsored International Assistance and Traffic Net (IATN) at 14.303 MHz, the Friendly Carribus Connection on 14.283 MHz, and the International Amateur Radio Network provided front line communication as amateur stations in the affected areas reported in with damage assessments and assistance needs. The Hurricane Watch Net on 14.325 MHz kept in touch with the storm's progress. A net on 28.450 MHz was also instrumental in providing damage assessment reports from Puerto Rico.

W1AW reverted to an emergency operating schedule on Saturday, September 16. Informational bulletins were sent out and the station monitored on-the-air activity. Field Services Manager Rick Palm, K1CE, headed up HQ operations. Rick contacted the US Office of Foreign Disaster Aid and the National Red Cross in Washington DC to let them know of our availability in preparation for the storm. ANERCOM members Joel Kandel, KI4T, of Miami and Geri Sweeney, N4GHI, of Alexandria, Virginia, were also vital in organizing the first ARRL response.

W1AW had the opportunity to check into IATN and the net on 28.450 MHz, which served the needs of Spanish speaking amateurs in Puerto Rico. The HQ

staff was assisted by Jose Santiago, a representative of La Casa de Puerto Rico of Hartford, who translated damage reports for the HQ staff. Contact with the net was maintained for several hours after the net controllers asked for assistance from the US mainland.

ARRL made telephone contact with Puerto Rico Section Manager Alberto Valldejuli, WP4CSG, on Tuesday afternoon and by Wednesday, an emergency network on 28.450 was announced for messages going into Puerto Rico. Health and Welfare traffic was also being passed on 14.270 MHz for any affected location. At press time, hurricane-related traffic is also being handled on numerous other frequencies and via packet radio.

The American National Red Cross asked the Dayton Amateur Radio Association to form a jump team to accompany Red Cross officials to the U.S. Virgin Islands. Ron Moorefield, W8ILC, informed HQ that Dave Morris, N8EEK, and Bob Reckner, W8IQJ, were scheduled to travel with a complete portable station including an electric generator.

CONGRESS MOVES AHEAD WITH LICENSE FEE PROPOSAL

Discussions in Congress about possible fees for Amateur Radio licenses have alarmed many ARRL members. The ARRL position on license fees was reported at minute 83 of the July ARRL Board meeting and in ARRL Bulletin number 40. Fees were simply under discussion in Congressional Committees and there was no bill before Congress proposing them.

On Wednesday, September 20, while many amateurs were using their licenses to provide emergency communications in the wake of hurricane Hugo and others were preparing for it to hit the mainland later this week, a budget bill containing a license fee proposal was introduced into the House as HR 3299.

Action is expected in both houses of Congress early in October. ARRL members wanting to express their opposition to the Amateur Radio license fee aspects of HR 3299 will want to contact their Congressional representatives without delay. Senator Carl Levin of Michigan hs indicated a desire to work with amateurs to defeat the license fee proposal.

FCC RELEASES ERRATA LIST IN PART 97 REWRITE

On July 19, ARRL submitted a Request for Issuance of Errata List to the FCC in the Part 97 rewrite proceeding. It was submitted to "change the rules which were, in the League's opinion, unintentionally changed; where typographical errors were made; or where errors of omission appeared."

FCC responded with its Errata list released on September 7. After a review of FCC's corrections list, ARRL Executive Vice President David Sumnr, K1ZZ, said in a letter to the Directors, "This satisfies some, but not all, of the concerns expressed in our request for the issuance of errata."

Rick Palm, K1CE, Editor of the newly rewritten FCC Rule Book, said that the Errata will be included in the appendix of the Rule Book.

ARRL LETTER - Volume 8 Number 19 - September 22, 1989 - Part 3 of 4

PETITIONS FILED TO AMEND PART 97

On September 14, FCC issued a Public Notice listing filings from ARRL and eleven other petitioners for amendment of FCC's Part 97 Rules. ARRL along with six other petitioners filed for the creation of a codeless class of amateur license. Two petitioners filed for a change to the code speed requirements. Two others filed to restructure amateur operator licensing requirements and operating privileges and one petitioner filed to eliminate all license classes. The ARRL petition was designated RM-6995.

Interested persons have 30 days to file comments opposing or supporting these petitions with the FCC. The full text of these documents are available for viewing and copying in Room 239, 1919 M Street, NW., Washington, DC or may be purchased from the Commissions's copy contractor International Transcription Service (202-857-3800).

SCOUTS ON THE AIR OCTOBER 21-22 DURING WORLD SCOUT JAMBOREE

Here is an opportunity to introduce Amateur Radio to the Scouts in your area during the 32nd Jamboree on the Air (JOTA).

Boaand Girl Scouts and Amateur Radio operators the world over will communicate with each other using the amateur bands during the event.

Sponsored by the World Scout Bureau, Geneva, Switzerland, JOTA will run from midnight Friday through midnight Sunday (local time) during the the weekend of October 21-22. World Scout calling frequencies are:

Voice -- 3.940 7.290 14.290 21.360 28.350 MHz.
CW -- 3.590 7.030 14.070 21.140 28.190 MHz,

plus the RTTY, SSTV, and packet-radio sub-bands. Look for K2BSA, BSA HQ Amateur Radio station in Dallas Texas, K2BSA/6 in Ridgecrest CA, K2BSA/0 in Boulder CO, K2BSA/1 in Boston MA and HB9S, World Scout HQ ham station in Geneva.

Amateurs are encouraged to contact their local Girl or Boy Scout councils (see the White Pages) and offer to put on a demonstration. Special Amateur Radio/Scout brochures are available from ARRL HQ to hand out during the Jamboree. For more information contact Rosalie White, WA1STO, at ARRL HQ.

FEMA OFFERS EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS GUIDE

"Millions of Americans Have Experienced Disaster - Are You Prepared?". This is the title of the July 1989 publication offered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). This 18 page booklet reviews the Civil Defense organizations in the country, how they work in times of natural and man made disasters, and heightens public awareness of the value of such an organization in their communities. At the end of the brochure is a list of additional "Self-Help" publications such as "In Time of Emergency - A Citizen's Handbook," "Planning For Survival" and "Emergency Preparedness Checklist." An order form is included.

FEMA is responsible for a wide range of emergency planning and response activities. They work with state and local governments as well as national

organizations to help communities plan for emergencies of all types.

"...Are you Prepared?" may be obtained at no cost by writing to: FEMA, PO Box 70274, Washington, DC, 20024.

FCC ISSUED CALL SIGN UPDATE

The following is a list of most recently issued FCC call signs (September 1).

DIST GRP"A" GRP"B" GRP"C" GRP"D"
Extra Advanced Tech/Gen Novice

0 WW0G KF0EV N0KZG KB0FDO
1 NY1M KC1QF N1GXH KA1UJF
2 WS2R KE2PD N2JVZ KB2IND
3 NW3C KD3OS N3HLK KA3VCY
4 AB4QF KM4XI N4WTV KC4MFK
5 AA5NR KG5XY N5PDG KB5KMF
6 AA6QE KJ6ZE N6WET KC6FOP
7 AA7BR KF7WI N7NLL KB7IOC
8 WU8Z KF8BE N8LGA KB8IBG
9 WK9E KE9SB N9IVP KB9DIU
Guam KH2K AH2CF KH2ED WH2AMH
Hawaii *** AH6JV NH6UK WH6CFB
Alaska *** AL7LM NL7SO WL7BVN
USVI NP2F KP2BQ NP2DI WP2AGY
P.R. *** KP4QH WP4WR WP4INE

*** indicates that all 2 x 1 call signs have been assigned in those areas.

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PART 97 RULES COVERING INTERNATIONAL RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS

The FCC has issued a Public Notice concerning communication with amateurs in foreign countries. Here is a recap.

- Permissible countries: Section 97.111 states when the administration of a country objects to its amateurs contacting US hams, it becomes a "banned country." Currently there are no banned countries.

- Prohibited transmissions: Section 97.113 says that communications for the purpose of facilitating the business or commercial affairs of any part is prohibited. Use of amateur communications as an alternative to other broadcast, common carrier, maritime, land mobile or other authorized radio services is also prohibited.

- Third-party arrangements: Section 97.115 "...authorizes an amateur station licensed by the FCC to transmit messages for a third party to any amateur station within the jurisdiction of a foreign government whose administration has made arrangements with the United States to allow amateur stations to be used for transmitting international communications on behalf of third parties."

Countries that have made the necessary arrangements with the US to permit third-party messages are: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, The Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Israel, Jamaica, Jordan, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, St. Christopher and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Sierra Leone Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom (special event stations with call sign prefix GB followed by a number other than 3), Uruguay, and Venezuela.

United Nations stations 4U1ITU in Geneva, Switzerland and 4U1VIC in Vienna, Austria, have also made arrangements with the US to permit third-party communications.

FCC ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS

In conjunction with the San Francisco FCC Field Office, the US Attorney's Office in Fresno, CA, has initiated a second criminal prosecution against Donnie Ray Johnson, doing business as Red Monkey Communications in Fresno, CA for the marketing of illegal Citizens Band (CB) radio equipment. On August 14, 1989 engineers from the FCC San Francisco Office, along with US Marshals, conducted a search and seized $2000 worth of illegal CB linear amplifiers.

In 1985, Mr. Johnson was convicted for the same offense and was fined $5000 and placed on 2 years probation.

Johnson's prosecution is part of a continuing enforcement program to assure that the FCC ban on manuafacturng and selling CB linear amplifiers and other non-type accepted transmitters is observed. Federal law (47 USC 302 (b)) prohibits the marketing and manufacture of such non-compliant electronic equipment. A second conviction for violation of this law carries a maximum fine of $100,000 and/or two years imprisonment.

In another action, US Marshals and investigators from the San Fransisco Office of the FCC seized $3000 worth of illegal CB radio equipment from the residences of John Robinson, Andrew and Mary Lou Calloway, and Ted Green.

The seized equipment included two non-type accepted transmitters capable of operating on frequencies not authorized for use in the Citizens Radio Service. Also seized were six CB linear amplifiers.

FCC Engineers from the San Francisco Office investigated and identified the locations of the three operators after receiving many complaints of interference to TV and radio reception from their neighbors. Robinson, Calloway and Green repeatedly refused to permit FCC personnel to inspect their CB radio stations. FCC Rules (47 CFR 95.426) require that all CB radio stations be made available for inspection upon request of an authorized FCC official.

In total, $3200 in fines were issued to Robinson, Calloway and Green.

--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325

N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM/SWL/SCANNER BBS (1200/2400/PEP) 614-457-4227

2925. TCOM News/The DXpedition Foundation

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-27 12:21:00 UTC
From: pescatore_jt%ncsd.decnet@GTEWD.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8909281157.AA00963@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16639

WASHINGTON UPDATE, September 26, 1989

NEW REGIME SET TO SAIL
THROUGH FIRST MEETING

Contact: Gordon Maxson

STATUS: A slim agenda, with no common carrier items, is planned for the first public meeting of the "new" FCC on Sept. 29; three of the four commissioners, including the chairman, have been sworn in since the last meeting in August.

The schedule includes discussion of the following topics:
- A radio frequency for stolen vehicle recovery systems;
- Maritime and aeronautical mobile service regulations;
- Policies regarding licensees involved in drug trafficking;
- Improvement in AM radio broadcasting.

TECHNOLOGY
VS. PRIVACY

COMMENTS: "The politics of privacy is a potential powder keg," warned one speaker at the U.S. Telephone Association's public relations seminar here recently.

The director of the Computer Professionals for Social Responsibility, Marc Rotenberg, made the statement during a sobering discussion of the controversy surrounding privacy rights of customers using the caller identification service, now being introduced by various telephone companies.

His message was clear: If the appropriate safeguards are not put in place, the industry will soon be seen as Ma Bell becoming Big Brother.

Rotenberg was referring to the phone companies' ability to collect and exchange transactional information. He advised the industry to avoid collecting this information or the credibility of the phone company will be destroyed.

Larry Kaagan of the Daniel Yankelovich Group said that the implementation of open network architecture may hasten the privacy debate. He pointed to a growing concern of decision makers as they understand ONA and see the potential lack of accountability of the telephone company for the network when ONA is in place.

A representative of BellAtlantic presented the industry position that caller id services enhance the privacy of the person being called and he cited safety statistics to support its implementation.

In closing, Rotenberg asked the industry to consider the chilling effect on its business if these privacy issues are not resolved to the customers' satisfaction and the result is less use of the network. "You should not assume that because something can be done that it should be done," Rotenberg said.

==========

"THE DXPEDITION FOUNDATION"

The DXpedition Foundation has been formed as a legal 502c3 tax exempt organization to foster the development of amateur radio operations and knowledge throughout the world. By encouraging and sponsoring DXpeditions to lesser developed countries, The DXpedition Foundation hopes to increase amateur radio activity in countries with small ham populations. While not all of these countries may be considered "rare" to DXers, the level of amateur activity and representation is low enough for the threat of loss of spectrum allocation to be real.

The DXpedition Foundation will support DXpeditions to relevant countries using funds raised from tax-deductible donations of equipment and money. The DXpedition Foundation is headed by Jim Talens N3JT, Fred Laun K3ZO, and Bob Sullivan W0YVA. If you are interested in going on a DXpedition, including active efforts to train local people in amateur radio, or if you would like to make a donation of equipment or funds, contact N3JT at his callbook address. Or, if you are a die hard EMAIL type, you can forward messages to me and I will pass them along to N3JT.

73 John WB2EKK @N4QQ (packet) PESCATORE_JT%ncsd.decnet@gtewd.af.mil

2926. Re: sell radios to the unlicensed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-27 12:40:56 UTC
From: dls@genrad.com
Message-ID: <26687@genrad.UUCP>
Source record: 16649

In article <17709@bellcore.bellcore.com> karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn) writes:
>>> I believe that in a TRUE emergency, (yes a judgement call - but I think a
>>> life-and-death situation obviously counts), anyone is allowed to transmit
>>> on any frequency if necessary.

>This may not be quite true. Every so often I read reports of the FCC
>cracking down on backpackers and similar folks who carry aircraft ELTs
>with them in case they get lost in the wilderness. Apparently, even
>though the intent is to use them only in an emergency, the FCC says
>ELTs are for aviation use only. I wonder if being a ham would make
>any difference here...

The subject of portable ELTs being used by backpackers was brought up
at a recent Mt. Wachusett Civil Air Patrol meeting. The consensus was
that while the current percentage of VALID ELT signals is about 6%,
it would probably drop to about 2% with the advent of portable ELTs.

How many Boy Scouts out there are going to have moms who insist they
take along the ELT "for safety sake"? Of COURSE, the Boy Scout is just
gonna HAVE to try it out to make sure it works, right? And no, I'm not
picking on Boy Scouts; I have a son who is a Boy Scout and that is
just what I'd expect him to do....Some of the new owners of ELTs may
just not be responsible enough to understand the implications of having
a "new toy".

Oh, well, CAP members, be prepared! (Isn't that the Boy Scout motto :-)

-> Diana L. Syriac CAP: SM,Freedom 690 Ham: soon! <-
->USmail: GenRad Inc., Mail Stop 6, 300 Baker Ave, Concord, Mass. 01742 <-
->usenet: {decvax,mit-eddie}!genrad!dls or dls@genrad.com <-
->tel: (508) 369-4400 x2459 I'D RATHER BE FLYING!!! <-

2927. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-27 13:36:02 UTC
From: 702WFG@SCRVMSYS.BITNET
Message-ID: <8909281522.AA13195@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16640

Subject: Re: Antenna help 4 apartment dweller!

>finally, on 80 meters...can you string a "long wire" out with some
>sort of pole so that it gets away from your building....may be fun
>at night when the extended pole won't be seen. depending on your
>rules, you may be able to leave it out...use thin wire and the
>antenna is essentially invisiable.....
>use a guner and go for it.
>--
>Steven Wheatley AT&T Consumer Products (317) 845-3927
>

Not meaning to be picky or anything but:
I have seen this concept mentioned to many times to count and I even remember in my youth unwinding the wire of of electric motors to build antennae. This may have been alright 20 years ago but it is not only considered unsafe now but is in most instances illegal. The National Electrical Code (NEC) specifies a minimum size for wire used for both receiving and transmitting antennae and it is not small!!! If I remember correctly it is either 12 or 14 gauge minimum. And the part that makes it illegal is the fact that the NEC has been adopted in the ordinances of most municiplaities in the country. I would guess if the town is big enough to have an apartment building it probably has the NEC in it's building codes.
It is hard enough getting along with non-ham neighbors but when your station is not constructed using good engineering practices you won't have a leg to stand on when the neighbors start to complain.
If there is any doubt about what you can and can't get away with, I would recommend a trip to the local Municipal Building for a look at the building code. And maybe it's time we all read the applicable portions of the NEC.

bill gunshannon KB3YV
702WFG@SCRVMSYS.BITNET

2928. Re: rec.swl

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-27 13:37:17 UTC
From: 702WFG@SCRVMSYS.BITNET
Message-ID: <8909281201.AA01299@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16641

I saw a message lately that suggested the renaming of rec.ham-radio
to rec.radio.ham in order to allow .swl and .vhf etc. under rec.radio.
Personnaly I am in favor of swl's having their own group(s) but I don't
see where there is any need to muck about with rec.ham-radio in order
to do it.
REMEMBER: If it ain't broke, don't fix it.

bill gunshannon KB3YV
702WFG@SCRVMSYS.BITNET

2929. Re: Microwave oven output

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-27 14:05:42 UTC
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250075@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 16658

Bob Atkins KA1GT writes:

>Anyone comtemplating converting a microwave oven into a high power
>transmitter should have more worries about his own health than his
>neighbors. In the far field (say 100ft) of a 10 degreee beamwidth
>antenna (several foot dish) running 500W of rf power the field
>strength would be less than 0.5mW/sq.cm. This is (I believe) within
>recommended exposure limits and would pose no health threats (though
>I wouldn't want to spend 24hrs a day, 365 days a year in such an
>environment). More of a problem would be stray rf in the shack. If
>anyone is contemplating this conversion (and yes, it can be done) they
>had better know what they are doing and have some kind of rf field
>strength monitor around. There is no doubt that exposure to high levels
>of microwave energy can cause cataracts. The evidence for inducing
>cancers is somewhat less certain, but its not something I would want
>to completely ignore. Be Careful. Microwaves are quite friendly if you
>know how to treat them right, but they can bite if you don't.

Bob's point is a very good one, though I get more than 2 mW/cm^2 for
the conditions he suggests. The danger is not from large dishes (which
look like "death rays"), but from small radiators of high power.
Contrary to popular belief, the bigger the dish the safer it is since
the transmitter's power is spread over a larger aperture (area). The
dangerous point is the feed of a low F/D dish which is likely to be
little more than an open end of waveguide. All of the transmitters
power has to pass through that area and the flux density can be high.
However it is diverging pretty rapidly and generally is not a very
physically accessible point anyway.

This same argument applies to more conventional amateur transmitters
and antennas. One danger from high RF is to the retina of the eye, but
I think in most situations the greater danger is probably to the cornea
since you probably have to poke yourself in the eye with a 1296 antenna
in order to get close enough to have a problem. A second danger, which may
be the primary one, is to the stomach from excess acid due to *thinking*
you are being "dangerously irradiated". I had a complaint one time from
(an engineer!) who was concerned about "the dangerous levels that a
'safe' amount of power could be focussed to by a small dish at microwave
frequencies" one time. This was from a 10 mW 10 GHz doppler radar module
of the type that hangs over the front of supermarket doors.

I don't mean to imply that we should be cavalier about RF exposure but
many people certainly seem to have misconceptions about where the dangers
lie! Maybe some group will discover this and boycott automatic door openers,
that would be interesting.

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.ampr.org
glenne@nmd.hpcom

2930. Re: Japan ham stores?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-27 14:19:48 UTC
From: cyamamot@castor.usc.edu
Message-ID: <5369@merlin.usc.edu>
Source record: 16650

In article <8909262150.AA11628@marlin.nosc.mil> price@MARLIN.NOSC.MIL (James N. Price) writes:
>-------
>My wife, N6KIM, and I will soon be travelling to Japan for a
>couple of weeks. I've heard about the amazing concentration of
>electronics stores in Tokyo in Akihabara and Shinjuku areas.
>But, where are the ham radio stores? Can anyone provide names or
>addresses (and subway stops)? I'm not planning to buy anything,
>but I do want to look!

I don't have any names, but they are all there in Akihabara. Let me tell you what a friend of mine told be about a month ago when he went to Japan. There is a place (sorry I don't know the name/address) in Akihabara that is 3 floors full of ham equipment. The first floor is all HF, wall to wall. The second floor is mobile gear, wall to wall. The third floor is microwave and antenna equipment, wall to wall. Because things tend to be a bit crowded in Japan, I don't doubt his description.

You'll even find places selling multi-ganged/open air variable capacitors. Places that *JUST* carry coils only. Or *JUST* tubes. The parts business out there is really competitive so you'll find dealers specializing in only one thing. And whatever it is, they know it quite well.

If anything, a least buy some sort of rare part. The prices for rigs and test equipment are too high.

Cliff de KA6JRG

2931. SWL--A lurker speaks up

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-27 14:20:04 UTC
From: rajiv@ee.rochester.edu
Message-ID: <1989Sep27.142004.7787@ee.rochester.edu>
Source record: 16651

First of all, let me say that I think a group on SWL'ing, whatever it's name, is a GREAT idea. I did not even know there were shortwave related articles in rec.ham-radio until I just happend to browse through it. I'm sure there must be other such enthusiasts. This seems like a friendly group, but I'd prefer not to have to wade through all the ham-related stuff for what I'm interested in.

As far as names, rec.swl seems a little obscure unless you know what "swl" means. The rec.radio.* notation seems perfect, and rec.radio.monitoring is very appropriate.

I think we need more postings on SWL on this group to demonstrate that a need for a separate group exists. I'll put my keyboard where my mouth is and post a couple of articles following this one.

Rajiv Arora
--
Addresses:
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rajiv
ARPA: rajiv@ee.rochester.edu

2932. Times and frequencies of Nordic broadcasting stations

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-27 14:20:28 UTC
From: fk00133r@chyde.uwasa.fi
Message-ID: <796@chyde.uwasa.fi>
Source record: 16655
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,soc.culture.nordic

A comprehensive list of the broadcasting times and frequencies of
the Nordic international broadcasting stations is now available
via anonymous ftp from chyde.uwasa.fi (128.214.12.3), subdirectory
pc/ts.

The file is called rnordic.inf, and it includes Sweden, Norway,
Denmark and Iceland. The details for Radio Finland are to be found
in a separate file called radiofin.inf, and it also provides a brief
introduction to shortwave listening.

--
Jari K Perkiomaki, OH6BG, U of Vaasa * School of Modern Languages
fk00133r@uwasa.fi, VAKK::JPERKIOMAKI * PL 297, SF-65101 VAASA -- FINLAND

2933. SWL--Calling Sangean owners

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-27 14:21:59 UTC
From: rajiv@ee.rochester.edu
Message-ID: <1989Sep27.142159.7872@ee.rochester.edu>
Source record: 16653

My wife recently bought me a Sangean ATS-803A for my birthday (leaving those open EEB catalogs around the house with items circled really works! :-)), and I'd like to exchange notes with other owners.

One of the problems I've been having is that every so often, I get this horrible motorboat-engine sound for a few seconds which then disappears. First I thought it was electrical interference from car ignitions, but I wonder if it's oscillations within the set. Anyone else experienced this? Jumping to other frequencies doesn't help, but it disappears in FM mode. However, going from AM to FM and back to AM doesn't usually cure the problem--it seems to start and stop at random instants.

I'm not sure this is not external interference of some kind, but I'd be concerned if this was intrinsic to the set. Otherwise I'm extremely pleased with the set's performance--it really is a great buy.

Rajiv Arora
--
Addresses:
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rajiv
ARPA: rajiv@ee.rochester.edu

2934. SWL--Active Indoor Antennas?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-27 14:23:06 UTC
From: rajiv@ee.rochester.edu
Message-ID: <1989Sep27.142306.7956@ee.rochester.edu>
Source record: 16652

Hi,

I was wondering what kind of antenna solutions exist for us apartment dwellers. I have a Sangean ATS-803A and I've been using the whip antenna for my swl'ing. Of course I'd like to install a trapped antenna outdoors and get amazing reception, but I can't.

I was wondering about people's experience with indoor active antennas. I've played around with a 40-ft length of stranded wire strung around the room and that does better than the whip, but are there other solutions?

I know overloading the antenna input could be a problem; I expect to use the RF gain control of the Sangean a lot. If you've had good results with a particular indoor antenna, I'd be very interested to hear about it.

Rajiv Arora
--
Addresses:
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rajiv
ARPA: rajiv@ee.rochester.edu

2935. San Jose & 2 meters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-27 15:06:55 UTC
From: 702WFG@SCRVMSYS.BITNET
Message-ID: <8909281215.AA02405@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16642

I'm going to San Jose for INTEROP 89 next week. Is there any particular
2 meter repeater that anyone here would care to recommend?? All I will
have with me is my TH-25at.
Thanx.

bill gunshannon KB3YV
702WFG@SCRVMSYS.BITNET

2936. Re: sell radios to the unlicensed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-27 15:58:00 UTC
From: cep4478@ultb.UUCP
Message-ID: <1316@ultb.UUCP>
Source record: 16659

> Apparently, even
>though the intent is to use them only in an emergency, the FCC says
>ELTs are for aviation use only. I wonder if being a ham would make
>any difference here...

>Phil

Hmm ... I wonder if there are any rules about the simple possession
of aircraft-band radios, and not just about transmitting from them.

I thought about not being acknowledged if something WERE to happen
and I were to 'call' the police directly. As a ham, I was taught
not to acknowledge any signals on the ham bands that did not have
a proper ID attatched to them.

Still, it's too bad it has to be this way, even if only because the
delay between 911 and the police radio is, in my experiences while
listening to my HT after calling 911, several minutes. Those minutes
could be very precious.

Chris N2JGW
cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu

2937. Re: Ham stores in Japan

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-27 16:24:29 UTC
From: kawai@csli.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <10445@csli.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 16657

price@MARLIN.NOSC.MIL (James N. Price) asks:

>I've heard about the amazing concentration of
>electronics stores in Tokyo in Akihabara and Shinjuku areas.
>Can anyone provide names or addresses (and subway stops)?

The two major areas in Japan where ham stores are gathered around are Akihabara in Tokyo and Nihonbashi in Osaka. There aren't ham stores in Shinjuku - that's where the camera stores are (such as Yodobashi camera, Doi camera, and Sakuraya). Unless you're into cameras or watches, no need to visit Shinjuku.

The major ham store in Akihabara is "Rocket Honten" (Rocket Main Store). Rocket has several branch stores in the Akihabara district. The one devoted completely to amateur radio is the Main Store, which is located at Shouheibashi (Shouhei Bridge). This is at the west end of Akihabara.

There are a couple of ways to get there. Convenience depends on where you're coming from, and how quickly you want to arrive.

Perhaps in your case, you might want to look at the Akihabara district itself on your way to the store. In that case, JR Akihabara station is for you. (JR is the new name for the now divided Japan National Railways.) Akihabara station is on the Soubu Line (the yellow trains). The exit to Akihabara is marked "denkigai" (electronics mall), and is on the lower level of the station. Go down all the stairs until you come to the station exit. You will find yourself in the east section of Akihabara. There is a well-known saying, "The closer to the station, the steeper the prices", so you just want to window shop around here. Go out to the main street (Japanese streets usually don't have names - houses and buildings are known by their block number rather than their street they're on), turn left, turn right at the first major intersection (Manseibashi - Mansei Bridge - there's a nice Museum of Transportation here if you're interested) and go west. Shouheibashi is the next major intersection, and Rocket Honten is on the corner. Not to be confused with Rocket Shouheibashi (Rocket Shouheibashi Branch) which is right next to it. You want the store that has a whole array of HTs on the first floor, not the one with electric fans and air conditioners.

If you are more, uh, maniac, then you can get to this store quickly from Ochanomizu station. (I say maniac because many people don't realize that Ochanomizu is so close to Akihabara. The only people who seem to know are those who went to school in the area, like myself, or those who are into electronics.) JR Ochanomizu is on both Chuo and

Sobu Lines. Chuo Line cars are painted deep orange; Sobu Line cars are painted yellow. The subways stations are Ochanomizu on the Marunouchi Line (the Tokyo metropolitan subway system icon for this is a red circle) and Shin-Ochanomizu on the Chiyoda Line (iconized by a green circle). From JR Ochanomizu, get off at the east exit (towards Akihabara, the next eastwardly station on the Sobu Line), and walk down the street along the tracks - I mean literally down, as the street slopes downward toward Shouheibashi. At the bottom of the hill, which is the Shouheibashi intersection (you can see the Kanda Firehouse on your right), turn left and cross Shouheibashi (the bridge itself). Rocket Honten is on the corner.

Same directions apply if you are coming from Shin-Ochanomizu; come out of the stairway closes to JR Ochanomizu, which exits right in front of JR Ochanomizu east exit, and do the same as above.

If you are coming from Ochanomizu (Marunouchi Line), which is on the other side of the Imperial Moat (which is why we need so many bridges around here), exit, go down the street all the way, and you will reach Rocket Honten at the bottom of the hill.

Rocket's founder, who, I believe, is still president, is as ham. I don't know his call, but I do know he started out his stores by selling ham radio stuff as well as household appliances. Rocket is not necessarily cheaper than the Nihonbashi district in Osaka, but they do offer safe prices as compared to other stores in the Akihabara district. By "safe" I mean "one of the more competitive". Price differences in Akihabara are not as marked as in Nihonbashi - it appears that you need inside contacts for a good sale in Osaka, which is not true in Tokyo, so for regular customers like you, Rocket is a good place. Besides, the four-story building is packed with amateur radio stuff. This is by far the one place you want to visit if you want to look at equipment. They have a listening booth, too, which may not be so impressive out here in the U.S. where you have lots of real estate to spare, but in downtown Tokyo where space is money, setting aside a corner for customer use is an expensive sacrifice.

As for other stores in Akihabara, well, I'm afraid I'm too tired to type about. And as for Nihonbashi, let me know if you're interested in going there, and if you are, I will respond. Anyway, for the moment, safely assume that if looking at ham radio gadgets is what you want to do, Rocket Honten *is* the place.

>goh< (kawai@csli.stanford.edu [arpanet]) n6uok

2938. Re: ARRL Letter 22-Sep-89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-27 18:46:01 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250076@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 16663

Unfortunately you can't send packet radio EMAIL questions directly
to the ARRL. It's considered ARRL business, and business communications
are illegal on Amateur frequencies.
- Al Bloom N1AL, ex-W1AW operator.

2939. Transmitting on Police Frequencies.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-27 19:30:45 UTC
From: kwood@ngstl1.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <8909271933.AA17053@ti.com>
Source record: 16654

In some places, Police Frequencies are shared by adjacent cities. However, the police in each city do not hear the police in the other city because their radios have a sub-audible tone to identify the city. Thus, where I live I can hear both Allen and The Colony. We had a jerk recently broadcast profanity on the police frequency one night, but the police did not hear him (verified by checking the recordings) because his radio didn't also broadcast the identifying tone. Of course, his signal could have interfered with an officer if he had broadcast at the same time...

-ken wood, usual disclaimers

2940. Re: New Part 97

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-27 19:48:39 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <6120.252129C6@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 16661

> From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
>
> > I'd expected to see a lot of discussion by now of the new Part 97
> > recently published. But, I'm will to kick off the ball with what
> > I thought was a couple of very interesting sections.

Let's not go off the deep end on this. The new portions of 97 that deal with anything goes when lives are at stake are not a new attitude at the FCC. That provision has ALWAYS been contained in the Communications Act of 1934. The only thing new is that explicit wording to that effect has been included in Part 97 as well since very few hams keep a copy of the CommAct lying around.

I once asked the supervisor at an FCC monitoring station what the Commission's yardstick for this sort of thing was in the case of the unlicensed use of ham radio by boaters. His answer was, "They darn well better be sinking or on fire!" With the FOP and various associations of police chiefs on their back, I hardly think they would be less strict in the case of hams in the police bands.

There is a vast difference legally between using whatever is at hand in a life threatening disaster and preparing in advance for such use. My view is that if a bunch of hams make the boneheaded blunder of making Public Safety Band mods on their radios and grabbing the first excuse they find to "play cop", the very least punitive response of the FCC would be to require type-acceptance of ham gear and TA standards that would require designs that can't be modified without permanently disabling the radio. It would be quicker, easier, and cheaper to simply take away all of our VHF/UHF bands that are anywhere near public safety frequencies. Guess which course they'd pick?

There has been a lot of commentary in recent months about the need to raise the level of ham PR activities in hopes of saving ham radio from being dismantled one band at a time. I cannot think of ANYTHING more counterproductive to that goal than a bunch of hams on police frequencies reporting that the stopsign at Maplewood and Phillips is crooked. (And we all know there'd be boneheads who'd do just that for the 'kick' of talking to "Dispatch".)

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

2941. Re: sell radios to the unlicensed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-27 19:51:42 UTC
From: <>
Message-ID: <213@pmday_2..Dayton.NCR.COM>
Source record: 16662

In article <17709@bellcore.bellcore.com> karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn) writes:
>This may not be quite true. Every so often I read reports of the FCC
>cracking down on backpackers and similar folks who carry aircraft ELTs
>with them in case they get lost in the wilderness. Apparently, even
>though the intent is to use them only in an emergency, the FCC says
>ELTs are for aviation use only. I wonder if being a ham would make
>any difference here...

I doubt it. ELT's transmit on 121.5 and 243 MHZ, 243 MHZ being the military guard (read "emergency") channel. I have read several places about not only the FCC going after these backpackers but also the FAA.

The scenario is fairly simple. An ELT is activated by a hard jolt (several G-forces), like when an airplane crashes. Several US and USSR satallites monitor these freqs. After doing some DFing on the signal, if it is determined not to be at an airport, the SAR effort swings into effort. This involves civil authorities, Civil Air Patrol, and sometimes the military.

Granted, backpackers could benefit from something similiar to an ELT, but let's not confues the aviation community with more and more people carrying ELTs. We have enough to worry about with Congress and the DEA wanting to shoot our behinds out of the sky.

Not only is it a violation of the FCC regs to use an ELT for non-aviation uses, I also believe that it is a violation of the FARs (Federal Aviation Regulations) to even REMOVE an ELT from an airplane except for maintenance, and then a qualified avionics technician must do it. I don't have a copy of the FARs here at work, but believe that it is the case.

I am not a HAM but a pilot (my boss is the HAM).

_____
Steve Bridges	e-mail:
NCR Corporation -- USDPG Product Marketing	Steve.Bridges@dayton.ncr.com
and Support Office Level Systems	..!ncrlnk!pmday_2!steve
1334 South Patterson Blvd	(513)-445-4182
Dayton, OH 45479	622-4182 (VoicePlus)
_____	_____

2942. New Part 97

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-27 20:26:31 UTC
From: mgb@APG-TECNET.APG.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8909272026.AA04977@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil>
Source record: 16656

In article <121900050@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu> jlt00316@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
> [stuff deleted]
>So, where
>do the rules stop in the event of an emergency. Clearly, in an emergency, I
>could operate on amateur freqs. with too high power, cause deliberate
>interference if that's the only way I can get attention, etc.
> [stuff deleted]
>Jeff Tucker N9HZQ
>tucker@uieea.ece.uiuc.edu Senior, Electrical Engineering
>tucker@uiucvmd.bitnet University of Illinois

*tank!eecae!cps3xx!usenet@handies.ucar.edu (Kenneth J. Hendrickson) replies:

*You should be ashamed of yourself Jeff. You may never cause
*interference deliberately! Let me repeat it again:

*CAUSING DELIBERATE INTERFERENCE IS _ALWAYS_ FORBIDDEN! EVEN IN AN
*EMERGENCY! THOU SHALT NOT CAUSE INTERFERENCE TO ANY STATION
*(IN ANY SERVICE) INTENTIONALLY!

*You should know this Jeff. This was on the novice exam. You are at
*least a technician (I assume; I couldn't find you on the callsign
*server). Please, DON'T EVER PURPOSELY CAUSE INTERFERENCE, and don't
*tell others that it's ok to do so. It has always been illegal, and
*I expect it always will be.

Have you ever listened on a 2 meter repeater when two people are in a
rapid fire QSO? It's hard to get even one word like "break" in without
transmitting on top of them.

So here I am, on an accident scene. I am looking at a women that is laying
there dead. Her baby is bleeding like a stuck pig, another passenger has
half his guts hanging out. Well what to do? I get some of the bleeding
stopped and watch a bunch of motorists slowly driving by "gawking" at all
the blood and gore. Grabbing my handheld I turn it on with the intention
of calling for aid. I can actually see the repeater tower less than 1/2
mile away, but upon turning it on all I hear is Joe and Tom talking about
their latest operations. Hmmm, well I don't want to cause intentional
interference so I wait for an opening. Of course it IS pretty hard to
hear one since that damn women is screaming too loud right next to me.
I don't want to use a police frequency because I might piss off the
police dispatcher, and geez... if I am in New York I would be charged
with a misdemeanor for even HAVING the radio in the car that CAN talk
on that freq. So what should I do? I am thinking that maybe I should
get back in the car and leave... Joe and Tom have yet to take a breath
in their QSO... I COULD transmit over top of them and even if I couldn't

capture the repeater receiver maybe at least they would notice the "interference", but no I am an EXTRA class ham and KNOW that is illegal!

GET THE POINT?!?! Look here is my opinion. The hell with ham radio and to blazes with the law. I will try to save the life and if I break the law in the process TOO BAD! I will also suffer any consequences and will do so very gladly and to tell the truth PROUDLY. But then I always was a "radical" son of a gun.

Sorry folks... I just got tired "again" of hearing the law says this, the law says that, and now we are talking about just HOW it is LEGAL to go about saving someone's life.

Which is more important to you... your amateur radio license or someone's life?

Mark Bitterlich
wa3jpy
apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil

2943. Re: Japan ham stores?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-27 20:28:23 UTC
From: dvh@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <30866@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 16672

In article <8909262150.AA11628@marlin.nosc.mil>, price@MARLIN.NOSC.MIL (James N. Price) writes:
> -------
> My wife, N6KIM, and I will soon be travelling to Japan for a
> couple of weeks. I've heard about the amazing concentration of
> electronics stores in Tokyo in Akihabara and Shinjuku areas.
> But, where are the ham radio stores? Can anyone provide names or
> addresses (and subway stops)? I'm not planning to buy anything,
> but I do want to look!
>
> Tnx in advance--Jim, K6ZH, ARPANET: PRICE@NOSC.MIL

Well, it's been six years since I was there, but I doubt if anything has changed. In Akihabara are not only the general consumer electronics dealers (stereos, walkman clones, tv's, air conditioners, etc.), but also many of the commercial component distributors and, most important, THE HAM STORES. The only name I remember was ROCKET. They actually are a chain throughout Japan, but have a very nice outlet in the Akihabara. I crawled around all of the stores in the section, and bought a lot of stuff- my QSL is up on the wall of at least one of them! Remember, though, the buys today are not going to be as good as they were six years ago- I think the exchange today is around 130 Yen/ Dollar, and it was twice that (260/$) when I was there. Whoops, I forgot- you said you weren't going to buy anything :^)- I wasn't either, but the stuff they have is SO NEAT...

Bottom line- look for the ROCKET stores, or any buildings that have ham antennas on top- many do, and that's how I found most of the dealers. Also, DO BUY a copy of Japanese CQ, if for no other reason than to drool at all the equipment the big three sell over there that never make it here.

Hope this helps. 73 Dave Hallidy KD5RO

p.s. When you get back, let me know if my card is still up on the wall- as of about two years ago it was.

2944. rec.swl --> rec.radio.shortwave

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-27 20:43:11 UTC
From: rshapiro@bbn.com
Message-ID: <46179@bbn.COM>
Source record: 16660
Cross-posted to: news.groups,rec.ham-radio

Since I've gone almost a whole day without getting any more group-name votes, and since I already have votes from 36 people, and since the pattern has stayed fairly consistent, I think I'll declare the polls closed.

Results:

Positive votes:
rec.radio.swl 235
rec.radio.shortwave 201
rec.radio.dx 184
rec.swl 168
rec.shortwave 166
rec.radio.monitor 160
rec.broadcast.dx 130
rec.broadcast.monitor 92
rec.shortwave-radio 91
rec.radio-tv.dx 88
rec.radio-tv.monitor 82
rec.ham-radio.swl 76

'O' votes (i.e. won't vote for the group if it has this name):
rec.ham-radio.swl 15
rec.radio-tv.monitor 13
rec.radio-tv.dx 10
rec.broadcast.monitor 10
rec.swl 10
rec.broadcast.dx 7
rec.shortwave-radio 7
rec.shortwave 5
rec.radio.dx 5
rec.radio.swl 4
rec.radio.shortwave 3
rec.radio.monitor 3

My conclusion? Despite the apparent win for rec.radio.swl, I think I'll go with the second place rec.radio.shortwave. Fewer keystrokes would be nice, but gathering a larger audience (as I think the longer name will) seems more important. So, for this proposal at least, the name is now rec.radio.shortwave. If it fails (a snowball's chance in hell, I know :-), someone else can try again with a different name.

I'm not really crazy about this choice, I must admit. Will the scanning folks and the tv dx'ers realize that this group is for them too? I don't know. But the poll convinced me that most people would

like to see a rec.radio.x hierarchy (average vote for the rec.radio names was 195; average vote for rec.broadcast names was 111; for rec.radio-tv 85; overall average 139.4), so I'll go with that (but avoid the possibly cryptic "rec.radio.swl").

I'll re-post the original 'call for discussion' article, with the new and improved name and see what happens.

Thanks to all who voted. I hope the three of you who voted '0' for rec.radio.shortwave will reconsider...

2945. Re: sell radios to the unlicensed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-28 00:05:36 UTC
From: ballard@cohesive.UUCP
Message-ID: <572@cohesive.UUCP>
Source record: 16675

With all of the talk about not carrying ELTs backpacking, are you objecting because they are set off by a jolt as opposed to a switch. If this is the case then maybe they should carry EPIRBs. This is the marine equivilent of the ELT but is set off by a switch which must be thrown.

If there is some other objection, then I don't understand. Is the life of a pilot or a sailor more important than the life of a backpacker or is there another problem.

John KI6PS / WSB9491 / PP SEL MEL IRA

2946. Re: sell radios to the unlicensed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-28 00:28:23 UTC
From: kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <12003@polya.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 16669

In article <1316@ultb.UUCP> cep4478@ultb.UUCP (C.E. Piggott) writes:
>(talking on police frequencies)

>Still, it's too bad it has to be this way, even if only because the
>delay between 911 and the police radio is, in my experiences while
>listening to my HT after calling 911, several minutes. Those minutes
>could be very precious.

Those minutes occur because dispatchers prioritize calls, and dispatch to available units in priority order. REAL emergencies (defined as situations where the dispatcher, not the caller, thinks lives are at stake) can hit the air in 30 seconds or less... while you are still talking on the phone and giving more details -- something you couldn't do on the radio.

Time sense is very distorted in an urgency situation. While a fire commissioner, I fielded complaints from people who claimed the FD took OVER 15 minutes to get to the fire at their house. Actual clock time was 3:30.

Marc Kaufman (kaufman@Neon.stanford.edu) * DON'T PANIC *

2947. Re: Transmitting on Police Frequencies

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-28 00:42:57 UTC
From: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP
Message-ID: <4774@cps3xx.UUCP>
Source record: 16670

In article <3411@kitty.UUCP> larry@kitty.UUCP (Larry Lippman) writes:
> Another point I would like to clarify is that some amateur radio
>operators (in New York State, at least) are under the false impression
>that the laws which prohibit receivers capable of receiving police
>frequencies from being in motor vehicles do NOT apply to them.
>I would also like
>to point out that in New York State, violation of this law is not some
>minor traffic infraction - it is a gen-u-wine misdemeanor.

This REALLY bothers me. You can't even buy a new 2m radio anymore
that doesn't receive out of the amateur 2m band any more. What if you
live in Small Town, NY where the police are on 15X MHz? You are an
instant criminal. This law needs to get changed immediately. I am
almost thinking of writing to the NY legislature and several large
cities' Chamber of Commerce, telling them that I won't be vacationing in
New York until they change this silly law. I would also tell them that
I am informing all of my friends throughout the midwest of NY's anti-ham
laws.

Lets stop changing law-abiding citizens into criminals because some
groups have powerful lobbying efforts! Soon, ham radio won't exist
because the only radios the public will be allowed to own will be simple
2 band broadcast receivers; multi-band assult radios will be outlawed!
(Quote from unknown individual on this net.)

In the rare case that original ideas Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN
are found here, I am responsible. Owen W328, E. Lansing, MI 48825
Internet: hendrick@frith.egr.msu.edu UUCP: ...!uunet!frith!hendrick

2948. Donnie Ray Johnson

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-28 01:13:13 UTC
From: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP
Message-ID: <4775@cps3xx.UUCP>
Source record: 16671

- ARRL LETTER - Volume 8 Number 19 - September 22, 1989 - Part 4 of 4
-
- FCC ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS
-
-In conjunction with the San Francisco FCC Field Office, the US Attorney's
-Office in Fresno, CA, has initiated a second criminal prosecution against
-Donnie Ray Johnson, doing business as Red Monkey Communications in Fresno,
-CA for the marketing of illegal Citizens Band (CB) radio equipment. On
-August 14, 1989 engineers from the FCC San Francisco Office, along with US
-Marshals, conducted a search and seized $2000 worth of illegal CB linear
-amplifiers.
-
-In 1985, Mr. Johnson was convicted for the same offense and was fined $5000
-and placed on 2 years probation.
-
-Johnson's prosecution is part of a continuing enforcement program to assure
-that the FCC ban on manuafacturng and selling CB linear amplifiers and
-other non-type accepted transmitters is observed. Federal law (47 USC 302
-(b)) prohibits the marketing and manufacture of such non-compliant
-electronic equipment. A second conviction for violation of this law carries
-a maximum fine of $100,000 and/or two years imprisonment.

Is it possible that this is the same Don R. Johnson who recently posted
here regarding help contacting Virgin Islands residents?

From: drj@GODZILLA.SCH.Symbolics.COM (Don R. Johnson)
Subject: Help contacting Virgin Islands resident
Message-ID: <19890926221052.0.DRJ@EL-THREE.SCH.Symbolics.COM>
Date: 26 Sep 89 22:10:00 GMT
Sender: usenet@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU

If this is the same guy, mabye (gasp) we should shun him (much more than
non-CW licensed hams if that horror ever comes about); if this is just a
coincidence, Mr. Don R. Johnson @EL-THREE.SCH.Symbolics.COM has my most
humble appology.

In the rare case that original ideas Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN
are found here, I am responsible. Owen W328, E. Lansing, MI 48825
Internet: hendrick@frith.egr.msu.edu UUCP: ...!uunet!frith!hendrick

2949. Use of ham rigs by civilian personnel on military bases

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-28 02:49:08 UTC
From: gkd@wpi.wpi.edu
Message-ID: <4318@wpi.wpi.edu>
Source record: 16674

Last night, a ham friend and I were talking in a lounge area on the WPI campus when a student we didn't recognize walked in carrying a Kenwood TR2500 2 meter handheld. When we asked him about it, he simply stated that it was a "transceiver." He didn't seem to know what ham radio was, and was surprised when we told him that he needed a license to operate his transceiver. He was using it to talk to a friend in one of the dorms (also a non-ham) on 145.6 MHz. The student said that the radios belonged to his father, who uses them at White Sands in conjunction with some sort of testing that he does there. He added that the radios operate from 140 to 150 MHz, so it is probable that transmissions related to whatever "testing" his father does at White Sands occur on military frequencies outside of the 2 meter band.

I am wondering whether it is common practice for civilian personnel working on military bases to use ordinary ham gear out of band for their communications. This is the first time I've ever heard of such a thing, and it sounded somewhat odd to me. Can anyone offer any more insight in this matter?

Greg
N1DEM

p.s. I've seen Kenwood ham transceivers advertised in magazines such as "Soldier of Fortune" at greatly inflated prices and with no mention of ham licenses being required. I don't mean to re-kindle the "selling ham gear to unlicensed people" debate, but I'm concerned that we could start seeing much more ham gear winding up in unsuspecting, unlicensed hands.

2950. Using Kenwoods TS-790A on ATV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-28 02:52:22 UTC
From: 31002_1650@uwovax.uwo.ca
Message-ID: <3846.25214f26@uwovax.uwo.ca>
Source record: 16676

wHEN LOOKING CLOSELY AT THE MAIN BAND DISPLAY ON MY KENWOOD TS790A,
I NOTICED THAT THERE IS AN ATV MODE THAT IS NOT DISCUSSED ANYWHERE
IN THE MANUAL. DOES THAT 790A POSESS ANY SPECIAL FEATURES FOR ATV USE
IN THE SAME MANNER AS THE YAESU 736R MAY BE USED AS AN ATV TRANSMITTER
AND RECEIVER WITH AN EXTERNAL CONTROL BOX AVAILABLE FOR YAESU.

THANKS, TONY VE3ZAV

2951. Re: Hugo traffic nets, irresponsbility, and why no one cares (long)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-28 02:56:12 UTC
From: mholtz@sactoh0.UUCP
Message-ID: <1888@sactoh0.UUCP>
Source record: 16581

In article <18773@ut-emx.UUCP>, trey@ut-emx.UUCP (Trey Garlough) writes:
> About a week following the hurricaine, I met a sked on a frequency within
> the 50 KHz (or whatever) "reserved for hurricaine traffic" area. Within
> minutes someone came along and explained the situation, I said "oops" and
> we dialed up the band. I expect this type of thing happened a lot. I
> don't think that the amount of legal action taken by the Commission is
> indicative of declaration's success.

But, your case and the case mentioned in another article are
different. When you "accidentally" dialed up the band, you were
politely asked to go to another frequency. You apologized, and then
went to another frequency. I wouldn't think you would get
prosecuted.

However, when the "radio slug" on 3912 KHz (I think, don't correct
or flame), was asked to move, he was a> Rude, b> Inconsiderate (He
cranked up the power, and refused to go to another frequency), and
c> endangered necessary rescue efforts. THOSE are the type of
people who I wish will get caught for their indiscretion.
--
Mark Arthur Holtz <-> America OnLine: Mark Holtz
7943 Sungarden Drive <-> GEnie: M.HOLTZ
Citrus Heights, CA 95610-3133 <-> UUCP: {ames att}!pacbell!sactoh0!mholtz
Home Phone: (916) 722-8522 <-> -or- uunet!mmsac!sactoh0!mholtz

2952. Re: Transmitting on Police Frequencies

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-28 04:09:47 UTC
From: larry@kitty.UUCP
Message-ID: <3418@kitty.UUCP>
Source record: 16673

In article <4774@cps3xx.UUCP>, usenet@cps3xx.UUCP (Usenet file owner) writes:
> > Another point I would like to clarify is that some amateur radio
> >operators (in New York State, at least) are under the false impression
> >that the laws which prohibit receivers capable of receiving police
> >frequencies from being in motor vehicles do NOT apply to them.
> >I would also like
> >to point out that in New York State, violation of this law is not some
> >minor traffic infraction - it is a gen-u-wine misdemeanor.
>
> This REALLY bothers me. You can't even buy a new 2m radio anymore
> that doesn't receive out of the amateur 2m band any more. What if you
> live in Small Town, NY where the police are on 15X MHz? You are an
> instant criminal. This law needs to get changed immediately. I am
> almost thinking of writing to the NY legislature and several large
> cities' Chamber of Commerce, telling them that I won't be vacationing in
> New York until they change this silly law. I would also tell them that
> I am informing all of my friends throughout the midwest of NY's anti-ham
> laws.

The New York law which I quoted above is NOT, I repeat NOT anti-ham!
If anything, it goes to great pains to bring up the point that amateur radio
apparatus is not to be confused with what is being outlawed - receivers
INTENDED to receive police frequencies.

I will be the first to state that the legal system in the United
States is far from perfect; however, until we come up with something better,
we're going to have to live with it. One of the imperfect aspsects of our
legal system is that we have certain "possession" laws to assure that a
perpetrator of a crime gets charged with _something_, if for some reason,
there is insufficient evidence to charge such a perpetrator with the "real"
crime. Examples of these "possession laws" are: "possesion of a deadly
weapon", "possession of burglar's tools", "possession of eavesdropping
devices", etc.

The Vehicle & Traffic Law section cited above is an example of such
a "possession" law. By its very nature, a "possesion" law must be broadly
worded. On the other hand, there is a wide degree of discretion in the
enforcement and prosecution of such "possession" laws.

The prohibition against possession of receivers in a vehicle capable
of monitoring police frequencies is primarily intended to prosecute persons
committing burglaries and robberies, and to a lesser extent to deter
"ambulance chasers" and, for lack of a better term, certain "nuts" who
would ride around and respond to police calls.

The issuance of an amateur radio license is no guarantee that the person so licensed is going to be a sane, law-abiding citizen, and certainly should convey no "right" beyond that of a private citizen to have a police receiver in a vehicle.

From a practical standpoint, it is improbable that this law would be enforced in and of itself unless the amateur radio operator driving the vehicle did something ELSE which was either stupid or unlawful. Also, from a practical standpoint, it is improbable that any police officer will recognize the out-of-band receive capability of any amateur transceiver. Now, a police officer WILL recognize a scanner, however. But then again, we all realize that with the advent of multi-channel synthesized, scanning amateur transceivers, there is hardly much utility in having a scanner tuned to amateur frequencies.

If we want to be candid, for all intents and purposes, an amateur radio operator having a scanner in his vehicle is NOT going to be using said scanner for amateur radio purposes. Under these circumstances, why should an amateur radio operator have a privilege not afforded to other citizens?

<> Larry Lippman @ Recognition Research Corp. - Uniquex Corp. - Viatran Corp.
<> UUCP {allegra|boulder|decvax|rutgers|watmath}!sunybcs!kitty!larry
<> TEL 716/688-1231 | 716/773-1700 {hplabs|utzoo|uunet}!/ \uniquex!larry
<> FAX 716/741-9635 | 716/773-2488 "Have you hugged your cat today?"

2953. Technical help for a blind ham

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-28 05:24:31 UTC
From: jgd@rsiatl.UUCP
Message-ID: <148@rsiatl.UUCP>
Source record: 16577

I am posting this for a blind ham friend here in Atlanta. This person has a Kenwood 721 radio. I'm not familiar with this radio but apparently the frequency is entered via a rotary dial. What my friend wants to be able to do is enter operating parameters, principly frequency, from a keypad. He is aware that this is possible of he buys the kenwood handset. He has no use for the handset and desires to continue using a hand mike.

So the question is. Do any of you know if there is a keypad available for this radio? Either kenwood or aftermarket is OK. If no device is available, is the interface protocol between the radio and accessory handset documented? I could whip him up a little single chip controller solution if the protocol is documented. Anybody have a service manual or other relevant information?

Any help would be appreciated. Please Email if possible.

Thanks,
John
--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | Manual? ... What manual ?!?
Radiation Systems, Inc. Atlanta, GA | This is Unix, My son, You
gatech!stiatl!rsiatl!jgd **I am the NRA** | just GOTTA Know!!!

2954. Re: Ham Portable info needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-28 05:54:49 UTC
From: jgd@rsiatl.UUCP
Message-ID: <154@rsiatl.UUCP>
Source record: 16578

> > From: asplund@nunki.usc.edu (Daryl Asplund)
> > Since joining the force he was issued a GE radio that operates on their
> > (one and only) frequency 460.375. The radio looks like it is years old
> > well as the 70 cm ham band. Please note: (for all ready to send me hate
> > mail) he has proof that he is licensed for both the 70cm band, as well
> > as, the State Police 460Mhz frequency.
>
>But no radios are authorized for both.... Type acceptance and all that.

Geez, why do we repeat this cycle every 3 months. ANY radio that meets the rather minimal emissions standard can be used on the ham bands. Commmercial, ham, or homemade. Can we please kill that rumor once and for all? (Naaaaa. That'd cut usenet traffic down to below 20 mb per day).

Secondly, why does everyone think it is necessary to spout the same type-acceptance gorp robot-like anytime the words "commercial" and "ham" are seen together. I'm sure that everybody on this net, everybody's spouses, and everybody's pets know that ham equipment is not type-accepted. My question is, why don't you spend the keyboard effort HELPING the guy? Sheez!!

Now, daryl, to your question. What your friend needs to do is purchase the commercial version of the popular ham HT's. Kenwood, Icom, and Yaseau all make "type-accepted" versions of current production HT's. The only difference I've seen is the little type-acceptance sticker - and the price. In any event, these rigs will happily operate on ham frequencies. The 2-way shop will likely optimize the performance for the commercial frequency as applicable which is proper. After all, his department communications are more likely to involve immediate threat hazards than in the ham bands.

I have a friend that has one of the commercial Yaseau rigs. It is in almost all respects identical to the ham version. The MPU programming is a bit different - after all, few commercial users need programmable frequency capability - but the hardware is the same.

One caution - The FCC is moving (or has already moved?) to ban user-programmable radios in the commercial services. So if your friend wants to get a type-accepted radio he can program, he better move fast.

73 john

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | Manual? ... What manual ?!?
Radiation Systems, Inc. Atlanta, GA | This is Unix, My son, You

gatech!stiatl!rsiatl!jgd **I am the NRA** | just GOTTA Know!!!

2955. Assn. of Shortwave Broadcasters Formed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-28 07:01:55 UTC
From: rh@well.UUCP
Message-ID: <13854@well.UUCP>
Source record: 16582

Representatives from 13 of the 17 FCC-licensed International Broadcast Stations met in New Orleans on September 13 to form a new broadcasting organization.

Tentatively called the ASSOCIATION OF SHORTWAVE BROADCASTERS, Edward J. Bailey representing KNLS was appointed President; W.E. "Ted" Haney from Far East Broadcasting Co. stations KGEI and KFBS is Vice-President, and Tulio Haylock representing KSDA is Secretary. Larry Blosser of Fisher, Wayland, Cooper and Leader is legal consultant and George Jacobs & Associates, Inc. is technical and regulatory consultant. The stations represented at the charter meeting were WCSN, WSHB, WWCR, WRNO, WMLK, WHRI, KUSW, KVOH, KGEI, KNLS, KFBS, KHBI and KSDA.

The main purpose for the organization (the 1st ever created for US shortwave broadcasters), is to make the FCC more aware of the specialized needs of FCC-licensed SWBC stations, and more responsive in meeting these needs than they have been in the past. The organization also plans to act as a focal point for private sector participation in national planning for ITU conferences dealing with shortwave broadcasting.

Planning has also begun to set into motion the updating and redrafting of Part 73, Subpart F of the FCC Rules & Regulations, which governs International Broadcast Stations. A meeting to brief the newly appointed FCC Commissioner Alfred Sikes is planned for the near future.

Membership in the Assn. of SW Broadcasters is open to all FCC-licensed SWBC stations. Associate membership will be available to interested consultants, attorneys and equipment manufacturers. Additional information concerning this new organization can be obtained from Edward J. Bailey, KNLS, P.O. Box 1468, Franklin, TN 37067 (telephone 615-371-8707).

--

^^

Robert Horvitz, Executive Secretary ANARC BBS: 1-913-345-1978
Association of North American Radio Clubs Compuserve: 76210,517
P.O. Box 143, Falls Church, VA 22046-0143 USA uucp: rh@well.sf.ca.us

2956. Radio Society of Great Britain (GB2RS News) 24-Sep-89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-28 11:20:14 UTC
From: ZZATSJH@cms.manchester-computing-centre.ac.UK
Message-ID: <28.Sep.89.12
Source record: 16594

Date: 22 Sep 89 13:17
Message-ID: <7324@GB7HQQ>
From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ
To: NEWS@GBR
Subject: GB2RS 24 Sep (1/10): MAIN NEWS
Path: GB7NWP!GB7CDM!GB7DQW!GB7SUT!GB7LRG!GB7SPV!GB7HHH!GB7HQQ

From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ

The RSGB National HF Convention takes place next Sunday, the 1st of October. This is a one-day convention with a comprehensive programme of lectures, and in a special ceremony at 3.30pm the DTI will announce the name of the 1989 Young Amateur of the Year. The Society will announce the names of the runners-up, and the prizes will be presented in the presence of a number of distinguished guests. Several RSGB committees will have stands, and it is hoped that a member of the Planning Panel will also be present.

The Chairman of the Society's EMC Committee will be announcing the new EMC Co-ordinator's scheme at the Convention. The intention of this scheme is to provide local contact points for general EMC advice, initially by telephone or post. There will be more information in a subsequent edition of Radio Communication.

The venue for the HF Convention is the Belfry Hotel at Milton Common, near Oxford. The doors open at 9.30am, and light lunches and snacks will be available. Dinner, bed and breakfast is available on the Saturday evening before the Convention at a cost of 23 per person; telephone Great Milton 381 to make a reservation. More information on the Convention was given on page 27 of the September edition of Radio Communication, which also showed a map of how to get there.

Last week Hurricane Hugo caused widespread damage in the Caribbean, and amateur radio is continuing to provide links into the disaster area; a considerable amount of health and welfare traffic has been passed on the 20 metre band. Until this traffic ceases, all amateurs are requested to keep the frequency 14.275MHz plus or minus 5kHz clear. Amateur radio is currently one of the very few ways in which communication with the disaster area is being maintained, and it is most important that this frequency is kept as free from interference as possible.

The Harlow Rally takes place today, at the Harlow Sports Centre. This year the doors open (opened) at 10.30am - not 10am, as in previous years - and the event ends at 5pm. There is ample free parking, and talk-in will be available on S22 via G6UT. As well as the usual rally

attractions, there will be a very large bring-and-buy section. More information is available from G4MIS on 0279 722622.

The Blackwood Amateur Radio Rally takes place next Sunday, the 1st of October, at Oakdale Community College. Doors open at 10.30am and all the usual rally attractions will be available. Car parking is free, and there's also a free raffle. More information is available from GW0JWF on 0495 243858.

RTTY operators in various parts of the country are experiencing interference from phone contacts on 145.3MHz, which in the bandplan is allocated to AFSK teletype. 144MHz phone operators are asked to bear the provisions of the bandplan in mind and to avoid channel S12. A current 144MHz bandplan appears on page 2 of the 1989 edition of the Call Book.

Cray Valley Radio Society will be operating a special-event station from Littlebrook D power station on the south bank of the River Thames next Saturday and Sunday, the 30th of September and the 1st of October. The power station is situated next to the Dartford Tunnel and is open to the public between 2pm and 6pm on the Saturday and 11am and 5.30pm on the Sunday. The open days are commemorating 50 years of power generation from the Littlebrook site, and the special-event station will be using the callsign GB4LBD.

The Solent Fortifications Amateur Radio Group will be operating from the Square Tower in Portsmouth on 7MHz SSB next Saturday, the 30th. The callsign to listen for is GB0CDQ. More information is available from G0JRN.

The Lewes UHF repeater GB3LR is back on the air again after an overhaul, reports will be welcomed by its keeper, G0FHR also, GB3OS - the Stourbridge UHF repeater - is temporarily off the air following loss of permission to use its site. It will be operational again when the DTI has approved the new site.

The Post Office has informed the Society that as of last Wednesday morning, the latest callsigns issued were in the G0MH and G7FT series.

Date: 22 Sep 89 13:19
Message-ID: <7325@GB7HQQ>
From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ
To: NEWS@GBR
Subject: GB2RS 24 Sep (2/10): SOLAR NEWS
Path: GB7NWP!GB7CDM!GB7DQW!GB7SUT!GB7LRG!GB7SPV!GB7HHH!GB7HQQ

From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ

There was a general decline in solar activity during the period between the 11th and the 15th of September; this was expected, since the quiet side of the sun was facing the Earth. There was a small proton flare up to M 5.3 on the 12th and a ten flare up to 570 units, but almost nothing else. The spot count was around the 280s and solar

flux levels averaged 261 units.

The geomagnetic A index was quiet until the 15th, after which it reached a sub-storm level of 20 units; the average for the period was 10 units. The radio quality indices were above normal for most of the period. It's understood that there was a good 144MHz auroral opening late in the evening of Monday the 18th, but almost no reports had been received when this broadcast was prepared; we expect to have more information next week. G8XVJ worked several Polish stations on SSB and said that the aurora was still present at 0720 on the following morning.

And now the ionospheric data for England and Wales. There was an increase in the F2 daytime critical frequencies at Slough as reported by Appleton; this is partly due to the seasonal changes which are now beginning to take effect. Levels increased until the 15th, when 12.1MHz was recorded, but the 16th only reached 6.7MHz - possibly because of a magnetic disturbance and some aurora. However, levels quickly improved and were back to 10.5MHz by the 17th. The darkness hour lows hardly changed and averaged 4.8MHz. Other phenomena was recorded every day and lasted up to 10 hours on some days. The 15th and 16th were affected during darkness hours by spread F lasting up to 6 hours, of which two hours were total.

And now the ionospheric data for Scotland and Northern Ireland. Daytime F2 critical frequencies at South Uist averaged 9.4MHz. This is slightly better than last week, and the increase is partly due to seasonal changes. The 15th saw a level of 11.2MHz, which was the best since last April, but the 16th fell to only 6.0MHz - possibly due to magnetic activity and aurora. The darkness hour lows did not change much and averaged 3.9MHz. Other phenomena and spread F were reported every day and lasted up to 11 hours on some days. It reached total levels for three hours in some early mornings.

And finally the solar forecast. The more active side of the sun will be facing Earth this week, and flux levels may rise to around 290. Geomagnetic levels are expected to be quiet. Ionospheric daytime M.U.F. levels at equal latitudes could rise to 33MHz in the south and 29MHz in the north. The darkness hour lows are not expected to change much, and 14MHz should be possible.

Date: 22 Sep 89 13:21
Message-ID: <7326@GB7HQQ>
From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ
To: NEWS@GBR
Subject: GB2RS 24 Sep (3/10): SOUTH-EAST
Path: GB7NWP!GB7CDM!GB7DQW!GB7SUT!GB7LRG!GB7SPV!GB7HHH!GB7HQQ

From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ

Meetings on Wednesday the 27th

Cheshunt & District Amateur Radio Club meets at 8pm in the Church Room, Church Lane, Wormley for a talk entitled `Radio on Postage Stamps' by G3ZYQ. More information is available from G4OAA on 0992 464795.

Chiltern Amateur Radio Club meets at 8pm in the Science Block of the Sir William Ramsay School, Rose Avenue, Hazlemere for a film and video presentation. More information is available from G3NCL on 0494 776420.

Worthing & District Amateur Radio Club meets at 7.30pm in the Parish Hall, South Street, Lancing for a surplus equipment sale. More information is available from G4GPX on Lancing 753893.

Farnborough & District Radio Society meets at 7.30pm at the Railway Enthusiast's Club, Hawley Lane, Farnborough for a pre-annual general meeting discussion. More information is available from G0HNA on Farnborough 519773.

Fareham & District Amateur Radio Club meets at 7.30pm in room 12 at the Portchester Community Centre in Westlands Grove for a talk on restoring old equipment by G8JFJ. More information is available from G0ERS on 0705 373572.

Meetings on Thursday the 28th

Southgate Amateur Radio Club meets for a darts match with members of the Cheshunt and Verulam clubs. More information is available from G0MEE on 01-360 2453.

Mid Sussex Amateur Radio Society meets at 7.45pm at Marle Place Further Education Centre, Leylands Road, Burgess Hill for a construction contest. More information is available from G0GMC on Hassocks 2937.

Reading Amateur Radio Club meets at 7.30pm in the Caversham Conservative Club, Mill Road, Caversham for the club's autumn junk sale. More information is available from G4THN on Reading 774042.

Vange Amateur Radio Society meets at 8pm in the main hall of Barstable Community Centre, Long Riding, Basildon for a report on the recent rally. More information is available from G3PLF on Basildon 524453.

Edgware & District Radio Society meets at 8pm in Watling Community Centre, 145 Orange Hill Road, Burnt Oak for a talk on packet radio for beginners by G6HIU. More information is available from G4IUZ on Hatfield 65707.

Meeting on Friday the 29th

Wimbledon & District Amateur Radio Society meets at 7.30pm in St Andrews Church Hall, Herbert Road, London SW19 for a talk entitled `Safety is No Accident' by G8DPS. More information is available from G6AJY on 01-330 2703.

Date: 22 Sep 89 13:33
Message-ID: <7327@GB7HQQ>
From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ
To: NEWS@GBR
Subject: GB2RS 24 Sep (4/10): SOUTH-WEST
Path: GB7NWP!GB7CDM!GB7DQW!GB7SUT!GB7LRG!GB7SPV!GB7HHH!GB7HQQ

From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ

Meeting on Monday the 25th

The City of Bristol RSGB Group meets at 7.30pm in the small lecture theatre in the Queen's Building at the University of Bristol for a talk entitled `Reading GB2RS News' by G4KUQ. More information is available from G4ROX on Bristol 513573.

Meetings on Wednesday the 27th

Bath & District Amateur Radio Club meets at 8pm in the Englishcombe Inn, Englishcombe Lane, Bath for a surplus equipment sale. More information is available from G4GEV on Bath 832156.

South Bristol Amateur Radio Club meets at 7.30pm at the Whitchurch Folkhouse Association, Bridge Farm House, East Dundry Road, Whitchurch for a VHF activity evening. Anyone requiring more information is requested to ring Whitchurch 832222 on Wednesday evening.

Meeting on Friday the 29th

Torbay Amateur Radio Society meets at 7.30pm in the ECC Social Club, Highweek, Newton Abbot for a club night. More information is available from G4VPM on 0803 39055.

Date: 22 Sep 89 13:34
Message-ID: <7328@GB7HQQ>
From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ
To: NEWS@GBR
Subject: GB2RS 24 Sep (5/10): E.ANGLIA
Path: GB7NWP!GB7CDM!GB7DQW!GB7SUT!GB7LRG!GB7SPV!GB7HHH!GB7HQQ

From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ

Meeting on Wednesday the 27th

Norfolk Amateur Radio Club meets at 7.30pm in the Norfolk Dumpling public house in the Livestock Market, Harford for an informal evening. More information is available from G4VCE on 0508 78258.

Meetings on Thursday the 28th

Shefford & District Radio Society meets at 8pm in the Church Hall, Ampthill Road, Shefford for a mobile DF hunt. More information is available from G6RCT on 0707 372211.

Yarmouth Radio Club meets at 7.45pm in the Drill Hall, York Road for an informal evening. More information is available from G3NHU on

Yarmouth 721173.

Finally, Sleaford & District Amateur Radio Club meets at 8pm on Sunday the 1st of October in Great Hale Village Hall for a radio and general knowledge quiz. All are welcome. More information is available from G3RGO on 0529 303247.

Date: 22 Sep 89 13:47
Message-ID: <7329@GB7HQQ>
From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ
To: NEWS@GBR
Subject: GB2RS 24 Sep (6/10): MIDLANDS
Path: GB7NWP!GB7CDM!GB7DQW!GB7SUT!GB7LRG!GB7SPV!GB7HHH!GB7HQQ

From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ

Meetings on Monday the 25th

Dudley Amateur Radio Club meets at 7.30pm in the Allied Centre for a video presentation on antenna systems in the USA by G3CAQ. This is an alteration to the published programme because of illness. More information is available from G4XMT on 09073 5720.

Stratford upon Avon & District Radio Society meets at 7.30pm in the Baptist Church, Payton Street for a talk entitled `Photography in Radio' by Paul Clark. More information is available from G0CXJ on 0608 82495.

Sutton Coldfield Radio Society meets at 8pm in Sutton Rugby Club, Walmley Road for a surplus equipment sale. More information is available from G0FEO on 0827 874010.

Meetings on Tuesday the 26th

Stafford & District Amateur Radio Society meets at 8pm in the Universal Sports Club, Doxey Road, Stafford for work on a noise bridge project. More information is available from G3ESW on 0785 662350.

Bromsgrove Amateur Radio Society meets at 8pm in Aston Fields Working Men's Club, Stoke Road for a talk on the CAIRO interface by Dr Peter Best. More information is available from G1JLQ on 0527 503024.

Meetings on Wednesday the 27th

Telford & District Amateur Radio Society meets at 7.30pm in Dawley Bank Community Centre, Telford for a video presentation and talk on the Tiree expedition. More information is available from G7BWQ on Telford 770922.

Derby & District Amateur Radio Society meets at 7.30pm at 119 Green Lane, Derby for a talk on feeders. More information is available from G4FPY on Derby 669157.

Moorlands & District Amateur Radio Society meets at an unspecified time and venue for a junk sale - visitors are welcome. More

information is available from G4OUG on Cheadle 756323.

Meeting on Thursday the 28th

The Amateur Radio Club of Nottingham meets at 7.30pm in the Sherwood Community Centre, Woodthorpe House, Mansfield Road, Nottingham for a talk on computing locators by G7DII and an activity evening. More information is available from G1WBZ on 0602 733740.

Meeting on Friday the 29th

Coventry Amateur Radio Society meets at 8pm in Baden Powell House, 121 St Nicholas Street, Radford for a night on the air and Morse tuition. More information is available from G4HHT on Coventry 610408.

Date: 22 Sep 89 13:49
Message-ID: <7330@GB7HQQ>
From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ
To: NEWS@GBR
Subject: GB2RS 24 Sep (7/10): NORTH
Path: GB7NWP!GB7CDM!GB7DQW!GB7SUT!GB7LRG!GB7SPV!GB7HHH!GB7HQQ

From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ

North Wakefield Radio Club is holding a rally today at Outwood Grange School, near Wakefield. Doors open at 10.30am for the disabled.

North Cheshire Radio Club meets at 8.30pm this evening at the Morley Green Social Club, near Wilmslow, for a talk by GW4IGF on Meteosat. More information is available from G4WCE on Lymm 5959.

Meetings on Monday the 25th

Scarborough Amateur Radio Society meets at 7.30pm in Scarborough Cricket Club, North Marine Road for a talk on low-power operation by G3RJV. More information is available from G4ZNZ on Scarborough 514767.

Woodford RATEC meets at 8.30pm in the British Legion Club, Moor Lane, Woodford, near Bramhall for the annual general meeting. More information is available from G4SFU on 061-485 3912.

Meetings on Tuesday the 26th

Wakefield & District Amateur Radio Society meets at 7.30pm in the Community Centre, Prospect Road, Ossett for visit to the Police Driving School at Crofton at 8pm. More information is available from G1XYT on Leeds 872059

Liverpool & District Amateur Radio Society meets at 7.30pm in the Churchill Rooms of the Conservative Club in Church Road, Wavertree, Liverpool 15 for a pre-annual general meeting discussion. More information is available from G6VS on 051-733 6415.

Rossendale Amateur Radio Society meets at 8pm in the Huntsman public house in Burnley Road, Rossendale for a demonstration of slow-scan

television by G8JUB. More information is available from G0LLJ on Nelson 67597.

Meetings on Wednesday the 27th

Stockport Radio Society meets at 7.45pm in the Dialstone Centre, Lisburne Lane for a surplus equipment sale. More information is available from G4ECI on 061-439 3831.

Alyn & Deeside Amateur Radio Society is changing its venue, and all members are asked to come along to the new one at 8pm. It's the British Steel Sports & Social Club, which is situated off the end of Rowleys Drive in Shotton. More information is available from GW1STJ on Wrexham 760702.

Meeting on Thursday the 28th

Fylde Amateur Radio Society meets at 7.30pm at the South Shore Lawn Tennis Club, Midgland Road, Blackpool for a talk on the tramways of Lancashire by G4IHF. More information is available from G4CSA on St Annes 720867.

Meetings on Friday the 29th

South Manchester Radio Club meets at 8pm in Sale Moor Community Centre, Norris Road, Sale for a talk on engine tuning by G1JPO. More information is available from G4BZO on 061-231 5870.

Maltby Amateur Radio Society meets at 7.30pm in the Parish Hall, Clifford Road, Hellaby for a talk on operating from difficult sites by G3YUF. On the following day the club is holding an Open Day at Maltby Comprehensive School in Braithwell Road in connection with Project YEAR. Different aspects of amateur radio will be demonstrated, using the callsign GB4MRS. More information is available from G1PQW on Rotherham 814135.

Date: 22 Sep 89 13:52
Message-ID: <7331@GB7HQQ>
From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ
To: NEWS@GBR
Subject: GB2RS 24 Sep (8/10): SCOTLAND
Path: GB7NWP!GB7CDM!GB7DQW!GB7SUT!GB7LRG!GB7SPV!GB7HHH!GB7HQQ

From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ

Lothians Radio Society meets at 7.30pm on Wednesday the 27th for a low-power evening. The venue is the Orwell Lodge Hotel in Polworth Terrace, Edinburgh. More information is available from GM4DTH.

Date: 22 Sep 89 13:54
Message-ID: <7332@GB7HQQ>
From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ
To: NEWS@GBR
Subject: GB2RS 24 Sep (9/10): WALES

Path: GB7NWP!GB7CDM!GB7DQW!GB7SUT!GB7LRG!GB7SPV!GB7HHH!GB7HQQ

From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ

Delyn Radio Club meets at 8pm on Tuesday the 26th in the Daniel Owen Centre, Mold for a ladies' night. More information is available from GW7AAV on 0244 819618.

Date: 22 Sep 89 13:55
Message-ID: <7333@GB7HQQ>
From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ
To: NEWS@GBR
Subject: GB2RS 24 Sep (10/10): N.IRELAND
Path: GB7NWP!GB7CDM!GB7DQW!GB7SUT!GB7LRG!GB7SPV!GB7HHH!GB7HQQ

From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ

Carrickfergus Amateur Radio Group is holding its annual general meeting on Tuesday the 26th of September. The outgoing committee will report on the previous year's activities and present a programme for the new season. New members and visitors are welcome. More information is available from GI0JOF on 09063 66474.

John Heaton

JANET: J.Heaton@uk.ac.MCC NRS Central Administrator,
Internet: J.Heaton%MCC.ac.uk@cunyvm.cuny.edu MCC Network Unit (G45),
EARN/BITNET: J.Heaton%MCC.ac.uk@UKACRL The University,
UUCP: ...!ukc!umist!J.Heaton Oxford Road,
Phone: [+44 61 | 061] 275-6011 Manchester,
FAX: [+44 61 | 061] 275-6040 M13 9PL.
Ax.25: G1YYH @ GB7NWP - [44.131.1.8] amiga.G1YYH.ampr.org

2957. Re: sell radios to the unlicensed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-28 12:53:13 UTC
From: dls@genrad.com
Message-ID: <26743@genrad.UUCP>
Source record: 16585

In article <213@pmday_2..Dayton.NCR.COM> steve@pmday_2.Dayton.NCR.COM (Steve Bridges) writes:
>In article <17709@bellcore.bellcore.com> karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn) writes:
>The scenario is fairly simple. An ELT is activated by a hard jolt
>(several G-forces), like when an airplane crashes. Several US and
>USSR satallites monitor these freqs. After doing some DFing on the
>signal, if it is determined not to be at an airport, the SAR effort
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
>swings into effort. This involves civil authorities, Civil Air Patrol,
>and sometimes the military.

I don't believe this statement is absolutely true, since Civil Air Patrol is called in whether it be AT an airport or NOT at an airport. Of course, if the ELT signal begins to go out to sea (as one recently did here in Massachusetts), then CAP will generally call off the search, assuming that the ELT is on a boat instead (YES, boats DO have ELT-like devices, sometimes) and transfer the search effort over to the Coast Guard.

Civil Air Patrol finds that about 94% of ELTs that it searches for are those which are accidentally set off in some manner, and NOT real emergencies. In general, Civil Air Patrol has the authority to locate the ELT in question, attempt to locate the owner of the plane, and if all else fails, try to disable the ELT on their own. There are techniques for disabling the ELT which are described in various CAP literature, generally involving the use of aluminum foil. This doesn't help the batteries in the ELT any....but then again, FAA regs state that once a ELT has been set off, the batteries must be replaced anyway.

-> Diana L. Syriac CAP: SM,Freedom 690 Ham: soon! <-
->USmail: GenRad Inc., Mail Stop 6, 300 Baker Ave, Concord, Mass. 01742 <-
->usenet: {decvax,mit-eddie}!genrad!dls or dls@genrad.com <-
->tel: (508) 369-4400 x2459 I'D RATHER BE FLYING!!! <-

2958. Re: ARRL Letter 22-Sep-89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-28 13:31:10 UTC
From: dvh@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <30880@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 16591

In article <1266@n8emr.UUCP>, gws@n8emr.UUCP (Gary Sanders) writes:
> Subject: ARRL Letter 22-Sep-89 P 1 of 4

(Lots of the letter deleted- trace the parent article if youneed
to read it)>
> ARRL DIRECTOR AND VICE DIRECTOR ELECTIONS
>
> The ARRL Election Committee has completed its examination of nominating
> petitions filed by members in seven Divisions for ARRL Director and Vice
> Director for two year terms of office beginning January 1, 1990.
>
> Ballots were ordered mailed to full members in six Divisions, as
> follows:
>
> ATLANTIC DIVISION For Drector: Hugh A. Turnbull, W3ABC
> Robert B. Weinstock, KN1K
>
> For Vice Director: Kay C. Craigie, KC3LM
> James M. Mozley, W2BCH

(Lots more of the ARRL Letter deleted- no need to put everyone to
sleep :^))

I wonder, particularly from members of the ARRL Atlantic Division,
but in general from League members wherever a Division Director/
Vice Director election is taking place:

Has anybody received a ballot yet? I inadvertently deleted it from
the text above, but the Letter says ballots were to be mailed
starting September 10. I haven't received mine yet, and wondered if
anybody had, or if everybody had and mine was lost.

As you can see by my excerpt from the main text, I have a particular
interest in the Atlantic Division race. Seems our incumbent Director,
Hugh Turnbull, was one of the strongest lobbyists pushing the Board
of Directors for passage of the Bandplan change affecting the
902-928 MHz band. Mr. Turnbull is NOT ACTIVE on this or ANY OTHER
VHF/UHF band, and DID NOT SEEK the opinions of his constituents in the
Division who are active on the 33cm band!!! Yet he had the colossal
gall to appoint himself "chief lobbyist" and urged the Board's support
for a flawed plan, generated by the Membership Services Committee which
totally ignored the recommendations set forth by the VUAC. The
plan was adopted and is now official. This plan abolishes the weak
signal calling frequency at 903.1 MHz, and in its place, establishes
a high speed digital channel from 903.0 to 906.0 MHz.

I STRONGLY urge all Atlantic Division members to carefully weigh the two choices on the ballot (if and when you receive it) and ask why your current Director doesn't want to know what his constituency wants/needs, and just takes it upon himself to make a great change to a band that was just starting to "come into its own". I'm not saying his opposition is any better- I don't know Bob Weinstock, KN1K. However, I think his opinion on this subject (in particular) and on the subject of member input (in general) should be sought.

Off my soapbox now. I apologize for the wide distribution of this posting to people other than those directly affected, but maybe, if you are a 902 operator and your Director is up for re-election, you should ask HIM HOW HE VOTED, and base your vote on his response.

73 Dave Hallidy KD5RO

2959. Transmitting on Police Frequencies

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-28 14:05:23 UTC
From: AXVSCCN@UICVMC.BITNET
Message-ID: <8909290702.AA06121@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16592

I hope I didn't give anyone the idea that I would rather watch someone
bleed to death than take a chance of broadcasting on a police frequency.
My main point was/is that hams and non-police emergency personnel like
EMT's and volunteer fire fighters *should* attempt to use alternative
methods to contact help. Anybody can think up a scenario (horrible
school bus wreck at 3am in the middle of nowhere) where transmitting on
police frequencies could be justified --at least philosophically justified.
When you come up on such a situation, only you know what you will do.
I am against the idea that some hams and non-police people have of
preprogramming their radios with all sorts of emergency frequencies
and justifying such actions with statements like "when an emergency
comes up you don't have time to be reprogramming your radio". Face it
folks, hams are just regular citizens like John Q. Public. They do not become
emergency services workers, police officers, or fire fighters just by
getting an amateur radio license. True, they do have better communications
capabilities than the average Joe but this does not give them the right
to step out of their domain. Only you will know what is appropriate
when that time comes and you will have to face the consequences (good or bad)
for your actions. I just don't want to see hams and others using police
frequencies to report lost dogs and traffic violators (on a regular basis at
least) when pay phones, autopatches, CB's and other forms of communications
are available. It may not be convenient to walk a block to use a pay phone
but if it gets the job done and doesn't piss off the police it's worth it.
...Chris...

Chris Novy - WA9V BITNET: axvsccn@uicvmc
Southern Illinois Univ. Internet: axvsccn@uicvmc.aiss.uiuc.edu
Morris Library - Systems Packet: wa9v@wd9ebq FAX: (618) 453-8109
Carbondale, IL 62901-6632 Phone: (618) 453-2336 or (618) 457-6149
ICBM: 37.43N 89.12W

2960. Re: Transmitting on Police Frequencies

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-28 14:58:00 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.bacs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <12600072@silver>
Source record: 16583

>Lets stop changing law-abiding citizens into criminals because some
>groups have powerful lobbying efforts! Soon, ham radio won't exist
>because the only radios the public will be allowed to own will be
>simple 2 band broadcast receivers; multi-band assult radios will be
>outlawed! (Quote from unknown individual on this net.)
>
>Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN

The moderator of newsgroup sci.military is running a series entitled
"50 Years Ago Today," consisting of news of World War II. A recent
item is perhaps worth repeating here:

:: September 23, 1939:
:: German Jews were prohibited from owning radios.

Of course, those things don't happen nowadays. :^#

--

Frank W9MKV
reid@gold.bacs.indiana.edu

2961. Re: rec.swl

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-28 15:04:01 UTC
From: toto@tank.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <5563@tank.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 16584

In article <8909281201.AA01299@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> 702WFG@SCRVMSYS.BITNET (bill gunshannon) writes:
:I saw a message lately that suggested the renaming of rec.ham-radio
:to rec.radio.ham in order to allow .swl and .vhf etc. under rec.radio.
:Personnaly I am in favor of swl's having their own group(s) but I don't
:see where there is any need to muck about with rec.ham-radio in order
:to do it.
:REMEMBER: If it ain't broke, don't fix it.
:
:bill gunshannon KB3YV
:702WFG@SCRVMSYS.BITNET

A rose by any other name would smell as sweet, Bill.

--
Sandra Jessica Smyth Believer in lost causes
toto@tank.uchicago.edu

2962. Re: Helical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-28 15:22:30 UTC
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250077@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 16589

Yes, Hams routinely use them. They are referred to as "rubber duckies" when used with small handheld radios and greatly reduce the size and annoyance of a full size quarter wave whip while providing very nearly the same performance.

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.ampr.org
glenne@nmd.hpcom

2963. Re: Disassembly of Yaseau FT-212RH

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-28 15:49:05 UTC
From: jle@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880079@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 16579

> / hpfcdc:rec.ham-radio / bartsch@agnes.uucp (Eric A. Bartsch) / 12:42 pm Sep 27, 1989 /

> Eric A. Bartsch N0JVP writes about YAESU 212RH:

> As if the mic jack was somehow holding it on. Is there something I have to
> remove on the mic jack to get the front cover off?

Yes, there is a retainer ring on the mic jack. I used a thin nose
pliers to get in and around it. It is a threaded nut, turn
counter-clockwise to remove.

> Also, has anyone successfully modified this radio as per the MOD found in
> bitlib@business.uwo.ca? Thanks in advance for help with this problem.

I have a 212RH, couldn't mod it and got an ICOM-228A!

I don't have access to the MOD info you cited. Would you please mail it
to me?

Thanks,

Jer/ Eberhard, (SLASH), N0FZD | Hewlett-Packard - MS99, 1UP10, 15' East
CAP SAR Pilot, COMM,INST,CFI-GLIDER | 3404 East Harmony Road (303) 229-2861
mail: {ihnp4 | hplabs}!hpfcla!jle | Fort Collins, Colorado 80525-9599

2964. Re: sell radios to the unlicensed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-28 16:20:01 UTC
From: mikew@hpsad.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1530032@hpsad.HP.COM>
Source record: 16588

> From: steve@pmday_2..Dayton.NCR.COM (Steve Bridges):
>
> I doubt it. ELT's transmit on 121.5 and 243 MHZ, 243 MHZ being the military
> guard (read "emergency") channel. I have read several places about not
> only the FCC going after these backpackers but also the FAA.
>
> The scenario is fairly simple. An ELT is activated by a hard jolt
> (several G-forces), like when an airplane crashes. Several US and
> USSR satallites monitor these freqs. After doing some DFing on the
> signal, if it is determined not to be at an airport, the SAR effort
> swings into effort. This involves civil authorities, Civil Air Patrol,
> and sometimes the military.
>
> Granted, backpackers could benefit from something similiar to an ELT,
> but let's not confues the aviation community with more and more people
> carrying ELTs. We have enough to worry about with Congress and the DEA
> wanting to shoot our behinds out of the sky.
>
> Not only is it a violation of the FCC regs to use an ELT for non-aviation
> uses, I also believe that it is a violation of the FARs (Federal
> Aviation Regulations) to even REMOVE an ELT from an airplane except for
> maintenance, and then a qualified avionics technician must do it. I don't
> have a copy of the FARs here at work, but believe that it is the case.
>
There are permitted uses for ELT's outside of aircraft. For
instance, boaters on the high seas frequently carry a form of the elt
called an EPIRB (emergency position indicating radio beacon). These
canisters might be located on the lifeboat, if there is one, or on the
bridge of the boat otherwise. They are activated either upon
submersion in water or by manual control. As far as I know, there are
two kinds: the ones carried by small boats within 50 miles or so of
the coast transmit on the VHF marine distress frequency, 156.800MHz.
The others, used farther at sea, transmit on the two aircraft distress
frequencies, to be picked up by aircraft and satellites.

I believe one needs a special marine permit, or at least an
endorsement for an existing marine radio license, to carry the EPIRB.
However, they are certainly legal when used properly. I remember when
I used to work around ocean marinas, someone would set one of these
off every few months, and the coast guard would swarm the area with
helicopters until they found the offending signal. They were not
really pleased with false alarms...

It seems there ought to be a variant of this beast to be
carried by backpackers and the like, especially as the satellites

which listen for them (GOES?) become more abundant and also more sophisticated. (Maybe if the ELT is registered to a particular owner and they must be returned to the factory after each use?) They ought to use a less consequential channel for starters, I imagine.

mike

****
Mike Weihman n1dje: RACES, CDF-VIP
mikew@hpsadmjw.hp.com
mikew%hpsadmjw@hp-sde.sde.hp.com

HP Signal Analysis Div. Volunteer firefighter/EMT
1212 Valley House Dr. Penngrove Fire Prot. Dist.
Rohnert Park, CA 94928 Penngrove, CA
(707)794-4454
****

2965. Re: Japan ham stores?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-28 17:58:08 UTC
From: pfluegerm@valley.UUCP
Message-ID: <45e972ca.15840@valley.UUCP>
Source record: 16586

In article <8909262150.AA11628@marlin.nosc.mil>, price@MARLIN.NOSC.MIL (James N. Price) writes:
> -------
> My wife, N6KIM, and I will soon be travelling to Japan for a
> couple of weeks. I've heard about the amazing concentration of
> electronics stores in Tokyo in Akihabara and Shinjuku areas.
> But, where are the ham radio stores? Can anyone provide names or
> addresses (and subway stops)? I'm not planning to buy anything,
> but I do want to look!

Akihabara is full of cramped buildings with *many* vendors and "stores".
It's more like Dayton crammed into 1/16th the space. About 1 in 10 or so of
these sell ham gear. The ham stores make ours look pitiful - they're jammed
to the gills with gear of all kinds. You don't need an address (they probably
don't even have one, for the most part - besides, addresses don't quite work
the same in Japan). Just take the train (JNR) to Akihabara - there are maps,
or ask someone at your hotel desk for directions. Also have them give you
a card with their name and address in case you get lost. I found the Japanese
very nice, helpful, and honest, and usually friendly.

Sunday is "shoppers paradise" - they block the streets off in the Akihabara
area and you can wander aimlessly.

In Shinjuku, just there is a good electronics area near Shinjuku station
(the rail station). Just a block or two south (I think) and a block west.
I don't recall many ham stores there, though.

You'll find that prices are not as good as you can get here though. But,
equipment selection is greater, and you'll see next years' electronics
(and maybe 1991 models, too). :-)

It's a blast - have fun.

--
Mike Pflueger @ AG Communication Systems (formerly GTE Comm. Sys.), Phoenix, AZ
UUCP: {...!ames!ncar!noao!asuvax | uunet!zardoz!hrc | att}!gtephx!pfluegerm
Work: 602-582-7049 FAX: 602-581-4850
Packet: WD8KPZ @ W1FJI

2966. Re: ooops (was Re: 10 m on Saturday)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-28 18:21:51 UTC
From: vodall@hpfcdq.HP.COM
Message-ID: <330004@hpfcdq.HP.COM>
Source record: 16590

>
>So, all you silent usenetters out there... Join the usenet un-net
>this saturday! Come on, you know who you are (I got a phone
>call from a very nice gentleman this week who said he never posts
>on rec.ham-radio, but reads it regularly. You and everyone who
>reads this forum is more than welcome!).

>Is 1500Z a bad time for everybody?

>As you can see from my .sig, I plan to keep this up for a while :-)
>Looking forward to hearing from YOU on 10m!

>P.S. sorry for posting the previous announcement of time, freqs, etc
>so late. I heard on Sunday that people at HP in Ft. Collins had
>not yet gotten the news...
>---Join the usenet un-net, 28.410, 28.390, and 28.310 at 1500Z every saturday!

>Rusty Carruth. Radio: N7IKQ
>DOMAIN: rusty@cadnetix.com UUCP:{uunet,boulder}!cadnetix!rusty
>home: POB. 461, Lafayette 80026

The 28.310 freq was my suggestion. I didn't have any pressing reasons for selecting it. The only issue was to select "a" frequency. So, let's just drop it and go exclusively with 410 and 390. Having just two close channels should make it easy to scan and increase the chance that we'll find each other.

The time of 1500Z sounds good. Some days I don't hear any signals that early - but 10 is a weird band and anything can happen. Let's keep trying until 1700Z. That should allow a good chance for catching some signals. And it gives us folks who sleep in on saturday a chance to get up and get on the air.

This coming saturday should be interesting. I'm helping a friend move and will be in the truck with the radio all morning. That'll give me a chance to catch up to Rusty for the W.A.S. I wonder if the ARRL will take Email QSL's for usenet W.A.S.?

On another issue - I picked up an IC60, 6 meter fm rig with rocks for 52.525 at the Boulder hamfest. Anybody have any experience or advice on 6 fm. I'm planning on using a low dipole at home and a 1/4 wave whip in the truck. What kind of results can I expect from my 10 watts.

73's
Bill Vodall WA7NWP

2967. Macintosh & PK-232 Software

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-28 18:31:02 UTC
From: pff@thumper.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <1726@thumper.bellcore.com>
Source record: 16580
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

I've just purchased an AEA PK-232 (as well as some other goodies!). I don't have possesion of the unit yet as I've been told that AEA is in the process of modifying the unit with a new "mailbox" feature.

Anyhow, I've been told that the MacRatt software for it (the Mac-ware that AEA flogs for the '232) is pretty difficault to get hold of... that PC ware was in greater supply. Also, frankly, after buying the '232, etc; I don't have $60 to spare for the blasted thing (even if I COULD get it!). Sooo, I'm looking elsewhere. Especially interested in WEFAX-ware.

Preferably something that could run under MultiFinder and happy with 6.0.3 would be nice. Any leads?

Many thanks,
Pete Ferris, N5KBD

2968. Re: INFO-HAMS Digest V89 #708

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-28 21:28:05 UTC
From: ATISD-DOOI.XP@GUNTER-ADAM.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <12529931255.14.ATISD-DOOI.XP@GUNTER-ADAM.AF.MIL>
Source record: 16595

SUBJ: Japan Ham Stores
I can not tell you the street address because I can not
reed the street signs there, but when you get off the train at
the Shinjuku station, look up on top of the buildings 'till you
see the ham antennas and the ham places are under them!!!
Many of them have computers or music equipment in the show room
and ham radio in the back room. The Japaneese term for such is
"DINKI-STORE"
Good luck!
WG4Q

2969. Attention Philadelphia Lawyers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-28 22:51:03 UTC
From: rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
Message-ID: <8909282251.AA29882@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 16596

Examining the traffic on this Group for that last few weeks/months/years , it seems that we need a new subgroup - "INFO-HAMS-PHILY", wherein all the *** continued *** "Philadelphia lawyer" exchanges could take place. From the content of this Group, you would think that the main interest of hams lies in endlessly interpreting all the "tea-leaves" of the FCC rules. Surely there must be a more dynamic side of hamdom, let's see it here.

An initial posting or two on a subject is usefully sent to the whole Group, but the N-teenth retort to a response to an allegation about the same subject tends to tie up message memory that could be better used on new stuff.

Or is it really more fun to talk about operating, than to actually operate, or build, or learn something technical, or ... ?

Bob W3OTC

2970. 2nd call for discussion: REC.RADIO.SHORTWAVE (was rec.swl)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-28 23:25:11 UTC
From: rshapiro@BBN.COM
Message-ID: <46245@bbn.COM>
Source record: 16587
Cross-posted to: news.groups,news.announce.newgroups,rec.ham-radio

[Since the name of this proposed group has changed, I thought I'd re-post the call for discussion. Note that the discussion is aleady in progress and the vote will be in about 2 weeks.]

Purpose: to discuss issues of interest to short wave listeners, i.e. those who are interested in listening to programs on the shortwave bands (primarily but exclusively broadcast bands); also to discuss issues of interest to dx'ers working other broadcast bands (vhf, mw, tv).

Topics might include (but would not be limited to):

announcements of shortwave programs of interest
shortwave program schedule listings
shortwave program time & frequency changes
relevant magazine & journal recommendations
receiver and antenna reviews and recommendations
dx'ing tips & news
news of pirate and clandestine stations
politics of international broadcasting

The name "rec.radio.shortwave" was chosen to (a) introduce a new hierarchy "rec.radio" and (b) avoid puzzling acronyms like "swl" (although the latter is in common use within the community itself). At the start, articles on other kinds of broadcast-band dx'ing would be welcome on this group as well, although it is understood in advance that these topics may later be split off into groups of their own (probably under the new rec.radio hierarchy).

Followup discussion on news.groups.

2971. Re: sell radios to the unlicensed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-29 01:20:34 UTC
From: bmp@hpcupt1.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7120081@hpcupt1.HP.COM>
Source record: 16601

Actually it is a little more complicated than Diana indicates.
The responsibility for search and rescue is is a multidimensional
matrix based on over land or over sea, county by county in some
states (California for sure), type of search objective (civilian
or military/classified) etc.

Authority must also vary. CAP in California has no authority on
private property whatsoever and except in clear life and death
situations does not enter or alter anything on private property
including ELT antennas without an owner, peace officer or responsible
party present.

Brian Perkin
California Wing

2972. Re: Transmitting on Police Frequencies

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-29 02:13:19 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <204@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 16599

Recently in Seattle someone shot a cop at a routine traffic stop, and paralyzed him. A helpful citizen grabbed the cops mike and announced what had happened. He was personally thanked by the police chief.

On the other hand, if you use your OWN radio on police frequencies to call in a disabled vehicle report, I don't think that they are likely to react the same way :)

73,
Tad
KT7H @ N7HFZ
tad@ssc.UUCP

2973. Helical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-29 04:39:53 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <6155.2522F27E@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 16605

> From: neal@lynx.uucp (Neal Woodall)
> I recently saw an interesting article in Mobile Radio Technology magazine
> about helical antennas. The title of the article is, "Helical Antennas
>
> My questions: has anyone experimented with antennas like this? Do hams
> routinely use antennas like this? What are the pros v. cons of these
> antannas? Are they good for receiving public service stuff in the
> VHF-Lo bands?

Yes. On HF they are commonly called heli-whips. On VHF they are commonly called "rubber duckies".

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

2974. Re: sell radios to the unlicensed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-29 04:40:00 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <6156.2522F280@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 16604

> From: cep4478@ultb.UUCP (C.E. Piggott)

> Still, it's too bad it has to be this way, even if only because the
> delay between 911 and the police radio is, in my experiences while
> listening to my HT after calling 911, several minutes. Those minutes
> could be very precious.

Oh, come now. One of the most important problems in public safety communications is internal integrity. By that I mean when an officer (or firefighter) hears someone identifying himself as Captain Whatzisface, he wants to know damn well it IS Captain Whatzisface and not Joe Ham or Philmore Seabee playing games. Nobody wants to risk his life on the basis of a communications system whose security has been compromised.

Don't forget the FCC and CommAct provisions for using any means at hand in an emergency always add something to the effect "when normal means fail or are lacking". This means extreme situations like a boat at sea where you can't tie a hanky to the aerial or flag down an trucker or any of a zillion other, conventional methods.

There just is no practical need for getting on police frequencies. Indeed, since your transmissions will be viewed with suspicion, you will probably add to the delays in getting help.

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

2975. Re: New Part 97

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-29 04:40:12 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <6157.2522F281@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 16606

> From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
>
> I think we are trying to talk about the case when this rule applies, that
> being when the "conventional solution" is not possible.
> available."
>
> Many times, I've heard stories of hams finding 2 meters dead at 3 am in
> the
> morning, and had to use..... CB!

Horrors! God forbid a ham should use CB Ch. 9, which most police units in the boonies, and many urban areas as well monitor routinely.

OK, use the police frequency. But which? There's more than 1, you know. Whose jurisdiction are you in. Do you use the state police frequency? If so, which district are you in? The sherrif's frequency, the township's, the forest ranger's?

Last but not least, once your injured party is transported, don't be surprised if you are asked if you want ketchup or mustard on your radio. Cops' lives depend on their radios and they just flat out don't like intruders - legalities be damned.

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

2976. Request for 10 code info?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-29 07:19:00 UTC
From: UNCFTW@UNC.BITNET
Message-ID: <KPETERSEN.12530031025.BABYL@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 16597

Is there a collection of Public Safety 10 Codes and Signals archived on any of the networks? I am familar with the Police Communicators Association "official" 10 codes. But there seems to be a considerable difference in use between departments. I have found a 20% difference in meaning for these codes between a local police department and the NC Highway Patrol. A comparison between a recent posting of 10 codes for a different area of the country and my lists indicated a 60% difference.

Thanks for any help,

Frank Winstead

2977. Re: New Part 97

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-29 09:24:17 UTC
From: jgd@rsiatl.UUCP
Message-ID: <173@rsiatl.UUCP>
Source record: 16607

In article <6073.251F7DB2@stjhmc.fidonet.org> Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
>
> > From: fireman@tippy.uucp
> >
> > Unless a life is in immediate danger, I don't think we should be
> > messing around on non-ham frequencies, even for accidents. For
>
>Having been in my checkered youth a police/fire/rescue dispatcher, I can tell
>you right now it is a total waste of time. Your transmision will be
>considered to be not only a hoax, but very likely done with malicious
>intent. Sticking to
>the conventional solution will morelikely produce better results. Sorry, but
>those are the realities.

Well I don't know what kind of department you worked for but mine would consider your attitude recklessly negligent - and so likely would the victim's lawyer if he found out about it. It disturbs me greatly that procedure would take presidence (sp) over breaking them and saving a life. Such elitism illustrates the "civilians-vs-us" mentality that exists in many departments today. Sad.

My old agency (Bradley County, TN Emergency Management Agency) would welcome any LEGITIMATE life-and-death communications. Sure, the dispatcher would endeavor to verify the authenticity of the caller but he/she would always err on the side of caution and roll if there is the least bit of credibility.

The problem is determining what is a real emergency. Judging by local autopatch traffic, most hams have no sense of reality in this area. I daily listen to someone go through the rather clumsy patch procedure, get 911 through a noisy and picket-fence connection, and then shout the emergency - which may only be an abandoned car - as if it were an immediate life-or-death situation. Meanwhile, 10 or 15 cellphone equipped drivers have called the same incident in over a nice quiet reliable channel.

What is even sadder was when I arranged for a training officer to come over to a ham meeting to train them in proper tactical communications/ dispatcher techniques. Nobody showed up despite wide publicity. Guess the hams thought they knew how to communicate better than those that do it for a living. Guess it must be CW :-) Yeah! That's the ticket! Replace all the 10- and Signal codes with CW. But I digress.

So what would justify operating on public service bands?

A car wreck on a well traveled road? No, see above.
A car wreck with casualties on the same road? Still NO. Other means are available.
A car wreck with casualties on a rural road at night? Sure. You might save a life.
A car wreck in the same setting with no casulties? Nope. Sorry.
A farmhouse on fire out in the country? Sure. Someone may be trapped and it is likely no one else has seen it.

It is really rather simple when you think about it. Is someone critically hurt such that the golden hour may be running? And is there no other channel of communication available? Is some other life-threatening hazard occuring? Such as a large propane tank on fire. Simply imagine the same situation except that you have a police radio in your hand instead of an HT and the officer is down. Would you call then? sure.

And in the end, if I had to make a choice between possibly breaking a rule and saving a life, the rule would bite the dust. Worst case, I'd gladly trust the judgement of a jury of possible victims.

John

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | Manual? ... What manual ?!?
Radiation Systems, Inc. Atlanta, GA | This is Unix, My son, You
gatech!stiatl!rsiatl!jgd **I am the NRA** | just GOTTA Know!!!

2978. the right to carry receivers.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-29 11:14:56 UTC
From: PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK
Message-ID: <29.Sep.89.12
Source record: 16593

How to carry a scanner (or any other receiver) legally - anywhere!
Dont know if its the same in the States, but here in the UK, us hams are
required to be able to verify our transmit frequency, and also to be able to
test for the presence of harmonics, spurii etc. from our transmitters,
to the satisfaction of Government officials.
Now it just so happens that a scanner is a very good,
sensitive detector of these spurii, harmonics etc. that just *MAY* fall on
police/fire/emergency frequencies.
Most people just use a wavemeter or dip oscillator, but a scanner is
SO much more sensitive (and hence shows you have a real zeal
for cutting down your spurii to the lowest possible level......!)
Possible excuse for having a scanner tuned to police: 'Well, officer, i was
simply using it to ensure that i wasnt transmitting any harmonics that could
be affecting your radio....'

Next thing we know, there will be legislation banning spectrum analysers.

authentic_sender='Peter J. Morgan Lucas G6WBJ <PJML@NWL.IA>'

//
+ Be careful what you ask for: you might just get it. +
\\

2979. Help! Moderator addresses wanted!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-29 12:35:45 UTC
From: rlwest@flopn2.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <8909292042.AA00690@ti.com>
Source record: 16598

Howdy Y'all!

Can anyone point me to the moderators (i.e., InterNet addresses) of the
PACKET DIGEST and the RADIO SWAP SHOP nets?

I'm enjoying INFO-HAMS so much I thought I'd "double my pleasure, double
my fun..."

Thanks, Gang!

```
_____________________________________________________________________________
/ Bob West WA8YCD | \
| RLWEST@FLOPN2.CSC.TI.COM | "*MOSTLY* harmless!" |
| WA8YCD @ W5TOO.#NTX.USA.NA.EARTH | -The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy |
| [73500,2150] | (modified entry regarding Earth) |
\____________________________________|_____________________________________/
```

2980. Re: Ham stores in Japan

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-29 15:28:34 UTC
From: tomb@hplsla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <5720052@hplsla.HP.COM>
Source record: 16610

price@marlin.NOSC.MIL (James N. Price) writes:
> goh,

>Thanks *very* much for the detailed info on the Rocket store in
>Tokyo.

>Apologies to the rest of the net, but return path didn't work, as
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
>if often the case between my ARPANET world and the rest!

>73--Jim, K6ZH
>----------

Frankly, I think Goh _deserves_ the public praise for this detailed,
upbeat, useful posting! Thanks from many (if not all) of us, Goh.

73, K7ITM

2981. Re: Ham Portable info needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-29 15:30:51 UTC
From: macy@fmsystm.UUCP
Message-ID: <94@fmsystm.UUCP>
Source record: 16612

In article <154@rsiatl.UUCP> jgd@rsiatl.UUCP (John G. De Armond) writes:
>> > From: asplund@nunki.usc.edu (Daryl Asplund)
>> > Since joining the force he was issued a GE radio that operates on their
>> > (one and only) frequency 460.375. The radio looks like it is years old
>> > well as the 70 cm ham band. Please note: (for all ready to send me hate
>> > mail) he has proof that he is licensed for both the 70cm band, as well
>> > as, the State Police 460Mhz frequency.

>I have a friend that has one of the commercial Yaseau rigs. It is in
>almost all respects identical to the ham version. The MPU programming
>is a bit different - after all, few commercial users need programmable
>frequency capability - but the hardware is the same.
>
>One caution - The FCC is moving (or has already moved?) to ban user-
>programmable radios in the commercial services. So if your friend
>wants to get a type-accepted radio he can program, he better move
>fast.
>
This happened some time ago, and commercial radios now cannot be programmed
without the use of some external device. In the past, the requirement
was the programming had to be internally disabled, usually with a
juper or solder pad (sound familiar?).

For example, Fujitsu now requires the use of a specially programmed
EPROM in their radios to enable programming, which the dealer remove
when he is done. The radio cannot transmit with this EPROM in place,
so it cannot be left in place. I've also seen radios that require a
separate programming module that has to be plugged in to enable programming.

Fujitsu is bringing out shortly a PC interface that does allows programming
via the front keypad or via a serial port connected to a PC running
proprietary software. In each of the above cases, the material must
be returned to the mfr. on lapsing of dealership status.

Also note that all commercial radios must now be designed so they cannot
operate in frequencies outside their type acceptances. I was very dissapointed
to learn that I cannot use the Fujistu radios on 2m freqs. Even though
we are a legitimate dealer, the factory refuses to give us software that
allows out of commercial band programming. I am told this is now the
case with most other commercial radios mfr's.

In fact I know of no commercial type accepted radio that is current
production that there is any way to program ham 2m freqs. into. I know
the non-US versions of many radios will do it, but no mfr. will make
the necessary parts/info available. I think they are concerned about
violating the type acceptance rules and FCC rulings concerning modifications

voiding type acceptances.

I am unsure how long the out-of-commercial band prohibition has been in effect, but I would like to purchase a radio, such as the Yeasu that John mentioned is owned by his friend. Does anyone have a list of older model type accepted commercial radios that will:

a) allow keypad programming with installation of a jumper
b) allow programming into the 2m band
c) allow the other necesaary feature for amateur operation
i.e. +/- 600khz, tone-burst and/or sub-audible tone, etc.

This is the only way I can look for a workable unit at Hamfests and/or used equiment listings.

My thanks to John De Armond WD4OQC for contributing to this discussion.

I've discussed this topic with others, to no avail, in the past. Perhaps someone on the net can shed some light on this and maybe even suggest some suitable radios for those of us who now have to carry to two radios around most of the time.

Macy Hallock fmsystm!macy@NCoast.ORG
F M Systems, Inc. hal!ncoast!fmsystm!macy
150 Highland Dr. uunet!hal.cwru.edu!ncoast!fmsystm!macy
Medina, OH 44256 Voice: 216-723-3000 X251
Disclaimer: My advice is worth what you paid for it.
Alt.disclaimer: Your milage may vary.
Biz.disclaimer: My opinions are my own. What do I know?

2982. SWL GROUP - rec.RADIO.MONITOR

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-29 15:32:51 UTC
From: dflynch@vax1.tcd.ie
Message-ID: <2415@vax1.tcd.ie>
Source record: 16600

In article <1989Sep27.142004.7787@ee.rochester.edu>, rajiv@ee.rochester.edu (Rajiv Arora) writes:
> First of all, let me say that I think a group on SWL'ing, whatever it's name,
> is a GREAT idea. I did not even know there were shortwave related articles in
> rec.ham-radio until I just happend to browse through it. I'm sure there must be
> other such enthusiasts. This seems like a friendly group, but I'd prefer not to
> have to wade through all the ham-related stuff for what I'm interested in.
>
> As far as names, rec.swl seems a little obscure unless you know what "swl"
> means. The rec.radio.* notation seems perfect, and rec.radio.monitoring is
appropriate> --

I COULD'T AGREE MORE .. I HATE THEC TERM SWL, WHEREAS REFS. TO DXING AND HF
WOULD NOT BE VERY INFORMATIVE FOR TYHOSE NOT FAMILIAR WITH THEM. IN ANY
EVENT, DX IS TOO NARROW.
MONITOR OR MONITORING ARE EXC.
I am researching a Political Science/International Relations
PhD on international HF broadcasting at TCD.Dublin.
DEREK LYNCH
c/o Dept. of Political Science
Trinity College
Dublin 2
Ireland

> Addresses:
> UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rajiv
> ARPA: rajiv@ee.rochester.edu

2983. FT 470 MODS ... STILL LOOKING

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-29 16:04:00 UTC
From: ppddc@uwocc1.uwo.ca
Message-ID: <0623074069@uwovax.uwo.ca>
Source record: 16619

If anyone has the UHF extend mod for the Yaesu FT470 dual band ... PLEASE post or email to me. Other mods/key sequences would be appreciated.

73 de VE3ZDC
Dave Colvin
Systems Development & Communications Officer
Univ. Western Ontario - Physical Plant Dept.
(519) 661-3301
Packet VE3ZDC@VE3GYQ

2984. PROBLEMS WITH KENWOOD MC-48 MIKE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-29 17:10:00 UTC
From: ppddc@uwocc1.uwo.ca
Message-ID: <0623078367@uwovax.uwo.ca>
Source record: 16620

I have been experiencing a problem with my touch tone mike on my
kenwood 4000. it sounds like a loose connection in the mike but we
have checked and resoldered the connections...including the mike
connector to the radio. we have tried the mike on another radio
and it does the same thing.

has anyone had a similar problem???

any help is appreciated.

73 de ve3zdc
dave colvin
univ. western ontario - physical plant
system development & communications officer

2985. Re: Transmitting on Police Frequencies

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-29 17:31:19 UTC
From: gjunell@polyslo.CalPoly.EDU
Message-ID: <1989Sep29.173119.23092@polyslo.CalPoly.EDU>
Source record: 16608

Speaking of transmitting on police frequencies... ;-)

If anyone knows a good source (read: cheap) for Icom IC-U16 UHF handhelds (this is a commercial radio, not ham), please email.

-Greg

2986. Ariane launch V34, 35, and 36 delayed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-29 18:20:24 UTC
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <472@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 16609
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.space

Arianespace called us yesterday to tell us that they have found that pyro initiators on the Ariane 4 third stage on V34, 35, and 36 have been found to be sufficiently out of spec that a considerable delay in our launch (Microsats along with Spot-2) of at least a month is to be anticipated. We are quite happy with the quality control people at Arianespace. They really don't let much get by them and this another instance of why they are about the most successful launchers in the world at the moment and getting better. For those of you looking forward to a November use of the UOSAT's or the Microsat's I believe that is now looking like January.

73
Bob McGwier
N4HY

2987. Out-of-band performance of TM-621, 721, 631, 731

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-29 18:30:31 UTC
From: ewb@raybed2.UUCP
Message-ID: <1377@raybed2.UUCP>
Source record: 16602

Has anyone actually measured the out of band transmitter performance
on any of the Kenwood dual banders ? I am interested in transmitt power
vs freq especially around the 155 MHz range. This is for information
purposes only. Thanks
73
Gene WA1UXA

...!linus!raybed2!ewb
...!rayssd!raybed2!ewb
ewb@raybed2.ray.com

2988. Largest Ham Radio/electronics Flea Market in New England

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-29 19:16:32 UTC
From: ewb@raybed2.UUCP
Message-ID: <1378@raybed2.UUCP>
Source record: 16603
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.swap,sci.electronics

****

THE LARGEST HAM RADIO AND ELECTRONICS
FLEA MARKET IN NEW ENGLAND
OCTOBER 6-7 1989

The fall edition of the HOSS TRADERS ham radio and electronics
flea market will be held Saturday OCTOBER 7 starting at DAWN at the
DEERFIELD FAIR GROUNDS, DEERFIELD N.H. The fair grounds are located on
RT-43, a few miles off of RT-101. RT-101 is directly accessible from RT-93
in New Hampshire. Talk-in is available on 147.00 (rpt) and 146.52.

The spring edition of this flea was the best ever with some estimates
of as many as 10,000 people attending !! There is plenty of food, and
parking available.

For people who want the BEST DEALS, the flea market actually begins
FRIDAY at about NOON and continues into the night. Bring a flashlight,
a smooth and phillips screw driver and a jacket. When selling, I usually
sell out by friday night. Camping is available.

Admission is $5.00. Camping fee is slightly more. ALL PROFITS go to the
Shriners CHILDRENS BURN CENTER in BOSTON. There is NO additional fee for
sellers. Now is the time to trade your junk for someone elses :-)

NEW EQUIPMENT DEALERS will be there also ! No SALES TAX in NH !
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

Get there early !!!
73
GENE WA1UXA

DISCLAIMER: I have no connection with the flea market or the
Shriners. I just love big flea markets with lots of junk !! :-)

2989. Need new e-mail path to Jim Grubs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-29 21:18:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500211@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16615

I need a working path to Jim Grubs. This one has been bouncing back now
for a month or so. Jim, if you get this, I'm getting your mail, but I
can't get to you. Does anyone here know more about FIDO mail system and
gateways?

> From Mailer-Daemon@cis.ohio-state.edu Fri Sep 29 16:07:40 1989
> Received: from saqqara.cis.ohio-state.edu by ux1.cso.uiuc.edu with SMTP
> (5.61+/IDA-1.2.8) id AA07458; Fri, 29 Sep 89 16:07:36 -0500
> Received: by saqqara.cis.ohio-state.edu (5.61/4.890927)
> id AA07021; Fri, 29 Sep 89 17:07:13 -0400
> Date: Fri, 29 Sep 89 17:07:13 -0400
> From: Mail Delivery Subsystem <Mailer-Daemon@cis.ohio-state.edu>
> Subject: Returned mail: Service unavailable
> Message-Id: <8909292107.AA07021@saqqara.cis.ohio-state.edu>
> To: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
> Status: R
>
> ----- Transcript of session follows -----
> >>> DATA
> <<< 554 sendall: too many hops (17 max)
> 554 w8grt!jim.grubs@andy.bgsu.edu... Service unavailable: Bad file number
>
> ----- Unsent message follows -----
> Received: by saqqara.cis.ohio-state.edu (5.61/4.890927)
> id AA06984; Fri, 29 Sep 89 17:07:16 -0400
> Received: from tut.cis.ohio-state.edu by saqqara.cis.ohio-state.edu (5.61/4.890927)
> id AA05414; Fri, 29 Sep 89 16:57:54 -0400
> Received: from RUTGERS.EDU by tut.cis.ohio-state.edu (5.61/4.890927)
> id AA13082; Fri, 29 Sep 89 16:57:48 -0400
> Received: from saqqara.cis.ohio-state.edu by rutgers.edu (5.59/SMI4.0/RU1.2/3.04)
> id AA10988; Fri, 29 Sep 89 16:57:31 EDT
> Received: by saqqara.cis.ohio-state.edu (5.61/4.890927)
> id AA05316; Fri, 29 Sep 89 16:57:15 -0400
> Received: from ANDY.BGSU.EDU by saqqara.cis.ohio-state.edu (5.61/4.890927)
> id AA03881; Fri, 29 Sep 89 16:48:11 -0400
> Received: from saqqara.cis.ohio-state.edu by andy.bgsu.edu (5.61/3.3)
> id AA28580 ; Fri, 29 Sep 89 16:51:35 -0400
> Received: by saqqara.cis.ohio-state.edu (5.61/4.890927)
> id AA03835; Fri, 29 Sep 89 16:47:50 -0400
> Received: from tut.cis.ohio-state.edu by saqqara.cis.ohio-state.edu (5.61/4.890927)
> id AA02630; Fri, 29 Sep 89 16:40:23 -0400
> Received: from uccba.uc.edu by tut.cis.ohio-state.edu (5.61/4.890927)
> id AA11688; Fri, 29 Sep 89 16:40:12 -0400
> Received: from hal (hal.cwru.edu.ARPA) by uccba.uc.edu (4.12/smail2.5) with SMTP

> id AA00269; Fri, 29 Sep 89 16:45:36 edt
> Received: from cwjcc.INS.CWRU.Edu by hal (5.59/25-eef)
> id AA03426; Fri, 29 Sep 89 16:35:23 EDT
> Return-Path: <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
> Received: by cwjcc.INS.CWRU.Edu (5.61+ida+/CWRU-1.5)
> id AA20246; Fri, 29 Sep 89 16:39:38 -0400 (for
uccba!tut.cis.ohio-state.edu!bgsuvax!w8grt!jim.grubs@hal.cwru.edu)
> Received: from handies.ucar.edu by mailrus.cc.umich.edu (5.61/gossip-1.1)
> id AA25928; Fri, 29 Sep 89 16:31:24 -0400
> Received: by ncar.UCAR.EDU (5.61/1.00.UUCP-MOD.8-11-85)
> id AA26143; Fri, 29 Sep 89 14:38:46 MDT
> Received: from ux1.cso.uiuc.edu by ncar.UCAR.EDU (5.61/1.00.UUCP-MOD.8-11-85)
> id AA26138; Fri, 29 Sep 89 14:38:42 MDT
> Received: by ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
> (5.61+/IDA-1.2.8) id AA05648; Fri, 29 Sep 89 15:38:27 -0500
> Date: Fri, 29 Sep 89 15:38:27 -0500
> From: Phil Howard KA9WGN <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
> Message-Id: <8909292038.AA05648@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
> To: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

2990. Re: sell radios to the unlicensed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-29 21:34:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500212@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16613

There is a definite need for some sort of ELT-like facility for terristrial emergency location outside of aviation.

Such a need includes the need for a sophisticated satellited and ground based monitoring system as well. This all costs money.

Perhaps the only way to do this is to specifically outlaw ownership of transmitters on the particular frequency except by agencies and/or corporations licensed to rent them out to whoever needs them. There would be a deposit and rent for use. The deposit would be returned if the transmitter is never used. There would also be an appropriate charge for certain portions of the cost of the search and rescue should that be necessary.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
-.-- . ... - .... -- -.--
.-.-.- ... .. --. -. .- - ..- .-. . ..-. .. .-.. .

2991. Re: New Part 97

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-29 21:47:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500213@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16614

> There is a vast difference legally between using whatever is at hand in a life
> threatening disaster and preparing in advance for such use. My view is that if
> a bunch of hams make the boneheaded blunder of making Public Safety Band mods
> on their radios and grabbing the first excuse they find to "play cop", the very
> least punitive response of the FCC would be to require type-acceptance of ham
> gear and TA standards that would require designs that can't be modified without
> permanently disabling the radio. It would be quicker, easier, and cheaper to
> simply take away all of our VHF/UHF bands that are anywhere near public safety
> frequencies. Guess which course they'd pick?

I basically agree. Discounting the concept of police who are hams doing this, we need to make sure that no one gets the wrong impression of this rule. The rules does say "when normal communications are unavailable", and ham radio can be consider (at least by us) as normally communications. Only as a last resort and when time is essential would I transmit on a police frequency, being fully aware of all the hassle I will be getting myself into over the matter.

Some of us still believe we have cause to modify our radios for out of band transmission. It sure would be nice if the radio manufacturers would at least give us some protection mechanism for it, such as a secret code we can set to be punched in to invoke the mod each time the radio is turned on (after the requisite internal hardware change is done). Also, OTHER kinds of mods, such as adding an extra digit, features, etc, should be EASIER to do (like dips switches) than the out-of-band-transmit mod, so fewer people would be tempted to just do it while they are doing other mods. I cut a diode in my Kenwood TS-440 to enable 10 hz digit. It took a lot of work getting in to that point to do it. The out-of-band transmit diode (cut another one) was very close nearby. I was tempted to do it, but at the last minuted decided not to.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
-.-- . ... - .... -- -.--
.-.-.- ... .. --. -. .- - ..- .-. . ..-. .. .-.. .

2992. Hoss Traders Flea at Deerfield, NH - IMPORTANT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-29 23:41:01 UTC
From: WALT@MAINE.BITNET
Message-ID: <1963WALT@MAINE>
Source record: 16611
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.swap,sci.electronics,misc.forsale

In article <1369@raybed2.UUCP> Eugene Balinski writes:

> The fall edition of the HOSS TRADERS ham radio and electronics
> flea market will be held Saturday OCTOBER 7 starting at DAWN at the
> DEERFIELD FAIR GROUNDS, DEERFIELD N.H. The fair grounds are located on
> RT-43, a few miles off of RT-101. RT-101 is directly accessible from RT-93
> in New Hampshire. Talk-in is available on 147.00 (rpt) and 146.52.
>

This is ok...

> For REAL hams, the flea market actually begins FRIDAY at about NOON and
> continues into the night. Bring a flashlight, a smooth and phillips screw
> driver and a jacket. (HINT: the best deals go down on friday !!). Camping
> is available.

Whoa! Stop! Halt! ^c ^c ^c ^c!

In recent years this has become a serious problem. The fairground does
not open until 04:00 pm Friday. The gates will be closed and the curios
will be turned away. Don't plan on arriving before 04:00 pm.

This article has been posted on behalf of Joe, K1RQG, Hamfest Chairman.
If you have any questions about this, please contact him. Thank you and
hope you get to Deerfield this year.

73,

N1FKO
Walt

2993. Re: WAR on 14313

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-30 00:23:00 UTC
From: hays@apollo.HP.COM
Message-ID: <45efd2db.18268@apollo.HP.COM>
Source record: 16617

I have found the WARC bands (10,18,24 mhz.) to be a refuge for those running appropriate power (i.e. Barefoot) and simple antennas to carry on conversation --- 18 Mhz. is close enough to 20 Meters to give similar propagation.

I also recently got on 220 (in Utah) and found it to be an interesting group of people... something about the less crowded atmosphere make people a little less stressed out.

Try getting on some of the less utilized spectrum and I think you will enjoy the hobby (SWL or Amateur Radio) much more.

John D. Hays, KD7UW

2994. New Part 97

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-30 00:42:01 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <6175.2524127E@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 16618

> From: mgb@APG-TECNET.APG.ARMY.MIL
>
> In article <121900050@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu> jlt00316@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
> > [stuff deleted]
> >So, where
> >do the rules stop in the event of an emergency. Clearly, in an emergency,
> I
> >could operate on amateur freqs. with too high power, cause deliberate
>
> GET THE POINT?!?! Look here is my opinion. The hell with ham radio and
> to blazes with the law. I will try to save the life and if I break the
> law in the process TOO BAD! I will also suffer any consequences and will
> do so very gladly and to tell the truth PROUDLY. But then I always was a
> "radical" son of a gun.
>
> Sorry folks... I just got tired "again" of hearing the law says this,
> the law says that, and now we are talking about just HOW it is LEGAL to
> go about saving someone's life.

Listen, I don't know about the others, but I have been speaking from the point of view of the practical effectiveness. Legalities aside, getting on a police frequency is the least practical solution to the problem in 999 cases out of 1000. If you're sure you've got that #1000, go for it.

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

2995. HT TALK

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-30 04:40:15 UTC
From: cep4478@ultb.UUCP
Message-ID: <1343@ultb.UUCP>
Source record: 16616

For those who like to talk about HT's ... has everybody seen the ad for the IC-2SAT? Boy, it looks neat ... just going by the manufacturer's spec sheet, the thing is teeny, 48 memories, 2 watts out with the battery pack (it's INTERNAL, not removable) and 5 watts on 13.8v external, and Rx 138-174.

It looks really neat, and I'd like some feedback if anybody has bought one of these things. It's not cheap though - the 2SA lists for $419. (I'm not sure what the difference between a 2SA and a 2SAT is).

With regard to my TH-215: I love it, it's lots of fun, etc. but two complaints. First, when the battery dies, the indicator gives you so little warning that it may as well not be there. For one thing, when I'm transmitting, I'm generally not looking at the LCD screen, so I don't see the BATT indicator, anyhow, and if I'm not carrying my battery it does w/o legal ID time. The second thing that gets on my nerves is a personal thing, and not the radio's fault: I do wish it was a little smaller so I could put it in my pocket, rather than on my belt.

Oh yes, one other thing, while on the topic of HT's: if you don't already own a Kulduckie or Kulduckie clone, and are using a stock rubber duckie, you're missing something extraordinary. The part-helical-part-quarterwave type antennas are SOOO much better than a stock 1/4 wave.

de Chris N2JGW
Rochester Institute of Technology Amateur Radio Club K2GXT

2996. File "ART30008 NOTE" being sent to you.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-30 07:04:00 UTC
From: ART30008@NUSVM.BITNET
Message-ID: <8909300703.AA25147@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16621

```
*-------------------------------- Cut here ---------------------------------*
Dear friends,
Could someone pse tell me wht KISS is abt in packet radio?
Is there an upgrade for PK-80H to KISS or others?
Thanks a lot!!
73's
Ian ART30008@NUSVM or 9V1XA@9V1WO-1
```

2997. Re: rec.swl

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-30 15:35:20 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <6186.2524E163@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 16622

> From: toto@tank.uchicago.edu (sandra jessica smyth)
>
> In article <8909281201.AA01299@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
> 702WFG@SCRVMSYS.BITNET (bill gunshannon) writes:
> :I saw a message lately that suggested the renaming of rec.ham-radio
> :to rec.radio.ham in order to allow .swl and .vhf etc. under rec.radio.
> :Personnaly I am in favor of swl's having their own group(s) but I don't
> :see where there is any need to muck about with rec.ham-radio in order
> :to do it.
> :REMEMBER: If it ain't broke, don't fix it.
> :
> :bill gunshannon KB3YV
> :702WFG@SCRVMSYS.BITNET
>
>
> A rose by any other name would smell as sweet, Bill.

Not if one of them is a geranium. Seriously, the three REC.HAM-RADIO newsgroups are closely similar. A shortwave listener newsgroup is only barely similar to the three originals.

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

2998. * SpaceNews 02Oct89 *

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-30 17:28:17 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <1023@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 16623
Body handling: 1 inline base64-encoded payload block was not displayed

Bulletin ID: SPC91002

SpaceNews

MONDAY OCTOBER 2, 1989

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, NJ, and is distributed weekly around the world. It is available for UNLIMITED distribution.

* SHUTTLE NEWS *

Workers are continuing their investigation into the accidental dousing of COLUMBIA at the Orbiter Processing Facility on 24Sep89, when a "firex" fire extinguisher system was accidentally triggered. COLUMBIA was being readied for the STS-32 mission in mid-December when the accident occurred.

Work continues on launch preparations for ATLANTIS. A Flight Readiness Review is scheduled this week on October 2 and 3 at the Kennedy Space Center. The earliest possible launch window for STS-34 opens at 1:29 PM Eastern Time (1729 UTC) on Thursday, October 12th.

* OSCAR-9 NEWS *

The "unofficial KD2BD" OSCAR-9 re-entry date is 07Oct89 at 1912 UTC (+/- one day). OSCAR-9 was launched on October 6, 1981, so it should last long enough to see its 8th birthday on Friday!

The following is a "raw" telemetry frame received from OSCAR-9 on 30Sep89 at 15:04:49 UTC:

UOSAT-1 8909300150449 COMPUTER GENERATED TELEMETRY

[Inline base64-encoded payload not displayed]

* MICROSAT NEWS *

The multiple UoSAT/MicroSat launch orginally scheduled for a November 9th has been delayed 2 weeks due to a problem on board the Ariane 4 launch vehicle. This delay provides UoSAT and MicroSat engineers some extra time to carry out precise measurements and calibrations of all the systems on the satellites. Approximately one month before launch, the two UoSATs and four MicroSats will be integrated with launcher. After that, the main payload, the SPOT-2 spacecraft, will be mounted on the Ariane rocket.

* UoSAT D/E NEWS *

UoSAT-D and UoSAT-E were both removed from thermal vacuum testing last Monday afternoon after completing four hot and three cold cycles. The satellites internal temperatures were cycled between -30 and +50 degrees C. These tests provided UoSAT engineers with their first long period analysis of UoSAT-D/E operations, and enabled them to excercise all systems during the 5-day test. Both spacecraft performed well throughout the temperature cycling. Engineers installed a telemetry temperature sensor directly on the 80C186 processor in the PCE and found that it consistantly runs 10 degrees hotter than its surroundings. There was some fear that this processor, in its 68-pin grid array package might develop into an undesirable "hot spot", but this did not occur. The RF systems, including the 10-watt power amplifier for use during PACSAT experiments operated without difficulties throughout the tests.

Both the temperature cycling and the prolonged operational test did identify some minor problems in each satellite. The navigation magnetometers appeared to be temperature sensitive, but functioned perfectly at the expected operational temperature, and the over-current protection tripped on some power switches unnecessarily at low temperatures.

These problems are now being investigated at the University of Surrey prior to the shipment of the two satellites to Kourou.

* OSCAR-11 NEWS *

The following is an OSCAR-11 On-Board Computer status bulletin transmitted by OSCAR-11 on 30Sep89 at 14:48:25 UTC:

UOSAT 2 COMPUTER STATUS INFORMATION

FAD1 OPERATING SYSTEM V2.0
TODAY'S DATE IS 30 /9 /89
UNIVERSAL TIME IS 14 :48 :25 DAY 7
AUTO MODE IS SELECTED
SPIN PERIOD IS - 184
Z MAG FIRINGS = 0
+ SPIN FIRINGS = 30
- SPIN FIRINGS = 0
RAM WASH POINTER AT 89C9
WOD COMMENCED 30 /9 /89 AT 0 :0 :9
WITH CHANNELS 10 ,11 ,19 ,29 ,
LAST CMD RECEIVED WAS 112 TO 1 WITH DATA 1

!!!NEWFLASH!!!
2m Beacon will turn off for 10s after DCE titles

ATTITUDE CONTROL INITIATED, MODE 1

DIGITALKER ACTIVE

* OSCAR-12 SCHEDULE *

DATE MODE TIME (UTC)

06Oct JD 20:29 - 11:23 on 10/07
10Oct JA 10:42 - 18:54

* OSCAR-13 SCHEDULE *

AO-13 Operating Schedule
16Aug89 until 16Nov89
BLON/BLAT 210/0

Mode B : MA 003 to MA 160
Mode JL: MA 160 to MA 200
Mode B : MA 200 to MA 240
OFF : MA 240 to MA 003
Mode S : MA 210 to MA 222

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *

Feedback regarding SpaceNews can be directed to the author (John) via any
of the following paths:

UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z

MAIL : John A. Magliacane
Department of Electronics Technology
Brookdale Community College
765 Newman Springs Road
Lincroft, New Jersey 07738-1599
U.S.A.

* MESSAGES de KD2BD *

VK4AHD: Brian, Thanks for the info on AsiaNet!
N2JUX : John, We'll be able to hear Mir this week during the afternoon hours!
NF1J : Warren, Welcome back!
ALL : Thanks for reading SpaceNews!!

<<< Stay on course.....Say YES to Morse! >>>

* SpaceNews * >> Satellite News You Won't Find Everywhere Else << * SpaceNews *

<eof>

UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z (John)
..."There is no expedient to which a man will not resort to
avoid the real labor of thinking." ....Sir Joshua Reynolds.

2999. Re: Length of dots and dashes in Morse Code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-09-30 20:16:00 UTC
From: CSMSCST@OAC.UCLA.EDU
Message-ID: <8910010705.AA03961@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16624

> I'm trying to understand the timing of Morse code. Assuming a dot
> is the shortest element, how long are the following:
>
> dot = 1 time unit
> dash = 3 time units My guess for the following
> intra-letter = 3 time units
> intra-word = 6 time units
>
Almost. The intra-word spacing is 7 units. See the beginning of
chapter 19 ("Digital Communications") in the ARRL Handbook for
a definitve discussion of Morse spacing, speed, etc.
/Chris Thomas - WA6HTJ

Internet: csmscst@oac.ucla.edu
Bitnet: csmscst@uclamvs.bitnet

3000. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-01 00:15:38 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8910010708.AA04161@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16625

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial RCP/M, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial RCP/M may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

```
- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #576 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 89266.76187926 0.00000322 37596-3 0 2348
2 00424 80.4635 188.6992 0021954 238.0595 121.8418 13.67202508346286
SOLRAD R/B
1 00727U 64001 A 89256.12670392 .00000223 00000-0 20115-3 0 2922
2 00727 69.9038 267.3743 0014222 334.4158 25.6241 13.93576553305346
Cos 185 R/B
1 03019U 67104 B 89261.16564531 .00007807 00000-0 53294-3 0 4351
2 03019 64.0614 179.4657 0211356 216.7190 141.9276 14.90450495118932
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 89261.36474306 -.00000074 00000-0 99999-4 0 2577
2 03029 12.8571 23.4139 0016978 198.9132 161.0447 1.00272697 80078
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 89262.88404862 .00086538 00000-0 55388-3 0 675
2 04966 51.5301 173.4155 2475536 15.8538 350.7386 10.61894514562396
LAGEOS
1 08820U 89267.06002109 0.00000006 0 8867
2 08820 109.8418 263.9502 0044839 294.9627 64.6518 6.38664138 56944
GOES 2
1 10061U 89259.51684817 -.00000003 0 3054
2 10061 7.3844 67.0697 0005922 162.3073 197.9053 1.00268616 6292
GPS-0001
1 10684U 89263.18962607 0.00000010 10000-3 0 2218
2 10684 63.5309 97.9050 0111539 198.0690 161.5908 2.00559413 70433
GPS-0002
1 10893U 78 47 A 89262.15457953 -.00000027 00000-0 00000 0 0 397
2 10893 64.4815 338.7842 0155568 27.9173 332.9651 2.00553675 83233
GOES 3
1 10953U 89262.55981718 0.00000091 10000-3 0 7316
2 10953 6.2598 69.6723 0006409 260.4724 99.6811 1.00271270 1888
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 89269.11586518 0.00001066 41818-3 0 1687
2 10967 108.0200 135.5450 0001650 268.4462 91.6431 14.34871674588564
GPS-0003
1 11054U 89262.46424253 -.00000026 0 1076
```

```
2 11054 64.0310 335.1787 0055790 120.3324 240.2821 2.00562826 80257
GPS-0004
1 11141U 89263.55895173 0.00000010 0 2182
2 11141 63.5927 97.7842 0056121 320.8354 38.8185 2.00568706 78977
NOAA 6
1 11416U 89263.48882190 0.00001641 70321-3 0 9000
2 11416 98.5144 257.8320 0011692 185.8322 174.2700 14.26008642531486
GPS-0005
1 11690U 89258.70619400 0.00000011 0 8546
2 11690 64.0803 99.8861 0107563 203.5240 156.0004 2.00559086 84732
Solar Max
1 11703U 89269.24476503 0.00097145 81578-3 0 1143
2 11703 28.4942 278.0127 0003129 178.2967 181.7652 15.68393480535634
GPS-0006
1 11783U 89263.51685816 -.00000026 0 9681
2 11783 63.8253 334.7706 0142701 62.1508 299.3481 2.00569645 68913
GOES 4
1 11964U 80 74 A 89245.46268176 -.00000047 00000-0 00000 0 0 754
2 11964 5.7021 72.7960 0033325 97.8604 262.7640 0.99229438 2790
GOES 5
1 12472U 89259.41323825 -.00000250 10000-3 0 7569
2 12472 2.7741 79.4241 0004262 161.6324 198.9515 1.00275476 29509
SME
1 12887U 81100 A 89257.09723117 .00028356 00000-0 91026-3 0 3031
2 12887 97.6811 286.2818 0001252 329.1378 30.9789 15.32271485438759
UOSAT 1
1 12888U 89263.62187752 0.00443331 13755-2 0 7384
2 12888 97.5338 325.0218 0006714 249.4344 109.6893 15.90602874443989
Meteor 2-08
1 13113U 89263.64447173 0.00000403 35286-3 0 6656
2 13113 82.5450 342.8913 0015585 150.1355 210.0685 13.84049964378445
Salyut 7
1 13138U 89263.67811740 0.00019444 40670-3 0 7672
2 13138 51.6089 208.6018 0002304 76.8529 283.2383 15.45472229422949
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 89262.84801782 .00001642 00000-0 37396-3 0 1035
2 13367 98.2033 325.1178 0001295 268.6352 91.4682 14.57128404381933
Meteor 2-09
1 13718U 89263.75158241 0.00000867 44982-3 0 8169
2 13718 81.2476 188.0537 0057375 86.5479 274.2252 14.13301134349054
IRAS
1 13777U 83 4 A 89254.51488022 -.00000036 00000-0 -12692-4 0 6765
2 13777 99.0426 90.4269 0013303 72.8719 287.3903 13.98634820 7981
Cosmos 1447
1 13916U 83 21 A 89248.31872866 .00000125 00000-0 12150-3 0 6476
2 13916 82.9421 222.6063 0036571 212.1257 147.7667 13.73947963323559
TDRS 1
1 13969U 83 26 B 89259.42219081 -.00000206 00000-0 00000 0 0 8332
2 13969 3.7997 68.0823 0005514 99.3587 261.0984 1.00265038 90338
GOES 6
```

```
1 14050U 89259.62115807 0.00000121 0 187
2 14050 1.5329 81.7987 0000521 152.1772 209.0550 1.00271696 7522
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 89252.61791426 0.00000044 0 4271
2 14129 25.9835 245.3014 6044835 74.8033 341.4914 2.05880320 18952
GPS-0008
1 14189U 89259.11787556 0.00000009 10000-3 0 6591
2 14189 63.2367 96.5030 0137768 215.0698 144.0946 2.00565755 45268
Meteor 2-10
1 14452U 89258.30631835 0.00000997 42398-3 0 7695
2 14452 81.1646 203.2176 0094082 196.2380 163.5780 14.22324431305359
LandSat 5
1 14780U 89269.81265512 0.00000517 12462-3 0 9231
2 14780 98.1576 330.0535 0001522 300.4849 59.6668 14.57114518296368
UOSAT 2
1 14781U 89259.09352220 0.00002773 53699-3 0 5097
2 14781 97.9914 315.2271 0014167 37.3293 322.8939 14.64000296295845
LDEF
1 14898U 89268.92695972 0.00037082 45935-3 0 9844
2 14898 28.5036 183.3001 0002210 315.7498 44.2673 15.58626866307148
GPS-0009
1 15039U 89259.67683485 0.00000009 0 7319
2 15039 63.0182 95.7098 0016031 250.5493 109.3531 2.00565013 38552
Cosmos 1574
1 15055U 84 62 A 89256.05605870 .00000133 00000-0 13156-3 0 7801
2 15055 82.9546 266.5622 0028307 17.4103 342.8009 13.73266436262037
Meteor 2-11
1 15099U 89256.09472937 0.00000202 17302-3 0 9657
2 15099 82.5309 296.4670 0013757 358.1248 1.9856 13.83703935262271
GPS-0010
1 15271U 84 97 A 89261.57139579 -.00000027 00000-0 00000 0 0 7117
2 15271 63.3318 334.5430 0101168 321.2529 38.0939 2.00568042 35709
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 89267.00318696 0.00001516 21553-3 0 888
2 15331 82.5361 247.2005 0026211 120.0639 240.3176 14.76063597268796
NOAA 9
1 15427U 89262.15980906 0.00001069 60292-3 0 4288
2 15427 99.1521 250.9926 0016232 51.5794 308.6831 14.12172282245714
Meteor 2-12
1 15516U 89256.07205050 0.00000156 13057-3 0 1157
2 15516 82.5321 234.8429 0015060 227.3689 132.6205 13.84160256233218
Cosmos 1686
1 16095U 89263.74277681 0.00029325 60795-3 0 3715
2 16095 51.6081 208.2826 0001753 91.2381 268.8520 15.45483422224054
GPS-0011
1 16129U 89254.74729761 0.00000010 0 3533
2 16129 63.7604 96.6208 0120061 149.6524 211.1392 2.00563064 28778
Meteor 3-1
1 16191U 89263.71080291 0.00000043 10000-3 0 8599
2 16191 82.5508 168.2134 0021433 60.6798 299.6466 13.16876304188099
```

```
Meteor 2-13
1 16408U 89255.71960653 0.00000193 16332-3 0 5306
2 16408 82.5384 150.0135 0017768 56.5074 303.7780 13.84207964187662
Mir
1 16609U 89263.66323779 0.00037775 45165-3 0 660
2 16609 51.6205 244.7039 0014222 61.8030 298.4064 15.60499966206052
SPOT 1
1 16613U 89269.90230271 0.00000440 22481-3 0 6090
2 16613 98.7309 343.1346 0000773 170.6886 189.4655 14.20011926 26565
Meteor 2-14
1 16735U 89255.27470165 0.00000265 22959-3 0 3236
2 16735 82.5394 177.2207 0015265 123.2081 237.0569 13.83956492166507
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 89269.50713474 0.00002759 39802-3 0 7411
2 16881 82.5270 304.3090 0023086 124.3325 236.0057 14.75791204170234
EGP
1 16908U 89258.72253736 -.00000045 -42017-4 0 1519
2 16908 50.0124 19.7646 0011632 216.4597 143.5447 12.44380104140682
FO-12
1 16909U 89255.40835183 -.00000025 10000-3 0 1719
2 16909 50.0164 30.2152 0011060 204.5445 155.4862 12.44401038140269
NOAA 10
1 16969U 86 73 A 89262.08564669 .00000844 00000-0 38992-3 0 2809
2 16969 98.6340 290.7768 0013557 342.5791 17.4930 14.23177643157290
Meteor 2-15
1 17290U 89256.01054237 0.00000131 10860-3 0 2918
2 17290 82.4651 83.3453 0014044 19.9673 340.2045 13.83758843135761
MOS-1
1 17527U 87 18 A 89262.86187821 -.00000927 00000-0 -67727-3 0 2540
2 17527 99.1413 333.4768 0001068 99.5408 260.5726 13.94876579131579
GOES 7
1 17561U 87 22 A 89261.27875161 -.00000108 00000-0 00000 0 0 3333
2 17561 0.0537 261.3690 0006781 220.6704 238.0395 1.00272544 2699
Kvant
1 17845U 89263.66323166 0.00048574 57718-3 0 8690
2 17845 51.6048 244.6814 0016168 83.0652 277.1879 15.60507464142327
DMSP B5D2-3
1 18123U 89261.44180410 .00001322 00000-0 72093-3 0 1313
2 18123 98.8226 90.6922 0015697 76.2569 283.9843 14.13563085116004
RS-10/11
1 18129U 89263.93048188 0.00000203 21290-3 0 8833
2 18129 82.9297 167.4455 0012548 140.5285 219.6753 13.72007358112527
Cosmos 1867
1 18187U 87 60 A 89262.85565558 .00000026 00000-0 28238-4 0 9490
2 18187 65.0114 118.3117 0017978 253.4840 106.4174 14.29409831114655
Meteor 2-16
1 18312U 87 68 A 89262.14042657 .00000219 00000-0 18868-3 0 3147
2 18312 82.5588 145.1127 0011221 298.0694 61.9334 13.83519936105504
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 89259.54315242 0.00000254 21852-3 0 1520
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2 18820 82.5405 207.9426 0017443 17.7067 342.4704 13.84200335 82320
DMSP B5D2-4
1 18822U 88 6 A 89262.85979047 .00001109 00000-0 52969-3 0 2841
2 18822 98.6790 142.0003 0006608 342.8748 17.2205 14.20925041 84443
AO-13
1 19216U 89236.21624695 0.00000444 37172+0 0 467
2 19216 57.1440 193.9712 6782436 210.0914 82.4649 2.09696448 9164
OKEAN 1
1 19274U 88 56 A 89262.81742575 .00003095 00000-0 45324-3 0 5013
2 19274 82.5165 49.0989 0021302 285.4754 74.4121 14.75229146 65038
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 88 64 A 89262.63443256 .00000391 00000-0 99999-3 0 2644
2 19336 82.5349 108.8536 0015775 268.4381 91.4896 13.16861019 55343
NOAA 11
1 19531U 89262.79198612 .00000841 00000-0 48722-3 0 1338
2 19531 98.9453 206.3948 0011858 331.8500 28.2030 14.11159370 50815
TDRS 3
1 19548U 88 91 B 89254.50160515 .00000132 00000-0 99999-4 0 349
2 19548 0.7970 83.2279 0003000 80.8826 195.7616 1.00283565 2656
GPS-0014
1 19802U 89 13 A 89220.85368862 .00000015 00000-0 99999-4 0 512
2 19802 55.1060 209.7420 0065501 157.9693 202.3225 2.00557432 3489
Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89256.04521804 0.00000117 10000-3 0 744
2 19851 82.5167 89.2615 0015878 60.8685 299.4068 13.83839154 27235
TDRS 4
1 19883U 89 21 B 89253.14292341 -.00000233 00000-0 99999-4 0 283
2 19883 0.5230 77.0581 0001328 56.5255 226.5304 1.00270410 1076
GPS-0013
1 20061U 89 44 A 89241.48392438 -.00000030 00000-0 00000 0 0 308
2 20061 54.6434 27.6907 0082823 165.2171 194.7883 2.00571385 1646
Cosmos 2033
1 20147U 89243.78291852 0.00006950 11902-3 0 729
2 20147 65.0200 205.7781 0009228 270.8944 89.0839 15.52032816 6022
1989 059B
1 20150U 89243.73571078 0.00000282 28701-3 0 490
2 20150 82.9379 60.5452 0029164 165.0123 195.1846 13.74250328 5138
TV-SAT 2
1 20168U 89248.09718997 -.00000121 10000-3 0 188
2 20168 0.1187 257.0786 0003866 313.6058 149.2733 1.00268976 222
Hipparcos
1 20169U 89248.58857001 0.00000386 10000-3 0 107
2 20169 6.9671 113.1371 7274371 199.7395 101.2318 2.29372156 654
1989 062C
1 20170U 89251.64144954 0.00001503 28817-2 0 269
2 20170 7.2787 111.2504 7248050 202.1200 96.5935 2.26009855 701
RESURS-F4
1 20175U 89256.62018849 0.00143710 80762-5 22641-3 0 705
2 20175 82.3035 113.9647 0007818 288.4252 71.6011 16.03786850 4682
GPS-0015
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1 20185U 89262.89436950 0.00000015 10000-3 0 166
2 20185 54.9164 208.9044 0025073 142.8053 217.3543 2.00592706 5274
1989 064C
1 20187U 89260.13938735 0.00297511 -24261-5 48091-3 0 512
2 20187 37.7326 185.1610 5984573 225.9569 66.7188 4.19947928 1234
Progress M
1 20191U 89268.84992979 0.00048935 57718-3 0 375
2 20191 51.6236 218.5859 0011393 92.8805 267.2531 15.60779929143138
1989 067A
1 20193U 89262.09122150 -.00000193 10000-3 0 68
2 20193 0.1023 276.5767 0001960 226.9552 216.4987 1.00262640 222
1989 067B
1 20194U 89268.36118503 0.00288193 11915-2 0 367
2 20194 26.7043 288.5550 0118324 113.7690 247.5331 15.74034810 4450
1989 067C
1 20195U 89266.75369955 0.00000648 10000-3 0 225
2 20195 23.2947 130.2415 7340521 196.6101 110.6395 2.22251165 593
Cosmos 2037
1 20196U 89269.66893740 0.00000007 10758-3 0 390
2 20196 73.5674 306.5455 0026210 233.4220 126.3716 12.40435600 3685
1989 068B
1 20197U 89246.36188618 -.00000007 0 64
2 20197 73.5706 337.8219 0024798 266.3793 93.4413 12.40688658 796
GMS-4
1 20217U 89265.33951936 -.00000087 10000-3 0 126
2 20217 1.6473 283.0531 0016134 261.8504 98.1175 1.00267139 176
Soyuz TM-8
1 20218U 89268.84992979 0.00049174 57718-3 0 304
2 20218 51.6138 218.5749 0015964 94.1150 266.0760 15.60826886143139
1989 073B
1 20223U 89250.85361624 0.18455113 -59887-5 33314-3 0 100
2 20223 82.3050 172.7602 0015921 109.4367 250.9435 16.46414924 236
1989 070B
1 20230U 89263.97509135 0.00033762 47988-2 0 173
2 20230 28.6321 312.5741 7404999 188.6939 141.6225 2.14369658 5617
Cosmos 2038
1 20232U 89266.88510769 0.00000004 0 122
2 20232 82.5777 161.4357 0012370 9.4298 350.7025 12.65099466 1190
Cosmos 2039
1 20233U 89266.87921887 0.00000004 0 62
2 20233 82.5849 161.4387 0016321 2.4879 357.6292 12.65888488 1194
Cosmos 2040
1 20234U 89266.90617665 0.00000004 0 74
2 20234 82.5892 161.4682 0003624 140.2795 219.8561 12.62282717 1199
Cosmos 2041
1 20235U 89266.88950208 0.00000004 0 86
2 20235 82.5878 161.4508 0009446 16.2051 343.9343 12.64511478 1206
Cosmos 2042
1 20236U 89266.89424252 0.00000004 0 83
2 20236 82.5867 161.4545 0005846 8.7677 351.3516 12.63875806 1208
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Cosmos 2043
1 20237U 89266.90010958 0.00000004 0 79
2 20237 82.5808 161.4517 0002553 48.3397 311.7912 12.63092208 1199
1989 074G
1 20238U 89264.09000025 0.00000004 0 83
2 20238 82.5961 163.3246 0040228 188.7816 171.2608 12.55208874 847
Cosmos 2044
1 20242U 89269.94911951 0.00714778 -54470-5 24485-3 0 327
2 20242 82.3228 104.4502 0030912 68.7232 291.8923 16.24090171 1899
1989 076A
1 20244U 89270.23413919 0.00280626 66783-5 17485-3 0 189
2 20244 69.9835 149.4943 0039141 156.0661 202.6641 16.15782261 786
1989 076B
1 20245U 89270.02993432 0.05617006 20168-4 10861-2 0 200
2 20245 69.9803 149.5673 0029374 56.1453 304.2987 16.30109739 769
1989 077B
1 20254U 89269.45349005 0.00122690 26152-4 31285-2 0 56
2 20254 28.5397 318.1181 7263475 180.1635 179.2347 2.34825688 43
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Dr TS Kelso Asst Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
```

3001. NASA Prediction Bulletin Format

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-01 00:15:57 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8910010705.AA03986@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16626

As a service to the satellite user community, the following description of the NASA Prediction Bulletin's two-line orbital element set format is uploaded to sci.space on a monthly basis. The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial RCP/M, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. The Celestial RCP/M may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

==========

Data for each satellite consists of three lines in the following format:

```
AAAAAAAAAAA
1 NNNNNU NNNNNAAA NNNNN.NNNNNNNN +.NNNNNNNN +NNNNN-N +NNNNN-N N NNNNN
2 NNNNN NNN.NNNN NNN.NNNN NNNNNNN NNN.NNNN NNN.NNNN NN.NNNNNNNNNNNNN
```

Line 1 is a eleven-character name.

Lines 2 and 3 are the standard Two-Line Orbital Element Set Format identical to that used by NASA and NORAD. The format description is:

```
Line 2
Column Description
01-01 Line Number of Element Data
03-07 Satellite Number
10-11 International Designator (Last two digits of launch year)
12-14 International Designator (Launch number of the year)
15-17 International Designator (Piece of launch)
19-20 Epoch Year (Last two digits of year)
21-32 Epoch (Julian Day and fractional portion of the day)
34-43 First Time Derivative of the Mean Motion
or Ballistic Coefficient (Depending on ephemeris type)
45-52 Second Time Derivative of Mean Motion (decimal point assumed;
blank if N/A)
54-61 BSTAR drag term if GP4 general perturbation theory was used.
Otherwise, radiation pressure coefficient. (Decimal point assumed)
63-63 Ephemeris type
65-68 Element number
69-69 Check Sum (Modulo 10)
(Letters, blanks, periods = 0; minus sign = 1; plus sign = 2)
```

```
Line 3
Column Description
01-01 Line Number of Element Data
03-07 Satellite Number
```

09-16 Inclination [Degrees]
18-25 Right Ascension of the Ascending Node [Degrees]
27-33 Eccentricity (decimal point assumed)
35-42 Argument of Perigee [Degrees]
44-51 Mean Anomaly [Degrees]
53-63 Mean Motion [Revs per day]
64-68 Revolution number at epoch [Revs]
69-69 Check Sum (Modulo 10)

All other columns are blank or fixed.

Example:

NOAA 6
1 11416U 86 50.28438588 0.00000140 67960-4 0 5293
2 11416 98.5105 69.3305 0012788 63.2828 296.9658 14.24899292346978

Note that the International Designator fields are usually blank, as issued in
the NASA Prediction Bulletins.

--
Dr TS Kelso Asst Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

3002. Need mods for Kenwood 231A

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-01 00:34:25 UTC
From: craig@n8ino.UUCP
Message-ID: <238@n8ino.UUCP>
Source record: 16527
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,misc.wanted

I have a 2-meter Kenwood model 231 radio that I would like to modify
for extended range. Any suggestions?

--
R. Craig Peterson (N8INO)
decvax!n8ino!craig craig@n8ino.MV.COM

3003. MINIPROP

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-01 02:11:11 UTC
From: doug@edson.ee.UAlberta.ca
Message-ID: <1989Oct1.021111.2577@edson.ee.UAlberta.ca>
Source record: 16528

Do any of you have any experience with a program called MINIPROP? It is a propagation forcaster written by Shel Shallon, W6EL.

Does it work? Is it more useful than other techniques?

Please email, I will summarize...

Doug Konrad, VE6DJK

alberta!edson!doug
(alberta is on the backbone, and should be known by most pathalias's out there.)

3004. Re: Ham Portable info needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-01 07:15:26 UTC
From: swan@jolnet.ORPK.IL.US
Message-ID: <1648@jolnet.ORPK.IL.US>
Source record: 16529

In article <5440009@hpcvck.CV.HP.COM> mcross@hpcvck.CV.HP.COM (Minor Cross) writes:
:I would suggest that your friend look into ICOM commerical handhelds.
:These radios can be modified to accept keyboard freq entry and
:will work on the commerical band (legally) as well as the ham bands.

The ICOM handhelds are wonderful. They hold up like a tank. Real nice radios.

Speaking of mods...
We have a couple ICOM IC-02AT's at work. They have been modified to stay
locked up to about 155 MGHz. We will probably need them to go higher for
use during a concert set-up outside the USA (the local contractor uses
something around 159 or so, I really don't recall it's been so long).
Can someone email (or post if you think it would be helpful) instructions
on what the mod is to let the 02AT's tune the widest set of frequencies
(antenna being the limit of course). I was promised the mod by a friend
and he forgot to give it to me, so I've dropped by here to see if I can
get a helping hand.

Thanks for any help.

Joel

:Regards,
:Minor
:------++++++------++++++------++++++------++++++------++++++------++++++------
: Insert Standard Disclaimer notice
:++++++------++++++------++++++------++++++------++++++------++++++------++++++
: ___
: / / Minor Cross KD7YJ
: / / Hewlett-Packard Northwest IC Division [NID]
: / /_____ _________ 1020 NE Circle Blvd.
: / ___ / ____ / ___ / Corvallis, OR 97330
: / / / / /___/ / /__/ / -------------------------
: /__/ /__/ / ______/ AT&T: (503) 750-2044
: / / HP telnet 750-2044
: /__/ }inhp4!hplabs!hp-pcd!hpcvca!hpcvck!mcross

3005. Re: ARRL

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-01 17:12:17 UTC
From: ddodell@stjhmc.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <6208.25264950@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 16530

In an article of <30 Sep 89 18:39:27 GMT>, km3t@jjmhome.UUCP (D. Pascoe KM3T) writes:

>I checked through some mail maps and found that ARRL HQ is registered as
>having a UUCP feed. Smail2.5 comes up with the following path (I have
>never actually tried mailing to ARRL):
>
>....{backbone}!harvard!garp!nyser!mstr!evecs!arrlhq

That's strange ... I just ftp the latest maps, and couldn't find arrlhq in the
CT map.

Am I missing something?

David

--
---
uucp: {decvax, ncar} !noao!asuvax!stjhmc!ddodell
uucp: {gatech, ames, rutgers} !ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!ddodell
Bitnet: ATW1H @ ASUACAD FidoNet=> 1:114/15
Internet: ddodell@stjhmc.fidonet.org

3006. Gateway 22-Sep-89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-01 17:26:45 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1270@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 16531

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
============================================================
```

GATEWAY: The ARRL Packet Radio Newsletter
Volume 6, Number 1 - September 22, 1989 - Part 1 of 3

Published by The American Radio Relay League
225 Main Street, Newington, CT 06111

Stan Horzepa, WA1LOU, Editor

HAPN-1 SOFTWARE ENHANCED

The HAPN-1 packet-radio adapter software has a fresh look! The long-awaited multiconnection software is now available, the AX.25 software package has been extensively rewritten and new programs have been added to the library. [HAPN-1 is a hardware and software package developed by the Hamilton (Ontario) Area Packet Network (HAPN) for the IBM PC and its clones that consists of a TNC on a PC card that is installed in a computer expansion slot and a variety of software to support the hardware.]

Software Reorganization

The AX.25 Level 1 functions have been broken out of the m25 program and placed in a device driver. The device driver, hapn1.sys, is loaded from your config.sys file and becomes part of DOS. It manages all of the hardware functions associated with the HAPN-1 hardware. This greatly smplifies m25 and makes it possible to extend it to support new features such as multiconnections. In addition, the device driver is similar to a TNC running KISS code, which makes it suitable for use by other applications that already contain Level 2 functions, such as TCP/IP.

Multiconnect

M25 can be customized to provide one to four concurrent connections or sessions (HAPN has found that two or three sessions are sufficient for most users; fewer sessions means that m25 uses less memory). In addition to th connected sessions, there is one special session called the monitor session that is active all of the time. It permits you to monitor the channel even when connected.

The c25 program supports multiple sessions by allowing you to switch from one session to the next by pressing a function key. Information about the session, such as session identification and the connected station's call sign, are provided for each session, making the use of multiple connectons

very simple and easy to use. File transmission and reception operates in all sessions as do the file transfer utility programs.

A new "calls heard" dialog is now available in c25. It displays the last ten different call signs heard in the monitor session with the time when they were last heard.

New Applications

The Bulletin Board and Utilities diskettes now contains XPacket and YAPP file transfer programs, in addition to the old sf/rf programs. These new programs are compatible with PBBSs that support these protocols makin it much easier to exchange files with them.

There is also a weather facsimile program for receiving WEFAX images from various sources on HF and displaying them on your PC. All that is required is that you apply the received audio from your HF receiver to the HAPN-1 and tune in one of the WEFAX transmissions on HF. No hardware changes are required.

HAPN also provides a NET/ROM utility called SIGNON for remotely accessing and updating parameters in the node. The program automatcally performs the password sign-on procedure for NET/ROM SYSOPs. After the sign-on procedure, changing parameters is done by an editor showing the formatted parameters. Non-SYSOPs cannot change the parameters, but are still able to browse through them and learn more about the network. Formatted setups can be printed or saved to disk.

TCP/IP

A version of the TCP/IP program NET.EXE is available from HAPN that supports HAPN-1 using the new device driver hapn1.sys. This version is very reliable and overcomes all the HAPN-1 problems users were having with the released version of NET.EXE.

Incompatibility With MSYS Multi-User PBBS

An incompatibility between the HAPN-1 software and the MSYS PBBS exists. The symptom is the uncontrolled display of headers when an MSYS frame is received. This occurs because MSYS transmits incorrect SSID bytes in the AX.25 header. Most TNCs have been programmed to ignore the unused bits and function normally, however, the HAPN-1 software expects the bits to be set according to the protocol and malfunctions when incorrect framesare encountered. This problem has been fixed in the current release of the software.

Software Availability

Further information may be obtained from:

HAPN
Box 4466
Station D
Hamilton, Ontario

Canada L8V 4S7

8th ARRL COMPUTER NETWORKING CONFERENCE

The 8th ARRL Computer Networking conference will be in Colorado Springs, Colorado, on October 7 at the US Air Force Academy. This year's hosts include: Tucson Amateur Packet Radio (TAPR), Academy Amateur Radio Club, USAFA Cadet Radio Club, Rocky Mountain Packet Radio Association (RMPRA) and the American Radio Relay League (ARRL). Numerous papers on TCP/IP and ROSE Networking have been received for this year's conference. This year's presentations will continue the story of amateur packet radio and AMTOR evolution. This is one conference you don't want to miss. It's not too late to send in your reservation. Contact Lori Weinberg at ARRL or TAPR President Andy Freeborn, N0CCZ, at 719-598-8373 for more information.

Conference proceedings will be available at the Conference, or directly from ARRL HQ after the Conference. Papers contained in this year's edition are:

A Packet Broadcast Protocol, by J. Gordon Beattie, Jr., N2DSY

Licen-Free Spread Spectrum Packet Radio, by Albert G. Broscius, N3FCT

The Implications of High-Speed RF Networking, by Mike Chepponis, K3MC, Glenn Elmore, N6GN, Bdale Garbee, N3EUA, Phil Karn, KA9Q, and Kevin Rowett, N6RCE

Local Distribution in the Amateur Radio Environment, by F. Davoli, A. Giordano, I1TD, and S. Zappatore, IW1PTR

Implementation of a 1 Mbps Packet Data Link, by Glenn Elmore, N6GN and Kevin Rowett, N6RCE

A Personal Packet Radio Mailbox Using Roserver, by AndreFunk, KB7UV

Design of a Next-Generation Packet Network, by Bdale Garbee, N3EUA

RADIOSERVER - A Package for TNC Access to a LAN in a UNIX System, by A. Giordano, I1TD and S. Zappatore, IW1PTR

A Study of High Speed Packet Radio, by Roy E. Gould, N5RG

Prioritized Acknowledgement (PRIACK) Protocol, by Eric Gustafson, N7CL

Routing, Oh Where is My International Routing, by William C. Hast, TI3DJT

KA9Q Internet Protocol Package on the Apple Macintosh, by Dewayne Hendricks, WA8DZP and Doug Thom, N6OYU

Protocol Level 8 or What About the Use?, by Lyle Johnson, WA7GXD

Thoughts on an Adaptive Link Level Protocol, by Lyle Johnson, WA7GXD

Tucson Amateur Packet Radio packetRADIO Project, by Greg Jones, WD5IVD

Amateur TCP/IP in 1989, by Phil Karn, KA9Q

OSI Services on TCP/IP Networks, by Anders Klemets, SM0RGV and Stephen Pink, KF1Y

ATS-3 Packet Experiments: The Potential Impact of Packet Radio upon Pacific Basin Communications, by Gerald A. Knezek, KB5EWV and Greg Jones, WD5IV

ARES/Data UPDATE: A Packet Radio Batabase for Emergency Communications with Conference Bridge, by W.E. Moerner, WN6I, Sharon Moerner, N6MWD, and David Palmer, N6KL

ROSE X.25 Network Growth, by Thomas A. Moulton, W2VY

The ROSE X.25 Packet Switch, by Thomas A. Moulton, W2VY

Using the ROSE X.25 Packet Network, by Thomas A. Moulton, W2VY

AMTEX - NAVTEX-Like Dissemination Procedures for Amateur Radio, by Paul Newland, AD7I

A Multi-Channel IBM PC Packet Interface, by Henk Peek, PA0HZP

Design and Implementation of an AppleTalk Local Area Network Bridge, by R. Ramsey andW. Kinsner, VE4WK

DAMA - A New Method of Handling Packets?, by Detlef J. Schmidt, DK4EG

Application Software for Packet Radio, by Robert Taylor, KA6NAN and Dewayne Hendricks, WA8DZP

Callsign Server for the KA9Q Internet Protocol Package, by Douglas Thom, N6OYU and Dewayne Hendricks, WA8DZP

A Brief Report on the Implementation of ROSE Networking, by Barry E. White, VK2AAB

KANTRONICS RF MODEM COMING SOON

Kantronics, is expected to introduce an inexpensive 2-meter 9600-baud transceiver and TNC combo shortly. Dubbed the "DVR-2," the unit combines a 2-watt, 2-channel, crystal-controlled 2-meter transceiver with a TNC and a 9600-baud modem.

REPEATER DIRECTORY DEADLINE APPROACHES

The deadline for the 1990-1991 edition of the ARRL Repeater Directory is approaching, so, if you would like your 24-hour packet-radio system included in the next edition, please submit information about your system(s) in the following format soon.

STATE/PROVINCE
LOCATION: city, town, hill, etc
FREQUENCY: include frequency offset for full-duplex repeaters and include each frequency used for multiport operations
CALL SIGN
NOTES: include system type (digipeater, gateway, PBBS, node, switch, other), coverage area (radius in miles) and links (if you are a single-hop link between two or more systems, please list them)

SPONSOR: club name or individual call sign
SOURCE: source of this information

Please submit the information to:

ARRL
Repeater Directory Editor
225 Main St
Newington, CT 06111

Organizations with multiple listings are invited to submit data on MS-DOS 5-1/4-inch diskettes.

Due to the great number of possible responses, this information will be used to determine the major systems. Only major systems will be listed in the directory.

MICROSAT THERMAL TESTING

All four of the AMSAT MICROSAT satellites were received at the Martin-Marietta Space Simulation Laboratory (SSL) building where they underwent the very important thermal vacuum chamber test. This test creates a space-like environment. Each Microsat (PACSAT, LUSAT, DOE and WEBERSAT) was carefully mounted onto a special fixture designed to slide into the test chamber, after which the entire fixture was rolled into the 5- by 10-foot chamber. Once inside, Bob McGwier, N4HY, was "inserted" (very carefully, holding his body rigid so as not to touch any part of the Microsats) into the test chamber to complete the task of connecting the RF, power and data cables to a feedthrough connector, which enabled the AMSAT Team to test the equipment without losing chamber pressure. After cabling, the chamber was checked for leaks; then the door was closed and sealed.

The first part of the test was to wait for the chamber to be evacuated to the same pressure that a spacecraft would feel in space. Once chamber pressure was reduced to 10-6 torr, the Martin-Marietta technicians proceeded to raise the chamber temperature to +45 degrees C. At this temperature, each Microsat underwent a complete 12-hour functional checkout. This "hot-dwell" period allowed for outgassing to collect on the "cold plate". Out-gassing is a phenomena similar to what you'd see when a soda can is first opened. In a vacuum, most electrical components will experience outgassing of material and that material is collected on a metal plate (the cold plate) to prevent residue from adhering to the spacecraft. After thermal vacuum testing, the cold plate is chemically analyzed to determine where the residue originated. After 48 hours of thermal vacuum testing, all Microsats were functioning perfectly.

The Microsats continued through an 18-hour cold-dwell where the temperature is brought from -15 to -25 degrees C. Some problem did occur during testing (reluctant receiver channel and sticky CPU resets) and were corrected after removal from the thermal vacuum testing chamber. The Microsats were returned to Boulder for inspection and to be prepared for vibration tests which took place earlier this week. From there, they will return to Boulder for their September 25 trip to Kourou, French Guiana where the

Microsats are scheduled for launch on November 10.

from AMSAT News Service Bulletin

GATEWAY CONTRIBUTIONS

Submissions for publication in Gateway are welcome. You may submit material via the US mail to:

Gateway
Stan Horzepa, WA1LOU
75 Kreger Drive
Wolcott, CT 06716-2702

or electronically, via CompuServe to user ID 70645,247 or via Internet to 70645.247@compuserve.com. Via telephone, your editor can be reached on evenings and weekends at 203-879-1348 and he can switch a modem on line to receive text at 300, 1200 or 2400 bit/s. (Personal messages may be sent to your Gateway editor via packet radio to: WA1LOU @ W1AW.)

The deadline for each issue of Gateway is the Saturday preceding the issue date (which is typically a Friday).

REPRODUCTION OF GATEWAY MATERIAL

Material may be excerpted from Gateway without prior permission, provided that the original contributor is credited and Gateway is identified as the source.

--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM/SWL/SCANNER BBS (1200/2400/PEP) 614-457-4227

3007. VK2SG RY Dx

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-01 17:27:54 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1271@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 16532

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============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
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RTTY DX NOTES FOR WEEKENDING 29TH SEPTEMBER 1989
BID RTDX2909
Part 1 of 2.

LAST WEEKEND WAS THE CQWW RTTY DX CONTEST. FROM THE REPORTS THAT I HAVE
RECEIVED THERE WERE A FAIR NUMBER OF STATIONS ACTIVE. ONE STATION REPORTED
1050 CONTACTS. HE MIGHT HAVE A GOOD SCORE I THINK. OTHERS STATED THAT IT
SHOULD BE ENTERED IN THE GUINESS BOOK OF RECORDS AS THE GREATEST NUMBER OF
PEOPLE PARTICIPATING, ALL BANDS OPERATING AT THE SAME TIME, THE MOST WELL
BEHAVED OPERATION BY ALL, AND OTHER GOOD THINGS. MAYBE, JUST MAYBE, WE ARE
STARTING TO GET THAT OLD CONTEST LINLING BACK AGAIN. WE HOPE SO.

OUR THANKS THIS WEEK GO TO OD5NG, I5FLN, G3XTL, JA1BVL, TG9GT, VU2SJV,
N2HOS AND W1DA WITH VE3JPC, W0LHS AND CT1DIA ALSO REPORTING IN. THANKS FOR
ALL THE INFORMATION. THIS WEEK I CAN ASSURE YOU THAT SOME SEVERE EDITING
WAS NECESSARY. THAT CONTEST SURE BROUGHT THEM OUT OF THE WOODWORK.

BANDPASS

FRIDAY
TK/DL7HZ 14090 AT 0705Z
UQ1GZW 14095 AT 0722Z
T77C 14093 AT 1402Z
9X5AA 21081 AT 1559Z
9J2AL 21086 AT 1604Z

SATURDAY
AT0J 28087 AT 0032Z NOTE
YJ8AB 28120 ATN 0150Z
HZ1AB 14097 AT 0500Z
UQ0GZW 14075 AT 0525Z QSL
HB0/HB9NL 14094 AT 0634Z
RW9C 21098 AT 0713Z
TJ1MW 21095 AT 075

CE0ZIG 14081 AT 0815Z QSL
NY6M/KH2 14080 AT 0833Z
T77C 21088 AT 0932Z
4X1KP 28082 AT 0950Z
KX6OI 28087 AT 1012Z
HD8EX 14092 AT 1012Z QSL
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JT0DX 21097 AT 1012Z QSL
8P6QA 28091 AT 2052Z

SUNDAY
BV2B 21088 AT 0227Z
5B4MD 14092 AT 0402Z
UR2FU 7036 AT 0434Z
CE0ZIG 14098 AT 0445Z
TG9VT 7081 AT 0457Z QSL
AT0J 21083 AT 0553Z
FO5MA 14090 AT 0558Z
TR8CA 28088 AT 0614Z
KX6OI 28093 AT 0618Z
UQ0GZW 21099 AT 0656Z
HD8EX 14091 AT 0727Z
JT0DX 28091 AT 0805Z
TJ1MW 28086 AT 0908Z
T77C 21088 AT 0942Z
GU0JCI 21088 AT 0942Z
ZS3GB 28094 AT 1708Z
A22BW 28081 AT 1734Z
ZC4NC 28087 AT 1746Z
HD5Z 21093 AT 1753Z QSL
VY9CC 14095 AT 1755Z QSL

MONDAY
RO4OR 14090 AT 0404Z
UT5RP 14069 AT 1840Z FEC/QSL
CN8CC 14073 AT 1905Z QSL
9Q5XX 21095 AT 1919Z QSL

Continued in part 2.

BID RTDX3009
Part 2 of 2.

TUESDAY
FO5EM 14087 AT 0635Z
FO5JV 14071 AT 0930Z ARQ
CU3EM 14085 AT 2132Z
C6ADC 14091 AT 2140Z
RO4OR 14092 AT 2144Z
EL2E 21094 AT 2151Z QSL
TU2OP 14080 AT 2355Z QSL

WEDNESDAY
FR5ZD 14074 AT 0245Z ARQ
SU1EF 14087 AT 0608Z
RO4OR 14088 AT 0621Z
GJ4YMX 14087 AT 1847Z
UO5UQ 14092 AT 2144Z QSL

THURSDAY
UO5OQ 14085 AT 0349Z
FO5IW 14070Z AT 0953Z ARQ
YJ0AJO 14070 AT 0936Z ARQ

QSL INFORMATION.

HZ1AB WILL QSL VIA K8PYD.

UQ0GZW SAYS TO SEND HIS CARDS TO BOX 19, AINAZI, 229135 LATVIA, USSR.

JT0DX INDICATES THAT HIS QSL PATH IS VIA HA6KNB, RADIO CLB SALGOTARJAN, BOX 115, H-3101, SALGOTARJAN, HUNGARY.

CE0ZIG QSLS VIA NR8J.

HD8EX QSL ADDRESS IS BOX DX, CUENCA, ECUADOR.

EL2E QSL TO HIS HOME CALL OF HB9STY.

TU2OP WILL QSL VIA BOX 170, ABIDJAN 01, IVORY COAST. THAT IS DIFFERENT FROM THE 1989 CALL BOOK.

RO4OR IS OK IN THE 89 CALL BOOK.

UO5UQ WILL QSL VIA PAUL TERLETSKY, BOX 405, KISHINEV 277061, MOLDAVIA, USSR.

9Q5XX CARDS GO VIA KC4NC.

HD5Z WAS W2JGR, SO SEND THE CARDS TO HIS HOME ADDRESS.

TG9VT OR TG4VT CARDS GO VIA W3HNK.

CN8CC, MIKE SAYS QSL BOX 5335, CASABLANCA.

UT5RP QSL ADDRESS IS BOX 300, ODESSA 270000, UKRAINE, USSR.

THE QSL ADDRESS FOR VY9CC IS A.R.S. VY9CC, 300 SLATER ST, OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA K1K 4B6.

INFORMATION OF NOTE.

ODD CALLSIGNS NOTED IN THE CONTEST:
AT0J WAS A VU (INDIAN)STATION.
VY9CC WAS A CANADIAN STATION. SEE QSL ABOVE.
5K1R WAS A COLOMBIAN STATION.
TE2M WAS FROM TI COSTA RICA.
CI1ASJ WAS ANOTHER CANADIAN STATION.
4M5RY WAS A YV VENEZUELAN STATION.

VE3JPC IS STILL GOING TO SENEGAL (6W) WITH HOPES OF GAMBIA (C5) AND MAURITANIA (5T)LATER IN THE YEAR, AND THEN ON TO LESOTHO (7P) IN THE NEW YEAR.

THERE IS ALSO THE REPORT THAT LIBYA (5A) WILL BE ACTIVE EARLY IN SEPTEMBER, WELL, MAYBE OCTOBER.

ALEX RL8PYL IS STILL LOOKING AT XU (KAMPUCHEA) AND S2 (BANGLADESH) LATER IN THE YEAR.

LARRY TZ6VV IS STARTING TO GATHER GEAR FOR RTTY OPERATION. HE IS HAVING A SMALL PROBLEM OF GETTING ALL HIS GEAR DELIVERED. HE WILL BE IN MALI ON A THREE YEAR CONTRACT, SO THERE WILL BE LOTS OF TIME.

GL DE DX1.

Written by VK2SG. Forwarded via packet by Tad, KT7H @ N7HFZ.

--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM/SWL/SCANNER BBS (1200/2400/PEP) 614-457-4227

3008. Sweden calling dxers 2062

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-01 17:29:45 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1272@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 16533

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============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
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::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
:: SWEDEN CALLING DXERS ::
:: from Radio Sweden ::
:: Number 2062--Sept. 26, 1989 ::
::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::

Shortwave and other electronic media news from Radio Sweden.

This week's bulletin was written by Ingemar Sandberg.

Electronic Edition edited by George Wood.

Packet Radio BID SCDX2062

-------------------------------------------------------------------------------

CORDLESS TELEPHONES--A new generation of cordless telephones is appearing in
Europe, which are being called "the poor man's mobile telephone". At the same
time, the current cordless phones in Sweden cost more than cellular
telephones in many other countries.

Cordless telephones have become popular all over the Western World and the
Far East. The exception is Sweden, where cordless telephones remain too
expensive for ordinary households. In fact, Swedish cordless telephones cost
more than the mobile or cellular telephones used in automobiles in other
countries.

This is because Sweden uses a unique frequency band for its cordless phones.
The kind found in the rest of the world use frequencies around 49 MHz. This
band is, however, still used by television in Sweden. Two transmitters for
Swedish Channel 1 use frequencies close to 49 MHz. Rather than move those two
transmitters, Swedish Telecom has decided that cordless phones in this
country shuld use the exotic frequencies of 914 and 959 MHz. Because of this,
the legal cordless phones sold in Sweden cost as much as 10 times what
similar units cost abroad.

Consequently, many Swedes buy cordless phones in other countries and try to
smuggle them past Customs. So far this year Swedish Customs has confiscated
1500 to 2000 cordless telephones. That's roughly twice as many as during all
of last year.

Now Britain has begun testing the next generation of cordless phones, called
CT-2. This operates at 864 MHz, using special digital signals. When you use
```

CT-2, you carry the handset in your pocket, and around town there are relay stations called phonepoints, instead of traditional phone booths. The idea is that you can call out from anywhere within range of a phonepoint, although you can't receive calls. That's why the system is being called the poor man's mobile telephone.

The pilot service has only 100 users and 30 phonepoints, all in London. The service is expected to cover all of London by the end of this month, and 1000 phonepoints are to be installed during the first year. When Britain is fully wired, there will be 16,000 phonepoints.

The British decision is controversial, because European standards have yet to be decided. Britain hopes to sell its CT-2 system to the rest of Euyrope, so that the same pocket telephone can be used anywhere in the continent. It now looks as thought the French have accepted the British system, for their "Pointel" public cordless network.

Happily for Swedes, Swedish Telecom has indicated it will adhere to the forthcoming international standard for CT-2. (George Wood)

SPACE--After more than 400 lift-offs, NASA launched its last unmanned rocket from Cape Canaveral, Florida Monday September 25th. The final launch was a 125 million dollar navy communications satellite called Fleet Communications Satellite, or FLTSATCOM-8. It is the last of a series of satellites which provide orbiting switchboards to link land, sea, and air forces around the world with the American Joint Chiefs of Staff, the National Command Authority, and the President's Military Command Network. (Dow Jones)

AFGHANISTAN--Updating SCDX-2044 Radio Afghanistan's broadcast in Urdu is now at 13:30-14:00 hrs on 6100 and 4775 kHz. (Salil Kumar Paul, India)

ARGENTINA--Reception reports to Radio Korea can now be sent to the following address in Argentina: Wansu Park, Radio Korea, Embajada de la Republica de Korea, Avenida del Libertador 2257, Codigo Postal 1425, Buenos Aires, Argentina. (Jorge Garcia, Argentina)

AUSTRIA--Radio Austria International has introduced programs in Arabic. Since September 24th there is Arabic on Sundays at 05:05-05:30 on 6155, 13730, 15410 and 21490 with a repeat at 19:05-19:30 on 5945, 6155, 12010 and 13730 kHz. (Harry Niebuhr, West Germany, Paul Gager and Manfred Schida, Austria)

BANGLA DESH--The external service of Radio Bangla Desh uses the unannounced frequency of 17978 kHz between 07:00 and 08:00. English at 12:30-13:00 uses the new frequency of 17910 kHz. (S.Anand, India and Don Hosmer, USA in Glenn Hauser's "DX Listening Digest")

BELGIUM--The new English schedule of the BRT is as follows: 00:30 on 9925 kHz, 08:00 on 6035, 11695 and 21815 kHz, at 10:00 on 21810 and 26050 kHz, at 13:30 on 21810 and 21815 kHz, at 16:30 on 17580 and 21810 kHz, at 18:30 on 1512, 5910 and 11695 kHz and at 22:00 on 1512, 5910 and 9925 kHz. (Harry Niebuhr)

French to Europe from RTBF is broadcast as follows: weekdays: 06:30-07:35 on 5965 kHz, 11:00-13:00 and 16:00-16:45 on 9925 kHz. Saturdays: 06:30-07:30 on 5965 kHz, 07:30-13:05 and 16:00-16:45 on 9925 kHz. Sundays: 06:30-07:30 on 5965 kHz and 07:45-16:45 on 9925 kHz. (Francois Chalory, France)

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS--Updating SCDX-2019, three 500 kilowatt commercial shortwave transmitters will be installed soon by the French Company "Media Connection International". The project will be operational in 1991 and it will broadcast commercial programs towards the Americas, Africa, Southern Europe and the Middle East. (AFP New agency via BBC Monitoring)

COSTA RICA--French programs from Adventist World Radio are broadcast daily except Saturdays at 11:00-12:00 on 11870 kHz. (Andre Hemlin, Quebec, Canada)

HONG KONG/TAIWAN--The world's first underwater optical fiber telecommunications system is planned to be built between Hong Kong and Taiwan. The 730 kilometer line will carry data, facsimile and video signals as well as voice communication. It will operate at a rate of 420 Megabits per second. (Vitaly Liberny, USSR)

IVORY COAST--Radiodiffusion Television Ivorienne has drifted away from its nominal frequency of 7215 kHz to 7208. (Thomas Sundstrom, USA)

NETHERLANDS--A couple of changes in Radio Netherlands schedule valid from September 24th: English at 10:30 is on new 9505 kHz and English at 11:30 is on new 21615 kHz. (A. Ghiri and Ajay Kumar, India)

PHILIPPINES--Radio Veritas Asia has moved from 11735 to 11820 kHz for their Tamil and Sinhala broadcast at 00:00-00:55. (Salil Kumar Paul, India)

POLAND--The London Correspondent of PAP news agency learned about a project to build in Warsaw a satellite transmission station which would make it possible for residents of Warsaw and nearby localities to receive BBC World Service 24 hours a day as well as BBC Polish programs to be aired on VHF. (BBC Monitoring)

SYRIA--Radio Damascus broadcasts to Europe in Russian at 17:00-18:00 on 12085. German at 18:05, French at 19:05 and English at 20:05 are on new 9950 and 12085 kHz. (Vitali Liberny and Thomas Sundstrom)

UNITED KINGDOM--BBC World Service has just added two new 250 kW transmitters and four new antennas to its relay base on Ascension Island in the Atlantic. These are to be used for broadcasts to South America in Spanish and Portuguese and to West Africa in English, French, and Hausa. (Reuters, BBC)

USSR--Radio Kiev's new schedule reads: 18:00-18:30 to Europe on 9600, 7240, 7205 and 7150 kHz. At 23:30-24:00 and 02:00-02:30 on 17690, 17665, 15180, 11675, 9800 and 9610 kHz. Heard in use but not announced was 7400 kHz at 23:30. (Thomas Sundstrom) Radio Kiev was heard with English to North America at 02:00 on 11790 kHz. (Salil Kumar Paul, India)

Towards the end of the year a non-governmental youth radio station, the first of its kind in the Soviet Union will come into operation in Vilnius, Lithuania. Called M-1, the new station will operate on VHF with 4 kilowatts

and the programs will feature much music, live discussions, interviews and reports on youth life. The station is financed by the city of Vilnius, local companies, and youth organisations. (Radio Vilnius via BBC Monitoring)

VATICAN CITY--Vatican Radio's new schedule shows English at 02:00 on 11750 kHz and at 15:00 on 17870 kHz, Hindi at 01:15 on 7125 kHz and at 14:30 on 11955 kHz. (Salil Kumar Paul)

UNOFFICIAL RADIO--"Democracy Broadcasting Station" is a station hostile to the Chinese government and is thought to broadcast from Taiwan. It has been obeserved with 15 minute broadcasts in Standard Chinese on 7125 kHz at 11:40, 13:35, 14:40 and 15:15. (BBC Monitoring)

Sweden Calling DXers is the world's oldest radio program for shortwave listeners. Radio Sweden has presented this round-up of radio news, features, and interviews on Tuesdays since 1948. Beginning Sept 24, RS broadcasts to North America:

15:30 hrs on 17880 and 21610 kHz
02:30 hrs on 9695 and 11705 kHz

To Europe, Africa, and the Middle East:

15:30 hrs on 21655 kHz (East Africa)
18:00 hrs on 1179, 6065, and 7265 kHz
21:00 hrs on 1179, 9655 and 11705 kHz
23:00 hrs on 1179 kHz
00:00 hrs on 1179 kHz

And to Asia and the Pacific:

12:30 hrs on 15190, 17740, and 21570 kHz
14:00 hrs on 11905 and 17740 kHz
01:00 hrs on 7225 and 9640 kHz

The Radio Sweden schedule to Europe can be found on Sky Channel's teletext Service, Sky Text, on page 496.

The Electronic Edition is based on the Sweden Calling DXers bulletins which are mailed out every 4 weeks to contributors. Contributions can be sent to DX Editor George Wood to Swedish telex 11738, CompuServe (via the HamNet Forum or Easyplex 70247,3516), through the FidoNet system to 2:202/297 or to SM0IIN at the packet radio BBS SK0TM.

Reports can also be sent to:

Radio Sweden
S-105 10 Stockholm
Sweden

Contributions should be NEWS about electronic media--from shortwave to satellites--and not loggings of information already available from sources such as the "World Radio TV Handbook". Clubs and DX publications may reprint

material as long as Sweden Calling DXers and the original contributor are acknowledged, with the exception of items from BBC Monitoring, which are copyright.

We welcome comments and suggestions about the electronic edition, Sweden Calling DXers, and our programs in general.

Thanks to 33 contributors this week Good Listening!

::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
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:: from Radio Sweden ::
:: Number 2062--Sept. 26, 1989 ::
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Cordless telephones have become popular all over the Western World and the Far East. The exception is Sweden, where cordless telephones remain too expensive for ordinary households. In fact, Swedish cordless telephones cost more than the mobile or cellular telephones used in automobiles in other countries.

This is because Sweden uses a unique frequency band for its cordless phones. The kind found in the rest of the world use frequencies around 49 MHz. This band is, however, still used by television in Sweden. Two transmitters for Swedish Channel 1 use frequencies close to 49 MHz. Rather than move those two transmitters, Swedish Telecom has decided that cordless phones in this country shuld use the exotic frequencies of 914 and 959 MHz. Because of this, the legal cordless phones sold in Sweden cost as much as 10 times what similar units cost abroad.

Consequently, many Swedes buy cordless phones in other countries and try to smuggle them past Customs. So far this year Swedish Customs has confiscated 1500 to 2000 cordless telephones. That's roughly twice as many as during all of last year.

Now Britain has begun testing the next generation of cordless phones, called CT-2. This operates at 864 MHz, using special digital signals. When you use CT-2, you carry the handset in your pocket, and around town there are relay

stations called phonepoints, instead of traditional phone booths. The idea is that you can call out from anywhere within range of a phonepoint, although you can't receive calls. That's why the system is being called the poor man's mobile telephone.

The pilot service has only 100 users and 30 phonepoints, all in London. The service is expected to cover all of London by the end of this month, and 1000 phonepoints are to be installed during the first year. When Britain is fully wired, there will be 16,000 phonepoints.

The British decision is controversial, because European standards have yet to be decided. Britain hopes to sell its CT-2 system to the rest of Euyrope, so that the same pocket telephone can be used anywhere in the continent. It now looks as thought the French have accepted the British system, for their "Pointel" public cordless network.

Happily for Swedes, Swedish Telecom has indicated it will adhere to the forthcoming international standard for CT-2. (George Wood)

SPACE--After more than 400 lift-offs, NASA launched its last unmanned rocket from Cape Canaveral, Florida Monday September 25th. The final launch was a 125 million dollar navy communications satellite called Fleet Communications Satellite, or FLTSATCOM-8. It is the last of a series of satellites which provide orbiting switchboards to link land, sea, and air forces around the world with the American Joint Chiefs of Staff, the National Command Authority, and the President's Military Command Network. (Dow Jones)

AFGHANISTAN--Updating SCDX-2044 Radio Afghanistan's broadcast in Urdu is now at 13:30-14:00 hrs on 6100 and 4775 kHz. (Salil Kumar Paul, India)

ARGENTINA--Reception reports to Radio Korea can now be sent to the following address in Argentina: Wansu Park, Radio Korea, Embajada de la Republica de Korea, Avenida del Libertador 2257, Codigo Postal 1425, Buenos Aires, Argentina. (Jorge Garcia, Argentina)

AUSTRIA--Radio Austria International has introduced programs in Arabic. Since September 24th there is Arabic on Sundays at 05:05-05:30 on 6155, 13730, 15410 and 21490 with a repeat at 19:05-19:30 on 5945, 6155, 12010 and 13730 kHz. (Harry Niebuhr, West Germany, Paul Gager and Manfred Schida, Austria)

BANGLA DESH--The external service of Radio Bangla Desh uses the unannounced frequency of 17978 kHz between 07:00 and 08:00. English at 12:30-13:00 uses the new frequency of 17910 kHz. (S.Anand, India and Don Hosmer, USA in Glenn Hauser's "DX Listening Digest")

BELGIUM--The new English schedule of the BRT is as follows: 00:30 on 9925 kHz, 08:00 on 6035, 11695 and 21815 kHz, at 10:00 on 21810 and 26050 kHz, at 13:30 on 21810 and 21815 kHz, at 16:30 on 17580 and 21810 kHz, at 18:30 on 1512, 5910 and 11695 kHz and at 22:00 on 1512, 5910 and 9925 kHz. (Harry Niebuhr)

French to Europe from RTBF is broadcast as follows: weekdays: 06:30-07:35 on 5965 kHz, 11:00-13:00 and 16:00-16:45 on 9925 kHz. Saturdays: 06:30-07:30

on 5965 kHz, 07:30-13:05 and 16:00-16:45 on 9925 kHz. Sundays: 06:30-07:30 on 5965 kHz and 07:45-16:45 on 9925 kHz. (Francois Chalory, France)

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS--Updating SCDX-2019, three 500 kilowatt commercial shortwave transmitters will be installed soon by the French Company "Media Connection International". The project will be operational in 1991 and it will broadcast commercial programs towards the Americas, Africa, Southern Europe and the Middle East. (AFP New agency via BBC Monitoring)

COSTA RICA--French programs from Adventist World Radio are broadcast daily except Saturdays at 11:00-12:00 on 11870 kHz. (Andre Hemlin, Quebec, Canada)

HONG KONG/TAIWAN--The world's first underwater optical fiber telecommunications system is planned to be built between Hong Kong and Taiwan. The 730 kilometer line will carry data, facsimile and video signals as well as voice communication. It will operate at a rate of 420 Megabits per second. (Vitaly Liberny, USSR)

IVORY COAST--Radiodiffusion Television Ivorienne has drifted away from its nominal frequency of 7215 kHz to 7208. (Thomas Sundstrom, USA)

NETHERLANDS--A couple of changes in Radio Netherlands schedule valid from September 24th: English at 10:30 is on new 9505 kHz and English at 11:30 is on new 21615 kHz. (A. Ghiri and Ajay Kumar, India)

PHILIPPINES--Radio Veritas Asia has moved from 11735 to 11820 kHz for their Tamil and Sinhala broadcast at 00:00-00:55. (Salil Kumar Paul, India)

POLAND--The London Correspondent of PAP news agency learned about a project to build in Warsaw a satellite transmission station which would make it possible for residents of Warsaw and nearby localities to receive BBC World Service 24 hours a day as well as BBC Polish programs to be aired on VHF. (BBC Monitoring)

SYRIA--Radio Damascus broadcasts to Europe in Russian at 17:00-18:00 on 12085. German at 18:05, French at 19:05 and English at 20:05 are on new 9950 and 12085 kHz. (Vitali Liberny and Thomas Sundstrom)

UNITED KINGDOM--BBC World Service has just added two new 250 kW transmitters and four new antennas to its relay base on Ascension Island in the Atlantic. These are to be used for broadcasts to South America in Spanish and Portuguese and to West Africa in English, French, and Hausa. (Reuters, BBC)

USSR--Radio Kiev's new schedule reads: 18:00-18:30 to Europe on 9600, 7240, 7205 and 7150 kHz. At 23:30-24:00 and 02:00-02:30 on 17690, 17665, 15180, 11675, 9800 and 9610 kHz. Heard in use but not announced was 7400 kHz at 23:30. (Thomas Sundstrom) Radio Kiev was heard with English to North America at 02:00 on 11790 kHz. (Salil Kumar Paul, India)

Towards the end of the year a non-governmental youth radio station, the first of its kind in the Soviet Union will come into operation in Vilnius, Lithuania. Called M-1, the new station will operate on VHF with 4 kilowatts and the programs will feature much music, live discussions, interviews and

reports on youth life. The station is financed by the city of Vilnius, local companies, and youth organisations. (Radio Vilnius via BBC Monitoring)

VATICAN CITY--Vatican Radio's new schedule shows English at 02:00 on 11750 kHz and at 15:00 on 17870 kHz, Hindi at 01:15 on 7125 kHz and at 14:30 on 11955 kHz. (Salil Kumar Paul)

UNOFFICIAL RADIO--"Democracy Broadcasting Station" is a station hostile to the Chinese government and is thought to broadcast from Taiwan. It has been obeserved with 15 minute broadcasts in Standard Chinese on 7125 kHz at 11:40, 13:35, 14:40 and 15:15. (BBC Monitoring)

Sweden Calling DXers is the world's oldest radio program for shortwave listeners. Radio Sweden has presented this round-up of radio news, features, and interviews on Tuesdays since 1948. Beginning Sept 24, RS broadcasts to North America:

15:30 hrs on 17880 and 21610 kHz
02:30 hrs on 9695 and 11705 kHz

To Europe, Africa, and the Middle East:

15:30 hrs on 21655 kHz (East Africa)
18:00 hrs on 1179, 6065, and 7265 kHz
21:00 hrs on 1179, 9655 and 11705 kHz
23:00 hrs on 1179 kHz
00:00 hrs on 1179 kHz

And to Asia and the Pacific:

12:30 hrs on 15190, 17740, and 21570 kHz
14:00 hrs on 11905 and 17740 kHz
01:00 hrs on 7225 and 9640 kHz

The Radio Sweden schedule to Europe can be found on Sky Channel's teletext Service, Sky Text, on page 496.

The Electronic Edition is based on the Sweden Calling DXers bulletins which are mailed out every 4 weeks to contributors. Contributions can be sent to DX Editor George Wood to Swedish telex 11738, CompuServe (via the HamNet Forum or Easyplex 70247,3516), through the FidoNet system to 2:202/297 or to SM0IIN at the packet radio BBS SK0TM.

Reports can also be sent to:

Radio Sweden
S-105 10 Stockholm
Sweden

Contributions should be NEWS about electronic media--from shortwave to satellites--and not loggings of information already available from sources such as the "World Radio TV Handbook". Clubs and DX publications may reprint material as long as Sweden Calling DXers and the original contributor are

acknowledged, with the exception of items from BBC Monitoring, which are copyright.

We welcome comments and suggestions about the electronic edition, Sweden Calling DXers, and our programs in general.

Thanks to 33 contributors this week Good Listening!

--

Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM/SWL/SCANNER BBS (1200/2400/PEP) 614-457-4227

3009. Trying to build a fluxgate magnetometer -- help!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-01 21:49:35 UTC
From: mahaun@sactoh0.UUCP
Message-ID: <1914@sactoh0.UUCP>
Source record: 16534
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio,sci.astro,sci.space

I am trying to build a fluxgate magnetometer sensitive enough to monitor variations in the Earth's magnetic field, mostly to observe magnetic storms caused by big flares on the sun (March 13, 1989 stuff especially :-) !).

I have seen an article about one of these designed to serve as a solid state compass in Radio Electronics magazine's "Hardware Hacker" column, and Radio Shack has also recently come out with a fluxgate compass. Would such a circuit be readily adaptable for my purposes? My main concern is whether it would have enough sensitivity; I would like to measure changes at least as small as 10 gammas (.001 Gauss), and if possible, even smaller.

I envision having a setup with the magnetometer hooked up to a chart recorder and running 24 hours a day. It would alert me to the start of any magnetic storms and would show me the best times to try and observe the northern lights from my location here in California, if there are more *big* flares like this past March (they were actually seen here then, but I wasn't aware of it until a few days later).

I would appreciate hearing from anyone who has built any sort of fluxgate magnetometer, anyone who has seen a construction article for one, or anybody with suggestions/ideas/etc. on the feasibility of this project. Please email to any of the addresses below.

Thanks!

--
(Mark A. Haun KJ6PC)(UUCP: ...ames!pacbell!sactoh0!mahaun)
(Sac-Unix, Sacramento CA)(AMPRNET: kj6pc@kj6pc.ampr.org)
(IP: [44.2.0.56] 144.93 Mhz)(PACKET: kj6pc@wa6nwe.#nocal.ca.usa.na)
(INTERNET: mmsac!sactoh0!mahaun@sacto.West.Sun.COM)

3010. G5RV Antenna Performance

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-02 00:28:59 UTC
From: michael@fe2o3.UUCP
Message-ID: <238@fe2o3.UUCP>
Source record: 16535

Does any one out there have much experience with the G5RV antenna?
I installed one this weekend and was very disappointed with the
impeadence match at the end of the coax. This was a commercially
made antenna installed between two trees 20 metres high. The 300 ohm
matching line came straight down with the balun about 4 metres off the
ground. On the low end of 80m the SWR was 2.5 the upper end of 80
about 10 !! The performance on other bands is worse, with 3 the lowest
SWR. 15m is very poor. Of course I can match it using a tuner, but
that is not the point!!
Is this typical for the G5RV or is there a problem I should be
looking for.

---
email to
UUCP: uunet!mimsy!{arinc,fe203}!vk2bea!michael

```
_ _ _ _
Amateur | VK2BEA (Australia) ' ) ) ) / //
Radio | G4NYV (United Kingdom) / / / o _. /_ __. _ //
Stations| NV3Z (United States) / ' (_<_(__/ /_(_/|_</_</_
```

Michael Katzmann
Broadcast Sports Technology.
2135 Espey Ct. #4
Crofton Md. 21114 USA

Ph: +1 301 721 5151

3011. Re: ARRL Letter 22-Sep-89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-02 01:17:28 UTC
From: dave@ka3adu.UUCP
Message-ID: <560@ka3adu.UUCP>
Source record: 16536

For what it is worth, I am a member of the Atlantic Division and I haven't seen a ballot either.

3012. Re: WAR on 14313

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-02 03:33:54 UTC
From: kevin@lindy.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <4978@lindy.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 16537

In article <45efd2db.18268@apollo.HP.COM> hays@apollo.HP.COM (John Hays) writes:
->I also recently got on 220 (in Utah) and found it to be an interesting group of people...
->something about the less crowded atmosphere make people a little less stressed out.
->
->Try getting on some of the less utilized spectrum and I think you will enjoy the hobby
->(SWL or Amateur Radio) much more.

I find this to be true on 440 as well, although maybe not as much so as 220
(I don't have a 220 rig, and my scanner doesn't cover it). The only real
obnoxious behavior I have heard has been on repeaters that have links to 2M.
--
Kevin Burnett, N6UWS (ex-KC6AOA) AMPR.ORG: 44.4.0.231
"She was an acrobat's daughter, she swung by her teeth from a noose;
but then one day, her dentures gave way, and she flew through the air
like a goose." - Daffy

3013. Re: Ham Portable info needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-02 05:54:03 UTC
From: swan@jolnet.ORPK.IL.US
Message-ID: <1655@jolnet.ORPK.IL.US>
Source record: 16538

oops. Sorry I forgot to mention....
I realize my question has probably been asked a million times, so please
forgive me if you're agrivated at it. I also need to say that I've been
unable to get files via FTP, so I would appreciate email if possible.
Any and all known mods would be welcome.
Again, thanks much.

Joel E. Swan

3014. Re: Trying to build a fluxgate magnetometer -- help!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-02 06:25:32 UTC
From: vaso@mips.COM
Message-ID: <28601@buckaroo.mips.COM>
Source record: 16539
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio,sci.astro,sci.space

In article <1914@sactoh0.UUCP> mahaun@sactoh0.UUCP (Mark A. Haun) writes:
>
>I am trying to build a fluxgate magnetometer sensitive enough to
>monitor variations in the Earth's magnetic field, mostly to observe
>magnetic storms caused by big flares on the sun (March 13, 1989
>stuff especially :-) !).
>
>I would like to measure changes at least as small as
>10 gammas (.001 Gauss), and if possible, even smaller.
>

? You mean of course, nanotesla (nT), since 1954. :-)

3015. Re: ARRL

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-02 12:23:41 UTC
From: km3t@jjmhome.UUCP
Message-ID: <4394@jjmhome.UUCP>
Source record: 16540

I also checked the latest maps and found that arrlhq is no longer a registered
UUCP site. The map I originally got the info from was a few months old.
Never mind.

--
| Internet: pascoe@edcd.GTE.COM or pascoe%edcd.decnet@GTEWD.AF.MIL
Dave Pascoe | Smart Mailer: km3t@jjmhome.UUCP
KM3T/1 | UUCP: {harvard}!cloud9!jjmhome!km3t
| Packet Radio: km3t @ k1ugm.MA

3016. Re: ARRL

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-02 12:50:13 UTC
From: k2ph@cbnewsj.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <1087@cbnewsj.ATT.COM>
Source record: 16541

From article <6208.25264950@stjhmc.fidonet.org>, by ddodell@stjhmc.fidonet.org (David Dodell):
> In an article of <30 Sep 89 18:39:27 GMT>, km3t@jjmhome.UUCP (D. Pascoe KM3T) writes:
>
> >... Smail2.5 comes up with the following path...
> >
> >....{backbone}!harvard!garp!nyser!mstr!evecs!arrlhq
>
> That's strange ... I just ftp the latest maps, and couldn't find arrlhq in the
> CT map.

A check through the mail maps that we received on September 29 shows that the original path should work. However, it also shows that "arrlhq" is an IBM PC with UUPC, so I don't know how many people use this machine. :-)

In any case, the mail maps show an administrator of arrlhq!jbloom, also known as Jon Bloom.

Hope this helps.

--
==========
Bob Schreibmaier K2PH | UUCP: att!mtuxo!k2ph or k2ph@mtuxo.att.com
AT&T Bell Laboratories | ARPA: k2ph%mtuxo@att.arpa
Middletown, N.J. 07748 | ICBM: 40o21'N, 74o8'W

3017. computer viruses

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-02 14:08:18 UTC
From: rfc@briar.philips.com
Message-ID: <64814@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 16542
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

```
Msg# TSP Size #Rd Date/Time MsgID From To
5231 BN$ 2748 1 0930/1151 5486_KJ6EO WA4EGT ALL@WB2GTX.NYNET
Sb: Computer Virus: Jail Time & Fines

On November 2, 1988 the great Internet Worm attack disabled
approximately 6,000 UNIX machines across the country.

On July 26, 1989, Robert Morris Jr., a graduate student
at Cornell was indicted by a federal grand jury on a single
felony count of violating the Computer Security Act of 1987.
If convicted, Morrris could spend five (5) years in prison,
and be fined $250,000.

Mr. Morris has also been found guilty of violating Cornell's
Code of Academic Integrity and has been suspended until
the Fall of 1990.

If you know of anyone manufacturing computer viruses, or
that is contemplating them, be sure they're not ignorant
of the potential penalties.

As for the reports on packet that you should be concerned
about BBS systems, etc., hogwash. The virus requires that
you EXECUTE a program containing infected code. Reading
data messages on BBS systems does not run the risk of
acquiring a computer virus. If, on the other hand, you
download some .EXE or .COM program, and run it, all bets
are off. At that point, a program can alter sections of
code in the operating system software (IBMBIOS.COM, IBMDOS.COM
COMMAND.COM, or their equivalent Microsoft files). The two
hidden files (BIOS and DOS) are loaded everytime your system
boots up, and of course the command interpreter is run as well.

You can Unhide your hidden files, and run COMP (file compare)
on your own systems to check for any changes to these operating
system programs, as well as run COMParisons on other EXE or COM
programs if you suspect that one of your programs has been
infected.

If you believe you are the victim of a computer virus program,
it may be possible to trace it back to the author. If the
program has phrases like "Gotcha" or some such, it's possible
to scan EXE and COM files for the phrase (or phrases), find
the original program, figure out where you got it, and work
on its ancestry. Eventually, the source may be found, fined,
```

and jailed.

Good luck.
Jeff.
1416z, 934 msgs, #5237 last @KD6TH-4 MailBox>

3018. Re: Trying to build a fluxgate magnetometer -- help!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-02 14:34:41 UTC
From: doody@jupitr.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <213648@arkham.enet.dec.com>
Source record: 16558
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.astro,sci.space

In article <1914@sactoh0.UUCP>, mahaun@sactoh0.UUCP (Mark A. Haun) writes...
>
>I am trying to build a fluxgate magnetometer sensitive enough to
>monitor variations in the Earth's magnetic field, mostly to observe
>magnetic storms caused by big flares on the sun (March 13, 1989
>stuff especially :-) !).
>

Have you seen this month's issue of Sky and Telescope magazine?
There is an article describing just what you want....

Mike Doody doody@jupitr.enet.dec.com
Any opinions expressed are mine and mine alone...

3019. Antenna Publication

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-02 14:53:07 UTC
From: cab@cbnewsm.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <4918@cbnewsm.ATT.COM>
Source record: 16543
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

Posting for a friend with no net access...

Is there a recommendation for a recent publication on antenna
theory and use. My friend had built a transmitter for use in
model rockets that he uses. It works fine but he would like to
make sure he is getting the best possible range per ounce of
transmitter payload. Please email any responses. Thanks!

Opinions and commentary are personal and not those of AT&T and subsidiaries.

Carl Benevit - att!cbnewsm!cab - 215-770-3564
AT&T Bell Laboratories - 1247 South Cedar Crest Boulevard, Allentown, PA 18103

```
|
Think about it... ---|--- JOHN
| 3:16
|
```

3020. Re: Trying to build a fluxgate magnetometer -- help!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-02 14:53:54 UTC
From: johns@calvin.EE.CORNELL.EDU
Message-ID: <1363@calvin.EE.CORNELL.EDU>
Source record: 16544
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio,sci.astro,sci.space

In article <28601@buckaroo.mips.COM> vaso@mips.COM (Vaso Bovan) writes:
>In article <1914@sactoh0.UUCP> mahaun@sactoh0.UUCP (Mark A. Haun) writes:
>>
>>I would like to measure changes at least as small as
>>10 gammas (.001 Gauss), and if possible, even smaller.
>>
>
>? You mean of course, nanotesla (nT), since 1954. :-)

Well, I don't know about the "official" state of "gamma" vs "nT", but
both are in common usage in "the business." For earth-based mags, the
only unit I have heard used is "gamma".

How many of you circuit dweebs use the "right" term for inverse ohms?
I thought so.

(yearning for the days of furlongs per fortnight :*)

--
John Sahr, Dept. of Electrical Eng., Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853
johns@{alfven,calvin}.ee.cornell.edu, {rochester,cmcl2}!cornell!calvin!johns
--When the dust settles, each B2 bomber will fund NSF for more than a year--

3021. Radio Mods Server

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-02 15:08:53 UTC
From: JORDAN@LL.LL.MIT.EDU
Message-ID: <8910030702.AA26383@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16545

I can't seem to get to the mods server on 'UWO.CDN' via my usual BITNET
link. Does anyone have a good path from ARPA/INTERNET to this machine?
The only BITNET addresses I'm used to are single word addresses - I presume
the .cdn refers to Canada, but its confusing the mailer at MITVMA...

Thanks & 73

Mike

P.S. Wish me luck in the cw test next week -> going for a U.S. call!

3022. Stand-Alone Voice Recognition

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-02 15:16:00 UTC
From: DAVE@TAUENG.BITNET
Message-ID: <8910030702.AA26424@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16546

Has anybody seen advertised / used a *stand-alone* voice recognition
unit ? ... sort of the VCP200 Voice Recognizer sold by Radio Shack,
but with phrase programming and more available commands.

73's David HC1DT/4X

3023. Wanted: Hurricane Tracker for Commodore 64

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-02 16:19:14 UTC
From: high@PEDEV.Columbia.NCR.COM
Message-ID: <2738@PEDEV.Columbia.NCR.COM>
Source record: 16547
Cross-posted to: comp.sys.cbm,comp.sources.wanted,rec.ham-radio

Does anyone have a hurricane tracking program for the Commodore 64 (or know of where I can download one)? A co-worker has one for the IBM pee-cee but that program is heavily dependant on the IBM and GW-BASIC.

Counties in South Carolina east of a line running through Charleston, Columbia, Sumter, Camden, through Rock Hill (Charlotte) to the coast are now declared federal disaster areas.

Thanks.
--
Ralph.Hightower@Columbia.NCR.COM <Ralph M. Hightower>
NCR Corp., Engineering & Manufacturing - Columbia, SC
Home of THE USC!
South Carolina had a University 49 years before California was a state.

3024. Re: the right to carry receivers.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-02 17:22:40 UTC
From: mikew@hpsad.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1530033@hpsad.HP.COM>
Source record: 16561

> From: PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK ("Pete Lucas, NERC-TLC Swindon U.K."):
>
> Next thing we know, there will be legislation banning spectrum analysers.

Gee, that would put a real damper on my workday! And I always thought my HP8562 was a last hedge against ECPA-spawning moronic legislators. :-(

Back when I lived in NY State, I was stopped and harassed several times by cops on account of having a mobile scanner, even though I didn't listen to the cop frequencies (too boring...). I was usually able to calm them by explaining that I was 1) a ham, and 2) a volunteer fireman in the next town. Even so, the anti-radio law in NY bugged me a LOT. It's like too many other vague, capricious, and useless laws which are so sporadically enforced that they function only as tools of harassment.

I was really amused by the posting explaining Swiss law, which evidently must be re-passed every five years: the legilators "are harmlessly tied up renewing a VERY thin book of federal law." I'll bet that would work wonders in the U.S. (and put half the lawyers out of business---a double victory!)

mike

****
Mike Weihman n1dje: RACES, CDF-VIP
mikew@hpsadmjw.hp.com
mikew%hpsadmjw@hp-sde.sde.hp.com

HP Signal Analysis Div. Volunteer firefighter/EMT
1212 Valley House Dr. Penngrove Fire Prot. Dist.
Rohnert Park, CA 94928 Penngrove, CA
(707)794-4454
****

3025. Re: ooops (was Re: 10 m on Saturday)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-02 17:24:14 UTC
From: herbster@b11.ingr.com
Message-ID: <6074@b11.ingr.com>
Source record: 16548

In article <330004@hpfcdq.HP.COM>, vodall@hpfcdq.HP.COM (Bill Vodall) writes:
> >
> On another issue - I picked up an IC60, 6 meter fm rig with rocks for 52.525
> at the Boulder hamfest. Anybody have any experience or advice on 6 fm. I'm
> planning on using a low dipole at home and a 1/4 wave whip in the truck. What
> kind of results can I expect from my 10 watts.
From what i hear, you can expect to wait long periods of time between
6m contacts. At least in the south-east (here) it is a pretty empty
chunk of spectrum. Due to the sun-spot stuff, I am planning on
buying a TS-680S for my truck (HF + 6m) so if you would please let
us netters know how 6m works out, I am interested in your results
for selfish reasons.......the TS-140 is @$200 cheaper......

de KM4JN

3026. Re: WAR on 14313

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-02 17:34:10 UTC
From: herbster@b11.ingr.com
Message-ID: <6076@b11.ingr.com>
Source record: 16549

In article <45efd2db.18268@apollo.HP.COM>, hays@apollo.HP.COM (John Hays) writes:
> I have found the WARC bands (10,18,24 mhz.) to be a refuge for those running appropriate
> power (i.e. Barefoot) and simple antennas to carry on conversation --- 18 Mhz. is
> close enough to 20 Meters to give similar propagation.
I agree. I have been running 18Mhz mobile for the last 2 months with
100w and have been having a blast. Last weekend while driving north
from the Birmingham area I worked a guy in St. Paul for 75 miles at
interstate speed with no QSB at all. This band is so nice for mobile.

The WARC bands also see alot more traffic when the contests are out.
It seems that the old "rag-chewers" like me flock to the WARC band
haven when the weekly 10-10 200ms QSO contests are beating the
spectrum to death. If you really want to flash-back in time, try
30m CW in the 200w gentleman's limit class. Almost like the old
days.....

Anyone know why 12m is so unpredictable compared to 10m??? Seems
that it should be open more....but then I'm just an Amateur.

de KM4JN

3027. TM-731A mod correction

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-02 17:59:36 UTC
From: jpd@usl-pc.usl.edu
Message-ID: <1096@usl-pc.usl.edu>
Source record: 16550

The recent posting by VE3EAR was in error with regard to the resistor
to be cut to enable out-of-band receive (and xmit). It should have
named R25 instead of R57. R25 can be found on the bottom side of the
Control Unit circuit card (X53-3250-00 A/3) and is visible and accessible
without removing the card from the front panel. The resistor R125
mentioned is actually a zero-ohm resistor, that is, a jumper.
The cross-band repeater function is enabled by removing R121, as described.
This resistor is zero ohms, and was blue in color without markings.
The modification procedure I have seen says to reset the microprocessor
twice after making these changes.

By the way, did my description of the TM731A firmware bug ever make it
out of USL? If I get enough requests I'll repost it.

73 de James, N5KNX
jpd@usl.edu or ...!texbell!rouge!usl-va!jpd
--
-- James Dugal, N5KNX USENET: ...!{dalsqnt,attctc}!usl!jpd
Associate Director Internet: jpd@usl.edu
Computing Center US Mail: PO Box 42770 Lafayette, LA 70504
University of Southwestern LA. Tel. 318-231-6417 U.S.A.

3028. Re: Hugo traffic nets, irresponsbility, and why no one cares (long)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-02 18:50:44 UTC
From: jkl141@tijc02.UUCP
Message-ID: <691@tijc02.UUCP>
Source record: 16551

>
> I was listening to 14.325 and 3.915 last night as they worked Hugo
> emergency traffic nets. NJ7E and Co. did their usual stellar job
> handling a very difficult situation. I know NJ7E is a net person and I
> hope I am the first to offer him congratulations!
>
> The situation on 80 meters was a little different. I heard and recorded
> what had to be the single most disgusting radio traffic I am ever likely
> to hear. I have callsigns and I am seriously considering writing the
> FCC and submitting my tape.
>
> This kind of behavior is exactly why no one cares about amateur radio.
> I am really glad my fiance' or other people I am trying to get
> interested in radio didn't hear that. It was disgusting, pathetic, and
> intolerable.
>
> I would like to see the operators on that net cited, fined and suspended
> from the service. There is NO justification for that kind of behavior.
>
> I invite comments.
>
Go for it! I'm tire of inviting potential hams over to the shack to listen
to ham radio, only to be embarressed by the jerks on 75 and 20 meters (yes,
I said 20 meters).

I used to consider "self-policing" to be a big-brother synonym for
"ratting on your brother", but I've become convinced that these are
no brothers of mine.

73, John WA4VLV

--

-John LeRoy

Packet Radio: WA4VLV @ WX4S
Compuserve: 74136,401
UUCP: rti!tijc02!jkl141

3029. Re: Length of dots and dashes in Morse Code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-02 20:12:09 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250078@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 16563

Concerning Morse code spacing:

A dot, with the space following it, is two units long.
A dash is 3 units plus the space for a total of 4.
Therefore a string of dots goes twice as fast as a string of dashes.

Inter-character spacing is 3 spaces.
Inter-word spacing is 7 spaces (units).

The word "PARIS", with the 7-unit space following it, is 50 units long,
which is the definition of a standard "word" in determining words-per-minute.

73... Al N1AL

(Ref ARRL Handbook)

3030. Re: Helical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-02 20:17:15 UTC
From: rusty@cadnetix.COM
Message-ID: <9696@cadnetix.COM>
Source record: 16552

In article <1250077@hpnmdla.HP.COM> glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Glenn Elmore) writes:
>
>Yes, Hams routinely use them. They are referred to as "rubber duckies"
....
>annoyance of a full size quarter wave whip while providing very nearly
>the same performance.
>
Well, according to an article somewhere (probably about 3 years ago, and
I don't have any idee what mag, sorry), the *best* performance a rubber
duck would give is '5% effeciency' (referenced to what, I don't remember),
while the 'hot rod' antenna gave 20%, I think. I'll agree that in most
cases, you'll never know you've got a small dummy load on the end
of your radio :-) but there are times a rubber duck makes a good
dummy load and not much else :-) especially in fringe areas.

(ok, I've got my asbestos flamesuit on, go ahead :-)

And I apologize for the lack of reference. Maybe someone has one?

---Join the usenet un-net, 28.410 and/or 28.390, 1500Z to 1600Z saturdays!
Rusty Carruth. Radio: N7IKQ ^^ or later :-)
DOMAIN: rusty@cadnetix.com UUCP:{uunet,boulder}!cadnetix!rusty
home: POB. 461, Lafayette 80026

3031. Re: G5RV Antenna Performance

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-02 20:35:24 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250079@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 16564

In my experience, the G5RV does NOT give a truly low SWR on all bands -- just low enough to easily match with a tuner. The homebrew one I had years ago was below about 3.0:1 on 80-10 meters, as I recall.

Al N1AL

3032. Re: ooops (was Re: 10 m on Saturday)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-02 20:45:08 UTC
From: rusty@cadnetix.COM
Message-ID: <9698@cadnetix.COM>
Source record: 16553

In article <330004@hpfcdq.HP.COM> vodall@hpfcdq.HP.COM (Bill Vodall) writes:
>(quoting me):
>>So, all you silent usenetters out there... Join the usenet un-net
>>this saturday! Come on, you know who you are ...
>
>>Is 1500Z a bad time for everybody?
>
>>As you can see from my .sig, I plan to keep this up for a while :-)
>>Looking forward to hearing from YOU on 10m!
>...
>The 28.310 freq was my suggestion....
>.... So, let's just drop it and go exclusively with 410 and 390.

I'll go along with that.

>The time of 1500Z sounds good. Some days I don't hear any signals that
>early - but 10 is a weird band and anything can happen. Let's keep trying
>until 1700Z. That should allow a good chance for catching some signals.

Last Sat. I ran from 1500z to 1830Z, and made one Usenet contact (hi,
Bill, K2IOH!) (but I made 9 total contacts, one with someone running
8 watts in Ohio). I heard a lot of folks on the air talking about usenet
and such, but had failed to tune up my radio correctly so I was only running
about 20 watts and nobody heard me (and I tuned up about 1700z, and most
of the usenet contacts seem to have gone away by then...).

I did have one very frustrating moment when 2 stations, one in NH (I think)
and another in Columbia (as in the nation, NOT the city), were talking, and
I was under the impression that the Columbia station was there first. (This
impression was gained by hearing the Columbian station talking before the
NH person ever came along.) After he got through talking with the NH
station, the NH station took over the freq. asking for anyone wanting
to talk DX to HIM (the stupid NH station). What a jerk! (OOPS, sorry,
my frustration showing there. My first chance to talk to someone out of
the usa (and I'm pretty sure I could have reached him, too) and somebody
steals the freq from the DX station! RATS! but, I digress...)

>And it gives us folks who sleep in on saturday a chance to get up and get on
>the air.

It was pretty interesting to me how the band changed twice during the time
I was on the air. At first it was quite cacaphonous (spelling rotten, sorry)
and everybody was on top of everyone else such that I did not talk to anybody
until 1525Z (Hi, again, Bill). Later (2008Z) it got very quiet and I could
work people with only 8 watts relatively easily. I have yet to hear anything
to the west yet....

>...That'll give me a chance to catch up to Rusty for the W.A.S.

I've only worked two usenet states. Bill (who forgot to give me his
location - I suppose he does not count now?) and Mark WA2ILB, NJ.

>I wonder if the ARRL will take Email QSL's for usenet W.A.S.?

Unlikely, I'm afraid. I've got to get down and get some QSL cards
made RSN...

>...
>Bill Vodall WA7NWP

---Join the usenet un-net, 28.410 and/or 28.390, 1500Z to 1600Z saturdays!
Rusty Carruth. Radio: N7IKQ ^^ or later :-)
DOMAIN: rusty@cadnetix.com UUCP:{uunet,boulder}!cadnetix!rusty
home: POB. 461, Lafayette 80026

3033. Re: HT TALK

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-02 20:55:02 UTC
From: bartsch@thor.acc.stolaf.edu
Message-ID: <6835@thor.acc.stolaf.edu>
Source record: 16562

I am also looking for information on the new Icom IC-2SAT HT. I thought the October issue of QST would have had a product review on this radio, but it does not. Does anyone have any information on this radio yet? If it is as good as the add in the September QST said it is, I would probably buy it for sure. Also, are there any MODS we need to know about?

On another note, I have received my ARRL ballot in the mail.

DE N0JVP

3034. HELP! Tubes needed for my HP 608D

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-02 21:18:49 UTC
From: GARLAND@ohstpy.mps.ohio-state.edu
Message-ID: <4869@ohstpy.mps.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 16560

I'd like to replace the tubes in my faithful Hewlett Packard 608D (10MHz-420MHz) signal generator. Many of them are garden variety types (e.g., 12AU7), but a few of the rf strip tubes are pretty strange. Anyone know where I can get (preferably new, but I'm not choosy) types 5675 and 5876 (both triodes with low inductance mounting flanges). If I can't find any at a reasonable price (I've thought of buying a junker just for the tubes, but would prefer new ones) I may just try a solid state modification of the unit as a winter project. Presumably, I could with enough tinkering get MOSFETS to work. Incidentally, if any of you guys haven't ever looked inside one of the old HP signal generators, you've really missed something. They don't build them like that any more. Ahhhh, memories....

Jim W8ZR

3035. Re: Radio Society of Great Br

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-02 23:03:00 UTC
From: jack.lupic@canremote.uucp
Message-ID: <89100219341567@masnet.uucp>
Source record: 16554

2 Message entered 1989 10 01 16:04 2

Greetings from Toronto,Canada!

This is my first time on Usenet and a an acknowledgement of this
message would be appreciated,thanks.

<VE3FAE>

~ DeLuxe 1.11a10 #1435 Regards,Jack Lupic,Scarborough,Ontario,CANADA

3036. Re: ARRL

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-03 00:12:28 UTC
From: jgo@mcgp1.UUCP
Message-ID: <2917@mcgp1.UUCP>
Source record: 16555

>
> >I checked through some mail maps and found that ARRL HQ is registered as
> >having a UUCP feed. Smail2.5 comes up with the following path (I have
> >never actually tried mailing to ARRL):
> >
> >....{backbone}!harvard!garp!nyser!mstr!evecs!arrlhq
>
>That's strange ... I just ftp the latest maps, and couldn't find arrlhq in the
>CT map.
>
>Am I missing something?

The ARRL machine is listed in the Massachusetts maps (u.usa.ma.1). The
submitter of the map entry was evecs!lindh, not somebody at the ARRL.

If you want to send email to ARRL, the name of the contact person there
is given as Jon Bloom, arrlhq!jbloom, phone +1 203 666 1541.

The map entry was submitted 1 September 1989, so it's relatively new.

Evecs is in the CT map, so does anybody have any idea at all why arrlhq
would be listed under MA?

John Opalko, N7KBT

3037. Re: kenwood ht

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-03 01:12:57 UTC
From: jlwhite@hprnd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1140023@hprnd.HP.COM>
Source record: 16556

I too faced a similar decision about a year ago, and picked the TH-25AT.
Since that time Yaesu and Icom have made some very appealing introductions
(FT-411 & IC-u2GAT) but sounds like your interested in the kenwoods. I
think I picked the 25 because of size, because the 215 has some nice scan
modes and other features not in the 25. But in the long run I think I made
the right decision because the small size is of constant benefit (I take the
radio with me almost everywhere, including backpacking, biking etc.), whereas
I use the scanning function rarely. Here's a summary of my impressions based
on a years use:

Negative points-
* speaker/mic jack needed resoldering (a common defect that may have been
fixed).
* running off external power require purchasing an adaptor.
* batteries must be removed to be recharged.

Positive points-
* good ergonomics. I prefer controls on top.
* batteries last long time.
* rugged construction.
* nice styling, rubber buttons, good display.
* good signal reports.

Recommended options-
* extra battery
* DC adaptor (you don't need the cord, you buy the connectors at Radio Shack).
* Speaker Mic
* Larson Kulduckie antenna, or Kenwood telescopic
(stock duckie is a duckling :-)

Good luck on your purchase !

73 - jim, n6ugo

3038. On-Air BBSer's NET

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-03 02:43:49 UTC
From: Brian.Battles@f880.n141.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <1350.2529EDB9@binzer.fidonet.org>
Source record: 16557

So, I understand that some of the fine foke on Usenet are attempting to set up an on-the-air "net" on weekends. Well, if you'd like to avoid re-inventing the wheel, de gang on the Fidonet HAM RADIO Echo are just getting something solid started with a Net. This past Sunday (10/1/89) we actually had a couple of actual, real live checkins!

Why not join us every Sunday at 1615 and 2215 UTC on 28.4 MHz, + or - a few kHz if there's QRM...I betcha we can build up a pretty nifty group, and we get users from Asia, Australia, etc., whilst you here have participants from England, etc. If the band's open, we could be nearly worldwide (gray line permitting)!

GET IN ON THE FUN...BE LISTEINING FER YA THIS SUNDAY!!

73 de Brian Battles WA1YUA
QTH New Britain, Conn.
10-X 53313

Packet: WA1YUA @ W1AW-4 or WA1YUA @ W1NY

--
Brian Battles - via FidoNet node 1:141/800.0
UUCP: spock!a3bee2!binzer!880!Brian.Battles
ARPA: Brian.Battles@f880.n141.z1.fidonet.org

3039. ISOTRON and Crossed-Field Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-03 07:04:32 UTC
From: 1843eie@HICKAM-EMH.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8910030704.AA26519@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16570

I N T E R O F F I C E M E M O R A N D U M

Date: 2-Oct-1989 01:41pm HST
From: 1843EIG/EIE
1843EIE
Dept: 1843EIG/EIE
Tel No: 656-1158

TO: Remote Addressee (_INFO-HAMS@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL)

Subject: ISOTRON and Crossed-Field Antennas

Has anyone out there had any experience with the series of antennas made by ISOTRON? Any comments would be appreciated, and I'll summarize if appropriate.

By the way, while we're on the subject of small antennas, whatever became of the Crossed-Field Antenna? Anybody else do anything with it?

73,

Jeff Miller, WD6CQV/KH6 | "Just because I'm a Californian,
USAF MARS: AFA8JM | it doesn't mean I'm not an
Chief, Engineering Workload Control | American!"
1843 EIG/EIP | -- Agnes DiPesto,
Wheeler AFB, HI 96854-6348 | "Moonlighting"
Commercial: (808) 656-1226 |
AUTOVON: (315) 456-1226 |

Opinions? Me? On government time? Ya gotta be kidding!

3040. Re: the right to carry receivers.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-03 12:58:19 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <6284.2528AD48@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 16571

> From: mikew@hpsad.HP.COM (Mike Weihman)
>
> > From: PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK ("Pete Lucas, NERC-TLC Swindon
> U.K."):
> >
> > Next thing we know, there will be legislation banning spectrum analysers.
>
> I was really amused by the posting explaining Swiss law, which
> evidently must be re-passed every five years: the legilators "are
> harmlessly tied up renewing a VERY thin book of federal law." I'll
> bet that would work wonders in the U.S. (and put half the lawyers out
> of business---a double victory!)

That's not the only virtue of the Swiss system of government. Another is that the executive branch is run by a group of commissioners (like a cabinet) who take turns every 12 months being President. The best of all is that virtually all questions of any real importance are decided by the voters at regular referenda.

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

3041. Advanced HyperCard Ham Stack now available

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-03 13:10:00 UTC
From: dls@genrad.com
Message-ID: <26903@genrad.UUCP>
Source record: 16485

I have finally got the Advanced Ham Stack (for use with MacIntosh HyperCard) typed in, and I've been using it for 4 days. I'm still catching typos.... and fixing them as I catch them.....but it basically works as it should.

This Ham Stack is about twice the size of the previous three (Novice, Technician and General)....also has twice as many questions, so I don't find that surprising.

There is a lot more mathematics involved in the Advanced test, so the Mac Calculator is no longer sufficient to take the test....you really need a scientific calculator...unless you just want to MEMORIZE the answers....which I don't recommend. I find that the only functions required are inverse tangent, cosine, square and square root, 10**x (which is same as log-1), pi, and exponents. The equivalent Thevenin circuit questions I have no difficulty doing in my head, so I don't use the calculator for those.

If you're interested in this stack OR any of the previous three, just email
^^
to me, and I'll send a diskette to you. Please state ORDER OF PREFERENCE
^^
for the stacks, since if they don't all fit on a diskette, I'll only send two or three of the four. I do have files called Stuffit/UnStuffit, so I may use that to condense the sizes....but ONLY after I pay the owner of Stuffit for the use of his shareware. UnStuffit is free, so I guess I could send that on the same diskette.....I don't yet know whether it will save enough space...I haven't tried it yet.

Alternately, Peter Hayward will soon be receiving the latest upgrades and the Advanced Ham Stack and I believe he intends to make it available via anonymous ftp at tank.uchicago.edu. Files are in (or will be in) /pub/public.

Here is my "Advanced Cheat Sheet" of formulas for the Advanced test, for use in PRACTICING with the Ham Stacks (Remember, ya gotta memorize these for the real test):

Advanced Cheat Sheet

Reactance XL = 2(pi)fL XC = 1 / (2(pi) fC)

Resonant freq fr = 1 / (2(pi) sqrt(LC))
L = 1 / ((2(pi) fr)**2 C) C = 1 / ((2(pi) fr)**2 L)

1/2 Power bandwidth delta f = fr / Q
Series Q = XL / R Parallel Q = R / XL

Phase angle x = tan-1 (X / R), where X = XL - XC

Power factor Preal / Papparant = cos phase angle

Effective radiated power Peffpwr = log-1 (dB / 10) x Poutput

Modulation index = fdeviation / fmodulation

Antenna efficiency = Rradiation / Rtotal * 100%

Physical length of coax L(m) = 300 V / f (MHz), V = .66 for coax

Plate load R of amplifier RL = Vp / (K Ip)
K = 1.3 for class A, 1.5 for class AB, 1.57 for class B, 2 for class C

-> Diana L. Syriac CAP: SM,Freedom 690 Ham: soon! <-
->USmail: GenRad Inc., Mail Stop 6, 300 Baker Ave, Concord, Mass. 01742 <-
->usenet: {decvax,mit-eddie}!genrad!dls or dls@genrad.com <-
->tel: (508) 369-4400 x2459 I'D RATHER BE FLYING!!! <-

3042. Re: Hoss Traders Flea at Deerfield, NH - IMPORTANT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-03 14:06:58 UTC
From: ewb@raybed2.UUCP
Message-ID: <1381@raybed2.UUCP>
Source record: 16559
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.swap,sci.electronics,misc.forsale

In article <1963WALT@MAINE>, WALT@MAINE.BITNET (Walter G Horbert) writes:
> In article <1369@raybed2.UUCP> Eugene Balinski writes:
>
> > The fall edition of the HOSS TRADERS ham radio and electronics
> > flea market will be held Saturday OCTOBER 7 starting at DAWN at the
> > DEERFIELD FAIR GROUNDS, DEERFIELD N.H. The fair grounds are located on
> > RT-43, a few miles off of RT-101. RT-101 is directly accessible from RT-93
> > in New Hampshire. Talk-in is available on 147.00 (rpt) and 146.52.
>
> This is ok...
>
> > For REAL hams, the flea market actually begins FRIDAY at about NOON and
> > continues into the night. Bring a flashlight, a smooth and phillips screw
> > driver and a jacket. (HINT: the best deals go down on friday !!). Camping
> > is available.
>
> Whoa! Stop! Halt! ^c ^c ^c ^c!
>
> In recent years this has become a serious problem. The fairground does
> not open until 04:00 pm Friday. The gates will be closed and the curios
> will be turned away. Don't plan on arriving before 04:00 pm.
>
> This article has been posted on behalf of Joe, K1RQG, Hamfest Chairman.
> If you have any questions about this, please contact him. Thank you and
> hope you get to Deerfield this year.
>
> 73,
> N1FKO
> Walt

WALT,
This HAS become a problem. The problem is that the HOSSTRADER organizers
tell us one thing, but actually DO something else. Why is that? This spring
people started showing up at 8:00 am. Don't the owners lock the grounds ?
Almost every time we hear of the 4 PM opening we hear the same stories
of people in before noon, set up and selling. I fully respect the right
of the organizers to close the area to everyone till a given opening time.
BUT if they are going to talk about it please do it. Just don't give us
conflicting stories. I like to get the deals like everyone else. I hate
showing up after 4 just to be told that "you should have been here around
noon"!
BTW Please thank Joe and his crew for doing a great job with the flea
market. We all deeply appreciate it !!!!

C U around noon ??
73
Gene WA1UXA

****

3043. Re: Helical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-03 14:45:35 UTC
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250080@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 16575

To: rusty@cadnetix.COM
Subject: Re: Helical Antennas
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
In-Reply-To: article <9696@cadnetix.COM> of Mon, 2 Oct 1989 20:17:15 GMT

Rusty,
I won't flame you (:>) but I will refer you to Sections 3-7 and 3-8 of 'Antennas' By John Kraus (W8JK), McGraw Hill 1950. Sorry I don't have the newer edition but I'm sure that antenna theory in this area has stayed the same. (:>).
What this indicates is that the aperture of a short dipole is at most about 10% less than that of a full size dipole. Since aperture and directivity/gain are directly related you can treat that as about a .5 B reduction in gain if you want. A problem that short dipoles (and monopoles) do have is that the radiation resistance gets pretty low when they get short. This means you have to have a very high Q matching network to get a significant amount of the transmitter power into the thing. It's pretty easy to burn 99% of your output in the matching network on a very short antenna but, if its any consolation, the power that does get radiated has about the same pattern as a full size dipole. On receive one can sometimes put a very high impedance follower on a short antenna and "match" that way. Sort of "to heck with the SWR, there won't be any current to lose signal in anyway".
The short whip followed by a MOSFET is a common apartment dwellers broadband HF antenna. I think MFJ sells one like that. As another example, I think WWVB at 60 KHz transmits into a 200' top loaded tower or something close to that. This thing is terribly short and I seem to remember that they get well under 1% of their transmit power radiated. It seems to me that the matching network was something you could walk around inside.
Anyway, helical or not, short dipoles and monopoles do have very nearly the same gain as as full size dipole but they are tough to feed efficiently especially when they get very short. I don't know the typical numbers, but I doubt that typical rubber duckies are too far down from full size whips. Usually they are at least 25% of full length anyway. Maybe someone on the net has done some experiments and can report.

73

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.ampr.org
glenne@nmd.hpcom

3044. How good is RS's discone antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-03 15:26:23 UTC
From: car@trux.UUCP
Message-ID: <272@trux.UUCP>
Source record: 16477

I'm planning to purchase Radio Shack's $70 discone antenna for my PRO-2004.

It is supposed to cover 25Mhz to 1300Mhz.

Does anyone have any experience with this antenna?

Is there another company that makes a better general coverage antenna for
the same price?

Please reply via Email (if possible) and I'll post a summary.

car.
--
Christopher A. Rende Central Cartage (Nixdorf/Pyramid/SysV/BSD4.3)
uunet!edsews!rphroy!trux!car Multics,DTSS,Unix,Shortwave,Scanners,StarTrek
trux!car@uunet.uu.net Minix,PC/XT,Mac+,TRS-80 Model I: Buy Sell Trade
"I don't ever remember forgetting anything." - Chris Rende

3045. Radio/License in Taiwan

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-03 15:38:10 UTC
From: pgraham@wyse.wyse.com
Message-ID: <2464@wyse.wyse.com>
Source record: 16572

I will be going to Taiwan in about 2 weeks, although I don't think I have time this time to get a license in Taiwan, has anyone done this and what does it take to do this...

Please EMAIL and I will summerize the information.

DE KJ6NN
Phil

3046. Monitoring Times past issues wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-03 16:27:24 UTC
From: s_dowman@leaf.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <5135@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 16573
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,misc.wanted

Do you have a collection of Monitoring Times past issues that
you really don't need hanging around anymore? Well, I'd like
to have them and I'll pay a reasonable price for them including
shipping charges if your not in the New England area.

Daytime phone: (508)952-3707
Evening phone: (603)882-4384

or use email. Thanks!

```
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
/ \
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
% Steve Dowman * Email: s_dowman@leaf.enet.dec.com %
% d|i|g|i|t|a|l * -or- s_dowman%leaf.dec@decwrl.dec.com %
% Littleton, MA * -or- ...!decwrl!leaf.dec.com!s_dowman %
%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%%
```

3047. IF8PN - special?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-03 17:48:39 UTC
From: brosen@bbn.com
Message-ID: <46403@bbn.COM>
Source record: 16574

This past Sunday morning, around 0300 GMT, IF8PN was working fast and furious at 14025.3. I worked him, too. However, afterwards I checked my various call sign lists and didn't see IF listed as anything but normal Italy. Does anyone know what was special about this station?

Thanks and 73

-- Bruce K1FFX

3048. Re: Antenna Publication

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-03 18:09:56 UTC
From: myers@hpfcdj.HP.COM
Message-ID: <18230004@hpfcdj.HP.COM>
Source record: 16484

>Is there a recommendation for a recent publication on antenna
>theory and use. My friend had built a transmitter for use in
>model rockets that he uses. It works fine but he would like to
>make sure he is getting the best possible range per ounce of
>transmitter payload. Please email any responses. Thanks!

Well, the good ol' ARRL Antenna Handbook is still probably the best introduction to the subject for a beginner, without getting into the fairly heavy-duty math of serious antenna theory/design. However, I think that I can provide some additional help in this particular case.

The problem your friend's facing is one of providing the strongest signal AND an omnidirectional pattern, with an antenna which I assume must be kept as small and as light-weight as possible. (By the way, knowing the intended frequency of operation would help a LOT. For this application, you really want to be in the VHF or UHF range.)

If an antenna is properly "matched" to the transmitter, such that we can assume that all of the power makes it into the antenna, then the only way to provide actual "gain" is to make the antenna directional; that is, to squirt more of the signal in one direction, at the expense of having less power radiated in others. This is the principle behind "gain" antennas such as the Yagi beam or the log-periodic (which actually is a compromise between gain and a wide bandwidth). Omnidirectional antennas MUST (to qualify for the name!) radiate equally well in all directions, and there's only so much signal available to begin with. This sets a limit on the signal power which can be radiated in a given direction.

BUT, you say, what about these "omnidirectional" antennas which claim "gain of Xdb over a quarter-wave whip" (which is itself an omnidirectional antenna)? Well, consider that the radiation pattern acutally extends in three dimensions, not two. If a perfect "isotropic", or "point" source were possible, it would radiated equally well in ANY direction - in other words, a plot of equal-signal-strength points would be a sphere. Real antennas - such as vertical whips - do not do this, but instead have a radiation pattern which is roughly toroidal. The "flatter" the toroid, the greater the signal strength in that *plane*, at the expense of signal strength in other directions. The usual means of getting the pattern "flatter" (besides moving the antenna up away from the ground) is to make it *longer*, and thus a 5/8 wave vertical antenna can be said to have "gain" (toward the horizon!) over the shorter quarter-wave whip.

For a model-rocket based transmitter, though, we have the restriction of having to keep the antenna short and light, plus we cannot count on any particular orientation with respect to the ground-based receiver. A small whip antenna is probably the best that can be done here, and likely this will

take the form of a helically-wound whip (or "rubber duckie") for size and ruggedness reasons. The key, then, is to provide the best possible *receiving* antenna; if you have someone to track to rocket, a dish antenna provides tons of gain, but a narrow "beamwidth" - you've got to aim it pretty well. A good choice might be a small Yagi on a hand-held mount; check the amateur radio handbooks for suitable designs for the VHF frequencies. (And again, exactly WHAT frequency did you have in mind? Gentle reminder: are you *licensed* to use the frequency in question?)

Good luck!

Bob Myers KC0EW HP Graphics Tech. Div.| Opinions expressed here are not
Ft. Collins, Colorado | those of my employer or any other
myers%hpfcla@hplabs.hp.com | sentient life-form on this planet.

3049. Ham radio software search

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-03 18:14:11 UTC
From: sharpe@plx.UUCP
Message-ID: <2065@plx.UUCP>
Source record: 16565
Cross-posted to: comp.sys.atari.st,rec.ham-radio

I am trying to locate ham radio related software to run on my
Atari 520 st. Any leads in this regard are well appreciated.

KC6FCC
David W. Sharpe
sun!plx!sharpe

3050. Need: technical info on Bearcat 100XLT/200XLT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-03 18:17:00 UTC
From: ramcte01@ULKYVX.BITNET
Message-ID: <32ramcte01@ULKYVX.bitnet>
Source record: 16576

Does anyone out there have technical information/schematics on the Uniden Bearcat 100XLT and/or 200XLT scanners?

These two seem similar, and from what I've seen of the 100XLT hardware and what little I know of the 200XLT hardware, I wonder if there are any "magic jumpers" on the 100XLT boards to give it some 200XLT features (like 200 channels!).

Also, what's the SONY K1013 chip (the 8-pin DIP) for? (Please don't tell me it's a custom/strange memory chip used to hold the frequencies...)

Rick McTeague
System Programmer
Electrical Engineering Department
Speed Scientific School
University of Louisville
Louisville, KY 40292
(502) 588-7020

RAMCTE01@ULKYVX (Bitnet)
RAMCTE01%ULKYVX.BITNET@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU (Internet)
{akgua,allegra,cbosgd}!psuvax1!ulkyvx.bitnet!ramcte01 (uucp)

Disclaimer: I'm a stand-up comedian; if anyone takes me seriously, I'm doing something wrong!

3051. Bandwidth grudgingly given

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-03 18:17:03 UTC
From: preacher@lopez.UUCP
Message-ID: <837@lopez.UUCP>
Source record: 16478

With names like Short-circuit, Gray Ghost, Ghost Rider, Hoser, Preacher and Strider you would think that one was talking to C.B. radio operators. Well you would be right and some of these names were members of a Boy Scout troop on a camp-out.

Hoser and I were in town talking with Gray Ghost who was out at Suger Loaf Mountain with the Boy Scouts, just chewing the fat when Gray Ghost said he could see a fire just off the south west slope of the mountian. I asked him are you sure about this and he affirmed this and asked if I would place a call to Centeral Dispatch. While I did this he told me where the fire was located, the size, wind direction, and movement of the fire. I relayed this information to Centeral.

Centeral was then able to relay this information to the Marquette Fire department. It was amazing the way this infomation was passed along. As I also have a scanner at the home twenty I was able to follow the progress.

The people (on the C.B.) handling this traffic one must remember are not people do this on all the time. In fact most times the people that use this form of communication do so just for fun.

This type of thing happens from time to time and shows that as much as certain people think of C.B. operators as not worthy of any band width, there are people that operate the 11 meter band who do try to use it for enjoyment. And when something like this happens are more than willing to help out.

Some people too big, | mailrus!sharkey!lopez!preacher
Some poeple too small, |-------------------------------------
Some people just right but they talk too much. -- My Grandfather

3052. Re: ARRL

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-03 18:36:20 UTC
From: dvh@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <30978@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 16494

In article <2917@mcgp1.UUCP>, jgo@mcgp1.UUCP (John Opalko, N7KBT) writes:
> >
> > >I checked through some mail maps and found that ARRL HQ is registered as
> > >having a UUCP feed.
> > >
> > >....{backbone}!harvard!garp!nyser!mstr!evecs!arrlhq
>
> The ARRL machine is listed in the Massachusetts maps (u.usa.ma.1). The
> submitter of the map entry was evecs!lindh, not somebody at the ARRL.
> ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

> If you want to send email to ARRL, the name of the contact person there
> is given as Jon Bloom, arrlhq!jbloom, phone +1 203 666 1541.
> Evecs is in the CT map, so does anybody have any idea at all why arrlhq
> would be listed under MA?
> John Opalko, N7KBT

evecs!lindh IS DEFINITELY someone from ARRL- John Lindholm, W1XX.
I can't say why arrlhq is listed as Massachusetts. I am trying to
find out who has access to this machine at HQ, as it seems to be
a relatively unknown fact.

Maybe they decided to read the mail and find out what "GREAT" things
we're all saying about them!!! :^)

Will feed more info when I get it.

73 Dave Hallidy KD5RO

3053. ELTs (was selling radios to the unwashed...)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-03 18:53:01 UTC
From: wmartin@STL-06SIMA.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8910041817.AA21363@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16566

Why don't the ELT's transmit some sort of ID code instead of just a tone or carrier or whatever it is they transmit now? Something that would be set by internal jumpers or diodes wouldn't up the cost all that much over whatever they cost now. That way the aviation ones could send the aircraft "N-number" (or the equivalent for a non-US plane); the marine ones could send the boat's radio callsign or license number or something like that, and then ones *could* be used by backpackers and other terrestrials with a special code prefix that would identify them as walkers, vehicles, etc. Could probably even get down to Scout Troop number or other such ID's.

That appears as if it would make the whole system more useful at not much increase in cost, and it would fix some of the problems that have been described in this discussion.

Will

3054. Need source of NE602 IC

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-03 19:56:54 UTC
From: BACS Data Communications Group <commgrp@silver.bacs.indiana.edu>
Message-ID: <27072@iuvax.cs.indiana.edu>
Source record: 16567
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

To rec.ham-radio and sci.electronics:

Where can I get NE602 balanced-mixer chips (quantity 10)? I can't find them in catalogs or at hamfests. I prefer not to deal with semiconductor reps who don't return calls, leave you on hold forever, and otherwise give individuals the runaround.

True story: An electronics distributor in Indianapolis bought a commercial on the local broadcast station which their competitor used to "entertain" telephone customers placed on hold. It said, "Tired of waiting on hold at <competitor>? Call <us> for fast service!"

--

Frank W9MKV
reid@gold.bacs.indiana.edu
bitnet: reid@iubacs

3055. IF8BN

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-03 21:29:09 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.UUCP
Message-ID: <19108@ut-emx.UUCP>
Source record: 16479

>>From: brosen@bbn.com (Bruce L. Rosen)

>>This past Sunday morning, around 0300 GMT, IF8PN was working fast and furious
>>at 14025.3. I worked him, too. However, afterwards I checked my various call
>>sign lists and didn't see IF listed as anything but normal Italy. Does anyone
>>know what was special about this station?

-- Bruce K1FFX

Probably an island off the I8 area of Italy, of interest only to the "Islands -On-The-Air" freaks. The ARRL Operating Manual map of Italy (p. 17-28) shows an island with the prefix IC8 but no IF8.

It's easy to create the impression of something important by just getting on the air and sending your fastest CW, giving everyone 599 - the DX world will beat a path to your door. OK, so I worked them too (0238) just in case they later turned out to be interesting :-) QSL via IK8BQE...

Among the 200 QSOs I had before I got my present call was one with an Italian station signing /IH9. It was only when I got a QSL card from the bureau two years later that I realized that it counts as Africa for the WAC award. I had not worked any "real" Africans with that call, but by working this guy I did finally qualify for a WAC with that call, allowing me to "include the letters W.A.C. on my station cards and correspondence". You don't get a thrill like that every day :-)

So, send him a card, he'll appreciate it, and you never know, one day you might become an IOTA freak and be really glad you worked it....

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu

3056. RE: INFO-HAMS Digest V89 #724

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-03 22:18:24 UTC
From: AIZ@VLSI.JPL.NASA.GOV
Message-ID: <891003151824.00000E5F061@vlsi.JPL.NASA.GOV>
Source record: 16497

Regarding the IC2 and IC3-SAT's. I have both and they are terrific. They operate well on both transmit and receive and have more goodies buried in them than I have time to play with!

The complaints I have are minor. First, there is a bottom cap which covers the terminals on the bottom of the radio when external batteries are not attached. I wish ICOM had made a provision for storing that cap when a battery is attached (at least there is none on the BP-86). The second is that the radio gets *very* hot when operated at 5 watts. Hot enough that you can transmit for about a minute before it becomes uncomfortable.

I've used the radios while traveling, for portable packet, and for general use. I can heartily recommend them.

Art, WA6SAL

3057. Re: Marine Radio License

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-03 22:56:09 UTC
From: barry@hprmokg.HP.COM
Message-ID: <13770036@hprmokg.HP.COM>
Source record: 16568

toto@tank.uchicago.edu (Sandra Jessica Smyth) writes:

>I know marine radio isn't ham radio, so please don't flame me. I
>just figured that someone here could help.

>I recently purchased a marine band radio at a hamfest to use on
>my boat next spring on Lake Michigan. I believe I need a license
>for this, but there was no information with the radio. Could
>some kind soul please let me know what I need to do?

>--
>Sandra Jessica Smyth Believer in lost causes
>toto@tank.uchicago.edu

A marine radio requires a Restricted Class Radiotelephone License.
Your best bet is to write your local FCC field office (see Federal Govt.
listings in phone book) and request the application form.

Note that marine radios are for use only when in a vessel and not for
land communication usage. Typical call interchange is to state the vessel
name and license call letters. You should become familiar with marine
radio usage/frequencies before getting on the air (you wouldn't want to
"stumble" on an emergency frequency. Also, calling a local marine electronics
business may give you additional information.

'Happy chumming...

3058. Re: G5RV Antenna Performance

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-03 23:45:40 UTC
From: glennh@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250081@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 16488

G5RV himself gives a nice discussion of the antenna in the ARRL
Antenna Compendium. Worthwhile reading. A couple of points out
of it are that a tuner IS necessary, and a balun may NOT be desirable.
I am told that ferite baluns are well behaved in a 50 ohm system, but
that all bets for loss are off when you get away from 50 ohms; and
as you noted, the bottom of the twin lead is not 50 ohms!

I use a tuner with mine, and it seems to work ok. First contact
on a little HW-8 I fixed up was New York for 30 min on 20M, so I
guess its getting out.

Look up that article, its good reading. 73's

3059. Re: PROBLEMS WITH KENWOOD MC-48 MIKE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-04 00:20:03 UTC
From: moni@hprnd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1140025@hprnd.HP.COM>
Source record: 16569

I own a 4000A as well. I have never had this problem but I was wondering
if anyone out there has any information regarding modifications to
increase the receive frequency range.
Please post a response to notes if you have any information.

Moni Samaan
N6UHE
(916) 624-9092

3060. Re: G5RV Antenna Performance

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-04 00:51:17 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <213@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 16491

In response to the question about lousy G5RV performance, the best way to feed it is with open wire or twinlead all the way to the antenna tuner in the shack. The tuner should have a balanced output. Even G5RV himself says this is the best way to feed it, and that if you do it this way the element length is non-critical. What he was trying to do with the matching section and odd length was to get something that COULD be matched on most bands.

When you feed it as I described, you really end up with the classic multi-band doublet that the ARRL has been describing in books for years.

73,
Tad Cook
tad@ssc.UUCP
KT7H @ N7HFZ

3061. PTI New Country Status

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-04 01:09:36 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <215@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 16492

N7ZZ asked me to post this:

SB DXERS @ ALLUSA $N7ZZ0929
PTI, Another New One!

Puyallup Tribe of Indians
Application for New Country Status

9/29/89

A group of Northwest amateurs, including N7ZZ, W7EJ, W7ZR, K7SS, K7RA, KE7V, N0AX and others will operate from the Puyallup Tribe of Indians land (PTI) on the weekend of October 13 using their individual calls /PTI. They are applying for separate country status under Rule 1, Government, under the current DXCC rules. See April 1988 QST for complete DXCC rules.

The Puyallup Tribe of Indians land qualifies under the definition of sovereignty, and supporting arguments for the criteria have been discussed with DXAC, ARRL officials, and others. This one stands a good chance of qualifying.

It is located near Tacoma, Washington.

Operation will take place on all bands on recognized DXpedition frequencies. Special commemorative QSLs will be handled via SASE to the callbook addresse of each operator.

73,

Stu
N7ZZ @ K7IFG
/EX

3062. Re: How good is RS's discone antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-04 02:20:55 UTC
From: storkus@arrakis.nevada.edu
Message-ID: <870@unsvax.NEVADA.EDU>
Source record: 16486

I used a discone from Radio Shack for a while this summer before coming to the university here. Although it was borrowed, it seemed to work great. The only thing I have to say is I DON'T like the price. Also, you can get a carbon copy of it from icom, etc. I also heard it's 0db gain (which is contrary to my understanding of how it works, IMHO). I think that, if you can, make or buy a dipole or a 1/4 wave. It'll probably cost less and you'll get the same performance. But if you want to stick to RS, then that's the only way to go. All I have to say is that it works, but I think it's too much $ to spend for what it does. 73's!!

****

Mike P. Storke, N7MSD @ University Nevada/Las Vegas-only a student, sorry :-)
Email: storkus@arrakis.nevada.edu Packet: None (yet!) My opinions are mine and mine alone, so PLEASE only complain to ME and spare my relatives, the world, etc. :-) "Big Brother has ALWAYS secretly watched you!!" - ME!! :-{

3063. Re: How good is RS's discone antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-04 02:22:49 UTC
From: storkus@arrakis.nevada.edu
Message-ID: <871@unsvax.NEVADA.EDU>
Source record: 16487

Sorry, it didn't want to append the signature to the previous message from me. 73's

****

Mike P. Storke, N7MSD @ University Nevada/Las Vegas-only a student, sorry :-)
Email: storkus@arrakis.nevada.edu Packet: None (yet!) My opinions are mine and mine alone, so PLEASE only complain to ME and spare my relatives, the world, etc. :-) "Big Brother has ALWAYS secretly watched you!!" - ME!! :-{

Mike P. Storke, N7MSD @ University Nevada/Las Vegas-only a student, sorry :-)
Email: storkus@arrakis.nevada.edu Packet: None (yet!) My opinions are mine and mine alone, so PLEASE only complain to ME and spare my relatives, the world, etc. :-) "Big Brother has ALWAYS secretly watched you!!" - ME!! :-{

3064. Re: G5RV Antenna Performance

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-04 02:24:22 UTC
From: alan@km4ba.UUCP
Message-ID: <233@km4ba.UUCP>
Source record: 16495

From what I have read & measured, the g5rv is a resonant antenna, but not necesarily a 50 ohm match. (The figure 200 ohms for 10 & 15 meters comes to mind)

For solid state rigs, tuners are a must but some tube finals can match it.

My TS-440 matches & radiates much better on the g5rv then non resonant antennas. (I will define resonance as when the inductive & capacitive portions of impedance are equal & opposite) The opposite extreme of this is an hf mobile antenna, which can be set up for an 50 ohm load, but has mucho inductive reactance. Power is lost due to I**2 * R losses. Also tuners have a more difficult time.

My choice:

G5RV with tuners for every day / multi band ops....
cut & trap dipoles or multi band vert for specific bands/conditions, used in band segments where they are resonant & a good 50 ohm match.
(at least until I get the KT-34XV 6 ele. tri-band up that is laying in pieces in my back yard)

The instructions that came with my g5rv did a pretty good job of explaining the above, so you may want to look in your instructions.

73
Alan Barrow

..!gatech!kd4nc!km4ba!alan "I am not a computer person....
..!hplabs!hp-col!hpuagaa!alan but I play one on TV....."

3065. INFO-HAMS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-04 03:24:38 UTC
From: bartsch@thor.acc.stolaf.edu
Message-ID: <6970@thor.acc.stolaf.edu>
Source record: 16489

Please subscribe me to INFO-HAMS.

Thanks,

bartsch@thor.acc.stolaf.edu
N0JVP

--

Eric A. Bartsch N0JVP Senior
St. Olaf College Philosophy/Political Science
Northfield, MN 55057 bartsch@thor.acc.stolaf.edu

3066. Re: Trying to build a fluxgate magnetometer -- help!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-04 08:10:49 UTC
From: jgd@rsiatl.UUCP
Message-ID: <224@rsiatl.UUCP>
Source record: 16480
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio,sci.astro,sci.space

In article <1363@calvin.EE.CORNELL.EDU> johns@calvin.spp.cornell.edu.UUCP (PUT YOUR NAME HERE) writes:
>
>How many of you circuit dweebs use the "right" term for inverse ohms?
>I thought so.
>

You mean you don't sling your *ahem* Semen(s) around with wild abandon? :-)

(I no, I no, it ain't spelled rite but whot the hek?)

John

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | Manual? ... What manual ?!?
Radiation Systems, Inc. Atlanta, GA | This is Unix, My son, You
gatech!stiatl!rsiatl!jgd **I am the NRA** | just GOTTA Know!!!

3067. HF Packet nodes/gateways & BBSs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-04 08:12:54 UTC
From: mikec@praxis.UUCP
Message-ID: <1609.8910040812@hilbert.praxis.co.uk>
Source record: 16481

Hello All,

I am looking for information on world-wide HF packet gateways and BBSs.

I would be grateful if anyone could give me details (QRG & QTH etc) of
such boxes in US and Canada.

I'll summarise and pass on to others.

73 de Mike G6DHU

....
ARPA : mikec@uk.co.praxis	Michael Chace
JANET : mikec@praxis.co.uk	PraXis Electronic Design
UUCP : ...!uunet!mcvax!ukc!praxis!mikec	20 Manvers Street
Phone : (44) [0]225 444700	Bath Avon
AX25 : G6DHU @ G6DHU-2 or G6DHU @ GB7IMB	BA1 1PX UK
....

3068. VCP200 Voice Recognizer Chip HELP

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-04 08:15:00 UTC
From: DAVE@TAUENG.BITNET
Message-ID: <8910050718.AA06089@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16482

A friend of mine bought the VCP200 Voice Recognizer Chip for me.
Unfortunately, the Data sheet and applications note that Radio-Shack
includes in the package was missing.
A letter to the Forth Worth HQ resulted useless, so maybe someone out
there could help me by sending some data on the chip. I'll gladly
refund the AIR MAIL charge.
Thanks ! 73's David Prutchi HC1DT/4X

3069. VCP200 Voice Recognizer Chip HELP cont ...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-04 09:18:00 UTC
From: DAVE@TAUENG.BITNET
Message-ID: <8910050718.AA06154@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16483

P.S. My address is:

David Prutchi
Biomedical Engineering Program
Faculty of Engineering
Tel-Aviv University
Tel-Aviv 69978
ISRAEL

or (private address):

David Prutchi
P.O. Box 39681
Tel-Aviv 61396
ISRAEL

73's

3070. Re: Need: technical info on Bearcat 100XLT/200XLT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-04 11:46:13 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewsc.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <3640@cbnewsc.ATT.COM>
Source record: 16496

In article <32ramcte01@ULKYVX.bitnet|, ramcte01@ULKYVX.BITNET writes:
| Does anyone out there have technical information/schematics on the Uniden
| Bearcat 100XLT and/or 200XLT scanners?

| Also, what's the SONY K1013 chip (the 8-pin DIP) for? (Please don't tell me
| it's a custom/strange memory chip used to hold the frequencies...)

In the 200xlt, Those chips are EEROMs and connect to the
processor's bus. It looks like their serial output feeds the
PLL (on another ckt board), probably feeding the proper
frequency coefficients to the programmable divider.

Service manuals are available from Uniden parts, but I
don't have the telephone number handy.
--
==
Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass (312)979-5414

3071. INT RELATIONS INT BROADC ACADEMIC CONTACT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-04 12:11:22 UTC
From: dflynch@vax1.tcd.ie
Message-ID: <2502@vax1.tcd.ie>
Source record: 16490
Cross-posted to: talk.politics.misc,talk.politics.soviet,rec.ham-radio

//
I am currently researching a PhD in Political Science (Int. Rels) on the
politics of international HF broadcasting and the global HF spectrum regime,
with particular reference to the HF WARCs of the 1980's.
I WOULD GREATLY APPRECIATE ANY EMAIL CORRESPONDENCE WITH US OR CANADIAN
ACADEMICS WORKING IN ANY RELATED AREA, OR, WITH EMPLOYEES OF INT. BROADCASTING
ORGANIZATIONS.

E#SPECIALLY INTERESTED IN DIALOGUE WITH ACADEMICS FAMILIAR W/ IR THEORY ON
INTERNATIONAL REGIMES...(IE. arising from body of literature in INTERNATIONAL
ORGANIZATION over past few years and represented by writers such as Robert
Keohane, Stephen Krasner, John Gerard Ruggie etc.).
\\
//
DEREK LYNCH : C/O DEPT. OF POLITICAL SCIENCE : TRINITY COLLEGE : DUBLIN 2 :
IRELAND
//
PS: I do quiite a bit of bHF radio monitoring
using a Drake R7A
(0-30 MHz) communications receiver.

3072. Re: computer viruses

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-04 14:06:37 UTC
From: rusty@cadnetix.COM
Message-ID: <9711@cadnetix.COM>
Source record: 16509
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

In article <64814@philabs.Philips.Com> WA4EGT@KJ6EO writes:
>
> Msg# TSP Size #Rd Date/Time MsgID From To
> 5231 BN$ 2748 1 0930/1151 5486_KJ6EO WA4EGT ALL@WB2GTX.NYNET
>
> As for the reports on packet that you should be concerned
> about BBS systems, etc., hogwash. The virus requires that
> you EXECUTE a program containing infected code. Reading
> data messages on BBS systems does not run the risk of
> acquiring a computer virus.

True as far as it goes, however if you run a terminal program which has ansi escape sequences (or vt100 emulation or some other such thing), jerks can still do bad things to your computer. Have you heard of the 'christmas card bomb' which was a bunch of text you displayed on your screen and which would use some 'nifty' :-(escape sequences and operating system commands to attempt to delete all files on your system. True, it was computer and OS specific, but those people having the computer for which the bomb was designed lost their files.

Of course, if you are using a terminal emulator, turning off ansi (and other such emulation modes) should keep you safe.

If you are running an IBM (or compatible) computer, it would be wise to (1) back up your computer prior to Friday the 13th (Ahh, you forgot we have a friday the 13 coming up next week? We do), (2) get a virus scanner or two and run them just to be 'sure' (is there any such thing?) you are clean, (3) perhaps subscribing to comp.virus where you get the latest news of viruses would not be a bad idea, (4) don't panic, its probably not quite as bad as the anti-virus screamers would like you to think, but then if you get hit by a destructive virus it would be better to be prepared and watchful than blissfully ignorant until your data went away.... So be prepared and don't panic.

Disclaimer - the above information is second-hand and probably has some inaccuracies in it. Your mileage may vary. Poster not responsible for bombs, trojans, or viruses which get loose on your system. (Add more disclaimers here)

For good, solid info on viruses, bombs, trojans, and the like, check out the newsgroup comp.viruses (which is where I heard about the 'christmas card bomb').

'nuff for now. Don't panic. But do backup data, its a good
habit anyhow!

---Join the usenet un-net, 28.410 and/or 28.390, 1500Z to 1600Z saturdays!
Rusty Carruth. Radio: N7IKQ ^^ or later :-)
DOMAIN: rusty@cadnetix.com UUCP:{uunet,boulder}!cadnetix!rusty
home: POB. 461, Lafayette 80026

3073. Icom R-9000

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-04 14:14:33 UTC
From: ewb@raybed2.UUCP
Message-ID: <1383@raybed2.UUCP>
Source record: 16493

I had a chance to get my hands on a ICOM R-9000. I was impressed. On a side by side comparison tests it out-heard the R7000. Signals that were not hearable on the 7000 were weak but Q5 copy on the 9000. Also watching TV on the built-in amber monitor was pretty strange :-). 1000 memories with the ability to scroll through and add info on each should alleviate the need for freq lists.

Also, on another note I received some literature from WI-COMM ELECTRONICS on their new MAST MOUNTED wide band (10 MHz-900 MHz) pre-amp. The numbers (NF, IP3, 1dB comp) look good. Has anyone out there used any of their products ?

73
Gene WA1UXA

WI-COMM Electronics
P.O BOX 5174
MASSENA, N.Y. 13662
Phone 315-769-8334
P/N WLA-72 T

3074. Reply to Chris's query about the R-S Discone...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-04 15:16:12 UTC
From: rlwest@flopn2.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <8910041536.AA10211@ti.com>
Source record: 16514

Chris:

I have been using the RS Discone for about two weeks on Packet. It seems to work, as advertised. I plan to use it for 2-meter coverage of a walk-a-thon in a couple of weeks. The walkathon might be making use of both 144 and 440 frequencies, so that antenna with my dual bander, seemed like a natural.

The commercial sources for discone antennas other than Radio Shack is PROCOMM, Thousand Oaks CA. It sells for about $100 and has or can have a 10-meter whip on top. It was reviewed in 73 Magazine in April by Jim Gray W1XU and Peter Pederson W7KTK.

The advantage I see is that it *is* wideband :> while the disadvantage is no gain :< (uh oh! LOGIC ALERT! "No Pain, No Gain!" IS THIS A PAINLESS ANTENNA?)

I will gladly let you know what the performance is after the walkathon. In the meantime, I like the little critter. Looks like something out of "LOST IN SPACE"... Seriously, I think the FAA and NOAA have been using discones for years. Hey, if it's good enuf for them...

Good luck with your research. I was so overwhelmed at seeing such a useful item at my local RS that was only slightly exorbitant in price, I went ahead and bought one. I guess I'm a sucker for a bargain?

73, and please do post your results and conclusions. I will post this as well as sending it direct to you.


```
_____________________________________________________________________________
/ Bob West WA8YCD | \
| RLWEST@FLOPN2.CSC.TI.COM | "Danger, Will Robinson! Danger!" |
| WA8YCD @ W5TOO.#NTX.USA.NA.EARTH | -the Robot on |
| [73500,2150] | "Lost In Space" |
\_____________________________________|_____________________________________/
```

3075. reply: radio mods server

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-04 16:04:00 UTC
From: MBramwel@business.uwo.CA
Message-ID: <8910041616.AA20466@julian.uwo.ca>
Source record: 16513

If you are having difficulties getting into the server, you can try anyone of these addresses:

bitlib @ business.uwo.ca .ca .cdn & .bitnet are all
business.uwo.cdn acknowledged by our system
uwovax.uwo.ca
uwo.ca
uwovax.uwo.bitnet

Our mail system will re-route requests for bitlib to the proper id once it has made it onto campus.

Also, just because you made it to bitlib, does not mean that bitlib can reply to you. Lately I have been getting alot of usenet mail bounced back to bitlib.

If you reply address is different than your address in the FROM: line of the header, please make the first line in your message a new FROM: line
EXAMPLE:

FROM: jdoe@central.yalevm.bitnet

If after a few days of no response, you can try the following:

FROM: HAMRADIO

This tells the server to post the response to the INFO-HAMS digest!
Since everyone can read the digest, you will eventually receive the reply.
INFO-HAMS and REC.HAM-RADIO seem to be the same thing (gatewayed <>)
Please don't post numerous files to INFO-HAMS using this method else it might get messy(nasty) on the net.

de VE3PZR, Mark in London.

3076. TS440 MODS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-04 16:16:54 UTC
From: bitlib@business.uwo.CA
Message-ID: <8910041623.AA20697@julian.uwo.ca>
Source record: 16515

==========

Date: Tue, 17 May 88 17:09 EST
From: <REID@IUBACS.BITNET>
To: MBRAMWEL@BUSINESS.UWO.CDN

KENWOOD TS-440

West,Gordon: "Kenwood 440 Modifications" _Popular Communica-
tions_, October 1987 p. 62.

Illustration captions:

1. Remove 17 screws holding on the bottom and top covers. The bottom
cover comes off, and the top cover is carefully removed and put next
to the radio. It is till connected via the speaker wire.

2. Gain access to the front of the unit by removing two top side
screws and loosening two bottom side screws. This allows the front
assembly to swing open.

3. Remove the shiny silver control board protection plate. This
requires removing two screws on the top and three screws on the
bottom. Lift the plate out completely.

4. Locate diode D-80 in the bottom left-hand corner. Snip it for
all-band transmit.

5. Now locate D-66 and snip. It adds 10 Hertz readout to your
digital frequency display.

6. Carefully reassemble the control plate using a magnetized tiny
screwdriver to hold the five tiny screws in place. Don't pinch any
wires. Also, close up the front and replace the top and bottom covers
with 17 screws.

7. Connect power. Depress A=B switch and turn on the power
simultaneously. This resets the microprocessor for all-band transmit
and 10 Hz frequency display.

This article also tells how to increase the power of the TS-440 by
adjusting the internal ALC control. The procedure is applicable to
other rigs.

--
Frank W9MKV
bitnet: reid@iubacs
arpa: reid@gold.bacs.indiana.edu

3077. Re: G5RV Antenna Performance

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-04 17:15:53 UTC
From: alan@km4ba.UUCP
Message-ID: <236@km4ba.UUCP>
Source record: 16520

You are right, Glenn..... It was in the ARRL compandium that I finally became comfortable with the G5RV.... Although the instructions that came with it were also usefull.

73
ab

3078. Re: How good is RS's discone antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-04 17:26:35 UTC
From: vodall@hpfcdq.HP.COM
Message-ID: <330005@hpfcdq.HP.COM>
Source record: 16505

/ hpfcdq:rec.ham-radio / car@trux.UUCP (Chris Rende) / 9:26 am Oct 3, 1989 /
I'm planning to purchase Radio Shack's $70 discone antenna for my PRO-2004.

It is supposed to cover 25Mhz to 1300Mhz.

Does anyone have any experience with this antenna?

Is there another company that makes a better general coverage antenna for
the same price?

Please reply via Email (if possible) and I'll post a summary.

car.
--
Christopher A. Rende Central Cartage (Nixdorf/Pyramid/SysV/BSD4.3)
uunet!edsews!rphroy!trux!car Multics,DTSS,Unix,Shortwave,Scanners,StarTrek
trux!car@uunet.uu.net Minix,PC/XT,Mac+,TRS-80 Model I: Buy Sell Trade
"I don't ever remember forgetting anything." - Chris Rende

I purchased one last February and have used it on a 25ft pole for general
scanner monitoring and some 2 meter packet and phone work. It doesn't
have any gain but with a little elevation it works fine. I could hear lots
from the Denver area (60 miles south). On packet I could read stations all
over the Colorado front range area. My only regret is that I didn't purchase
it sooner.

On the negative side: I'm moving and took the antenna down last night. Some
of the elements are showing some stress from the wind and are starting to
bend. It also had a big spider that was upset at having "home" dismantled.

Bill Vodall WA7NWP

3079. Re: How good is RS's discone antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-04 17:28:27 UTC
From: jans@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <6057@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM>
Source record: 16499
Body handling: HTML body converted to readable text

Well, not really. The discone should be used for its properties, which are: extremely wide bandwidth, relatively small size, and omnidirectionality. A dipole or a quarter-wave will have very narrow bandwidth. When used outside that bandwidth, the dipole will be ineffective, and the coax will act as a giant whip antenna, and will perform very poorly on frequencies for which it is a multiple of 1/2 wavelength.

I own the RatShack discone. It is essentially the same as the Icom one, but about $40 cheaper. I hated to spend $70 for it, but I understood what I was buying and am fairly satisfied. To use it to its fullest extent (> 450MHz), you will need expensive coax.

TNSTAFL -- all antenna designs must trade-off directionality, bandwidth, gain, and physical size. A discone design is ideal for scanners because it covers more than a 10:1 frequency range, and can be used both for the county mounty on 37 MHz and CMT on 850 MHz. Using anything else for such a range is probably no better than simply making a whip antenna the same length as the coax you would use!

Jan Steinman - N7JDB
Electronic Systems Laboratory
Box 500, MS 50-370, Beaverton, OR 97077
(w)503/627-5881 (h)503/657-7703

3080. Re: PTI New Country Status

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-04 17:31:15 UTC
From: rkarlqu@hpscdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <5490066@hpscdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 16506

I can think of a number of arguments against this being
a separate country:

1. This is the same Indian tribe that used to sell illegal
fireworks on the reservation. If they are really sovereign,
then this should still be taking place with the blessing
of the courts. Also, untaxed liquor sales and bingo games
(why not casino gambling) ought to be fine too. I moved
out of Seattle 15 years ago, but I bet they don't even
sell fireworks anymore.

2. If any Indian "nation" really is a nation, the Navajo's
are. Yet, they have a 50,000 watt AM broadcast station
(the voice of the Navajo nation, or something) which uses
FCC assigned call letters (K-something). Hence ham radio
on their reservation would also be administered by FCC.

3. Yes, there is rule #1 (sovereignty) but there is also
a exception to this (rule #3 or 4?). The exception rules
out "extra-legal" territories, including *but not limited to*
embassies, monuments, etc. This would seem to include reservations.

Disclaimer: I have nothing personal against Indians or
K7ZZ and the Western Washington DX Club, of which I used
to be a member (ex-WA7VZX). I just hate to see DXCC
watered down.

Rick, N6RK

3081. Re: PTI New Country Status

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-04 17:36:22 UTC
From: ka2czu@cbnewsh.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <4496@cbnewsh.ATT.COM>
Source record: 16498

From article <215@ssc.UUCP>, by tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook):
> Operation will take place on all bands on recognized DXpedition
> frequencies.

As one whose appetite for new countries has now been wet (:-),
what are the recognized DXpedition frequencies??

Thanks for the info.
Robert Switzer, KA2CZU
AT&T Bell Labs
Holmdel, NJ

3082. Field-day

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-04 18:36:01 UTC
From: herbster@b11.ingr.com
Message-ID: <6101@b11.ingr.com>
Source record: 16510

Thanks for all the informative replies to my posting for info.

One more question......Since you must work only QRP for the 5x multiplier....does the Novice station have to work QRP only also?? Since it does not count as another xmitter, it was unclear....

Also, on the subject of solar power, I saw in the Edmund's Scientific catalog a portable 12vdc solar pack. It had solar array, battery, charging circuit and all in one little case. The 12.5A version was over $400.00!! Is there a cheaper solar source?? It seems awfully expensive to me (but solar is not in my bagg). Since the Alabama/Tenn area here has such nice mountains and streams/rivers....I was leaning towards car alternators with paddle-wheels in a wooden frame to just set in the stream for charging batteries. Any other discussions on alternative power sources would be most interesting to me (and a breather from pizza-patch/14.313 topics).

Goin' for it on FD..........de KM4JN

3083. Re: ARRL

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-04 20:01:00 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <6351.252A67C5@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 16503

> From: jgo@mcgp1.UUCP (John Opalko, N7KBT)

> If you want to send email to ARRL, the name of the contact person there
> is given as Jon Bloom, arrlhq!jbloom, phone +1 203 666 1541.
>
> The map entry was submitted 1 September 1989, so it's relatively new.
>
> Evecs is in the CT map, so does anybody have any idea at all why arrlhq
> would be listed under MA?

Try 70645.247@compuserve.com

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

3084. Kenwood TS-440S scanning problem

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-04 21:00:25 UTC
From: jwivoda@umn-d-ub.D.UMN.EDU
Message-ID: <2871@umn-d-ub.D.UMN.EDU>
Source record: 16500

I have been confused about the scanning feature on the TS-440S. The manual says you can scan all the programed memories by pressing "scan" while in memory mode. It does scan, but not ALL the memories; it scans only the last 10 memory group that you did scan. I tried resetting the radio and it does work after that, but after I scan a group, it will only scan the last group "scanned".

HELP! Jay KA0CMU

3085. Re: ELTs (was selling radios to the unwashed...)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-04 21:08:13 UTC
From: bmp@hpcupt1.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7120082@hpcupt1.HP.COM>
Source record: 16512

The newer ELTs do just that. Arnav manufactured an ELT called
and ELS or ALS, which, when coupled to a loran would transmit
tail number and last known lat and long modulated onto the
signal. The aircraft we had with one had an incident, and
the avionics set got reassigned so I can't play with it
any more.

There is a new set of standards for ELT's which will soon be
in force that will affect newly manufactured ELT's. They
will also transmit on 406 Mhz. and have some sort of
a signature that makes them more identifiable. Maybe someone
who follows the TSO's for ELT's knows more than I can fill us
in.

Our CAP group once got launched to chase an ELT that turned out
to be our aircraft with the ELS merrily telling the world who
it was and where it was. We were rather embarassed and the
shut down checklist got modified.
Brian Perkin

3086. Re: Bandwidth grudgingly given

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-04 21:11:23 UTC
From: sorgatz@ttidca.TTI.COM
Message-ID: <6666@ttidca.TTI.COM>
Source record: 16504

In article <837@lopez.UUCP> preacher@lopez.UUCP (Preacher) writes:
(a heart warming story about some C.B.ers helping put out a fire...)
+
+This type of thing happens from time to time and shows that as much as
+certain people think of C.B. operators as not worthy of any band
+width, there are people that operate the 11 meter band who do try to
+use it for enjoyment. And when something like this happens are more
+than willing to help out.

To you and your public minded friends: Bravo! Nice bit of work. But you must consider how few instances of such happenings are commonplace in the Class D Service. Now think about the millions of inconsiderate operators that make up the majority of the C.B. users and I think you'll understand why both the FCC and the Amateur community are quite against ANY expansion of the Class D CB Service. If people had to have a license, and hence were bound to follow the rules (as laid out in Part 95) C.B. would be a lot more useful, especially in heavy population areas and the Urban-Metros like Los Angeles, N.Y., etc.

It is unfortunate that the deregulation moves in Washington D.C. cut the FCC enforcement budget, I'm sure that you would agree, 11 meters would be even better if the FCC had enough $$ to eliminate the bad-actors. But given that this cannot be done, the next best alternative is to simply "contain" the problem; i.e. no increase in allocation, no new modes (like FM or packet), and no help in regulating the use or activity. This means that no longer will your fellow CBers be citizens, they may not even speak English! Hell! THEY MAY JUST BE SOUTH-AMERICAN COCAINE DEALERS!
The FCC has decided that Class D Service will have to survive or fail on it's own. If this means choking on it's own swill -- so be it. There are no funds to do anything else. If CBers were serious about getting a bigger allocation it would behoove them to push the Government for better policing of Part 95 violations, and the reinstituion of licensing. Period.

You (and your youthful commarades) might consider joining the ranks of the Amateur community, it's just such people as yourselves that can benefit the Public Service aspects of this hobby the most...and that's the long and short of it. '73!
--
-Avatar-> (aka: Erik K. Sorgatz) KB6LUY +-------------------------+
Citicorp(+)TTI *----------> panic trap; type = N+1 *
3100 Ocean Park Blvd. (213) 450-9111, ext. 2973 +-------------------------+
Santa Monica, CA 90405 {csun,philabs,randvax,trwrb}!ttidca!ttidcb!sorgatz **

3087. Re: ELTs (was selling radios to the unwashed...)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-04 21:28:06 UTC
From: jackg@tekirl.LABS.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <6061@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM>
Source record: 16502

In article <8910041817.AA21363@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> wmartin@STL-06SIMA.ARMY.MIL (Will Martin) writes:
>Why don't the ELT's transmit some sort of ID code instead of just a tone

>That appears as if it would make the whole system more useful at not
>much increase in cost, and it would fix some of the problems that have
>been described in this discussion.

Some do. ARNAV Systems has an ELT in their product line
that will voice the aircraft ID *and* the latitude and
longitude as read from the Loran. Makes search and rescue
a lot easier, not to say anything of the ease of finding
false alarm ELT activations.

Jack Gjovaag
Tek Labs

3088. Correct FD info

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-04 21:33:19 UTC
From: k3mc@APPLE.COM
Message-ID: <8910042133.AA15250@apple.com>
Source record: 16522

Actually, FD is on the 4th *full weekend* in June. So, in 1985, FD was June 22 & 23.

-Mike K3MC

3089. ARRL, HR2510 mod, IC4SAT mods, Kenwood BBS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-04 21:52:21 UTC
From: faunt@CISCO.COM
Message-ID: <8910051334.AA23529@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16521

Could someone check with ARRL HQ, and see what they're willing to receive mail about, and reply to. It doesn't to any good to send mail if the right person won't read it. Maybe some of them could be dragged into 1989.

Also, does anyone have the 26-28 MHz mod for the HR2510? I got one, and I'm burning with curiosity to see if the mod would take. Please let me get out of this misery.

Has anyone heard of any mods for the IC4SAT? They make an E version that covers 430-440, and I'd like to be able to access 430 to 450. My IC32 will, now that it's been modified.

And finally, I've seen a 'phone number for a Kenwood BBS run by Kenwood, somewhere, either here, or on packet. Does anyone have that number?
thanx, and 73
doug

3090. Sept. 15 W5YI Report

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-04 22:32:25 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1276@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 16508

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
============================================================

Subject : Sept. 15 W5YI Report Part 1

::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
:: ::
:: T H E W 5 Y I R E P O R T ::
:: ::
:: ::
:: Vol 11 #18 --- 09/15/89 ::
:: ::
:: HamNet Electronic Edition ::
:: CompuServe's Ham/SWL Forum ::
:: ::
::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::

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In this issue:

- ARRL Files for Code-Free Ham Class

HamNet thanks Fred Maia, W5YI, for permission to excerpt this
Electronic Edition of his W5YI Report. The full ten-page biweekly
newsetter is available by mail for $23 per year from Fred at Dept.
C, PO Box 565101, Dallas, TX 75356-5101. Samples available for a 2
stamp large SASE.

: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :

Do you have Amateur Radio news to contribute to The W5YI Report? If
so, please call (817) 461-6443 and leave a message on Fred's
```

recorder!

: :

o ARRL Files for Code-Free Ham Class!

"The League has carefully researched and evaluated this subject. It is not one which yet enjoys universal acceptance in the amateur radio community. It is, however, one which the League now supports as beneficial to the future, short and long term, of the Amateur Radio Service. The only way the plan can fail is if the Amateur Service rejects the Communicator class licensees as full-fledged members. This the League firmly believes will not occur, as the Amateur Service has a tradition of mutual assistance, and guidance of newcomers by the more experienced members. Newcomers will strengthen the Service. Once and for all, those who have a true interest in becoming radio amateurs will have the opportunity to join, unfettered by unfounded perceptions about entry barriers. They will not only have the opportunity to become amateurs, but will also have a more favorable exposure to the benefits of having a personal, cognitive communications skill, which is shared worldwide in the Amateur Radio Service. The learning of Morse code should be viewed more as an opportunity than as a burden, or a hurdle over which they must jump." (Excerpt from ARRL Petition for Rulemaking)

As expected, the American Radio Relay League submitted a Petition for Rule Making to the Federal Communications Commission on August 31 seeking "Establishment of a Class of Amateur Radio Operator License Not Requiring a Demonstration of Proficiency in the International Morse Code."

The League proposed a new sixth class Communicator license offering specific, limited privileges on amateur frequencies above 220 MHz. There was no mention that these privileges would actually be above 222 MHz since the FCC reallocated 220-222 MHz to the Land Mobile Service.

The filing came a little more than a month after League officials, meeting at their July board meeting, voted to seek a ham ass which did not require knowledge of Morse code. The vote was not overwhelming in favor of a code-free ham class. Nine directors were in favor; six opposed.

The Board not only considered the views of its members but also the recommendations of a special study committee which for months had gathered information on the subject and rendered a comprehensive report (See 4/15/89 W5YI Report). That Committee was comprised of representatives of the Amateur Radio industry, League elected representatives and individual amateurs. They reached four basic conclusions:

(1.) there is a perception that the code proficiency element of the amateur entry level examination is a significant barrier;

(2.) ...the code proficiency requirement does not act as an appropriate filter to weed out undesirables;

(3.) ...there are many good reasons for maintaining code proficiency;

(4.) ...there is nothing antiquated or irrelevant about the code "but this is a matter that some individuals must learn for themselves, in order to appreciate the relevance."

The Board adopted a lightly more conservative proposal than the Committee recommended. The League said the changes reflected the input received from the amateur community. It appeared overall that the attitude of amateurs was significantly more favorable toward a codeless amateur license than in 1983.

The well researched and prepared petition was authored by League attorney Chris Imlay, N3AKD, and comprises some 25 typewritten pages. It also contained a very interesting history of the no-code ham movement in the United States.

The Communicator Class

The ARRL maintains that the Communicator class ticket is not an entry-level license in the same sense as the Novice class license. Earning the new codeless license would require the applicant to pass a written examination somewhat more comprehensive than the present Technician class theory examination, including some questions relating to Morse Code, but without a Morse receiving, sending or recognition requirement. The code questions would be on the tradition and utility of the Morse code.

Three accredited volunteer examiners from the VEC System would administer the examination, and upgrading to a Technician class of license similarly would involve taking a five-word-per-minute code examination similarly administered. "The need for absolute security, and the perception of the same, is critical not only to the success of the program in fact, but also to its acceptance among present licensed amateurs. The amateur community must be convinced that the new licensees obtain their licenses through a highly monitored, publicly administered examination program, in order that it avoid and be perceived to avoid, compromise. The license carries with it privileges not available to Novice licensees, and as such is properly included in the VEC program."

"There should be an upgrade path from the Communicator class of license to the present Technician license by way of a five-word-per-minute Morse code examination element, administered through the established Volunteer Examiner system> The petition clearly states that all Communicator and Novice licensees would have to be retested under the VEC program at 5 WPM code before they could qualify for a Technician ticket.

"No credit for element 1(A) shall be afforded those seeking a Technician class operator license on or after the effective date of the Communicator class operator license by virtue of the possession of an unexpired license which incorporates that element." It will be interesting to see what Novice level and VEC System examiners think of that proposal.

ARRL said Communicator applicants would be required to pass the current 30 question Novice written test element 2 and a beefed up 30 question Technician element 3(A) written examination to obtain a Communicator license. The present element 3(A) contains 25 questions. The additional five questions would be on: Amateur digital communications techniques (3 questions) and two questions on the use and application of Morse code.

It is unclear if this would require increasing the nine examination topics to eleven to insure their inclusion in written tests or whether these questions could be added to the existing "operating procedures" and/or "signals and emissions" subelements. Specific questions merely added to existing subelement pools need not be asked in all examinations.

Communicator privileges would be all amateur frequencies and authorized modes above 220 MHz, at a maximum output power of 250 watts. "There is a perception that the VHF bands below 220 MHz are overcrowded, or are otherwise inappropriate for Communicator use. The League ascertained that there exists a great deal of acceptance of a code-less amateur license if the privileges were limited, as proposed, to frequencies above 220 MHz."

The ARRL also believes "...there should be a strong incentive (such as the attainment of 2 meter privileges) for codeless licensees to upgrade their license class." A Communicator licensee may not be a control operat of a repeater or auxiliary station. With respect to power levels, the League saw no need to permit the Communicator class licensee to operate at greater than 250 watts PEP output, given the frequency bands available. "...greater power can be reserved for higher-class licensees, so as to create the incentive to upgrade."

Call signs would be assigned from the Commission's Group D block; 2 prefix letters, one call sign region number and three suffix letters. "This is most important, as the goal of a codeless amateur license is to bring such licensees into the 'mainstream' of the Amateur Radio Service, and to encourage them to upgrade their license class. It is thus important not to 'label' these licensees as distinct from other entry-level amateurs, or to attach a stigma to the license class."

The League acknowledged that adding a sixth amateur class to an already complex licensing structure adds somewhat to the burden of the volunteer examiner program, which has thus far performed extremely well. ARRL directors asked their officers to examine the amateur licensing structure as part of their long-range planning effort. Overall, it was determined that the advantages of

implementing a new license class now - outweighs the disadvantages, taking into account the desire of many amateurs and prospective amateurs to open this additional gateway to amateur radio.

No-Code Background

The ARRL said the current resurgence in the debate about the creation ofss amateur license is interesting, given the fact that it is a subject that has been repeatedly considered over a span of years.

In 1974, in Docket 20282, the FCC considered the possibility of a codeless amateur license which the League indicated it could support. The "Basic Amateur" license class was to have included Novice theory and a "code recognition" but not a code text copying requirement. Five years later the FCC closed the matter without action stating they required current amateur thinking on the issue in a separate proceeding.

1978's Docket 78-250 proposed a new class of amateur operator license without a Morse code proficiency requirement which would be restricted to handicapped persons. It too was dropped when handicapped amateurs generally did not desire special treatment in the substance of amateur examinations. Rather, they merely asked that examiners take into account their specific needs in procedural aspects of examination administration. The FCC adopted this position and that policy continues to this day. (See 97.509)

Prior to the 1979 World Administrative Radio Conference, Article 41 of the international radio regulations did not require Morse code knowledge if the amateur operation was exclusively above 144 MHz. The ARRL said the United States WARC-79 delegation disregarded the recommendation of the FCC convened Advisory Committee for Amateur Radio (ACAR) and other public comments which suggested no changes to Article 41.

Surprisingly, the United States WARC delegation proposed to drop the international requirement of Morse codeproficiency for operation below 144 MHz in favor of a 'recommendation' that the various countries of the world have such a requirement. The U.S. proposal was defeated by the WARC conferees. The ITU Radio Regulations were ultimately changed, however, to require Morse code knowledge for amateur operation on frequencies below 30 MHz, instead of 144 MHz. Only the 50-54 MHz band was affected by the action.

The League said that event was received extremely negatively by the amateur radio community at a time when the FCC was actively consideing a codeless amateur license in the United States. "...it is not surprising that there existed a strong distrust of the Commission on the subject."

The early 1983 release of Docket 83-28 coincided with fiscal and manpower problems at the FCC. The Commission's examination system

"...was in great disrepute, and frankly in disarray," the ARRL said. Even so, the FCC proposed on its own initiative two codeless license alternative: (1.) the elimination of the Morse code examination element from the Novice class license or (2.) the creation of an entirely new class of license involving a written examination aimed primarily at digital communication techniques.

Without referring to Dick Bash/KL7IHP by name, the ARRL discussed the negative aspects of "at least one firm" publishing study aids which included the exact questions contained in the FCC license exams. The perception was, according to the League, that the Morse code test was theonly portion of the amateur radio examination that meant anything at all.

To solve the written examination problem, the Congress, in 1982, enacted Public Law 97-259 to allow the Commission to utilize volunteer examiners in the Amateur Service. The eventual result was a question pool system from which examiners would draw certain questions according to a formula to prepare their written examinations. To eliminate applicants from "shopping" for easier examinations, the VEC's ultimately agreed among themselves that they would all use exactly the same answers and multiple choice answer formats verbatim.

The ARRL said the volunteer examiner system was not yet in place in 1983 and "...it was not clear whether a private sector examination plan was feasible, much less sufficiently secure to prevent cheating." For this (and other) reasons, the amateur community thus rejected the Commission's 1983 codeless license proposal by a ratio of twenty to one. The Commission terminated the proceeding without action in Decemberof 1983.

Novice Enhancement

The League maintains the "enhanced" Novice class privileges have been a great success in terms of reducing attrition and encuraging upgrading. "What the increase in Novice privileges has not accomplished, however, is to increase significantly the overall rate of influx of new Novices in the Amateur Service. The relatively flat rate of increase in the number of new amateurs since the 1987 'Novice Enhancement' proceeding once again has fueled the debate about a codeless entry level amateur license. There is a desire among amateurs for growth in the Amateur Radio Service, and a desire to reveal to more people the benefits and opportunities of the Service."

The ARRL acknowledged the perception that the Morse code requirement is a barrier to amateur radio entry and creation of a codeless license might attract newcomers.

Conclusion

The League believes "...provided that the Commission avoids the mistakes of administrations which have enacted unsuccessful codeless

license classes, and follows the guidance of those which have enacted successful ones, the creation of a codeless amateur license should be successful here as well. The key ingredients seem to be a substantial written examination, significant incentives to upgrade, provisions for including codeless licensees in the on-air activities of other licensees and assimilating them into the mainstream of amateur radio."

ARRL "respectfully requests that the Commission at an early date, release a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, proposing the creation of a Communicator class amateur operator license..."

Now What Happens?

The ARRL no-code petition will be placed on official Public Notice - probably ths coming week, along with 11 other related petitions that propose different types of no-code license or other changes in the licensing structure or operator privileges or regulations. (One fellow wanted to change code speeds).

Each will be assigned "RM" (Rule Making) serial numbers. These numbers are issued out of the (FCC) Office of the Secretary. The FCC has just received some additional no-code petitions and these will be considered to be comments on the existing petitions.

The Public Notice will begin a 30-day period during which time interested persons may file comments telling the FCC why they think any or all of the petitions should or should not proceed to the rule making stage. The idea here is to enable the FCC to determine preliminary public reaction to the proposals. If there is vehement opposition the FCC could well decide that the proposal should not go forward. Similarly, if there are substantial expressions of suppor, the FCC will know that there is merit to the idea and will likely proceed.

Following this comment period there will be a short reply comment period in which people on each side of the issues can answer the points raised by their opponents. After this exchange of views, the FCC will decide whether to proceed to rule making.

It is important to note that if the petitions get RM numbers, it means that the FCC has made the preliminary decision to go forward. It has the power to dismiss the petitions out of hand and it will do so if it does not wish to proceed. o the assignment of an RM Number in and of itself represents a first positive step toward a no-code license.

The comments at the RM stage are NOT the place to get into a debate about the particulars of the proposals. The comments, either in favor or in opposition, need ony manifest the ultimate position of the commenting person or group.

In other words, there will be time enough to argue about whether the no-code license should include privileges at 2 meters. The important thing is to let the FCC know one's position on the ultimate issue: whether you are in favor of some form of no-code license or not.

The preliminary round of comments at the RM stage is not just a formality. However, in view of the ARRL's filing, one has to believe that the matter will proceed to rulemaking. The ARRL does not file trifling petitions. Moreover, this matter is strictly internal to amateur radio, and on such matters the FCC pays great deference to the desires of the League. So if the ARRL wants a no-code license, it is likely to get it.

The Commission staff is supposed to take preliminary comments into account when deciding whether to grant the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (NPRM) desired by the petitioner. Many petitions never receive RM numbers because they are judged to be repetitive, frivolous or otherwise not deserving of serious consideration. Most, but not all, of the petitions that do receive RM numbers will eventually make it to the NPRM stage.

The FCC's Personal Radio Branch has a small staff and budget for the large amount of work they have to do in researching petitions, drafting rules, working on enforcement cases, monitoring the VEC program, ...and the like.

For this reason, Branch Chief John Johnston/W3BE told us informally that he thought amateurs ought to hold their comments until the NPRM stage: "We're not really looking for comments on these items. It would just slow things down to throw in comments at this phase. It would be better to wait until a NPRM to file comments. We still have a pile of other petitions to work on, some that people have been waiting a long time for. While we were working on the Part 97 rewrite, the hams kept on thinking of things to do."

Following the preliminary round of comments, the FCC will decide whether to proceed. The next thing that will come out will be either a Memorandum Opinion and Order, killing the proceeding (once the RM number is assigned, the FCC can no longer dismiss it out of hand; it must explain why it changed its mind); or a Notice of Proposed Rule Making (NPRM).

if the FCC issues the NPRM, it will represent the FCC's first cut at what the no-code rules and privileges look like. (The Commission could also issue a Notice of Inquiry which seeks more information, but this path of action is extremely doubtful).

The NPRM will be a distillation of all of the suggestions contained in the various petitions, plus anything useful that might have been said in comments. This is where the heavy analysis comes in. This is where the particulars are hammered out: what bands; what privileges; ...what testing requirements. We expect a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking will consolidate some or all of the petitions

within the next six months - although it could happen by Christmas.
n other words, the FCC will not release 12 different no-code NPRM's.
Instead, a single no-code NPRM will emerge, possibly accompanied by
NPRMs dealing with rules other than the Morse code requirement. This
scenario is only speculation on our part. FCC staff are keeping
their plans confidential.

In any event, don't expect fast final action by the Commission. Rule
making takes time. Even if this matter is put on a fast track for
decision, a no-code license is probably still a year off.

[End this issue]

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Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM/SWL/SCANNER BBS (1200/2400/PEP) 614-457-4227

3091. Re: ELTs (was selling radios to the unwashed...)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-04 22:58:38 UTC
From: ee5391aa@hydra.unm.edu
Message-ID: <683@ariel.unm.edu>
Source record: 16501

In article <8910041817.AA21363@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> wmartin@STL-06SIMA.ARMY.MIL (Will Martin) writes:
>Why don't the ELT's transmit some sort of ID code instead of just a tone
>or carrier or whatever it is they transmit now? ...more deleted...

Such designs exist, but there's one $upremely $ignificant rea$on why such ELTs haven't been adopted -- not cost to buyers of new ELTs, but to owners of old ELTs.

Back when I was active in SAR, we often heard of such designs; always with the "not gonna buy some newfangled gear when mah old gear is good enuff" problem built in.

We can hope that the design will be adopted and the new units will replace the old by attrition, but you never know....

These general aviation types complain loudly (and, IMHO, justifiably) about the additional cost of new "standards" imposed on them by the FAA. Still, most of this stuff will make life longer and safer (and richer for the mfgr.s of the equipment) for all of them.

We'll see what happens -- it may be more than attrition of older units; it may be natural selection of the pilots ;^).

1001001,
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"The way to a man's heart is through his stomach." -- Mack the Knife
Duke McMullan n5gax nss13429r phon505-255-4642 ee5391aa@hydra.unm.edu

3092. Mods to Yaesu FRG-7700 receiver

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-05 03:56:10 UTC
From: daf00@uts.amdahl.com
Message-ID: <e0=A02I95cQ301@amdahl.uts.amdahl.com>
Source record: 16507

Does anyone know how to change the format of the clock display on a Yaesu FRG-7700 receiver from 12-hour AM/PM format to a 24-hour format? The schematic shows the clock chip to be a MSM5524RS IC and I can't find a parts book with any info on it. I was hoping to find a pin which could be used to select the 24-hour format.

Also, has anyone changed the bandwidth filters on this radio? It has narrow/medium/wide values of 2.7khz/6khz/12khz. I would be interested if you have changed filters to get a tighter bandwidth and how you did it.

Thanks in advance for the help.

Dana Freiburger
Amdahl Corporation
Sunnyvale, CA
(408) 746-3414

3093. Radio Society of Great Britain (GB2RS News) Oct 1 1989

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-05 10:56:24 UTC
From: ZZATSJH@cms.manchester-computing-centre.ac.UK
Message-ID: <05.Oct.89.11
Source record: 16511

Date: 28 Sep 89 14:44
Message-ID: <7708@GB7HQQ>
From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ
To: ALL@GBR
Subject: GB2RS 1 Oct (1/11): MAIN NEWS
Path: GB7CHS!GB7DQW!GB7SUT!GB7LRG!GB7SPV!GB7HHH!GB7HQQ

From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ

Text of the GB2RS news broadcast, prepared by the Radio Society of Great Britain.

Raynet was involved in the aftermath of the explosion at the Royal Marines School of Music at Deal in Kent last week. South Kent Raynet was called at 1030 by the British Red Cross, and shortly afterwards Kent Police requested the provision of communications facilities for the Red Cross since the telephone system had become overloaded. Raynet was stood down at 1630. A fuller report will appear in Radio Communication.

Last July, Peter Dixon, G0HFQ, and his wife Gwenda were murdered whilst on holiday in South Wales. The Dyfed-Powys Police are still anxious to talk to any person who contacted Peter whilst he was operating as GW0HFQ mobile between the 19th and 29th of June; it's thought that he was using the 80, 40, 10 and 2 metre bands. The police also believe that Peter Dixon had a contact with a mobile station on 10 metres using FM on the morning of Wednesday the 28th of June. They also believe that he contacted someone named Tom on Sunday the 25th of June, although they do not know which band the contact took place on. Dyfed-Powys Police would particularly like to speak to the operators of both these stations. Anyone with any information is asked to contact the Murder Incident Room at Haverfordwest Police Station. The telephone number is 0437 763355.

The Blackwood Amateur Radio Rally takes place today, at Oakdale Community College. All the usual attractions will be available, and the doors open (opened) at 10.30 am.

Next, some repeater and beacon news. The Lakeland Fells UHF repeater GB3LF has now returned to service from its new site at Lancaster. It is on channel RB14, and reports would be welcomed by its keeper G8UHO. GB3SW, the Salisbury UHF repeater, will return to service from a new site on Saturday the 7th of October. It is on channel RB9 and more information is available from G3YWT. The Kingston-upon-Thames packet mailbox GB3KP has inaugurated a new 432.675MHz port, under the callsign GB7KUT. Finally, the Cornish 430MHz beacon GB3CTC is now back

on the air on 432.97MHz.

A number of new repeaters and mailboxes have been approved by the DTI. The list is too long to read out, but details are available from the Membership Services Department at RSGB Headquarters or via the packet network and will appear in the next-but-one issue of Radio Communication.

The annual Old-Timers QSO Reunion between members of RAOTA and the Dutch OTC will take place tomorrow and Tuesday, between 0830 and lunchtime each day. Those interested are asked to call on 3600 kHz for SSB and 3550 kHz for CW. If 40 metres is usable, calls can be made around 7070 and 7025 kHz respectively. Members of RAIBC and others interested in the event are invited to take part.

The RSGB's Prestel database will be on show at the Personal Computer Show at Earl's Court this week, on the ClubSpot stand.

The Post Office has informed the Society that as of last Wednesday morning, the latest callsigns issued were in the G0MI and G7FU series.

Date: 28 Sep 89 14:45
Message-ID: <7709@GB7HQQ>
From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ
To: ALL@GBR
Subject: GB2RS 1 Oct (2/11): HF CONVENTION
Path: GB7CHS!GB7DQW!GB7SUT!GB7LRG!GB7SPV!GB7HHH!GB7HQQ

From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ

The RSGB National HF Convention is taking place on Sunday 1/10/89. It's a one-day convention with a comprehensive programme of lectures, and in a special ceremony at 3.30 pm the DTI will announce the name of the 1989 Young Amateur of the Year. The Society will announce the names of the runners-up, and the prizes will be presented in the presence of a number of distinguished guests. Several RSGB committees have stands at the Convention, and a member of the Planning Panel will also be present.

The Chairman of the Society's EMC Committee will be announcing the new EMC Co-ordinator's scheme at the Convention. The intention of this scheme is to provide local contact points for general EMC advice, initially by telephone or post. There will be more information in a subsequent edition of Radio Communication.

The venue for the HF Convention is the Belfry Hotel at Milton Common, near Oxford. The doors open at 9.30 am, and light lunches and snacks will be available. More information on the Convention was given on page 27 of the September edition of Radio Communication, which also showed a map of how to get there.

Date: 28 Sep 89 14:46
Message-ID: <7710@GB7HQQ>
From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ
To: ALL@GBR
Subject: GB2RS 1 Oct (3/11): SOLAR NEWS
Path: GB7CHS!GB7DQW!GB7SUT!GB7LRG!GB7SPV!GB7HHH!GB7HQQ

From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ

The period between the 18th and 24th of September was affected by a large magnetic storm and aurora, which is believed to have been the result of a disintegrating filament. Both sunspot and solar flux levels have declined; the sunspot count has fallen from around 200 to about 150, although this is not surprising since the quiet side of the sun has been facing Earth. Solar flux levels have also declined, and averaged 200 for the period; levels fell to only 160 units on the 22nd. Geomagnetic levels were unsettled until the 17th. A sudden magnetic storm commenced at 1748 on the 18th, and it lasted until 1200 on the 19th - as a result, the geomagnetic A index rose from 44 units on the 18th to a full storm level of 82 units on the 19th. The average for the period was 28 units.

The solar wind particle input was reasonably high until the 22nd. The radio quality indices were above normal until the 17th and there was a typical pre-auroral enhancement, but it collapsed on the 19th and almost all circuits were unusable. However, the effect did not last long and levels were back to normal by the 20th. The Inda index for the period between the 11th and 17th was unsettled.

And now the ionospheric data for England and Wales. The daytime F2 critical frequencies at Slough, as reported by Appleton, averaged 9.6MHz. Levels fell from 10.9MHz on the 18th to only 4.9MHz on the 19th - which is the lowest since January 1988. However, they were back to a much more reasonable 11.1MHz by the 22nd. The darkness hour lows averaged 3.9MHz but they were seriously affected a number of factors. These included aurora, spread F, other phenomena, complete absorption and attenuation lasting for up to 7 hours on some days. By the 24th, however, it appeared that a recovery was under way.

Ionospheric data Scotland N.Ireland

Unfortunately the ionosonde at South Uist was out of action for the 23rd and 24th, so the data available is only for the period between the 18th and the 22nd September. Daytime F2 critical frequencies were depressed as a result of the high levels of geomagnetic activity and aurora. Although the average level was 7.9MHz, it fell to only 5.4MHz on the 19th, which was the lowest since September 1988. The darkness hour lows also declined and averaged 3.5 MHz, with only 2.1MHz on the 19th. There's been spread F, other phenomena, blanketing E and Absorption lasting for up to 10 hours on some days - overall, there was no good day during this period.

And finally the solar forecast. The more active side of the sun will be facing Earth this week, and solar flux levels may reach around 280. Geomagnetic levels are expected to be unsettled. Ionospheric M.U.Fs at equal latitudes are expected to reach 30 MHz in the south and 26MHz. Darkness hour levels should reach 14MHz, but geomagnetic and spread F could affect the north.

Date: 28 Sep 89 14:47
Message-ID: <7711@GB7HQQ>
From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ
To: ALL@GBR
Subject: GB2RS 1 Oct (4/11): SOUTH-EAST
Path: GB7CHS!GB7DQW!GB7SUT!GB7LRG!GB7SPV!GB7HHH!GB7HQQ

From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ

Meetings on Monday the 2nd

Basingstoke Amateur Radio Club meets at 7.30 pm at the Forest Rings Community Centre, Sycamore Way, Winklebury for the annual general meeting. More information is available from G3ZOI on 0734 332777.

Braintree & District Amateur Radio Society meets at 8 pm in the Community Centre, Victoria Street for an informal evening. More information is available from an unidentified lady or gentleman on 0376 27431.

Southdown Amateur Radio Society meets at 8 pm in the Chaseley Home for the Disabled, Bolsover Road, Eastbourne for a surplus equipment sale; booking-in begins at 7 pm. A guest from the Soviet Union - Igor, UA3QJC - will be present. This is a change to the advertized programme. More information is available from G1UND on 0323 504194.

Surrey Radio Contact Club meets at 7.45 pm at the training ship Terra Nova in The Waldrons, Croydon for the autumn surplus equipment sale. More information is available from Peter Burchett on 01-647 9301.

Burnham Beeches Radio Club meets at 8 pm in the Haymill Youth & Community Centre, Burnham Lane, Slough for an extraordinary general meeting. All members are asked to attend. More information is available from G6TSF on 0753 41396.

Meetings on Tuesday the 3rd

Chelmsford Amateur Radio Society meets at 7.30 pm in the Marconi College, Arbour Lane for the annual general meeting. More information is available from G4FKH.

Chichester & District Amateur Radio Club meets at 7.30 pm in St Pancras Hall, St Pancras, Chichester for a junk sale. More information is available from G1NBX on Chichester 781785.

Meetings on Wednesday the 4th

Cheshunt & District Amateur Radio Club meets at 8 pm in the Church Room, Church Lane, Wormley for a social evening. More information is available from G4OAA on 0992 464795.

Aylesbury Vale Radio Society meets at 8 pm in the Village Hall, Hardwick for a talk on rocket instrumentation and guidance by G4NUG. More information is available from G4XZJ on 0296 81097.

Worthing & District Amateur Radio Society meets at 7.30 pm in the Parish Hall, South Street for a discussion evening. More information is available from G4GPX on Lancing 753893.

Meetings on Thursday the 5th

Vange Amateur Radio Society meets at 8 pm in the main hall of Barstable Community Centre, Long Riding, Basildon for a junk sale. More information is available from G3PLF on 0268 524453.

Maidenhead & District Amateur Radio Club meets at 7.30 pm in the Red Cross Hall, The Crescent in Maidenhead for a junk sale. More information is available from G8XYN on Maidenhead 25952.

Date: 28 Sep 89 14:48
Message-ID: <7712@GB7HQQ>
From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ
To: ALL@GBR
Subject: GB2RS 1 Oct (5/11): SOUTH-WEST
Path: GB7CHS!GB7DQW!GB7SUT!GB7LRG!GB7SPV!GB7HHH!GB7HQQ

From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ

Next Sunday, the 8th of October, the Communications 89 rally and computer exhibition takes place at Hillhead Camping, Hillhead, Brixham from 10am onwards. Talk-in will be available via G7FBC, and the special-event callsign GB4CPU will be on the air from the rally. Drivers are asked to take care approaching the site and also to maintain radio silence. More information is available from G6RZM on 0803 522216.

Meetings on Monday the 2nd

Weston-super-Mare Radio Society meets at 7.30 pm in the Woodspring Hotel, High Street, Worle for a talk on Indian railways and local technology by G6TAL. Visitors are welcome. More information is available from G0KBT on 0934 514429.

Mounts Bay Amateur Radio Group meets at 7 pm in the Diver's Club, Albert Pier, Penzance at 7pm for RAE and morse class enrolment. More information is available from G0BBA on 0736 796899.

Meeting on Tuesday the 3rd

South Dorset Radio Society meets at 7.30 pm in the Wessex Lounge at Weymouth Football Club for a talk on home-brew equipment by G3SDO. More information is available from G4FJO on Weymouth 781164.

Meetings on Wednesday the 4th

South Devon Radio Club meets at an unspecified location at 7.30 pm. More information is available from PO Box 4, Brixham.

South Bristol Amateur Radio Club meets at 7.30 pm at the Whitchurch Folkhouse Association, Bridge Farm House, East Dundry Road, Whitchurch for a computer and audio bring-and-buy evening. More information is available from G4RZY.

Thornbury & District Amateur Radio Club meets at 7.30 pm in the United Reform Church, Chapel Street, Thornbury for a packet radio update by GW1FJI. More information is available from G0FGI on 0454 411062.

Meetings on Friday the 6th

Torbay Amateur Radio Society meets at 7.30 pm in the ECC Social Club, Highweek, Newton Abbot for a club night, More information is available from G4VPM on 0803 39055.

Axe Vale Amateur Radio Club meets at an unspecified time and location for the annual general meeting. More information is available from G0GHH on 0297 33756.

Date: 28 Sep 89 14:49
Message-ID: <7713@GB7HQQ>
From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ
To: ALL@GBR
Subject: GB2RS 1 Oct (6/11): E.ANGLIA
Path: GB7CHS!GB7DQW!GB7SUT!GB7LRG!GB7SPV!GB7HHH!GB7HQQ

From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ

Sleaford & District Amateur Radio Club meets at 8 pm today in Great Hale Village Hall for a radio and general knowledge quiz. All are welcome. More information is available from G3RGO on 0529 303247.

Meeting on Wednesday the 4th

Norfolk Amateur Radio Club meets at 7.30 pm in the Norfolk Dumpling public house in the Livestock Market, Harford, Norwich for a talk on radio navigation systems by G3PDH. More information is available from G4VCE on 0508 78258.

Meetings on Thursday the 5th

Shefford & District Radio Society meets at 8 pm in the Church Hall, Ampthill Road, Shefford for a talk on 50MHz equipment by G8CUB. More information is available from G6RCT on 0707 372211.

Yarmouth Radio Club meets at 7.45 pm in the DFrill Hall, York Road for a talk on video recorders by G7ATW. More information is available from G3NHU on Yarmouth 721173

Date: 28 Sep 89 14:49
Message-ID: <7714@GB7HQQ>

From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ
To: ALL@GBR
Subject: GB2RS 1 Oct (7/11): MIDLANDS
Path: GB7CHS!GB7DQW!GB7SUT!GB7LRG!GB7SPV!GB7HHH!GB7HQQ

From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ

First of all, the Vale of Evesham Amateur Radio Club will be running an RAE class at Evesham College of Further Education every Monday evening from this week. More information is available from G4UXC on 0386 831508.

Meetings on Monday the 2nd

Dudley Amateur Radio Club meets at 7.30 pm in Priory Hall for a night on the air. More information is available from G4XMT on 09073 5720.

Stourbridge & District Amateur Radio Club's main meeting and on-the-air nights have been changed around during October. The club meets at 7.30 pm on the 2nd at an unspecified location for a film on thwe work of the RNLI. More information is available from G4IEB on Stourbridge 392006.

Barr Beacon Radio Club meets at the home of G2AK - 112 Walsall Road, Aldridge - at 7.30 pm. More information is available from G1LRP on Walsall 25983.

Meetings on Wednesday the 4th

Telford & District Amateur Radio Society meets at 7.30 pm in Dawley Bank Community Centre, Telford for an evening on the 430 and 1296MHz bands with the club callsign G3ZME. A morse class also begins at 7 pm. More information is available from G7BWQ on Telford 770922.

South Birmingham Radio Society meets at 7.30 pm in an unspecified location for a talk on the work of the RSGB's VHF Contests Committee by G4NBS. More information is available from G0FZO on 021-476 7989.

Derby & District Amateur Radio Society meets at 7.30 pm at 119 Green Lane, Derby for a junk sale. More information is available from G4FPY on Derby 669157.

Meetings on Thursday the 5th

The Amateur Radio Club of Nottingham meets at 7.30 pm in the Sherwood Community Centre, Woodthorpe House, Mansfield Road, Sherwood for a forum and evening on the air. More information is available from G1WBZ on 0602 733740.

Mansfield Amateur Radio Society meets at 7.30 pm in the Polish Catholic Club, Windmill Lane, Mansfield for a talk on high-voltage power supplies by G4ZZG. More information is available from G4AAM on Mansfield 642719.

Meeting on Friday the 6th

Coventry Amateur Radio Society meets at 8 pm in Baden Powell House, 121 St Nicholas Street, Radford for the annual general meeting. More information is available from G4HHT on Coventry 610408.

Date: 28 Sep 89 14:50
Message-ID: <7715@GB7HQQ>
From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ
To: ALL@GBR
Subject: GB2RS 1 Oct (8/11): N.ENGLAND
Path: GB7CHS!GB7DQW!GB7SUT!GB7LRG!GB7SPV!GB7HHH!GB7HQQ

From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ

Meetings on Monday the 2nd

Woodford Ratec Amateur Radio Club meets at 8.15 pm in the British Legion Club, Moor Lane, Woodford for a talk on Boolean algebra and circuit design by G4RLD. More information is available from G4SFU on 061-485 3912.

Carlisle & District Amateur Radio Society meets at 7 pm in the Morton Community Centre, Carlisle for the annual general meeting. More information is available from G3XWA on 0228 27>63.

Scarborough Amateur Radio Society meets at 7.30 pm in Scarborough Cricket Club, North Marine Road for a surplus equipment sale. More information is available from G4ZNZ on Scarborough 514767.

Meetings on Tuesday the 3rd

Wakefield & District Amateur Radio Society meets at 8pm in the Community Centre, Prospect Road, Ossett for an evening on the air and talk on the construction and use of an RF probe by G1WXJ. More information is available from G1XYT on Leeds 872059

Todmorden & District Amateur Radio Society meets at 8 pm in the Queen's Hotel, Todmorden for a junk sale. More information is available from G0AEL on Halifax 882038.

Meetings on Wednesday the 4th

Wirral Amateur Radio Society meets at 8 pm at Ivy Farm, Arrow Park Road, Birkenhead for the annual general meeting. More information is available from Alex on 051-644 6094.

Congleton Amateur Radio Club meets at 7.45 pm in the Congleton Youth & Community Centre, Jackson Road, Congleton for the annual general meeting. More information is available from G4YKI on Congleton 275358.

Hornsea Amateur Radio Club meets at 7.30 pm at the Mill in Attic Road, Hornsea for a rig check evening. More information is available from G4IGY on 0964 533331.

Meetings on Thursday the 5th

Houghton-le-Spring Amateur Radio Club's normal meeting has been cancelled. Members are asked to go to Kepier Hall in Houghton-le-Spring any time fromk 6 pm onwards to assist with setting-up of the special-event station GB6HF. More information is available from G0ABF on 091 584 4673.

Spen Valley Amateur Radio Society meets at 8 pm at Old Bank Working Men's Club, Mirfield for a surplus equipment sale. More information is available from Russell on 0274 875038.

St Helens & District Amateur Radio Club meets at 7.30 pm in the Community Resource Centre, College Street, St Helens for a talk on home construction by G3RJV. More information is available from G0CXT on 0744 819258.

Meeting on Friday the 6th

South Manchester Radio Club meets at 8 pm in the Sale Moor Community Centre, Norris Road, Sale for a contest preparation evening. More information is available from G4BZO on 061-231 5870.

Date: 28 Sep 89 14:51
Message-ID: <7716@GB7HQQ>
From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ
To: ALL@GBR
Subject: GB2RS 1 Oct (9/11): SCOTLAND
Path: GB7CHS!GB7DQW!GB7SUT!GB7LRG!GB7SPV!GB7HHH!GB7HQQ

From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ

The Orkney Group meets at 7.30 pm on the 4th of October in the Lynnfield Hotel, Kirkwall for a slide and tape lecture on antennas for DX. More information is available from GM4IOB or GM3IBU.

The West of Scotland Amateur Radio Society meets at 7.30 pm on the 6th of October at 29 Old Dumbarton Road, Glasgow for a talk on the work of John Logie Baird by Dr Peter Waddell. More information is available from the club secretary on 0360 310766.

Date: 28 Sep 89 14:52
Message-ID: <7717@GB7HQQ>
From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ
To: ALL@GBR
Subject: GB2RS 1 Oct (10/11): WALES
Path: GB7CHS!GB7DQW!GB7SUT!GB7LRG!GB7SPV!GB7HHH!GB7HQQ

From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ

Swansea Amateur Radio Society meets at 8 pm in Room 303 of the Applied Sciences Building at University College for a talk and demonstration of computing in amateur radio by GW4KAW and GW1YSJ. More information is available from an unspecified lady or gentleman on 0639 815437.

Date: 28 Sep 89 14:53
Message-ID: <7718@GB7HQQ>

From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ
To: ALL@GBR
Subject: GB2RS 1 Oct (11/11): N.IRELAND
Path: GB7CHS!GB7DQW!GB7SUT!GB7LRG!GB7SPV!GB7HHH!GB7HQQ

From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ

Carrickfergus Amateur Radio Group meets at an unspecified time and venue for the first night of a course in basic electronics conducted by GI3YRL. More information is available from GI0JOF on 09063 66474.

Bangor & District Amateur Radio Society meets at 7.30 pm on Friday the 6th of October. The venue is Bangor Rugby Club, Bloomfield Road, and there will be a talk on home-brew transmitters by GI0EZD. More information is available from GI4OCK on Bangor 454049.

3094. Re: Reply to Chris's query about the R-S Discone...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-05 11:30:37 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewsc.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <3660@cbnewsc.ATT.COM>
Source record: 16427

In article <8910041536.AA10211@ti.com>, rlwest@flopn2.csc.ti.com (Bob West - WA8YCD) writes about discones:

> The advantage I see is that it *is* wideband :> while the disadvantage
> is no gain :< (uh oh! LOGIC ALERT! "No Pain, No Gain!" IS THIS A PAINLESS
> ANTENNA?)

One of my antennas is a military discone and I use it often, but
here are other disadvantages of a discone:

1) not at DC ground ==> potential lightning hazard
2) broadband response can exacerbate image and intermodulation
problems on receive
3) broadband response can exacerbate spurious and harmonic
problems on transmit

The Radio Shack discone lacks the whip element found on the Icom
and Diamond discones, so forget about decent reception on
the 30-50 MHz band.
--
==========
Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass (312)979-5414

3095. Radio Shack Model 30 scanner

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-05 12:47:31 UTC
From: bill@moogvax.UUCP
Message-ID: <1024@moogvax.UUCP>
Source record: 16516
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

A colleague has a portable scanner identified as a Radio Shack Model 30. It is an older unit which he bought used. He has noticed that it cannot be set to frequencies between 136 and 138 MHz.

a) Does anyone know if this is normal for this unit and if so, what is the reason for this ommision in coverage?

b) Is there a mod to correct this ommision?

Please reply to moogvax!bill@cs.Buffalo.EDU and I will post any significant findings.

3096. ARRL EMAIL !! READ THIS PLEASE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-05 13:32:08 UTC
From: ewb@raybed2.UUCP
Message-ID: <1386@raybed2.UUCP>
Source record: 16517

I spoke to Jon Bloom at the ARRL about the E-Mail. Jon said that anything coming in that route ends up on his desk-top PC and he has no way to distribute it. Apparently it's not an "official" route and Jon gave a strong message that he would appreciate not getting deluged with mail. I don't know how far ranging the E-Mail info is, but it looks like anything going in that route will end up in the bit bucket!

73,
Bill WB1BRE

3097. ARRL HQ on uucp

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-05 13:38:58 UTC
From: ddodell@stjhmc.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <6372.252B5D42@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 16524

This is a message I received in response to sending mail to arrlhq.uucp

73, David

From:
asuvax.eas.asu.edu!isis!nyser!uunet!nisc.nyser.net!mstr.hgc.edu!arrlhq!jbloom
(Jon Bloom)
To: nyser!stjhmc!ddodell
Date: Mon, 02 Oct 89 13:19:32 EDT

David -- Yes, I hear you. However, this is not really a good way to
communicate with HQ. The uucp mail connection is via UUPC on my desktop
DOS machine, and I'm not set up to distribute mail around the building.
I don't mind an occasional message TO A SPECIFIC INDIVIDUAL, but general
requests will go unanswered. Use the US mail or MCI-MAIL instead.

73, Jon
--
Jon Bloom, KE3Z
American Radio Relay League, 225 Main Street, Newington, CT 06111

tel: (+1) 203 666 1541
uucp: evecs!arrlhq!jbloom
packet: KE3Z @ W1AW
amprnet: jon@ke3z.ampr.org [44.88.0.1]
--
---
uucp: {decvax, ncar} !noao!asuvax!stjhmc!ddodell
uucp: {gatech, ames, rutgers} !ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!ddodell
Bitnet: ATW1H @ ASUACAD FidoNet=> 1:114/15
Internet: ddodell@stjhmc.fidonet.org

3098. PL259 connector assembly

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-05 13:58:32 UTC
From: MEHARP01@ULKYVM.BITNET
Message-ID: <8910060704.AA23808@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16518

I picked up some RG-8/X coax, some PL259 connectors (silver plated) and the UG-176 adapters for the connectors at a local hamfest. I want to build up some better coax for my dipole than what I am using now.

I understood the instructions for the cable assembly in the ARRL Antenna Handbook. They even had instructions for this connector. I had two problems. One, I simply cannot seem to figure out how to fan back coax braid neatly! Two, it was VERY difficult to slip the adapter onto the cable. I got it assembled, but it was a fight. More so than i'm sure it should be. This is another one of those jobs that more experienced types tell me is "easy."

Can someone help me out? Did I have too much trouble?

"Just STOP your pathetic whining!" - David Letterman

Michael Harpe, N4PLE | BITNET: MEHARP01@ULKYVM
316B Ormsby Building | VOICE: 502-588-7785
University of Louisville | FAX: 502-588-5048
Louisville, KY 40292 | AURAL: "Mike!"

Disclaimer: Tiger did not consume plastic wrap
(Looks like it's OK if bears do)

3099. KCBI

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-05 14:02:38 UTC
From: rk76073@uikku.tut.fi
Message-ID: <9008@etana.tut.fi>
Source record: 16523

Does someone know, is KCBI still on the air? I have read many
news, that it would be off. Dont answer that WRTH says it is
on the air. Have someone really heard KCBI on the air?
Schedule?
Risto Kotalampi rk76073@tut.fi # Phones :
Tampere University of Technology # Work (room SL 212) : (931) 162 921
Signal Processing Laboratory # Home : (931) 615 025
P.O.Box 527, 33101 TAMPERE # Radioclub (SH 101) : (931) 162 010

3100. RE: INFO-HAMS Digest V89 #722

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-05 16:09:00 UTC
From: RAFI@BGUVMS.BITNET
Message-ID: <8910060702.AA23645@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16519

RAMFACTOR RAM CARD

DOES ANYONE OUT THERE HAVE THE PIN OUT FOR THE BACKUP POWER
SUPPLY FOR THE AE RAMFACTOR RAM CARD FOR THE APPLE //E???

I WOULD SURE LIKE TO BUILD A BACKUP SUPPLY BUT DON'T WANT TO
RISK FRYING THE CARD TRIAL AND ERROR STYLE.

PLEASE REPLY TO BITNET%"RAFI@BGUVMS"

THANKS AND 73,
EARL 4Z4TJ

3101. Re: KCBI

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-05 18:14:49 UTC
From: kevin@lindy.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <5039@lindy.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 16429

In article <9008@etana.tut.fi> rk76073@uikku.tut.fi (Kotalampi Risto) writes:
>
->Does someone know, is KCBI still on the air? I have read many
->news, that it would be off. Dont answer that WRTH says it is
->on the air. Have someone really heard KCBI on the air?
->Schedule?

Well, the 1989 WRTH does not have a listing for it, and I haven't heard the station for at least a year, so I think it would be safe to assume that it is gone for good.
--
Kevin Burnett, N6UWS (ex-KC6AOA) AMPR.ORG: 44.4.0.231
"She was an acrobat's daughter, she swung by her teeth from a noose;
but then one day, her dentures gave way, and she flew through the air
like a goose." - Daffy

3102. Field Day... OK... A proposal:

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-05 18:23:31 UTC
From: GFWT@ALASKA.BITNET
Message-ID: <8910060702.AA23684@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16439

I like Field Day...
I liked it a lot better when I lived at a more temperate latitude, although I must agree that midnight sun makes setting up for FD a hell of a lot easier, and the time difference means that you can be home in time for a sunday afternoon BBQ. But, I would say this:

While it is true that FD does to some extent demonstrate our abilities in less than optimum conditions, it does so only on the first full weekend of summer. Additionally, it is probably not a realistic demonstration of our emergency capabilities (probably a reason we also have SET)as much as our camping abilities.

Lets make a more realistic and perhaps more fun contest.

A winter FD (Note this is coming from someone that survived three weeks of -60F weather last winter).

Lets put it DURING THE WEEK between Christmas and New Years (so it doesn't conflict with some other contest). Lets make it so that stations at home can participate, because emergency communications consist of people at the location of the emergency, and people at home (or equivalent) handling the messages. This is to say that there is more to emergency preparedness than knowing where all your camping gear is. Lets make it so that there is a premium to working all ARRL sections, so that people away from the fray, like AK and HI have a reasonable chance of making contacts. Lets limit the power to the 0-200 watt range, with no particular benefit to QRP.

I'd propose that portable stations can work anyone, and home stations can work only portable stations. (This means that portable stations need to ID themselves as such) Lets make the exchange ARRL section and temperature. negative numbers (like in the temp) would be sent on CW with a leading "B" like... UR AK B25...

Anyway... I am just brainstorming here... what do y'all think?

Wigi Tozzi, AL7IF
BITNET: GFWT@ALASKA
INTERNET: GFWT@ACAD3.FAI.ALASKA.EDU
PACKET: AL7IF@KL7GNG (QRT for now)
Earthly Mail: P.O. Box 84531
Fairbanks, AK 99708

3103. Re: Antenna Publication

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-05 18:48:54 UTC
From: wmartin@STL-06SIMA.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8910060702.AA23698@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16440

What do people think of AntennaX? I see it advertised, and got some ads for it, but I'm not skilled enough to evaluate its quality.

Will

3104. Re: Helical Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-05 20:27:18 UTC
From: rusty@cadnetix.COM
Message-ID: <9745@cadnetix.COM>
Source record: 16438

In article <1250080@hpnmdla.HP.COM> glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Glenn Elmore) writes:
>
>Rusty,
> I won't flame you (:>)

Thanks! :-)

><really interesting stuff about aperture, Q, matching, and such like>

> Anyway, helical or not, short dipoles and monopoles do have very nearly
>the same gain as as full size dipole but they are tough to feed efficiently
>especially when they get very short. I don't know the typical numbers, but
>I doubt that typical rubber duckies are too far down from full size whips.
>Usually they are at least 25% of full length anyway.

Well, I've got 2 rubberducks for my 2m ht, one is about 3" long, the
other about 5 or 6 inches long. The 6" would be 1/4 of a 1/4 wave :-),
but I hate to think about the 3" one (1/8 of a quarter wave?).

However, since we are considering the effeciency of the entire system,
I a 90% effecient antenna which can only get 10% of the transmitter
power into it would still be only ... um... 9% effecient? This implies
that the transmitter you use can make a big difference in the results,
and also I suppose frequency could make a large diff, also.

> Maybe someone on the
>net has done some experiments and can report.

That would be great! Anyone want to take that up as a project, if it
hasn't already been done?

---Join the usenet un-net, 28.410 and/or 28.390, 1500Z to 1600Z saturdays!
Rusty Carruth. Radio: N7IKQ ^^ or later :-)
DOMAIN: rusty@cadnetix.com UUCP:{uunet,boulder}!cadnetix!rusty
home: POB. 461, Lafayette 80026

3105. Zenith Buyout

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-05 20:32:39 UTC
From: clayj@microsoft.UUCP
Message-ID: <7964@microsoft.UUCP>
Source record: 16525
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics,comp.misc

Does anyone know if Heath (HeathKit) was included in the sale of
Zenith Computers to Bull?

Thanks!

Clay Jackson

3106. Re: Cushcraft R5 antenna opinions.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-05 21:08:09 UTC
From: reisert@tallis.dec.com
Message-ID: <8910052108.AA13435@decwrl.dec.com>
Source record: 16431

In article <345@forsight.Jpl.Nasa.Gov>, katzmann@robotics.jpl.nasa.gov writes:
> I just purchased a Cushcraft R5 antenna. It will be on
> ....
> reader opinions. Do you have one, if so how do you like it?

My Dad and I 'accidentally' worked A61AC last week on 20 meters using the
R5 instead of the TH7. No wonder it took us longer to crack the pileup!
So I have to say I like it.

jim, AD1C

=-=

"The opinions expressed here in no way represent the views of Digital
Equipment Corporation."

Jim Reisert Internet: reisert@tallis.enet.dec.com
Digital Equipment Corp. UUCP: ...decwrl!tallis.dec.com!reisert
Littleton, MA 01460

3107. HAM ballon launch - Oct 7th?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-05 22:01:54 UTC
From: tedk@cbnewsc.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <3690@cbnewsc.ATT.COM>
Source record: 16526
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics,sci.space

Ballon Launch scheduled for Oct 7th. 9 a.m. (central)

Launch from somewhere at Champaign/Urbana, Illinois

control/info NET 7.155 MHz 9 a.m.

VHF beacon 144.34 MHZ FM (40 mw transmitter)
UHF ATV w/telemetry 439.25 MHz VIDEO

Should get something from chicagoland area.

???????

I have no only other information. If there is anyone with additional
information, please post for all to see.

Ted G. Kekatos N9IXE (formerly KB9DCQ)
UUCP: ..!att!ihuxv!tedk (312) 979-0804
AT&T Bell Laboratories, Indian Hill South, IX-1F-460
Naperville & Wheaton Roads - Naperville, Illinois. 60566 USA

3108. Re: Sept. 15 W5YI Report

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-05 22:34:22 UTC
From: cep4478@ultb.UUCP
Message-ID: <1376@ultb.UUCP>
Source record: 16434

>The filing came a little more than a month after League officials,
>meeting at their July board meeting, voted to seek a ham ass which
^^^^^^^^^
>did not require knowledge of Morse code. The vote was not
>overwhelming in favor of a code-free ham class. Nine directors were
>in favor; six opposed.

Heh heh heh - is this just the way it came through to my site, or
a typo somewhere further up the line?

Interesting commentary on no-code, be it Freudian or typographical :-)

de Chris N2JGW

3109. Info on Edgecom FMS-25??

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-05 23:13:05 UTC
From: mbutts@mentor.com
Message-ID: <1989Oct5.231305.4223@mentor.com>
Source record: 16428

If anyone has any info on the Edgecom FMS-25 2M transceiver, I'd
much appreciate hearing about it. Thanks and 73.
--
Michael Butts, Research Engineer KC7IT 503-626-1302
Mentor Graphics Corp., 8500 SW Creekside Place, Beaverton, OR 97005
!{sequent,tessi,apollo}!mntgfx!mbutts mbutts@pdx.MENTOR.COM
Opinions are my own, not necessarily those of Mentor Graphics Corp.

3110. Re: ELTs (was selling radios to the unwashed...)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-05 23:33:51 UTC
From: georgep@vice.ICO.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <4205@vice.ICO.TEK.COM>
Source record: 16432

In article <8910041817.AA21363@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> wmartin@STL-06SIMA.ARMY.MIL (Will Martin) writes:
+Why don't the ELT's transmit some sort of ID code instead of just a tone
+or carrier or whatever it is they transmit now? Something that would be
+set by internal jumpers or diodes wouldn't up the cost all that much over
+whatever they cost now. That way the aviation ones could send the aircraft
+"N-number" (or the equivalent for a non-US plane); ......

ARNAV of Portland has an ELT that not only sends out the N number, but
by hooking it up to the LORAN, will give the Latitude and Longitude of
the Plane.

geo

3111. Re: ELTs (was selling radios to the unwashed...)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-05 23:47:26 UTC
From: georgep@vice.ICO.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <4206@vice.ICO.TEK.COM>
Source record: 16433

In article <683@ariel.unm.edu> ee5391aa@hydra.unm.edu.UUCP (Duke McMullan n5gax) writes:
+
+Such designs exist, but there's one $upremely $ignificant rea$on why such ELTs
+haven't been adopted -- not cost to buyers of new ELTs, but to owners of old
+ELTs.
+
+Back when I was active in SAR, we often heard of such designs; always with the
+"not gonna buy some newfangled gear when mah old gear is good enuff" problem
+built in.
+
+We can hope that the design will be adopted and the new units will replace the
+old by attrition, but you never know....
+
+These general aviation types complain loudly (and, IMHO, justifiably) about the
+additional cost of new "standards" imposed on them by the FAA. Still, most of
+this stuff will make life longer and safer (and richer for the mfgr.s of the
+equipment) for all of them.
+
+We'll see what happens -- it may be more than attrition of older units; it may
+be natural selection of the pilots ;^).
+

Seems to me that you feel that GA types have an unlimited supply of money
to spend. The difference between an 'old' ELT and one of the 'new' safer
ones is in the neighborhood of $6000. Many GA types paid less than that
for their entire airplane. My first 172 cost me $7000.

With all the red tape of type approval, air worthiness certification,
supplimentary type certification, FAA approved repair station, FAA
inspector, liability insurance, and such, that a manufacturer ends up
selling what should cost $35 for $2000. How much should it cost to
buy a 720 channel, 10 watt, AM transciever??

The last one I bought was used, and 10 years old, and still cost me $800.

The general public refused to pay $200 for airbags in their automobiles
for years. Maybe the natural selection process will cause an attrition
of older drivers also.

geo
N29531 Cardinal

3112. Re: How good is RS's discone antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-06 00:06:40 UTC
From: cyamamot@girtab.usc.edu
Message-ID: <5540@merlin.usc.edu>
Source record: 16437

In article <272@trux.UUCP> car@trux.UUCP (Chris Rende) writes:
>I'm planning to purchase Radio Shack's $70 discone antenna for my PRO-2004.
>It is supposed to cover 25Mhz to 1300Mhz.
>Does anyone have any experience with this antenna?

Well let me throw in my 2 cents. I have only used it once to transmit on 2 meters with a 10 Watt mobile Kenwood. It worked fine.

I have my RS discone hooked up to my PRO-2004 as well. I have mine up 45 feet using Belden 9913 cable. You should use low loss if you intend to listen to anything in 800 Mhz or 1296 Mhz. I can easily receive transmissions on these two bands from base stations up to 30 miles radius from my location.

As Bob Parnass mentioned, since there is no extended whip like the Icom has, the 30-50 Mhz range won't be so hot. This is true as I monitor Calif. Highway Patrol at 42 Mhz. The mobiles I used to hear with my VHF-Lo/VHF-Hi antenna were down in the noise with the discone. However, since I have a separate scanner dedicated for CHP monitoring, I bought a GaAs FET LNA, tuned it to 42 Mhz and hooked it right in front of the receiver. This is usually a no-no, but if you're using super low loss cable like 9913 the preamp does help. It is NOT a wideband preamp, but actually is down 3db at +/- 750kHz. Has a NF of 0.8 dB, Gain of 24 dB and a 1 dB compression point with 1 dBm input. It's a kit I made from Hamtronics.

>Is there another company that makes a better general coverage antenna for
>the same price?

Yes, there is Icom but it costs more. If you really *have* to cover weak mobile signal on the 30-50 Mhz band, you're better off with Icom. I'm happy with the RS discone because I have the luxary of putting a preamp in front of a dedicated 30-50 Mhz scanner.

By the way, Diamond has/had a discone which is actually made by a Japanese manufacturer in Japan (forget the name). This discone is the exact same one available in Radio Shack for $10 less.

In any event, keep this in mind. If the antenna is made with any decent material, it won't cost below $30. The reason RS and others discones are so expensive is because the elements are made of stainless steel. Not aluminum like the cheaper antennas.

Happy monitoring!
Cliff de KA6JRG

3113. Radio Society of Great Britain (GB2RS News) Oct 8 1989

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-06 08:57:40 UTC
From: ZZATSJH@cms.manchester-computing-centre.ac.UK
Message-ID: <06.Oct.89.09
Source record: 16430

This is a bit earlier than usual, its not even been read out over the air yet.

Date: 05 Oct 89 12:16
Message-ID: <8497@GB7HQQ>
From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ
To: NEWS@GBR
Subject: GB2RS 8 Oct (1/10): MAIN NEWS
Path: GB7CHS!GB7DQW!GB7SUT!GB7LRG!GB7SPV!GB7HHH!GB7HQQ

From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ

We must apologise for the fact that some items may not have been included because of problems with the GB2RS telephone line and also difficulties with postal delivery. The QSL sub-manager for the G7 prefix series is currently holding about 2,000 unclaimed QSL cards. He cannot continue to store these indefinitely because of limitations of space, and in about a fortnight's time he will be forced to begin destroying them. Any member with a G7 callsign prefix who would like his or her QSL cards is asked to send stamped addressed envelopes to Mr D J Hudson, G6OVO. His address is 62 Derron Avenue, South Yardley, Birmingham B26 1LA.

The Sussex Coast VHF repeater, GB3SR, will be switched on from its new site above Brighton today. More information is available from Derek Stewart, G4HSY. The Bristol packet repeater GB3FC now has a port on 70.4875MHz - more information from G4WRW. GB3BN, the Bracknell UHF repeater, returned to service on the 30th of September after repairs to the transmitter.

The new chairman of the Society's Membership Liaison Committee is Mr Geoff Smith, G4AJJ.

Holyhead & District Amateur Radio Society will be operating GW0BNX on 3.5 and 144MHz from SH67 today. A special QSL card will be available.

Cumnock & District Amateur Radio Group will be operating GM0LOB from Mauchline in Ayrshire next Saturday, the 14th, to give a demonstration of amateur radio and raise funds for the 'Heart Start' campaign. All contacts made will be sponsored by local traders, and funds will go towards the purchase of defibrillators. More information is available from Ms Anne Campbell on 0290 22168.

Difficulties are still being experienced by RTTY users in various parts of the UK with phone transmissions on 145.3MHz. The current band plan allocates this frequency specifically for RTTY use, and members are asked to avoid using it for phone contacts.

Milton Keynes & District Amateur Radio Society is running its third amateur radio car boot sale next Sunday, the 15th, at Cranfield Airfield in Bedfordshire. The event runs from 9.30am to 4pm, and bar and refreshment facilities will be available. Talk-in will be available on S22. More information is available from G0FMC on 0908 566796.

The Society would like to inform its members that the October edition of Radio Communication was posted on the 2nd of October. Members should be receiving their copies shortly.

The Post Office has informed the Society that as of last Wednesday morning, the latest callsigns issued were in the G0MJ and G7FV series.

Date: 05 Oct 89 12:18
Message-ID: <8498@GB7HQQ>
From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ
To: NEWS@GBR
Subject: GB2RS 8 Oct (2/10): SOLAR NEWS
Path: GB7CHS!GB7DQW!GB7SUT!GB7LRG!GB7SPV!GB7HHH!GB7HQQ

From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ

Some information is not available this week as a result of computer problems, but there was a large-scale decline in solar activity between the 23rd and the 28th of September. An M3 1F flare took place on the 25th and a flare alert was issued, but hardly anything came of it. There's been a considerable reduction in geomagnetic activity; sunspot counts have also fallen to around 100, and solar flux levels declined to an average of only 163 units. This is the lowest since last March. Geomagnetic levels were very quiet up until the 28th, and a level of only 3 units was recorded on the 23rd, but a sudden small storm on the 26th raised this to 28 units. The geomagnetic A index averaged 10 units. The radio quality indices increased to the highest levels since last February, in what appeared to be a classic pre-auroral enhancement. Some circuits were 50 per cent above normal on the 24th. However, with the large increase in geomagnetic levels on the 26th, the indices fell to well below normal.

And now the ionospheric data for England and Wales. Daytime F2 critical frequencies at Slough as reported by Appleton have increased considerably; they are now at their highest level since last February. The average was 11.7MHz. A figure of 13MHz was recorded early on the 13th, which is the highest daily level since last March. In a continuation of the seasonal effects, the darkness hour lows declined and averaged 3.7MHz.

And now the ionospheric data for Scotland and Northern Ireland. The daytime F2 critical frequencies at South Uist on the 26th reached 12.1MHz, which was the highest daily level since last February. The average for the period was 9.6MHz, which again is the highest since last March. Darkness hour lows have declined and averaged 2.9MHz, in line with what might be expected as a result of seasonal effects. Some spread F and other phenomena were reported after the 26th, but it had declined to about 3 hours a day by the 28th.

And finally the solar forecast. The more active side of the sun will be facing Earth this week; flux levels are expected to increase and average

about 200. Geomagnetic levels could be unsettled, particularly towards the end of the week. Ionospheric M.U.Fs at equal latitudes during daylight should reach about 33MHz in the south and 29MHz in the north. Darkness hour lows may fall slightly, but 13MHz should be possible.

There was some tropospheric propagation on the VHF and UHF bands at the beginning of last week. GM4IPK in the Shetlands is reported to have worked stations on the north coast of Spain, and the Faeroes 144MHz beacon was audible in many parts of the UK last Tuesday evening.

Date: 05 Oct 89 12:19
Message-ID: <8499@GB7HQQ>
From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ
To: NEWS@GBR
Subject: GB2RS 8 Oct (3/10): SOUTH-EAST
Path: GB7CHS!GB7DQW!GB7SUT!GB7LRG!GB7SPV!GB7HHH!GB7HQQ

From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ

Meeting on Monday the 9th

Coulsdon Amateur Transmitting Society meets at 7.45pm in St Swithun's Church Hall, Grovelands Road, Purley for a talk on advanced driving by Mr John Cochrane. More information is available from Alan Bartle on 01-684 0610.

Meeting on Tuesday the 10th

Dorking & District Radio Society meets at 8pm in the Falkland Arms for an informal evening. More information is available from G3AEZ on 0306 77 236.

Meeting on Wednesday the 11th

Farnborough & District Amateur Radio Society meets at 7.30pm in the Railway Enthusiasts Club, Hawley Lane, Farnborough for the annual construction contest. More information is available from G0HNA on Farnborough 519773.

Meetings on Thursday the 12th

Edgware & District Amateur Radio Society meets at 8pm in Watling Community Centre, 145 Orange Hill Road, Burnt Oak for an informal evening. More information is available from G0FAB on 01 205 1023.

Reading Amateur Radio Club meets at 7.30pm at the Caversham Conservative Club, Mill Road for an amateur radio quiz. More information is available from G4THN on 0734 774042.

Southgate Amateur Radio Club meets at 7.45pm in Holy Trinity Church Hall, Winchmore Hill, London N21 for a talk by Mr Mark Brackenbury on his round-the-world voyage. More information is available from G0MEE on 01-360 2453.

Meetings on Friday the 13th

Wimbledon & District Amateur Radio Society meets at 7.30pm in St Andrews' Church Hall, Herbert Road, London SW19 for the annual general meeting. All

members are requested to attend. More information is available from G6AJY on 01 330 2703.

Itchen Valley Amateur Radio Club meets at 7.30pm in the Scout Hut, Brickfield Lane, Chandlers Ford for a showing of RSGB videos. More information is available from G1IPQ on Southampton 736784.

Guildford & District Radio Society meets at 7.30pm at the Guildford & District Model Engineering Club, Stoke Park for a talk entitled 'My Crow Processor'. More information is available from Andy Pevey on Godalming 22107.

The Hastings Electronics & Radio Club station G6HH will be operational between about 09 and 20 hours to enable other amateurs to collect the '1066' Award. Approximate frequencies to be used are 3750, 7060, 14250 and 21250kHz. More information is available from G3YYF on 042483 454.

Date: 05 Oct 89 12:20
Message-ID: <8500@GB7HQQ>
From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ
To: NEWS@GBR
Subject: GB2RS 8 Oct (4/10): SOUTH-WEST
Path: GB7CHS!GB7DQW!GB7SUT!GB7LRG!GB7SPV!GB7HHH!GB7HQQ

From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ

Meeting on Monday the 9th

Exeter Amateur Radio Society meets at 7.30pm in the Community Centre, St David's Hill for the annual general meeting.

Meetings on Wednesday the 11th

Trowbridge & District Amateur Radio Club meets at 8pm in the TA Club, Bythesea Road, Trowbridge for a talk on packet radio by Amdat of Bristol. More information is available from G0GRI on 0380 830383.

South Bristol Amateur Radio Club meets at 7.30pm in the Whitchurch Folkhouse Association, Bridge Farm House, East Dundry Road, Whitchurch for an ATV activity evening. More information is available from Whitchurch 832222 on Wednesday evenings.

Meeting on Thursday the 12th

Yeovil Amateur Radio Club meets at 7.30pm in the Recreation Centre, Chilton Grove for a talk on impedance changing by G3MYM. More information is available from G1MNM.

Date: 05 Oct 89 12:21
Message-ID: <8501@GB7HQQ>
From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ
To: NEWS@GBR
Subject: GB2RS 8 Oct (5/10): E.ANGLIA
Path: GB7CHS!GB7DQW!GB7SUT!GB7LRG!GB7SPV!GB7HHH!GB7HQQ

From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ

The QRP meeting at the Burrage Centre in the James Paget Hospital, Gorleston-on-Sea, Great Yarmouth - which was scheduled to take place on Saturday the 14th of October - has been cancelled because of ill-health.

Meeting on Monday the 9th

Felixstowe & District Amateur Radio Society meets at 8pm in the back room of the Ferry Boat Inn, Felixstowe Ferry for a planning evening for the Orwell Park School special-event station. More information is available from G4YQC on 0473 642595 during working hours.

Meeting on Wednesday the 11th

Norfolk Amateur Radio Society meets at 7.30pm in the Norfolk Dumpling public house in the Livestock Market, Harford, Norwich for an informal evening. More information is available from G4VCE on 0508 78258.

Meeting on Thursday the 12th

Vange Amateur Radio Society meets at 8pm in the main hall of Barstable Community Centre, Long Riding, Basildon for the second part of a talk by G8CUW on World War 2 radio equipment. More information is available from G3PLF on Basildon 524453.

Date: 05 Oct 89 12:22
Message-ID: <8502@GB7HQQ>
From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ
To: NEWS@GBR
Subject: GB2RS 8 Oct (6/10): MIDLANDS
Path: GB7CHS!GB7DQW!GB7SUT!GB7LRG!GB7SPV!GB7HHH!GB7HQQ

From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ

Firstly, Leicester Radio Society is now running RAE classes at its headquarters in Groby Road. More information is available from G4PDZ on Leicester 871086.

Meetings on Monday the 9th

Dudley Amateur Radio Club meets at 7.30pm in the Allied Centre for a talk on VHF operating techniques by G3BA. More information is available from G4XMT on 09073 5720.

Leicester Radio Society is holding its annual cheese and wine evening at the Society's headquarters to celebrate the anniversary of the opening of the new club house. The event is also to thank members for their efforts at the recent Special Olympics. Guests at the event will include the Lady Mayoress, the Special Olympics games director and the chairman of the Raynet committee.

Meetings on Tuesday the 10th

Stafford & District Amateur Radio Society meets at 8pm in the Universal Sports Club, Doxey Road, Stafford for a night on the air. More information

is available from G3ESW on 0785 662350.

Mid Warwicks Amateur Radio Society meets at 8pm at 61 Emscote Road, Warwick for a talk by C M Howes on their range of kit products. More information is available from G0HIH on Marton 632370.

Bromsgrove Amateur Radio Society meets at 8 pm in Aston Fields Working Men's Club, Stoke Road for a talk entitled 'Reminiscences of a Radio Ham' by G3YKO. More information is available from G1JLQ on 0527 503024.

Meetings on Wednesday the 11th

Telford & District Amateur Radio Society meets at 7.30pm in Dawley Bank Community Centre for three mini-talks on resonance, component recognition and meteor showers. More information is available from G7BWQ on Telford 770922.

Derby & District Amateur Radio Society meets at 7.30pm at 119 Green Lanes for a talk by G4WBK. More information is available from G4FPY on Derby 669157.

Meeting on Thursday the 12th

The Amateur Radio Club of Nottingham meets at 7.30pm in the Sherwood Community Centre, Mansfield Road, Sherwood for a talk entitled 'My DXing shacks' by G3YUT. More information is available from G1WBZ on Nottingham 733740.

Meetings on Friday the 13th

Coventry Amateur Radio Society meets at 7.30pm in Baden Powell House, 121 St Nicholas Street, Radford for a night on the air and Morse tuition. More information is available from G4HHT on Coventry 610408.

Bromsgrove & District Amateur Radio Club meets at 8pm in the Avoncroft Arts Centre, South Bromsgrove for a talk on transformer design and manufacture by Mr Turton. More information is available from G0KIN on Bromsgrove 33173.

Date: 05 Oct 89 12:26
Message-ID: <8503@GB7HQQ>
From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ
To: NEWS@GBR
Subject: GB2RS 8 Oct (7/10): NORTH
Path: GB7CHS!GB7DQW!GB7SUT!GB7LRG!GB7SPV!GB7HHH!GB7HQQ

From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ

Meeting on Monday the 9th

Barnsley Amateur Radio Club meets at an unspecified time and venue for a rig check evening. This is a change to the advertised programme.

Meetings on Wednesday the 11th

Rossendale Amateur Radio Society meets at 8pm in the Huntsman public house, Burnley Road, Rossendale for a junk sale. More information is available from G0LLL on 0282 67957.

White Rose Amateur Radio Society meets at 7.30pm at Moortown Rugby Union Football Club, Moss Valley, King Lane, Leeds 17 for a talk on radio aurora by G2FKZ. More information is available from G0LIW on Leeds 648521.

Stockport Radio Society meets at 8pm in the Dialstone Centre, Lisburne Lane, Offerton for the G3FYE Memorial Lecture on HF propagation, to be given by G3JLX. More information is available from G4ECI on 061-439 3831.

Meetings on Thursday the 12th

Fylde Amateur Radio Society meets at 7.30pm in South Shore Lawn Tennis Club, Midgland Road, Blackpool for a talk on space exploration in the 1990s by Peter Sullivan. More information is available from G4CSA on St Annes 720867.

Pontefract & District Amateur Radio Society meets at an unspecified time and venue for a talk on simple fault-finding by G4OSY.

Meetings on Friday the 13th

South Manchester Radio Club meets for a visit to the Greater Manchester Urban Traffic Control Centre. More information is available from G4BZO on 061-231 5870.

Bury Radio Society meets at an unspecified time and venue for a talk on the Radio Investigation Service and a construction contest. More information is available from G3SUI.

North Ferriby United Amateur Radio Society meets at an unspecified time and venue for a talk entitled 'Bernard Abroad' by G6EBH. More information is available from G3YCC.

Goole Radio & Electronics Society meets at 8pm in the West Park Pavilion, West Park, Goole for a junk sale. Doors open at 7pm. More information is available from the Secretary on 0405 69968.

Date: 05 Oct 89 12:27
Message-ID: <8504@GB7HQQ>
From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ
To: NEWS@GBR
Subject: GB2RS 8 Oct (8/10): SCOTLAND
Path: GB7CHS!GB7DQW!GB7SUT!GB7LRG!GB7SPV!GB7HHH!GB7HQQ

From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ

Dundee Amateur Radio Club meets at 7.15pm on the 10th of October in Dundee College of Further Education for a talk on metal detection. More information is available from GM4UZP.

Lothians Radio Society meets on the 11th of October at 7.30pm in the Orwell Lodge Hotel, Polwarth Terrace, Edinburgh for an evening of 'Call my Bluff'. More information is aailable from GM4DTH.

Aberdeen Amateur Radio Society meets at 7.30pm in the club room at 35 Thistle Lane for a talk on using a video camera by GM3VEY. More information is available from GM0CSZ.

Date: 05 Oct 89 12:28
Message-ID: <8505@GB7HQQ>
From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ
To: NEWS@GBR
Subject: GB2RS 8 Oct (9/10): WALES
Path: GB7CHS!GB7DQW!GB7SUT!GB7LRG!GB7SPV!GB7HHH!GB7HQQ

From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ

Cardiff RSGB Group meets at 7.30pm on the 9th of October at Pantmawr Hotel, Tyla Teg, Whitchurch for the annual general meeting and a bring-and-buy sale. More information is available from GW0CUM on 0446 33212.

Delyn Radio Club meets on the 10th of October at 8pm in the Daniel Owen Centre, Mold for a talk on Raynet. More information is available from GW7AAV on 0244 819618.

Date: 05 Oct 89 12:29
Message-ID: <8506@GB7HQQ>
From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ
To: NEWS@GBR
Subject: GB2RS 8 Oct (10/10): N.IRELAND
Path: GB7CHS!GB7DQW!GB7SUT!GB7LRG!GB7SPV!GB7HHH!GB7HQQ

From: GB7HQQ@GB7HQQ

The Armagh & Dungannon Amateur Radio Club's rally takes place today at the Drumsill House Hotel. Morse testing facilities will also be available. More information is available from GI6UMR on 0861 523454.

Carrickfergus Amateur Radio Group meets on Tuesday the 10th of October for a talk on simple test equipment and how to use it. The venue is the Downshire Community School, and the meeting begins at 6.30pm. More information is available from GI0GDP on 09603 66109.

John Heaton

JANET: J.Heaton@uk.ac.MCC NRS Central Administrator,
Internet: J.Heaton%MCC.ac.uk@cunyvm.cuny.edu MCC Network Unit (G45),
EARN/BITNET: J.Heaton%MCC.ac.uk@UKACRL The University,
UUCP: ...!ukc!umist!J.Heaton Oxford Road,
Phone: [+44 61 | 061] 275-6011 Manchester,
FAX: [+44 61 | 061] 275-6040 M13 9PL.
Ax.25: G1YYH @ GB7NWP - [44.131.1.8] amiga.G1YYH.ampr.org

3114. Receiver reviews

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-06 11:50:40 UTC
From: PROVERO@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <12531923292.18.PROVERO@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 16451

I understand that there are two definitive sources for meaningful reviews of HF communications receivers, the Radio Database Int'l series of papers and a book written in Germany that has comprehensive reviews of many radios.

Is there anyone out there that knows the name and author of the book, and where it can be purchased in the US, and whether either the book or Database papers review the Racal 6790, Drake RR-2, or Drake RR-3 receivers?

Thanks!

Josh Rovero Internet: PRovero@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil
Packet Radio: KK1D@WD4MIZ
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3115. Re: How good is RS's discone antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-06 13:37:44 UTC
From: dave@ka3adu.UUCP
Message-ID: <561@ka3adu.UUCP>
Source record: 16447

I have been using Radio Shack's Discone for several months now. It is mounted on a 20' pole attached to my chimney. It is doing a fantastic job as a wide band receive antenna for my Radio Shack PRO-2004 scanner and also as a transmitting antenna for my 2 meter ham rig. I get an SWR of about 1.2/1 on 2 meters. The antenna is very sturdy and easy to assemble. The instructions are very skimpy, but do the job. The key for UHF frquencies is to use low loss cable and keep it as short as possible. If you use 100' of RG-58 don't expect to hear much above VHF.

73 de Dave KA3UZR

--
------------------| UUCP: uunet!wa3wbu!ka3adu!dave |------------------
Dave Hultberg KA3UZR
1407 Concord Rd.
Mechanicsburg, Pa. 17055

3116. Re: Zenith Buyout

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-06 14:05:38 UTC
From: jay@splut.conmicro.com
Message-ID: <2923@splut.conmicro.com>
Source record: 16435
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics,comp.misc

In article <7964@microsoft.UUCP> clayj@microsoft.UUCP (Clay Jackson) writes:
>Does anyone know if Heath (HeathKit) was included in the sale of
>Zenith Computers to Bull?

According to the Wall Street Journal article (page 3, 3 Oct), yes, it was.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jay@splut.conmicro.com (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
{attctc,bellcore}!texbell!splut!jay +--
America works less when you say..."Union Yes!"

3117. Re: Marine Radio License

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-06 14:48:00 UTC
From: jle@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880080@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 16436

> / hpfcdc:rec.ham-radio / barry@hprmokg.HP.COM (Barry Fowler) / 4:56 pm Oct 3, 1989 /
> toto@tank.uchicago.edu (Sandra Jessica Smyth) writes:

> >I know marine radio isn't ham radio, so please don't flame me. I
> >just figured that someone here could help.

> >I recently purchased a marine band radio at a hamfest to use on
> >my boat next spring on Lake Michigan. I believe I need a license
> >for this, but there was no information with the radio. Could
> >some kind soul please let me know what I need to do?

> >--
> >Sandra Jessica Smyth Believer in lost causes
> >toto@tank.uchicago.edu

> A marine radio requires a Restricted Class Radiotelephone License.
> Your best bet is to write your local FCC field office (see Federal Govt.
> listings in phone book) and request the application form.

1/2 right, but an A for effort! The radio must be licensed, the person is not required to be. A Third Class Restricted Radio-Telephone Operator Permit is not required anymore in the USA. However, by international agreement, if you operate the radio in waterways of other countries, you need the Permit. I just wanted to clear up what is REQUIRED.

Having said all that, I suggest that you get both the Operator's Permit and the Radio License. The FCC will immediately tell you that you don't need the Permit anymore. You can still get one by stating "I expect to operate internationally", then they will help you out.

Jer/ Eberhard, (SLASH), N0FZD | Hewlett-Packard - MS99, 1UP10, 15' East
CAP SAR Pilot, COMM,INST,CFI-GLIDER | 3404 East Harmony Road (303) 229-2861
mail: {ihnp4 | hplabs}!hpfcla!jle | Fort Collins, Colorado 80525-9599

3118. ARRL HQ on uucp

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-06 14:53:19 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <6398.252CBEB6@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 16443

> This is a message I received in response to sending mail to arrlhq.uucp

> I don't mind an occasional message TO A SPECIFIC INDIVIDUAL, but general
> requests will go unanswered. Use the US mail or MCI-MAIL instead.

In a recent Gateway they INVITED e-mail via 70645.247@compuserve.com. This would get to them during routine logons with CompuServe, which they apparently do regularly in order to use the HAMSIG area. I don't know if Stan Horzepa is the only one to use that account, but he's the one who suggested using it.

73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

3119. Re: Bandwidth grudgingly given

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-06 14:53:24 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <6399.252CBEBC@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 16442

> From: sorgatz@ttidca.TTI.COM (Avatar)
>
> In article <837@lopez.UUCP> preacher@lopez.UUCP (Preacher) writes:
> (a heart warming story about some C.B.ers helping put out a fire...)
> +
> +This type of thing happens from time to time and shows that as much as
> +certain people think of C.B. operators as not worthy of any band
> +width, there are people that operate the 11 meter band who do try to
> +use it for enjoyment. And when something like this happens are more
> +than willing to help out.

Not to belittle Preacher's friends, but fires, like heart attacks, hurricanes and tornadoes, are among those universal human tragedies which cause everyone to drop 'business as usual' and pitch in to help. This characteristic, when exhibited by CB'ers, demonstrates that they are salvageable members of the human race.

73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

3120. Re: Marine Radio License

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-06 14:53:32 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <6400.252CBEC0@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 16444

> From: barry@hprmokg.HP.COM (Barry Fowler)
>
> toto@tank.uchicago.edu (Sandra Jessica Smyth) writes:
>
> >I know marine radio isn't ham radio, so please don't flame me. I
> >just figured that someone here could help.
>
> >I recently purchased a marine band radio at a hamfest to use on
> >my boat next spring on Lake Michigan. I believe I need a license
> >for this, but there was no information with the radio. Could
> >some kind soul please let me know what I need to do?
>
> >--
> >Sandra Jessica Smyth Believer in lost causes
> >toto@tank.uchicago.edu
>
> A marine radio requires a Restricted Class Radiotelephone License.
> Your best bet is to write your local FCC field office (see Federal Govt.
> listings in phone book) and request the application form.
>
> Note that marine radios are for use only when in a vessel and not for
> land communication usage.

I'm sure there are licensing provisions for land stations in the marine service. Dock masters, bridge tenders, etc., operate on marine frequencies for contacting boat operators they are dealing with. Incidentally, the emergency channel on the marine band is Channel 16. The Coast Guard monitors it closely.

I don't know about the Restricted Permit business. (I thought they quit issuing licenses for all except certain classes of broadcast station operators.) But the radio needs to be licensed. I forget the form number, but I'll bet anything the number and perhaps even a copy of it will come in the users manual of the radio.

73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

3121. Sony ICF2003 vs Panasonic RFB60

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-06 16:08:21 UTC
From: stoppani@decwet.dec.com
Message-ID: <8910061608.AA26853@decwrl.dec.com>
Source record: 16445

I'm considering purchasing a new portable shortwave radio. I'm interested in a radio that is relatively small and one that has the following features:

Digital readout
Clock/Alarm
Full coverage of all bands (or as close as possible)
FM
Decent signal strength indicator (LEDs are okay)
At least 10 memories
Price under $250
...and obviously, good performance!

It would also be nice if the unit had an external antenna jack.

From the literature I've narrowed it down to the Sony ICF2003 and the Panasonic RFB60 (the RFB40 also seems like it would do). Also, in a recent add I've seen a Panasonic RFB65-SSB (which seems to be an RFB60 + CW/SSB) and a Sangean ATS808; unfortunately I haven't seen any reviews of these so I'm not sure if I want to consider them.

Has anyone had experience (good and bad) with any of these radios? Any information would be most helpful.

Thanks in advance,

Pete...

==========

decwrl!slough.enet!stoppani

3122. QSL Info Requested

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-06 17:00:48 UTC
From: barry@hpdml93.HP.COM
Message-ID: <530006@hpdml93.HP.COM>
Source record: 16446

Yesterday, October 5, I had a QSO with AJ9S in Illinois. The first name is Robert (Bob) but there was so much QRM and the conditions changed such that I could not get his address. If anyone with a current call book could e-mail me Bob's address, I'd appreciate it.

73,

N7MKN

3123. Palmtop Computers?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-06 19:05:44 UTC
From: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <171910@Wayne-MTS>
Source record: 16452

Somwthing that may excite portable packeteers just crossed my desk. It's an announcement of the new Atari "Portfolio", a computer about the size of a VHS cassette selling for $399 list.

It's said to be "MS-DOS 2.11 Compatible", whatever that means, and will run for "six to eight weeks under normal use" on 3 alkaline AAs. RAM supplied is 128K with expansion to 640 possible. There are nonvolatile RAM, ROM and PROM cards available for software.

Now, one of these, a tiny TNC and a 2SAT and who needs that neat Motorola box that the IBM guys carry? :> I'll buy mine as soon as someone puts KA9Q's package on a ROM card.
--mike ke8yy

3124. Re: Trying to build a fluxgate magnetometer -- help!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-06 19:54:24 UTC
From: rjk@sequent.UUCP
Message-ID: <22842@sequent.UUCP>
Source record: 16441
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio,sci.astro,sci.physics,sci.chem

In _The_Amateur_Scientist_ section of Scientific American, Feb 1968, page 124, there's a description of a differential magnetometer capable of detecting a minimum difference in field strength of 3e-5 oersted. The magnetic field of the earth causes protons in water molecules to precess at a rate of about 2025 Hz. The article describes a device consisting of two bottles of water with coils wound around them, and a high-gain (2e6) tuned amplifier. A dc current is passed through both coils to align the magnetic dipoles, then the current is removed and the amplifier is connected to the coils. A beat frequency proportional to the difference in the magnetic fields at each bottle is heard at the output of the amplifier.

It might be interesting to build a more modern version of the system described in the article. Another installation of _The_Amateur_Scientist_ describes another NMR setup and suggests adding ferric nitrate to the water. Why?

3125. WEFAX

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-06 20:19:03 UTC
From: bobm@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <963@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 16457

I'm trying to get information on picking up weather maps on the HF band, what i'd like to do is either dump them to a printer or just store them in my computer. However I'm having a problem finding out the best way to go about this. The maps i'm most interested in will be frontal and isobar projections. So far i sound out i need a radio such as the Radio Shak DX-440 (any opinions on that radio ??) and some type of "modem", and of course the computer/printer. I don't really care about the computer type since I'll probably hack my own software. However I would like this system to be portable. I saw a add (from the CQ 1990 Buyers Guide) for the AEA PK-232, however $320 is a bit much for the budget since i won't EVER send fax's and only want the weather stuff.

Thanks in advance for any help --- (no flames, i'm new at HAM)

bob

3126. Re: Marine Radio License

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-06 20:55:01 UTC
From: jgo@mcgp1.UUCP
Message-ID: <2918@mcgp1.UUCP>
Source record: 16454

In article <13770036@hprmokg.HP.COM> barry@hprmokg.HP.COM (Barry Fowler) writes:
>
>A marine radio requires a Restricted Class Radiotelephone License.

I just went through this when I bought my O'Day 25 sloop, so let me clarify a couple of things. A marine radio requires a Shipboard Station License. This is issued by the FCC and is good for a period of five years. I forget the form number you use to apply, but the FCC can tell you.

A Restricted Radiotelephone Operator Permit is no longer needed if you don't make international voyages. If you decide to head up to Canada, you need one. You might as well get one; it's free, there's no examination, and it's good for life.

>Your best bet is to write your local FCC field office (see Federal Govt.
>listings in phone book) and request the application form.

Or, just give them a call. I called the Seattle office and asked for their marine radio package. It arrived in the mail about a week later. The package contained all the necessary applications, some commonly-asked questions, some neato stickers for near the radio like "Use Minimum Power", channel allocations, etc.

>Note that marine radios are for use only when in a vessel and not for
>land communication usage. Typical call interchange is to state the vessel
>name and license call letters. You should become familiar with marine
>radio usage/frequencies before getting on the air (you wouldn't want to
>"stumble" on an emergency frequency. Also, calling a local marine electronics
>business may give you additional information.

All very true. *PLEASE* don't use your radio on land. You're opening yourself up to prosecution. The FCC is deadly serious in enforcing the Part 80 regulations.

Be sure to give your call sign as well as your vessel name. It's required.

Channel 16 is the calling/emergency frequency. Channel 13 is for bridge-to-bridge safety communications and you are limited to 1 watt of power. Etc.

Note that the main purpose of the Marine Service is *safety*. You can call your buddy in the other boat and give your ETA, you can call the harbor master and request transient moorage, but, if you want to chat, get on the CB or your ham rig (if you're licensed, and you *should* be :-)).

I'm assuming that the radio you picked up is a VHF-FM rig. If it's an HF SSB/CW rig, you can't use it. FCC regs state that a vessel must be equipped with VHF before it can be equipped with HF. Even then, they usually won't

give you an HF license unless you can demonstrate to their satisfaction that you will be operating out of the range of shoreside VHF installations. In effect, you need to be going out on the open ocean before you can install HF.

Also, consider wandering down to your friendly neighborhood GPO bookstore and picking up Part 80 of Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations, aka Part 80, 47 CFR.

It'll cost you about 20 bucks, but a good volume would be "47 CFR, Parts 80 to end". Read Part 80 and understand all applicable rules. There are lots of things you won't care about, however. Then turn to Part 97 and read about Amateur Radio and think about getting your license (hint, hint).

By the way, when you fill out your license application, you will state that you are a "Voluntarily Equipped Vessel".

Also, when you sell the boat, you send the station license back to the FCC for cancellation; it neither stays with you nor with the vessel. Your Restricted Permit, however, is yours forever.

That's about it. Good boating.

John Opalko, N7KBT

jgo@mcgp1.UUCP
jgo%mcgp1@Thalatta.COM
uunet!nwnexus!thebes!mcgp1!jgo

3127. MOSLEY TA32 jr

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-06 22:17:20 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7120086@hpcupt1.HP.COM>
Source record: 16450

I am thinking of putting up a Mosley TA-32 jr. antenna. I was wondering if anyone on the net has experience with this antenna. I would apprieciate comments on the antenna and installation. It seems that this antenna is small enough to be used with a TV antenna mast and rotor.

73's
Jim, WA6SDM
WA6SDM @ WB6ASR
holly@hpcupt1.hp.com

3128. Re: HAM ballon launch - Oct 7th?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-07 00:40:15 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500218@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16448

> Ballon Launch scheduled for Oct 7th. 9 a.m. (central)
>
> Launch from somewhere at Champaign/Urbana, Illinois
>
> control/info NET 7.155 MHz 9 a.m.
>
> VHF beacon 144.34 MHZ FM (40 mw transmitter)
> UHF ATV w/telemetry 439.25 MHz VIDEO
>
> Should get something from chicagoland area.

The somewhere is White Heath IL, about 12 miles west of Champaign.
Launch will be from the QTH of KA9SZY/KA9UOU.

Visuals will include a camera that will be aimed at the ground.
An attempt to slow the balloon decent by gradual release of helium
before the balloon bursts will be made.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
-.-- . ... - .... -- -.--
.-.-.- ... .. --. -. .- - ..- .-. . ..-. .. .-.. .

3129. Re: PL259 connector assembly

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-07 00:40:19 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500219@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16449

I usually comb out the braid and fan it back straight.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
-.-- . ... - .... -- -.--
.-.-.- ... .. --. -. .- - ..- .-. . ..-. .. .-.. .

3130. Re: Frozen Field Day

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-07 08:44:34 UTC
From: zebolskyd@yvax.byu.edu
Message-ID: <843zebolskyd@yvax.byu.edu>
Source record: 16463

I _like_ the idea of a winter field day! It gets COLD here too, but only down to -20F. I mean, B20. At that temperature, wire insulation tends to crack, generators tend to not start, and weaknesses in many areas of preparedness tend to stand out.

Along the same lines of emergency preparedness, one cold winter day our amateur radio club (BYU's BYUARC, W7OHR) decided to see how the shack did on the emergency power provided in the student activities building. It happened to be the coldest day of last winter. My radiator froze, and I didn't make it there. The emergency generator did not start because it was next to a permanently open vent and its oil turned to tar. It was a diesel, and had a thermal switch that disabled the starter at too-cold temps. So you can see the value in such an experiment! We put the vent on a thermostat, and I put more antifreeze in my car.

I don't know if I would want a winter field day every year, though. Or maybe one could work every other winter field day from in front of the stove.

--Lyle D. Gunderson N6KSZ zebolskyd@yvax.byu.edu

3131. ATV Balloon Launch Info

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-07 11:22:12 UTC
From: look@uicsrd.csrd.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <54900002@uicsrd.csrd.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16453

In response to the request for more info on the balloon launch:

Balloon package will contain ATV transmitter on 439.250 mhz. Power out 1 watt horizontally polarized. Video provided by SONY CCD camera shooting into a mirrormounted on a servo. Mirror will provide views from straight down to the horizon.

We hope when the balloon reaches 100,000 ft this horizontal veiw will show the curve of the earth. There will also be a flight computer on board displaying call signs, elapsed time, altitude, out-side and inside temperature, and battery voltage. This information will be on the lower portion of the camera video.

A video generator displaying two IDs will be switched in every three minutes.

A 2m FM CWID will be on 144.340 mhz continuously.

The balloon will be a 5 ft radiosonde balloon of the type used by the National Weather Service.

The net on 7155 khz will be hosted by Ralph Wallio W0RPK.

The balloon will be launched 15 miles West of Champaign, IL near White Heath, ILThe package is expected to go down range 80 miles. The balloons transmitters should have a range of about 425 miles when they reach the 100,000 ft altitude.

QSL to K9CW PBBS

3132. Re: Receiver reviews

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-07 12:25:37 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewsc.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <3723@cbnewsc.ATT.COM>
Source record: 16456

In article <12531923292.18.PROVERO@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL>,
PROVERO@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL (Josh Rovero) writes:

> I understand that there are two definitive sources for meaningful reviews
> of HF communications receivers, the Radio Database Int'l series of
> papers and a book written in Germany that has comprehensive reviews of many
> radios.

Several receivers are reviewed in "Radio Receiver - Chance
or Choice," and its supplement "More Radio Receiver - Chance
or Choice," both books written by Rainer Lichte, and published
by Gilfer Associates, Inc. (Park Ridge, NJ).

Another book of interest is "The Buyer's Guide to Amateur
Radio - A personal choice," by Angus McKenzie, G3OSS, published
by the Radio Society of Great Britain. It is available from the ARRL,
225 Main St., Newington, CT 06111.

These books do not review the three receivers you mentioned.

The Racal RA-6790/GM was reviewed in the 1982 edition of
the "World Radio TV Handbook."

--
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Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass (312)979-5414

3133. Re: IC2-SAT (INFO-HAMS Digest V89 #724)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-07 12:34:37 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <10044@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 16455

In article <891003151824.00000E5F061@vlsi.JPL.NASA.GOV> AIZ@VLSI.JPL.NASA.GOV writes:
>Regarding the IC2 and IC3-SAT's. I have both and they are terrific....
>The complaints I have are minor.... The second is
>that the radio gets *very* hot when operated at 5 watts. Hot enough that
>you can transmit for about a minute before it becomes uncomfortable.

I LOVE IT! Finally, a radio for the ham market with a built-in blab-off
timer to cure those latch-to-talk long-winded old farts!

Now if we could just get the dealers to attach some temperature-sensitive
plastique so the thing would blow up instead of just getting too hot to
hold....
- Brian

3134. Aircraft headsets

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-07 17:09:00 UTC
From: IZZYH79@OAC.UCLA.EDU
Message-ID: <8910080708.AA18615@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16466

I have recently bought the David Clark H10-20 aviation
headset. Has anyone had any experience in using this
type of headset for ham use, ie. building an adapter for
use with handy talkies or HF gear?
Thank you.
Arun WC6V

3135. News From OSCAR-11 06Oct89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-07 19:56:17 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <1026@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 16458

UOSAT 2 COMPUTER STATUS INFORMATION

FAD1 OPERATING SYSTEM V2.0
TODAY'S DATE IS 7 /10 /89
UNIVERSAL TIME IS 2 :1 :13 DAY 7
AUTO MODE IS SELECTED
SPIN PERIOD IS - 162
Z MAG FIRINGS = 0
+ SPIN FIRINGS = 41
- SPIN FIRINGS = 0
RAM WASH POINTER AT ECFC
WOD COMMENCED 7 /10 /89 AT 0 :0 :10
WITH CHANNELS 10 ,11 ,19 ,29 ,
LAST CMD RECEIVED WAS 112 TO 1 WITH DATA 0

!!!NEWSFLASH!!!
2m Beacon will turn off for 10s after DCE titles

ATTITUDE CONTROL INITIATED, MODE 1

DATA COLLECTION IN PROGRESS

DIGITALKER ACTIVE

**** UoSAT-OSCAR-11 BULLETIN - 199 06 October 1989 ****

UoSAT MISSION CONTROL CENTRE
University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey, GU2 5XH, England

** UoSAT-1 (UO-9) COMPLETES 8 YEARS IN ORBIT **

UoSAT-1 has just passed its eighth birthday! Falling into the Earth's atmosphere at a rate of several kilometres each day, UO-9 is expected to burn up in the next week or so. The spacecraft is still operational, sending back telemetry and experiment data as it descends to a fiery death!

Launched at 11:27 GMT on 6th October 1981 by NASA on a DELTA 2310 rocket into a 554 km, polar Earth orbit, UO-9 carried a pioneering range of amateur radio, technology demonstration and educational payloads.
Travelling at 7 kilometres per second, UO-9 has made over 44,600 orbits of the Earth - approximately 2,000 million kilometres or the equivalent of 10 return journeys to the Sun! During that time, the UoSAT Mission Control Groundstation at Surrey has received around 12 Giga-bits of telemetry and experiment data from the satellite.

UO-9 has involved the direct participation of several thousand experimenters in more than 40 countries world-wide: from space agencies to university groups, college students, school children and radio amateurs. It was the

first satellite to carry a digital voice synthesiser transmitting on amateur radio frequencies enabling reception of 'spoken' telemetry data using very simple and inexpensive hand-held equipment. UO-9 also pioneered the use of digital data transmission compatible with readily available personal or 'home' computers - now taken for granted, but an age only dawning at launch eight years ago!

UoSAT-1 has received widespread attention and publicity in the form of over 80 papers, publications & conference proceedings and considerable media coverage on TV, radio and press. It paved the way for its sister craft, UoSAT-2, and two new satellites (UoSAT-D & E) waiting to be launched on ARIANE shortly.

In the last days of UoSAT-1's life, the spacecraft has been programmed to transmit telemetry and WOD data continuously in order to provide the maximum data during its final moments - it will carry no bulletins or Digitalker messages. Please monitor UO-9 during its re-entry and send any interesting data to UoSAT. Watch UO-11 for news.

From all of us at UoSAT and the many experimenters world-wide:

HAPPY BIRTHDAY UoSAT-1.

THANKS FOR EIGHT YEARS AND FAREWELL!

** UoSAT-D & E **

The launch of the UoSAT-D & E spacecraft has been postponed for several weeks whilst a problem with the ARIANE launcher electronics is resolved. The spacecraft are in the UoSAT Cleanroom undergoing exhaustive tests and calibration, whilst awaiting news of a new launch date.

** $BID **

Please use BID $UOSAT.199 for PR BBS use.

--
UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z (John)
..."There is no expedient to which a man will not resort to avoid the real labor of thinking." ....Sir Joshua Reynolds.

3136. Re: PTI New Country Status

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-07 22:00:41 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <217@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 16461

Regarding "what are standard DXpedition freqs", I just called
K7SS, who is putting together the PTI operation, and he says
that these are generally 25 KHz or so above the bottom of each
band for CW, and for phone, 3.795, 7.195, 14.195, 21.295 and
28.495 MHz. These are approximate.

73,
Tad Cook
KT7H @ N7HFZ
tad@ssc.UUCP

3137. Re: PTI New Country Status

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-07 22:19:41 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <218@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 16462

Regarding the Puyallup tribe sales of unlicensed liquor, gambling
and fireworks, they have been doing these things for a long time.
I think the govt's legal challenges for these ended after
N6RL left the northwest 15 years ago.

The Navajo tribe may count also. If you think it should count, do
some research like N7ZZ and friends did and make application!

As far as rule 3 or 4 ruling out monuments, it does not mention
Indian land.

I understand that the application, which I have not seen, is based
upon, among other things, the Medicine Creek Treaty which gave
settlers permission to use the Indian land. What really got this
thing going was several statements by governor Gardner affirming
soveriegnty of the Puyallups recently. Should be interesting to
see how this unfolds.

73,
Tad Cook
KT7H @ N7HFZ
tad@ssc.UUCP

3138. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-08 02:09:31 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8910080734.AA19645@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16468

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial RCP/M, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial RCP/M may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

```
- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #580 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 89273.27492974 0.00000267 31027-3 0 2356
2 00424 80.4650 182.2836 0022050 220.3070 139.6428 13.67204904347179
SOLRAD R/B
1 00727U 64001 A 89266.03176911 .00000309 00000-0 26592-3 0 2965
2 00727 69.9030 246.1912 0014576 322.7136 37.2953 13.93584447306722
Cos 185 R/B
1 03019U 67104 B 89269.14983208 .00004779 00000-0 33259-3 0 4425
2 03019 64.0700 154.0151 0210359 215.5001 143.1857 14.90530198120128
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 89266.35100633 -.00000074 00000-0 99999-4 0 2592
2 03029 12.8638 23.3743 0017010 199.4187 160.5377 1.00272430 80123
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 89269.84702381 .00083968 00000-0 53407-3 0 938
2 04966 51.5262 157.1565 2470393 28.0551 343.3763 10.63019647563131
Starlette
1 07646U 89268.87294834 -.00000013 00000-0 36795-4 0 9923
2 07646 49.8241 121.3859 0207317 38.4712 323.0753 13.82121959739224
LAGEOS
1 08820U 89275.04617745 0.00000006 0 8929
2 08820 109.8444 266.6827 0044833 293.4520 66.1569 6.38664585 57459
GOES 2
1 10061U 77048 A 89267.49476838 -.00000003 00000-0 00000 0 0 3082
2 10061 7.4018 66.8066 0007384 164.8789 195.3825 1.00269287 6371
GPS-0001
1 10684U 89269.17295487 0.00000010 10000-3 0 2285
2 10684 63.6021 97.7343 0111638 197.6755 162.0301 2.00559399 70554
GPS-0002
1 10893U 78 47 A 89269.13531549 -.00000027 00000-0 00000 0 0 420
2 10893 64.4797 338.5686 0155641 27.6787 333.2009 2.00553314 83372
GOES 3
1 10953U 78062 A 89268.54321107 .00000090 00000-0 99999-4 0 7353
2 10953 6.2754 69.6061 0006225 257.3998 102.7375 1.00273033 1948
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 89272.60168124 0.00000841 33917-3 0 1719
```

```
2 10967 108.0196 142.7252 0001671 293.2388 66.8482 14.34874403589063
GPS-0003
1 11054U 89266.45302549 -.00000026 0 1083
2 11054 64.0296 335.0525 0055246 120.4558 240.1507 2.00562748 80337
GPS-0004
1 11141U 89263.55895173 0.00000010 0 2182
2 11141 63.5927 97.7842 0056121 320.8354 38.8185 2.00568706 78977
NOAA 6
1 11416U 89268.40042552 0.00001368 58864-3 0 9023
2 11416 98.5150 262.6080 0011925 170.6584 189.4781 14.26018488532185
GPS-0005
1 11690U 89267.18254682 0.00000011 0 8567
2 11690 64.0864 99.6369 0107546 203.5242 156.0344 2.00559059 84909
Solar Max
1 11703U 89274.07881381 0.00113862 91389-3 0 1207
2 11703 28.4969 243.0334 0003343 203.6956 156.3501 15.69448781536395
GPS-0006
1 11783U 89263.51685816 -.00000026 0 9681
2 11783 63.8253 334.7706 0142701 62.1508 299.3481 2.00569645 68913
GOES 4
1 11964U 80 74 A 89267.63221068 -.00000028 00000-0 00000 0 0 845
2 11964 5.7545 72.4605 0033563 98.6137 261.9762 0.99231362 3019
GOES 5
1 12472U 89263.40144995 -.00000250 10000-3 0 7584
2 12472 2.7825 79.3770 0004417 187.3055 173.0567 1.00273889 29547
SME
1 12887U 81100 A 89268.58867729 .00016631 00000-0 52746-3 0 3146
2 12887 97.6771 298.2037 0000948 228.1951 131.9126 15.32773389440510
UOSAT 1
1 12888U 89271.34810833 0.00425764 99483-3 0 7478
2 12888 97.5305 333.6331 0003976 227.7988 132.2118 15.96105838445218
Meteor 2-08
1 13113U 89263.64447173 0.00000403 35286-3 0 6656
2 13113 82.5450 342.8913 0015585 150.1355 210.0685 13.84049964378445
Salyut 7
1 13138U 89270.72581880 0.00025619 52828-3 0 7797
2 13138 51.6068 173.8918 0002016 109.7877 250.3644 15.45713937424031
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 89268.89093578 -.00004140 00000-0 -91493-3 0 1094
2 13367 98.2025 331.0682 0001353 216.6429 143.4612 14.57104957382819
Meteor 2-09
1 13718U 89263.75158241 0.00000867 44982-3 0 8169
2 13718 81.2476 188.0537 0057375 86.5479 274.2252 14.13301134349054
IRAS
1 13777U 83 4 A 89264.38702083 .00000110 00000-0 88976-4 0 6788
2 13777 99.0377 100.1592 0013232 49.6148 310.6171 13.98638030 9361
Cosmos 1447
1 13916U 83 21 A 89265.35956750 .00000185 00000-0 18462-3 0 6494
2 13916 82.9433 210.0122 0037730 163.5144 196.7250 13.73954350325890
TDRS 1
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1 13969U 83 26 B 89266.40247963 -.00000205 00000-0 00000 0 0 8371
2 13969 3.8108 67.8427 0002243 165.7022 194.5744 1.00263053 90405
GOES 6
1 14050U 83 41 A 89267.59687151 .00000121 00000-0 00000 0 0 208
2 14050 1.5523 81.2291 0001630 156.6908 204.2276 1.00274105 7602
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 89269.12984686 0.00000076 0 4294
2 14129 25.9441 242.4999 6042614 79.3413 339.6974 2.05878875 19295
GPS-0008
1 14189U 89267.59385915 0.00000009 10000-3 0 6618
2 14189 63.2433 96.2355 0137821 215.0945 144.0513 2.00565511 45433
Meteor 2-10
1 14452U 89269.21018251 0.00000652 27526-3 0 7737
2 14452 81.1651 192.2920 0094491 164.7331 195.6718 14.22336149306907
LandSat 5
1 14780U 89277.02289186 0.00001789 40679-3 0 9318
2 14780 98.1556 337.1150 0001332 255.3997 104.7130 14.57134664297415
UOSAT 2
1 14781U 84 21 B 89269.20865178 .00002353 00000-0 45683-3 0 5153
2 14781 97.9916 325.0429 0013583 8.7399 351.3841 14.64050075297325
LDEF
1 14898U 89273.28024451 0.00042190 51543-3 0 9878
2 14898 28.5044 152.2658 0002320 4.2684 355.7636 15.59002245307823
GPS-0009
1 15039U 89268.15291063 0.00000009 0 7397
2 15039 62.9605 95.4550 0014076 249.4182 110.5034 2.00564030 38728
Cosmos 1574
1 15055U 84 62 A 89266.91215558 .00000194 00000-0 19768-3 0 7832
2 15055 82.9533 258.5554 0027814 347.6775 12.3695 13.73271087263526
Meteor 2-11
1 15099U 89265.56737293 0.00000216 18572-3 0 9664
2 15099 82.5295 288.9303 0012821 332.0991 27.9481 13.83708215263584
GPS-0010
1 15271U 89268.05297370 -.00000027 0 7123
2 15271 63.3310 334.3367 0101186 321.3309 38.0122 2.00568223 35834
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 84105 A 89268.96908027 .00001306 00000-0 18535-3 0 890
2 15331 82.5358 245.3844 0026220 113.9782 246.4161 14.76067102269082
NOAA 9
1 15427U 89271.29967929 0.00000589 34172-3 0 4322
2 15427 99.1534 260.3223 0015946 27.2759 332.9247 14.12181151247005
Meteor 2-12
1 15516U 89266.04759992 0.00000234 19953-3 0 1174
2 15516 82.5325 226.9053 0015653 195.9712 164.0953 13.84165931234598
Cosmos 1686
1 16095U 89268.72151109 0.00029485 60795-3 0 3766
2 16095 51.6080 183.7685 0002225 104.9907 255.0406 15.45638979224829
GPS-0011
1 16129U 89261.72760068 0.00000010 0 3545
2 16129 63.7641 96.4037 0120186 149.6560 211.1097 2.00562888 28916
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Meteor 3-1
1 16191U 89266.67391230 0.00000043 10000-3 0 8607
2 16191 82.5519 166.1205 0021421 53.8518 306.4625 13.16876948188489
Meteor 2-13
1 16408U 89270.10409361 0.00000194 16305-3 0 5334
2 16408 82.5364 138.5738 0017230 19.0912 341.0885 13.84214842189654
Mir
1 16609U 89270.77029773 -.00057613 -66699-3 0 814
2 16609 51.6171 208.9100 0013809 85.7297 274.5043 15.61328947207161
SPOT 1
1 16613U 89277.01890088 0.00000563 28202-3 0 6171
2 16613 98.7300 350.1570 0001028 155.5092 204.6172 14.20019805 27578
Meteor 2-14
1 16735U 89255.27470165 0.00000265 22959-3 0 3236
2 16735 82.5394 177.2207 0015265 123.2081 237.0569 13.83956492166507
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 89277.03313144 0.00001983 28500-3 0 7509
2 16881 82.5267 297.3467 0024105 101.9037 258.4917 14.75810910171345
EGP
1 16908U 89273.33997800 -.00000029 71393-4 0 1521
2 16908 50.0098 334.8212 0011607 250.3420 109.6158 12.44380450142505
FO-12
1 16909U 89255.40835183 -.00000025 10000-3 0 1719
2 16909 50.0164 30.2152 0011060 204.5445 155.4862 12.44401038140269
NOAA 10
1 16969U 89271.22525719 0.00000685 31981-3 0 2830
2 16969 98.6328 299.7343 0013118 315.7257 44.2857 14.23190141158594
Meteor 2-15
1 17290U 89256.01054237 0.00000131 10860-3 0 2918
2 17290 82.4651 83.3453 0014044 19.9673 340.2045 13.83758843135761
MOS-1
1 17527U 87 18 A 89268.88737863 .00002603 00000-0 19642-2 0 2616
2 17527 99.1398 339.4432 0001229 108.7415 251.3881 13.94833135132410
GOES 7
1 17561U 87 22 A 89267.26230302 -.00000108 00000-0 00000 0 0 3385
2 17561 0.0408 267.3874 0005148 254.0409 198.5944 1.00272435 2751
Kvant
1 17845U 89270.96230028 0.00050393 57718-3 0 8743
2 17845 51.6161 207.8931 0019295 132.3251 228.0085 15.61378515143465
DMSP B5D2-3
1 18123U 87 53 A 89269.01554014 .00000794 00000-0 44050-3 0 3880
2 18123 98.8241 98.1634 0015489 55.5171 304.7449 14.13572521117079
RS-10/11
1 18129U 89271.07732100 0.00000048 46295-4 0 8909
2 18129 82.9299 162.1700 0012894 122.2684 237.9759 13.72008097113507
Cosmos 1867
1 18187U 87 60 A 89268.87254146 .00001341 00000-0 55927-3 0 9558
2 18187 65.0119 101.5173 0017825 254.0721 105.8356 14.29410948115514
Meteor 2-16
1 18312U 89271.10810204 0.00000219 18868-3 0 3166
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2 18312 82.5584 138.0090 0011170 271.6012 88.3864 13.83524251106748
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 89271.25319538 -.00000232 -21371-3 0 1562
2 18820 82.5471 198.6420 0016765 346.1676 13.9022 13.84206724 83944
DMSP B5D2-4
1 18822U 88 6 A 89269.05642169 .00000456 00000-0 22810-3 0 2938
2 18822 98.6780 148.0886 0006229 324.1208 35.9562 14.20930561 85302
AO-13
1 19216U 89268.63710403 0.00000476 37172+0 0 477
2 19216 57.1495 189.3498 6801848 212.1059 77.6219 2.09697071 9843
OKEAN 1
1 19274U 88 56 A 89268.85403105 -.00000468 00000-0 -70495-4 0 5073
2 19274 82.5159 43.5147 0021299 265.2835 94.5868 14.75249547 65923
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 89270.91608208 0.00000391 10000-2 0 2709
2 19336 82.5339 102.9925 0015856 249.4437 110.4632 13.16861498 56432
NOAA 11
1 19531U 89271.30031447 0.00000441 26563-3 0 1386
2 19531 98.9466 214.8704 0011421 306.2669 53.7434 14.11168218 52017
TDRS 3
1 19548U 88 91 B 89267.46577487 .00000131 00000-0 99999-4 0 381
2 19548 0.5698 83.2183 0002326 63.9607 212.5286 1.00277038 2787
GPS-0014
1 19802U 89 13 A 89220.85368862 .00000015 00000-0 99999-4 0 512
2 19802 55.1060 209.7420 0065501 157.9693 202.3225 2.00557432 3489
Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89271.08428571 0.00000117 10000-3 0 764
2 19851 82.5151 77.2729 0015778 22.9451 337.2410 13.83842933 29312
TDRS 4
1 19883U 89 21 B 89268.10162323 -.00000234 00000-0 99999-4 0 316
2 19883 0.4771 68.4817 0003970 234.9432 56.4613 1.00261143 1228
GPS-0013
1 20061U 89268.90529290 -.00000030 0 339
2 20061 54.6351 26.5698 0083317 166.8663 193.3469 2.00569072 2197
1989 062C
1 20170U 89251.64144954 0.00001503 28817-2 0 269
2 20170 7.2787 111.2504 7248050 202.1200 96.5935 2.26009855 701
GPS-0015
1 20185U 89262.89436950 0.00000015 10000-3 0 166
2 20185 54.9164 208.9044 0025073 142.8053 217.3543 2.00592706 5274
1989 064C
1 20187U 89260.13938735 0.00297511 -24261-5 48091-3 0 512
2 20187 37.7326 185.1610 5984573 225.9569 66.7188 4.19947928 1234
Progress M
1 20191U 89271.98626807 0.00050187 57718-3 0 392
2 20191 51.6177 202.7757 0013064 96.2059 263.3859 15.61399639143621
1989 067A
1 20193U 89270.07015316 -.00000195 10000-3 0 84
2 20193 0.0915 274.6644 0002178 230.9138 214.3921 1.00259990 309
1989 067B
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1 20194U 89271.08542268 0.00377454 40599-4 14920-2 0 437
2 20194 26.7067 268.3099 0114214 148.0929 212.6614 15.75899851 4889
1989 067C
1 20195U 89266.75503446 0.00000661 10559-3 0 235
2 20195 23.2948 130.2409 7340528 196.6115 111.7074 2.22251302 598
Cosmos 2037
1 20196U 89274.66879707 -.00000111 -77540-3 0 449
2 20196 73.5661 299.8346 0026255 226.2381 133.6497 12.40435505 4302
1989 068B
1 20197U 89271.27536897 -.00000007 0 80
2 20197 73.5678 304.3743 0024860 231.5958 128.2853 12.40689206 3880
GMS-4
1 20217U 89268.32911771 -.00000088 10000-3 0 133
2 20217 1.6381 283.1443 0016084 262.1178 96.9063 1.00266823 207
Soyuz TM-8
1 20218U 89273.01039376 0.00050414 57718-3 0 356
2 20218 51.6183 197.6103 0013715 99.3541 260.9642 15.61503327 3773
1989 073B
1 20223U 89250.85361624 0.18455113 -59887-5 33314-3 0 100
2 20223 82.3050 172.7602 0015921 109.4367 250.9435 16.46414924 236
1989 070B
1 20230U 89272.33754955 0.00030231 52630-2 0 230
2 20230 28.5730 309.6448 7397684 193.3986 122.4982 2.14868346 5792
Cosmos 2038
1 20232U 89273.44913446 0.00000004 0 143
2 20232 82.5772 157.2259 0012377 354.7581 5.3383 12.65098965 2023
Cosmos 2039
1 20233U 89273.43915496 0.00000004 0 83
2 20233 82.5834 157.2288 0015954 347.8858 12.1851 12.65887916 2027
Cosmos 2040
1 20234U 89273.48484741 0.00000004 0 94
2 20234 82.5892 157.2775 0003720 125.6987 234.4452 12.62282812 2023
Cosmos 2041
1 20235U 89273.45658120 0.00000004 0 108
2 20235 82.5874 157.2495 0009405 1.6060 358.5060 12.64511096 2039
Cosmos 2042
1 20236U 89273.46462722 0.00000004 0 101
2 20236 82.5858 157.2549 0005730 354.4592 5.6435 12.63875031 2035
Cosmos 2043
1 20237U 89273.47456578 0.00000004 0 93
2 20237 82.5803 157.2523 0002552 34.4583 325.6672 12.63091982 2024
1989 074G
1 20238U 89273.41581487 0.00000004 0 108
2 20238 82.5952 157.4670 0040402 167.7270 192.4811 12.55208373 2013
1989 076B
1 20245U 89270.88551761 0.19878167 21598-4 34000-3 0 256
2 20245 69.9739 146.9103 0006646 104.4002 256.4441 16.47632909 907
1989 077A
1 20253U 89275.84823465 -.00000098 10000-3 0 74
2 20253 5.0347 306.0887 0025153 154.9787 204.6860 1.00139411 75
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1989 077B
1 20254U 89276.21897388 0.00129714 25356-4 38499-2 0 187
2 20254 28.5415 315.5004 7247538 184.4667 160.9776 2.36648953 204
1989 078A
1 20255U 89276.99997691 0.00000647 29653-2 0 102
2 20255 62.7939 174.8355 7324368 288.1887 9.7689 2.05088562 140
1989 078B
1 20256U 89275.03544561 0.00710913 93301-5 14414-2 0 117
2 20256 62.8350 159.6055 0273371 124.1487 238.6530 15.57305670 693
1989 078C
1 20257U 89275.04183113 0.00782853 11166-4 13323-2 0 142
2 20257 62.8397 159.5788 0292842 119.8202 243.2581 15.55410373 702
1989 078D
1 20258U 89274.05804035 -.00001626 -35334-1 0 22
2 20258 62.7955 175.2061 7320094 288.0853 10.7757 2.06158418 84
1989 079A
1 20259U 89277.05147973 -.00013869 -22725-3 0 144
2 20259 65.0328 264.8670 0008537 279.8180 80.0494 15.51959014 998
1989 080A
1 20261U 89277.10389736 0.00022760 72082-2 0 214
2 20261 82.6012 30.9705 1264407 196.7016 158.8624 12.42370570 779
1989 080B
1 20262U 89276.94281074 -.00014438 -45740-2 0 184
2 20262 82.6006 31.0689 1264291 197.0662 162.7262 12.42549694 753
1989 081A
1 20263U 89081 A 89271.49170209 .00000000 00000-0 00000-0 0 00012
2 20263 001.4377 275.3879 0026968 269.6589 090.0359 01.00276735000001

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Dr TS Kelso Asst Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
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3139. * SpaceNews 09Oct89 *

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-08 03:11:36 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <1027@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 16459

Bulletin ID: SPC91009

SpaceNews

MONDAY OCTOBER 9, 1989

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, NJ, and is distributed weekly around the world. It is available for UNLIMITED distribution.

* SHUTTLE NEWS *

The earliest possible launch window for STS-34 opens at 1:29 PM Eastern Time (1729 UTC) on Thursday, October 12th.

* WA3NAN INFORMATION *

The Goddard Amateur Radio Club station WA3NAN in Greenbelt, Maryland is expected to be active during Space Shuttle mission STS-34, transmitting live air-to-ground communications on the Amateur Radio bands. The approximate operation schedule is as follows:

3.860 MHz (2200-1400 UTC)
7.185 MHz (1200-2200 UTC)
14.295 MHz (Primary frequency)
21.395 MHz (As needed)
28.650 MHz (As needed)
147.450 MHz (FM Simplex)
439.250 MHz (Amateur television, ATV)

This is not a strict schedule. Listen to the Shuttle rebroadcasts for updates. In addition to providing a source of Space Shuttle audio for Amateur Radio operators, WA3NAN also provides the following services:

1) Descriptions of the on-board payloads and flight experiments
2) Profiles of the astronauts on-board the Shuttle
3) Shuttle orbital data which allows listeners with special orbital prediction programs to track the Shuttle
4) Night-time Shuttle rise and set times for various locations for those who wish to see the Shuttle fly overhead.

* MICROSAT NEWS *

Arianespace has found a problem with the pyro initiators of the Ariane 4 third stage of missions V34, V35 and V36. This problem will cause at least a one month delay in the launch of SPOT-2, along with the MicroSats and UoSATs.

* OSCAR-9 NEWS *

UoSAT-1 has just passed its eighth birthday! Falling into the Earth's atmosphere at a rate of several kilometers each day, UO-9 is expected to burn up in the next week or so. The spacecraft is still operational, sending back telemetry and experiment data as it descends to a fiery death!

Launched at 11:27 GMT on 6th October 1981 by NASA on a DELTA 2310 rocket into a 554 km, polar Earth orbit, UO-9 carried a pioneering range of amateur radio, technology demonstration and educational payloads.
Travelling at 7 kilometers per second, UO-9 has made over 44,600 orbits of the Earth - approximately 2,000 million kilometers or the equivalent of 10 return journeys to the Sun! During that time, the UoSAT Mission Control ground station at Surrey has received around 12 Giga-bits of telemetry and experiment data from the satellite.

UO-9 has involved the direct participation of several thousand experimenters in more than 40 countries world-wide: from space agencies to university groups, college students, school children and radio amateurs. It was the first satellite to carry a digital voice synthesizer transmitting on amateur radio frequencies enabling reception of "spoken" telemetry data using very simple and inexpensive hand-held equipment. UO-9 also pioneered the use of digital data transmission compatible with readily available personal or "home" computers - now taken for granted, but an age only dawning at launch eight years ago!

UoSAT-1 has received widespread attention and publicity in the form of over 80 papers, publications & conference proceedings and considerable media coverage on TV, radio and press. It paved the way for its sister craft, UoSAT-2, and two new satellites (UoSAT-D & E) waiting to be launched on ARIANE shortly.

In the last days of UoSAT-1's life, the spacecraft has been programmed to transmit telemetry and WOD data continuously in order to provide the maximum data during its final moments. It will carry no bulletins or Digitalker messages. Please monitor UO-9 during its re-entry and send any interesting data to UoSAT mission control.

* OSCAR-13 SCHEDULE *

AO-13 Operating Schedule
16Aug89 until 16Nov89
BLON/BLAT 210/0

Mode B : MA 003 to MA 160
Mode JL: MA 160 to MA 200
Mode B : MA 200 to MA 240
OFF : MA 240 to MA 003
Mode S : MA 210 to MA 222

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *

Feedback regarding SpaceNews can be directed to the author (John) via any of the following paths:

UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z

MAIL : John A. Magliacane
Department of Electronics Technology
Brookdale Community College
765 Newman Springs Road
Lincroft, New Jersey 07738-1599
U.S.A.

<<< Stay on course......Say YES to Morse! >>>

* SpaceNews * >> Satellite News You Won't Find Everywhere Else << * SpaceNews *

<eof>

--
UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z (John)
..."There is no expedient to which a man will not resort to
avoid the real labor of thinking." ....Sir Joshua Reynolds.

3140. Re: Bandwidth grudgingly given

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-08 03:17:45 UTC
From: preacher@lopez.UUCP
Message-ID: <860@lopez.UUCP>
Source record: 16464

sorgatz@ttidca.TTI.COM (Avatar) writes:

>In article <837@lopez.UUCP> preacher@lopez.UUCP (Preacher) writes:
>+
>+This type of thing happens from time to time and shows that as much as
>+certain people think of C.B. operators as not worthy of any band
>+width, there are people that operate the 11 meter band who do try to
>+use it for enjoyment. And when something like this happens are more
>+than willing to help out.

> To you and your public minded friends: Bravo! Nice bit of work. But you must
>consider how few instances of such happenings are commonplace in the Class D
>Service.

I thank-you for your complement, but as for instances of this happening not being commonplace I will have to disagree with you. At least here in Marquette. Granted we are a small community (30,000 people and the largest city in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan) I have handled this type of call about five times in the last three years. Not to mention about three to five motorist assist calls a week. We do not have a REACT group here but there are a few of use that do listen to 27.065 (ch. 9) and handle a few calls. I have not heard near as many (I can count only one) on 2 meters in the same time period.

Of course when it comes to things like hurricanes and such HAM operators are in their field. But for local traffic, I think one will find more people looking for help on 11 meters than anywhere else.

>Now think about the millions of inconsiderate operators that make up
>the majority of the C.B. users and I think you'll understand why both the FCC
>and the Amateur community are quite against ANY expansion of the Class D CB
>Service. If people had to have a license, and hence were bound to follow the
>rules (as laid out in Part 95) C.B. would be a lot more useful

As for inconsiderate operators yes I will have to agree with you there are more than our share found on and around 11 meters, but, being an avid scanner and shortwave listener I have also found many people that act the same way on other parts of the radio spectrum. This includes but is not limited to 2 meters, 20 meters, 40 meters and 80 meters. And as of making up a majority of the C.B. users. Isn't this kind of a blanket statement? Now I can't speak for any place but around where I live, but I would think that we are about average with the rest of the country. There are about 100 operaters around the Marquette area that use 11 meters regularly. And of this group I would say there are eight people that are a real nuisance on the radio. That makes it about ten percent. Not bad. Not good, but not bad. Perhaps in the larger cities there are more than this but all in

all I would think about the same. Percentage wise.

About the Part 95 low and behold C.B. opperators are suppose to follow these rules, weather they do or do not is their choice. I try to run a clean station and that is all I can worry about. There is little inforcment of the rules this much is true.

> You (and your youthful commarades) might consider joining the ranks of the
>Amateur community, it's just such people as yourselves that can benefit the
>Public Service aspects of this hobby the most...and that's the long and short
>of it. '73!

Join? No I would think not. Thanks for the offer but I have chosen not to join the ranks of the HAM as so many of them I meet look down the nose at people like myself. Also there is a second reason that being a small protest of the archaic rule of needing to learn code. To me that is the same as saying:

"Sorry you can't run a computer let alone own one untill you learn (INSERT YOUR LEAST FAVORITE PROGRAMING LANGUAGE HERE) first."

--
Some people too big, | mailrus!sharkey!lopez!preacher
Some poeple too small, |--------------------------------------
Some people just right but they talk too much. -- My Grandfather

3141. Oscar 9

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-08 03:57:01 UTC
From: dk@thumper.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <1738@thumper.bellcore.com>
Source record: 16460

The OSCAR-9 satellite (UOSAT-1) is getting close to re-entry. I'd like to ask anyone who is updating parameters on a day-by-day basis based on their own observations to post their latest parameter set, in whatever format, even if incomplete. With the satellite as low as it is, the standard sources of orbital data are obsolete before they're disseminated.

At present my own calculations are too crude to say other than that at 02Z on Oct 8, O-9 is still transmitting and that its period appears to have dropped below 89 mins.

[Our usenet feed has been irregular the past week; my apologies if information of the type I'm requesting has already been posted.]

Dan Kahn, K1DK

3142. Uniden President HR-2600 - info request

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-08 05:47:54 UTC
From: kawai@csli.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <10584@csli.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 16465

Does anybody have experience with the Uniden President HR-2600 all mode 10 meter mobile rig? I'm thinking about this one, and would appreciate any info on this. Thanks.

>goh< (kawai@csli.stanford.edu [arpanet]) n6uok

3143. Military communications Excercise, and Kenwood BBS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-08 08:27:00 UTC
From: faunt@CISCO.COM
Message-ID: <8910090704.AA21589@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16467

I go this information at Pacificon in San Jose this weekend:
There will be a communications excercise conducted by McClellan AFB from 10:30 AM Saturday 14 October and ending 10:30 AM Sunday 15 October. The times are PDT, I assume.
Exercise Patriot Signal will use frequencies of 6.72 MHz, and 11.45 MHz, and scenarios will include a massive earthquake, terrorist attacks, and a hurricane warning for the Gulf Coast. This is an EXCERCISE. It ought to be interesting listening, but incidents reported are not real.

This information comes from a PAO at McClellan.

Also, in answer to my own question regards the Kenwood BBS:
The number is 213-761-8284 2400 8-1-N 5PM-8AM M-F 24 hours weekends and holidays. This is a trial, so this may change. For more information contact Wayne Yoshida 213-639-4200.

73, doug

3144. What has become of WB3FFV's XBBS?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-08 12:16:57 UTC
From: root@mjbtn.MFEE.TN.US
Message-ID: <517@mjbtn.MFEE.TN.US>
Source record: 16470
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

Could someone please tell me what has happened to WB3FFV's XBBS bbs that he ran up in New Jersey? I have not been able to get an answer for many months now.

Any information would be most appreciated.

Thanks,

Mark.

--
Mark J. Bailey "Ya'll com bak naw, ya hear!"
USMAIL: 511 Memorial Blvd., Murfreesboro, TN 37129 _____________________________
VOICE: +1 615 893 0098 | JobSoft
UUCP: ...!{ames,mit-eddie}!attctc!mjbtn!mjb | Design & Development Co.
DOMAIN: mjb@mjbtn.MFEE.TN.US | Murfreesboro, TN USA

3145. Re: Aircraft headsets

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-08 12:25:41 UTC
From: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP
Message-ID: <4903@cps3xx.UUCP>
Source record: 16469

><8910080708.AA18615@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> IZZYH79@OAC.UCLA.EDU writes:
>I have recently bought the David Clark H10-20 aviation
>headset. Has anyone had any experience in using this
>type of headset for ham use, ie. building an adapter for
>use with handy talkies or HF gear?
> Thank you.
> Arun WC6V

Contact K8IHY in Byron Center, MI (just south of Grand Rapids). He has
a small business modifying these headsets for use with any radio in
conjunction with a tape player. You can use it for your aircraft radio,
your HT, an HF rig, etc. One channel has priority, and when the squelch
opens on that channel, the tape player cuts out. Stereo, and quite
HI-FI also.

In the rare case that original ideas Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN
are found here, I am responsible. Owen W328, E. Lansing, MI 48825
Internet: hendrick@frith.egr.msu.edu UUCP: ...!uunet!frith!hendrick

3146. Re: Cellular Telephone Rules.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-08 18:50:56 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <6473.252F986A@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 16471

> From: trs@maxwell.physics.purdue.edu (Thomas R. Statnick)
>
> >From: danielw@wyn386.UUCP (Daniel Wynalda)
>
> >I am just curious as to the rules that the cellular phone agencies must
> >abide by. I realize that 3 Watts of power is the maximum (or appears
> >to be) output of power allowed from a cellular phone. I also realize
> >they sell a great variety of antennae.

We were told once upon a time that high power and high gain antennas were undesireable in the cellular telephone context because of the risk of extending range too far beyond the limits of one's own "cell". I take it then that this is not borne out by experience?

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

3147. Re: Cellular Telephone Rules.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-08 21:25:58 UTC
From: wb8foz@ibiza.cs.miami.edu
Message-ID: <883@umigw.MIAMI.EDU>
Source record: 16472

```
# We were told once upon a time that high power and high gain antennas were
# undesireable in the cellular telephone context because of the risk of
# extending range too far beyond the limits of one's own "cell". I take it then
# that this is not borne out by experience?
#

The switch compensates for varying propagation by raising
and lowering YOUR power via the control channel. When you are
solid enough into a site, it backs your power off.

Of course, if you are half a mile away, and have a 96 element
array pointed down the cell throat, it may not be able
compensate far enough. Of course, the opposite is also true.
If you are in the BART tunnel under the Bay......;-}}}
--
A host is a host & from coast to coast...wb8foz@mthvax.cs.miami.edu
no one will talk to a host that's close..............(305) 255-RTFM
Unless the host (that isn't close).....................pob 570-335
is busy, hung or dead..................................33257-0335
```

3148. Re: Field Day... OK... A proposal:

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-08 22:39:13 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <220@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 16380

Wiggi had some interesting suggestions for Field Day, but remember,
it is officially an operating event, not a contest. Also, folks from
home are already welcome to participate, although they are not in
the same class as stations in the field.

73,
Tad
KT7H @ N7HFZ
tad@ssc.UUCP

3149. Re: Marine Radio License

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-09 00:39:30 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500220@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16474

> All very true. *PLEASE* don't use your radio on land. You're opening
> yourself up to prosecution. The FCC is deadly serious in enforcing the
> Part 80 regulations.
>
> Be sure to give your call sign as well as your vessel name. It's required.
>
> Channel 16 is the calling/emergency frequency. Channel 13 is for bridge-
> to-bridge safety communications and you are limited to 1 watt of power. Etc.
>
> Note that the main purpose of the Marine Service is *safety*. You can call
> your buddy in the other boat and give your ETA, you can call the harbor
> master and request transient moorage, but, if you want to chat, get on the
> CB or your ham rig (if you're licensed, and you *should* be :-)).

So the Marine Service is not for ship-to-land communications except for certain land station specifically licensed for land operation in the Marine Service? I see in movies and TV shows lots of ship-to-land communications. Are they showing you "illegal" radio use, or is it the case that a land station Marine license is not that hard to get? CB is essentially useless for so many things and the hams are still wanting everyone to learn how to DX the world on Morse Code to get a ham license, so what are people to use?

> It'll cost you about 20 bucks, but a good volume would be "47 CFR, Parts
> 80 to end". Read Part 80 and understand all applicable rules. There are
> lots of things you won't care about, however. Then turn to Part 97 and
> read about Amateur Radio and think about getting your license (hint, hint).

You better talk them into getting interested in what certain hams think all hams do (i.e. DX the world in Morse Code) or otherwise lots of prospective hams will balk at the (in their mind, silly) Morse Code requirement for every possible ham license.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
-.-- . ... - .... -- -.--
.-.-.- ... .. --. -. .- - ..- .-. . ..-. .. .-.. .

3150. Re: HAM ballon launch - Oct 7th?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-09 00:39:33 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500221@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16475

The Illinois ATV balloon launch went off quite successfully.

Early computer problems delayed the flight for approximately 2 hours.
Due to the cold ground weather, the in-package computer failed to
function properly. The specific cause was not located, but after warming
the package with a heat gun, it began operating. The package was black
to acquire solar heat during it journey in the much colder upper air.

The launch took place around 11:30 AM CDT. Due to high winds at the time
the package struck the ground once just after it was released, bending one
of the UHF antenna loops. It was also suspected that the mirror that gave
the ground images to the camera was damaged at this time.

The mirror did continue to function during the first half of the flight
allowing alternating ground and horizon views. By mid flight it was
obvious the mirror had some troubles, and it eventually was stuck in the
down position giving a permanent ground view.

The package landed about 4 miles east-south-east of Lebanon Indiana, about
25 miles north of Indianapolis. N9FWB (who was equipped with DF capability
on both 2m and 70cm) spotted the package about 40 feet off a country road
in a bean field. The external temperature probe was broken off, and the
camera mirror was broken loose, but still dangling on. The package can be
easily made reusable and is now back in the hands of WB8ELK.

I personally had a lot of fun just following the chasers, but recognize that
even more fun could be had with actual direction finding capability. This is
definitely something many people may find fun to do, even if there is no
TV picture, or even if it is not a balloon launch. Other direction finding
activities should also be very enjoyable for group or club activities. Give
it a try.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
-.-- . ... - .... -- -.--
.-.-.- ... .. --. -. .- - ..- .-. . ..-. .. .-.. .

3151. Re: Cellular Telephone Rules.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-09 00:39:39 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500222@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16476

> We were told once upon a time that high power and high gain antennas were
> undesireable in the cellular telephone context because of the risk of
> extending range too far beyond the limits of one's own "cell". I take it then
> that this is not borne out by experience?

In metropolitan areas where several adjacent cells exist, it might be a
problem. In isolated areas where one cell has not actual adjacent cells,
I don't see physical problems developing with it as quickly. Maybe you
could say that by adding gain, you might get into an adjacent cell that
you don't want to get into. I don't know how the cellular systems hands
off the call as you move from one cell to another, but with added gain
you might find these things happening much more often.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
-.-- . ... - .... -- -.--
.-.-.- ... .. --. -. .- - ..- .-. . ..-. .. .-.. .

3152. Re: Bandwidth grudgingly given

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-09 01:10:06 UTC
From: preacher@lopez.UUCP
Message-ID: <863@lopez.UUCP>
Source record: 16377

Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:

>Not to belittle Preacher's friends, but fires, like heart attacks, hurricanes
>and tornadoes, are among those universal human tragedies which cause everyone
>to drop 'business as usual' and pitch in to help. This characteristic, when
>exhibited by CB'ers, demonstrates that they are salvageable members of the
>human race.

Jim;

It is remarks like this that will always keep people like myself
from every joining the human race (read HAM radio operators).

You may not have meant to do so but you have just opened mouth and
inserted foot.

--
Some people too big, | mailrus!sharkey!lopez!preacher
Some poeple too small, |-------------------------------------
Some people just right but they talk too much. -- My Grandfather

3153. WA4SIR Reports On STS-35/SAREX Orbit

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-09 01:13:56 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <1028@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 16473
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

Ron Parise, WA4SIR has provided the following information on his flight aboard the Shuttle on STS-35 as a Payload Specialist for the ASTRO experiment. Ron is hoping to carry the SAREX (Shuttle Amateur Radio EXperiment) Packet radio hardware with him.

Howdy folks!

Here are a set of prelaunch predicts for STS-35. They might change slightly prior to launch due to some new ascent performance predictions but not by much. These should do fine for any planning excercises you might wish to do. Also feel free to publish, E-mail, or otherwise scatter these numbers far and wide to get people started thinking about the mission. These are preliminary and are NOT yet official. By the way, our launch time is now April 26, 1990 at 05:02 GMT.

Satellite: STS-35
Epoch time: 90116.2398947
Element set: Prelaunch
Inclination: 28.4614 deg
RA of node: 121.1687 deg
Eccentricity: .0000811
Arg of perigee: 318.7728 deg
Mean anomaly: 283.2833 deg
Mean motion: 15.75083130 rev/day
Decay rate: 0.00000 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 01
Semi Major Axis: 6736.21 Km

73 de Ron, WA4SIR

--
UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z (John)
..."There is no expedient to which a man will not resort to avoid the real labor of thinking." ....Sir Joshua Reynolds.

3154. Does It Matter How Thick Antenna Wire Is?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-09 05:34:41 UTC
From: forrest@sybase.com
Message-ID: <6489@sybase.sybase.com>
Source record: 16384

I'm in the process of putting up an inverted V. I had been planning
on using some wire that I had laying around but I started wondering
if the thinkness of the antenna wire makes any difference. I'm
only going to run barefoot using an IC-730 so conderations relating
to high power operations don't matter. Neither to considerations
relating to weather. Does frequency matter? Does anything else
matter. Is there any size of copper wire that shouldn't be used?

Thanks,

Jon Forrest
forrest@sybase.com
{pacbell,sun,{uunet,ucbvax}!mtxinu}!sybase!forrest
415-596-3422

3155. How to begin..

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-09 05:38:50 UTC
From: adoane@pro-harvest.cts.COM
Message-ID: <8910091018.AA21248@trout.nosc.mil>
Source record: 16385

I have been a computer/modem enthusiest for 7 years. HAM Radio has always interested me slightly. However, until a friend of mine showed me is HT, I have never tried to gain a license.

I would now like to become involved in HAM Radio. The problem is I have no idea where to start. I know I must learn basic radio theory and code, but don't know where to gain the matierals to do this nor do I know where I can take the test.

Is there a package that I can purcahse to teach myself everything I need to know for the basic lic? In addition, is there a program to teach code (I have an Apple IIgs)

Any help would be welcome.

Andrew Doane
Alliance Computers
Highland Park, IL

3156. New ARRL DX Contest Rules

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-09 06:03:05 UTC
From: paulf@portia.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <5690@portia.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 16378

**********Relayed From the N6AFU BBS Los Gringos, CA**********

ANNOUNCING A NEW DX CONTEST CATEGORY

Given the proliferation of new DXCC coutries, the ARRL has decided to create
a more challenging category to the annual Phone and CW DX contests.

New Category: SETI
Power Limitations: None
Band Limits: > 30 MHz
Exchange: Contest exchange must include prime-based raster scan, alphabet,
and intermediate dictionary. Remarks must be limited to those of
a personal nature, not including health matters or flatulence, or
recordings of Carl Sagen.
Multiplier: 10E6 per intragalactic contact; 10E12 for extragalactics. A
special one - time bonus of 10E18 will be awared for First Contact
with pan - dimensional beings.
Penalties: Penalties will be extracted for offending extraterrestrials, and
any subsequent invasion will result in immediate disqualification.
Restrictions: Communications must be provably electromagnetic, with automatic
disqualification for mediums, channels, and Shirley Maclaine.

****
--
-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | "I asked for a dissertation topic, and for my
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | sins, they gave me one."

3157. Re: Trying to build a fluxgate magnetometer -- help!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-09 11:59:06 UTC
From: pierson@cimnet.dec.com
Message-ID: <5257@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 16379
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio,sci.astro,sci.physics,sci.chem

If the interest was in an "early warning" device for Auroral activity, a simpler option is WWV. WWV includes a solar activity report in, in voice, the 18th minute of every hour.

thanks
dave pierson |The facts as accurately as I can manage,
Digital Equipment Corporation |The opinions, my own.
600 Nickerson Rd
Marlboro, Mass
01752

pierson@cimnet.enet.dec.com

3158. Re: KCBI

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-09 13:32:00 UTC
From: benk@inmet
Message-ID: <13700002@inmet>
Source record: 16411

To the best of my knowledge, KCBI is off the air, and has been for months. If I'm not mistaken, I recall having heard of the shut-down of this station in one of Glenn Hauser's programs ("World of Radio" or his segment in Radio Candaa International's "Shortwave Listener's Digest"), or in his newsletter, "DX Listening News".

KCBI was part of (or affiliated with) the Criswell Bible Institute (hence the callsign) in Dallas, Texas. I can recall having heard it relaying the programming of a local Dallas FM station (also part of the C.B.I.). So, if you are really curious about this station, you could always try to get hold of the chief engineer by calling up the C.B.I. I would be happy to post the last known official address of KCBI and the callsign of the FM affiliate, if this will help in tracking down information.

One interesting question about this station is: who might try to get hold of its S.W. broadcast license (not to mention equipment). I can imagine that there is no small waiting line for FCC SWBC licenses. Anybody have any information?

BTW, the last time I received this station was in April/May of 1988.

-- Ben Krepp

From uunet: uunet!inmet!benk
From DDN: benk@inmet.inmet.com

3159. Extended xmit mod for the Icom IC-u2AT handheld

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-09 13:37:06 UTC
From: rfc@briar.philips.com
Message-ID: <65217@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 16389

Extended TX mod for the Icom IC-u2AT

This mod will extend the transmit range of the u2AT from 139 Mhz to
about 161 Mhz (maybe further if you adjust the PLL). You'll be working
with a surface mount PCB, so you will need a fine point soldering iron
and a very steady hand. And you will need one diode, like a 1N914, or
a tinyier one if you can get it.

You must have the service manual to help you identify where the new diode is
to go. Review all the below with the manual before you reach for your
screwdriver and soldering iron!

>remove the battery pack.
>remove 4 screws that hold the sliding guide that the battery pack mounts on.
This is the piece of metal that frames the PL tone switches.
>remove the sliding guide. Be careful that you don't lose the battery release
button.
>there's a screw on the left side of the HT just below the light switch.
Remove it.
>CAREFULLY pry the front panel up. There's speaker wires AND a flexable lead
that goes to the front panel.
>There's a shielded PCB that these leads run to. Carefully pry this up. It
will then fold down. There's several flexable leads at the bottom.
>You should see the CPU now.
With the manual, locate where D113, D119, Q131 are.
>Where the new diode goes is not marked in the diagram of the CPU PCB. Locate
the anodes of D119. This land connects to pin 27 of the CPU chip ic101.
Locate the cathode of D113. This land connects to pin 20 of the CPU chip.
These diodes are SMDs, and do not look like what you'd expect diodes to look
like.
>In the area between Q131, D119, D113, and the CPU chip, you should see
a set of 3 solder pads that form a trianglular pattern that would accept a 3
legged SMD, like the neighboring diodes and transistors. One of these pads
connects to the anodes of D119. The new diode's anode goes to this pad.
Another pad connects to the cathode of D113. The cathode of the new diode
goes here. This means that the new diode cathode will connect to pin 20 of
the CPU, and that the anode will connect to pin 27 of the CPU.
>Carefully prepare the diode leads to line up with the proper pads, and take
care that when you solder it on, you don't short to something. Also, take
anti-static precautions. I used a bit of double-sticky-foam tape to hold the
diode in place when I soldered it. And I left the tape to help keep it in
place after I was done. Be sure that you will be able to replace the PCB you
pried up, without it touching the diode.
>Reassemble the rig.
>Do a CPU reset. That is: Turn the power on while holding the light switch

down.
>You should be able to xmit between 139 to about 160 Mhz. You could tweak the PLL to extend it further, but I didn't do this. The xmit power will be lower on the higher freqs.

Disclaimers: Be sure to have the proper permits for out of band operations. And, do this mod at your own risk! WA2ISE

73s

3160. News about KJES?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-09 13:43:00 UTC
From: benk@inmet
Message-ID: <13700003@inmet>
Source record: 16412

Does anyone have any news or information about radio station KJES?
There were many reports of reception of this (new) SWBC station (based in
New Mexico near the Texas border) when it carried out test transmissions
in the first few months of 1989. Since then, there hasn't been a peep,
either on the airwaves or in the SWBC bulletins to which I subscribe.

Thanks.

-- Ben Krepp

From uunet: uunet!inmet!benk
From DDN: benk@inmet.inmet.com

3161. Winter Field Day

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-09 14:27:25 UTC
From: MEHARP01@ULKYVM.BITNET
Message-ID: <8910100705.AA06343@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16409

I think the idea of a Winter Field Day is a good one. I never work the summer Field Day because it's always really hot here that time of year. Between the heat and insects, it's not much fun. Having the event between Christmas and New Year's would be good for me because I am always off that week (as are most people in academia.)

Let's bounce this off the ARRL. As far as EMAIL to ARRL goes, they SHOULD get a real "acknowledged" UUCP feed. I have a feeling they will fight that at all costs. EMAIL is a lot harder to ignore than USPS mail.

Count my vote "for" Winter Field Day....

"Just STOP your pathetic whining!" - David Letterman

Michael Harpe, N4PLE | BITNET: MEHARP01@ULKYVM
316B Ormsby Building | VOICE: 502-588-7785
University of Louisville | FAX: 502-588-5048
Louisville, KY 40292 | AURAL: "Mike!"

Disclaimer: Tiger did not consume plastic wrap
(looks like the bear may have, though. I guess it's OK)

3162. Ham-Fest in Syracuse 10/14/89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-09 14:28:00 UTC
From: benk@inmet
Message-ID: <13700004@inmet>
Source record: 16410

In yesterday's (8 October 1989) "Shortwave Listener's Digest" program on Radio Canada International, the host, Ian MacFarland mentioned that a Ham-Fest will be held in Syracuse, New York on 14 October 1989 (next Saturday) from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

The Ham-Fest will include events of interest to shortwave listeners as well as radio amateurs, including presentations on Radio Canada International, Radio Japan, Deutsche Welle, and the BBC. Mr. MacFarland said that he'd be attending the Ham-Fest, and urged people visiting to stop by an introduce themselves.

It was announced that you can call 315-469-0590, after 2000 hours UTC, for more information on the Ham-Fest.

-- Ben Krepp

From uunet: uunet!inmet!benk
From DDN: benk@inmet.inmet.com

3163. CALL FOR VOTES: Rec.Radio.Shortwave (rec.swl)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-09 14:47:42 UTC
From: rshapiro@BBN.COM
Message-ID: <46667@bbn.COM>
Source record: 16381
Cross-posted to: news.announce.newgroups,news.groups,rec.ham-radio

This is a formal call for votes for the proposed group
REC.RADIO.SHORTWAVE (originally rec.swl).

Purpose: to discuss all issues of interest to short wave listeners,
i.e. those who are interested in listening to programs on the
shortwave broadcast bands. Topics will include, but not be limited to,
program schedules, program recommendations, receiver reviews, dx news,
the politics of international broadcasting, information about
periodicals of interest, tips for improved reception, pirate and
clandestine station information, etc.

This group will also welcome articles on dx'ing other broadcast bands
(lw, mw, vhf-fm & tv), and on shortwave listening of non-broadcast
stations.

It is expected that this newsgroup will be gateway'd to the swl-l
mailing list (though a few details remain to be worked out).

Voting procedure:

Send all votes to RSHAPIRO@BBN.COM (if you use 'r', please verify the
address). Include the words "rec.radio.shortwave: yes" or
rec.radio.shortwave: no" in the subject field. Voting begins
10-October and runs through 10-November. I do not plan to acknowledge
each vote, but I will post a list in about two weeks (addresses only).
A second call for votes will go out at about the same time. As soon
as possible after the closing date, I will post the final results of
the vote. Following current usenet practice, the proposal requires 100
more 'yes' votes than 'no' votes in order to pass.

PLEASE DO NOT POST VOTES. Be careful about this -- not only will your
vote not count, but it will generate angry hate-mail from readers who
are sick of seeing these things. Even if your email'd vote bounces, DO
NOT POST.

Any votes which were sent to me during the discussion period do not
count -- please re-submit them within the designated 30-day period.

Richard Shapiro
rshapiro@bbn.com (internet)

3164. Re: QSL Info Requested

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-09 15:00:50 UTC
From: barry@hpdml93.HP.COM
Message-ID: <530007@hpdml93.HP.COM>
Source record: 16382

Thanks for all the responses on AJ9S's QSL info.

You guys are great.

73,

N7MKN

3165. Re: HAM ballon launch - Oct 7th?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-09 15:04:52 UTC
From: jeffg@orca.WV.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <4883@orca.WV.TEK.COM>
Source record: 16388

In article <30500221@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>
> The Illinois ATV balloon launch went off quite successfully.
> ...
> The package landed about 4 miles east-south-east of Lebanon Indiana, about
> 25 miles north of Indianapolis. N9FWB (who was equipped with DF capability
> on both 2m and 70cm) spotted the package about 40 feet off a country road
> in a bean field. The external temperature probe was broken off, and the
> camera mirror was broken loose, but still dangling on. The package can be
> easily made reusable and is now back in the hands of WB8ELK.
> ...

Excuse my naivete, but what are the chances that this payload's landing
would injure someone? I know that the midwest is mostly farmland, but
Chicago was not too far off from the launch site, as was Indianapolis,
and this thing landing in the middle of a busy freeway could cause a major
fender-bender.

What precautions are taken to avoid such an incident?

Jeff
jeffg%loki.wv.tek.com@relay.cs.net

3166. 9:1 or 10:1 balun for T2FD SW antenna in 89 WRTH

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-09 15:53:06 UTC
From: bakken@arizona.edu
Message-ID: <14616@megaron.arizona.edu>
Source record: 16392

I am planning on constructing the terminated, tilted, folded
dipole (T2FD) antenna, as described in the 1989 World Radio TV
Handbook (WRTH), for shortwave listening. However, I have a
few questions about it. The plans specify a 10:1 balun transformer
(the antenna is at 500 ohms and the coax at 50). I have been unable
to find a 10:1 balun in Arizona, but the book says that a 9:1, which
I have found in the US, should work. So that leads to the following
questions:

1) Would the 9:1 give any worse performance? I will probably start
out with an old military receiver and get a Sony 2010 or a Grundig
Sattelit 500 within six months. I don't care about DXing for the
sake of it, just to listen to news and cultural broadcasts from
medium and strong stations from different places in the world.

2) Does anyone know of any 10:1s available by mail order in the US?

3) I've heard it is pretty easy to build such a transformer. I have
a little electronic background (I can solder), so would it be much
hassle for me to build one (how long would it take me?). Would my
end product be sturdy?

Thanks a lot! Please *email* me, since this is a ham newsgroup, and
I'll post a summary if there is sufficient interest and email
summaries to interested parties if there is insufficient interest
to post.
--
Dave Bakken Internet: bakken@arizona.edu
721 Gould-Simpson Bldg UUCP: uunet!arizona!bakken
Dept of Computer Science; U of Arizona Phone: +1 602 621 8372 (w)
Tucson, AZ 85721 USA FAX: +1 602 621 4246

3167. Summary: "DXpedition" to Macau (XX9SW)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-09 16:08:09 UTC
From: wheatley@cbnewsk.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <1170@cbnewsk.ATT.COM>
Source record: 16393

Well, had a couple requests, so here is a quick and dirty summary of my recent operation from Macau. First, I operated from Macau as XX9SW over three weekends: 8/25-8/27, 9/23-9/24 and 9/29-10/2. Secondly, I apologize for the intermittent RTTY operation during the contest weekend. After about 3 hours into the contest, Murphy found his way into the computer, and essentially killed any hope of operating the contest effectively.

I ran roughly 2800 contacts the first weekend, and somewhere around 4500 contacts the following two weekends. Most were ssb, although the second two weekends had about 2000 CW qsos and 400 RTTY contacts.

Licensing isn't easy in Macau. The license form requires all statements to be written in Portuguese. Secondly, once that is over, it requires about $30 US for a 30 day license! Not sure having your own call is worth it, especially as I go home every evening and find the mailbox stuffed with cards!

A XX9 call is sure to generate a pileup wherever you go; being a relative "novice" to dxpeditions and operating from the other end of a pileup, I found this to be a bit nerve-wracking! Next time, I suspect my QSO count will be higher, as I now have a tolerance for the horrendous noise. Pileups were surprisingly civil, especially after hearing what they sound like from the US side of one. They were orderly, and I found running on the same frequency, as opposed to running split, usually worked OK. The only bad time I had was working 10 meters into Europe. The propagation was fantastic, but so was the pileup, and I sensed a bit of desparation on some of the operators parts...seemed that this was the first, and felt to be the last time they could work XX9 on 10 meters. All in all, my compliments go to all the operators that i worked, or that tried to work me. Seems that the pileups were a whole lot better than I expected.

Thats about it for a summary. If anyone has any questions, please drop me a line. I also know the ropes on licensing in Hong Kong (KU9C/VS6) so if you plan to go to Hong Kong, take 2 meters along and get your license. Its good for a year, takes a short time, and costs about $20 US. By the way, I hope (job permitting) to operate from XX9 again, next year. At the very least, I plan to burn off some of the frequent flier miles to head there for a contest weekend. ALso, for the Europeans, I plan to take a better 40/80 meter antenna arrangement....I worked into Europe and the US on 40 this trip, but it was tough!

73, Steve KU9C/XX9SW
--
Steven Wheatley AT&T Consumer Products (317) 845-3927

....!att!inuxz!wheatley

3168. Re: cellular phones and their rules

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-09 16:22:39 UTC
From: mikew@hpsad.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1530034@hpsad.HP.COM>
Source record: 16383

> From: danielw@wyn386.UUCP (Daniel Wynalda):
>
> I am just curious as to the rules that the cellular phone agencies must
> abide by. I realize that 3 watts of power is the maximum (or appears
> to be) output of power allowed from a cellular phone. I also realize
> they sell a great variety of antennae.
>
> We, as hams, can do many things that Commerical people can't (as I am
> aware). Are there currently limiting factors on antennae for Cellular
> phones? I mean, would it be possible that (staying with the 3 watt
> power limit) that you could get a 7.2Db gain 800Mhz antenna and gain
> a little on the typical range of the phones?

I believe that the rules for cellular phones state that the maximum permissible output is 3 Watts ERP, where ERP = output power x antenna gain. There would, then, be a very subtle difference in the style of antenna used, with the apparent advantage, in fact, going to the low gain, more omnidirectional antenna. If the limiting performance factor were the ability of the mobiles to hear the cell site, then there would be a use for a gain antenna, but I believe the cell sites use significantly more power than the mobiles do.

mike

****
Mike Weihman n1dje: RACES, CDF-VIP
mikew@hpsadmjw.hp.com
mikew%hpsadmjw@hp-sde.sde.hp.com

HP Signal Analysis Div. Volunteer firefighter/EMT
1212 Valley House Dr. Penngrove Fire Prot. Dist.
Rohnert Park, CA 94928 Penngrove, CA
(707)794-4454
****

3169. Re: Uniden President HR-2600 - info request

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-09 16:44:18 UTC
From: harlan@hardy.NBI.COM
Message-ID: <874@hardy.NBI.COM>
Source record: 16395

In article <10584@csli.Stanford.EDU>, kawai@csli.Stanford.EDU (Goh Kawai) writes:
> Does anybody have experience with the Uniden President HR-2600
> all mode 10 meter mobile rig? I'm thinking about this one, and
> would appreciate any info on this. Thanks.
>
Yes. I received one as a father's day present. I am real happy with it.
The repeater offset feature is especially nice.

I give it a high recommendation.

--
Customer Support Training | 2995 Wilderness Pl.
303/443-9892 x2208 | Boulder, CO 80301
harlan@hardy.NBI.COM (Smail)
{ucbvax,ncar}!nbires!hardy!harlan (USENET)

3170. Re: MINIPROP

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-09 16:49:49 UTC
From: jkl141@tijc02.UUCP
Message-ID: <700@tijc02.UUCP>
Source record: 16408

Doug Konrad writes:

> Do any of you have any experience with a program called MINIPROP? It is
> a propagation forcaster written by Shel Shallon, W6EL.

I've been using version 2.0 on a trial basis here for about a month,
and it seems to work very well, based upon a "stations heard" analysis.
I had some concerns about the speed when I read the documentation, but
it only takes a few seconds to crank out a point-to-point prediction
on a 10 MHz AT clone with no math processor.
BTW, I downloaded it from a ham-related phone bbs, and version 2.0,
at least, is shareware. I plan to buy in.

73,
--

-John LeRoy

Packet Radio: WA4VLV @ WX4S
Compuserve: 74136,401
UUCP: rti!tijc02!jkl141
Phone: 615-461-2440

3171. Re: How good is RS's discone antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-09 18:25:32 UTC
From: rusty@cadnetix.COM
Message-ID: <9771@cadnetix.COM>
Source record: 16402

In article <330005@hpfcdq.HP.COM> vodall@hpfcdq.HP.COM (Bill Vodall) writes:
>...
>On the negative side: ... Some of the elements are showing some stress
>from the wind and are starting to bend....

Bill, you forgot to mention the kinds of wind we have up here.
I don't know if Ft. Collins has the same kinds of winds Boulder does,
but I'd bet they get close. 60mph winds are not an uncommon thing up here
(thinking in terms of a timeframe of a year or so).

And I've lived here 2 years and seen 100 mph winds reported in Boulder.
(I think it was 100, anyway. Once you get above 60, whats a few MPH
among winds? :-)

Of course, the air is less dense here than on the coast, so 100mph winds
don't do quite as much damage to buildings (and antennas :-) as it does
at lower elevations, but 100mph is 100 mph :-)

---Join the usenet un-net, 28.410 and/or 28.390, 1500Z to 1600Z saturdays!
Rusty Carruth. Radio: N7IKQ ^^ or later :-)
DOMAIN: rusty@cadnetix.com UUCP:{uunet,boulder}!cadnetix!rusty
home: POB. 461, Lafayette 80026

3172. Thoughts from a prospective ham

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-09 18:30:51 UTC
From: andreask@watson.bcm.tmc.edu
Message-ID: <1747@gazette.bcm.tmc.edu>
Source record: 16390

To all TRUE (in spirit and in practice) hams:

*** The thoughts I am expressing below are NOT flames at all ****

I have seriouly considered joining the ranks of hams for the last couple
of months so I joined this newsgroup to find out what really goes around
in the ham world. Unfortunately I was disappointed and I am reconsidering

Most of the discussions were about hams operating in a NON-civilized manner
or about discussions on whether non-hams should be allowed to buy ham
equipment or not. Hey guys what happened to the hard core HAMS that discuss
design problems. What happened to HAMS that build their own stations ? What
happened to HAMS that support and encourage the uninitiated, like me, to get ithe game ?
As a person that spent almost half of my life studying electronics I think
the pleasure of only talking to HAMS around me is only half the game. I derive
as much satisfaction from building stations as well as using them. Is it
against the law, nowadays, for hams to build their own stations ??

Can somebody, please, give me some incentive for joining ? I am NOT
discouraged but I AM disappointed.

Thanks

3173. Re: ISOTRON and Crossed-Field Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-09 18:31:47 UTC
From: jmn@hpfcso.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7500001@hpfcso.HP.COM>
Source record: 16386

> Has anyone out there had any experience with the series of antennas made by
> ISOTRON? Any comments would be appreciated, and I'll summarize if
> appropriate.

There are some Isotron try-em-out reviews that have been published:

73 magazine
Oct. 84
Sept. 85
March 86

CQ magazine
Dec. 88

John Newman jmn%hpfcrt@hplabs.HP.COM

3174. Re: New ARRL DX Contest Rules

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-09 19:19:47 UTC
From: kchen@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <35500@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 16391

paulf@portia.Stanford.EDU (Paul A. Flaherty) writes:
>New Category: SETI
> ...
>Multiplier: 10E6 per intragalactic contact; 10E12 for extragalactics. A
> special one - time bonus of 10E18 will be awared for First Contact
> with pan - dimensional beings.

Problem is, the contest period would have to be extended over many years
for two way contacts. :-) :-) :-) W1HFA also has too big an advantage on
others :-)

Anyone knows who the QSL Managers for Tau Ceti or Epsilon Eridani are? :-)

--

Kok Chen kchen@apple.COM
Apple Computer, Inc.

3175. Re: Does It Matter How Thick Antenna Wire Is?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-09 19:47:06 UTC
From: michael@fe2o3.UUCP
Message-ID: <239@fe2o3.UUCP>
Source record: 16414

In article <6489@sybase.sybase.com> forrest@sybase.com writes:
>I'm in the process of putting up an inverted V. I had been planning
>on using some wire that I had laying around but I started wondering
>if the thinkness of the antenna wire makes any difference. I'm

The thickness of the wire will mainly effect the efficiency of the antenna.
The ohmic resistance (is that a tautology) of the wire will chew up the
power that would otherwise have gone into the radiation resistance (i.e.
useful power).

Bandwidth is also related to the thickness of the antenna, but unless the
ratio of length to diameter is less than 10 (which at hf is usually
acheived by using a cage of wires rather than one conductor), it can
be treated as the regular narrowband dipole.

Basically just make sure your ohmic losses are low compared to the radiation
resistance, (On very short antennas this might be only an ohm or two) and
its strong enough not to stretch much or break under tension.

---
email to
UUCP: uunet!mimsy!{arinc,fe203}!vk2bea!michael

_ _ _ _
Amateur | VK2BEA (Australia) '))) / //
Radio | G4NYV (United Kingdom) / / / o _. /_ __. _ //
Stations| NV3Z (United States) / ' (_<_(__/ /_(_/|_</_</_

Michael Katzmann
Broadcast Sports Technology.
2135 Espey Ct. #4
Crofton Md. 21114 USA

Ph: +1 301 721 5151

3176. Re: Aircraft headsets

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-09 20:52:23 UTC
From: <>
Message-ID: <224@pmday_2..Dayton.NCR.COM>
Source record: 16406

In article <8910080708.AA18615@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> IZZYH79@OAC.UCLA.EDU writes:
>I have recently bought the David Clark H10-20 aviation
>headset. Has anyone had any experience in using this
^^^^^^^^
Do you mean a headset that has a boom-type mike mounted to it? Or is it
a headphone set (no mike).

I don't have my Sporty's Catalog handy, but if I remember right, the
H10-20 is a headphone only set.

DC (David Clark) uses pretty much standard wiring on the headphone plugs and
a standard 1/4" mono plug.

I don't remember what the resistance is, but there is a way to find out
if you don't have the paperwork on the set around.

Put the headset on and grab your favorite multitester. Set the tester so
that it will read at least 10 ohms of resistance. Take the probes from the
tester and place the ground probe on the bottom pole of the plug from the
headseat. Then take the live wire and place it on the other pole. If you
head a little static and get a resistance reading > 0 you hit the right one.
If you don't, try the other pole.

The DC headsets contain a little volume adjustment knob on one of the domes.
While you are metering the resistance, turn this knob, first all one way, and
then the other. That way, you will get the minimum and maximum resistance
from the headphones.

If this is a headset with a boom mike, things get a little more complicated.

DC uses 2 different types of mikes. One is a amplified dynamic mike and
the other is an electrect mike. The dynamic mike is a big black round
mike on the end of the boom, and the electrect mike is a little green
thing.

I don't remember, but one of them requires some bias voltage be supplied
by the aircraft's radio system. I remember looking at all this one time
when I was comtemplating building a portable intercom for use when flying.

I know the things are real simple, but I couldn't find any plans. About
10 bucks in parts should do it.

BTW, if any of you kind hams out there have plans for such a critter,
please mail them to address in the signature block (if you could be so
kind and don't mind). I am really looking for a 4 position intercom.

Anyway back to the mike. All the headsets I have seen have 2 different
size plugs on them. A 1/4" plug for the headphones, and a .308" plug

for the mike. Any good avionics shop or FBO (Fixed Base Operator) that has a maintenance shop should have them in stock or be able to get some for you.

Of course, military headsets have only 1 plug that combines all the leads for mike and headphones. And the impedence for is different than the DC headsets.

I really like the quality of DC headsets. I have 2 of them, both H10-40s and use them all the time while flying.

Steve Bridges	e-mail:
NCR Corporation -- USDPG Product Marketing	Steve.Bridges@dayton.ncr.com
and Support Office Level Systems	..!ncrlnk!pmday_2!steve
1334 South Patterson Blvd	(513)-445-4182
Dayton, OH 45479	622-4182 (VoicePlus)

3177. usenet un-net on 10M last saturday

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-09 22:24:26 UTC
From: rusty@cadnetix.COM
Message-ID: <9778@cadnetix.COM>
Source record: 16400

Well, I'm sure glad that last Saturday was not my first day on 10m,
I would have hung up the radio for good.

It started off at 1500Z with an incredible number of off-shore
stations coming in quite well (France, England, Holland as a small
example), and with me spending the first hour trying to reply to
some. Ha! One time, since I was able to hear the east coast
stations calling the offshore station, I heard what the poor
guy on the other end must hear and decided that I had no chance
with only a dipole and 100 watts, so at 1600z I gave up and
tried to find a quiet slice of band to call cq on.

No such animal. As it turned out, the California DX party
(you call *that* a party? No thanks) was in full swing, and
the entire band was blasting away. Even if I could find a section
of the band to carve out, I usually found someone right next to
me trying to reach one of those rare DX stations and splattering
on me enough I could not continue where I was. I suppose
I should be happy that I made one contact the first hour
and 4 the next.

But it was not nearly as fun as the other days. Oh, well,
as long as there is not another DX party this Saturday maybe
I'll enjoy it again.

(And I've only got 2 states toward usenet WAS - NJ and NY.
(WA2ILB and K2ILH - unless I've missed someone) (And I promise
to get QSL cards out as soon as I have some to send!))

Looking forward to next Saturday, and hoping my rig starts
working well again....

---Join the usenet un-net, 28.410 and/or 28.390, 1500Z to 1600Z saturdays!
Rusty Carruth. Radio: N7IKQ ^^ or later :-)
DOMAIN: rusty@cadnetix.com UUCP:{uunet,boulder}!cadnetix!rusty
home: POB. 461, Lafayette 80026

3178. alternative power (was Re: Field-day)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-09 22:43:32 UTC
From: rusty@cadnetix.COM
Message-ID: <9780@cadnetix.COM>
Source record: 16401

In article <6101@b11.ingr.com> herbster@b11.ingr.com (Joe Herbster) writes:
>...
> Also, on the subject of solar power, I saw in the Edmund's
> Scientific catalog a portable 12vdc solar pack.

Edmund's is sometimes overly expensive, sometimes not.

> The 12.5A version was over $400.00!!

well, remember that this is a system which will supply 12.5 A more or
less continuously. Which is a pretty good trick, and also most likely
a more power than you need if you are doing QRP off of the solar array.

> It seems awfully expensive to me ...

Yup, big solar arrays tend to be expensive.

> mountains and streams/rivers....I was leaning towards car
> alternators with paddle-wheels in a wooden frame to just set
> in the stream for charging batteries.

Be aware that you need to get the alternator spinning at a pretty good
rate of speed in order to get any power out of it (2000rpm comes to
mind, but this is just a guestimate of a number I never really learned
about 4 years ago when I should have learned it (yah - hows that for
obtuse?)). Also, most people do not realize how much power you lose
in belts, if you choose to use a belt-driven scheme. You can lose
40 watts in the mechanics alone using a belt. If you adjust the
belt too tightly, expect that to jump to 100 watts or more! These
numbers are within a few percent of the actual numbers we were
dealing with back when I was working on a alternator-based
exercise bike. You might be surprised how much difference there
is between different alternators, too. I don't remember
the specific numbers, but it can make a considerable difference
in your power output which alternator you use.

As far as the actual amount of power you can get out of a stream,
I've tried many times and many methods to get a reasonable answer
to the question of how much power is really available, and each
method I use gives me a totally different number, with the range
from high estimate to low estimate being something on the order of
1000x.

A friend of mine and I had built a water wheel, and I had designed
a water motor, but we never got around to sticking the bearings
and all onto the base. Maybe one of these days....

Another friend of mine seems to think that a good wind-based scheme
would beat water hands down,but he has yet to convince me completely...

> Goin' for it on FD.....de KM4JN

I'd be very interested in your results. Keep us all informed, please!

Anyone have any real numbers/answers/experience for/to/with all this?

---Join the usenet un-net, 28.410 and/or 28.390, 1500Z to 1600Z saturdays!
Rusty Carruth. Radio: N7IKQ ^^ or later :-)
DOMAIN: rusty@cadnetix.com UUCP:{uunet,boulder}!cadnetix!rusty
home: POB. 461, Lafayette 80026

3179. Re: Thoughts from a prospective ham

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-09 23:13:45 UTC
From: bowen@mira.cs.Buffalo.EDU
Message-ID: <11569@eerie.acsu.Buffalo.EDU>
Source record: 16394

> Hey guys what happened to the hard core HAMS that discuss
> design problems. What happened to HAMS that build their own stations? What
> happened to HAMS that support and encourage the uninitiated, like me, to
> get in the game?

They're out there. They're just too busy to post! Really, please don't assume that the signal/noise ratio on USENET is proportional to the good-ham/bad-ham ratio.

Devon

3180. Re: Bandwidth grudgingly given

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-09 23:25:16 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880082@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 16387

>If CBers were serious about getting a bigger allocation
>it would behoove them to push the Government for better policing of Part 95
>violations, and the reinstituion of licensing. Period.

Better yet, a little self-policing might be in order for 11-meter users.
Never depend on the Government to do a job you can do yourself. Class D
can gain spectrum by showing its public service potential and cleaning
up its act. Here is what the Ham community does:

o Make sure you follow the letter and spirit of the regs.
o Don't talk to LIDS (poor operators).
o Report violators of Part 95.
o Do something positive with the resources you are given.

Usually works, but not always.

Perry Scott
KF0CA

3181. Sweden calling dxers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-10 00:00:56 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1278@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 16403

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============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
============================================================

::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
:: SWEDEN CALLING DXERS ::
:: from Radio Sweden ::
:: Number 2063--Oct. 3, 1989 ::
::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::

Shortwave and other electronic media news from Radio Sweden.

This week's bulletin was written by Agnes Carbon.

Electronic Edition edited by George Wood.

Packet Radio BID SCDX2063

-------------------------------------------------------------------------------

PUBLICATIONS--Edition 4.2 of Radio Sweden's "Communications in Space: The
DXers Guide to the Galaxy" is now available free of charge from Radio Sweden.
This 13 page publication covers satellite radio and television, weather and
other "utility" utility satellites, amateur radio in space, and the American
and Soviet space programs.

We're still updating our book "The DXers Guide to Computing", and edition 4
is still several months away. However, due to popular demand, we've reprinted
the most recent edition, 3.0, in one volume including all updates 3.1 to 3.6.
Note that this reprint contains exactly the same information as in the
previous edition and updates. It's available from Radio Sweden for USD 3, GBP
2, SEK or FF 20, or 7 IRCs or DM. Please DO NOT send orders for the
forthcoming edition 4, as it is still in preparation! (George Wood)

SWEDEN--The influx of commercial programs from abroad appearing via cable
systems on Swedish television screens seems to have had an effect. Last
Friday a study was presented to Minister of Culture Bengt Gransson on the
future of commercial television in Sweden.

At present, there is no advertising broadcast over the air in Sweden. The
public service Swedish Broadcasting Corporation has two non-commercial TV
channels. The study presents four alternatives, one of which is no change at
all. Other options include permitting advertising on Swedish Television's two
channels, or splitting one of the current channels away from the corporation,
and financing it with commercials.
```

But the option that is favored in the study is the creation of a third TV channel, independent of the Swedish Broadcasting Corporation, and financed by a maximum of 6 minutes of commercials an hour.

The proposal comes following the success of TV3, a commercial service to Scandinavia based in London and broadcast via the Astra satellite. According to reports TV3 is expected to show a profit by next year, much earlier than expected.

Swedish Radio had a problem last week, when sound engineers staged a wildcat hours. Instead of all 100 engineers sharing the job of working at night, only a select group would work nights. The others would then have to work more during the week, which would add up to 5 weeks more work a year. (George Wood)

AFGHANISTAN--(Updating SCDX 2056) Radio Afghanistan in broadcasting in German at 18:30 on 9665 kHz. 11755 kHz remains in parallel. (Hermy Reischl, Austria, Uwe Gruner and Karl Heinz Leuther, West Germany)

AUSTRIA--Radio Austria International's new schedule in French is: 07:30-08:00 and 12:30-13:00 on 6155 and 1373 kHz, at 16:30-17:00 on these two frequencies and 21490 kHz, at 18:30-19:00 on 5945 and 6155 kHz and at 21:30-22:00 on the two latter frequencies and 9870 kHz. (Francois Chalory, France).

BANGLA DESH--Updating SCDX-2059, the external service of Radio Bangladesh seems to have some trouble keeping its frequencies. The English broadcast at 18:15 has now been heard on 17714 kHz. (Gerard Mc Guiness, Ireland)

CANADA--Radio Canada uses the new frequency of 13650 kHz for its broadcasts to Western Europe after 20:00. (Francois Chalory, France)

CUBA--Updating SCDX-2056, Radio Havana Cuba has a one hour Broadcast in English to Europe at 22:00-23:00 on a new frequency of 9685 kHz. (Aristides Giannarelis, Greece). This frequency is also used by the Voice of Turkey at 22:00 which makes both unlistenable. Radio Havana was heard on 15180 kHz at 20:00. (Gerard Mc Guiness, Ireland)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA--Radio Prague has introduced a new broadcast in German at 05:30-06:00 on 7345, 6055 and 9505 kHz - a repeat of the previous evening'sprogram. (Lorenz Wiedemann, GDR)

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Radio Sweden
S-105 10 Stockholm
Sweden

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We welcome comments and suggestions about the electronic edition, Sweden Calling DXers, and our programs in general.

Thanks to 29 contributors this week Good Listening!

--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM/SWL/SCANNER BBS (1200/2400/PEP) 614-457-4227

3182. VK2SG RY Dx 10/6/89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-10 00:04:47 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1279@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 16404

n8emr note: This is a couple of days late, I was out of town
at the arrl packet conferance.. -gary

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============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
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Part 1 of 2.
BID: RTDX0610

RTTY DX NOTES FOR WEEKENDING 6TH OCTOBER 1989 (BID RTDX0610)

BEFORE ENTERING YOUR NEXT CONTEST, MAKE SURE THAT YOU HAVE A GOOD LAWYER, OR A HIGH COURT JUDGE BESIDE YOU TO INTERPRET THE RULES. FROM COMPLAINTS THAT I HAVE RECEIVED, IT WOULD APPEAR THAT MULTIOPERATOR ONE TRANSMITTER (OR SINGLE TRANSMITTER) COULD ALSO MEAN MULTIOPERATOR ONE TRANSMITTER AT A TIME ON ANOTHER BAND. SO YOU HAVE FIVE OPERATORS WITH FIVE TRANSCEIVERS OPERATING ONE AT A TIME ON DIFFERENT BANDS. MAYBE IT MEANS THE SAME THING. GEE, I WISH THEY WOULD MAKE THE RULES CLEAR FOR US BUSH LAWYERS.

THE BANDS THIS WEEK HAVE BEEN VERY BUSY , ESPECIALLY WITH SOME GOOD DX REPORTED. IT LOOKS AS THOUGH THE BANDS ARE SLOWLY IMPROVING, WITH 28 MHZ SHOWING SOME EXCITEMENT AS WELL.

OUR THANKS THIS WEEK GO TO TG9VT, G3XTL, W0LHS, VE3JPC, N2HOS, VK2EG, JA1BLV, I5FLN, AND OD5NG. THANKS CHAPS FOR YOUR INTEREST.

BANDPASS

FRIDAY
AL7BB 14089 AT 0100Z
HV3SJ 14091 AT 0105Z
HL7WK 14086 AT 0640Z
CU3EM 14085 AT 0945Z
HB0/HB9NL 28085 AT 1555Z
ZS3GB 21078 AT 1718Z ARQ
9Q5XX 21091 AT 1900Z QSL

SATURDAY
FR5ZD 14074 AT 0218Z ARQ
FM5ZA 14081 AT 0250Z
SU1ER 14087 AT 0714Z
FK8BK 14073 AT 1125Z FEC
9J2AL 28082 AT 1449Z
3DA0AY 21093 AT 1615Z
CU3EM 28091 AT 1634Z

YJ8JS 14081 AT 1750Z ARQ
9K2EC 14087 AT 1756Z

SUNDAY
FM5CY 28083 AT 0054Z
CT3BX 14090 AT 0330Z
FO5MA 14090 AT 0450Z
TJ1MW 21086 AT 0953Z
FK8BK 14074 AT 1050Z ARQ
EL7D 28075 AT 1053Z
JT0DX 14089 AT 1230Z QSL
CT3BX 28093 AT 1544Z
5Z4BH 21089 AT 1740Z
A22BW 28087 AT 1950Z QSL
TR8CJ 21088 AT 2035Z
5H1HK 21090 AT 2100Z
ZD8MAC 21090 AT 2136Z
GJ4YMX 14085 AT 2205Z
EA9MH 14078 AT 2350Z QSL

Continued in part 2.
Part 2 of 2.
BID: RTDX0710

MONDAY
SV5TS 14087 AT 0158Z
UB5IPU 14085 AT 0415Z
UT5RP 14074 AT 0500Z FEC
C31NP 21091 AT 0926Z
FK8BK 14077 AT 1230Z ARQ
ZS8MI 14151 AT 1427Z NOTE
OY7JR 14088 AT 1930Z QSL
WA3ZXX/KP4 21088 AT 2110Z
5H1HK 28088 AT 2115Z
TU2MA 14092 AT 2304Z

TUESDAY
9H4B 14077 AT 0034Z QSL
AL7BB 21085 AT 0100Z
CP1FQ 14093 AT 0315Z
JT0DX 14084 AT 1130Z
GD4TOW 14092 AT 2025Z

WEDNESDAY
UB5IPU 14092 AT 0335Z
FK8BK 14078 AT 0549Z FEC
JT0DX 21091 AT 1523Z
GD4TOW 14092 AT 1600Z
GJ4YMX 14087 AT 1920Z
HV3SJ 21089 AT 2053Z

THURSDAY
UY5EG 14092 AT 0420Z
P29KK 14071 AT 0640Z FEC
FK8BK 14080 AT 0652Z ARQ
FO5MA 15068 AT 0955Z ARQ

QSL INFORMATION.

9Q5XX ASKS FOR HIS CARDS TO BE SENT VIA KC4NC.

JT0DX WILL QSL VIA HA6KNB. THE CLUB IS OK IN THE CALLBOOK.

A22BW WILL COLLECT HIS CARDS VIA DK3KD.

EA9MH QSLS VIA HIS CALLBOOK ADDRESS.

OY7JR ALSO SAYS THAT HIS CALLBOOK ADDRESS IS OK.

5H1HK WILL QSL VIA JH4RHF.

9H4B WILL QSL VIA HIS CALLBOOK ADDRESS.

VY9CC ADVISES THAT THERE WAS A SLIGHT TYPO IN HIS ADDRESS LAST WEEK.
IT SHOULD READ VIA 300 SLATER STREET, OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA K1A 0C8,
OR VIA THE VE BURO.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

ROD, 5Z4BH WAS VERY DISSAPOINTED WITH THE CQWW CONTEST, AS HE COULD NOT GET THE GEAR GOING PROPERLY. HE LEFT THE GEAR WITH 9X5AA FOR THE MOMENT, AND HOPES THAT HE WILL USE IT. HIS NEXT OBJECTIVE IS T5, WHERE HE HOPES TO BE SHORTLY.

JT0DX HOPES TO BE OPERATING FOR A FEW MORE WEEKS.

RON, ZL1AMO WILL BE IN THE NORTH COOKS FOR A FEW WEEKS YET, AND WILL BE UP ON RTTY SHORTLY.

VU2JX, JS, INDICATES THAT HE HOPES TO GO TO A51 (BHUTAN) IN FEBRUARY WITH THE SPONSORSHIP OF THE AMATEUR RADIO ARM OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL. THAT SHOULD CAUSE A SMALL DOGPILE.

THERE HAS BEEN NO SIGN OF 5A (LIBYA) AS YET. WHO KNOWS WHAT HAS HAPPENED THERE?

THE FREQUENCY FOR ZS8MI MAY APPEAR TO BE WRONG, BUT THAT IS THE ONE THAT I GOT, AND CHECKING BACK, I GET THE SAME REPORT.

GL DE DX1.

Written by VK2SG. Relayed via packet by Tad, KT7H @ N7HFZ.

3183. !! AO-13 Emergency !!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-10 00:08:24 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1280@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 16405
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,fido.ham-radio

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============================================================
| Relayed from COMPUSERVE |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
============================================================

#: 108861 S5/Amateur Satellites
09-Oct-89 16:55:14
Sb: AO-13 Emergency
Fm: Bob McGwier N4HY 74615,1366
To: ALL

AMSAT has declared a spacecraft emergency. Until further
notice OSCAR-13 users are asked not to use any transponder
which might be found active from OSCAR-13.

For yet unexplained reasons, the IHU aboard OSCAR-13 crashed
sometime at or near perigee between orbits 1012 and 1013. The
crash occurred between the hours of 07:00 and 10:00 UTC
on the 9th of October according to OSCAR-13 command station
DB2OS. OSCAR-13 command stations would be interested in any
telemetry captured between those hours on the 9th of October.
Anyone who has any data captured during that time frame
should either post such material to AMSAT-DL on Telemail or
contact AMSAT president Doug Loughmiller, KO5I at (214) 784-
0194 who will make arrangements to forward it to DB2OS and
the other command stations.

Again, it is very important that all activities aboard OSCAR-
13 be suspended until the OSCAR-13 command team determines
the nature of the problem at hand. All AMSAT volunteers are
asked to help spread the word of the suspended activities in
their areas.

AMSAT will provide updated information through normal
communications channels as soon as it becomes available.

Everyone's cooperation is greatly appreciated in this matter.

73
Bob
```

3184. Re: Field Day... OK... A proposal:

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-10 00:41:57 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500223@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16396

Another idea for FIELD DAY...

Since we all know exactly when Field Day will be, we end up making long term (often 11 or 12 months) preparation. This is not to say that being prepared is bad (it is in fact very good), but it does not really test how well we are prepared for an emergency (it tests how well we can prepare given a long advance notice).

POP FIELD DAY

In addition to the regular summer and winter field days (which make us BE prepared) there should one more field day which will be held with a very MINIMUM of notice (perhaps 24 hours or LESS). A designated person will decide on the date and make the announcement with the appropriate amount of lead time. There should also be a FULL 48 hours of operating as part of the POP FIELD DAY. Not everyone will get the word fast enough, so this gives lots of people a chance to get in even if late.

Who should be the designated person?

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
-.-- . ... - .... -- -.--
.-.-.- ... .. --. -. .- - ..- .-. . ..-. .. .-.. .

3185. Re: Does It Matter How Thick Antenna Wire Is?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-10 03:49:03 UTC
From: storkus@arrakis.nevada.edu
Message-ID: <890@unsvax.NEVADA.EDU>
Source record: 16399

Using a larger size wire will do 2 things:
1. Increase your bandwidth (due to skin effect; more surface area = less rf resistance, too). Pipes and ground strap should make it VERY broad-band, if you're that brave.
2. It will shorten the resonant length.

I am not sure of the exact equations, but that's how it works as I understand it. Someone else can probably tell you more. Also see the ARRL handbooks and antenna books. 73's,
****
Mike P. Storke, N7MSD @ University Nevada/Las Vegas-only a student, sorry :-)
Email: storkus@arrakis.nevada.edu Packet: None (yet!) My opinions are mine and mine alone, so PLEASE only complain to ME and spare my relatives, the world, etc. :-) "Big Brother has ALWAYS secretly watched you!!" - ME!! :-{

3186. Oscar 9 Pass

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-10 03:57:15 UTC
From: LANG@UNB.CA
Message-ID: <ID8549.D891010.T005715.LANG@UNB.CA>
Source record: 16413

Oscar 9 pass observed from lat = 45-54-42 N, long = 66-44-56 W on
10 October 02:00 UT (time of closest approach). No digitalker heard;
just telemetry. Strong signal.

Richard B. Langley E-mail: LANG@UNB.CA or SE@UNB.CA
Assoc. Prof. Phone: (506) 453-5142
Geodetic Research Laboratory Telex: 014-46202
Dept. of Surveying Engineering FAX: (506) 453-4943
University of New Brunswick
Fredericton, N.B., Canada
E3B 5A3

3187. scdx 2063

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-10 05:04:11 UTC
From: xberri@arecibo.aero.org
Message-ID: <59228@aerospace.AERO.ORG>
Source record: 16397

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::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
:: SWEDEN CALLING DXERS ::
:: from Radio Sweden ::
:: Number 2063--Oct. 3, 1989 ::
::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
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Shortwave and other electronic media news from Radio Sweden.

This week's bulletin was written by Agnes Carbon.

Electronic Edition edited by George Wood.

Packet Radio BID SCDX2063

PUBLICATIONS--Edition 4.2 of Radio Sweden's "Communications in Space: The DXers Guide to the Galaxy" is now available free of charge from Radio Sweden. This 13 page publication covers satellite radio and television, weather and other "utility" utility satellites, amateur radio in space, and the American and Soviet space programs.

We're still updating our book "The DXers Guide to Computing", and edition 4 is still several months away. However, due to popular demand, we've reprinted the most recent edition, 3.0, in one volume including all updates 3.1 to 3.6. Note that this reprint contains exactly the same information as in the previous edition and updates. It's available from Radio Sweden for USD 3, GBP 2, SEK or FF 20, or 7 IRCs or DM. Please DO NOT send orders for the forthcoming edition 4, as it is still in preparation! (George Wood)

SWEDEN--The influx of commercial programs from abroad appearing via cable systems on Swedish television screens seems to have had an effect. Last Friday a study was presented to Minister of Culture Bengt Gransson on the future of commercial television in Sweden.

At present, there is no advertising broadcast over the air in Sweden. The public service Swedish Broadcasting Corporation has two non-commercial TV channels. The study presents four alternatives, one of which is no change at all. Other options include permitting advertising on Swedish Television's two channels, or splitting one of the current channels away from the corporation, and financing it with commercials.

But the option that is favored in the study is the creation of a third TV channel, independent of the Swedish Broadcasting Corporation, and financed by a maximum of 6 minutes of commercials an hour.

The proposal comes following the success of TV3, a commercial service to Scandinavia based in London and broadcast via the Astra satellite. According

to reports TV3 is expected to show a profit by next year, much earlier than expected.

Swedish Radio had a problem last week, when sound engineers staged a wildcat hours. Instead of all 100 engineers sharing the job of working at night, only a select group would work nights. The others would then have to work more during the week, which would add up to 5 weeks more work a year. (George Wood)

AFGHANISTAN--(Updating SCDX 2056) Radio Afghanistan in broadcasting in German at 18:30 on 9665 kHz. 11755 kHz remains in parallel. (Hermy Reischl, Austria, Uwe Gruner and Karl Heinz Leuther, West Germany)

AUSTRIA--Radio Austria International's new schedule in French is: 07:30-08:00 and 12:30-13:00 on 6155 and 1373 kHz, at 16:30-17:00 on these two frequencies and 21490 kHz, at 18:30-19:00 on 5945 and 6155 kHz and at 21:30-22:00 on the two latter frequencies and 9870 kHz. (Francois Chalory, France).

BANGLA DESH--Updating SCDX-2059, the external service of Radio Bangladesh seems to have some trouble keeping its frequencies. The English broadcast at 18:15 has now been heard on 17714 kHz. (Gerard Mc Guiness, Ireland)

CANADA--Radio Canada uses the new frequency of 13650 kHz for its broadcasts to Western Europe after 20:00. (Francois Chalory, France)

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3188. UoSAT 1 / OSCAR 9

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-10 05:42:35 UTC
From: ollie@hydra.unm.edu
Message-ID: <727@ariel.unm.edu>
Source record: 16407

What's the latest with OSCAR 9's orbit? Has any re-entry time
been calculated?

I'm sad to see this fine satellite nearing the end of its life.
I 'grew-up' listening to OSCAR 9's friendly *rrrrreeee rrrrreeeee*
sound of telemetry coming down and funny little voice. I credit
this bird for getting me interested in space science and engineering.

and, if anyone at U. of Surrey is out there, I'd like to say JOB
WELL DONE!

73

Ollie N6LTJ

3189. Cellular Mobile phone antennas.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-10 08:24:40 UTC
From: PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK
Message-ID: <10.Oct.89.09
Source record: 16398

Just to point out that cellular mobile phones do 'ramp' the transmitted
power up & down (on the basis of the received signal strength) so as to
transmit the bare minimum signal needed to be heard at the base station.
This stops you hitting too many cells at once when youre on top
of a mountain. (or airplane-mobile??)
If you install a massive, high-gain antenna on your mobile, then you'll
receive a stronger signal from the base, but the base will receive a
strong signal from you, and will command your mobile to turn the
wick down a notch...!
Rather tends to mask any changes in antenna efficiency, what?
Thats why they do it - to allow easier re-use of cells in a limited
frequency domain.
(but if the base can't hear you, you sure wont make any calls!)

>-=Pete=-<

3190. RE: water power

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-10 10:24:23 UTC
From: rwb@VI.RI.CMU.EDU
Message-ID: <CMM.0.88.624018263.rwb@VI.RI.CMU.EDU>
Source record: 16347

what is a typical flow speed (in MPH, knots, etc) of a typical stream?

rwb@vi.ri.cmu.edu

3191. CCD

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-10 13:48:00 UTC
From: MARKIEWI@CSHLAB.BITNET
Message-ID: <8910110710.AA27081@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16345

Does anyone know where I can buy CCD's for a project I am working on. Any info would be appreciated.

Thanks in advance

Peter Markiewicz
Cold Spring Harbor Labs
MARKIEWI@CSHLAB.Bitnet
ACS - N2IFC

3192. Re: KCBI

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-10 14:04:00 UTC
From: benk@inmet
Message-ID: <13700005@inmet>
Source record: 16415

Just to round things out: KCBI's FM affiliate is (was?) on 89.3 MHz;
with callsign KCBI-FM.

The last address I have for KCBI that is known to have been correct is:

KCBI
Criswell Radio Network
P.O. Box 1809
Dallas, TX 75221

-- Ben Krepp

From uunet: uunet!inmet!benk
From DDN: benk@inmet.inmet.com

3193. Re: alternative power (was Re: Field-day)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-10 14:06:37 UTC
From: mac@harris.cis.ksu.edu
Message-ID: <3997@deimos.cis.ksu.edu>
Source record: 16418

In article <9780@cadnetix.COM> rusty@cadnetix.COM (Rusty Carruth) writes:
[many lines deleted]
>Be aware that you need to get the alternator spinning at a pretty good
>rate of speed in order to get any power out of it (2000rpm comes to

I recall that newer ones produce reasonably well at 750-1000 rpm.

>Another friend of mine seems to think that a good wind-based scheme
>would beat water hands down,but he has yet to convince me completely...

One of the EE professors here at KState spent several years studying
wind-energy production. One of his many conclusions is that if the
wind does not AVERAGE at least 11 (ELEVEN) miles/hour, then it's not
worth your time & effort to try to harness it. And that's a LOT of wind.

I have a small (6-foot, 200 watts @ 12volts DC) windcharger up about
25 feet, and while it usually keeps my battery charged (all of my
radios: hf, 2-meter, scanner, packet, etc.) run off of 12 volts,
sometimes I have to add a little juice from the power company. Of
course, my QTH is down in a valley, but the above-mentioned professor's
wind charts show that the east half of Kansas just does NOT average
enough wind (no matter what the Wizard of Oz might have thought!-)

Since the sun shines more than the wind blows here, I'd like to get
rid of my windcharger. I've already purchased a bunch of 4" solar
cells and will put them up the pole in place of the windmill
"Real Soon Now".
--Myron
--
Myron A. Calhoun, PhD EE, W0PBV, (913) 532-6350 (work), 539-4448 (home).
INTERNET: mac@ksuvax1.cis.ksu.edu
BITNET: mac@ksuvax1.bitnet
UUCP: ...{rutgers, texbell}!ksuvax1!harry!mac

3194. Re: Trying to build a fluxgate magnetometer -- help!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-10 14:47:04 UTC
From: jkl141@tijc02.UUCP
Message-ID: <712@tijc02.UUCP>
Source record: 16416
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio,sci.space

From article <1914@sactoh0.UUCP>, by mahaun@sactoh0.UUCP (Mark A. Haun):
>
> I would appreciate hearing from anyone who has built any sort of
> fluxgate magnetometer, anyone who has seen a construction article
> for one, or anybody with suggestions/ideas/etc. on the feasibility
> of this project.
>

See "Absolute Measurements in Electricity and Magnetism" published by
Dover Books for the theory and math behind the magnetometer described
in Sky and Telescope this month. Anybody got a good reference for the
fluxgate magnetometer?

--

-John LeRoy

Packet Radio: WA4VLV @ WX4S
Compuserve: 74136,401
UUCP: rti!tijc02!jkl141
Phone: 615-461-2440

3195. The 14.313 war fades away

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-10 14:59:51 UTC
From: flash@lopez.UUCP
Message-ID: <872@lopez.UUCP>
Source record: 16422

Talk about a change. What was once the haven of insanity has now become a rest home. The WAR on 313 seems to have fizzled. A chain of events seems to have taken care of the problem.

1. KA4MUJ "got wind" of an "FCC plot" to "get him". He signed off one night never to return to the frequency.

2. KV4FZ lost his home and rig in Hurricaine Hugo, and even today is still running on Battery Power. He and MUJ were the two that drew the most QRM and VILE COMMENTS. When Herb does hit the frequency, there are a few epithets, but NOTHING like the "good old days".

3. The MARITIME and INTERCON have moved permanently to 14.300, where they continue to provide service as usual, and do not seem interested in taking 313 back.

4. This leaves N5FS by himself. He starts the day with "code practice" to grab the frequency, but he has lost a lot of steam. Usually after a few hours of "N5FS, Better Amateur Radio Information Net, ANYBODY?" he goes away.

The funny thing is that the frequency is now a rag chew frequency. I chatted for almost an hour with a mobile there one day totally unmolested.

And the absolutely HILLARIOUS thing happened on Saturday. I was napping when a WEST AFRICAN called CQ on 14.313. He called and called and called. I was just so comfortable in bed that I never came back to his Q-5 signal. Someone else finally did, and they had a chat, and then the INEVITABLE 20M Pileup began. Missed a chance to add a new one to the logbook <sniff>.

I expect that when Herbie gets his tower back up and they finally do get Power on St. Croix (that is sure an amazing situation if you ask me, they are still without phones or power there), things might heat up again.

BUT FOR NOW.

Peace reigns on 14.313.

Yawn.
--

| Gary Bourgois, ...rutgers!sharkey!lopez!flash (flash@lopez.UUCP) |
| Nationwide Amateur Radio NIGHTLY after 0200z on 3950 KHz |
-------------[WB8EOH = The Eccentric Old Hippie]-----------------

3196. OMEGA enlarger info

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-10 15:16:56 UTC
From: jkl141@tijc02.UUCP
Message-ID: <714@tijc02.UUCP>
Source record: 16417
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics,misc.wanted

My wife and I have obtained a used OMEGA enlarger at a swapfest, she to make black and white prints, myself to make contact prints of circuit board layouts. But the thing is partially disassembled, and there's no manual. It's a model B-22 enlarger, s/n 848815. It says SIMON OMEGA, Woodside, NY 11377 on the nameplate, but a call to directory assistance yields no number. Anyone out there have a manual or know where I can obtain one? Thanks!

John
...mcnc!rti!tijc02!jkl141

--

-John LeRoy

Packet Radio: WA4VLV @ WX4S
Compuserve: 74136,401
UUCP: rti!tijc02!jkl141
Phone: 615-461-2440

3197. Re: Thoughts from a prospective ham

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-10 16:00:11 UTC
From: taber@pstjtt.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <513@ryn.esg.dec.com>
Source record: 16329

In article <1747@gazette.bcm.tmc.edu>, andreask@watson.bcm.tmc.edu (Andreas Kasenides) writes...
>Can somebody, please, give me some incentive for joining ? I am NOT
>discouraged but I AM disappointed.
>
>Thanks

Do keep in mind that reading/writing to the usenet is not ham radio. On the usenet, the only filters are the "next" and the "kill" key. When you get into ham radio, you can select whom you associate with. If you don't like the ravings of the armchair lawyers or the CB bashers, it's OK. They like themselves well enough anyway, and you don't have to hang out with them. Get involved with a club or an ARES section or traffic handlers or other people who DO things. It's not really fair to judge what ham radio is by reading this newsgroup.

>>>==>PStJTT
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber

Mail address: ahhhhh, you don't want to send me mail....

3198. Pinouts Needed...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-10 16:31:16 UTC
From: jf@uunet!unhd
Message-ID: <1989Oct10.163116.19104@uunet!unhd>
Source record: 16424

I just purchased a used RCA model TC2021 black and white video
camera. Can someone tell me what the LL connection is for and what
the pinouts are on the 8 pin DIN socket? Is there anything special
I need to do to get this camera to work?

Thanks in advance...

Jay Francis KA1PQK Research Computing Center, University of New Hampshire
(603) 862-4518 Work (603) 749-9839 Home

3199. Re: Thoughts from a prospective ham

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-10 17:06:23 UTC
From: herbster@b11.ingr.com
Message-ID: <6159@b11.ingr.com>
Source record: 16339

In article <1747@gazette.bcm.tmc.edu>, andreask@watson.bcm.tmc.edu (Andreas Kasenides) writes:
>
> To all TRUE (in spirit and in practice) hams:
Like the Amateur Code, i like that.....
> I have seriouly considered joining the ranks of hams for the last couple
> of months so I joined this newsgroup to find out what really goes around
> in the ham world. Unfortunately I was disappointed and I am reconsidering
I understand this is not a flame, it probably deep concern that many
TRUE hams share for what is going on these days, BUT.....UUCP net
IS NOT HAM-RADIO. Although i do enjoy this forum, (sometimes even
the nit-picky stuff is amusing enough to make me read it) to really
find out what is going on in the HAM world, you need to listen on
the air, and contact your local radio-club to get involved. I am
sure you will be greeted with open arms and lots of insight.

> Most of the discussions were about hams operating in a NON-civilized manner
> or about discussions on whether non-hams should be allowed to buy ham
> equipment or not. Hey guys what happened to the hard core HAMS that discuss
> design problems. What happened to HAMS that build their own stations ? What
> happened to HAMS that support and encourage the uninitiated, like me, to get

We are busy giving code tests and helping folks put up their first
antenna and helping them find a rig and explaining what a 1010 number
is and......sometimes we have time to check out the UUCP band.
> As a person that spent almost half of my life studying electronics I think
> the pleasure of only talking to HAMS around me is only half the game. I derive
> as much satisfaction from building stations as well as using them. Is it
> against the law, nowadays, for hams to build their own stations ??
Lots of folks still "Home-brew" gear. What has happened though (IMHO)
is that the sophistication of gear has progressed to the point where
it is hard to duplicate the quality of manufactured rigs at home and
more people are becoming intimidated by the technology, thus becoming
"Appliance operators" more that pioneers. You gotta be pretty good
these days to do true "Pioneering". BUT: If you don't mind alot
of work, and less than store-bought specs, home-brewing is the most
satisfying of efforts. It may be ugly, it might be junk parts, but
to make that DX contact on something you made yourself has got to
be one of the most rewarding feelings in radio. (educational too).

> Can somebody, please, give me some incentive for joining ? I am NOT
> discouraged but I AM disappointed.
Obviously you already have the incentive. I will offer some BIG
encouragement though. Once you work your first DX station and start
having fun, all the disappointment will fade like 10m at night.......

QSB QSB must QRT.......
de KM4JN

"CW is just real slow non-ascii packet".........simple interface too

3200. Re: Field Day... OK... A proposal:

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-10 17:18:39 UTC
From: herbster@b11.ingr.com
Message-ID: <6160@b11.ingr.com>
Source record: 16338

In article <30500223@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:

> Another idea for FIELD DAY...
>
> Since we all know exactly when Field Day will be, we end up making long
> term (often 11 or 12 months) preparation. This is not to say that being
> prepared is bad (it is in fact very good), but it does not really test
edited...
> POP FIELD DAY
> In addition to the regular summer and winter field days (which make us
> BE prepared) there should one more field day which will be held with a
> very MINIMUM of notice (perhaps 24 hours or LESS). A designated person
> will decide on the date and make the announcement with the appropriate
> amount of lead time. There should also be a FULL 48 hours of operating
> as part of the POP FIELD DAY. Not everyone will get the word fast enough,
I like this idea, 24 hours notice should be a real challenge. I also
think part of the scoring (or multiplier) should be based on HOW SOON
you got on and made the first contact after the notice. I would not
even want to pin it down to a particular time of year, however, it
might be nice to say that it would be at least 3 Months after the
previous one. Suggestion: Call it EPE for emergency preparedness
event. Scoring should place emphasis on emergency preparedness
qualities, like putting a portable kilowatt on the air in less than
an hour seems to be a good quality in a crunch, and should be re-
warded. We need more thots on this one.

> Who should be the designated person?
W1AW, who else?? I think anticipating an event like this would also
serve to shore-up organization within clubs and individuals. I would
personally like to know that a friend would call me immediately if
he heard the announcment first. This just might tighten us all up
just a bit.....

de KM4JN

"the baud-rate of CW is about as fast as i thinks anyhow....."

3201. Re: Marine Radio License

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-10 18:14:54 UTC
From: val@swamps.UUCP
Message-ID: <76@swamps.UUCP>
Source record: 16327

In article <6400.252CBEC0@stjhmc.fidonet.org> Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
>
>I don't know about the Restricted Permit business. (I thought they quit issuing
>licenses for all except certain classes of broadcast station operators.) But
>the radio needs to be licensed. I forget the form number, but I'll bet anything
>the number and perhaps even a copy of it will come in the users manual of the

It is my understnading that the Restricted Permits are still issued (and
required) for international operations. So if you sail across the lake
to Canada or into international waters, then you should still have one.
The same permit is used by pilots. Many pilots have had problems with
the FCC returning their forms, saying they didn't need the permits for
domestic radio communications. If you need want a permit, include a note
with your application stating that you will be using it for international
travel.

Customs in Canada HAS asked to see my permit, when clearing customs
at Toronto Island Airport.

Finally, the form needed for the aircraft/ship radiotelephone license
filled out once, and not needed at renewal. I filed for fleet licenses,
and therefore do not have to do paper work when changing vessels/aircraft.
I do not have anymore duplicates of that form, but if emailed, will get
the number. The license is a Form 559 for either ship or aircraft.

The fastest method of getting information on aircraft/marine licenses
is to call the FCC Gettysburg, PA Private Radio Bureau office.

Val
(n2epo)

.

3202. Wanted : Yaesu FT101ZD service doc

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-10 18:14:59 UTC
From: gert@prls.UUCP
Message-ID: <26697@prls.UUCP>
Source record: 16425
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.swap

I guess title says it all, but :

My father, PA0RZ uses a Yaesu FT101ZD. It has recently developped a
small problem, which he wants to repair himself.

If anyone out there has service docs that I could copy from them and/or
knows were to purchase a copy of such docs, please let me hear from you.

thanks in advance,
Gert Slavenburg (UUCP : ..!pyramid!prls!gert)

3203. Re: WEFAX

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-10 18:48:10 UTC
From: marc@infmx.UUCP
Message-ID: <2494@infmx.UUCP>
Source record: 16419

In article <963@qip.UUCP> bobm@qip.UUCP (Bob Maccione) writes:
>I'm trying to get information on picking up weather maps on the HF band,
>what i'd like to do is either dump them to a printer or just store them
>in my computer....
>
>Thanks in advance for any help --- (no flames, i'm new at HAM)
>
Since this is an oft asked question I am posting my oft-sent answer
about the vritues of PC HF Facsimile from Software Systems Consulting.
I have no connection with this company, I'm just a satisfied customer.

PC HF FACSIMILE 4.0 is a $99.00 IBM-PC compatible hardware/software package.
For your money you get a demodulator (an RS232 hood with wires ending in a
mini-phone plug), a disk containing capture program, a manual, and a
tutorial cassette.

From my experience it works very well. The Demodulator attaches and is
powered by the PC's serial port. Installation involves plugging it into
the radio and the PC. Dead simple (assuming you have a serial port).
The software must be customized for your PC. You have to chose which
flavor graphics adaptor you have (CGA, EGA, VGA, etc). You must also
define timing parameters depending on you PC's clocking - this is the
trickiest part I found.

The program allows color or B&W reception of 60/120/180/240 LPM fax.
It includes a rudimentary tuning scope display which allows you to
set Black and White signal levels. You can zoom, pan, reverse video fax
images. You can save and load from disk, and there is an unattended mode
which allows you to specify a template file name to which subsequent
faxes will be sent (each has a version number appended to the root file
name). The program supports Epson printers and HP laser jets for output,
and there is a conversion program included which allows you to change
stored faxes to some PC graphics file format or other.

The manual is quite good and has a reasonable listing of WEFAX freqs.
The tutorial cassette is OK if you don't know what a fax broadcast
sounds like, but you can't capture images off tape, so it's useless for
setup.

I use this package with my Sony 2010 & get good results, *suprise* (with
an active antenna). I can get WEFAX from Pt. Reyes (shooting ducks in
a barrel), Hawaii and Virginia *acceptably*. I do wish I had a better
radio and antenna, since you can't expect much from FAX DXing under the
best circumstances. You need to shield the radio from the computer as
much as possible and connect them to a common ground to reduce noise
from the computer degrading transission. I've logged Japanese newspapers

and even a NX wire pic (barely), using the other modes.

I don't expect this package will stand up against the like of a PK-232,
but hey, it's 1/3 the price and if you just want WX maps, it'll do.
For info contact:

Software Systems Consulting, 1303 S. Ola Vista, San Clemente, CA 92672
(714) 498-5784

Spend the money you save on getting a better radio :-) and an antenna tuner,
you'll really need it.

Marc Kenig
VMS Engineering Manager
Informix Software, Inc.
...!pyramid!infmx!marc
beeeeeeeeeeeeep
This has been a test of the Emergency Personal Opinion Broadcasting System.
By voluntary cooperation of Usenet machines in your area, this mindless drivel
has been propogated throughout the world. Had you wanted an actual opinion,
you would have been advised to tune into the marketing hype of my employer.
We now resume normal drivel, already in progress.

3204. Re: Thoughts from a prospective ham

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-10 18:52:40 UTC
From: dvh@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <31137@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 16340

In article <1747@gazette.bcm.tmc.edu>, andreask@watson.bcm.tmc.edu (Andreas Kasenides) writes:
some stuff deleted

> Most of the discussions were about hams operating in a NON-civilized manner
> or about discussions on whether non-hams should be allowed to buy ham
> equipment or not. Hey guys what happened to the hard core HAMS that discuss
> design problems. What happened to HAMS that build their own stations ? What
> happened to HAMS that support and encourage the uninitiated, like me, to get ithe game ?

We're out here. A lot of us still design, build, and experiment. The nature of the projects has changed somewhat, however. Used to be, you could build a transmitter or receiver that could rival the performance of the commercial stuff of the day. That is no longer true- the appliances have gotten very good. Today, a lot of guys build power amps, preamps, and other "accessories" for their stations. Most of the guys who are the "serious" builders are the ones who frequent the VHF/UHF/Microwave bands, where there is still ample reason to "roll your own". I fit into this description, keeping my Kenwood TS-930 for use making skeds on the upper bands.

If you want to build, don't let the apparent lack of fellow home-brewers discourage you from getting into ham radio- most of us are just real busy and don't post here frequently. Most clubs have a few (at least) folks who are your type- search 'em out!

BTW, good luck and I hope you DO join us.

73 Dave KD5RO

3205. OSCAR EMERGENCY

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-10 18:53:23 UTC
From: ewb@raybed2.UUCP
Message-ID: <1388@raybed2.UUCP>
Source record: 16420

#: 108861 S5/Amateur Satellites
09-Oct-89 16:55:14
Sb: AO-13 Emergency
Fm: Bob McGwier N4HY 74615,1366
To: ALL

AMSAT has declared a spacecraft emergency. Until further notice OSCAR-13 users are asked not to use any transponder which might be found active from OSCAR-13.

For yet unexplained reasons, the IHU aboard OSCAR-13 crashed sometime at or near perigee between orbits 1012 and 1013. The crash occurred between the hours of 07:00 and 10:00 UTC on the 9th of October according to OSCAR-13 command station DB2OS. OSCAR-13 command stations would be interested in any telemetry captured between those hours on the 9th of October. Anyone who has any data captured during that time frame should either post such material to AMSAT-DL on Telemail or contact AMSAT president Doug Loughmiller, KO5I at (214) 784-0194 who will make arrangements to forward it to DB2OS and the other command stations.

Again, it is very important that all activities aboard OSCAR-13 be suspended until the OSCAR-13 command team determines the nature of the problem at hand. All AMSAT volunteers are asked to help spread the word of the suspended activities in their areas.

AMSAT will provide updated information through normal communications channels as soon as it becomes available.

Everyone's cooperation is greatly appreciated in this matter.

73
Bob

3206. fluxgate magnetomoter

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-10 19:03:00 UTC
From: BRUCEH@UTKVX3.BITNET
Message-ID: <8910110715.AA27536@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16346

There is an interesting article in the Nov. 1989 issue of Radio Electronics
about the Radio Shack flux gate compass and interfacing it to a computer.
They give a little detail about flux gate devices. Maybe the RS compass
could be modified to do what you want. I'd be interested in what you do.

Bruce Harrison WB4MJG
Univ. of Tennessee at Martin
BRUCEH@UTKVX (bitnet)

3207. Re: alternative power (was Re: Field-day)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-10 19:29:22 UTC
From: rusty@cadnetix.COM
Message-ID: <9789@cadnetix.COM>
Source record: 16343

In article <9780@cadnetix.COM> rusty@cadnetix.COM (Rusty Carruth)
(dats me) writes:
>
>well, remember that this is a system which will supply 12.5 A more or
>less continuously.

Yeah, you got it. I made an assumption there, which may not be right.
Sorry about that. I assume that the 12.5 a rating means 12.5 a in
full sunlight. A pretty good current at 12v. (Hmm, $400/(12*12.5)
= $2.67/watt. I forget if thats good or bad, but it seems to me that
its not too awful. But, I've made another assumption here, so I'll
shut up and let somebody who knows more than I speak up...

---Join the usenet un-net, 28.410 and/or 28.390, 1500Z to 1600Z saturdays!
Rusty Carruth. Radio: N7IKQ ^^ or later :-)
DOMAIN: rusty@cadnetix.com UUCP:{uunet,boulder}!cadnetix!rusty
home: POB. 461, Lafayette 80026

3208. MICROSAT LAUNCH DATE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-10 20:05:28 UTC
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <477@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 16421
Cross-posted to: sci.space,rec.ham-radio

The new launch date for SPOT-2, Microsat, UOSAT has just been given to us by Arianespace. They are shooting for a January 19, 1990 launch.

Bob McGwier
N4HY

3209. alternative power (was Re: Field-day)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-10 20:07:25 UTC
From: jans@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <6112@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM>
Source record: 16330
Body handling: HTML body converted to readable text

If it's what you say it is, it is incredibly cheap! Solar panels in the low-tens of watts run about $8.25 per watt for the panel alone. (Antennas West: 23W Sovonics panel for $189.) Your source would weigh in at $2.25 per watt, including storage, which makes it competitive with commercial power sources! (Decommissioning costs alone for a 1 GW nuclear power plant are estimated as high as $3.93 per watt.) I suspect it is a 12.5 *watt*, not *amp* panel, which makes it a very expensive $32 per watt.

Also suspect is the part. The system you describe would require about 500 sq ft for the panel alone.

Beware of voltage and current ratings. Solar panels should be rated peak watts at equatorial noon. Sleazeballs may spec them at peak open-circuit voltage and peak short-circuit current. Open-circuit voltage for a 12VDC charging system should be about 19 volts -- if it is much less, than you are getting less than the standard number (36?) of series-connected cells. It may still work in full sun, but off-peak voltage will drop below the 13.8V needed for charging -- you'll only be charging for a few hours around noon.

Jan Steinman - N7JDB
Electronic Systems Laboratory
Box 500, MS 50-370, Beaverton, OR 97077
(w)503/627-5881 (h)503/657-7703

3210. Kenwood R-2000 General Coverage Receiver for sale

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-10 20:20:46 UTC
From: pfluegerm@valley.UUCP
Message-ID: <46264bd0.15840@valley.UUCP>
Source record: 16328
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.swap,misc.forsale

o Kenwood R-2000 General Coverage Receiver

- .1 to 30 MHz Digital tuning, AM, FM, USB, LSB, CW
- VC-10 option installed for added 118-174 MHz coverage
- 110/120/220/240 VAC, 12 VDC kit option installed
- 10 memories, various scan modes
- selectable rate tuning
- selectable bandwidth
- YG-455C 500Hz CW filter option installed
- clock, timer

This is an excellent receiver! Like new condition, with original
manuals and packing. $650

--
Mike Pflueger @ AG Communication Systems (formerly GTE Comm. Sys.), Phoenix, AZ
UUCP: {...!ames!ncar!noao!asuvax | uunet!zardoz!hrc | att}!gtephx!pfluegerm
Work: 602-582-7049 FAX: 602-581-4850 Home: 602-439-1978
Packet: WD8KPZ @ W1FJI

3211. Re: IC2-SAT (INFO-HAMS Digest V89 #724)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-10 21:34:59 UTC
From: sorgatz@ttidca.TTI.COM
Message-ID: <6782@ttidca.TTI.COM>
Source record: 16341

In article <10044@ucsd.Edu> brian@ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
+I LOVE IT! Finally, a radio for the ham market with a built-in blab-off
+timer to cure those latch-to-talk long-winded old farts!
---
^
Someone on our 10 meter net (gee, I wonder Who?:-)) usually mentions that
some operators seem to be running 'Push-To-Listen' mode! ;-)

(28.310 USB 0810 Z every nite, Ten Again Rag Chew Net, Join us!)

'73 de KB6LUY

ps-we also have code practice (5-15wpm on 28.450 1 hour prior to the net)
--
-Avatar-> (aka: Erik K. Sorgatz) KB6LUY +-------------------------+
Citicorp(+)TTI *----------> panic trap; type = N+1 *
3100 Ocean Park Blvd. (213) 450-9111, ext. 2973 +-------------------------+
Santa Monica, CA 90405 {csun,philabs,randvax,trwrb}!ttidca!ttidcb!sorgatz **

3212. Need KDK Repair Info

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-10 21:36:55 UTC
From: wardc@orioneb.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <159.25326D34@orioneb.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 16426

Hi, I have an KDK 2m FM Transceiver Model FM-2015R that has just failed.
I think it might be either the driver or final but before I attempt to
"destroy" it myself, can anyone pass on if they know of repiar shops that
do KDK repairs? As I only paid $125.00 for the radio (used) I don't want
to pay a mint to fix it (if I don't have to) as I use this rig for
my packet BBS system.

Thanks!

--- msged 1.99S ZTC
* Origin: ward carpenter (1:141/705)
--
UUCP: ...!uunet!bywater!acheron!orioneb!wardc
INTERNET: wardc@orioneb.FIDONET.ORG
ward carpenter - via FidoNet node 1:141/705
N1CUI@N1CUI-4 Packet BBS
Ridgefield, CT
44.88.0.13 N1CUI-8 TCP/IP | 41 19' 12" N == for the sarsat
44.88.0.39 Orioneb/ham link | 73 30' 10" W == folks.....

3213. Re: alternative power (was Re: Field-day)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-10 21:43:48 UTC
From: jans@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <6113@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM>
Source record: 16331
Body handling: HTML body converted to readable text

<>
<>

But these are probably engine speeds. My 1986 Ford Ranger has a driveshaft pulley diameter of 5.75" and an alternator pulley diameter of 2.25", so the slowest the alternator ever turns (engine idle at ~780 rpm) is ~ 2000 rpm. At idle, it will put 15 amps into my metered "aux" battery, plus whatever it's putting into the starting battery.

Given that the complexity and cost of producing electrical power goes up with decreasing speed, I don't see any reason why automotive alternators would be expected to be useful at below engine idle speeds. Anyone have more conclusive data?

Jan Steinman - N7JDB
Electronic Systems Laboratory
Box 500, MS 50-370, Beaverton, OR 97077
(w)503/627-5881 (h)503/657-7703

3214. Re: INFO-HAMS Digest V89 #747

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-10 22:17:10 UTC
From: ATISD-DOOI.XP@GUNTER-ADAM.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <12533085921.15.ATISD-DOOI.XP@GUNTER-ADAM.AF.MIL>
Source record: 16348

Mail ordering the Sony ICF 2010

This is in reply to Dave's question about ordering the Sony from EEB .....I have found EEB to be a first class outfit. I used to live in Northern VA....near EEB and have found them to have it all together.....their service department is super because Ted is a real hot dog tech....he even did a few jobs for me on gear that I did not buy from EEB!

3215. How to avoid breaking tuning slugs in coils?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-11 00:00:37 UTC
From: rfc@briar.philips.com
Message-ID: <65283@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 16337

I have this problem: About 5% of the coils I try to tweak, I end up breaking the ferrite core instead of rotating it. When that happens, it jams in whatever position it was at. I then have to chisel it out, and find a replacement slug to stick in the coil. I am aware that you need to use the proper size plastic hex tool. (these slugs have a hex shape hole down the center, and the coil form is made of plastic). Is there some trick to this? Like a drop of oil (yuck!) on the slug? Or maybe my tool is worn out?

Thanks in advance

73 de WA2ISE

3216. Early Radio History

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-11 00:02:38 UTC
From: uusgta@swbatl.UUCP
Message-ID: <857@swbatl.UUCP>
Source record: 16423
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,misc.wanted,sci.electronics

I'm interested in finding other's interested in the very early history of radio and electronics (i.e. circa 1900). I doubt there are many folks here that are into this but I'd like to hear from any that are. I am a member of the Antique Wireless Association and various antique radio clubs which are interesting if not a perfect fit. I'm just wondering if there are others on the net interested in trading email on the subject. Got any strange friends that babble about "coherers", "thermionic valves" or "audions?" Send them my email address.

--
---Tom Adams--- | uunet!swbatl!uusgta or uusgta@swbatl.swbt.com
I collect pre-1930 wireless, electrical and scientific books.
opinions... Opinions? I can have opinions here? Who said so?

3217. Help with TA-32jr

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-11 00:29:24 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7120087@hpcupt1.HP.COM>
Source record: 16359

I am thinking of putting up a Mosley TA-32 jr. antenna. I was wondering
if anyone on the net has experience with this antenna. I would apprieciate
comments on the antenna and installation. It seems that this antenna is
small enough to be used with a TV antenna mast and rotor.

73's
Jim, WA6SDM
WA6SDM @ WB6ASR
holly@hpcupt1.hp.com

3218. Re: Winter Field Day

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-11 00:43:56 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500224@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16332

The problem with the Christmas to New Years week for me is that I am usually out of town visiting relatives and other holiday related stuff like that. Although it is not the case for me usually, lots of people are out of town visiting on the Thanksgiving day weekend as well.

3219. Re: KCBI

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-11 00:43:59 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500225@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16333

Shortwave broadcasters not only have to obtain the license, but they also have to QUARTERLY apply for frequency-hours to broadcast in. This is why so many stations are changing schedules every 3 months.

3220. Yet Another Misinformation Issue

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-11 00:44:03 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500226@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16334

Here is an example of how a confusing issue can get started. This is one of those issues concerning what is legal and what is not. Ordinarily this issue will get people arguing, but when the misinformation factor is so heavily involved as it is, the arguments are more often the result of people who believe the same way and have a different knowledge level of the real facts.

Spec-Comm recently had a headline concerning the FCC position that fast scan ATV would not be legal on 434 Mhz. The real issue was of course whether or not REPEATERS of ATV would be legal. The Spec-Comm article did refer to repeaters, but it did not make things all that clear that this is all that the FCC was concerned about. The headline alone was definitely misleading.

Now there will be people trying to argue that ATV is in fact legal on the entire 70cm band, and will argue against people who really trying to say that repeaters are not allowed in 431-433 Mhz nor 435-438 Mhz as specified in FCC rules (47 CFR 97.205(b)). Both are correct, but the arguments will create a lot of bad feeling between hams that just does not need to exist. Hams have enough controversial issues and don't need false ones being created as well.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
-.-- . ... - .... -- -.--
.-.-.- ... .. --. -. .- - ..- .-. . ..-. .. .-.. .

3221. Beacons and FCC rules

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-11 00:44:07 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500227@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16335

97.3(a)(6) Automatic control. The use of devices and procedures for control of a station when it is transmitting so that compliance with the FCC Rules is achieved without the control operator being present at a control point.

97.3(a)(9) Beacon. An amateur station transmitting communications for the purposes of observation of propagation and reception or other related experimental activities.

97.203(d) A beacon may be automatically controlled while it is transmitting on the 28.20-28.30 Mhz, 50.06-50.08 Mhz, 144.05-144.06 Mhz, 220.05-220.06 Mhz or 432.07-432.08 Mhz segments, or on the 33 cm and shorter wavelength bands. (note: changes in these frequencies are pending based on an ARRL petition and an FCC Notice of Proposed Rule Making).

Since the FCC rules specifically address AUTOMATICALLY CONTROLLED BEACONS in 97.203(d), the does not seem to be any way for 97.203(d) not to come into effect for such beacon operations. Thus it seems to me that beacons for the purpose of direction finding and fox hunting activities are restricted to the frequencies in 97.203(d). The "fox" is usually unattended and not under any remote control during such activities, so it easily falls into the category of an AUTOMATICALLY CONTROLLED BEACON. An argument might be made that since the "fox" is turned on and off only when an amateur operator is in attendance to it, that it is not really unatteneded when control takes place. The counter arguement (one the FCC might use in a hearing) is that all radio transmissions must be under control at all times by either an operator in attendance or by automatic control as specified by the rules; any transmitting must be under some sort of control at all times in order to comply with FCC Rules.

Now, putting "fox" transmitters on the beacon frequencies is possible to do, and the new ARRL proposed beacon frequencies even allow other emission modes besides CW. However, there is already a network of beacons in these narrow ranges of frequencies which could receive interference (rather, those who are monitoring these propagation beacons would receive interference). Would it not be better that flexibility exist to place "fox" type beacons on other frequencies? They are usually placed there now (and fortunately, no one has complained to the FCC about it). We could prevent these problems with the rules by going ahead and trying to make a few changes to allow these kinds of activities legally.

There are actually a number of different ways the rules could be changed to readily allow "fox" beacon flexibility. One idea I thought of would be to specifically define this type of beacon and allow it to be placed on any amateur frequency (except frequencies shared by amateur-satellite) that the "fox" operator was authorized for.

The most radical idea I have thought of so far is to further de-regulate beacon operation, and let beacons be subject to constraints similar to repeaters, including exclusion from certain frequencies such as 145.8-146 Mhz, 431-433 Mhz, and 435-438 Mhz.

What do people think? No flames... just civilized discussion, please.
--phil ka9wgn--

3222. Re: Aircraft headsets

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-11 00:53:56 UTC
From: georgep@vice.ICO.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <4222@vice.ICO.TEK.COM>
Source record: 16336

In article <8910080708.AA18615@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> IZZYH79@OAC.UCLA.EDU writes:
+I have recently bought the David Clark H10-20 aviation
+headset. Has anyone had any experience in using this
+type of headset for ham use, ie. building an adapter for
+use with handy talkies or HF gear?
+ Thank you.
+ Arun WC6V

The earphones are 600 ohm, the mic has a voltage to current
amplifier so the output will look like a carbon mic into
about 400 ohms to 8V.

geo

3223. policing CB

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-11 04:39:00 UTC
From: IZZYH79@OAC.UCLA.EDU
Message-ID: <8910110718.AA27974@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16349

I haven't listened recently, but a while back when I
listened to CBers blatantly taking over the bandwidth
just below the 10 meter band some of them even bragged
openly about their power amplifiers and gave out their
addresses over the air for QSL cards. I wonder if the
FCC ever goes/went after them...
Arun WC6V

3224. Microsat Launch now January

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-11 05:01:16 UTC
From: ollie@hydra.unm.edu
Message-ID: <729@ariel.unm.edu>
Source record: 16344

Ouch. I just heard from an AMSAT source that the Microsats will
be going up in January, not November of this year.

Watch for an official release from AMSAT soon...

-=-
Ollie Eisman - N6LTJ 3505 Lafayette Rd. NE #3, Albuq, NM 87107
(505) 277-4845 or (505) 884-7848

3225. Help! SWL in Africa

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-11 05:21:06 UTC
From: J_STEPHEN_HALL@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <22962@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 16350

Hi,
I would like to say I'm sorry ahead of time if I am posting in the
wrong place....

I have a cousin who will be doing graduate studies in a rather primitive
area of Africa for 6 months starting in January.

She is very interested in a small short-wave radio that can be used to
pick up the VOA and the BBC. She doesn't want to DX at all, just hear
some sounds from home.
I offered my GE World Monitor for her use, she laughed. It is much to larg
and takes 6 "D-Size" batteries.

What she is looking for is a small radio that will work well with Nicads
and a small solar-recharger that will allow her to listen to the VOA or
BBC every other day.

She is willing to spend up to $250. Can it be done?

Many thanks,
Steve

....
/ UUCP: ucbvax!sun!portal!cup.portal.com!j_stephen_hall
/ ARPANET and INTERNET domains please use:
/ portal!j_stephen_hall%cupertino.pcc@suncom
/SYSOP: The 19th Hole (Fido 1:137/208) (813) 378-5602, Sarasota, Florida
....

3226. Packet Controller Selection - Recomendations Solicited

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-11 06:21:03 UTC
From: noel@ubbs-nh.MV.COM
Message-ID: <147@ubbs-nh.MV.COM>
Source record: 16342
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

I have developed an interest in packet radio, in particular I am interested in the operation of same under Unix/Xenix.

I am however, a bit bewildered by the selection of packet controllers on the market.

I would appreciate hearing your views or experiances with various brands and/or models.

I am concerned with reliability, flexibitity and upgradability as well as the ease of use.

To date I am leaming towards the KAM and PK-232 but I may be making a mistake in either case. Your input would be greatly appreciated!

Thanks,

Noel
N2AXI
--
Noel B. Del More | decvax!ubbs-nh!noel
17 Meredith Drive | noel@ubbs-nh.mv.com
Nashua, New Hampshire 03063 | It's unix me son! `taint spozed tah make cents

3227. Re: How to begin..

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-11 10:43:51 UTC
From: dave@ka3adu.UUCP
Message-ID: <563@ka3adu.UUCP>
Source record: 16371

Try Radio Shack for a Novice Preparation course. It is $19.95 and includes a book and two casette tapes. The book has every possible question that can be on the test, the correct answer and an explanation of the answer. The two tapes will teach you morse code and get your speed up to the required 5wpm. It worked for me so well on my Novice and Technician tests that I am using their General book and tapes to prepare for the test this coming Sunday.
73 de Dave KA3UZR

--
------------------| UUCP: uunet!wa3wbu!ka3adu!dave |-------------------
Dave Hultberg KA3UZR
1407 Concord Rd.
Mechanicsburg, Pa. 17055

3228. ARRL NR 71: OSCAR 13 PROBLEMS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-11 11:46:53 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1283@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 16357

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
============================================================

ARRL BULLETIN NR 71 ARLB071
OCTOBER 10, 1989

ON OCTOBER 9, THE OSCAR 13 ONBOARD COMPUTER CRASHED AND SWITCHED THE
TRANSPONDER TO MODE L BEACON MODE. CURRENT SQUINT ANGLES MAKE IT
DIFFICULT TO UPLOAD THE IHU SOFTWARE. HOPEFULLY TRANSPONDER
OPERATIONS CAN RESUME THIS WEEKEND. NO TRANSPONDER OPERATION IS
ALLOWED UNTIL SPACECRAFT OPERATIONS ARE FULLY RESTORED.

STAY TUNED FOR ADDITIONAL BULLETINS FROM AMSAT DL AND W1AW FOR FURTHER
INFORMATION
--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM/SWL/SCANNER BBS (1200/2400/PEP) 614-457-4227
```

3229. Re: How to avoid breaking tuning slugs in coils?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-11 12:49:41 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <10052@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 16358

Back in the old days (AHHHG! OLD FART ALERT) when I was tuning up Motorola T44 on 450 MHZ, I used to break about 1 tuning slug in 5 - I remember being told that Moto's reconditioning program included sloshing the radio with some sort of solvent that caused the coil form wax to harden after a few months, locking the slug in place. These also were the kind of slugs that had a bronze springwire lengthwise to ensure that they didn't vibrate out of adjustment when the radio was shaken to death by being installed on the firewall of a concrete mixer.

Anyway, removing the coil can (when possible) and blasting the coil with a hair dryer to soften the wax would often loosen the slug enough that you could get it out, then dip it into talcum powder to lubricate it, and return it to the coil form and tweak it up.

When the slug DID break, you ran an electric drill down the center hole of the slug, which turned it into crunchy little bits that were easy to shake out by banging the radio on the concrete floor.

Of course, this was back in the days of real radios, before rice rockets and the day the ARRL invented FM. Modern ham-market stuff is a bit less well-engineered and would probably shatter into a thousand bits if you banged it on the garage floor. I sure wouldn't try it with my Kenwierd. But then you could drive a car over a Motorola radio without hurting it. And they cleaned up real nice when you ran them through the dishwasher.

The hair dryer trick works great on rice rocket radios too, but since the Japanese manufacturers often use gobbets of wax to hold components onto the board, you have to fit the blower with a small snout (off an oil can, for example) to avoid total radiophonic meltdown when you're loosening a slug to twiddle it.

Another trick is to just stick your soldering iron tip into the coil slug for a few seconds to heat it up.

But the real trick is to use the right tuning tool. If your diddlestick fits the slot or hex in the slug just firmly, and doesn't slop around, you run a much better chance of turning the slug instead of breaking it. I have a quiver of about 20 diddlesticks and I still occasionally run into slugs that I don't have the right one for. Most hams are cheapshitbastards, but spending $10-$20 on an assortment of good quality diddlesticks is one of those investments you'll always regret not having made.

Assuming you're not afraid to take the covers off and work on your own equipment, of course. I wonder how many hams have even LOOKED inside their radios?
- Brian

3230. Re: Early Radio History

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-11 13:21:47 UTC
From: mac@harris.cis.ksu.edu
Message-ID: <4034@deimos.cis.ksu.edu>
Source record: 16351
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,misc.wanted,sci.electronics

In article <857@swbatl.UUCP> uusgta@swbatl.UUCP (4237) writes:
>I'm interested in finding other's interested in the very early history of
>radio and electronics (i.e. circa 1900).....
[several lines deleted]
>others on the net interested in trading email on the subject. Got any strange
>friends that babble about "coherers", "thermionic valves" or "audions?"

A couple of years ago my wife and I were visiting in The Netherlands
and toured EVOLUON, a museum-like place in Eindhoven owned by Philips
Company (they own Norelco, Signetics, and North American Philips here
in the USA). Anyway, one of their displays is about radio, and part
of that display has a very old setup containing a coherer. Having
tried to make one in my youth, I set about explaining how it worked to
my wife; while I was so doing an Evoluon employee overheard me, intro-
duced himself, and then activated the display for actual operation!
So I got to send some Morse code from their sparkgap transmitter to
their coherer-based receiver over a distance of at least ten feet! :-)
--Myron
--
Myron A. Calhoun, PhD EE, W0PBV, (913) 532-6350 (work), 539-4448 (home).
INTERNET: mac@ksuvax1.cis.ksu.edu
BITNET: mac@ksuvax1.bitnet
UUCP: ...{rutgers, texbell}!ksuvax1!harry!mac

3231. Re: WEFAX

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-11 13:29:57 UTC
From: newsman@cbnewsj.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <1329@cbnewsj.ATT.COM>
Source record: 16361

You might want to try a fax package from a place in California called Software Systems Consulting. I do not have their number or address at present but it can be found in Popular Communications magazine. For about $100.00 you get software, demodulator and instructions. The package will run with IBM PC, XT, AT or truly IBM compatible machines.

Have Fun,

MTX5D!JJF

3232. Re: Water Power

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-11 13:45:15 UTC
From: 702WFG@SCRVMSYS.BITNET
Message-ID: <8910120721.AA21291@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16352

Back in my youth I got interested in water power after reading an article
in Popular Science (remember when that was a high tech rag).
They explained the whole thing from start to finish including giving the
addresses of companies that sold smal Hydro-Electric generators.
It wasn't till much later that I learned why no one does it. It seems that
there is not enough flow or control in a free running stream, hence the
reason for things like Boulder Dam. And that of course brings up the major
stumbling block.
It seems there is this real estate law called riparian (sp) rights which
says you can't block or impede the flow of any stream or body of water that
flows thru your property. Kind of puts the skids to any kind of private
hydro generating station. I have had it explained to me by local authorities
that even putting a water wheel into the streem can be construed as "impeding
the flow". That may vary from locallity-to-locallity but at least here, I
probably could not legally generate my own electricity using water.

And of course, wind power is a whole new ball game. You thought your
neighbors hated the sight of your antenna. :-) :-) :-)

bill gunshannon KB3YV
702wfg@SCRVMSYS.BITNET

3233. Sony Hi-Band opinions/info wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-11 14:09:42 UTC
From: jimkirk@OUTLAW.UWYO.EDU
Message-ID: <891011080942.20201eaa@UWYO.BITNET>
Source record: 16353

A friend was recently in a store where he saw a Sony Hi-Band, S/W AM/FM hand-held receiver. I tried looking through all of 1989's Info-HAMS to no avail, so unless this is in fact also known by some other designation, I'd like to solicit any opinions and/or info on this unit. E-mail to me and I'll summarize later. Thanks in advance.

3234. Heathkit SG-8 Info wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-11 14:51:36 UTC
From: JORDAN@LL.LL.MIT.EDU
Message-ID: <8910120721.AA21302@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16354

About 6 months ago I got a Heath SG-8 rf sig. gen. from a hamfest.
When I tried it out at home, I found it didn't oscillate on the low
frequency end of the top 3 bands. I presumed this was a low-gain
problem (High C with the same L implies low Q & low gain). The
tube was a 12AU7 twin triode. Last week I got a replacement from
another Hamfest. It turned out to be a 12AU7A. Works fine on all
but the highest freq. band, where it doesn't work at all...
Do any of you old-timers out there still have a handbook with
receiving tube data & can tell me what the difference between the
various 'flavours' of 12AU7 are? I would also really like to get my
hands on a photocopy of the manual, or the schematic at least - so
I can see what Heath originally recommended. Anyone willing to supply
copies pse E-mail direct - I will of course pay the costs.
Maybe I should just reduce the supply voltage & replace the triodes
with FETs - a winter project maybe...

Thanks & 73s

Mike < JORDAN at LL.LL.MIT.EDU >

3235. Re: Radio Shack Model 30 scanner

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-11 14:54:11 UTC
From: jle@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880083@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 16355

> / hpfcdc:rec.ham-radio / bill@moogvax.UUCP (Bill Pike) / 6:47 am Oct 5, 1989 /

> A colleague has a portable scanner identified as a Radio Shack Model 30. It is
> an older unit which he bought used. He has noticed that it cannot be set
> to frequencies between 136 and 138 MHz.

> a) Does anyone know if this is normal for this unit and if so,
> what is the reason for this ommision in coverage?

It is probably normal. The aviation band was limited to 108-136 MHz,
with 136-138 in "reserve".

Jer/ Eberhard, (SLASH), N0FZD | Hewlett-Packard - MS99, 1UP10, 15' East
CAP SAR Pilot, COMM,INST,CFI-GLIDER | 3404 East Harmony Road (303) 229-2861
mail: {ihnp4 | hplabs}!hpfcla!jle | Fort Collins, Colorado 80525-9599

3236. Re: Aircraft headsets

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-11 15:46:00 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.bacs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <12600074@silver>
Source record: 16360

In article <8910080708.AA18615@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> IZZYH79@OAC.
UCLA.EDU writes:
>I have recently bought the David Clark H10-20 aviation
>headset. Has anyone had any experience in using this
>type of headset for ham use, ie. building an adapter for
>use with handy talkies or HF gear? ^^^^^^^^^^^
>^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
> Thank you. Arun WC6V

The standard aircraft radio microphone circuit requires a carbon microphone, i.e., a variable resistance. True carbon mics have several disadvantages including poor audio quality; no self-respecting ham would use one. Modern aircraft mics are "simulated carbon", i.e., they are electret or dynamic mics with a preamplifier circuit which simulates the electrical characteristics of a carbon mic and is powered by the microphone bias current from the radio. High-quality simulated-carbon mics which don't work with ham rigs are available cheap at hamfests. See _Ham Radio_ magazine, October 1981 p. 18. for a circuit for adapting them to typical ham transceivers. (Copy for SASE.)

Unmodified Plantronics StarSet headsets will work with the Icom IC-2AT family of transceivers; just add appropriate connectors and series PTT switch. This has been published in most ham magazines.

--

Frank Reid W9MKV reid@gold.bacs.indiana.edu
P.O. Box 5283
Bloomington IN 47407

3237. Re: Early Radio History

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-11 16:21:33 UTC
From: lexw@idca.tds.PHILIPS.nl
Message-ID: <428@wc8.idca.tds.philips.nl>
Source record: 16365

In article <4034@deimos.cis.ksu.edu> mac@harris.cis.ksu.edu (Myron A. Calhoun) writes:
>
>A couple of years ago my wife and I were visiting in The Netherlands
>and toured EVOLUON, a museum-like place in Eindhoven owned by Philips
>Company (they own Norelco, Signetics, and North American Philips here
>in the USA). Anyway, one of their displays is about radio, and part
>of that display has a very old setup containing a coherer.

Should anyone be planning to come to Eindhoven to the Evoluon (possibly to
see some radio history), I must disappoint them. The Evoluon is closed and
will not be opened again, at least not as a museum of electronics.
If memory serves, it will be used by Philips as an exhibition of the history
of the company itself.

____
/ / ___ _____/ Lex Wassenberg, Philips TDS
/ / /__ \/ ___/ Apeldoorn, The Netherlands
/ / ___/ /__ lexw@idca.tds.philips.nl
/ / /____/___/
/ /_____________/ It's said that only 10 people on the whole world understood
/_____________/ Einstein. I'm so brilliant that nobody understands me at all.

Disclaimer: Since nobody understands me, I speak only for myself.

3238. Re: How to begin..

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-11 16:25:18 UTC
From: barry@hprmokg.HP.COM
Message-ID: <13770037@hprmokg.HP.COM>
Source record: 16282

adoane@pro-harvest.cts.COM (Andrew Doane) writes:

>I have been a computer/modem enthusiest for 7 years. HAM Radio has always
>interested me slightly. However, until a friend of mine showed me is HT, I
>have never tried to gain a license.

>I would now like to become involved in HAM Radio. The problem is I have no
>idea where to start. I know I must learn basic radio theory and code, but
>don't know where to gain the matierals to do this nor do I know where I can
>take the test.

>Is there a package that I can purcahse to teach myself everything I need to
>know for the basic lic? In addition, is there a program to teach code (I have
>an Apple IIgs)

>Any help would be welcome.

A good package for getting started in Amateur Radio is "Tune in the World
with Amateur Radio" from the American Radio Relay League.

Their address is 225 Main St, Newington, Ct 06111
It costs $15.00 (book plus code cassettes order #0380) or
$12.00 for book only (order #0399).

Get a copy of QST magazine at your local book store and there are lots
of products that are designed to get you started at a minimal cost.

The Gordon West Courses are also quite good (advertised in QST and other
magazines such as 73's Magazine and CQ).

Barry
WB6JZL

3239. Field Day

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-11 16:34:13 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.UUCP
Message-ID: <19466@ut-emx.UUCP>
Source record: 16366

phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu says:

>>>The problem with the Christmas to New Years week for me is that I am usually
>>>out of town visiting relatives and other holiday related stuff like that.
>>>Although it is not the case for me usually, lots of people are out of town
>>>visiting on the Thanksgiving day weekend as well.

... which is (usually) also the weekend of one of the biggest contests of
the year (CQWW) - and that doesn't stop the enthusiasts from taking part.

Besides, Christmas is just when the supposed enemy will attack, with the
whole of the western world lying comatose in their chairs, their only sign of
life being an occasional gentle burp - we ought to be prepared.

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu

"Hold this feedline", said Tom, coaxingly.

3240. Re: Field Day... OK... A proposal:

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-11 16:43:28 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500228@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16362

> > Who should be the designated person?
> W1AW, who else?? I think anticipating an event like this would also
> serve to shore-up organization within clubs and individuals. I would
> personally like to know that a friend would call me immediately if
> he heard the announcment first. This just might tighten us all up
> just a bit.....

Now that I asked, and now that at least one answer has arrived, I'll toss out what I was thinking of and see who likes it or hates it.

One of the things that would be needed is VERY FAST dissemination of the announcement of the simulated emergency preparedness exercise. In a real emergency how would we hear about it? For one thing, the news media would be heavily involved. We need to get the news media going on it. The idea I was thinking of was to ask that none other than the President of the United States (who is afterall Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces) be the one to decide when and make the announcement. It could be suggested that he might tag the announcement at the end of any major media speech just as means of getting the word out in a way that would approximately match a real life emergency. It might take some major begging to get him to do it, or maybe it would be easy, BUT JUST IMAGINE THE MEDIA AWARENESS as a result !!!

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
-.-- . ... - .... -- -.--
.-.-.- ... .. --. -. .- - ..- .-. . ..-. .. .-.. .

3241. Re: Aircraft headsets

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-11 16:43:32 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500229@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16363

Can someone who is into aviation (and ham radio, too) give a summary of the available aviation headsets? I'm personally interested in having one that is very comfortable to wear for long periods of time (I suspect pilots have to some times) AND very good noise blocking on the earphones (yes, TWO) and noise cancelling on the boom mike. Included should be what the prospects are of modifying them for use with ham gear (HT's, mobile rigs, base rigs, etc).

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
-.-- . ... - .... -- -.--
.-.-.- ... .. --. -. .- - ..- .-. . ..-. .. .-.. .

3242. Re: ARRL and User Fees

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-11 16:43:35 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500230@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16367

> Let's not be too hasty here. None of the proposals I've seen involve a
> HUGE fee. I personally support the concept of a license fee. A license
> fee could do two things for us. First, it could eliminate the excuse
> of no money for enforcement that the FCC uses for not helping us
> enforce our rules. Second, we can quite legitimately state that we
> are paying a fair price for our access and therefore we cannot be
> denied access to our bands without due process. In other words,
> we'd have a much better argument the next time someone makes a grab
> for a band.
>
> As it is, the ARRL's kneejerk reaction against user fees just
> perpetuates the stereotype of hams as beggars. I used to run into
> that stereotype when I was promoting the service to TEMA and FEMA officials.
> One comment heard over and over was "Every time I've tried to work
> with hams, they've come running with their hands out". Maybe we
> ought to try and mitigate this stereotype and help pay our way.
>
> John De Armond, WD4OQC

John, I agree with you 100%

I'd like to add that the idea of all the fee money going directly to the Federal treasury may not be that bad of an idea. If the FCC keeps the money, then we don't have as much control over it as we would if Congress allocates it. Congress SHOULD ordinarily allocate back to the FCC all of the funds the FCC collects in all its processing. We should expect the fees (for all services) to let the FCC pay their own way. Then if the FCC is FAILING to meet its obligations, Congress can put more pressure on them to do so.

The processing fees can also allow a resumption of certain kinds of more costly processing such as vanity callsigns and club stations.

I would like to stress that one particular type of processing needs to continue to be ZERO COST, and that is filing a change of station location and/or mailing address. It would not only be unfair to people who have to move more often, but it would be important for the FCC and hams to make sure the FCC records and database is kept up to date. If there was a cost to file a change of address, some people would find excuses and reasons to avoid filing the change just to avoid the costs. Too many people don't file them now as it is; why make it worse.

And a license fee would probably be a better filter to keep out the riff-raff than that other method :-)

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
-.-- . ... - .... -- -.--

.-.-.- ... .. --. -. .- - ..- .-. . ..-. .. .-.. .

3243. ATV Balloon Landing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-11 16:43:38 UTC
From: look@uicsrd.csrd.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <54900003@uicsrd.csrd.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16364

```
~r atv.txt
```

3244. ATV Balloon Landing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-11 16:43:41 UTC
From: look@uicsrd.csrd.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <54900004@uicsrd.csrd.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16368

The ATV balloon package was found intact and still operating in a soybean field five miles east of Lebanon, Indiana. The package was found by the Indianapolis fox-hunters who had been near that area. Assisting were John Huisinga KA9YPK and Tim O'Connor KA9SZY in a chase plane. The package was picked up forty minutes after landing. The only damage was the dislocation of the mirror used to provide downward views to the camera.

Anyone who taped the flight is asked to contact :

look@uicsrd.csrd.uiuc.edu
or
Mark Garrett KA9SZX
513 Jackson
Champaign, IL 61821
or
K9CW PBBS (QSL)

Video was recieved as far away as West Virginia and southern Canada and fifteen miles east of DesMoines, Iowa. The 42 milliwatt signal of the 2 meter beacon was copied in Kansas City. The package achieved an altitude of at least 114,700 feet and traveled down range at speeds up to 125 mph.

More information and photos will be available in an upcoming Amatuer Television Quarterly magazine.

-Steve Look
KA9SZW

3245. FT-470 UHF out-of-band mods

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-11 17:19:43 UTC
From: ewb@raybed2.UUCP
Message-ID: <1389@raybed2.UUCP>
Source record: 16356

For all of you who may be wondering wether an FT-470 will go out of band on UHF, I have some bad news. A phone call was placed to Yaesu by a local tech/dealer asking specifically if it could be done. The tech at Yeasu didn't know for sure but would get back to him. Well Yaesu did and here is the answer. They FT-470 is made in 2 styles, one that is imported and one that is distributed to the rest of the world. It seems that the ones that are sold outside the US can do the trick as they have a different micro-processor than the US versions. The ones in the U.S. cannot due to the soft/firm ware in the micro. A few of the "export" versions were sold in the US early on, so if you have serial # 1 or whatever, it may do it, but most will not.

BTW if you REALLY DO need out-of-band UHF and VHF capability YAESU makes a COMMERCIAL version of their DUAL BANDER. I believe it's called the model 2005. Check with your local Yaesu dealer or Yaesu USA. It can probably be programed into the ham bands.

73
UXA

3246. AO 13 Spacecraft Emergency

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-11 18:19:58 UTC
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <478@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 16372

Thanks to Gary for bringing my message over from CIS. I should have
already sent an update. IMHO, a software bug was uploaded or uncovered
as we have completely regained control, and the hardware all checks out
on AO-13. It is quite easy to leave some JUNK around on the stack by
forgetting to do some stuff. The spacecraft runs a multitasking system
based on IPS (an extension of Forth by Karl Meinzer, DJ4ZC, see his article
on same in an old BYTE magazine article). If you leave junk on the stack,
and it returns from a subroutine call and it blows you out into the weeds,
you could easily get the exact behavior we got. James Miller, G3RUH,
reset the IHU easily and he, Graham Radcliff, VK4AGR, and Peter Gulzow
DB2OS, got software in, checked out the hardware, and are about ready
to let people back on. The transponders are definitely under computer
control and OFF. As soon as you can use them, we will issue a bulletin
to that effect.

73
Bob N4HY

3247. Re: Does It Matter How Thick Antenna Wire Is?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-11 19:23:01 UTC
From: koning@koning.dec.com
Message-ID: <5332@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 16369

It depends. If you want to obey the National Electric Code, then it does. The code has requirements on minimum wire size. What the minimum is depends on (a) how long the antenna is, (b) what material (copper vs. steel (copperweld) vs. aluminum), and (c) whether it's a transmitter or a receiver antenna. Read the NEC.

paul, ni1d

3248. Re: TS440 MODS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-11 19:26:42 UTC
From: koning@koning.dec.com
Message-ID: <5333@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 16370

Re the Gordon West article about TS440 mods:

It is not necessary to Reset the processor in the TS440 after making the mods. The TS440 reads the diodes on every powerup, not just on a processor reset.

Among other things, this means you could put a switch on the general coverage diode, and select general coverage vs. ham-band-only transmit from the outside of the box. Cycling the power will cause it to take effect. People with transverters might want to use this property.

paul, ni1d

3249. Re: How to begin..

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-11 20:42:11 UTC
From: bmp@hpcupt1.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7120088@hpcupt1.HP.COM>
Source record: 16283

The Gordon West courses are also available in most radio
shack stores under a radio shack label.

Brian Perkin
N6RSW

3250. Re: CCD

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-11 21:15:11 UTC
From: magore@watdcsu.waterloo.edu
Message-ID: <6454@watdcsu.waterloo.edu>
Source record: 16376

In article <8910110710.AA27081@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
MARKIEWI@CSHLAB.BITNET writes:
>Does anyone know where I can buy CCD's for a project I am working
>on. Any info would be appreciated.

Contact TI. They have several CCD's. I just recently ordered
from a TI supplier a TCS241 [754*488 area CCD with support chips.] It was
$401 US. They also have a TC211 which is a 192*165 low cost CCD that
needs an external shutter but cost less then $50 US. Try asking for their
new Optoelectronic Data Book. TI has an Optoelectronic Branch
in Dallas [1-214-997-3382] - they could likely give you a number
for a TI rep near your area.

Good Luck!,

[I do not work for TI]

Mike Gore, Technical Support, Institute for Computer Research
Internet: magore@watdcsu.waterloo.edu or magore@watdcsu.uwaterloo.ca
Bitnet: magore@watdcsu.bitnet UUCP: uunet!watmath!watdcsu!magore

3251. Re: ARRL and User Fees

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-12 00:40:32 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500231@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16373

One of the reasons I joined the ARRL was the understanding that it was an organization that (at least CAN) represent the views of ALL amateurs.

It is clear that with the cut backs in QST being grossly slanted against certain particular areas of interest, that QST, and thus ARRL, is being an organization that represents JUST SOME GROUPS of amateurs. This is not what I want to be a member of, and unless some action is taken, I, too, will not renew my membership when renewal time comes up (9/90). I just recently decided to renew just because the ARRL voted to petition the FCC to create a (not exactly perfect) no-code class of amateur license even though my own director voted against it. I did let them know why I renewed and I hope they took note of it.

I will be writing to them and expressing my concern that through its main publication QST, the ARRL is effectively becoming an organization that does not make a committed representation of the full diversity of amateur radio. I will of course support organizations that represent and support limited areas of amateur radio activities THAT I AM INTERESTED IN. I will also support organizations that are very general purpose. The ARRL is clearly taking a direction away from being general purpose, and towards a direction I happen to be not interested in.

So if QST had to cutback 25%, then why not cut 25% out of each area? Since they did NOT do that, it's obvious they don't want to represent all amateurs.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
-.-- . ... - .... -- -.--
.-.-.- ... .. --. -. .- - ..- .-. . ..-. .. .-.. .

3252. Re: ATV Balloon Landing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-12 00:40:36 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500232@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16374

```
> ~r atv.txt

~p
```

3253. Re: policing CB

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-12 01:19:26 UTC
From: sorgatz@ttidca.TTI.COM
Message-ID: <6800@ttidca.TTI.COM>
Source record: 16287

In article <8910110718.AA27974@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> IZZYH79@OAC.UCLA.EDU writes:
+I haven't listened recently, but a while back when I
+listened to CBers blatantly taking over the bandwidth
+just below the 10 meter band some of them even bragged
+openly about their power amplifiers and gave out their
+addresses over the air for QSL cards. I wonder if the
+FCC ever goes/went after them...
+ Arun WC6V

Not just below. The space between CB and 10 meters is currently unallocated (27.410-28.000) and in the L.A. area it has become 'Hispanic CB'..lately they have been using 28.0-28.3 as well. The Truckers too have discovered that they can 'have a quiet channel' in this area. Nominally without a fight..

I've bitched and complained about this for 4 years solid, I've written to my ARRL SM, I've written to the FCC, I've even T-hunted the bastards down and given the addresses to both our local FCC office and the OO's. I've been trying to get some support to have the matter resolved via diplomatic channels between the US and Mexican Governments...none of which has done a damn bit of good! There have been about 10 people from this very newsgroup (you KNOW who you are!) that have written me and said "Yeah, we're with you on this..let's get 'em!" And they've done the same things..letters, and more letters..all to no avail.

It seems, given the influx of inexpensive gear to cover the 26-30MHz band, with all-mode (CW,AM,FM,SSB) capability, and given that such equipment is being sold to CBers at MOST EVERY CB STORE, TRUCKSTOP etc...we, as Amateurs had best decide to either rise up and actually DO SOMETHING about it..or we can look forward to losing 10 meters to the bootleggers.

<side point>
I have endured tons of hateful, shitty, email from a collection of human-scum that cruises this newsgroup, owns and operates equipment out-of-band and refuses to become licensed, or recognize that 10 meters is lawfully allocated to the Amateur Service. They scoff at us...they seem quite sure that the Amateur community will never get off their asses to do anything whatsoever about their illegal operations. Are they right?

There are those individuals, on 11 meters, that have a reasonable attitude and more than enough courtesy to use CB radio for it's intented purpose; but the other side of the coin is there too. It has been my experience, that most (not all!) CBers, given enough encouragement and support, make fine Amateurs.

And why not? They have an active interest in RADIO. They are willing to LEARN. They have some experience at operating the equipment, and most have some experience at the basic skills of electronics as applied to transceiver

installation, setup, or modifications.

I have personally Elmer'ed 7 individuals, all of whom started out on CB. I was never so happy as the day they all passed their Novice exams. BTW-they took the exams from a local VEC that I have little contact with, since I'm still only a Tech.

(In-Letter PS to the hate-mail crowd)
What does all this mean? IT MEANS I HAVE NO BIAS AGAINST 11 METER OPS, UNLESS they insist on bootlegging, cranking up the power or smashing up the rules in some other fashion. So, you little-jerks, no more bitching about my having an ax to grind about CBers in general! I was once there too.. ..and we simply didn't talk to people like you! It was considered in bad taste use 'dirty-30's' or kick on a Linear or not ID or hang carriers..etc. You cannot defend any of this kind of behavior, it's simply out of line!

(back to the topic)
The FCC will do nothing. The ARRL will do nothing...unless someone insists on them doing so. And it had better be soon, unless we like the idea of the CB band being 26-30 MHz, in which case the SCUM will have won..simply via inaction on the part of the Amateur community. Think about it, 10 meters is riding on *YOUR* decision.

Persons interested in DOING SOMETHING about this problem are encouraged to write me. Flames to /dev/null...
--
-Avatar-> (aka: Erik K. Sorgatz) KB6LUY +-------------------------+
Citicorp(+)TTI *----------> panic trap; type = N+1 *
3100 Ocean Park Blvd. (213) 450-9111, ext. 2973 +-------------------------+
Santa Monica, CA 90405 {csun,philabs,randvax,trwrb}!ttidca!ttidcb!sorgatz **

3254. Re: What has become of WB3FFV's XBBS?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-12 01:23:28 UTC
From: wrc@cbnewsm.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <5307@cbnewsm.ATT.COM>
Source record: 16375
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

> Could someone please tell me what has happened to WB3FFV's XBBS bbs that
> he ran up in New Jersey? I have not been able to get an answer for many
> months now.
>
> Mark.
>
> --
> Mark J. Bailey "Ya'll com bak naw, ya hear!"

I've noticed the same thing the last few times that I have tried to get into it also although I don't try on a regular basis.

Bill
KD2XK

3255. Re: Cellular Telephone Rules.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-12 02:35:30 UTC
From: wrc@cbnewsm.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <5308@cbnewsm.ATT.COM>
Source record: 16280

In article <30500222@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>
> > We were told once upon a time that high power and high gain antennas were
> > undesireable in the cellular telephone context because of the risk of
> > extending range too far beyond the limits of one's own "cell". I take it then
> > that this is not borne out by experience?
>
> In metropolitan areas where several adjacent cells exist, it might be a
> problem. In isolated areas where one cell has not actual adjacent cells,
> I don't see physical problems developing with it as quickly. Maybe you
> could say that by adding gain, you might get into an adjacent cell that
> you don't want to get into. I don't know how the cellular systems hands
> off the call as you move from one cell to another, but with added gain
> you might find these things happening much more often.
>
A higher gain antenna will not be much of a benefit for cellular
phones since the entire system is designed with automatic power control of
the mobiles and will adjust the power levels to maintain specific limits.
It is also unlikely that you would be able to get into channels in adjacent
cells unless you are equally distant from the two cell sites in which case
you would be handed off between the two until you capture one of them.
There is some hysteresis during these handoffs which is on the order of
4db. When a cell phone is first turned on,
it scans through all of the control channels and locks on to the strongest
one which, hopefully, is one that is in the same cell as you.
When you want to place a call or you receive a call, your set is still on
the control channel passing data which include power level adjustment and
voice channel assignment. Your voice channel assignment will be a channel
in the same cell site as you.
All during your conversation there is an overhead data stream that will
automatically adjust your power depending on how close to the cell
site you are. The range of adjustment is 28 dB in 7 steps. This means that
your power will range from a maximum of 3 watts to a minimum of about 5
milliwatts. So, if the cell site determines that your signal is too strong
it will cut you power back or if it is too weak it will step you up.
This dynamic adjustment of power by the cell site would defeat the
purpose of using a higher gain antenna. The best improvement that you could
make is to install the antenna properly. Any departure from a well
installed antenna with a good ground plane (center of the roof) will degrade
the performance.

Bill

3256. Re: cellular phones and their rules

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-12 03:06:28 UTC
From: wrc@cbnewsm.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <5309@cbnewsm.ATT.COM>
Source record: 16281

> I believe that the rules for cellular phones state that the
> maximum permissible output is 3 Watts ERP, where ERP = output power x
> antenna gain.

The power limit for the mobiles is nominally 3 watts at the antenna connector.
With the typical 3db gain antennas, this puts the ERP at about 6 watts ERP.

Bill
KD2XK

3257. Re: water power

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-12 03:21:22 UTC
From: wrc@cbnewsm.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <5310@cbnewsm.ATT.COM>
Source record: 16284

In article <CMM.0.88.624018263.rwb@VI.RI.CMU.EDU>, rwb@VI.RI.CMU.EDU (Robert W. Berger) writes:
> what is a typical flow speed (in MPH, knots, etc) of a typical stream?
>
> rwb@vi.ri.cmu.edu

Typically, it is about typical.

Couldn't pass that one up :-)

3258. QST cutbacks

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-12 03:32:07 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.UUCP
Message-ID: <19490@ut-emx.UUCP>
Source record: 16279

phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu suggests:

>So if QST had to cutback 25%, then why not cut 25% out of each area?
>Since they did NOT do that, it's obvious they don't want to represent
>all amateurs.

Right - they should take those propagation charts and leave out a
quarter of them (MUFs from the West Coast to Japan, I wouldn't miss
that at all), they should list QSL managers only for stations whose
call letters start with A-S, leave out the rest, list upcoming contests
for the first three weeks of each month only - and of course when they
print pictures of the ARRL board they should trim the photo so that we
don't see anything below the knees.

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu

"I'll call you from Spratly Island", said Tom, expeditiously.

3259. UoSat 1 / Oscar 9

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-12 04:29:41 UTC
From: LANG@UNB.CA
Message-ID: <ID6462.D891012.T012942.LANG@UNB.CA>
Source record: 16288

For those that may be interested in updating the ephemeris for UoSat 1 / Oscar 9: I recorded the following Doppler-shifted frequencies of a pass on 12 October (UT) from about 01:19 to 01:25 UT. Coordinates of my QTH: 45-54-42 N, 66-44-56 W. The received frequencies were determined by reading the receiver frequency dial after centering the tuning meter. The times are accurate to about 1 second and the frequencies to about 0.1 to 0.2 kHz.

```
UTC Freq.(MHz)
--------------------
1:19:58 145.8288
1:20:14 145.8287
1:20:32 145.8286
1:20:45 145.8285
1:21:01 145.8283
1:21:14 145.8281
1:21:24 145.8280
1:21:37 145.8275
1:21:44 145.8273
1:21:52 145.8271
1:22:00 145.8268
1:22:08 145.8265
1:22:16 145.8261
1:22:23 145.8257
1:22:30 145.8253
1:22:37 145.8250
1:22:45 145.8246
1:22:53 145.8243
1:23:01 145.8238
1:23:10 145.8236
1:23:18 145.8232
1:23:28 145.8230
1:23:39 145.8228
1:23:48 145.8226
1:23:57 145.8224
1:24:12 145.8224
1:24:23 145.8223
1:24:35 145.8222
1:24:46 145.8221
1:24:58 145.8220
```

Richard B. Langley E-mail: LANG@UNB.CA or SE@UNB.CA
Assoc. Prof. Phone: (506) 453-5142
Geodetic Research Laboratory Telex: 014-46202
Dept. of Surveying Engineering FAX: (506) 453-4943
University of New Brunswick

Fredericton, N.B., Canada
E3B 5A3

3260. Re: Early Radio History

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-12 05:22:49 UTC
From: faunt@CISCO.COM
Message-ID: <8910120730.AA21857@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16289

So, where are interesting radio museums?
When I was in Leningrad in June, I located a Communications Museum,
but when I got there was told that they were renovating.
The science museum (I forget the name) in London is interesting (I
went in as default during a tube strike, and didn't want to come out),
but it's not all radio. There is a ham station there, but it wasn't
run that day.

3261. Re: Does It Matter How Thick Antenna Wire Is?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-12 06:58:58 UTC
From: w2vy@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <1029@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 16277

The only time you should be real concerned about the diameter of the wire
is when the Length is Short (Like above 50 Mhz, and for sure over 500 mhz)

You see there is a factor is the electrical length that is based on the
Length to Diameter ratio, if the diameter is large the antenna will be
broader and shorter, but on HF you don't need to worry about it much...

For an HF antenna I would not worry about it, except for making sure
it is strong enough to withstand the weather...

I usually use 12 or 14 gauge Copper Weld (Copper coated steel)
and remember the wire does not have to be taunt!

Now if you were to use 2-4 wires with spacers about 3-4 inches apart you
could have a nice broad antenna for a good chunk of 80M...
(That's the wires are 3-4 inchea apart, at rf it would look like a solid
pipe...)

73
--
Life is too short to be mad about things.
Thomas A. Moulton, W2VY Packet: w2vy@kd6th Voice: 145.190 (r)
(201) 478-7919 uucp: rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!w2vy

3262. Re: Thoughts from a prospective ham

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-12 07:08:05 UTC
From: w2vy@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <1030@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 16278

Please do not let what you see on the NEWS-groups discourage you, this is
a totally different world from being on the air.

If you were to listen (watch) the evening NEWS you would then not want to
venture outside, all they do is talk about the BAD things...

There are many areas of the bands that are a bit boring after a while, but there
is a lot out there to enjoy!

Also remember that more often than not people like to flame and argue at
each other on news groups...

I would compare this news group to others and I think you might see that
there is a fair percentage of good stuff here...

And as with any ongoing discussion there are many horses that get beaten
to death... like the code wars... you were not seeing us at our best...
it's a very emotional topic...

besides a very very small percentage of hams are represented here...:>

73, Tom, W2VY
--
Life is too short to be mad about things.
Thomas A. Moulton, W2VY Packet: w2vy@kd6th Voice: 145.190 (r)
(201) 478-7919 uucp: rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!w2vy

3263. Stirring Oratorial

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-12 12:09:32 UTC
From: pescatore_jt%ncsd@gte.COM
Message-ID: <8910121209.AA07987@bunny.gte.com>
Source record: 16285

Wow, I'm only 32 and I feel like an old fart. I've been a ham since I was 12 and it seems like the same old controversies continue to circulate: the ARRL doesn't support us, code vs nocode, HF knuckleheads vs VHF wierdos, people who don't have whatever the latest mode is (SSB, SSTV, packet) blasting those who do, etc. I guess its healthy, although in the age of electronic mail reflectors and packet mail forwarding, I'm afraid that new hams leaping into the digital side of the hobby are going to think Wayne Green must be a typical ham (he's not, OK?).

In ARRL blasting, the latest series of comments has followed the usual path of thinking of the ARRL as the amorphous (sp?) "they", as if there were this giant jellyfish spitting out QST each month and singing the Wouff Hong song. In reality, there are three important parts to the league: (1) QST, and an editorial staff and writers who produce it, (2) all the various elected directors and division whatevers who are put into office by (3) ARRL members, who pay their dues, get a magazine, and fill out ballots.

If you don't like an article in the magazine, complain to the writer. If you don't like QST in general, complain to the editor. If you don't think there is enough technical content, write an article. If you don't like the action of an elected director or whatever, complain to him or vote against him, or run for office yourself. If you don't like what a member does, complain to him.

In general, ham radio has gotten to where it is today (which despite all the gloom and doomers, is a pretty amazing place) by the actions of many self motivated individual amateurs. Hams haven't needed the ARRL or industry trade associations or hit top 40 songs to spur advances. As long as I've been a ham, there have been moaners and groaners, pissing and moaning about this mysterious "them" who aren't doing what "we" need to have done. And I've noticed the P and M'ers are never running for office, or giving novice exams, or writing technical articles. The full expression of opinions is an important freedom we have, the taking action to change thing we don't like is an important responsibility that goes along with it (strains of "From the Halls of Montezuma" grow in volume here, cut to shot of sunrise over the Iwo Jima memorial).

For those of you new, or prospective, hams who are getting your major exposure to amateur radio from this mail listing, please don't. Get on the bands and make some QSOs. Yeah, yeah, sort through the dueling maritime mobile nets, and the 80 meter Pig Farmers, and the WA4Dogs of the world, and you'll meet a lot of pretty solid people. You'll learn a lot, from an old fart W3 or a johnny novice KB6. You'll have a lot of fun, and have a lot of choice. Join a ham club and go out on Field Day or do two meter support to a local disaster preparedness drill. Get on a contest and work WB2EKK on all bands.

This editorial brought to you by John Pescatore WB2EKK @N4QQ
PESCATORE_JT%NCSD@GTE.COM

3264. Re: Early Radio History

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-12 13:36:41 UTC
From: 702WFG@SCRVMSYS.BITNET
Message-ID: <8910130703.AA13455@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16286

For those who are interested, there is the Canadian Royal Signals Museum
located in Kingston, ONT. It only covers one small piece of radio history
but I still enjoy visiting it every couple of years while I vacation in
Canada.
And while your in Kingston, The Royal Military College (their answer
to West Point) and Old Fort Henry are pretty interesting too. Not radio
related but maybe a good way to appease the rest of the family for dragging
them to a radio museum. :-) :-) :-)

bill gunshannon
702WFG@SCRVMSYS.BITNET

3265. TUVA SSR on 15M (RA0/UA9YX)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-12 15:13:26 UTC
From: michael@fe2o3.UUCP
Message-ID: <241@fe2o3.UUCP>
Source record: 16291

I contacted a station on 15M last night (10pm ET) from the TUVA soviet republic.
It was RA0/UA9YX on 21295 kHz.

This is the first time I've heard this area of the Soviet Union on Ham Radio.

Perhaps others may be interested. (B T W Tuva is the geographical centre of
Asia)

---
email to
UUCP: uunet!mimsy!{arinc,fe203}!vk2bea!michael

_ _ _ _
Amateur | VK2BEA (Australia) '))) / //
Radio | G4NYV (United Kingdom) / / / o _. /_ __. _ //
Stations| NV3Z (United States) / ' (_<_(__/ /_(_/|_</_</_

Michael Katzmann
Broadcast Sports Technology.
2135 Espey Ct. #4
Crofton Md. 21114 USA

Ph: +1 301 721 5151

3266. Re: On-Air BBSer's NET

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-12 18:35:14 UTC
From: rusty@cadnetix.COM
Message-ID: <9852@cadnetix.COM>
Source record: 16293

In article <1350.2529EDB9@binzer.fidonet.org> Brian.Battles@f880.n141.z1.fidonet.org (Brian Battles) writes:
>
> So, I understand that some of the fine foke on Usenet are attempting to
>set up an on-the-air "net" on weekends.

Well, actually I would not call it a net. Maybe a chaotic dis-organization of interested parties, yes; net, no. (Hey, sounds a lot like usenet, doesn't it? :-)

>...
> Why not join us every Sunday at 1615 and 2215 UTC on 28.4 MHz, + or -
>a few kHz if there's QRM...

> GET IN ON THE FUN...BE LISTEINING FER YA THIS SUNDAY!!
>

Well, if the Saturday un-net were really a net, I'd probably go along with this. However, its not at all a net, just a place and a time. Also, that would be 10am and 415pm here, and I'm busy both those times, so would not be able to join the Fido net anyway.

Since I plan to be on 10m (almost) every Saturday anyway, I'll continue the 'tradition' (?) of an un-net, as long as nobody minds too much. (Remember, I'm not trying to take away from the FidoNet Net. Really I'm not! If I get massive email telling me that continuing the un-net is a -bad thing- then I will change the comments about it in my .sig (but I will *still* be on 10m most saturdays at 1500Z, since thats the time I've set aside for HF Hamming, so I'll probably make some kind of comment about saturdays no matter what.))

And on a slightly different subtopic of the same subject:

I've been talking to someone in California who has asked that we try to hang around for people like him who find 8am CA time to be too early to be up. So if a few East Coasters (:-) would not mind hanging around for the California folks until at least 1600Z, they would probably appreciate it (at least, Alan would :-). I've also heard from someone who would most likely not be available until 1700Z. So don't think that it quits at 1600Z...

(In fact, I expect to be on from 1500 to at least 1800 if the band warrants it. However, if it turns out like last week, I'll go work on my antenna!)

So, I'll be looking for *you* on 10 on Saturday. Remember - only 48 states left for usenet WAS! :-)

While I've got your attention, I'll bring up another question someone asked me. Should we totally ignore the ARRL and set up our own QSL system? It has been suggested that we could send a QSL via email, and if you *really* want some paper for your wall, we could come up with a postscript-able QSL card (send it to your PS printer, and viola! If PS is not good, we could go with some (ntg)roff format based card or such). (I'm going to have to look up the 'rules' the ARRL has for QSL cards so I know what I'm suggesting that we ignore!) Anyway, any thoughts? (Email and I'll try to summarize, but most likely what will happen is you will see your email quoted, including your address - so be aware that emailing me about the QSL idea will likely result in your becoming (in)famous on usenet :-))

'nuff fer now.

---Join the usenet un-net, 28.410 and/or 28.390, 1500Z to 1600Z saturdays!
Rusty Carruth. Radio: N7IKQ ^^ or later :-)
DOMAIN: rusty@cadnetix.com UUCP:{uunet,boulder}!cadnetix!rusty
home: POB. 461, Lafayette 80026

3267. Pinouts Needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-12 19:34:17 UTC
From: jf@uunet!unhd
Message-ID: <1989Oct12.193417.29866@uunet!unhd>
Source record: 16290
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

(sorry if this is a repost...)

I just purchased a used RCA model TC2021 black and white video
camera. Can someone tell me what the LL connection is for and what
the pinouts are on the 8 pin DIN socket? Is there anything special
I need to do to get this camera to work?

Thanks in advance...

Jay Francis KA1PQK Research Computing Center, University of New Hampshire
(603) 862-4518 Work (603) 749-9839 Home

3268. Re: Sony ICF2003 vs Panasonic RFB60

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-12 21:05:30 UTC
From: wmartin@STL-06SIMA.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8910130702.AA13362@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16298

The Panasonic RFB60 has now been replaced by the B65 model; this was reviewed last week by Larry Magne on RCI SWL Digest. They are very close. Magne explicitly compared the two. (His reviews usually appear in print in the following month's Monitoring Times, if you want to wait.)

The B65 can tune in 1 kHz steps, and has a better tone quality than the Sony. But the Sony's IF filters are a smidge narrower and thus it beats the Panasonic on selectivity. The Panasonic has knob tuning, but it isn't terribly easy to use. The Panasonic has more memories, but they are in banks and can't all be used for whatever you want. The Sony only has 10, but they can be anything.

It comes out as a toss-up.

Will

3269. Re: TUVA SSR on 15M (RA0/UA9YX)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-12 21:37:12 UTC
From: reisert@tallis.dec.com
Message-ID: <8910122137.AA13565@decwrl.dec.com>
Source record: 16292

In article <241@fe2o3.UUCP>, michael@fe2o3.UUCP (Michael Katzmann) writes...
>I contacted a station on 15M last night (10pm ET) from the TUVA soviet republic.
>It was RA0/UA9YX on 21295 kHz.

The callsign was RA0Y/UA9YX. This is Zone 23. I heard him on CW and SSB,
but alas couldn't work him with my 5 watts.

jim, AD1C

=-=

"The opinions expressed here in no way represent the views of Digital
Equipment Corporation."

Jim Reisert Internet: reisert@tallis.enet.dec.com
Digital Equipment Corp. UUCP: ...decwrl!tallis.enet!reisert
Littleton, MA 01460

3270. Need HW-2036 Manual (Heath 2m)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-13 00:41:54 UTC
From: sampson@attctc.Dallas.TX.US
Message-ID: <9689@attctc.Dallas.TX.US>
Source record: 16300
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio

I recently picked up an old Heath 2 meter for use on packet. No manual though. The darn thing quits transmitting at 145.6 or so and I can't get the lower standard 2 meter freqs. Soldering Iron is hot, I'll fully fund a copy of the complete manual set. Thanks in advance, Steve N5OWK. P.S. Send mail first. I'll contact nearest help (if any).

3271. Another letter from W4RI (> 50 lines)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-13 01:39:56 UTC
From: rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
Message-ID: <8910130139.AA06025@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 16299

You folks (might) be interested in the slightly different letter I just received from Paul Rinaldo (W4RI), editor of QST. BTW, I've know Paul slightly for quite a few years, ever since he was the leading organizational light in AMRAD * .
-------- copied material follows ---------
Oct 5, 1989
Dear Bob:

John Lindholm passed your letter about The New Frontier along to me for reply. QST is committed to covering the microwaves, but with a different emphasis. We are keenly aware of the need to encourage microwave activity and to get more amateurs active on the bands above 432 MHz. We think that the best way to do this is through comprehensive feature articles, rather than through a monthly column, that by virtue of its size, can present only bits of information. For example, we devoted 20 QST pages in May, June and July to easy-to-build microwave gear. We are committed to publishing such articles in the future.

As far as a regular presence in QST, news of microwave operations will continue to receive coverage in The WQorld Above 50 MHz. And, we're working on the presentation of the standings boxes in Bill's column to reduce the space they take. [RJC note: I had suggested keeping their content in a smaller font.]

ARRL is serving the needs of the microwave community much better, in many more ways, than we did in the eraly 1980s when The New Forntier column began. For example:
[The following entries are condensed.]
> ARRL has published over 1000 pages of Central StatesVHF and Microwave Update proceedings so far.
> Operating activities and awards.
> 1990 ARRL Handbook has some 70 pages of UHF and microwave eqpt and ants.
> "It's overdue, but we are progressing on a microwave book."
> QEX carries UHF and microwave info.
[End of condensation]

ARRL is not deemphasizing microwave activity; rather we're shifting the way our support is delivered.

Sincerely,
Paul Rinaldo, W4RI
Editor, QST
---------- end -----------
SO, there we have a "commitment" to microwaves from the Editor of QST. I'm as interested as the rest of you as to how well he succeeds. From our acquaintance of years ago, I would say his OWN interests lie more in

packet radio, national packet nets and spread spectrum, than in RF items.
He was also interested in means to increase the throughput on HF
packet links.

Pardon the lengthy posting,
Bob W3OTC

* AMRAD = Amateur Radio Research and Development Corp. (club) Vienna, VA

3272. Heathkit name change?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-13 11:37:21 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewsc.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <3863@cbnewsc.ATT.COM>
Source record: 16294
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

Now that Zenith is selling its Heath business to Clendes Machines Bull,
will Heathkit become Bullkit? :-)
--
==
Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass (312)979-5414

3273. Re: TUVA SSR on 15M (RA0/UA9YX)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-13 12:55:05 UTC
From: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP
Message-ID: <4972@cps3xx.UUCP>
Source record: 16302

In article <241@fe2o3.UUCP> michael@fe2o3.UUCP (Michael Katzmann) writes:
>I contacted a station on 15M last night (10pm ET) from the TUVA soviet
>republic. It was RA0/UA9YX on 21295 kHz. ^^^^
>This is the first time I've heard this area of the Soviet Union on Ham
>Radio. Perhaps others may be interested. (B T W Tuva is the
>geographical centre of Asia)

TUVA was Dr. Richard Feinman's favourite place.

In the rare case that original ideas Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN
are found here, I am responsible. Owen W328, E. Lansing, MI 48825
Internet: hendrick@frith.egr.msu.edu UUCP: ...!uunet!frith!hendrick

3274. Re: Bandwidth grudgingly given

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-13 13:25:49 UTC
From: whs70@pyuxe.UUCP
Message-ID: <903@pyuxe.UUCP>
Source record: 16320

In article <7880082@hpfcdc.HP.COM>, perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:
> >If CBers were serious about getting a bigger allocation
> >it would behoove them to push the Government for better policing of Part 95
> >violations, and the reinstituion of licensing. Period.
>
Personally, as both a ham and occasional CBer, I think the interest in CB has peaked several years ago. Living in the New York/New Jersey area, I find far less chatter and far less garbage on any of the CB channels I listen on. Even driving in the car these days you find far less people with CB's.

I don't know what, if any, push might be on for more CB channels, but all you need to do is scan the 40 channels in Northwest NJ and you'll find many with no activity. I think with that type of use, there wouldn't be much reception at the FCC for more channels.

Along those same lines, I drove cross country last year on an 8500 mile trip and found that once you are not in a Metro area, the CB channels, and I mean litterally all the channels, go silent.

As opposed to the CB folks, by far the greatest threat to ham bandwidth is, and will continue to be, the commercial interests.

Just some food for thought.

Bill Sohl, K2UNK

3275. HF communications

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-13 13:50:51 UTC
From: root@kunivv1.sci.kun.nl
Message-ID: <475@kunivv1.sci.kun.nl>
Source record: 16303

I am doing a project on HF communications. It involves developing a soft-decision decoder for HF signals such as RTTY or packet radio signals. These signals are demodulated with an FSK or PSK demodulator. The output of the decoder is sampled, and fed into the computer. The computer does the decoding to improve error correction when the signal is bad (fading, clicks, bursts etc), "by using as much as possible". The final goal of the project is to implement a real time soft decision decoder.
The project will be done at the University of Nijmegen, dept Computer Science. A telecommunications station PI5KUN is available, with amateur HF transceivers.
I am looking for articles and other information.

Please send them to me by email or by mail .
My address is : Phons Bloemen
Sophiaweg 244
6523 NJ Nijmegen, The Netherlands.

3276. Re: Trying to build a fluxgate magnetometer -- help!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-13 13:52:00 UTC
From: david@epicb.UUCP
Message-ID: <853@epicb.UUCP>
Source record: 16295
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio,sci.space

>From article <1914@sactoh0.UUCP>, by mahaun@sactoh0.UUCP (Mark A. Haun):
>>
>> I would appreciate hearing from anyone who has built any sort of
>> fluxgate magnetometer, anyone who has seen a construction article
>> for one, or anybody with suggestions/ideas/etc. on the feasibility
>> of this project.
>>
>

Mark... The very latest issue of Radio Electronics has an article
on connecting the Radio Shack Electronic COmpass to a computer system.

To make a long story short, they have an excellent discussion on
fluxgate magnetometers as a part of the article, including a description
as to how the windings are made (a control winding goes totally around
the core [ring] and a sine and cosine winding exist at 90 degree angles
to each other). Check out this article for at least a "feel" as to how
these devices are constructed.

3277. Alternators

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-13 13:56:44 UTC
From: MJK2660@RITVM.BITNET
Message-ID: <8910140702.AA02489@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16325

I have a problem not at all related to ham radio but I've noticed
some comments on vehicle alternators recently and though I'd
ask. I have a 82 VW Rabbit, diesel variety. The alternator light is
on. The alternator is good, bench tested it at an alternator shop.
The alternator has a built in regulator. I have checked the wire that
goes the alternator that supplies voltage to start the field, and the
voltage is about 2 volts. I have some problems with the wiring near
the fuse box and at this point I don't wish to deal with this
mess (this is a back up to my "winter" car and for $500 I couldn't
go wrong). My question is can I run a switched, fused wire from the battery
directly to the "field coil" connection on the alternator?
Thanks for your help!
Mike Koziol WA2BRX

3278. rec.ham-radio Archives?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-13 14:09:49 UTC
From: suzy@tank.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <5804@tank.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 16301

I am trying to track down the licensing requirements for various
countries, and it was noted that this topic has been covered some
time ago in the Code-No code discussion. Could someone please
point me to an archive that might have old rec.ham-radio postings?

Many thanks.

--
suzy marie mercer
suzy@tank.uchicago.edu ....!uunet!mimsy!oddjob!tank!suzy

3279. Locking coil slugs.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-13 14:22:03 UTC
From: PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK
Message-ID: <13.Oct.89.15
Source record: 16323

If you've rebuilt some gear and realigned it, rather than locking the tuning slugs with wax (which will harden and make you likely to crack the slugs next time you realign it), try and get hold of a piece of elastic. If you tease the fibres out, you will end up with some very fine threads of rubber. If you hang one of these into the core before putting the slug in (dissolve off any remaining wax first) then screw in the slug, you will find it holds the slug beautifully. In five years, when you next need to realign the rig, the rubber thread will have perished, but its remains still hold the core. When you turn the slug, the rubber breaks into tiny pieces and allows you to unwind the slug. Put in a new rubber thread, and off you go. I have *NEVER* had a slug crack if it has been retained in this way.
p.s. if you have seized slugs, try soaking them in some organic solvent (Trichlorethylene, carbon tetrachloride) for a while to soften the wax - but be careful - the coil former may turn into a gooey lump of melted plastic!
If your rig has areas of the PCB coated with wax, be careful - its often the PLL coils/components that are so treated. If you melt off the wax, then the inter-component capacitances will all change, and you may end up having to realign the PLL.

>-=Pete=-<

Please use the following addresses for reply: + \/Natural
+ \/\Environment
JANET: PJML@UK.AC.NERC-WALLINGFORD.IBMA + \/\/Research
ARPA : PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSS.CS.UCL.AC.UK + \/\/\Council
EARN : PJML%UK.AC.NWL.IA@UKACRL + NERC Computer Services
AX25 : G6WBJ {144.650MHz} + Holbrook House
SPAN : STAR::"PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSS.CS.UCL.AC.UK" + Station Road
PHONE: +44 793 411613 + SWINDON SN1 1DE
FAX : +44 793 411503 + GREAT BRITAIN

3280. Re: Stirring Oratorial

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-13 14:23:34 UTC
From: km3t@jjmhome.UUCP
Message-ID: <4429@jjmhome.UUCP>
Source record: 16308

In article <8910121209.AA07987@bunny.gte.com>, pescatore_jt%ncsd@gte.COM writes:
> [stuff deleted]
>
> If you don't like an article in the magazine, complain to the writer. If you
> don't like QST in general, complain to the editor. If you don't think there
> is enough technical content, write an article. If you don't like the action
> of an elected director or whatever, complain to him or vote against him, or
> run for office yourself. If you don't like what a member does, complain to
> him.

John is right. If more hams would actually get involved, by writing or joining special interest groups, I'm sure many things can be changed. I have a feeling that many hams feel that they are in the minority and have no power to change situations. I don't know why more hams don't get involved; is it apathy or confusion or what? I don't know and may never know. DO SOMETHING positive to change things. Don't just sit around and bitch.

> In general, ham radio has gotten to where it is today (which despite all
> the gloom and doomers, is a pretty amazing place) by the actions of many
> self motivated individual amateurs.

No question about it.....look at people like Phil Karn (KA9Q) with his TCP/IP work and others too numerous to mention who have advanced the state of microwave communications, for example. What about the ATVers, the groups who have set up linked repeaters, EMEers? I could go on and on for hours.

The point is that there are still many areas to explore and develop within the hobby. NOT ALL OF THESE ARE SOLELY TECHNICAL. There is still much to develop in operational circles as well. For instance, traffic handling during emergency and disaster situations could still use more development. How do you do this? Practice...such as that obtained during emergency "exercises". There are many areas of the hobby to get involved with. Whoever tries to tell you that everything has basically been done already is full of it.

But, I digress. Good job John.

--
| Internet: pascoe@edcd.GTE.COM or pascoe%edcd.GTE.COM@relay.CS.NET
Dave Pascoe | Smart Mailer: km3t@jjmhome.UUCP
KM3T/1 | UUCP: {harvard}!cloud9!jjmhome!km3t
| Packet Radio: km3t @ wb1dsw.nh.usa.na

3281. TUVA SSR on 15M (RA0/UA9YX)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-13 14:29:00 UTC
From: Ed@ALDERAAN.SCRC.Symbolics.COM
Message-ID: <19891013142949.4.ED@PEREGRINE.SCRC.Symbolics.COM>
Source record: 16326

Date: 12 Oct 89 15:13:26 GMT
From: fe2o3!michael@mimsy.umd.edu (Michael Katzmann)

I contacted a station on 15M last night (10pm ET) from the TUVA soviet republic.
It was RA0/UA9YX on 21295 kHz.
This is the first time I've heard this area of the Soviet Union on Ham Radio.
Perhaps others may be interested. (B T W Tuva is the geographical centre of
Asia)
There was a very funny show on PBS (I think it was Nova) about Richard
Feynmann of the Feynmann Lectures on Physics. He decided to try to visit
Tuva, because as far as he could tell no Westerner had ever been there.
Unfortunately, in the pre-glasnost era, that proved impossible.

3282. Re: PL259 connector assembly

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-13 14:54:18 UTC
From: kleemann@vms.macc.wisc.edu
Message-ID: <2538@dogie.macc.wisc.edu>
Source record: 16306

In article <8910060704.AA23808@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>, MEHARP01@ULKYVM.BITNET (Michael Harpe) writes...

>
>I picked up some RG-8/X coax, some PL259 connectors (silver plated) and
^^^^^^
ARE YOU SURE?!? The adapters are for the smaller RG-58/U ONLY!
PL-259's are meant to handle RG/8 or RG/11 DIRECTLY!
>the UG-176 adapters for the connectors at a local hamfest. I want to
>build up some better coax for my dipole than what I am using now.
>
--Brad

3283. Pro-32 Scanner

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-13 15:23:19 UTC
From: Jay_Appell_office@es.UUCP
Message-ID: <8910131523.57E70604920E@es.office>
Source record: 16178

Does anyone have mod information for the PRO-32 scanner ?

Thanks for your help in advance.
73s de Ka1sna

3284. [To: INFO-HAMS: HELP]

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-13 15:31:57 UTC
From: cfishman@PICA.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8910131131.aa23656@AC4.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 16177

----- Forwarded message # 1:

Date: Fri, 13 Oct 89 10:54:02 EDT
From: Clark Fishman (FSF) <cfishman@PICA.ARMY.MIL>
To: INFO-HAMS@wsmr-simtel120.army.mil
cc: cfishman@PICA.ARMY.MIL
Subject: HELP
Message-ID: <8910131054.aa20804@AC4.PICA.ARMY.MIL>

To any and all in net land. I got a Heathkit IM 16 solid state
volt/ohm/milliamp meter at a hamfest for a buck.. It is some what
chopped up. If any body has a schematic and specs on this beast
please send them to me... I will pay for postage and copying as
necessary.

Tnx, Clark Fishman WA2UNN
P.O. Box 150
Andover, NJ 07821

----- End of forwarded messages

3285. Re: 2m amp for sale. Class C (FM), 1.5W in 75W out. New

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-13 15:47:10 UTC
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250082@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 16296

Bob,

Why not get a Mitsubishi M57727 25W linear brick? The one in my multiband transverter stack makes 50W out linear and will saturate above 75W when run from 13.8VDC. I don't have the price list in front of me, but I'm sure the Japanese price is $40 or under. RF parts can't get more than double that!

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.ampr.org
glenne@nmd.hpcom

3286. Re: Cellular Telephone Rules.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-13 16:11:30 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <792@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 16297

In article <5308@cbnewsm.ATT.COM> wrc@cbnewsm.ATT.COM (william.r.clegg) writes:
]In article <30500222@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
]A higher gain antenna will not be much of a benefit for cellular
]phones since the entire system is designed with automatic power control of
]the mobiles and will adjust the power levels to maintain specific limits.

I disagree. What the automatic power control will achieve is to prevent
the mobile with a higher-than-normal gain antenna from emitting too high
an ERP. On the other hand, when you get down in a hole (like in some of our
canyons here in phoenix) the higher gain antenna will allow you to put
out more power, which the APC will allow since it is controlling based
on received signal strength. This should be a considerable advantage.

On the other hand, there is a physical limit that is rapidly approached
for mobile antennas at this frequency. What you really want is
more capture area, rather than more gain. The reason is that
if the gain gets too high, your radiation beamwidth is so narrow
that it may not include the cellular station, and as the antenna moves
around, it may move in and out of goverage. Capture area
allows you to increase the total power into the receiver, which
lets you work with weaker signals. Unfortunately, there is no
way with one receiver to increase capture area without also
increasing directivity.

--
John Moore (NJ7E) mcdphx!anasaz!john asuvax!anasaz!john
(602) 861-7607 (day or eve) long palladium, short petroleum
7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253
The 2nd amendment is about military weapons, NOT JUST hunting weapons!

3287. Re: ARRL bashing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-13 16:27:45 UTC
From: jimv@hienergy.East.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <920@east.East.Sun.COM>
Source record: 16307

With all this ARRL bashing, I'd like to point out one thing: Our government is largely controlled by special interest groups. If it wasn't for the ARRL in there working for amateur radio, there may be no amateur radio to worry about! The ARRL is far from perfect, but I can assure you there are a great many private interests that would be more than happy to occupy our current allocations. The ARRL is the *ONLY* fairly loud voice in Washington that we have. If you don't support the ARRL, your not supporting amateur radio.

If you don't like the decisions they make, fight them! They work for you (if your a member of course). Saying your not going to renew because you don't like a decision is like giving up on your country because you don't like the way things are going in congress. Support the ARRL, they are our best and only tangible voice.

OK, I'll get down now :-)

Jim Vienneau - KC1OU
Sun Microsystems - Billerica, MA
sun!suneast!jimv
(508)671-0372

3288. crystals for a Heathkit HW 101

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-13 17:23:45 UTC
From: krb@mae37.ncsu.edu
Message-ID: <4182@ncsuvx.ncsu.edu>
Source record: 16313

Does anyone know of a supplier of crystals for a Heathkit HW 101? I think the crystal for the 28 Mhz band has died in my rig. The address and phone number of suppliers would be greatly appreicated.

Thanks,

Ken Barnhouse, N4VQK internet: krb@ecoult.ncsu.edu
Systems Programmer bitnet: barnhouse@ncsuche
Engineering Computer Operations phone: (919) 737-2458
North Carolina State University

3289. Edmund's Solar pack

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-13 17:47:50 UTC
From: herbster@b11.ingr.com
Message-ID: <6192@b11.ingr.com>
Source record: 16181

Sorry for the confusion, i feel compelled to post the real stats.
The item i thought was expensive, probably is, and reads as
follows from the catalog;

SOLAR POWER PACK -- portable & rechargeable. Provides electrical
power to operate ..... Power output can be switched for 6 or 12v.
Contains 36 solar cells encapsulated on aluminum substrate. Blocking
diode prevents overcharge. Unit can be recharged by sunlight or from
any 12v vehicle. Battery is new Gates cyclon high-power sealed lead
acid rechargeable type. High imact carry case. Two models......

12v at 2.5A 30w (12.25 x 9.25 x 4.25") $219.00
12v at 8.0A 96w (13.5 x 10.5 x 4.25") $440.00

The solar array is built into the lid of the case and is less than
a sqare foot of area. It is obvious that the solar array is only
a trickle charger for the battery. No amp-hour rating provided.

And the EPA will be after me for my water wheel......anyone have
some more creative ideas for spinning an automotive alternator??

de KM4JN

3290. Re: Trying to build a fluxgate magnetometer -- help!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-13 18:30:39 UTC
From: jkl141@tijc02.UUCP
Message-ID: <722@tijc02.UUCP>
Source record: 16304
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio,sci.space

From article <1914@sactoh0.UUCP>, by mahaun@sactoh0.UUCP (Mark A. Haun):
>
> I am trying to build a fluxgate magnetometer sensitive enough to
> monitor variations in the Earth's magnetic field, mostly to observe
> magnetic storms caused by big flares on the sun (March 13, 1989
> stuff especially :-) !).
>

Some time back, I remember seeing an application note for Hall Effect
devices used to build a simple compass. Anybody have any insight as
to whether these devices might be available in a form suitable for
building a magnetometer?
--

-John LeRoy

Packet Radio: WA4VLV @ WX4S
Compuserve: 74136,401
UUCP: rti!tijc02!jkl141
Phone: 615-461-2440

3291. Re: Trying to build a fluxgate magnetometer -- help!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-13 18:42:27 UTC
From: jkl141@tijc02.UUCP
Message-ID: <723@tijc02.UUCP>
Source record: 16305
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio,sci.space

From article <1914@sactoh0.UUCP>, by mahaun@sactoh0.UUCP (Mark A. Haun):

>
> I am trying to build a fluxgate magnetometer sensitive enough to
> monitor variations in the Earth's magnetic field, mostly to observe
> magnetic storms caused by big flares on the sun (March 13, 1989
> stuff especially :-) !).
>
> I would appreciate hearing from anyone who has built any sort of
> fluxgate magnetometer, anyone who has seen a construction article
> for one, or anybody with suggestions/ideas/etc. on the feasibility
> of this project. Please email to any of the addresses below.

My email to you bounces, so I'll post this.
I just stumbled across "Simple Magnetometers or How to Measure Your
Own K-Index" by Russell G. Wicker, W4WD in the Proceedings of the
22nd conference of the Central States VHF Society (1988). If you
want a copy and can't find the proceedings let me know.
--

-John LeRoy

Packet Radio: WA4VLV @ WX4S
Compuserve: 74136,401
UUCP: rti!tijc02!jkl141
Phone: 615-461-2440

3292. Re: Thoughts from a prospective ham

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-13 18:53:31 UTC
From: jkl141@tijc02.UUCP
Message-ID: <724@tijc02.UUCP>
Source record: 16322

From article <1747@gazette.bcm.tmc.edu>, by andreask@watson.bcm.tmc.edu (Andreas Kasenides):
>
> To all TRUE (in spirit and in practice) hams:
>
> *** The thoughts I am expressing below are NOT flames at all ****
>
> I have seriouly considered joining the ranks of hams for the last couple
> of months so I joined this newsgroup to find out what really goes around
> in the ham world. Unfortunately I was disappointed and I am reconsidering
>
> Most of the discussions were about hams operating in a NON-civilized manner
> or about discussions on whether non-hams should be allowed to buy ham
> equipment or not. Hey guys what happened to the hard core HAMS that discuss
> design problems. What happened to HAMS that build their own stations ? What
> happened to HAMS that support and encourage the uninitiated, like me, to get ithe game ?

I don't know if I qualify as a TRUE ham or not. Your comments made me stop
and think about it though. I still build equipment, write some software,
try to encourage new hams and participate in the club activities and have
even served as an officer of the club here. Like most modern hobbiests,
I spend plenty of money (usually totalled up after-the-fact) on my hobby.

> As a person that spent almost half of my life studying electronics I think
> the pleasure of only talking to HAMS around me is only half the game. I derive
> as much satisfaction from building stations as well as using them. Is it
> against the law, nowadays, for hams to build their own stations ??

With ham radio, like several other hobbies or interests, if you prefer,
the COMMUNICATING is the easy part, hence the part that most people
engage in. Look at computer hobbiests and the bbs'ing over the phone
lines. Communicating is so easy nowadays that most of us find that the
bandwidth of the medium easily exceeds what we have to say. Thus it
follows that the people you hear (see?) on the bbs's and usenet and packet
radio and cellular phones and CB radio and so forth are naturally
the mouthiest. The quantity is high but the quality is low, and you
must learn to filter out the crap. Sorry, but it's a natural result
of easy access to the technology.

>
> Can somebody, please, give me some incentive for joining ? I am NOT
> discouraged but I AM disappointed.

Join for the very reasons you mentioned at the beginning of your letter.
People ARE making contributions to the art in ham radio. People ARE
performing public service in ham radio. People ARE expanding good-will

internationally. Ham radio is like any other PUBLIC function, the
contributions to society will exceed the detriments, or it will collapse.

>
> Thanks

You're welcome and 73,

--

-John LeRoy

Packet Radio: WA4VLV @ WX4S
Compuserve: 74136,401
UUCP: rti!tijc02!jkl141
Phone: 615-461-2440

3293. Re: new Part 97

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-13 19:41:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500233@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16316

If the event that needs radio coordination is non-profit, what you might do is approach a local "rent-a-radio" place about loaning radio equipment (and the cooresponding frequency and repeater support if necessary) and let the hams volunteer as the radio operators and coordination support. That will get you operating within the business radio service so everything will be legal by the FCC.

Non-profit organizations don't always get everything free, remember, and they technically have to buy things like any other organziation. They just the tax advantage of attracting donations. But, they don't any rights to make use of the Amateur Radio spectrum for doing these things.

Amateur can and should be used for true emergency communications. It's OK to be all set up and prepared for an emergency, and of course we all know that we usually communicate lots of idle chit-chat just to make sure that the radios are in good working order all the time.

3294. Re: alternative power (was Re: Field-day)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-13 19:45:07 UTC
From: rusty@cadnetix.COM
Message-ID: <9890@cadnetix.COM>
Source record: 16321

In article <3997@deimos.cis.ksu.edu> mac@harris.cis.ksu.edu (Myron A. Calhoun) writes:
>In article <9780@cadnetix.COM> rusty@cadnetix.COM (Rusty Carruth) writes:
>>Another friend of mine seems to think that a good wind-based scheme
>>would beat water hands down,but he has yet to convince me completely...
>
>One of the EE professors here at KState spent several years studying
>wind-energy production. One of his many conclusions is that if the
>wind does not AVERAGE at least 11 (ELEVEN) miles/hour, then it's not
>worth your time & effort to try to harness it. And that's a LOT of wind.
>
I suppose I should have been a bit more specific about his reason
for being so excited about wind power. He had heard of some
kind of 'vortex based' generator which supposedly generated a
huge wind shadow downwind, thus reducing the minimum wind required.

Seems like he said that a fairly slow wind would result in such
a vacuum being generated at the bottom (intake) of the device
that you had to put a fence around it to keep small animals from
being ingested... (Now, does *that* sound like urban legend
to you? Nah! :-)

Anybody know of such a device? Does it work as well as my
friend wants to believe?

---Join the usenet un-net, 28.410 and/or 28.390, 1500Z to 1600Z saturdays!
Rusty Carruth. Radio: N7IKQ ^^ or later :-)
DOMAIN: rusty@cadnetix.com UUCP:{uunet,boulder}!cadnetix!rusty
home: POB. 461, Lafayette 80026

3295. Info wanted: IC-275

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-13 20:23:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500234@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16317

I'd like to find out some info about the Icom IC-275:

What ways can a computer control the operation of this radio? What data rate would it connect at? Does connecting a computer to control the radio exclude yet another connection for packet operation (the data to sent and receive)?

Can it be modified for out of band? Have you actually seen the modifications?

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
-.-- . ... - .... -- -.--
.-.-.- ... .. --. -. .- - ..- .-. . ..-. .. .-.. .

3296. Re: Heathkit name change?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-13 22:08:08 UTC
From: hawk@cbnewsl.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <2278@cbnewsl.ATT.COM>
Source record: 16309
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

In article <3863@cbnewsc.ATT.COM>, parnass@cbnewsc.ATT.COM (Bob Parnass, AJ9S) writes:
>
> Now that Zenith is selling its Heath business to Clendes Machines Bull,
> will Heathkit become Bullkit? :-)
> --
> ===
> Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass (312)979-5414

IT JUST DID!!!

3297. Re: KENDECOM MARK 4 REPEATERS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-13 22:29:11 UTC
From: jws@hpfcso.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7500002@hpfcso.HP.COM>
Source record: 16310

You should strongly consider controllers from S-Comm. Outstanding workmanship and durability, and their new model (7K) stacks up well with anyone else on features.

3298. MFJ 1024 Active Antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-13 23:51:25 UTC
From: rrw@naucse.UUCP
Message-ID: <1745@naucse.UUCP>
Source record: 16324

I've been thinking about buying an MFJ 1024 active (receive only)
antenna to mount on top of the engineering building here in order
to bring in some signals to use in labs on RTTY and FAX circuitry.

Currently we have no antenna facilities, and at least for the present
large antenna installations are not possible. The MFJ can be remotely
mounted (comes with 50 ' of coax with the external mount kit), and
is broad band - 50kHZ to 30 Mhz.

I'd be interested in anyone's opinion of this equipment... how
sensitive, how resistant to noise, etc etc etc...

Please either E-Mail me or post here (I *READ* this newsgroup!)

Many thanks & 73's

- Bob Wier Northern Arizona University
Ouray, Colorado & Flagstaff, Arizona
USENET: ...arizona!naucse!rrw | BITNET: WIER@NAUVAX | WB5KXH

3299. test

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-14 00:45:02 UTC
From: root@guido.UUCP
Message-ID: <120@guido.UUCP>
Source record: 16311

```
test1 2 3 4
```

3300. test

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-14 00:53:27 UTC
From: brians@guido.UUCP
Message-ID: <121@guido.UUCP>
Source record: 16312

testing ..... YOW!

3301. Re: MICROSAT LAUNCH DATE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-14 01:16:23 UTC
From: w2vy@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <1031@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 16314
Cross-posted to: sci.space,rec.ham-radio

I think that an additional avenue to persue is to follow the normal channels for comments/suggestions/etc for the small segment of the ARRL located in Newington, CT

We all have Section Managers, Vice-Directors, and Directory who are [supposed to be] very interested in the concerns of the ARRL. (ARRL == It's Members) They might find your comments interesting if you are a non-member, but they carry weight if you Are a member.

The directors make recommendations to the executive board and ALL the employees are under the direction of the Exec board (I think it's really called Exec Committee)

It is a shame that the cut was needed, but sometimes a direct attact doesn't work as well as "proper channels", yea I know sounds like a line of crap, but as long as you are sending letters, it can't hurt!

Good Luck
73, Tom
--
Life is too short to be mad about things.
Thomas A. Moulton, W2VY Packet: w2vy@kd6th Voice: 145.190 (r)
(201) 478-7919 uucp: rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!w2vy

3302. Re: crystals for a Heathkit HW 101

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-14 01:42:41 UTC
From: bmp@hpcupt1.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7120089@hpcupt1.HP.COM>
Source record: 16182

International Crystal Manufacturing
P. O. Box 26330,
701 W. Sheridan,
Oklahoma City, OK
73126-0330

800-426-9825
405-236-3741

(This is not an endorsement.)

3303. Re: policing CB

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-14 02:00:36 UTC
From: kindred@dopey.telesci.UUCP
Message-ID: <KINDRED.89Oct13220036@dopey.telesci.UUCP>
Source record: 16315

In article <6800@ttidca.TTI.COM> sorgatz@ttidca.TTI.COM (Avatar) writes:
In article <8910110718.AA27974@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> IZZYH79@OAC.UCLA.EDU writes:

[stuff about the FCC and ARRL not doing anything about illegal
operations on and near 10m band deleted]

In additional area of concern here is that there appears to be
a group of truck people taking over Marine FM frequencies in the
inland areas. I somehow suspect that the reason behind Radio Shack
going into Marine FM and 10m ham gear is the ILLEGAL market, rather
than the legal market.

I myself am one of the people trying to move towards ham from
CB, and if my work load ever drops low enough that I have time to eat,
i'll finish studying to get licensed. In the meantime, I have never
considered running illegally in any band (except for the rare fantasy
of building a transmitter sufficiently powerful to melt the equipment
of the scum with the linear on 27mhz...I guess we all have something
to dream about).

One thing to be careful about is creating 'bad press' towards
radio in general. A misguided attack on illegals could be picked up
by the public at large and pointed right back at us (someone here uses
the term "assault radio" as an example of what I mean). We don't want
an environment where anyone with a large antenna array and high power
is suddenly EVIL.

Well enough rambling for now...

- Dave

--

EMail: kindred@telesci.UUCP (...!princeton!telesci!kindred)
Phone: +1 609 866 1000 x222
Snail: TeleSciences C O Systems, 351 New Albany Rd, Moorestown, NJ 08057-1177

3304. Sweden calling dxers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-14 03:08:33 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1288@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 16179

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
============================================================

::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
:: SWEDEN CALLING DXERS ::
:: from Radio Sweden ::
:: Number 2064--Oct. 10, 1989 ::
::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::

Shortwave and other electronic media news from Radio Sweden.

This week's bulletin was written by Ingemar Sandberg.

Electronic Edition edited by George Wood.

Packet Radio BID SCDX2064

--------------------------------------------------------------------------------

ELECTRONIC MEDIA SUMMIT--Today's English edition of SCDX features an
interview about the Firsy World Electronic Media Summit, held last week in
Geneva. We'll return to the summit in an upcoming program.

SATELLITES--One of the transponders on France's TDF-1 direct broadcast
satellite has broken down. That means that one of the two France Inter radio
channels using the satellite is off the air, the program called Hector. The
other program, Victor, is still heard.

So far the satellite only has one TV service, La Sept, which is still on the
air. The other allocated TV services, Canal Plus in French and German, Sport
2/3, Canal Enfants, and Euromusique, are still negotiating their contracts,
and they are using the breakdown to try to lower the price.

France Inter says Hector will return to the air when TDF-2 is launched in
February.

On the other hand, Germany's two direct broadcast satellites, Kopernicus and
TV SAT-2, are now in service. Between them the two satellites have 17 TV
channels at their disposal.

Twelve are on Kopernicus, which is now seen as a powerful competitor to
Astra, and some of the German channels expected to appear on Astra have
chosen Kopernicus instead. These all use the PAL system, and there are 12 GHz
transponders for Pro 7, Tele 5, WDR, BR 3, and DSR. In the more common 11 GHz
band you can find RTL Plus, ARD 1 Plus, 3 Sat, and Sat 1. One channel is
reserved for digital radio, one for telephone traffic between the Federal
```

Republic and West Berlin, and two for the fast communication of data.

Four of TV Sat-2's 5 transponders have been allocated, to RTL Plus, Sat 1, 3 Sat, and ARD 1 Plus. So there's a bit of duplication there. And almost all of the Kopernicus channels are also on Intelsat V F-15, at least for the time being. They'll probably disappear from there in the future. (BBC Monitoring and "Elektronikvaerlden")

ASCENSION ISLAND--At the end of September the BBC brought two new transmitters into operation on the South Atlantic island of Ascension in order to give better reception in Africa and Latin America. The GBP 1 million development is part of a GBP 100 million scheme to raise the World Service's audience, estimated at 120 million. ("The Daily Telegraph" via Bradley Allen, England).

CANADA--Radio Canada International broadcasts in English to Western Europe: Mondays-Fridays: 06:15-06:30 and 06:45-07:00 on 6050, 7155, 9740 and 11840 kHz via Daventry in the U.K. and from Sackville on 6150 and 9760 kHz. (French is at 06:00 and 06:30 hrs.) Mondays-Fridays at 19:30-20:00 on 5995, and 7235 kHz via Daventry and 11945, 15325 and 17875 kHz via Sackville. Daily at 22:00-23:00 on 11945 and 15325 kHz via Sackville. (Anthony Barrett, England)

FINLAND--Radio Finland has not verified a listener report since 1980. But now there's a chance to get a special QSL card. The Helsinki DX Listeners Association is presenting a special 60 minute program, to be heard this Saturday, October 14th, at 11:00 hrs. This will be on 6130 kHz, and will mostly be in English, and partly in Spanish. This is a special transmission, outside the regular Radio Finland programming. (Juhani Niinistroe, Radio Finland)

WEST GERMANY--Transmissions in Polish from Deutschlandfunk between 19:00 and 19:30 and in Czech and Slovak between 19:30 and 20:30 are broadcast via the SSB feeder from Frankfurt am Main on 7917.5 kHz besides the usual medium wave frequency of 1539 kHz. (Peter Herrmann, West Germany)

Radio Free Europe in Romanian is broadcast via the SSB feeder from Holzkirchen on 5125 and 5295 kHz between 19:55 and 22:55. (Peter Herrmann)

GUAM--Trans World Radio (KTWR) broadcasts in English to Africa since October 1st at 16:00-17:00 on 11805 kHz. The station has also increased Russian language programming effective October 1st: Current schedule lists 08:30-09:00 on 11665 kHz and 11:00-12:00 on 11805 kHz. "Pacific DX Magazine" is on the air on Saturdays at 10:00 to Australia on 11805 kHz, to India at 15:15 on 11650 kHz and on Sundays at 08:45 on 15210 kHz to the Far East. (Bill Damick, "Pacific DX Magazine", Guam)

IRAN--The Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran broadcasts to Europe as follows: English at 19:30-20:30 on 9022 and 11895 kHz; French 06:30-07:30 on 9022, 9745 and 15084 kHz and 18:45-19:30 on 9022 and 11895 kHz; and German 18:00-18:45 on 9022 and 11895 kHz. (Cees van Oudheusden, Netherlands)

ISRAEL--The Voice of Peace is a popular offshore pirate station operated by peace activist Abie Nathan near Tel Aviv. Last week an Israeli judge sentenced Abie Nathan to 6 months in prison for meeting with Yasser Arafat and other leaders of the Palestine Liberation Movement. He is the first Israeli to be jailed under what Reuters describes as a much-flouted anti-terrorism law banning unauthorized contacts with the PLO. (Reuter)

ITALY--The English programs from Adventist World Radio, Forli have been extended to one hour while the broadcasts in French only lasts for half an hour. The current schedule reads: 06:30-07:30 in English on 7125 kHz. All other broadcasts are on 7257 kHz, namely: 07:30-08:00 French, 08:00-09:00 Italian, 09:00-10:00 German, 10:30-11:30 English, 11:30-12:00 French, 12:00-13:00 Italian and 13:00-14:00 German. (Salvatore Placanica, Italy)

JAPAN--Radio Japan in English at 21:00 uses 11765 kHz instead of 11800. The transmission at 01:00 is on 17775 kHz instead of 17825. (Ashoka Patel, India)

KUWAIT--Radio Kuwait uses the unannounced frequency of 21675 kHz during the English broadcast around 18:30. 11665 kHz is in parallel. (Bengt Johansson, Portugal)

NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS--KYOI has been off the air for some time being upgraded and rebuilt. When it returns to the air at the end of October it will have a new call sign: KHBI - HBI standing for Herald Broadcasting International. Herald Broadcasting is the Radio and Television branch of the Christian Science Monitor, which also owns WCSN in Maine, and WSHB in South Carolina. (Robert Day, England, Cees van Oudheusden and Salvatore Placanica)

The German program from KFBS is broadcast on Sundays at 15:30 on 9465 kHz. (Gerd Wedemeyer, West Germany)

PAKISTAN--English from Radio Pakistan at 17:18-18:00 is on 11570 and 15200 kHz. (Cees van Oudheusden and Salvatore Placanica)

PARAGUAY--A verification letter from Radio Nacional indicates that the station still uses the frequency of 9735 kHz. (Arthur Cushen's DX World)

SYRIA--Radio Damascus has added Portuguese to its Latin American service: at 00:30 on 12085 and 15095 kHz. (Pasquale Salemme, Italy)

TAIWAN/USA--There is a frequency change concerning the Voice of Free China's broadcasts in French at 20:00 and German at 21:00: 15270 kHz replaces 9785 kHz which comes direct from Taiwan. Remaining unchanged are from Taiwan on 9765 and 11860 kHz and from WYFR in Florida on 15345 and 17612.5 kHz (Andreas Kruppert, West Germany)

The Voice of Free China via WYFR is heard at 05:00 in Chinese and at 07:00 in English on the new frequency of 5950 replacing 5985 kHz. The English schedule is announced: 02:00-03:00 and 03:00-04:00 on 5950, 9680, 15345, 11765 and 7455 kHz; 02:00-03:00 on 11860 and 11740 kHz; 03:00-04:00 on 11745 kHz; and 22:00-23:00 on 9955, 15345, 17612 and 15370 kHz. The latter frequency is intended for Australia and New Zealand. (Arthur Cushen's DX World and Ciro Capotorto, Italy)

UNITED KINGDOM--The London commercial station LBC is being reorganised: "London Talkback Radio" consisting of discussion programs, will be broadcast on 1152 kHz medium wave. "LBC Crown FM" on 97.3 MHz FM will carry continuous news. (Bradley Allen and John Barker, England)

Radio City in Liverpool is introducing an all-talk format "City Talk" to go out only on medium wave 1548 kHz. (Bradley Allen)

UNITED STATES--WHSB has recently made a couple of frequency changes: the transmission at 08:00 to Australia uses 13760 kHz instead of 17855 and the 20:00 transmission to North America and Europe uses 15225 instead of 15390 kHz. (Salvatore Placanica)

USSR--The Soviet Baltics republics are starting to assert themselves, and Radio Vilnius in Lithuania has a new English schedule, reported on CompuServe by Robert Horvitz and Gifford Mead. Broadcasts to Europe are at 09:30 hrs on 666 and 6100 kHz. AT 10:00 hrs these frequencies are joined by 7400, 11790, 13645, and 15455 kHz.

Programs to North America are at 23:00-23:30 hrs on 9610, 11675, 15180, 17665, and 17690 kHz. (Robert Horvitz and Gifford Mead via CompuServe)

Radio Moscow's home service programs as well as their World Service are broadcast over several SSB feeders. During the time period 17:00-20:00 the Radio Moscow World Service can be heard on 8122, 9210 and 16250 kHz. The "Mayak" program on 9250, 18195, 18460 and 18870 kHz. The 3rd home service program is heard on 14437 kHz. Other home service programs go out on 9145, 10995 and 16020 kHz. (Peter Herrmann)

Sweden Calling DXers is the world's oldest radio program for shortwave listeners. Radio Sweden has presented this round-up of radio news, features, and interviews on Tuesdays since 1948. RS broadcasts to North America:

15:30 hrs on 17880 and 21610 kHz
02:30 hrs on 9695 and 11705 kHz

To Europe, Africa, and the Middle East:

15:30 hrs on 21655 kHz (East Africa)
18:00 hrs on 1179, 6065, and 7265 kHz
21:00 hrs on 1179, 9655 and 11705 kHz
23:00 hrs on 1179 kHz
00:00 hrs on 1179 kHz

And to Asia and the Pacific:

12:30 hrs on 15190, 17740, and 21570 kHz
14:00 hrs on 11905 and 17740 kHz
01:00 hrs on 7225 and 9640 kHz

The Radio Sweden schedule to Europe can be found on Sky Channel's teletext Service, Sky Text, on page 496.

The Electronic Edition is based on the Sweden Calling DXers bulletins which are mailed out every 4 weeks to contributors. Contributions can be sent to DX Editor George Wood to Swedish telex 11738, CompuServe (via the HamNet Forum or Easyplex 70247,3516), through the FidoNet system to 2:202/297 or to SM0IIN at the packet radio BBS SK0TM.

Reports can also be sent to:

Radio Sweden
S-105 10 Stockholm
Sweden

Contributions should be NEWS about electronic media--from shortwave to satellites--and not loggings of information already available from sources such as the "World Radio TV Handbook". Clubs and DX publications may reprint material as long as Sweden Calling DXers and the original contributor are acknowledged, with the exception of items from BBC Monitoring, which are copyright.

We welcome comments and suggestions about the electronic edition, Sweden Calling DXers, and our programs in general.

Thanks to 29 contributors this week Good Listening!

3305. Re: MEA CULPA

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-14 05:06:27 UTC
From: zebolskyd@yvax.byu.edu
Message-ID: <852zebolskyd@yvax.byu.edu>
Source record: 16183

In <5151@cbnewsm.ATT.COM>, KA1GT writes:
>Sorry, I didn't know "for sales" were taboo

Heck, Bob, don't worry about it. It isn't as though the FCC was going to jerk your ticket. Other newsgroups allow (or apparently tolerate) such "for sale" postings, and it would be a natural mistake to make. I sure didn't know there was any such prohibition. And if anyone flames at you or tries to put you down for an honest mistake, they are neither a gentleman nor a scholar, and don't belong on the air or at a keyboard.

--Lyle D. Gunderson N6KSZ
zebolskyd@yvax.byu.edu

3306. Re: RC on 6M

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-14 06:40:01 UTC
From: Chris.Boone@linkit.linkit.wd5efc.ampr.org
Message-ID: <98.253A1033@linkit.linkit.wd5efc.ampr.org>
Source record: 16318

Converting from 72Mhz tp 50Mhz requires a "band change" of the RF circuits...NOT an easy matter!!!! Remember, you must change your rcvr also if you wish to use the system....and THATS not easy too.....I have moved UHF gear from 480 to 420Mhz but a change of 60Mhz is a small percentage of 480Mhz whereas a change of 20Mhz is a LARGE percentage of 72Mhz...thats why its necessary to do a band change which involves every tuned circuit...not an easy task!!!
73, Chris WB5ITT (dont forget the new 6M freqs...donot use the 53Mhz range!!!!!the 50.8-51Mhz range is NOW the area for RCs)

--
Chris Boone - via FidoNet node 1:106/7873
UUCP: ...!splut!jantor!linkit!Chris.Boone
serviced via UFGATE 1.0

3307. Re: You win: I'll change

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-14 06:46:22 UTC
From: Chris.Boone@linkit.linkit.wd5efc.ampr.org
Message-ID: <99.253A1048@linkit.linkit.wd5efc.ampr.org>
Source record: 16319

Damn shame the FCC didnt pass the NPRM years ago that wouldve required
proof of license for sales of amateur TRANSMITTING equipment!!!!
Even the big manufacturers (RL Drake, etc) were behind it and the San
Antonio Amateur Repeater Association had submitted a simple plan that had
a LARGE following!!! But the wonderful people in Washington bowed to
stupid thinking and killed the idea.......Shame!!!
(Guess things never change when it comes to dealing with Big Brother!)
73, Chris WB5ITT

--
Chris Boone - via FidoNet node 1:106/7873
UUCP: ...!splut!jantor!linkit!Chris.Boone
serviced via UFGATE 1.0

3308. Re: PL259 connector assembly

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-14 12:16:45 UTC
From: john@wa3wbu.UUCP
Message-ID: <516@wa3wbu.UUCP>
Source record: 16180

In article <2538@dogie.macc.wisc.edu>, kleemann@vms.macc.wisc.edu (Brad Kleemann) writes:
> >I picked up some RG-8/X coax, some PL259 connectors (silver plated) and
> ^^^^^^
> ARE YOU SURE?!? The adapters are for the smaller RG-58/U ONLY!
> PL-259's are meant to handle RG/8 or RG/11 DIRECTLY!
> >the UG-176 adapters for the connectors at a local hamfest. I want to
> >build up some better coax for my dipole than what I am using now.
> >

Amphenol lists two different adapters for the PL-259 in thier catalog:

UG-175 -- RG-55,58,141,142 (.209" I.D.)
UG-176 -- RG-59,62,71,140,210 (.257" I.D.)

They list nothing for RG-8/X specifically. In the back of my mind I
seem to recall that Radio Shack had an adapter that would handle RG-8/X
but I could be mistaken. My Belden catalog lists RG-8/X as having an
O.D. of .242", so it looks like the UG-176 adapter should accomidate
it.

John

--
John Gayman, WA3WBU | UUCP: uunet!wa3wbu!john
1869 Valley Rd. | ARPA: john@wa3wbu.uu.net
Marysville, PA 17053 | Packet: WA3WBU @ WB3EAH

3309. Re: TUVA SSR on 15M (RA0/UA9YX)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-14 18:12:15 UTC
From: LANG@UNB.CA
Message-ID: <ID4241.D891014.T151215.LANG@UNB.CA>
Source record: 16189

Date: Fri, 13 Oct 89 10:29 EDT
From: Ed Schwalenberg <Ed@ALDERAAN.SCRC.Symbolics.COM>
Subject: TUVA SSR on 15M (RA0/UA9YX)
In article <TUVA SSR on 15M (RA0/UA9YX)> from <Ed@ALDERAAN.SCRC.
Symbolics.COM> on <Fri, 13 Oct 89 10:29 EDT>:

> I contacted a station on 15M last night (10pm ET) from the TUVA soviet
>republic.
> It was RA0/UA9YX on 21295 kHz.
> This is the first time I've heard this area of the Soviet Union on Ham
>Radio.
> Perhaps others may be interested. (B T W Tuva is the geographical centre of
> Asia)
>There was a very funny show on PBS (I think it was Nova) about Richard
>Feynmann of the Feynmann Lectures on Physics. He decided to try to visit
>Tuva, because as far as he could tell no Westerner had ever been there.
>Unfortunately, in the pre-glasnost era, that proved impossible.

I was curious about the "TUVA SSR" and so looked it up in Encyclopaedia
Britannica. Here is what I found:

Correct name: Tuva Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic
(or Tuva A.S.S.R.). Note that it is *not* a Union republic but part of
the R.S.F.S.R., or Russia (loosely speaking) , which is itself a
federated republic. All Union republics have the (theoretical) right of
secession; autonomous republics do not. A.S.S.R.'s are administrative
divisions based on nationality, somewhat different from oblasts.

Some history of the Tuva A.S.S.R.:
Part of the Chinese Empire until 1911
1914: Russia took country under its protection after fomenting a
separatist movement
1921: Independence declared: Tanna Tuva People's Republic
1944: Annexed by the U.S.S.R., made an autonomous oblast of the
R.S.F.S.R.
1961: Status raised to A.S.S.R.

Richard B. Langley E-mail: LANG@UNB.CA or SE@UNB.CA
Assoc. Prof. Phone: (506) 453-5142
Geodetic Research Laboratory Telex: 014-46202
Dept. of Surveying Engineering FAX: (506) 453-4943
University of New Brunswick
Fredericton, N.B., Canada
E3B 5A3

3310. Re: Bandwidth grudgingly given

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-14 18:20:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500235@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16187

> Along those same lines, I drove cross country last year on an 8500
> mile trip and found that once you are not in a Metro area, the CB channels,
> and I mean litterally all the channels, go silent.

Something must be wrong with the front end of your receiver. Granted there are definitely some dead spots in the country, but I live outside of the major metro areas and the channels are still quite crowded. It depends on where you go. Here in Urbana-Champaign, I hear usually 5 or 6 active CB channels during an evening. When visting my parents in West Viginia in a town of 6000 people, there are often 12 or more busy channels. Incidently there is more two meter repeater activity there as well.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
-.-- . ... - .... -- -.--
.-.-.- ... .. --. -. .- - ..- .-. . ..-. .. .-.. .

3311. Re: PL259 connector assembly

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-14 18:25:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500236@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16188

> Amphenol lists two different adapters for the PL-259 in thier catalog:
>
> UG-175 -- RG-55,58,141,142 (.209" I.D.)
> UG-176 -- RG-59,62,71,140,210 (.257" I.D.)
>
> They list nothing for RG-8/X specifically. In the back of my mind I
> seem to recall that Radio Shack had an adapter that would handle RG-8/X
> but I could be mistaken. My Belden catalog lists RG-8/X as having an
> O.D. of .242", so it looks like the UG-176 adapter should accomidate
> it.

Yes, the UG-176 works. RG-8/X has basically the same O.D. as RG-59.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
-.-- . ... - .... -- -.--
.-.-.- ... .. --. -. .- - ..- .-. . ..-. .. .-.. .

3312. Re: Info wanted: IC-275

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-14 19:04:50 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewsc.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <3889@cbnewsc.ATT.COM>
Source record: 16184

In article <30500234@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>
> I'd like to find out some info about the Icom IC-275:...

I own an Icom IC-275H and have been happy with it, using it
mainly for FM and listening in and out of the 2 meter band.
The dozen or so SSB QSOs I've had using it has shown it a good
performer in that mode, too.

As received from the factory, the IC275 receives 138-174 MHz.

Reception within the ham band is very good. However,
I have noticed a difference in reception performance when
listening outside 2 meters. You can hear the level
of the background noise go down as soon as you tune beyond
the ham band. It's a discrete type of change so I assume
they are switching something, like a band pass filter.
I think different sythesizer circuitry may be used outside the band
also.

Outside 2 meters, the reception is sensitive enough for the
type of listening I do, but the 275H is prone to images above
148 MHz -- seemingly a bit more than my old Bearcat 300s, for
example.

I have not modified the 275H to transmit outside 2 meters so
I can't offer information about such a modification, nor about.
the computer interface either.

You might want to consider installing the high stability oscillator
option, although I have not.

My 275H receiver will change frequency about 1.6 - 1.8 kHz during the
first hour or so after initial power on. The drift is slow, so one
would not normally be aware of it except:

1) the discriminator meter shows off center reading,
and more importantly

2) the memory scan function will skip active channels
because the "window detector" circuit thinks
the signal is too far off frequency to be
valid.

Fortunately, the RIT control can be easily used to compensate
for the difference. By the way, the memory scan is very fast.

When I bought my 275H, the reference oscillator was aligned
perfectly for operation when the rig was first powered on.
I realigned the oscillator after a 1 hour warmup instead.

I compared the Kenwood TS-711A, the Icom 275A/H, the Yaesu
FT726R, and FT736R before buying the Icom and would make
the same choice over again.
--
==
Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass (312)979-5414

3313. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-15 01:22:03 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8910150704.AA11984@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16190

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial RCP/M, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial RCP/M may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

```
- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #584 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 89283.15425690 0.00000246 28594-3 0 2368
2 00424 80.4657 172.5499 0022355 194.1266 165.9256 13.67209112348523
SOLRAD R/B
1 00727U 64001 A 89280.09978248 .00000266 00000-0 23416-3 0 3044
2 00727 69.9082 216.1025 0014972 305.0094 54.9598 13.93590317308689
Cos 185 R/B
1 03019U 67104 B 89282.90306423 .00008262 00000-0 56846-3 0 4576
2 03019 64.0530 110.1498 0207085 213.8059 144.9745 14.90719383122179
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 89266.35100633 -.00000074 00000-0 99999-4 0 2592
2 03029 12.8638 23.3743 0017010 199.4187 160.5377 1.00272430 80123
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 89283.74993919 .00094193 14971-5 59006-3 0 1405
2 04966 51.5166 124.6001 2459591 52.4969 327.5095 10.65432987564613
Starlette
1 07646U 75010 A 89283.76788467 -.00000028 00000-0 00000-0 0 09956
2 07646 049.8236 062.6296 0205425 087.6031 274.8940 13.82121577741284
LAGEOS
1 08820U 76039 A 89283.18892733 .00000238 00000-0 00000-0 0 08952
2 08820 109.8287 269.4853 0044936 292.3735 067.2365 06.38665527057974
GOES 2
1 10061U 77048 A 89282.45349986 -.00000003 00000-0 00000 0 0 3134
2 10061 7.4413 66.7205 0007393 168.8550 191.3049 1.00271380 6522
GPS-0001
1 10684U 89281.63803045 0.00000010 10000-3 0 2386
2 10684 63.6177 97.3291 0111262 197.8022 161.8460 2.00558865 70804
GPS-0002
1 10893U 89274.62018945 -.00000027 0 445
2 10893 64.4798 338.3997 0155348 27.3906 333.4950 2.00553295 83487
GOES 3
1 10953U 78062 A 89282.50395961 .00000089 00000-0 99999-4 0 7408
2 10953 6.3072 69.3275 0006128 241.8240 118.3787 1.00277319 2083
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 89283.19844885 0.00001034 40631-3 0 1749
```

```
2 10967 108.0191 164.5628 0002109 276.4408 83.6615 14.34897912590584
GPS-0003
1 11054U 89282.40815193 -.00000026 0 1114
2 11054 64.0247 334.5572 0055395 120.3469 240.2734 2.00563395 80651
GPS-0004
1 11141U 89274.52775506 0.00000010 0 2201
2 11141 63.6000 97.4435 0055938 320.6842 38.9604 2.00568163 79199
NOAA 6
1 11416U 89283.48588635 0.00001221 52685-3 0 9107
2 11416 98.5159 277.2717 0012323 127.8579 232.3820 14.26048374534332
GPS-0005
1 11690U 89282.63932464 0.00000011 0 8600
2 11690 64.0797 99.1291 0108965 202.9146 156.6375 2.00558728 85212
Solar Max
1 11703U 89283.92384159 0.00222036 15124-2 0 1365
2 11703 28.4968 171.5399 0003138 310.7349 49.3199 15.73060954537941
GPS-0006
1 11783U 89284.45721895 -.00000026 0 9764
2 11783 63.8249 334.1170 0142342 61.8067 299.6990 2.00570557 69333
GOES 4
1 11964U 80 74 A 89280.73164102 -.00000231 00000-0 00000 0 0 897
2 11964 5.7870 72.2807 0033383 100.6369 259.8870 0.99234749 3145
GOES 5
1 12472U 81049 A 89280.35436304 -.00000249 00000-0 99999-4 0 7626
2 12472 2.8262 79.1120 0004653 189.0607 171.2832 1.00267916 29712
SME
1 12887U 81100 A 89283.60062504 .00033012 00000-0 10173-2 0 3312
2 12887 97.6787 313.7900 0000855 108.5555 251.5932 15.33545769442816
UOSAT 1
1 12888U 89285.23337844 0.04374103 12461-4 96034-3 0 7749
2 12888 97.5237 349.4102 0007542 251.4078 108.7958 16.30449295447444
Meteor 2-08
1 13113U 89278.17525654 0.00000231 19730-3 0 6690
2 13113 82.5435 331.3466 0016351 109.1863 251.1045 13.84054208380451
Salyut 7
1 13138U 89284.68795552 0.00017762 36068-3 0 8115
2 13138 51.6067 105.0853 0001233 170.0535 189.9832 15.46409976426198
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 89282.96812017 .00003113 00000-0 70004-3 0 1266
2 13367 98.2006 344.9300 0002368 173.7643 186.3677 14.57140240384865
Meteor 2-09
1 13718U 89278.19386216 0.00000482 24750-3 0 8218
2 13718 81.2472 173.9295 0056922 46.6102 313.9766 14.13311815351096
IRAS
1 13777U 89280.48282262 0.00000505 37564-3 0 6833
2 13777 99.0372 116.0263 0013171 8.6058 351.5316 13.98651051 11618
Cosmos 1447
1 13916U 83 21 A 89265.35956750 .00000185 00000-0 18462-3 0 6494
2 13916 82.9433 210.0122 0037730 163.5144 196.7250 13.73954350325890
TDRS 1
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```
1 13969U 83 26 B 89281.36221950 -.00000202 00000-0 00000 0 0 8479
2 13969 3.8480 67.8259 0003293 159.0474 200.9905 1.00259549 90556
GOES 6
1 14050U 83 41 A 89283.55088900 .00000119 00000-0 00000 0 0 239
2 14050 1.5933 80.8798 0001283 163.7678 197.0165 1.00280522 7764
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 89281.27063449 -.00000063 0 4320
2 14129 25.9445 240.4299 6036744 82.8095 338.1676 2.05882809 19545
GPS-0008
1 14189U 89278.56280459 0.00000009 10000-3 0 6670
2 14189 63.2453 95.8925 0138415 215.1151 144.0132 2.00565010 45658
Meteor 2-10
1 14452U 89284.05335147 0.00001092 46423-3 0 7783
2 14452 81.1650 177.4194 0095516 122.1195 238.9375 14.22356391309015
LandSat 5
1 14780U 89284.85099251 0.00002618 59010-3 0 9422
2 14780 98.1552 344.7794 0001628 221.9037 138.2011 14.57176292298550
UOSAT 2
1 14781U 89284.10753364 0.00002536 49099-3 0 5266
2 14781 97.9904 339.4958 0013494 320.3445 39.6907 14.64112723299504
LDEF
1 14898U 89282.81444784 0.00078249 91067-3 0 52
2 14898 28.5043 84.2198 0002333 99.0719 261.0404 15.60241676309313
GPS-0009
1 15039U 89282.61202869 0.00000008 0 7434
2 15039 62.9634 94.9822 0014302 244.7340 115.1563 2.00564200 39012
Cosmos 1574
1 15055U 84 62 A 89281.92123262 .00000146 00000-0 14602-3 0 7884
2 15055 82.9530 247.4870 0026907 305.8799 53.9861 13.73274340265584
Meteor 2-11
1 15099U 89280.96944267 0.00000113 96792-4 0 9696
2 15099 82.5285 276.6746 0011948 286.2268 73.7575 13.83710134265717
GPS-0010
1 15271U 89281.51474078 -.00000027 0 7154
2 15271 63.3259 333.9119 0102217 321.4806 37.8674 2.00568736 36104
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 89283.34010621 0.00003365 48141-3 0 965
2 15331 82.5359 232.1068 0026415 68.7382 291.6689 14.76139808271201
NOAA 9
1 15427U 89283.91115361 0.00001059 59690-3 0 4380
2 15427 99.1548 273.1984 0015261 352.6496 7.4481 14.12203980248784
Meteor 2-12
1 15516U 89281.87830371 0.00000483 42310-3 0 1217
2 15516 82.5353 214.3143 0016658 151.4071 208.8009 13.84175790236787
Cosmos 1686
1 16095U 89284.81720492 0.00035187 70387-3 0 3866
2 16095 51.6037 104.4514 0000580 141.5139 218.5463 15.46434117227311
GPS-0011
1 16129U 89282.66862365 0.00000009 0 3575
2 16129 63.7658 95.7531 0120847 149.7192 211.0315 2.00562459 29334
```

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Meteor 3-1
1 16191U 89284.68047244 0.00000043 10000-3 0 8656
2 16191 82.5510 153.3969 0020892 10.9850 349.1733 13.16879046190859
Meteor 2-13
1 16408U 89281.95860707 0.00000190 16061-3 0 5362
2 16408 82.5351 129.1437 0016518 346.8482 13.2251 13.84218574191297
Mir
1 16609U 89285.29533091 0.00044727 53126-3 0 1227
2 16609 51.6192 135.6360 0016045 119.5454 240.8102 15.60558033209438
SPOT 1
1 16613U 89284.84004081 0.00001395 67281-3 0 6297
2 16613 98.7292 357.8714 0001264 147.7984 212.3308 14.20040548 28685
Meteor 2-14
1 16735U 89281.80760570 0.00000331 28862-3 0 3273
2 16735 82.5390 156.1383 0015860 54.6043 305.6651 13.83974373170170
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 89283.54188782 0.00003238 46653-3 0 7582
2 16881 82.5177 291.3123 0024479 87.3874 273.0226 14.75863004172303
EGP
1 16908U 89280.48807213 -.00000027 11644-3 0 1534
2 16908 50.0099 312.8522 0011367 273.2446 86.7089 12.44380844143394
FO-12
1 16909U 89280.46642003 -.00000025 10000-3 0 1732
2 16909 50.0162 313.1889 0010955 268.6628 91.2950 12.44401240143389
NOAA 10
1 16969U 89283.52849235 0.00000670 31321-3 0 2885
2 16969 98.6310 311.7934 0012682 277.4188 82.5567 14.23205209160349
Meteor 2-15
1 17290U 89281.46271467 0.00000149 12515-3 0 2953
2 17290 82.4626 62.9163 0012454 310.6597 49.3483 13.83764839139289
MOS-1
1 17527U 87 18 A 89281.79909193 .00000397 00000-0 32117-3 0 2765
2 17527 99.1383 352.2295 0001034 101.5669 258.5627 13.94847260134211
GOES 7
1 17561U 89283.21862472 -.00000108 00000-0 00000 0 0 3456
2 17561 0.0099 261.2525 0004727 280.0354 178.7404 1.00271639 2917
Kvant
1 17845U 89284.91043159 0.00048074 57084-3 0 8840
2 17845 51.6206 137.5652 0017408 120.4589 236.1169 15.60506702145645
DMSP B5D2-3
1 18123U 87 53 A 89281.89784257 .00001019 00000-0 55968-3 0 4011
2 18123 98.8229 110.8753 0015445 19.0508 341.1246 14.13590748118892
RS-10/11
1 18129U 89284.86047371 0.00000035 31898-4 0 9055
2 18129 82.9281 151.9931 0013103 87.6258 272.6375 13.72012138115395
Cosmos 1867
1 18187U 87 60 A 89281.81580836 .00000438 00000-0 20671-3 0 9694
2 18187 65.0122 65.3926 0017463 253.2422 106.6723 14.29420054117369
Meteor 2-16
1 18312U 89281.59448493 0.00000219 18868-3 0 3257
```

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2 18312 82.5584 129.7017 0011098 238.4644 121.5424 13.83527207108192
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 89281.73436686 0.00000343 29770-3 0 1607
2 18820 82.5470 190.3169 0016234 315.9631 44.0240 13.84214472 85395
DMSP B5D2-4
1 18822U 88 6 A 89281.94249701 .00000905 00000-0 43562-3 0 3011
2 18822 98.6763 160.7439 0005804 279.3563 80.6958 14.20951253 87131
AO-13
1 19216U 89280.07958878 0.00000494 37172+0 0 491
2 19216 57.1615 187.6673 6809834 212.8443 75.8148 2.09699553 10086
OKEAN 1
1 19274U 88 56 A 89282.96153302 .00006718 00000-0 98313-3 0 5218
2 19274 82.5193 30.4643 0022129 215.9419 144.0357 14.75373108 68007
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 89284.89614155 0.00000391 10000-2 0 2800
2 19336 82.5357 93.1062 0015812 214.9759 145.0305 13.16862726 58271
NOAA 11
1 19531U 89281.72293336 0.00001051 60288-3 0 1458
2 19531 98.9482 225.2575 0011076 273.4173 86.5736 14.11187494 53486
TDRS 3
1 19548U 88 91 B 89267.46577487 .00000131 00000-0 99999-4 0 381
2 19548 0.5698 83.2183 0002326 63.9607 212.5286 1.00277038 2787
Cosmos 2001
1 19796U 89282.96843003 -.00000941 17342-1 0 2281
2 19796 62.8538 125.6635 7215351 319.4195 4.9563 2.00679466 4786
GPS-0014
1 19802U 89281.68171902 0.00000016 10000-3 0 544
2 19802 55.0882 207.3326 0063992 158.0327 202.2596 2.00559422 4704
Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89281.42362389 0.00000117 10000-3 0 802
2 19851 82.5161 69.0327 0015229 356.1019 4.0023 13.83844948 30745
TDRS 4
1 19883U 89 21 B 89268.10162323 -.00000234 00000-0 99999-4 0 316
2 19883 0.4771 68.4817 0003970 234.9432 56.4613 1.00261143 1228
GPS-0013
1 20061U 89280.87090057 -.00000030 0 355
2 20061 54.6429 26.0899 0082887 167.3155 192.9165 2.00568920 2430
1989 059A
1 20149U 89278.04998095 0.00000135 13598-3 0 419
2 20149 82.9399 35.3073 0033253 77.6848 282.8026 13.72435355 9842
GPS-0015
1 20185U 89278.84831659 0.00000015 10000-3 0 196
2 20185 54.9681 208.3472 0025910 139.4068 220.8054 2.00573218 5593
1989 064C
1 20187U 89260.13938735 0.00297511 -24261-5 48091-3 0 512
2 20187 37.7326 185.1610 5984573 225.9569 66.7188 4.19947928 1234
Progress M
1 20191U 89 66 A 89281.77627953 .00045590 00000-0 50857-3 0 460
2 20191 51.6203 153.3889 0013150 135.6707 224.5735 15.62227070 7296
1989 067A
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1 20193U 89270.07015316 -.00000195 10000-3 0 84
2 20193 0.0915 274.6644 0002178 230.9138 214.3921 1.00259990 309
1989 067B
1 20194U 89271.08542268 0.00377454 40599-4 14920-2 0 437
2 20194 26.7067 268.3099 0114214 148.0929 212.6614 15.75899851 4889
1989 067C
1 20195U 89266.75503446 0.00000661 10559-3 0 235
2 20195 23.2948 130.2409 7340528 196.6115 111.7074 2.22251302 598
Cosmos 2037
1 20196U 89274.66879707 -.00000111 -77540-3 0 449
2 20196 73.5661 299.8346 0026255 226.2381 133.6497 12.40435505 4302
1989 068B
1 20197U 89271.27536897 -.00000007 0 80
2 20197 73.5678 304.3743 0024860 231.5958 128.2853 12.40689206 3880
GMS-4
1 20217U 89268.32911771 -.00000088 10000-3 0 133
2 20217 1.6381 283.1443 0016084 262.1178 96.9063 1.00266823 207
Soyuz TM-8
1 20218U 89284.91033960 0.00124928 14596-2 0 437
2 20218 51.6283 137.5789 0015648 113.4791 242.5519 15.60544908 5634
1989 070B
1 20230U 89281.14783252 0.00025402 36974-2 0 283
2 20230 28.5780 306.7099 7396837 198.2548 104.7424 2.15322956 5982
Cosmos 2038
1 20232U 89281.75302871 0.00000004 0 173
2 20232 82.5760 151.8987 0012169 336.4613 23.5922 12.65098274 3070
Cosmos 2039
1 20233U 89281.73787093 0.00000004 0 119
2 20233 82.5823 151.9023 0015723 329.1459 30.8712 12.65887701 3078
Cosmos 2040
1 20234U 89281.72800311 0.00000004 0 129
2 20234 82.5882 152.0261 0003943 108.7809 251.3714 12.62282515 3061
Cosmos 2041
1 20235U 89281.68521416 0.00000004 0 132
2 20235 82.5862 151.9837 0009334 343.6430 16.4359 12.64510596 3078
Cosmos 2042
1 20236U 89281.69740463 0.00000004 0 139
2 20236 82.5840 151.9910 0005700 336.7975 23.2859 12.63874149 3074
Cosmos 2043
1 20237U 89281.71244403 0.00000004 0 125
2 20237 82.5791 151.9895 0002540 20.7682 339.3512 12.63091374 3063
1989 074G
1 20238U 89281.70542533 0.00000004 0 119
2 20238 82.5945 152.2587 0040583 149.1863 211.1618 12.55208456 3058
1989 077A
1 20253U 89284.85567719 -.00000154 10000-3 0 176
2 20253 4.9865 305.4040 0000158 183.7789 176.4501 1.00249757 165
1989 077B
1 20254U 89284.19687330 0.00147848 24024-4 34676-2 0 369
2 20254 28.5411 312.3825 7234369 189.5429 139.8451 2.38649371 398
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Molniya1-76
1 20255U 89284.80106985 -.00000163 10000-3 0 201
2 20255 62.7856 173.6664 7321114 288.2020 9.7741 2.05106968 302
1989 078B
1 20256U 89284.17819157 0.00953840 11579-4 14259-2 0 355
2 20256 62.8285 125.5403 0223125 125.2441 236.9756 15.71888769 2125
1989 078C
1 20257U 89285.01840242 0.01185137 36873-4 13783-2 0 373
2 20257 62.8323 122.4270 0229945 121.1295 241.2635 15.73588824 2266
1989 078D
1 20258U 89281.33218403 -.00000324 -46696-2 0 61
2 20258 62.7657 174.0962 7317886 288.1510 9.7959 2.06175724 234
Cosmos 2046
1 20259U 89285.17048572 -.00014857 -24321-3 0 356
2 20259 65.0361 237.4314 0009441 274.2174 85.8790 15.52000654 2254
InterCos 24
1 20261U 89284.67469049 0.00013631 43140-2 0 489
2 20261 82.6000 26.1765 1264072 179.6122 180.6521 12.42468190 1715
1989 080C
1 20262U 89283.94793174 -.00005800 -18326-2 0 353
2 20262 82.5999 26.6340 1264404 181.2659 178.5506 12.42593455 1621
Gorizont 19
1 20263U 89283.44171317 -.00000254 10000-3 0 223
2 20263 1.4068 275.0536 0001628 274.4444 84.7364 1.00290418 139
1989 081D
1 20266U 89280.43807382 -.00000320 10000-3 0 77
2 20266 1.4423 276.1007 0033057 308.5506 50.4693 1.00615357 117
Cosmos 2047
1 20279U 89285.13999183 0.00709353 28852-4 29809-3 0 285
2 20279 67.1266 194.5286 0081506 69.3357 285.8541 16.14678383 1380
Maigon-2
1 20281U 89284.67431734 0.00011113 34959-2 0 358
2 20281 82.5992 26.1746 1264799 179.6335 180.5944 12.42516124 1716

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Dr TS Kelso Asst Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
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3314. * SpaceNews 16Oct89 *

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-15 01:39:51 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <1032@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 16185

Bulletin ID: SPC91016

SpaceNews

MONDAY OCTOBER 16, 1989

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, NJ, and is distributed weekly around the world. It is available for UNLIMITED distribution.

* SHUTTLE NEWS *

The Space Shuttle ATLANTIS is scheduled for launch on mission STS-34 on Tuesday 17Oct89 at 12:57 PM ET (1657 UTC).

* OSCAR-9 NEWS *

Current information suggests that UoSAT-OSCAR-9 re-entered the earth's atmosphere and burned up on the morning of Friday 13th October, after over 8 years of operation. The last telemetry received in the UK was at 2200 GMT on Thursday 12th October. The University of Surrey Command Station would be interested in receiving any telemetry taken after this time.

* UoSAT D/E NEWS *

Two weeks ago, Arianespace postponed the launch of the rocket which is to carry SPOT-2, UoSATs-D and -E and the four Microsats into orbit. Early this week, UoSAT and AMSAT teams were formally notified that the new launch date is 19 January, 1990.

The launch delay will allow for more thorough testing of UoSAT-D and -E. This began on 29Sep, when engineers from the European Space Agency Technical Center (ESTEC) came to perform final check-out of the Transputer Data Processing Experiment (TDPE) and its interface to the UoSAT-E CCD camera. These tests demonstrated the potential complexity and flexibility of the UoSAT D/E onboard onboard data handling system. Ground station software was used to load TDPE programs as "blocks" to the standard UoSAT FORTH DIARY running on the 1802 On-Board Computer (OBC). The OBC then loaded these programs to the TDPE using the Transputers' built-in serial bootloaders using the UoSAT Data Sharing (DASH) bus. The TDPE then commanded the CCD camera to take a picture, the picture was transferred from the camera to TDPE at 5 Megabits/Second, and finally the TDPE downloaded the image at 9600 bits/sec. to the "ground station" using a simple asynchronous packet format.

The optics and the electronics of the UoSAT-E CCD camera were designed by engineers at UoSAT. The design is expected to provide Earth imaging with a

resolution of approximately 2.7 kilometers and an image size of 740 x 960 km. The image is 386 pixels X 244 pixels with 8-bits of grey scale per pixel. Images will be transmitted on the UoSAT-E downlink to all radio amateurs, probably using AX.25 packet radio (generated by yet another on-board computer, a CMOS Z80).

The mandatory flight-acceptance vibration tests were conducted this week back at the Royal Aerospace Establishment, and both satellites passed without hitch. UoSAT-D and -E are now in the clean room at the University of Surrey, where they will undergo nearly two months of operational tests, and provide testing grounds for the PACSAT and experimental software which is now under development at Surrey.

[Story via OSCAR-11]

* OSCAR-13 NEWS *

For yet unexplained reasons, the Integrated Housekeeping Unit (IHU) on-board OSCAR-13 failed sometime at or near perigee between orbits 1012 and 1013. AO-13 command station DB2OS reported that the failure occured between 0700 and 1000 UTC on 09Oct89. NO transponder operations are allowed until spacecraft operations are fully restored.

* MIR NEWS *

Launch of Module-D (Service Module) is expected to take place today, 16Oct89. This week, Progress M-1 will undock from Mir's forward docking port and will be sent into a destructive re-entry. On 23Oct89, Module-D will dock with Mir at the forward axial port and will later transfer to one of the axial ports using its manipulator arm.

* RS10/RS11 NEWS *

Yes, we DO have some RS10/RS11 news this week! Rich Gopstein recently monitored these spacecraft and found RS10 to be active on Mode KA.

* ARIANESPACE VIDEO *

European readers of SpaceNews might be interested to know that Arianespace transmits live video of their launches on Eutelsat (usually ECS 1 F2) starting approximately 30 minutes before scheduled launch time. The video is easily copied throughout Europe using a TVRO earth station having an antenna diameter of 1.5 meters or greater.

[Thanks to Alan, GM4MUN]

* MESSAGES de KD2BD *

>> GM4MUN : Alan, Thanks for the note and report on Arianespace video!
>> N2JUX : John, I'll let you hear my Mir tapes later this week.
>> Dena : Happy Birthday!

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *

Feedback regarding SpaceNews can be directed to the author (John) via any
of the following paths:

UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z

MAIL : John A. Magliacane
Department of Electronics Technology
Brookdale Community College
765 Newman Springs Road
Lincroft, New Jersey 07738-1599
U.S.A.

<<< Stay on course......Say YES to Morse! >>>

* SpaceNews * >> Satellite News You Won't Find Everywhere Else << * SpaceNews *

<eof>

--
UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z (John)
..."There is no expedient to which a man will not resort to
avoid the real labor of thinking." ....Sir Joshua Reynolds.

3315. News From OSCAR-11 13Oct89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-15 01:49:03 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <1033@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 16186

UOSAT 2 COMPUTER STATUS INFORMATION

FAD1 OPERATING SYSTEM V2.0
TODAY'S DATE IS 14 /10 /89
UNIVERSAL TIME IS 14 :51 :29 DAY 7
AUTO MODE IS SELECTED
SPIN PERIOD IS - 185
Z MAG FIRINGS = 0
+ SPIN FIRINGS = 63
- SPIN FIRINGS = 0
RAM WASH POINTER AT C94F
WOD COMMENCED 14 /10 /89 AT 0 :0 :10
WITH CHANNELS 10 ,11 ,19 ,29 ,
LAST CMD RECEIVED WAS 109 TO 0 WITH DATA 0

ATTITUDE CONTROL INITIATED, MODE 1

DIGITALKER ACTIVE

**** UoSAT-OSCAR-11 BULLETIN - 200 13th October 1989 ****

UoSAT MISSION CONTROL CENTRE
University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey, GU2 5XH, England

** UoSAT-OSCAR-9 **

Current information suggests that UoSAT-OSCAR-9 re-entered the earth's atmosphere and burned up on the morning of Friday 13th October, after over 8 years of operation. The last telemetry received in the UK was at 22:00 GMT on Thursday 12th October. The University of Surrey Command Station would be interested in receiving any telemetry taken after this time.

** UoSAT-D and -E Status **

Two weeks ago, Arianespace postponed the launch of the rocket which is to carry SPOT-2, UoSATs-D and -E and the four Microsats into orbit. Early this week, UoSAT and AMSAT teams were formally notified that the new launch date is 19 January, 1990; the launch campaign will start some six weeks earlier, at the end of November.

The launch delay will allow for more thorough testing of UoSAT-D and -E. This began on 29 Sept., when engineers from the European Space Agency Technical Center (ESTEC) came to perform final check-out of the Transputer Data Processing Experiment (TDPE) and its interface to the UoSAT-E CCD camera. These tests demonstrated the potential complexity and flexibility of the UoSAT-D/E onboard data handling system: Groundstation software was used to load TDPE programs as "blocks" to the standard UoSAT FORTH DIARY running on

the 1802 On-Board Computer (OBC). The OBC then loaded these programs to the TDPE using the Transputers' built-in serial bootloaders using the UoSAT Data Sharing (DASH) bus. The TDPE then commanded the CCD camera to take a picture, the picture was transferred from the camera to TDPE at 5 Megabits/Second, and finally the TDPE downloaded the image at 9600 bits/sec. to the "groundstation" using a simple asynchronous packet format.

The optics and the electronics of the UoSAT-E CCD camera were designed by engineers at UoSAT. The design is expected to provide Earth imaging with a resolution of approximately 2.7 kilometres and an image size of 740 x 960 km. The image is 386 pixels X 244 pixels with 8-bits of grey scale per pixel. Images will be transmitted on the UoSAT-E downlink to all radio amateurs, probably using AX.25 packet radio (generated by yet another on-board computer, a CMOS Z80).

The mandatory flight-acceptance vibration tests were conducted this week back at the Royal Aerospace Establishment, and both satellites passed without hitch. UoSAT-D and -E are now in the clean room at the University of Surrey, where they will undergo nearly two months of operational tests, and provide testing grounds for the PACSAT and experimental software which is now under development at Surrey.

** $BID **

Please use BID $UOSAT.200 for PR BBS use.

--
UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z (John)
..."There is no expedient to which a man will not resort to
avoid the real labor of thinking." ....Sir Joshua Reynolds.

3316. Re: Bandwidth grudgingly given

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-15 07:28:19 UTC
From: swan@jolnet.ORPK.IL.US
Message-ID: <1750@jolnet.ORPK.IL.US>
Source record: 16191

In article <30500235@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
:
:> Along those same lines, I drove cross country last year on an 8500
:> mile trip and found that once you are not in a Metro area, the CB channels,
:> and I mean litterally all the channels, go silent.
:
:Something must be wrong with the front end of your receiver. Granted there
:are definitely some dead spots in the country, but I live outside of the
:major metro areas and the channels are still quite crowded. It depends on
:where you go. Here in Urbana-Champaign, I hear usually 5 or 6 active CB
:channels during an evening. When visting my parents in West Viginia in a
:town of 6000 people, there are often 12 or more busy channels. Incidently
:there is more two meter repeater activity there as well.
:
:--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
:-.-- . ... - .... -- -.--
:.-.-.- ... .. --. -. .- - ..- .-. . ..-. .. .-.. .

I would have to concure with the first poster. In the last 2.5 years
I've driven Chicago-Fairbanks-Chicago, Chicago-Halifax-Chicago,
and Chicago-Key West-Chicago and have found this;
In the metropolitan areas, you could fit all extant conversation on a total
of 3-8 channels. In the rural areas, other than channel 19, there was
almost NO use of the remainding channels. My trips included heavy
urban areas (New York City) as well as desolate outback (Yukon Province)
and silence is what we heard the most (I like to scab the channels a lot
so that was no problem either). Could be that the Urbana area has some
"hard-core" CB fans. BTW- there's nothing wrong with my transceiver,
it works fine.

Joel
(HD is down, no .sig file)

3317. Re: Heathkit name change?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-15 13:19:51 UTC
From: john@wa3wbu.UUCP
Message-ID: <519@wa3wbu.UUCP>
Source record: 16192
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

In article <2278@cbnewsl.ATT.COM>, hawk@cbnewsl.ATT.COM (james.p.hawkins) writes:
> >
> > Now that Zenith is selling its Heath business to Clendes Machines Bull,
> > will Heathkit become Bullkit? :-)
> > --

In the October 9 issue of Info World there is a story stating that Groupe
Bull will be keeping the name of Zenith for the computer line. This came
from Bull Exec V.P. Gerald Vennard. No mention was made of the Heathkit
kit line.

John

--
John Gayman, WA3WBU | UUCP: uunet!wa3wbu!john
1869 Valley Rd. | ARPA: john@wa3wbu.uu.net
Marysville, PA 17053 | Packet: WA3WBU @ WB3EAH

3318. USING THE YAESU FT767GX FOR OSCAR

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-15 22:46:18 UTC
From: AFZ1@PSUVM.BITNET
Message-ID: <89288.184618AFZ1@PSUVM.BITNET>
Source record: 16193

Hello everyone ---

The idea of using the FT767GX HF/VHF/UHF rig have been plaguing my mind.
The rig is basically an HF rig with the option of plugging in the 6, 2m es
70cm modules. Can the unit with the 2m es 70 cm module be used for satellites
QSOs? With both the modules plugged in, the rig can work split. However, it
cannot work duplex; only simplex.

I'm thinking of getting on to the OSCARs es hve the FT767GX with the 2m
module. I'm contemplating on whether to get the 70cm module or get a
seperate 440 rig. Getting the module wud be a cheaper option.

Any suggestions and help regarding this matter wud be vry much appreciated.
PSE E-MAIL TO ME DIRECT AS I DO NOT OFTEN GET ONTO THE NET. OR SEND IT
VIA PACKET.
Tnx es 73 de Ahmad, N3FLX/9M2DX.

<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>
<< >>
<< Ahmad F. M. Zain Bitnet : afz1@psuvm >>
<< 316 Communications and Space Science Lab Packet : N3FLX@WA7SSO >>
<< Pennsylvania State University 9M2DX@9M2BBS >>
<< University Park, PA 16802. "Time is Life" >>
<< >>
<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>

3319. Building A (Very) Low Cost Repeater

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-16 05:20:34 UTC
From: noel@ubbs-nh.MV.COM
Message-ID: <149@ubbs-nh.MV.COM>
Source record: 16194

I have it in mind to build a (very) low cost repeater for use here as well as for use as an "emergency" repeater.

The idea that I have is to use two handhelds, probably two late model synthesized rigs.

As I envision it one tranciever would be used primarily for the reciever, while the other would be used as the transmitter. A homebrew, or kit controller might be added at a later date as well as a linear amplifier for extending the range as necessary.

I'd appreciate hearing any comments, suggestions or actual plans for such a set up, as well as any comments concerning possible low cost antenna confirgurations.

For the purpose of experimentation I have available an Icom IC-2A and an IC-02AT, but if feasible, I would probably adapt the idea for use with something like a Tempo One (? is that right, boy its been a long time! ?) or one of the older synthesized handhelds such as one of the heathkit models.

Thanks!

Noel
N2AXI
--
Noel B. Del More | decvax!ubbs-nh!noel
17 Meredith Drive | noel@ubbs-nh.mv.com
Nashua, New Hampshire 03063 | It's unix me son! `taint spozed tah make cents

3320. Weather Radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-16 05:56:05 UTC
From: scotto@pnet01.cts.com
Message-ID: <546@crash.cts.com>
Source record: 16195

How do the 'alert-type' weather radios work? Does the NOAA broadcast with a PL tone or what?

-- Scott

3321. Re: Bandwidth grudgingly given

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-16 07:02:23 UTC
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <17893@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 16196

In article <6399.252CBEBC@stjhmc.fidonet.org> Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
>Not to belittle Preacher's friends, but fires, like heart attacks, hurricanes
>and tornadoes, are among those universal human tragedies which cause everyone
>to drop 'business as usual' and pitch in to help.

Or "drop business as usual" and pitch in with unsolicited H&W traffic, or to act as a self-appointed policeman, or even to deliberately jam an emergency net and generally make life even more miserable for those trying to do some good.

The more I listen around, the less and less difference I can hear between the ham bands and CB. The hams are not all as pristine as they would have you believe. Even more astoundingly, not all CBers are the Neanderthals that the hams would have you believe they are. In particular, listen to the SSB activity on the high end of the (legal) CB band and in the (illegal) freeband portion. Except for the lack of callsigns and the apparent inability to standardize on a particular sideband, I challenge anyone to tell the difference between these guys and typical HF ham QSOs. I sure can't.

Phil

3322. Re: Bandwidth grudgingly given

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-16 13:18:32 UTC
From: jgd@rsiatl.UUCP
Message-ID: <317@rsiatl.UUCP>
Source record: 16201

In article <17893@bellcore.bellcore.com> karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn) writes:
>
>The more I listen around, the less and less difference I can hear between
>the ham bands and CB. The hams are not all as pristine as they would have
>you believe. Even more astoundingly, not all CBers are the Neanderthals that
>the hams would have you believe they are. In particular, listen to the SSB
>activity on the high end of the (legal) CB band and in the (illegal)
>freeband portion. Except for the lack of callsigns and the apparent
>inability to standardize on a particular sideband, I challenge anyone to
>tell the difference between these guys and typical HF ham QSOs. I sure
>can't.
>
>Phil

Good point, Phil. While we're at it, I've always wondered about another
aspect. On CB, when one tries to talk while someone else is transmitting,
we call it "walking on him" and rude and neanderthal and just totally
disgusting. On the ham bands, on the other hand, we call it DX and contesting
pileups and have magazines dedicated to the sport (QST) and newsletters and
such and call it a "good thing". What's the difference.

Another question. If a CB'er gets himself a 'lineer, we call him a
slime-bag and wish the full might of the FCC on him and would put him
in jail longer than a rapist. If, on the other hand, a ham gets
a "California Kilowatt" complete with the 480 volt 3 phase utility drop
to run it, we say he has a "nice, loud signal" and secretly plan to
get one just like him. Again, what's the difference?

Just sittin' here musing over the first cup of coffee....

John

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | Manual? ... What manual ?!?
Radiation Systems, Inc. Atlanta, GA | This is Unix, My son, You
gatech!stiatl!rsiatl!jgd **I am the NRA** | just GOTTA Know!!!

3323. some IC37 mods

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-16 13:29:08 UTC
From: rfc@briar.philips.com
Message-ID: <65610@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 16202

copied from packet:
Msg# TSP Size #Rd Date/Time MsgID From To
6051 BF 2985 0 1010/0541 1631_N2EYR W2JIA ALL@ALLBBS
Sb: IC37 mods.

Here is a list, transcribed from "220 Notes", of modifications for the ICOM model IC-37A. The 27A and 47A should be very similar:

"We have been using [this mod sheet] in the Southwest Coast ever since the [IC-]'37 was in production. This one is the latest revision.

"The design problems of the '37 are greater than ICOM would lead you to believe. The [IC-]'38 has solved a great majority of the '37a problems. However, the microphone and the UHF pigtail problems still remain.

"The fix for the microphone on both rigs is the same. [see below] The fix for the UHF pigtail on the '38 involves removing the pigtail, and installing a bulkhead chassis mount BNC connector in the hole left by the pigtail assembly. Some elongation of the BNC connector holes is necessary for a good fit. A short coaxial jumper may then be installed from the board to the connector.

"Now, here is the official Condor Connection IC-37 modification sheet.

"1. To restore high-frequency receiver audio response, replace C-103 on the main unit with a .0022 uf mylar capacitor (that's 2200 pf).

"2. To restore LOW-frequency receiver audio response, replace C-106 with a .22 uf mylar capacitor.

"3. To eliminate the distortion in the transmit audio, install a 4.7k ohm resistor inside the microphone case, in series with the white lead coming from microphone element. Once the resistor is installed, set the DTMF level pot to the middle of its range (this pot is the only one inside the microphone case). To complete the mod, set R88 inside the radio to the desired "mike" level.

"4. To improve the receiver sensitivity, power output, SWR at the radio, and reliability, remove the RG-58 pigtail and the UHF connector extending from the rear of the radio. Install a BNC chassis mount, screw-in connector (UG-1094/U)

in the hole left in the back of the radio. The new connector will screw in as if the modification was done at the factory.

"5. To greatly reduce chassis heating in the receive mode, remove the following components: R66, R67, R68, Q32, D42, and D44 in the main unit. Install a 7808 [3-pin voltage regulator] on the transmitter power amp shield behind the space reserved for the optional voice synthesiser. Thermal compound is recommended. Hook the input of the 7808 to the point where R67 and R68 used to connect. Hook the output of the 7808, in series with a 1N4001 diode, to J14-1. The cathode of the diode goes to the connector goes to the connector, and the anode goes to the 7808.

"---Mark Gilmore, WB6RHQ
Newbury Park, CA."

One note on the above - the
BNC connector mentioned for
the x7-series radios is sold
by Radio Shack as 278-105,
$1.39 each.

Note: I haven't tried these, proceed at your own risk. WA2ISE
0158z, 1390 msgs, #6500 last
@KD6TH-4 MailBox>

3324. OSCAR-9, UO-9, UoSAT 1: Any final news on its fiery death *sniff*

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-16 13:41:15 UTC
From: wwg@brambo.UUCP
Message-ID: <8910160941.AA15113@brambo.UUCP>
Source record: 16197

I heard that the poor little satellite has finally bought the farm. I will
miss its little digitalker voice *sniff*, and its buzzing modem noises.
Perhaps its big brother will perform equally as well in the years ahead.

Goodbye OSCAR 9... *sniff*.

```
+++
+++
+++
+++
+++
++++++++++++++++++++
+ R.I.P. +
+ Out there, lies +
+ the dusty remains+
+ of OSCAR-9. Thanx+
+ fer the yrs of +
+ faithful service.+
++++++++++++++++++++
+++
+++
+++
+++
+++
+++
73s de + VE3WWG @ VE3NUU : Packet-Radio
VE3WWG | Bramalea Software Systems Inc...!utgpu!telly \ !brambo!wwg
+------+ !{uunet!mnetor, watmath!utai}!lsuc!ncrcan /
telly!brambo!wwg@gpu.utcs.utoronto.ca : Internet
```

3325. new Part 97

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-16 14:06:38 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <6611.2539E360@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 16203

> From: gdelong@cvman.prime.com (Gary Delong)
>
> Well, I guess we talked out the issue of "Emergency Communications."
>
> Here is another section I find interesting:
>
> | S 97.113 Prohibited transmissions.
>
> That seems to be just the opposite of what communications occur at most
> public service activites I have seen in the past. The vast majority
> of communications have been in support of the logistics of running the
> event.

You're right, of course. Also, many of the "communications team" were actually suckered into providing warm bodies with their own transportation for other uses and the fact they can talk to each other on the radio is not made use of. I can remember many events where we hauled pop, operated the sag wagons for runners who pooped out, etc., and the committee made virtually no use at all, indeed, took no notice of the fact we had radios.

I first tumbled to this when I noticed how little real difference it made whether our club group had a large or small turnout for these events. Two or three guys willing to burn up their own gas was all the committee really needed.

73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT

needed.

73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

3326. Re: VW alternator

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-16 14:21:00 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.bacs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <12600075@silver>
Source record: 16200

>I have a 82 VW Rabbit, diesel variety. The alternator light is
>on. The alternator is good... I have some problems with the wiring
>near the fuse box and at this point I don't wish to deal with this
>mess... My question is can I run a switched, fused wire from the
battery
>directly to the "field coil" connection on the alternator?
>Thanks for your help!
>Mike Koziol WA2BRX

One option is to install a voltmeter and forget the idiot light; it comes on if there is a bad connection in the fuse block.

Bad fuse blocks are a problem with all VW Rabbits, at least of the early '80s. JC Whitney Auto Parts of Chicago sells replacement fuse blocks but I don't trust them to be identical to the originals. Best solution I know is to identify the proper wires, cut them off the fuse block, install in-line fuses. I've done it several times in my '80 diesel which has 134000 miles. A shop manual and a telephone-type tone generator and capacitive detector are useful. BTW, the VW Rabbit diesel is a great radio platform-- heavy-duty alternator and battery, and no ignition noise.
--

Frank W9MKV @ K9IU reid@gold.bacs.indiana.edu

3327. Icom 28H Wipes Out Climate Control

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-16 14:29:58 UTC
From: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <174135@Wayne-MTS>
Source record: 16212

N8LAT presented me with this problem; perhaps one of you has a
solution, or has come across it before:
He has an Icom 28H mounted in his Cadillac. Whenever he transmits
at high power on or near 148MHz, he wipes out the climate control.
There's no problem on low power, or at 145-146 at high power, he reports.
Antenna is on a clamp-on trunk-mount bracket; ground screws are firmly
screwed through the paint.
My guess is that he's getting radiation off the feedline near the
rig, owing to a less-than-perfect ground and a less-than-perfect match
at some frequencies, but as he lives far from me I haven't seen the
actual installation, nor have I been able to put my VHF SWR meter in line
to check it out. (I've suggested he check this).
Any experience or hints?
73s, mike ke8yy

Wayne State University / 5925 Woodward / Detroit, MI 48202
Internet: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-mts@um.cc.umich.edu
KE8YY%Wayne-Mts@um.cc.umich.edu
Bitnet: MEDELMAN@WAYNEST1
fax: 1-313-577-5626 Landline: 1-313-577-0742

3328. rec.ham radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-16 15:50:57 UTC
From: jcraig@kean.mun.ca
Message-ID: <21358@kean.mun.ca>
Source record: 16198

Does anyone have comments on the ten-tec OMNI V xcvr?
Joe VO1NA

3329. the un-net on 10M

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-16 17:13:19 UTC
From: rusty@cadnetix.COM
Message-ID: <9912@cadnetix.COM>
Source record: 16206

First, I realized that I should probably make a clarification about what it is I am expecting the 10m usenet un-net to be. Its not a net, and its not a contest. Sure, I think it would be fun to get 'usenet WAS', but I don't think I'm 'paper chasing' since I would rather spend some time talking than just saying "UR 5-9 QRZed" and moving on.

That out of the way, on to a quick review of last weekend (and a somewhat disjointed review, at that! today seems to be a pretty bad day for getting transitions done well... Must be Monday):

Between 915 and 935 I talked to 3 other usenetters, 2 of them at once. The rest of the morning was spent goofing around trying to contact other people, with marginal success.

I did discover that there appear to be a lot of usenetters 'out there' who have read-only access to usenet, which I found interesting. I made the offer to Rick and Dave, and I'll make it to anyone else, that if they *must* post something (or want to reply to someone), that I'll be happy to oblige them and post or email for them.

One other thing I discovered is why my rig is not putting out full power. So week after next I should be up to full 100 watts (from around 10 or so) for the un-net, making contacts just a bit easier :-).

I'm up to 5 states for usenet WAS: NJ (WA2ILB), NY (K2ILH), IN (WN9NBP), KY (KU4A), and CO (KF0BK) (pretty sad when it takes 5 weekends to get someone in your own state! :-). I enjoyed the contacts this weekend (and all previous weekends...)

While Rick and I were talking, he mentioned the "CQ Pizza" debate, and that prompted Dave to realize that we were usenetters and so to join us. I commented later to my wife that maybe I should start calling:

CQ CQ. CQ Usenet, CQ Pizza, CQ ...

:-) :-)

I'm curious. How many people are getting active on 10 on saturday for the un-net? (Email please, and I'll count up the totals and report them. Of course, if you have read-only access to usenet, then don't worry about responding :-)

Well, I've rambled pretty badly here, so I'll quit now before

---Join the usenet un-net, 28.410 and/or 28.390, 1500Z to 1600Z saturdays!
Rusty Carruth. Radio: N7IKQ ^^ or later :-)
DOMAIN: rusty@cadnetix.com UUCP:{uunet,boulder}!cadnetix!rusty
home: POB. 461, Lafayette 80026

3330. Heath SB101 enhancements

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-16 17:18:50 UTC
From: Tim_McNamara_office@es.UUCP
Message-ID: <8910161718.677A0103CE15@es.office>
Source record: 16199

Does anyone have a list of Heathkit SB-101 updates, enhancements,
modifications, or just plain 'ol good info on this radio ?

I'd be greatful for life.

Thanks & 73,
Tim McNamara (508) 490-6455

3331. ARRL responds to Scanner laws

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-16 20:33:29 UTC
From: cep4478@ultb.UUCP
Message-ID: <1433@ultb.UUCP>
Source record: 16215

Date: 02 Sep 89 06:11
Message-ID: <1153@NN2Z>
From: WA2DHF@NN2Z
To: ALL@ARL
Subject: ARRL and Scanner Law
Path: WB2VPH!KC3BQ!WA2TVE!WA2UMX!WA2SPL!W1FYR!KB4N!K1UGM!NS1N!KQ1K!KA1RCI!
N1DKF!W1OPS!N1DCS!K1LTJ!KA2UGQ!WA2SNA!NN2Z

Date: 01 Sep 89 12:24:59 UTC (Fri)
From: wa2dhf@kd6th.nj.usa.na.hamradio.org.iso (Steve)
Message-ID: <2205@KD6TH> (Wyckoff, NJ - 07481)
To: all
Subject: ARRL and Scanner Law

A.R.R.L. UPDATE..LATEST FROM THE LEAGUE-SPECIAL NEW JERSEY EDITION

The ARRL will actively seek alternative relief at the Federal level from
state and local so-called scanner laws.

In its filing on the Part 97 Amateur Radio Rules rewrite the League asked
the FCC to adopt a rule, tentatively numbered 96.415, for permitted
apparatus. The rule, as requested by the League, would read;

"Notwithstanding any state or local law to the contrary, and except as may
be specifically prohibited by the laws of the United States, any station
apparatus may be used in an amateur station, fixed, mobile or portable,
whether or not such apparatus is incidentally capable of operation on
frequencies assigned to another service."

The proposed rule, dealing with the possession of radio receivers capable of
reception of Police or other Public Safety communications, would restate the
Federal Government's pre-emption where local laws are in conflict with
Federal law. This conflict arises when state statute and local laws are
applied to the seizure of amateur radio equipment in the possession
of amateur radio operators and/or the arrest of the operators for
possession of that equipment if the equipment is incidentally capable of
reception of communications on frequencies other than amateur radio
frequencies.

In New Jersey several amateurs have had their equipment seized because it
was capable of receiving local government frequencies in addition to
amateur radio frequencies. The New Jersey law, NJS 2A:127-4, states that
any person who "installs or has in any automobile, a short wave radio
receiver operative on frequencies assigned by the FCC for fire, police,
municipal or other governmental uses, is guilty of a misdemeanor, unless a
permit therefore has first been obtained from the chief of the county

police, or from the chief of the police of the municipality, wherein such person resides."

Taken at its broadest term this law could mean that if you have ANY amateur radio equipment in your car it could be taken to be illegal. Why? Because New Jersey RACES is a governmental function and the law specifically bans the use of a receiver for such frequencies. This would make HF, VHF and UHF receivers illegal as RACES uses all of those bands.

The Electronic Communications Privacy Act of 1986 prohibits intentional interception of wire, oral or electronic communication, but specifically exempts, among other things, governmental, law enforcement, civil defense, private land mobile or public safety communications system, including police and fire, readily accessible to the general public. This is contained in 18 U.S.C. Section 2511(2)(g)(ii). The phrase "readily accessible to the general public" refers to the presence or absence of scrambling or encryption devices. Routine police or fire communications are not scrambled and are readily heard on amateur receivers with extended coverage.

This puts the Federal government and the state of New Jersey in opposition. The regulation of radio receivers and which frequencies may be included in receivers is a FCC, not state, function. Therefore the League will actively seek relief at the Federal level.

A.R.R.L. UPDATE...LATEST FROM THE LEAGUE-SPECIAL NEW JERSEY EDITION
A service of ARRL Hudson Division Director Steve Mendelsohn, WA2DHF

N2JGW de WB2WXQ: at 2011z on 891016 B,C,D,H,?,I,J,K,L,M,N,P,R,S,T,U,V,W >

3332. bounced mail: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.co

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-17 00:41:31 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500237@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16204

Obviously the mail is not reaching this person, but maybe the news still is.

> From MAILER-DAEMON@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu Sat Oct 14 15:13:39 1989
> Received: by ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
> (5.61+/IDA-1.2.8) id AA05995; Sat, 14 Oct 89 15:13:33 -0500
> Date: Sat, 14 Oct 89 15:13:33 -0500
> From: Mail Delivery Subsystem <MAILER-DAEMON@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
> Message-Id: <8910142013.AA05995@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
> To: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
> Subject: Returned mail: Cannot send message for 2 days
> Status: R
>
> ----- Transcript of session follows -----
> 421 csc.ti.com (TCP-U)... Deferred: Connection reset by peer during HELO wait with
csc.ti.com
>
> ----- Unsent message follows -----
> Received: by ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
> (5.61+/IDA-1.2.8) id AA11179; Thu, 12 Oct 89 15:13:19 -0500
> Date: Thu, 12 Oct 89 15:13:19 -0500
> From: Phil Howard KA9WGN <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
> Message-Id: <8910122013.AA11179@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
> To: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
> Subject: RE: Re: ARRL and User Fees
>
> It should apply to EVERY license change or renewal process. Renewals are now
> 10 years and they COULD be changed to less, but I would not support it. I do
> however still want to make address changes not require a fee.
>

3333. Help Repeal NJ Scanner Law!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-17 00:50:05 UTC
From: judice@kyoa.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <8910170050.AA00686@decwrl.dec.com>
Source record: 16213

For NJ readers ONLY!

As per Popular Communications, write or Mailgram ASAP to:

Senator Newton E. Miller
Chairman, Senate Transportation and Communications
Subcommitte
10 Furler St.
Totowa, NJ 07512

Urge support passage for Senate Bill No. 3593 to repeal the provisions
of NJS 2A:127-4.

Do this TODAY!

3334. AP Wire story on ham license fees

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-17 01:01:36 UTC
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <17919@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 16205

Levin Pushes To Delete New Fees From Budget Bill
By JOHN FLESHER
Associated Press Writer
WASHINGTON (AP) _ Amateur radio operators would be hit with first-ever registration fees under pending deficit reduction legislation, a slap at people who perform a valuable service when disaster strikes, Sen. Carl Levin said Monday.
Senate leaders will try to remove the fees from the bill during negotiations with the House over the budget and tax package, said Levin, d-Mich.
``These are people who are critically needed in emergencies. They ask for nothing and they charge nothing,'' Levon said.
The House and Senate versions of the budget bill would levy a $35 fee on amateur radio operators, also known as ``ham'' operators, when they receive their initial licenses, which must be renewed every 10 years.
That is not much money, acknowledged Perry Williams, spokesman for the American Amateur Radio League, which represents about 160,000 of the nation's 450,000 licensed ham operators.
But he said operators would have to pay the fees each time they upgrade their licenses.
``You get kicked in the teeth for advancing your skills,'' Williams said.
It costs the Federal Communications Commission about $5 to process each license, Levin said. Higher fees than that ``would be like taxing a hobby, which doesn't make sense,'' he said.
Ham operators have played a vital role in disasters such as earthquakes in Mexico in 1985 and in El Salvador in 1986, the crash at Detroit Metropolitan Airport in 1987 and Hurricane Hugo last month, Levin said.
It was they who got word to the U.S. government of the need for troops to quell looting in the Virgin Islands after Hugo, Williams said.
The proposed fees are among provisions that would raise $43 million to cover the FCC's administrative costs in licensing radio stations, although Levin said it is not clear whose idea it was to apply the charges to ham operators.
``I haven't found anyone who defends it,'' he said.
AP-NR-10-16-89 2047EDT

3335. DIRECTION FINDING EQUIPMENT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-17 01:04:00 UTC
From: ppddc@uwocc1.uwo.ca
Message-ID: <0624575376@uwovax.uwo.ca>
Source record: 16211

AT A LOCAL HAMFEST I LOOKED AT A DICK SMITH DIRECTION FINDING UNIT THAT
WAS PURCHASED AS A KIT. IT LOOKED LIKE QUITE A NICE PACKAGE.

DOES ANYONE HAVE ANY SUGGESTIONS FOR SOMEONE THAT IS NOT VERY TECHNICALLY
INCLINED FOR AN EFFECTIVE DF DEVICE SUITABLE FOR INSTALLATION IN A VEHICLE
AND USED FOR AIR PATROL PURPOSES.

I HAVE WRITTEN FOR A BROCHURE FROM L-TRONICS IN CALIFORNIA BUT HOPE TO
SPEND LESS THAT THE $300 US FOR THEIR HANDHELD UNITS.

ANY SUGGESTIONS WELCOMED.

DAVE COLVIN VE3ZDC
UNIV. WESTERN ONTARIO
LONDON, ONTARIO, CAN
PACKET VE3ZDC @ VE3GYQ

3336. Can you tell the CBers from the HAMs??

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-17 01:26:27 UTC
From: sorgatz@ttidca.TTI.COM
Message-ID: <6924@ttidca.TTI.COM>
Source record: 16214

In article <17893@bellcore.bellcore.com> karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn) writes:
+
+The more I listen around, the less and less difference I can hear between
+the ham bands and CB. The hams are not all as pristine as they would have
+you believe. Even more astoundingly, not all CBers are the Neanderthals that
+the hams would have you believe they are. In particular, listen to the SSB
+activity on the high end of the (legal) CB band and in the (illegal)
+freeband portion. Except for the lack of callsigns and the apparent
+inability to standardize on a particular sideband, I challenge anyone to
+tell the difference between these guys and typical HF ham QSOs. I sure
+can't.
+
Achkpht! C'mon Phil! I respect you, you're the prototype we're all striving
to BE! The key to recognizing the CBers is their colorful speech patterns.

Very few HAMS will use a patter-rap style of QSO (except on CW...as we all
are aware!) The CBer will use phrases like "no doubt about it!", "Terrible
Situation!" etc. Most Amateurs tend to avoid such patterns, they also tend
to avoid acknowledgments of the type: "Roger", "10-4" (or "4-10"), "fer sure!"
etc.

Another litmus-test for CBers is the topic thread and or it's technical
content. This is where one hears about the "teddybears" (these being a
series of superstitious beliefs that CBers carry around like a teddybear!)
Some of these 'gems' include:

"Cut you're coax in NINE FOOT INCREMENTS and the SWR'll be ONE-to-ONE! So
DON'T cut it!..just let it lie there..an' don't COIL it up either!"

"ALWAYS run a ground wire from you're antenna's shield-side to a 3ft
ground rod, to prevent lightening!"

"A bigger power supply can make your radio more 10-8! The best is to use
a 20 amp or bigger..this can make a Cobra 148 put out 50 watts!"

<<the usual misconceptions about linear amp power ratings, PEP vs. RMS>>

"Skip is totally unpredictable!"

"Grounding a radio or a linear is unnecessary if you have a 3-wire plug."

"The more modulation the better..250% is pretty-good."

"There is no difference in coax, RG58 is as good as RG213 up to 500 watts!"

"Preamp mics are no good on sideband."

"Modern Ham radios are never as 10-8 as a good old General MC9.."

"Tube linears are: Obsolete!, not as good as transistor ones!, better than transistor ones if they have 6 or more tubes!...etc."

(referring to AM) "It dont mean a thing if it aint got that SWING! So turn you're carrier down so's you get a 1 watt dead-key and set the modulation so it swings up to 25 watts on the voice peaks!"

Some of this kind of stuff is amusing, at least to me, but you cannot convince me that 'most hams' are as ignorant about basic radio electronics! Getting people to 'unlearn' this kind of junk is not always easy..
As an aside, Phil, I scan CB and look for those people who ARE into it..
..so far I have an armful of hashmarks, 3 of whom are now GENERALS! Talent is where you find it. '73
--
-Avatar-> (aka: Erik K. Sorgatz) KB6LUY +-------------------------+
Citicorp(+)TTI *----------> panic trap; type = N+1 *
3100 Ocean Park Blvd. (213) 450-9111, ext. 2973 +-------------------------+
Santa Monica, CA 90405 {csun,philabs,randvax,trwrb}!ttidca!ttidcb!sorgatz **

3337. More about Ham Stacks

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-17 12:07:34 UTC
From: dls@genrad.com
Message-ID: <27506@genrad.UUCP>
Source record: 16207

I figured it was probably time to update y'all about the Ham Stacks.
As most of you already know, I have created some HyperCard stacks for
use on the MacIntosh computer for practicing the written Amateur Radio
tests. Available right now are the Novice Ham Stack (questions which
were good until November 1, 1989), Technician Ham Stack (questions which
were good until November 1, 1989), General Ham Stack and Advanced Ham
Stack. I am currently working on the Extra Ham Stack and will probably
have it done around early November. A friend has also obtained for me
the latest Novice questions, so I am updating the Novice Ham Stack for
the new questions now, and expect that to be complete by late October.

I have Stuffit, and have tried to use it to compress the files to place
onto one diskette. The consensus is that all four of the existing
stacks WILL fit onto one diskette....but there's not enough room left
over for UnStuffit. Therefore, if you already HAVE UnStuffit, you can
request to have them sent that way. Otherwise I'll only send your first
and second (and possibly third) choice. Right now I have ready-made
diskettes:
1. Novice, Tech, General, Advanced compressed with Stuffit
2. Novice, Tech and General Ham Stacks (Does not require Stuffit)
3. General and Advanced Ham Stacks (Does not require Stuffit)

If you wish any of these or you wish the new ones (New Novice or Extra),
please email your name, ADDRESS (DON'T FORGET AN ADDRESS), and prioritized
choices. Alternately, the existing stacks may be obtained via anonymous
FTP at tank.uchicago.edu, located in directory /pub/public. The new
stacks will be mailed to Peter (at tank.uchicago.edu) after I've finished
them.

I am still looking for someone to send me the new questions for the Technician
test. No sense in me buying them since I've already passed that test. But
if someone provides me with the questions, I will update the Technician
Ham Stack with the new questions as well.

Last but not least, I just wanted to add:
I'm OFFICIAL! I got my CALLSIGN YESTERDAY! Yea! :-)

Diana
-> Diana L. Syriac CAP: SM, Freedom 690 Mobile Ham: N1GZS <-
->USmail: GenRad Inc., Mail Stop 6, 300 Baker Ave, Concord, Mass. 01742 <-
->usenet: {decvax,mit-eddie}!genrad!dls or dls@genrad.com <-
->tel: (508) 369-4400 x2459 I'D RATHER BE FLYING!!! <-

3338. Re: KCBI

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-17 13:47:00 UTC
From: benk@inmet
Message-ID: <13700006@inmet>
Source record: 16208

No: the principal reason SW broadcast stations change frequencies every three/four months is because propagation conditions change with the seasons (remember the amount of daylight at the transmitter/receiver locations - not to mention wherever any "hops" take place - has a dramatic effect on the condition of the ionosphere above, and hence upon propagation.)

-- Ben Krepp

From uunet: uunet!inmet!benk
From DDN: benk@inmet.inmet.com

3339. PL259's: Thanks everybody

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-17 13:50:44 UTC
From: MEHARP01@ULKYVM.BITNET
Message-ID: <8910191637.AA04344@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16209

My thanks to all of you who responded to my question about UHF connector assembly. I have concluded that my cable is the problem. I am going to check different styles of RG-8/X to see if my cable is out of spec.

For the couple of people who thought my cable was the fat RG-8: RG-8 comes in two flavors: 8/X and 8/U. 8/U is the large diameter cable, 8/X supposedly is the same diameter as RG-59 (at least the ARRL Antenna Handbook says it is). I believe I have come across some that is slightly larger. I'll post the exact cable I have and hopefully one you RF engineers out there will have a catalog that can settle this once and for all.

I did have a better time assembling connectors for 8/U after the responses. A new chisel-type soldering tip helped greatly.

Thanks again and 73!

"Just STOP your pathetic whining!" - David Letterman

Michael Harpe, N4PLE | BITNET: MEHARP01@ULKYVM
316B Ormsby Building | VOICE: 502-588-7785
University of Louisville | FAX: 502-588-5048
Louisville, KY 40292 | AURAL: "Mike!"

Disclaimer: Your actual weight loss may vary

3340. Re: Help! SWL in Africa

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-17 13:54:00 UTC
From: benk@inmet
Message-ID: <13700007@inmet>
Source record: 16210

Yes, it can be done for less than $250.

I'd suggest the Sangean ATS-803A, which is marketed in the U.S.A. by
Radio Shack as their DX-440. It sells for about $190.

The DX-440 is small enough to be readily portable, and has all the features
needed by the ordinary SW broadcast listener. It has gotten very good reviews
from the techies, too. (See reviews in the 1987, 1988, and 1989 "Passport to
World Band Radio".)

-- Ben Krepp

From uunet: uunet!inmet!benk
From DDN: benk@inmet.inmet.com

3341. Alt.power.sources

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-17 17:43:38 UTC
From: herbster@b11.ingr.com
Message-ID: <6223@b11.ingr.com>
Source record: 16216

Regarding Field day power sources.....

Wind power is fickle and not so portable.
Solar is expensive, not so good at night.

How about STEAM power.......I got the idea from one of those little steam engines i had as a kid (younger kid). Does any one know of sources of information or assemblies for a decent sized steam engine?? I should be able to spin a couple of 12v alternators at 2000 rpm with a single piston steam motor. I wonder if there are extra points for using recycled newspaper logs or other environmentally minded fuel?? Any informative discussion invited. I feel sure the creative elements in the Ham community can solve the FD power crunch.

Given-up on water generator....... de KM4JN

3342. Re: Pro-32 Scanner

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-17 19:24:37 UTC
From: jmn@hpfcso.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7500003@hpfcso.HP.COM>
Source record: 16217

Or the PRO-30 ??

Also thanks.

jmn%hpfcrt@hplabs.HP.COM

3343. cellular phone antennas (antenii??)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-17 19:52:32 UTC
From: rachiele@NADC.ARPA
Message-ID: <8910171952.AA07349@NADC.ARPA>
Source record: 16218

Everyone is posting that putting a higher gain antenna on your cellular phone will have no effect, since the controller at the cell will automatically lower your power to the point where you are using the minimum power necessary to complete the connection reliably. I understand that part. But say you are in a valley, far from the cell, and the 6 watts ERP won't quite do the job. With a higher gain antenna, you might get say 9 watts ERP, and just be able to get in clean. Will the controller reduce your power in that case? I wouldn't think so. On the other hand, if you didn't need the full 9 watts it would reduce your power to a lower level. Seems like this would be an advantage as well, expecially if you were using one of those portable jobs, with the built in battery. Remember, we're not talking about ham radio here, where you need more power than the other guy so you can talk over him,-;) just the minimum power necessary.

Jim, NE3X
Rachiele@nadc.arpa

3344. Usenet on 10m

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-17 22:02:49 UTC
From: rusty@cadnetix.COM
Message-ID: <9960@cadnetix.COM>
Source record: 16219

Well, its me again. This time a bit more coherent, I think.

First, let me say that I'm sorry I won't be around this Saturday (the 21)
as I have certain things to do (callsign tapes and a meeting, to be exact).

Also, it has been brought to my attention that some of us may not really
be interested in working 'only the U.S.'. Thats fine by me. If you get
on 10m and realize just how good it is and decide to go for France,
Japan, Africa, Holland, Columbia, or England, don't let *me* stop you! :-)

(And I mention all those countries because I've *heard* them well enough
to believe that I should have been able to work them if my radio was just
putting out the 100 watts its supposed to!)

But, if you would rather talk than seek DX, thats fine too. I've been
spending the first hour or so looking for Usenet folks, than I'll
switch to looking for anyone at all who seems loud enough for me to
be able to talk to them, so I've kind of been doing both jawing and
'UR 59 QRZed'-ing (even though I've never made a contact outside of
the N.A. continent yet....).

I've also gotten mail from someone in NJ who expects to be on this
Saturday, so don't skip out (pun partially intended :-) just because
I'll be off the air. (And please don't think I think that I am so
important to the 10m un-net that my being gone will make a big impact.
I just wanted to make it clear that I am just another participant to
it.)

So, all you Novices and Techs out there: Get on 10 meters, you might
be surprised who you work!

Oh, ok, I'll get off my soapbox now..
.
.

Just another Tech who's having a good time on 10m

-- rusty

(and who would be having a better time if his stupid radio would
work as well on 28.0-28.5 as it does everywhere else :-(

P.S. for those of you outside the USA who are hearing about the
'usenet un-net' for the first time, its a loose association of
usenetters who get together on 10m at the freqs in my .sig,
on 'saturday' at the times below.

P.P.S. When the time changes, I plan to keep the un-net starting
at the same LOCAL time, not the same universal time! So we
will change it to 1600 to 1700 (I think thats the right direction
I'll figure it out when the zone changes....).

so, 73 and I'll probably not see anyone on the un-net until after
October 28, since that is the CQ WW thing, and I expect everyone to
be chasing DX at that time. I will probably show up at the normal
time/place anyway, but I don't expect much action nor free spectrum...

---Join the usenet un-net, 28.410 and/or 28.390, 1500Z to 1600Z saturdays!
Rusty Carruth. Radio: N7IKQ ^^ or later :-)
DOMAIN: rusty@cadnetix.com UUCP:{uunet,boulder}!cadnetix!rusty
home: POB. 461, Lafayette 80026

3345. Re: KENDECOM MARK 4 REPEATERS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-18 00:41:09 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500238@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16229

Since the topic of repeaters is up again, I'll ask something which I tried to ask once before, but because of not knowing some things I didn't know then, I asked effectively the wrong question.

To those of you who have set up repeaters before, other than when you use RF sections and controllers designed for each other, what kinds of problems do you run into interfacing brand A radios with brand B controllers? I'm looking for typical cases, and in particular I am interested in learning just what kinds of interfaces are available on typical equipment and the electrical parameters.

I am interested in setting up a repeater, but I also want to have rather extensive low-level control over the repeater as well. I see no way to do what I want to do short of writing (or hacking) the microprocessor code (as opposed to the "programmability" controller manufacturers advertise their machines are capable of). People have "reverse engineered" packet TNC's enough to develop new programs to run on them (e.g. Net/ROM), but has anyone done this for commercial (for ham market) repeater controllers? I described several of the features I wanted to have my repeater do to an engineer at Sprectrum Repeaters (I was way beyond the sales people) and he said it sounded like several thousands of dollars worth of custom processor programming. Well... we know hams don't do things that way; and since I am a programmer, why should I pay for someone else to do what I could do?

So, what are the experiences out there regarding repeaters and their controllers? Should I build my own controller (perhaps from a PC clone motherboard) or buy a commercial one and hack it's software? Will I need to modify the RF portions any?

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
-.-- . ... - .... -- -.--
.-.-.- ... .. --. -. .- - ..- .-. . ..-. .. .-.. .

3346. Re: AP Wire story on ham license fees

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-18 00:41:12 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500239@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16230

Since the proposed fees involve more money than just the cost of processing
the actual paperwork, the following should be considered:

When change-of-address and upgrades are processed, the fee should be
PROPORTIONAL to the amount of extension of your license period that the
implied renewal gives you.

Suppose the basic fee is $35 and I've had my license for 3 years and then
I file a change-of-address. I should only have to pay $10.50 since I am
getting a 3 year extension of my license. This feature should apply to
all change-of-address and upgrade processing.

It's only $3.50 a year, that's less than a penny a day!!!!!
Let's stop whining over pennies and make sure the fee structure does not
unfairly overcharge those who have to move a lot, or can't make Extra
the first time at the VEC.

Other processing, such as STA's, waiver's, preferred callsign (NOW we can get
this service going again, AT THE FCC) should be the the things that have
bigger fees (I've heard they are talking about $105).
--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
-.-- . ... - .... -- -.--
.-.-.- ... .. --. -. .- - ..- .-. . ..-. .. .-.. .

3347. Re: Help Repeal NJ Scanner Law!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-18 00:41:22 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500242@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16231

> For NJ readers ONLY!
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
^^^^^ ????

>
> As per Popular Communications, write or Mailgram ASAP to:
>
> Senator Newton E. Miller
> Chairman, Senate Transportation and Communications
> Subcommitte
> 10 Furler St.
> Totowa, NJ 07512
>
> Urge support passage for Senate Bill No. 3593 to repeal the provisions
> of NJS 2A:127-4.
>
> Do this TODAY!

Why the hell is this for NJ readers ONLY ?????????

This is an issue for EVERYONE !!!!!!!!!!!
(at least for all hams with cars)

Remember that the state of New Jersey has FEDERAL highways running through it,
highways that YOUR TAX DOLLARS PAY FOR.

By all means write to Senator Newton E. Miller and express your concern
over a NJ law that allows NJ police to HARRASS EVERYONE, not just those
from New Jersey itself.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
-.-- . ... - .... -- -.--
.-.-.- ... .. --. -. .- - ..- .-. . ..-. .. .-.. .

3348. Re: ARRL responds to Scanner laws

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-18 00:41:26 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500243@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16232

The ARRL should not have limited this to a "New Jersey Edition" due to its significant applicability to hams living outside of New Jersey as well.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
-.-- . ... - .... -- -.--
.-.-.- ... .. --. -. .- - ..- .-. . ..-. .. .-.. .

3349. Re: Building A (Very) Low Cost Repeater

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-18 00:43:40 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500240@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16235

I've seen somewhere (in a magazine) an article on building the repeater from HT's, but it left out a couple of things. One was how to legally id the repeater transmission (assuming the repeater is in "automatic control", one of those legal "stickies"), and the other was how does the repeater control know FOR SURE when the receiver is receiving something. HT's do not have a "squelch is open" output connection that I know of.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
-.-- . ... - .... -- -.--
.-.-.- ... .. --. -. .- - ..- .-. . ..-. .. .-.. .

3350. Another new guy testing.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-18 02:30:22 UTC
From: BERTSCH-S@osu-20.ircc.ohio-state.edu
Message-ID: <12534967022012@osu-20.ircc.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 16233

Just wanted to see if this dang contraption works. 'Cuse the QRM.
Steve - N8KWV

3351. Repeaters in the SFO area

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-18 02:42:00 UTC
From: STELLABO@CSHLAB.BITNET
Message-ID: <8910181829.AA07236@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16240

Can anyone help .. ??
I am planning a business/pleasure trip with my XYL (who is also a HAM) to the San Francisco Bay area next week. I have a 440mhz handie-talkie and my wife has a 2meter handie. Is there a cross linked repeater in the SFO area where we could keep in touch via a 2meter/70cm linked repeater ???

Thanks for your help.

Fred Stellabotte - N2JCD
stellabo@cshlab
(516)367-8420

3352. Double Ducky Doldrums

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-18 03:44:36 UTC
From: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <174614@Wayne-MTS>
Source record: 16220

Hate to interrupt the slashing and burning with tech matters but...

SOme time ago I mentioned that I had bought the Circuit Specialties DDDF kit and was having problems with it. Well, never having gotten it to work right and deciding that soldering in tiny places wasn't my favorite hobby, I struck out anew.

Mark 1 was essentially a copy of the 73 magazine article. I found that the 555 timer is noisy as all get out (but you knew that, right?) and radiated a lot of hash through the ducks. Worse, there was so much noise inside the box that I never did get a good, reliable figure-8 pattern.

Mark II is a box based on the original QST article, though modified somewhat. ANtenna switching is done with PIN diodes across the antenna connectors and 1/4 wave lines from said connectors to a BNC T. The pulse generator is a 567 in its own shielded box, seperate from the antenna box. (Both are made from double sided PCB material). This works pretty well. I left out the frequency varying pot but left the level-adjust pot; even this doesn't seem too necessary.

Next step is to build a switching-type L/R indicator using a quad analog switch. The board is finished, the meter has been aquired (100-0-100ua) and all that's needed is a final test and a box to mount it in. I also plan to re-do ol' number 1, putting a 10-ohm resistor and some caps on the 555's supply line, internal sheilding in the box, and maybe going to the parallel PIN switching scheme.

But while this all seems to work, it still looks like doppler is the way to go. Once the current project stack is finished I'm thinking about building my own real doppler. The Dick Smith kit, if still available, has been built by a local ham. He was able to get a range of no more than 3 miles after extensive mods to cut the amount of switching noise. Anyone try building the circuit in the recent Tab DF-ing manual?

Interested fans of ducks and dopplers are invited to correspond or post their experiences.
73, mike ke8yy
Michael Edelman
Wayne State University / 5925 Woodward / Detroit, MI 48202
Internet: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-mts@um.cc.umich.edu
KE8YY%Wayne-Mts@um.cc.umich.edu
Bitnet: MEDELMAN@WAYNEST1
fax: 1-313-577-5626 Landline: 1-313-577-0742

3353. VK2SG RY Dx pt1of2, 10/13/89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-18 03:59:46 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1301@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 16237

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
============================================================

Part 1 of 2.
BID: RTDX1310

RTTY DX NOTES FOR WEEKENDING 13TH OCTOBER 1989

BAND CONDITIONS SEEM TO HAVE BEEN VERY GOOD FOR THE PAST WEEK, WITH SOME
GOOD DX SHOWING UP FROM TIME TO TIME. WE HOPE THAT IT IS AN INDICATION OF
BETTER THINGS TO COME, AND WITH INFORMATION THAT THERE WILL BE SOME OF THE
RARER COUNTRIES ON THE BANDS IN THE NEXT WEEK OR SO, THINGS SHOULD GET A
LITTLE EXCITING.

OUR THANKS THIS WEEK GO TO TG9VT, W0LHS, W1DA, N2HOS, W2JGR, W6/G0AZT,
VE3JPC, OD5NG, I5FLN, G0ABI, JA1BLV AND VK2EG. THANKS CHAPS FOR YOUR HELP
WITH THE NOTES.

BANDPASS

FRIDAY
HB0/HB9NL 14087 AT 0819Z
EI4EH 14089 AT 1125Z
5Z4BH 21090 AT 1717Z
SV0GB 14090 AT 1811Z QSL
SV9ABG 14093 AT 1821Z QSL
9J2AL 21085 AT 1900Z
VU2JX 21091 AT 2005Z
TU2BB 14087 AT 2028Z
UA0JV 14091 AT 2145Z

SATURDAY
TU2BB 14092 AT 0005Z QSL
SV5TS 14091 AT 0410Z
5B4YR 21083 AT 0840Z
A22BH 28098 AT 0922Z
CN8VE 28085 AT 1432Z QSL
ZS8MI 14084 AT 1500Z
GD4TOW 14080 AT 1932Z
TJ2MW 14086 AT 1940Z NOTE
TU2OP 14074 AT 2300Z ARQ
P29KK 21078 AT 2355Z QSL

SUNDAY
RL8PYL 14098 AT 0245Z NOTE
```

UW9FL 14082 AT 0349Z
FK8AH 14074 AT 0509Z ARQ
5B4YR 28085 AT 0819Z
TU2BB 28090 AT 1030Z QSL
P29KK 14072 AT 1039Z
TA2BE 21073 AT 1155Z FEC
YB4FMN 14086 AT 1445Z
UH8ABM 28094 AT 1536Z QSL
A22BW 28097 AT 1625Z
9J2AL 28094 AT 1828Z
FM5FA 21087 AT 1925Z
TU2BB 14093 AT 2152Z
EA9JV 14084 AT 2315Z NOTE
VU2JX 14093 AT 2345Z

MONDAY
V31AR 14074 AT 0315Z FEC
UO5OK 14083 AT 0330Z
9K2DZ 14074 AT 0514Z ARQ
FK8BK 14074 AT 0530Z ARQ
ZS4GL 28094 AT 1855Z
TR8KMJ 13083 AT 1943Z

Continued in Part 2.
Part 2 of 2.
BID: RTDX1410

TUESDAY
5B4PW 14073 AT 0115Z
RB5TV 21089 AT 0522Z
VQ9SS 14076 AT 1013Z FEC/NOTE
FK8BK 14074 AT 1048Z ARQ
TR8AHO 21085 AT 1745Z QSL
ZS6AED 28095 AT 1808Z QSL
6W1FJ 21092 AT 2156Z QSL
ZS3GB 21077 AT 2157Z
SV9ABG 14086 AT 2221Z

WEDNESDAY
UY5EG 14087 AT 0430Z
FO5EM 14090 AT 0619Z
V31AR 14077 AT 0616Z
JT0DX 14081 AT 1013Z
HL1SX 14088 AT 1302Z
RL8PYL 28085 AT 1440Z

THURSDAY
VU2SJV 14092 AT 0047Z

QSL INFORMATION.

SV0GB WILL QSL VIA DL3MCT.
SV9ABG WILL QSL VIA BOX 1333, IRAKLION, CRETE.
TU2BB QSLS VIA N2HOS.
CN8VE WILL RECEIVE HIS CARDS VIA VE6AHT.
P29KK SAYS TO QSL VIA VK4AH.
UH9ABM SAYS TO QSL VIA BOX 463, ASHKHABAD, 744001, USSR.
TR8AHO ADVISES THAT HIS QSL CARDS GO VIA DJ2VZ.
ZS6AED SAYS THAT HIS CBA IS CORRECT.
6W1FJ IS BELIEVED TO QSL VIA W3GH.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

WB3NDN WILL BE TAKING RTTY GEAR WITH HIM WHEN HE GOES TO A61 (UNITED ARAB EMIRATES) FROM THE 13TH TO 18TH OF OCTOBER. HE MAY BE THERE AS YOU READ THESE NOTES.

EA9WV IS TRYING TO OBTAIN PERMISSION TO OPERATE FROM SO (WESTERN SAHARA) IN MID-NOVEMBER.

TJ1MW REPORTS THAT HE WILL BE TRAVELING IN EUROPE FOR A MONTH, SO MIKE WILL BE QRT FOR A SPELL.

IT APPEARS THAT ZS8MI, WHILST OPERATING SSB, WILL GO TO RTTY UPON REQUEST ON HIS SSB FREQ. NOW THATS A CHANGE.
AA5AU AND W6/G0AZT WILL BE SIGNING C6A (BAHAMAS) FROM 25TH OCTOBER UNTIL 1ST NOVEMBER 1989. CW, SSB AND RTTY. QSL C6A/AA5AU TO HIS HOME CALL, AND C6A/G0AZT TO BOX 5194. RICHMOND, CA, 94805 USA.

THERE IS STILL SOME DOUBT ABOUT VQ9SS. ON LAST REPORTED INFORMATION HE WAS OPERATING FROM A SHIP IN THE HARBOR, NOT FROM A SHORE LOCATION. IF THAT IS CORRECT, IT WILL NOT COUNT FOR A VQ9 CONTACT.

RL8PYL IS STILL ORGANIZING HIS TRIP TO XU AND S2 FOR LATER THIS YEAR.

AND FINALLY, ZK1CQ STATES THAT HE WILL BE ON RTTY THIS WEEK FOR SURE. HE WILL THEN GO TO SOUTH COOKS AROUND 21ST OCTOBER FOR A FEW DAYS, THEN BACK TO ZL1AMO. RON WILL THEN GET TO WORK ON THE QSL CARDS.

GL DE DX1.

Written by VK2SG. Relayed via packet by Tad, KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA.
--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM/SWL/SCANNER BBS (1200/2400/PEP) 614-457-4227

3354. BULL <> HEATHKIT (or is it) :-)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-18 13:46:55 UTC
From: 702WFG@SCRVMSYS.BITNET
Message-ID: <8910191643.AA04825@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16221

>In article <2278@cbnewsl.ATT.COM>, hawk@cbnewsl.ATT.COM (james.p.hawkins)
> writes:
>> >
>> > Now that Zenith is selling its Heath business to Clendes Machines Bull,
>> > will Heathkit become Bullkit? :-)
>> > --
>
> In the October 9 issue of Info World there is a story stating that Groupe
> Bull will be keeping the name of Zenith for the computer line. This came
> from Bull Exec V.P. Gerald Vennard. No mention was made of the Heathkit
> kit line.
>
>
> John

I saw no mention of BULL buying HEATH in any of the news relating to
this transaction. Quite the contrary the deal is supposed to be ZENITH
selling off it's computer business in order to concentrate on the consumer
electronics market. I think if you look closely at a catalog you will
find much more consumer devices than computers. I am much more curious
as to what will happen to all the very large government contracts that
Zenith had to sell computers. Lets see, USMA (~1500/yr), USNA (~4000/yr),
USAFA (~4000/yr) and that is just the students!!
Should prove rather interesting to watch considering the already staggering
balance of payments problems we have.

bill gunshannon
702WFG@SCRVMSYS.BITNET

3355. Re: new Part 97

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-18 14:02:24 UTC
From: 702WFG@SCRVMSYS.BITNET
Message-ID: <8910191645.AA04944@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16222

>Date: 13 Oct 89 16:14:17 GMT
>From: asuvax!anasaz!john@handies.ucar.edu (John Moore)
>Subject: new Part 97
>
>In article <185@cvman.prime.com> gdelong@cvman.prime.com (Gary Delong) writes:
>]| (1) Facilitate the public's safe observation of, or safe
>]| participation in, a parade, race, marathon or similar public
>]| gathering. No amateur station shall transmit communications
>]| concerning moving, supplying and quartering observers and
>]| participants for any sponsoring organization unless the principal
>]| beneficiary of such communications is the public and any benefit
>]| to the sponsoring organization is incidental.
>]Now 97.113(a)(1) indicates that "public service" activities must be
>]limited to those where "the principal beneficiary of such communications
>]is the public and any benefit to the sponsoring organization is incidental."
>]
>]That seems to be just the opposite of what communications occur at most
>]public service activites I have seen in the past. The vast majority
>]of communications have been in support of the logistics of running the
>]event.
>Ah... but you miss the point. Most of the logistics of running the event
>are to benefit the public involved in the event. For example, if
>you coordinate the supply of water at a marathon, the principle
>beneficiary is the public, not the sponsor. If you use the radio
>to advertise the event, the beneficiary is the sponsor.
>--
>John Moore (NJ7E) mcdphx!anasaz!john asuvax!anasaz!john

That's not really true either. You saved the sponser the cost of hiring
a commercial communications provider. Or even just leasing commercial
radios and hiring operators to man them. I'll bet he didn't put the money
he saved into his favorite charity either. ;-)
(UP ON MY SOAPBOX)
I have long thought that hams need to be more careful about who and what
events we provide communications for. Events that were intended to provide
enjoyment/entertainment for the public in the past have changed over the
last few years. Most of the marathons that are held anymore only tolerate
the weekend runner today. They are PROFESSIONAL events with large prizes
and corporate backers and even larger budgets. MHT doesn't sponser The NY
Marathon out of the goodness of it's heart. They do it strictly for the
national TV coverage and advertising it offers.
In this time of frequency raiders, I think we need to re-assess who we are
providing service for before the time arrives when a commercial communications
provider goes to the FCC with a claim of unfair restraint of trade because

we took business away from him.
The days when hams were the only ones who knew about radio are gone.
Anybody can do it now.

(soapbox collapses under my tonnage) :-)

Just something IMHO we need to think about.

bill gunshannon
702WFG@SCRVMSYS.BITNET

3356. Re: magnetometers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-18 15:15:15 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.bacs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <28043@iuvax.cs.indiana.edu>
Source record: 16223
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

to sci.electronics and rec.ham-radio:

Sky & Telescope October '89 published plans for a "Jam-jar magnetometer" useful as an aurora alarm. A more advanced version of the same device appeared in the July 1988 issue of _The Lowdown_ (newsletter of the Longwave Club of America). This one has a Hall-effect sensor and amplifiers added, so that the compass deflections can be output to a chart-recorder.

See also _Electronics_ magazine, December 1980, p. 112 for plans of a Hall-effect magnetic compass with no moving parts.

Copies of the above available for SASE, and I'm sending them to WA4VLV re his request on rec.ham-radio.
--

Frank Reid W9MKV @ K9IU reid@gold.bacs.indiana.edu
P.O. Box 5283
Bloomington. Indiana
USA 47407-5283

3357. Re: Building A (Very) Low Cost Repeater

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-18 17:25:25 UTC
From: music@hpfcmgw.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1690041@hpfcmgw.HP.COM>
Source record: 16224

/ hpfcmgw:rec.ham-radio / noel@ubbs-nh.MV.COM (N. Del More) / 11:20 pm Oct 15, 1989 /
I have it in mind to build a (very) low cost repeater for use here as
well as for use as an "emergency" repeater.

The idea that I have is to use two handhelds, probably two late model
synthesized rigs.

Noel
N2AXI

I have tried this routine once using 2 ICOM IC22S (good rigs in their own
right) and some home brew stuff to do a timer and IDer function and also
a duplexer of sufficient quality. All of the radio and timer stuff was in a
silver plated box to provide RF isolation, everything isolated and feed thru
capacitors on the audio and power lines.... Oh it was a beauty of a job.

-BUT-

It didn't work. 'Why?' you might well ask.... Well, it is unfortunate, but
the PLL circuitry will kick up enough sideband hash that a little tiny bit
of the transmitter will feed into the receiver and cause some amount of de-
sensing and in some cases, feedback conditions.

I think that the best thing to do for a cheepie repeater is to be able to
have the two 2m units seperated by 1/4th mile and linked on 450.

The logistics are more complex but unless you are willing to go with clean
commercial gear and top notch hardware, the idea may not be that practicle.

John Wells WA0LHB in Ft. Fun, Coloradio

3358. FAA emergency frequencies?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-18 17:35:00 UTC
From: Ed@ALDERAAN.SCRC.SYMBOLICS.COM
Message-ID: <19891018173520.0.ED@PEREGRINE.SCRC.Symbolics.COM>
Source record: 16225

The FAA office in Burlington, MA has just erected a large antenna on their roof, which has piqued the curiosity of the pilots and hams who work here at SCRC, across the parking lot from said antenna. The information office referred me to the operations center, which explained that the antenna was for HF SSB emergency communications with other FAA facilities but declined to provide details like frequencies.

The antenna looks roughly like this:

```
| ; | Center tower is about 24' tall
\======|======/ ; \ / Six "umbrella ribs"
.\====|====/. ; === Lots of wires (1 every foot or so) wrapped around ribs.
. \==|==/ . ; . . Lots of wires (guys or elements? I don't know) running
. . \|/ . . ; from ribs to roof
. . .|. . .
... | ...
. | .
roofroofroofroof
```

I've never seen an antenna like this before; does anybody recognize the design? Does anybody have any idea what frequencies the FAA might be using for this system?

3359. All India Radio Audible in E. NoAm.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-18 17:39:00 UTC
From: benk@inmet
Message-ID: <13700008@inmet>
Source record: 16226

A while back, I recall reading a note posted by someone who wanted
to know if/how they could receive broadcasts from All India Radio in the
eastern part of North America. The poster had apparently tried many times
to recieve this station with no success.

Now that Autumn is upon us (in the Northern Hemisphere), a path of
total (or near) darkness exists between India and the eastern part of North
America during several hours during the local late afternoon. At this time
it is possible to hear the General Overseas Service (in English) of All India
Radio on a couple of frequencies in the 25, 31, (and if you are lucky 41) meter
SW broadcast bands.

The two best frequencies at my QTH (Boston) have been 11620 and 9910 kHz.
The "opening" starts at about 2100 UTC (it gets earlier as the sun sets earlier
and earlier), and lasts until 2230-2245 or so, when 11620 closes down. Last
year, 11620 and 9910 were about equally good; so far this year 11620 is better:
9910 has suffered from a lot of QRM, possibly sideband splatter from the badly
mis-modulated signal of Radio Cairo's European service on 9900.

Good luck and good listening!

-- Ben Krepp

From uunet: uunet!inmet!benk
From DDN: benk@inmet.inmet.com

3360. Re: crystals for a Heathkit HW 101

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-18 20:13:00 UTC
From: john@frog.UUCP
Message-ID: <2143@frog.UUCP>
Source record: 16227

There is also

JAN Crystals
2341 Crystal Drive
P.O. Box 06017
Fort Myers FL 33906-6017
1-800-JAN-XTAL (526-9825)
(Mondays through Thursdays)

--
John Woods, Charles River Data Systems, Framingham MA 508-626-1101
...!decvax!frog!john, john@frog.UUCP, ...!mit-eddie!jfw, jfw@eddie.mit.edu

3361. Re: Weather Radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-18 21:10:00 UTC
From: fireman@tippy.uucp
Message-ID: <126500008@tippy>
Source record: 16228

They broadcast a 1040hz tone to set off the alarm. You can hear it
if you are monitoring the frequency.

Rob Dale ++ N8GSK .=. tippy!fireman
Purdue University .=. @newton.physics
Atmospheric Sciences .=. .purdue.edu

3362. NASA Prediction Bulletins: Space Shuttle

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-18 23:39:05 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8910191654.AB05637@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16234

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial RCP/M, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current elements for the current shuttle mission are provided below. The Celestial RCP/M may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

STS-34
1 20297U 89 84 A 89291.73333059 .00085300 00000-0 25599-3 0 14
2 20297 34.3150 148.5416 0006349 265.2700 302.1406 15.90963529 06

--
Dr TS Kelso Asst Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

3363. Re: What has become of WB3FFV's XBBS?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-18 23:54:14 UTC
From: root@nebulus
Message-ID: <1989Oct18.235414.25757@nebulus>
Source record: 16236
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

In article <517@mjbtn.MFEE.TN.US>, root@mjbtn.MFEE.TN.US (Mark J. Bailey) writes:
> Could someone please tell me what has happened to WB3FFV's XBBS bbs that
> he ran up in New Jersey? I have not been able to get an answer for many
> months now.

Howard's new maxtor drive decided to commit silicon suicide about a month or
so ago. He had to send the drive out for service and you know what that
means. He assured me that he would have it up this weekend but I doubt it
He told me that his video card is causing some problems as well. I run the
same stuff here albiet I do not get the useage he does.

--
...- . ...-- --. ... .--. .- -.-. -.- . - --... ...-- .----. ...
Dennis S. Breckenridge, VE3-GSS, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
EMAIL: uunet!attcan!{tmsoft|telly}!nebulus!dennis
...- . ...-- --. ... .--. .- -.-. -.- . - --... ...-- .----. ...

3364. Re: Field Day... OK... A proposal:

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-19 00:03:38 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880084@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 16238

I've only participated in one field day. As an outsider, it seemed
strange that field day was:

o done in the summer. (no emergencies happen in the winter, right ?)
o the exact start and stop time are known. (planned emergencies ?)
o you get points for putting out marginal signal (sorry QRPers) that
hardly anyone can hear.
o the antenna systems and radios are usually commercially-made.
(real hams roll their own stuff, right ?)
o home stations are frowned upon. (In a real emergency, we all run to
the nearest mountaintop, where the emergency isn't ?)
o more social event than communications (we hams do like to yak...)

I figure if you can crank up a gasoline generator and run a KW into a
homebrew wire yagi, more power (pun intended) to you ! The field day
that I saw was more gamesmanship than emergency preparedness. It
doesn't take much to drive onto a mountaintop, set up a tower section
with a rotatable tribander, fire up the generator (and linear), sit down
in the warm Winnebago with a cold can of Coke, and start logging
California contacts on the PC. I have more of a challenge at home with
my barefoot TS520 and HF6VX vertical.

Sorry if this sounds too negative. Maybe field day is serving two
purposes - on the one hand it gets everyone out of the house for a nice
camping trip, while on the other hand it "demonstrates" emergency
preparedness.

What behavior do we want to reward here ? I think emergency preparedness
means:
not using commercial power
transmitting from the site of the emergency
contacting most of the major metropolitan areas of North America
with simulated traffic. (e.g. "Jimmy Carter is alive
and well in Plains, Ga, end message." Not this twinkie
"2A CO" no-op stuff.)
Cooperation - passing traffic for someone that can't make it to
a destination on their own. Most of emergency handling
is cooperation, even if it's only staying off the
frequency when someone else is handling traffic.
Cooperative contesting - what a concept !
No restrictions on mode (HF packet, anyone ?) or power (<1500)
I would like to say "no point systems", but we need a way
measure our performance relative to others, just to know
how ready we really are.
More credit for using non-commercial gear. Let's be realistic.

Most hurricanes tend to topple towers and 6-element
tribanders.

Perry Scott
KF0CA

3365. Re: PL259 connector assembly

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-19 00:15:23 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880085@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 16239

This is how I do it:

1. Put the UG connector on first
2. strip 1" of outer PVC jacket
3. comb braid over UG connector
4. Cut off enough braid so it doesn't contact the threads on the UG
5. leave about 1/4" of foam inner dielectric (I use the PL259 inside
to judge the amount of clearance.)
6. Screw on the PL259. You should see the outer copper braid through
the four little holes on the side of the PL259, and the center
conductor should protrude out the end of the PL259.
7. Cut center conductor flush with PL259, solder.
8. Make sure UG and PL are screwed tightly.
9. Solder through the four little holes on the side.
10. Test Continuity of center conductors and shields. Check for shorts
between center and shield.

I've never had a plug come off or go intermittent on me using this
method. (My test is to clamp an SO-239 in a vice, screw in the PL259,
and yank on the cable. If I can play tug-of-war without it coming out,
it's a permanent job.) On the other hand, you can never reuse the PL259
after you solder those four little holes on the side. This method also
ensures a few less places for water to enter the coax - you only have to
seal the UG/PL junction and the PL/coax junction.

Perry Scott
KF0CA

3366. Re: KCBI

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-19 00:40:37 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500245@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16244

> No: the principal reason SW broadcast stations change frequencies every
> three/four months is because propagation conditions change with the seasons
> (remember the amount of daylight at the transmitter/receiver locations - not
> to mention wherever any "hops" take place - has a dramatic effect on the
> condition of the ionosphere above, and hence upon propagation.)

That is certainly a major cause. But from a regulatory point of view, it
is fixed at 3 months (which does exactly coorespond to the seasons by
frequency, though maybe not in phase). Even if a station believed that
a certain frequency was fine for them in all four seasons, they still
have to request it every quarter. Allocations are broken down by hours
as well as frequency.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
-.-- . ... - .... -- -.--
.-.-.- ... .. --. -. .- - ..- .-. . ..-. .. .-.. .

3367. Re: ARRL and User Fees

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-19 00:40:41 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500246@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16245

> The article I read in the Wall Street Journal said that the FBI objected
> to this frequency because it is one that they sometimes use for "body
> wires" (where someone is carrying a transmitting listening device). There
> was no indication that the FCC, unlike what John said, was suggesting that
> the two services could share the same frequency. Instead they remarked
> that this was one of many that was assigned for FBI body mikes. They
> said that the NTIA is coordinating a new replacement frequency.

I would assume the FBI would want to keep these frequencies as secret as possible for the safety of their agents and other persons wearing the body mikes. It would seem to me, though, that it is very easy to detect if a person is wearing one of these using equipment that even hams can afford (as well as drug dealers). Perhaps spread spectrum needs to be used (or is in use).

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
-.-- . ... - .... -- -.--
.-.-.- ... .. --. -. .- - ..- .-. . ..-. .. .-.. .

3368. Re: Phonepatches to San Fransisco

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-19 00:40:50 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500247@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16249

One of the problems in a situation like this is that the long distance phone lines of all the carriers become totally clogged with telephone calls. News reports I've heard indicate at least one company has controlled their call routing so that no calls except placed by an operator will go through so that the phone lines remain open for the important calls.

Because phone service IN THE AFFECTED AREA is spotty, it is more prudent to allow those who do have working phone service to call OUT to inform friends and relatives that they are ok, than it is to allow outsiders to call IN to find out, when a large portion of these calls will be wasted to dead service areas.

Ham radio traffic can be of great value to the general public by forwarding messages of this ("we are all ok") type. Even so, outbound messages should have higher priority than inbound ones.

I personally would like to hear about what INTRA Bay Area ham radio activity is taking place. I suspect that we will hear about this, but not immediately.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
-.-- . ... - .... -- -.--
.-.-.- ... .. --. -. .- - ..- .-. . ..-. .. .-.. .

3369. want mods info

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-19 00:40:56 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500248@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16247

I would like to find out if anyone has obtained mods info for the following radios:

Icom IC-3210
Icom IC-2400
Kenwood TM-731

to expand their UHF coverage. According to technicians at the respective company offices, full 420-450 Mhz coverage is possible, but because the mod also opens up public service band coverage, they cannot (company policy) give out information on the mods unless you have a MARS or CAP license.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
-.-- . ... - .... -- -.--
.-.-.- ... .. --. -. .- - ..- .-. . ..-. .. .-.. .

3370. Japan bashing???? maybe, but....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-19 00:40:59 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500249@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16250

I spoke with some people at 2 of the big 3 Japanese ham radio companies that sell in the US, today. I talked to them about their policy of not giving out the information to make their radios work 420-440 Mhz. They will give out the info if you have a MARS or CAP license, but who needs those licenses to work 420-440 Mhz? With VHF radios, their policy makes sense since the radios already cover 144-148 Mhz, but with UHF radios it no longer does.

What VHF frequencies does MARS use, by the way?

The problem is of course the way the radios are designed to work. The micro processor inside them reads a matrix of diodes that tells it what features the radio is supposed to have, such as the range of frequencies. However there is no way to set up the diodes to enable 420-440 Mhz without ALSO enabling 450-470 Mhz or more. The dealers and manufacturers are also getting pressure from the FCC not to sell these radios into the public service market since they are not type accepted for that market.

The micro processor therefore must at least know about the various band ranges that it will need to enable (or not enable). The problem seems to be that it does not know about 420-430 as a separate range, and perhaps the 430-440 range (used in Japan and Europe) is mutually exclusive with 440-450 (i.e. one diode in means change from 430-440 to 440-450).

I tried to suggest to the people I talked to at the manufacturers that they ask the engineering design people to make the next versions of the processor software so that it knows of the band ranges 420-450 and 430-450 (for above line A and Canada) so that either they can give out that limited mod info more readily, or better yet, make the units sold in America already have the full appropriate range.

The response I got from the people I talked to was that the radios are made in Japan (I already knew that) and that there is nothing they can do. I asked more questions and found out that no one in the United States is EVER consulted regarding the design of a radio.

Now it would not be very hard at all to make the very small little software changes that are needed to make a radio that can still be a fully international model and can still be configured on the production line to work on 420-450 Mhz or 430-450 Mhz. The people on this side of the big pond don't seem to want to make any effort to get this done or even considered by the design people.

There are some other problems with radios made in Japan. For instance Kenwood has made several models recently that have LCD displays and they claim that LCD works fine in Japan. So if this is the case, then they didn't consider other markets when they designed the radios. We also often hear about the audio quality being set up for Japanese language speech and left that way

even for American models. Yet another example is the 23cm radios that use a 20 khz channel step instead of the 25 khz standard band plan the ARRL has established (which is used by at least half of the 23cm repeaters). 25 khz is certainly possible since the European version does have it.

What we see here is a worse example of the case of manufacturers not listening to what the consumers want (en masse in this case) as well as the American manufacturer reps adding further resistance to any effort to suggest product improvement.

I plan to continue and repeat my efforts to get these companies to respond. While I will probably still make some phone calls, letters do seem to be in order. Does anyone have the JAPANESE addresses to mail to for these companies?

I'd also like to suggest that anyone that is not 100% satified with their rice box radios, to PLEASE write a letter to the manufacturer(s) (including the Japanese offices if the addresses can be found) explaining what is wrong with the radio design, and what you think they can and should do to make the next model much better.

Is this more "Japanese bashing"? Maybe, but more likely it is a case of bashing some sense into someone.

--Phil Howard KA9WGN--
phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu

3371. for TI.COM people

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-19 00:41:19 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500244@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16246

I have gotten 2 people sending me mail from the same domain now, related to postings here on rec.ham-radio and I cannot get answers back because their mail daemon is refusing to talk.

To: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
To: rlwest@flopn2.csc.ti.com

Could you please contact the person who is responsible for your incoming E-mail machine and have it fixed. Pass on to them my name (Phil Howard) and phone number (217-244-6246) and E-mail address (phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu). Your mail reaches me OK.

It is very annoying when mail does not go through. It is even more annoying to find out that the problem is because the mailer on the receiving end is broken incessantly. Sorry for bothering the net with this.

--Phil howard-- <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
-.-- . ... - .... -- -.--
.-.-.- ... .. --. -. .- - ..- .-. . ..-. .. .-.. .

3372. Guemes Island followup

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-19 03:12:00 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <238@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 16254

SB DXERS @ ALLUSA $KT7H101A
Guemes Is. Re-cap, pt 1

Guemes Island DXpedition

I wanted to post a follow-up to my notices about the petition for new country status for Guemes and Tatoosh Islands, and let everyone know how well the DXpedition to Guemes went, and the chances of new country status being granted.

When I looked at Rule 3b in the DXCC rules and saw that it seemed to apply to the San Juan Archipelago, I was skeptical. I had studied DXCC rules, and I just couldn't believe that there was a rule so clear that there was no doubt about it's application. Many DXCC rules are not as easy to understand. I showed it to several friends, looked at maps, and re-read the rules, and no matter how I tried to draw lines between Guemes and Tatoosh Islands, they always crossed the intervening territory of British Columbia. I decided to put it on the air, apply for new country status, and see what happened.

For those not familiar with DXCC rule 3b, here it is:

"(b) Islands: Where two islands, of the government under Point 1, are totally separated by an intervening DXCC country (also under Point 1), each island counts as a separate DXCC country. No minimum distance is required. The test for total separation means that a straight line may not be drawn from any point on one island to any point on the other island without passing through another DXCC country. This intervening country may be a part of either island, another island, or part of a continent."

Tatoosh and Guemes Islands qualify under rule 3b because British Columbia (VE7) intervenes. There is just no way to draw a line between Tatoosh and Guemes without crossing VE7, unless the ARRL is planning to re-define a straight line!

I contacted a ham who lives on Guemes Island, and he offered to let me use his station for the operation on Labor Day weekend. I went up to Guemes, put it on the air, and made almost 3,000 QSOs. Several hams came over to the island to help out with the pileups. If you worked us and have not QSLd yet, please send your card with an SASE to the address below. If you did not work us, but would like a nice map showing Tatoosh, Guemes, and the line crossing British Columbia, drop me a note with an SASE, and I'll send you one.

Two days before the operation I began getting calls at work from members of the ARRL DX Advisory Committee. One of them contacted my mother via an old callbook address, and got my work number. These guys tried everything to

persuade me NOT to put Guemes Island on the air. One of them even told me that he was "deeply offended" by my application for new country status!

They said that Rule 3b was flawed, and that they were working on a rewrite. I mentioned that at this point it had been 20 months since the ARRL Board had approved this rule, and this was plenty of time to make corrections.

Continued in Part 2.
/EX
SB DXERS @ ALLUSA $KT7H101B
Guemes Is. Re-cap, pt 2

Continued from Part 1.

We talked about some other entities that had been granted country status in the past that these fellows felt should not be counted as separate countries. One was the Sovereign Military Order of Malta, a building inside the Vatican. They said that rules had changed so that something like this couldn't be approved again, but that this country was "grandfathered" when the rules changed. I told them I hoped that if they rewrote Rule 3b to specifically exclude Guemes Island, that it could also be grandfathered, since it obviously does qualify at this time.

Their basic objection was that they felt that it was not DX. It was just too close to the United States! I feel that this reveals an interesting bias. It seems that in order for it to be DX, it has to be "over there" somewhere. Probably if it was in the Red Sea or Africa they would treat this application seriously. Never mind that hams in Asia or Europe might consider Guemes Island as DX. It is just not exotic enough for U.S. hams.

I have received some other interesting objections to Guemes being counted as a separate DXCC country. One is that it does not issue it's own currency! But there are many DXCC countries that don't (Aruba, Palmyra; the list is endless) and besides, it is not a requirement of rule 3b.

If you look at the DXCC countries list and the rules, you can find many countries that do not qualify under the current rules regarding government, or any other rules. But the reason that they count is that at the time that separate country status was applied for, they did qualify, and when the rule was changed, they were grandfathered. Check out any of the Soviet Republics, Desecheo, Wales, Isle of Man, even Alaska and Hawaii! If the ARRL finally changes rule 3b, why shouldn't Guemes Island be grandfathered too?

The DXAC has not made a recommendation yet on Guemes Island. My hope for acceptance is buoyed by a statement in the DX column in the October 1989 issue of CQ magazine. Don Search, W3AZD, DXCC administrator said:

"The Board of Directors has told us to enforce the rules as written. There are no provisions in the DXCC rules for exceptions."

After reading rule 3b, looking at a map, and reading the statement from the DXCC administrator, how can our claim be denied?

Remember that DXAC will recommend, but not decide the status of Guemes Island. If you read rule 3b, look at the map and agree that it qualifies, contact your ARRL Division Director. Also please contact ARRL Executive V.P. Dave Sumner, K1ZZ, at ARRL, 225 Main St., Newington, CT 06111.

In closing, I did not do this to make fun of DXCC, the ARRL, or to cause anyone any big problems. I have always wanted to put a "new one" on the air, and I did it. DXers love to chase a new country, and everyone had a great time. I hope you were able to work us, and now have our unique QSL in your shack.

73 and Good DX!

Tad Cook, KT7H
5519 12th Ave. NE
Seattle, WA 98105-3505

Packet: KT7H @ N7HFZ
MCI Mail: 328-8544
USENET: tad@ssc.UUCP

/EX

3373. Re: DIRECTION FINDING EQUIPMENT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-19 04:39:13 UTC
From: kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <12523@polya.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 16251

In article <0624575376@uwovax.uwo.ca> ppddc@uwocc1.uwo.ca (Dave Colvin) writes:

>AT A LOCAL HAMFEST I LOOKED AT A DICK SMITH DIRECTION FINDING UNIT THAT
>WAS PURCHASED AS A KIT. IT LOOKED LIKE QUITE A NICE PACKAGE.

The Dick Smith unit works, but is much inferior to the Doppler Systems unit, mostly because of the way the audio is handled. In any event, to use the system you will have to have a radio capable of receiving the aircraft band in *FM* mode. This is because both units work by inducing an FM "doppler" shift from an electrically "rotated" antenna array.

>DOES ANYONE HAVE ANY SUGGESTIONS FOR SOMEONE THAT IS NOT VERY TECHNICALLY
>INCLINED FOR AN EFFECTIVE DF DEVICE SUITABLE FOR INSTALLATION IN A VEHICLE
>AND USED FOR AIR PATROL PURPOSES.

A group called the "Happy Flyers" had a kit for an AM DF unit, similar to the Little Elper, but using the aircraft's own radio receiver for audio. The last address I have for them is:
Hart Postlethwaite, WB6CQW (International Commander)
1811 Hillman Ave.
Belmont, CA 94002 (415) 341-4000

This address is 10 years old, so use it with care.

Marc Kaufman (kaufman@Neon.stanford.edu)

3374. LoJack and FBI frequencies (was Re: ARRL and User Fees)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-19 05:20:17 UTC
From: eickmeye@girtab.usc.edu
Message-ID: <5839@merlin.usc.edu>
Source record: 16248

In article <30500246@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>I would assume the FBI would want to keep these frequencies as secret as
>possible for the safety of their agents and other persons wearing the body
>mikes.

I don't see why the FBI bothered to object: since the LoJack frequencies are fixed and publicly available, they are no longer secret; and since they are already in widespread use in some states, the FBI will have to modify or dump their equipment. It's too late to voice their objections now, and even if they had objected several years ago, that would still publicize the frequencies they use.

3375. Re: Building A (Very) Low Cost Repeater

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-19 07:09:48 UTC
From: swan@jolnet.ORPK.IL.US
Message-ID: <1782@jolnet.ORPK.IL.US>
Source record: 16252

In article <149@ubbs-nh.MV.COM> noel@ubbs-nh.MV.COM (N. Del More) writes:
:I have it in mind to build a (very) low cost repeater for use here as
:well as for use as an "emergency" repeater.
:
:The idea that I have is to use two handhelds, probably two late model
:synthesized rigs.
:
:As I envision it one tranciever would be used primarily for the reciever,
:while the other would be used as the transmitter. A homebrew, or kit
:controller might be added at a later date as well as a linear amplifier
:for extending the range as necessary.
:
:I'd appreciate hearing any comments, suggestions or actual plans for such
:a set up, as well as any comments concerning possible low cost antenna
:confirgurations.
:
:For the purpose of experimentation I have available an Icom IC-2A and an
:IC-02AT, but if feasible, I would probably adapt the idea for use with
:something like a Tempo One (? is that right, boy its been a long time!
:?) or one of the older synthesized handhelds such as one of the heathkit
:models.
:
:Thanks!
:
:Noel
:N2AXI
:--
:Noel B. Del More | decvax!ubbs-nh!noel
:17 Meredith Drive | noel@ubbs-nh.mv.com
:Nashua, New Hampshire 03063 | It's unix me son! `taint spozed tah make cents

I've heard of someone doing something like this with 2 Icom IC-02AT's before.
They used two VOX units to hook them together. With a steroe mini to stereo
mini cord (modified to swap tip and sleeve) they hooked the VOX units
together. Each radio was set to their approproate frequencies. When one
hh recieved signal, its earphone fed into the mic of the other's VOX unit
which transmitted automatically. The same applied in the other direction.
I've not tried this yet, but it seems feasable. I believe the earphone
gain would need to be set fairly low though.

BTW- I've still not heard from anyone on all the mods possible on the
ICOM IC-02AT yet. I can't FTP so I need mail. Could someone please
send mods (looking for frequency mods). Please?

Hope the VOX approach works if you try it.

Joel
(HD down, no .sig file)

3376. Re: Phonepatches to San Fransisco

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-19 11:37:01 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500250@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16253

From: katzmann@robotics.jpl.nasa.gov
> The main reason for posting here is just to say how upset I was to hear
> some of the emergency ham nets getting jammed last night. These jammers
> are very sick individuals!! I felt that if they could be caught that their
> necks should be ringed and their equipment destroyed. These are probably
> feeble little insecure twirps with nothing better to do!

From: geb@cadre.dsl.pitt.edu
> Has anyone caught one of these jammers to find out what they are all
> about? Surely they aren't hams. Are they just nuts that buy equipment
> to create mischief? Can't someone go out with a triangulation set
> and find the bastards?

I do believe we are going to have to do something about this problem.
A crack down is surely in order. I was hearing it last night on at least
two frequencies on 20m.

--Phil Howard KA9WGN--
phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu

3377. Re: DIRECTION FINDING EQUIPMENT (SuperDF)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-19 12:39:28 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewsc.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <3963@cbnewsc.ATT.COM>
Source record: 16256

I just received literature for the SuperDF direction finder.
I first read about this product in the "Transmitter Hunting" book
then in "Mobile Radio Technology" magazine.

Has anyone on the net tried the SuperDF? If so, please comment
on your experiences and you opinion of the quality of construction,
performance, etc.

The SuperDF connects to the earphone and antenna jacks
of any FM receiver. Both the control unit and antennas are
available in kit or assembled form.

The SuperDF is available from:

BMG Engineering
9935 East Garibaldi Avenue
Temple City, CA 91780

Dicsclaimer: This is not a product endorsement.
--
==========
Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass (312)979-5414

3378. Re: Telephone privacy gadgets Add: Cryptography

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-19 14:35:22 UTC
From: kadie@herodotus.cs.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1989Oct19.143522.7686@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16241
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,sci.crypt,misc.consumers,rec.ham-radio

>In article <OTTO.89Oct17163149@tukki.jyu.fi> otto@tukki.jyu.fi (Otto J. Makela)
>writes:
>>Preventation: does anyone know of cheap but reasonably reliable scramblers ?

In article <790@ariel.unm.edu> ee5391aa@hydra.unm.edu.UUCP (Duke McMullan n5gax) writes:
...
>Cheap and hard to defeat -- I don't think it exists, but it could, and the
>technology is HERE TODAY! It actually wouldn't be hard to integrate the whole
>schmeer, including D/A, A/D, key management, (en/de)cryption, and an automatic
>slicer-dicer for carrots all on the same chip. The thing that would make it
>cheap is volume production, which probably won't happen, at least not soon.

Everyone needs this technology. On National Public Radio last week
there was a story about baby monitors. These are wireless devices
that parents use to listen in on their baby's room. The devices work
like a sensitive one-way walkie-talkie. The problem: Anyone with a
radio scanner can hear just about every conversation in your house.
There is a similar problem with cordless phone. Cellular phone
can be heard on older scanners.

Any solution that tries to outlaw such monitoring (although it
is illegal to monitor cellular phone calls) is doomed to failure.
[You just can't stop people from listening to radio signals that
enter their house.] The technological solution to this
technological problem is much better -- scramble the signals.
There is precedence: HBO solved (most of) its problem with home satellite
dish owners by scrambling.

- Carl Kadie

Carl Kadie
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
ARPA: kadie@m.cs.uiuc.edu

3379. New Dual Band HT from ICOM !!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-19 16:51:04 UTC
From: ewb@raybed2.UUCP
Message-ID: <1393@raybed2.UUCP>
Source record: 16242

Well they went and done it. Icom just announced the DUAL BAND version of
their new 'SAT series ultra small HT's. It's called the IC-24 SAT.
The package is not much (if any) larger than the single band SAT series.
Chech with your local Icom dealer for details.

Icom also announced the IC 1275 1200MHz base station, and 2 new repeaters
1 for 2 Meters and the other for 1200 MHz.

You heard it here first.
73
WA1UXA

3380. Re: Alt.power.sources

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-19 17:27:28 UTC
From: jkl141@tijc02.UUCP
Message-ID: <731@tijc02.UUCP>
Source record: 16267

From article <6223@b11.ingr.com>, by herbster@b11.ingr.com (Joe Herbster):
>
> Regarding Field day power sources.....
>
> Wind power is fickle and not so portable.
> Solar is expensive, not so good at night.
>
> How about STEAM power.......I got the idea from one of those
> little steam engines i had as a kid (younger kid). Does any
> one know of sources of information or assemblies for a decent
> sized steam engine?? .....
>
> Given-up on water generator....... de KM4JN

Get a copy of Model Railroader magazine at the local newsstand and look for an ad from an outfit called Little Engines (in CA, I believe). They have kits and castings for scale locomotives and stationary engines. You could probably even compute available horsepower from the scaling factor. Actually, the efficiencies of these little engines is probably better than the originals.

--

-John LeRoy

Packet Radio: WA4VLV @ WX4S
Compuserve: 74136,401
UUCP: rti!tijc02!jkl141
Phone: 615-461-2440

3381. Re: Telephone privacy gadgets Add: Cryptography

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-19 17:48:03 UTC
From: jans@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <6191@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM>
Source record: 16243
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

<On National Public Radio last week there was a story about baby monitors...
The problem: Anyone with a radio scanner can hear just about every conversation
in your house.>

Monitoring these is real interesting late at night, especially since so many
babies sleep in their parent's rooms! (Of course, this is what I've been told.
Being a mature adult, I have no need for such titilation. :-)

Seriously, it's going to be tough to get manufacturers to add any cost at all
in this price sensitive market. I suspect encryption would double the price of
a baby monitor. The only hope I see is if a company *concentrates* on secure
baby monitors, since in order to sell them at the higher price, they will have
to explain why they are better than cheaper ones, which is an issue I imagine
the baby-monitor industry would just as soon ignore.

The one that really upsets me is that the CMT lobby got EPCA pushed through
congress to save a lousy $10 - $20 on a kilobuck device!

Jan Steinman - N7JDB
Electronic Systems Laboratory
Box 500, MS 50-370, Beaverton, OR 97077
(w)503/627-5881 (h)503/657-7703

3382. Re: Guemes Island followup

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-19 18:48:25 UTC
From: goldstein@delni.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <5554@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 16255

Well, Tad, it was a good hack, but I for one don't think it's a "new one" either.

What we see is an example of badly written rules. Laws aren't usually written by amateurs (legislators have staff assistants) and rules, like laws, have both a "spirit" and a "letter". Poorly drafted rules like DXCC rule 3b are prone to sloppy interpretation, but clearly the "spirit" of the rule was not to make Guemes a country.

Come to think of it, can you draw a line from Galveston Island, TX to some little island in Southern CA that doesn't cross northern Mexico? Campobello, ME to Mercer Is, WA without crossing Ontario?

Tad did a good job of proving that the DXCC rules are sloppily written. IMHO, not much more.

3383. Good PR for Hams Again

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-19 19:42:30 UTC
From: wmartin@STL-06SIMA.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8910200712.AA00460@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16269

Just like during Hugo, the local St. Louis media is giving positive coverage to local ham radio operators who are involved in relaying traffic and information from the earthquake zone. I've seen several TV-news segments and at least one newspaper article already. Somebody here is doing something right, with good media relationships.

Will

3384. Re: RC on 6M

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-19 20:27:13 UTC
From: sorgatz@ttidca.TTI.COM
Message-ID: <7050@ttidca.TTI.COM>
Source record: 16257

In article <98.253A1033@linkit.linkit.wd5efc.ampr.org>
Chris.Boone@linkit.linkit.wd5efc.ampr.org (Chris Boone) writes:
+ (dont forget the new 6M freqs...donot use the 53Mhz
+range!!!!!the 50.8-51Mhz range is NOW the area for RCs)
+
No offense, OM, but most of us in 6 land _DO USE_ the 53MHz freqs for R/C because of the simple fact that the QRP nature of R/C transmitters tends to not disturb VHF Television Channel 2. Now I know that in NEWINGTON, CONN this is of no great concern, since they don't use TV Ch 2, but here it's a matter of survival! The ARRL 6 meter band plan is badly out of tune...look at the band plans that SMIRK (HQ for which is in 5 land, I believe..) or the Southern California Six Meter Club have offered. They put the LOW POWER device operation at the top of the band, and repeaters a bit lower; for this very reason. 50.5 - 51 is used for simplex around here.

'73! and Happy Landings,
--
-Avatar-> (aka: Erik K. Sorgatz) KB6LUY +-------------------------+
Citicorp(+)TTI *----------> panic trap; type = N+1 *
3100 Ocean Park Blvd. (213) 450-9111, ext. 2973 +-------------------------+
Santa Monica, CA 90405 {csun,philabs,randvax,trwrb}!ttidca!ttidcb!sorgatz **

3385. NASA Prediction Bulletins: Space Shuttle

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-19 21:02:16 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8910200714.AA00608@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16275

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial RCP/M, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current elements for the current shuttle mission are provided below. The Celestial RCP/M may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

STS-34
1 20297U 89 84 A 89292.09976832 .00065197 00000-0 25599-3 0 29
2 20297 34.3137 146.0000 0024514 199.2263 307.8708 15.85184492 68
ISTI ARCLAURA LSTLETTERS ARCMAGAZINEDATMAIL LSTMASTER ARCMASTER-ACATMASTER-HCATME-TDY TXTNWC
--
Dr TS Kelso Asst Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

3386. Phone Patches and Them Jammers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-19 21:08:06 UTC
From: dtheriau@wellfleet.com
Message-ID: <8910192108.AA04152@dt.Wellfleet.Com>
Source record: 16276

I have listened to many disaster communications over HAM radio in the last few years. I have been ashamed to be called a HAM after listening to these "Sick Individuals" who seem to love jamming Emergency Nets.

This problem seems to be getting worse and worse. The Hugo disaster brought out a few sick one's. One night listening to 4U1UN and three stations (St. Croix, St. Thomas, San Juan) attempting to get information passed to the athorities on Looting and a prison break, ONE individual just constantly harrassed all 4 stations. There were bigotry statements which were said which not only did not belong on HAM radio but did not belong in the USA. This guy was so bad that the stations had to work out of band on a secret frequency just to get traffic passed.

As we all know it only takes a few rotten apples to ruin the barrel. Hams have been granted slices of a very nice communications spectrum, which can be taken back by our government quite easily. It's hard for us to justify our spectrum needs when we have incidents such as the jamming on HF/VHF bands; especially during Emergencies.

Many of the Emergency Nets followed the priority of outgoing traffic instead of incomming. But it was interesting how many HAMs receivers were not working; Nets would say over and over that they were not taking health and welfare traffic but stations would still attempt to break in. LISTEN before TRANSMITTING.

Any Idea's on How to Stop this type of activity? Do Hams ever get PINK slips anymore? Are these people HAMS or Illegals? Are any of them ever caught? I've heard the NSA/FCC monitoring stations are quite efficient at locating transmissions. Can we hire them to help police HAM bands?

Thanks for listening to my soapbox.

73 - NO1D - Doug Theriault - Wellfleet Communications

no1d@wellfleet.com or harvard!talcott!wellflt!no1d

3387. NASA Prediction Bulletins: Space Shuttle

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-19 21:08:48 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8910200714.AA00664@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16274

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial RCP/M, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current elements for the current shuttle mission are provided below. The Celestial RCP/M may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

STS-34
1 20297U 89 84 A 89292.09976832 .00065197 00000-0 25599-3 0 29
2 20297 34.3137 146.0000 0024514 199.2263 307.8708 15.85184492 68

--
Dr TS Kelso Asst Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

3388. Dayton '90 hamfest - flea market info wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-19 21:33:33 UTC
From: ghg@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Message-ID: <32014@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU>
Source record: 16258

Does anybody know of a contact to arrange for flea market
(outside) space for the 1990 Dayton hamfest?

Thanks in Advance.

--ghg

George Goble, Electrical Engineering, Purdue Univ, W. Lafayette, IN
ghg@berkeley.edu ghg@purdue.edu or {backbone}!pur-ee!ghg

3389. Yaesu FT790MKII for OSCAR?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-19 22:59:57 UTC
From: AFZ1@PSUVM.BITNET
Message-ID: <89292.185957AFZ1@PSUVM.BITNET>
Source record: 16259

Hello all ---

Has anyone out there any experience with the Yaesu all mode 440 rig?
I am particularly interested in how well it works for OSCARs.

Pse direct any comments via e-mail or packet.
tnx es 73 de Ahmad, N3FLX/9M2DX.

e-mail : afz1@psuvm.bitnet
Packet : n3flx@wa7sso.pa.usa.na

<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<
<< >>
<< Ahmad F. M. Zain Bitnet : afz1@psuvm >>
<< 316 Communications and Space Science Lab Packet : N3FLX@WA7SSO >>
<< Pennsylvania State University 9M2DX@9M2BBS >>
<< University Park, PA 16802. "Time is Life" >>
<< >>
<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<

3390. Cellular Tel Info Needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-20 00:22:21 UTC
From: REDELMAN@AUVM.BITNET
Message-ID: <89292.202221REDELMAN@AUVM.BITNET>
Source record: 16260

Can anyone recommend a good >>technical<< book on how cellular telephone works?

Thanks,
Dick KH6RE

REDELMAN@AUVM.BITNET

3391. Magnetometers and magnetic storms

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-20 02:03:39 UTC
From: rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
Message-ID: <8910200203.AA10601@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 16270

Well, actually the subject is detecting magnetic disturbances.

Decades ago W3GKP used a VERY simple means of detecting disturbances such as magnetic storms - as an aid to his 2-meter aurora prediction interest - to wit:

Using a high-input-impedance voltmeter, find the grounded side of your telephone line. Now continue to measure or record this "zero" voltage relative to a good (water-pipe) ground at your location. When there is a disturbance from a magnetic storm your will see a voltage. He saw as much as a volt for big storms. When your phone rings, you may see a HUNDRED volts, so your meter has to be able to handle that kind of overload.

The idea is that you are measuring the voltage induced in a loop of wire from your house back to the phone company office (with a return through the earth itself), induced that is by changes in the Earth's field.

```
-------------------------------------
| |
meter < - - a few kilometers - - > | phone co. office
| |
gnd gnd
```

Your meter will have to have perhaps a megohm input impedance to avoid upsetting the phone company (if I remember what Smitty said).

BTW, Smitty was one end of the first ham EME contact (with W4AO) on two meters. Sadly they are both now Silent Keys.

73, Bob W3OTC

3392. Re: Dayton '90 hamfest - flea market info wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-20 02:33:37 UTC
From: sebert@bgsuvax.UUCP
Message-ID: <5037@bgsuvax.UUCP>
Source record: 16262

From article <32014@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU>, by ghg@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU (George Goble):
> Does anybody know of a contact to arrange for flea market
> (outside) space for the 1990 Dayton hamfest?
>
> Thanks in Advance.
>
> --ghg

Dara, so I'm told, does nothing with tickets or reservations until after
Jan 1 . So everybody has an even change. But I'll look up the address
if it doesn't show up here quickly.

sebert@andy.bgsuvax.edu

>

3393. Re: Phonepatches to San Fransisco

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-20 04:59:46 UTC
From: kevin@lindy.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <5276@lindy.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 16264

In article <30500247@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>I personally would like to hear about what INTRA Bay Area ham radio activity
>is taking place. I suspect that we will hear about this, but not immediately.

Well, immediately after the quake struck, I went around the whole house to check for structural damage, turned off the gas, and then checked into the San Mateo County RACES emergency net on the WA6TOW repeater. The net handled a variety of reports from all over the Bay Area, such as road conditions, damage reports (from downed power lines to ruptured high-pressure water mains and buckled roads), and the like. Then it moved on to coordinating some Search & Rescue (search dogs and the like), emergency generators and Red Cross-type traffic. The net ran on into the night; I couldn't tell you when it shut down, because I had other things to worry about (like a father stuck on a train who-knows-where).

Overall, the net operated in a very orderly fashion, with not much of the 'idiot-traffic' one might expect.

One thing that surprised me was that the repeater never got knocked off the air; others in the area were either knocked off completely, or were in a very restricted mode.

--
Kevin Burnett, N6UWS (ex-KC6AOA) AMPR.ORG: 44.4.0.231
"She was an acrobat's daughter, she swung by her teeth from a noose;
but then one day, her dentures gave way, and she flew through the air
like a goose." - Daffy

3394. Gateway 6-Oct-89 P 1 of 2

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-20 11:01:04 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1305@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 16128

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
============================================================
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GATEWAY: The ARRL Packet-Radio Newsletter -
Volume 6, Number 2 - October 6, 1989

ROSE SYMPOSIUM SCHEDULED FOR VETERANS' DAY

The Radio Amateur Telecommunications Society (RATS) and the New Jersey Institute of Technology Amateur Radio Club (NJITARC) are co-sponsoring the first RATS Open System Environment Symposium (ROSES-1) on November 11 from 8 AM until 6 PM at the Hazell Center on the NJIT campus in Newark. Admission and parking are free for all attending. Talk-in will be on 145.19 MHz. ROSES-1 will be a packet-radio forum for new users, PBBS SYSOPs and network gurus, which will focus on OSI-based or "Open" systems. There will be technical talks and round table discussions on packet-radio operation, software and hardware developments, as well as license exams (provided by the Bergen Amateur Radio Association from 8 AM until 11 AM), equipment demonstrations, a TNC tune-up clinic (bring your radio and TNC), and network planning sessions for switches and PBBSs.

For testing information, contact Pete Adely, K2MHP, at 201-796-6622. For more information including speaker requests, contact

Gordon Beattie, N2DSY, Telephone 201-387-8896
or via electronic mail at
n2dsy@kd6th (packet radio),
n2dsy@kd6th.nj.usa.hamradio.org.iso (iso/packet radio)
n2dsy@hou2d.att.com (internet) or
72417,652 (CompuServe EasyPlex).

NEW ADDRESS FOR TEXAS PACKET RADIO SOCIETY

The Texas Packet Radio Society has a new address. If you have had a letter to TPRS returned recently, please mail it again to:

Texas Packet Radio Society, Inc.
PO Box 50238
Denton, TX 76206-0238

from Greg Jones, WD5IVD

BY4WNG GETTING ON PACKET RADIO

A recent letter from BZ4RDX states that the club station at the University of Nanjing (BY4WNG) has been on RTTY and now wants to get on packet radio.

They are interested in receiving written material on packet radio. If you have any to spare, why not put it to good use over there and mail it to:

Ni, BZ4RDX
Box 1827
Nanjing 210018
Peoples Republic of China

PIGEON-HOLING BULLETINS

With the steady increase of messages arriving at our PBBSs, users have no way to effectively search the messages for specific items of interest without downloading the entire list and manually searching the Subject fields. This is an incredible waste of valuable air time on intensely congested networks.

Sending a bulletin (SB) to ALL is redundant. Bulletins are intended for anyone to read, so why address all types of bulletins to ALL? By utilizing the TO field to separate bulletins into a few specific categories, we can pigeon-hole 90% of all the bulletins being sent. Although each regional area may add a few more categories, let's try to keep this as simple and uniform as possible so users will get used to the categories.

Here is a proposed list:

TO: Topic
4SALE Items for sale or trade
WANTED Things wanted.
HELP Requests for information, help, questions, etc.
MODS Requests or information concerning equipment modifications
CLASS Ham (or other) license class announcements
EXAMS Ham (or other) examination announcements
CLUB Club events, meetings, announcements
HAMFST Hamfest or flea market announcements
MAP Maps
MAPKEY Keys to maps
NETWRK Announcements about the packet-radio network
LIST Lists (PBBSs, available material, frequencies, repeaters, etc)
INFO Information about anything (servers, help files)
ALL Anything not covered above.

In addition, some suggestions for topics not generally sent by users:
SAT All satellite related material
PROP Propagation reports
DX DX reports
QST ARRL/CRRL bulletins not covered above

Specific equipment could also be addressed:
MFJ MFJ products
AEA AEA products
KAM Kantronics products
PACCOM PacComm products
C64 Commodore C-64 computers

AMIGA Amiga computers
PC IBM PC, clones and compatibles computers
MAC Apple Macintosh computers

The only way this will work is if users use these categories when sending bulletins. Your local SYSOP does not have the time to edit your messages. Please specify a category and help reduce the clutter on the airwaves.

Most users cannot check in to their local PBBS every day to examine the message list. If they check in once per week, they may have 50 or more messages to sort through. The network cannot take it, users cannot take it and SYSOPs cannot take it. Let's fix this problem before it is totally out of control.

from Mark Marston, KA1NNN @ KA1NNN

DISTRIBUTION AND HIERARCHICAL ROUTING NAMES SOUGHT

Gordon Beattie, N2DSY, is collecting information for an Amateur Radio directory service. The items he is looking for are outlined below, but in short, please send him the distribution group names and the hierarchical routing names that are used in your area.

The results will be posted in all the usual places with the intention of reducing conflicts and helping the packet-radio community evaluate what enhancements are needed to handle future growth. It will also provide a few references for folks wishing to add new names to the list.

Distribution Group Names

Please send the distribution list of names used in your area to distribute bulletins, group messages, etc. Examples of these include: "all@allbbs," "rats," "all@nynet." This includes private lists such as "ratsmbr" (rats members). In the case of distribution group names, please include the current distribution and any limitations on who may use this list when addressing a message.

Hierarchical Routing

Please send the hierarchical routing entries used in the rfc822-like domain strings found in messages. These usually include a "#" at some point in the string.

What to Send

Please send the following information with the entry:
1. Entry,
2. Region or group using the entry,
3. Responsible individual/club/net (include contact information, if known),
4. Systems supporting it (if known),
5. An example of how this is used (command lines and sample messages in and out of the system performing distribution would be helpful),
6. The format of the BID associated with the distribution name, for example, is there a special character sequence used with the messages or

is the number sequential or a date, etc.,
7. Message type(s) used in conjunction with the group name, hierarchical routing designator, etc. (for example, "traffic," "bulletin," "private,"),
8. Any notes which would improve understanding of the above.

Send your replies to any of the following:

n2dsy@kd6th (packet radio),
n2dsy@kd6th.nj.usa.hamradio.org.iso (iso/packet radio)
n2dsy@hou2d.att.com (internet)
72417,652 (CompuServe EasyPlex)

If you have any questions or comments send them to N2DSY via any of the electronic mail addresses listed above or telephone him at 201-615-4168 (office) or 201-387-8896 (home).

RSGB DATA SYMPOSIUM PROCEEDINGS AVAILABLE

The proceedings of the First (1988) and Second (1989) Radio Society of Great Britain (RSGB) Data Symposiums are now available from RSGB. For more information, write to:
David Simmonds, G3JKB
RSGB
Lambda House
Cranborne Road
Potters Bar
Herts EN6 3JE
England

GATEWAYCONTRIBUTIONS

Submissions for publication in Gateway are welcome. You may submit material via the U.S. mail to:
Gateway
Stan Horzepa, WA1LOU
75 Kreger Drive
Wolcott, CT 06716-2702

or electronically, via CompuServe to user i.d. 70645,247 or via Internet to 70645.247@compuserve.com. Via telephone, your editor can be reached on evenings and weekends at 203-879-1348 and he can switch a modem on line to receive text at 300, 1200 or 2400 bit/s. (Personal messages may be sent to your Gateway editor via packet radio to: WA1LOU @ W1AW.)

The deadline for each issue of Gateway is the Saturday preceding the issue date (which is typically a Friday).

--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM/SWL/SCANNER BBS (1200/2400/PEP) 614-457-4227

3395. RE: INFO-HAMS Digest V89 #779

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-20 11:56:00 UTC
From: ARYEH@ILJCT.BITNET
Message-ID: <8910210937.AA01050@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16261

Has anybody added PL to an ICOM 290H? I have a Communication Specialists encoding board, which I would like to add to the 290.

I have a good spot to inject the PL (just before the FM modulator), but it requires a small amount of circuit board modification. I have not found a switched source of 12 V, but I suspect there may be pins where 8V is switched on transmit.

If anybody has already done this, I would appreciate seeing your solution. Thanks.

73 de 4X/KA1PB
--aryeh (aryeh@iljct.BITNET, aryeh@grouch.rutgers.edu)

3396. Re: FAA emergency frequencies?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-20 13:11:41 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewsc.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <3996@cbnewsc.ATT.COM>
Source record: 16263

In article <19891018173520.0.ED@PEREGRINE.SCRC.Symbolics.COM>,
Ed@ALDERAAN.SCRC.SYMBOLICS.COM (Ed Schwalenberg) writes:

> The FAA office in Burlington, MA has just erected a large antenna
> on their roof... ... the antenna was for HF SSB emergency
> communications with other FAA facilities but declined to provide
> details like frequencies.

That antenna may be a conical monopole, a design of wide bandwidth.
Here are some FAA Emergency Net HF frequencies:

US: FAA, Emergency Net, J7B and J3E emissions
[USA-wide]_____ 4.0535____several (govt recds)
" " 4.0565____several (govt recds)
US: FAA, Emergency Net, usb
[Auburn, WA]_____ 13.9050____KCJ70 (govt recds)
" [Denver, CO]_____ 13.9050____WHX46 (govt recds)
" [Fremont, CA]_____ 13.9050____KMR96 (govt recds)
" [Hampton, GA]_____ 13.9050____KDM50 (govt recds)
" [Longmont, CO]_____ 13.9050____KCP63 (govt recds)
" [Los Angeles, CA]___ 13.9050____KOJ77 (govt recds)
" [Palmdale, CA]_____ 13.9050____KJK77 (govt recds)
" [Salt Lake City, UT] 13.9050____KJK75 (govt recds)
US: FAA, Emergency Net
[Albuqurqe, NM]_____ 13.6290____KGH23 (govt recds)
" [Anchorage, AK]_____ 13.6290____KDM53 (govt recds)
" [Aurora, IL]_____ 13.6290____KJB96 (B. Parnass)
" " 16.3840____KJB96 (B. Parnass)
" " 27.6250____KJB96 (B. Parnass)
" " 4.4750____KJB96 (B. Parnass)
" " 7.4750____KJB96 (B. Parnass)
" " 8.1250____KJB96 (B. Parnass)
" [Des Plaines, IL]___ 13.6290____WHX51 (govt recds)
" [Farmington, MN]____ 13.6290____KCJ20 (govt recds)
" [Ft Worth, TX]_____ 13.6290____KBR25 (govt recds)
" " 13.6290____KDM47 (govt recds)
" [Hampton, GA]_____ 13.6290____KDM50 (govt recds)
" [Houston, TX]_____ 13.6290____KMU31 (govt recds)
" [Indianapolis, IN]__ 13.6290____KLB48 (govt recds)
" [Islip, NY]_____ 13.6290____KCD73 (govt recds)
" [Jamaica, NY]_____ 13.6290____KJK82 (govt recds)
" [Kansas City, MO]___ 13.6290____KKU40 (govt recds)
" [Leesburg, VA]_____ 13.6290____KJK80 (govt recds)
" [Longmont, CO]_____ 13.6290____KCP63 (govt recds)
" [Los Angeles, CA]___ 13.6290____KJK73 (govt recds)

" [Martinsburg, WV]___ 13.6290____KIT88 (govt recds)
" [Memphis, TN]_______ 13.6290____KLE86 (govt recds)
" [Nashua, NH]________ 13.6290____KLD70 (govt recds)
" " 13.6290____WHX45 (govt recds)
" [Oberlin, OH]_______ 13.6290____KLA25 (govt recds)
" [Oklahoma City, OK]_ 13.6290____KIA21 (govt recds)
" [Olathe, KA]________ 13.6290____KKA82 (govt recds)
" [Palmdale, CA]______ 13.6290____KJK77 (govt recds)
" [Ronkoncoma, NY]____ 13.6290____KJK72 (govt recds)
" [Washington, DC]____ 13.6290____KEM80 (govt recds)
US: FAA, maintenance, usb
[Bismark, ND]_______ 13.9050____call? (govt recds)
US: FAA, NW Maintenance Net, usb @150w
[Boise, ID]_________ 6.8715____WMX22 (govt recds)
US: FAA, scene of accident and command & control net, usb
[Diamondhead, HI]___ 14.4655____KCC97 (govt recds)
" [Guam]_____________ 14.4655____KCD72 (govt recds)
" [Pago Pago, America] 14.4655____KDM48 (govt recds)
US: FAA, SW Hurricane Net, usb @100w
[Albuqurqe, NM]_____ 6.8715____KEA37 (govt recds)
" [Baton Rouge, LA]___ 6.8715____KAO31 (govt recds)
" [Brownsville, TX]___ 6.8715____KCA37 (govt recds)
" [Corpus Christi, TX] 6.8715____KJB35 (govt recds)
" [Ft Worth, TX]______ 6.8715____KDM47 (govt recds)
" [Gulfport, MS]______ 6.8715____KEG95 (govt recds)
" [Houston, TX]_______ 6.8715____KIC30 (govt recds)
" " 6.8715____KMU31 (govt recds)
" [Lafayette, LA]_____ 6.8715____KCK47 (govt recds)
" [Mobile, AL]________ 6.8715____KMU20 (govt recds)
" [New Orleans, LA]___ 6.8715____WEK71 (govt recds)
" [Palacios, TX]______ 6.8715____KGC36 (govt recds)
" [San Antonio, TX]___ 6.8715____KIA48 (govt recds)
" [Santa Fe, NM]______ 6.8715____KBY35 (govt recds)
" [Shreveport, LA]____ 6.8715____KOB92 (govt recds)
" [Tucumcare, NM]_____ 6.8715____KAB34 (govt recds)
" [Wichita Falls, TX]_ 6.8715____KPA54 (govt recds)
US: FAA, SW Hurricane Net, usb @1kw
[Beaumont, TX]______ 6.8715____KED67 (govt recds)
" [Chickasm, OK]______ 6.8715____KOS41 (govt recds)
" [Oklahoma City, OK]_ 6.8715____KIA21 (govt recds)
--
==========
Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass (312)979-5414

3397. Re: cellular phone antennas (antenii??)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-20 13:42:33 UTC
From: ghg@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU
Message-ID: <32029@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU>
Source record: 16129

In article <8910171952.AA07349@NADC.ARPA>, rachiele@NADC.ARPA (J. Rachiele) writes:
>
> Everyone is posting that putting a higher gain antenna on your cellular phone
> will have no effect, since the controller at the cell will automatically lower
> your power to the point where you are using the minimum power necessary to
> complete the connection reliably.

In practice, it seems that the cell site throttling back power is
only used "close in" (1-2 mi from cell site). Experience has
shown this to be the case and it was confirmed by GTE Mobilnet
engineers. It is mostly to eliminate intermod problems at the cell site.
I own a Motorola "F" series portable, and running that in "maint mode",
have displayed the power level, channel, received signal strength, etc.

The throttle back does happen only in the first couple of miles
from the cell site (for a portable at least). The radio is capable
of 8 power levels, 0 - 7, in practice only levels 2-7 seem to be used,
with levels 0 and 1 being set to Hex "FF" (wide open). Power level 2
is the "advertised" 800MW. The other steps (from memory, so only
approx) for 3-7 are ~400MW, 240MW, 120MW, 60MW, 30MW. Receiver quality
has much more impact than xmit power. One can program power level
2 to be "FF", and you get about 1.5W or so out. Only in very marginal
areas (hilltop @ 35Mi from a cellsite) does running 1.5W even
make a differance. Final (and the whole case) heats up, bat drains
quickly, etc.

Motorola front ends (receivers) leave the others in the dust.
This shows up in marginal areas (in buildings, etc), and on cellular
test equipment, good signal even at -116 dbm. You can also drop Motorola
radios (I have done so), 6 ft or more onto concrete, and they work like
the day they were new. Better receivers, both in the mobile/portable
and the cellsite make much more differance than xmit power changes of 3db.
GTE Mobilnet uses Motorola Cellsites.

I once ran 2400 Baud MNP data from out of a valley (not line of sight)
with full foliage (which attenuates signals) at a power level of
240MW and it worked. 120MW didnt make it. It was ~10 Mi from the cellsite
using the standard duck antenna issued with the phone.

--ghg

Geo. Goble, Electrical Engineering, Purdue Univ, W. Lafayette IN.
(317) 494-3545. ghg@purdue.edu {backbone}!pur-ee!ghg

3398. Re: INFO-HAMS Digest V89 #782

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-20 13:55:18 UTC
From: MJK2660@RITVM.BITNET
Message-ID: <8910210937.AA01110@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16265

DARA usually places an ad in the December 'QST' advertising the tickets
and how to get them.

3399. Re: Weather Radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-20 14:20:00 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.bacs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <12600076@silver>
Source record: 16130

>>How do tone-alert weather radios work?

>They broadcast a 1040hz tone to set off the alarm. You can hear
>it if you are monitoring the frequency.
>
>Rob Dale ++ N8GSK Purdue University Atmospheric Sciences

The tone detectors can be false-triggered by heterodynes from distant transmitters on the same frequency during band openings. Annoying if you're not a ham, but nice if you're into VHF DX!

--

Frank W9MKV reid@gold.bacs.indiana.edu
disk lamer: more bad sectors found.

3400. KENWOOD TM701A CROSS BAND MOD

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-20 14:23:00 UTC
From: SKAGOO@MEMSTVX1.BITNET
Message-ID: <8910210938.AA01137@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16266

TM-701A REPEATER CROSS-BAND MODIFICATION (REVISED)

This Mod is from KENWOOD

Perform The following modification to allow the TM-701A to operate in the repeater cross-band mose.

MODIFICATION:

1. Disconnect the power supply and antenna.

2. Remove the top and bottom covers (12 screws). Disconnect the speaker wire from the transceiver.

3. Locate the green jumper wire shown in figure 1. Using a sharp pair of wire cutters, cut the jumper in half.

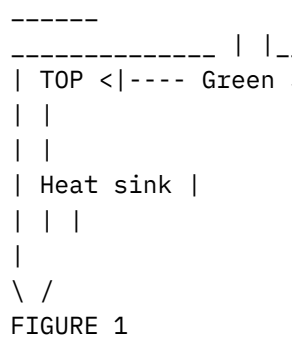

FIGURE 1

CATUION: Cutting the green jumper allows the TM-701A to transmit from 142 to 151.995 MHz. Protect your license by only using frequencies that you are authorized to transmit on.

4. Solder a jumper wire to the foil side of the TX-RX board as shown in Figure 2.

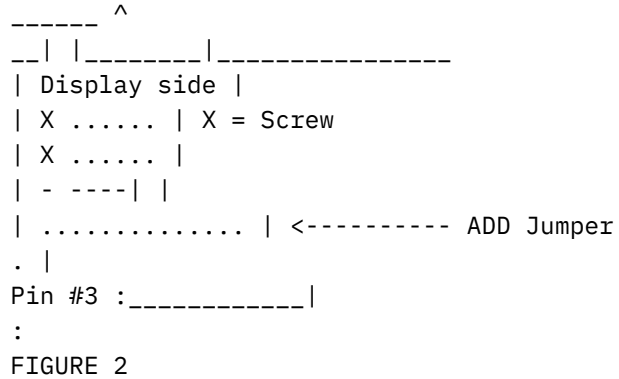

FIGURE 2

5. Assemble the transceiver by reversing steps 1-2.

6. Reset the microprocessor by holding in the MR key as the power is turned on.

The repeater cross-band operation allows the TM-701A to receive on one band and re-transmit the signal on the other band. The TM-701A alternately displays the two bands until a signal is received. The transceiver will then display the band that is re-transmitting the signal. The shift function cannot be used during the repeater cross-band operation. If the TONE or CTCSS function is required, only one EIA tone can be used for the two bands.

OPERATING PROCEDURE:

1. Select the operating frequencies for both bands.

2. Set the squelch control to the threshold point. The TM-701A will transmit in the repeater cross-band mode if the squelch control is set too low or a signal is received.

3. Place the transceiver in the duplex mode (F + DUP).

4. Press the F key for longer than one second. The F indicator will flash.

5. Press the LOW key. The transceiver will now enter the repeater cross-band mode of operation.

6. To cancel the operation and return to the VFO mode, press the VFO key.

3401. Aviation Radio: Info Required

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-20 14:26:05 UTC
From: davel@vision.UUCP
Message-ID: <826@vision.UUCP>
Source record: 16268
Cross-posted to: rec.aviation,rec.ham-radio

I'm pretty familiar with the use of Voice comms over radio in the aviation world, however (as I'm also a radio nut :-), I'd like to learn more about:

VOR, DME, IM/MM/OM, NDB, TACAN, ILS, MLS

(and any other uses of radio for aviation purposes).

Would any of you care to post explanations of how these wonderful things work? I'll summarise if there's interest.

Thanks in advance

--
---
* I I Dave Lockwood These opinions are shareware.
* II Technical Consultant If you like them, send $10...
* I * *
* ** * davel@vision.UUCP VisionWare Ltd,
* * * * ...!uunet!mcvax!ukc!vision!davel Leeds Business Park,
** ** +44-532-522020 X2439 Leeds, LS27 0JG,
* * United Kingdom
VISIONWARE DOS/UNIX Integration

3402. Re: Phonepatches to San Fransisco

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-20 15:40:00 UTC
From: fireman@tippy.uucp
Message-ID: <126500009@tippy>
Source record: 16271

Why do you say that the jammers "Surely are not hams?"

Rob Dale ++ N8GSK .=. tippy!fireman
Purdue University .=. @newton.physics
Atmospheric Sciences .=. .purdue.edu

3403. How Much Good Does Ham Radio "Emergency Preparedness" Do?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-20 16:30:14 UTC
From: forrest@sybase.com
Message-ID: <6667@sybase.sybase.com>
Source record: 16272

For a long time I have watched and listened to many emergency
preparedness efforts that have taken place. I don't take part in
them because based on my experiences in several major earthquakes
and other lesser disasters, I've learned that most of this well
intentioned work doesn't amount to much. What usually happens is
that there is about 80% chaos, confusion, and needless running
around. My theory is that, with a few exceptions mentioned below, this
80% figure is what would occur naturally, with or without all the
emergency preparations.

Since I live 800ft above the Northern California Bay Area and can
hear almost everything that goes on on 2m, I had a good oportunity
to re-examine my feelings after the recent earthquake. If anything,
what I heard just reconfirmed my beliefs even more. This wasn't even
all that bad an earthquake, in spite of what you may have seen on
TV. If it had been really bad the confusion factor would have been
even worse.

The areas that I see that do benefit from emergency preparedness
are:

1. Making sure repeaters can stay on the air after the disaster.
2. Agreeing on which frequencies to use for certain purposes.
3. Having stations setup at key sites
4. Setting up liasons between civil defense organizations and ham
radio operators

Other than this, since ham radio is not a paramilitary organization,
I don't think there's much we can do to substantially reduce the
chaos and confusion. But, I don't think this is any big deal.
Most hams gladly and unselfishly lend a hand when problems occur.
I bet that most of the good work results from spontaneous organization
and natural talent rather than all the drills.

Please don't misunderstand what I'm saying. Ham Radio should play
a vital role in providing communications after a disaster. It has
proved itself many times. All I'm saying is that I don't think that
a lot of the organization and effort that goes into Ham Radio emergency
preparedness is worth it.

Anything you read here is my opinion and in no way represents Sybase, Inc.

Jon Forrest WB6EDM
forrest@sybase.com
{pacbell,sun,{uunet,ucbvax}!mtxinu}!sybase!forrest

415-596-3422

3404. UK 'Student' license?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-20 16:44:33 UTC
From: PJML@UK.AC.NERC-WALLINGFORD.IBMA
Message-ID: <20.Oct.89.17
Source record: 16273

An addition to the code vs no-code argument. The RSGB here in the UK is proposing a 'student license' in addition to the existing class 'A' and 'B' structure. The proposal includes a 5WPM code test. Holders of the 'student license' would be allowed up to 5 watts CW on several of the HF/VHF bands, plus voice on 1.8/28/430MHz. The interesting thing is that the proposed 'student licensee' would not have to go through the examination procedure required for class 'A' and 'B' licensees. Hence we may have less 'qualified' (in terms of passing technical tests) hams having access to a wider range of frequencies than the more highly 'qualified' people! A very strange (and contentious!) position to be in.

The object of the 'student license' is alleged to be to encourage young people into ham radio (there is no suggestion of a minimum age for a student license holder).
However, including code proficiency is, IMHO, likely to be a great deterrent. The youth of today care not for pounding a code key - they are all into computers! Methinks the 'student license' will die a natural death.

A question: Would it really matter if there were no new hams recruited? We could all grow old gracefully, and discuss our latest illnesses/retirement homes/recipes for oriental dishes in the tranquility of uncongested bands......!
Pete.

Please use the following addresses for reply: + \/Natural
+ \/\Environment
JANET: PJML@UK.AC.NERC-WALLINGFORD.IBMA + \/\/Research
ARPA : PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSS.CS.UCL.AC.UK + \/\/\Council
EARN : PJML%UK.AC.NWL.IA@UKACRL + NERC Computer Services
AX25 : G6WBJ {144.650MHz} + Holbrook House
SPAN : STAR::"PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSS.CS.UCL.AC.UK" + Station Road
PHONE: +44 793 411613 + SWINDON SN1 1DE
FAX : +44 793 411503 + GREAT BRITAIN

3405. TAPR 9600 Baud packetRADIO

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-20 16:55:35 UTC
From: mgb@APG-TECNET.APG.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8910201655.AA06422@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil>
Source record: 16127

First my apologies to hams that are not into packet for this posting. My feed from "info-packet" has been irregular or nonexistent lately.

Can anyone with an "in" with TAPR (Phil // Brian?) give us the latest scoop on the TAPR packetRADIO project? I realize that this is a topic for presentation at the Colorado Conference, but I was hoping for some advance info.

Rumor control has it that some of the units are now out in Beta test, and while I filled out the little form volunteering for that effort, I never received a reply. To get in a little plug... the whole state of North Carolina is VERY interested in acting as a Beta Test site for that project (and yes I am authorized to speak for the state :-)

I have seen the recent flyers from Kantronics advertising the 2 watt 9600 baud unit and also some blurbs from Paccom also hyping their product. The big draw on the TAPR unit is its proposed turn-around time and its higher power output of 25 watts. Does anyone have any idea whether these units are going to be compatible with each other and to what degree?

While I realize that using a TNC as a switch is now considered to be a rather primitive concept and that there are many better ways to go about it (and some rather astounding products are "in the mill"), this TAPR packetRADIO is EXACTLY what we are looking for in our stage of development and I honestly feel that we represent the feelings of a lot of others that are in the same situation.

Sooo... Any word on when this unit will be available, and at what cost, or answers to any one of the other questions?

Thanks in advance.....

Mark Bitterlich
mgb@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil
wa3jpy@wb4uou

3406. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-20 18:41:29 UTC
From: 702WFG@SCRVMSYS.BITNET
Message-ID: <8910210940.AA01258@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16131

```
>
>Date: 17 Oct 89 17:43:38 GMT
>From: ingr!b11!herbster@uunet.uu.net (Joe Herbster)
>Subject: Alt.power.sources
>
> Regarding Field day power sources.....
> <....>
> How about STEAM power.......I got the idea from one of those
> little steam engines i had as a kid (younger kid). Does any
> one know of sources of information or assemblies for a decent
> sized steam engine?? I should be able to spin a couple of 12v
> alternators at 2000 rpm with a single piston steam motor. I
> wonder if there are extra points for using recycled newspaper
> logs or other environmentally minded fuel?? Any informative

I hardly think an Ecologist would find burning old paper and ink to
be "environmentally minded". Other than that it hardly seems like
you would get extra points for using something more inefficient
than a gasoline powered generator that still consumes large amounts
of fuel. A cute idea though. Would probably get you the extra points
for PR as I am sure you could get the local TV station to come out
and film it for the 11 o'clock news. :-)

> discussion invited. I feel sure the creative elements in the
> Ham community can solve the FD power crunch.

With all the engineers employed full time to try and solve the energy
problems of this country and the world I hardly expect Field Day to
come up with a solution.

bill gunshannon
702WFG@SCRVMSYS.BITNET
```

3407. Quake Post Mortem Dump

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-20 19:45:04 UTC
From: paulf@jessica.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <5970@portia.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 16132

You're probably going to hear lots of quake stories in the next few days, so I'll try to keep this one short.

I was at home, listening to 20m (irony #1, to KP2V), and running a file transfer over the phone. We had about five seconds of "rolling" (eg, the feeling of "oh, it's just another earthquake") before the shaking hit (eg, the feeling of "GET UNDER THE DESK NOW!"). Spent the next 40 seconds or so watching the waterbed slosh around, hearing my Mac reboot as the power flickered in and out, hearing plates dumping out of the kitchen cabinets.

After climbing out (the house was still rocking for another minute or so), I took one look at my now useless HF gear, and grabbed for my 2m ht. The quake net was already going on 5.27, so I went outside to shut off the gas. Just about everyone was out in the street, wandering around. Made a quick (15 second) call to home (my mother was watching the World Series), and drove over to Stanford (no traffic lights, and rush hour traffic... fortunately, I was driving counter-commute). Ran the last mile to the trailers; we (N6UOK and my girlfriend) hauled out the generator, and got the VHF and UHF rigs going (N6BDE, WA6ITV, N4HUO, KX6T were already on campus and running the emergency net on 440 and 1.2). We then put the hf station on the air on 15, and spent the next seven hours or so working through a pile of inquiries. (Side note - DXing does indeed prepare you for handling emergency traffic, particularly pileup management.)

A substantial number of inquiries came from parents, wanting to know the conditions on campus (looks like we lost a few residence halls; we have about 600 homeless students). The long distance carriers were choking calls going into the Bay Area, and it was tough to get a line going out. Probably our main function on HF was trying to reassure people that things were not nearly as bad as the TV networks were portraying.

We moved down to 20m about three hours later; after about an hour on the same frequency, some bozo from "Peru" decided to take the frequency ("this frequency is in use betweeen Peru and San Francisco", and then lots of rapidfire spanish). We tried to continue, but then he went QRO, and we didn't have the generator capacity to light off the Alpha. We dropped down to 40m, which was pretty quiet, and someone set up a TV set in the VHF trailer. Most of us (now including N5PEE, N6MIO, N8JUF, and a few others) hadn't seen any news reports since the quake, so we sat down for a while to digest some of the sights. I was beginning to understand why so many people outside of the Bay Area were so upset...

I slept through a few more aftershocks before heading back to the trailers Wednesday; by that time, we had power again, and everything seemed to be winding down.

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | "I asked for a dissertation topic, and for my
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | sins, they gave me one."

3408. TNC 1

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-20 19:52:05 UTC
From: 702WFG@SCRVMSYS.BITNET
Message-ID: <8910210940.AA01282@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16133

Unlike the Marines I am not looking for a few good men.
However I am looking for a few good TNC 1's.
Anybody have any idea where I might find some?? I want to do some software development/testing and I think the 6809 is a pretty good machine to play with. Add into that the fact that I think I have a pretty good software development system for the 6809 and you never know what might come out of it.
Now that everyone is looking at PS186's and 68302's there must be some TNC 1's taking up space that need to be disposed of.

Any suggestions??

KB3YV

bill gunshannon
702WFG@SCRVMSYS.BITNET

3409. Steam Power

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-20 20:22:42 UTC
From: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <175328@Wayne-MTS>
Source record: 16134

Check out a copy of Wooden Boat at your local library or bookstore. I've often seen ads for engines right out of "African Queen". They run on wood or coal and have a long stroke and low RPM. You can get a range of engine HP from 1-10 or more.

Next week, making plutonium oxide batteries for those loooong mobile runs far from home...
73 de ke8yy

3410. Re: Weather Radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-20 20:29:08 UTC
From: pfluegerm@valley.UUCP
Message-ID: <46589deb.15840@valley.UUCP>
Source record: 16135

In article <546@crash.cts.com>, scotto@pnet01.cts.com (Scott O'Connell) writes:
> How do the 'alert-type' weather radios work? Does the NOAA broadcast with
> a PL tone or what?
>
> -- Scott

They use a single 1050 Hz tone transmitted before the voice bulletin.
I believe it is recommended that detectors "hear" the tone without
dropping for 5 seconds. I believe it is transmitted for 15 seconds.

The NOAA stations used to test this once a week. Wednesday at noon
was the standard for my local station, but I don't remember if this
was true everywhere.

I built a simple tone detector using a 567, which drove a 555 rigged
to work as a 2 minute monostable MV. The 555 in turn drove a relay
which switched the output from my receiver between an 8 ohm resistor
or the speaker. Thus, when the tone was received, the speaker would
kick on for about 2 minutes to allow the alert or warning to be heard.
At the end of the two minutes, it would go back into "silent" mode,
awaiting the next alert. I also had the output of the 567 driving
an SCR with an LED and N.C. pushbutton switch so that if an alert
sounded while I was away, the LED would turn on and remain on until
reset via the pushbutton switch. The 567 time constant was set to
provide detection after about 1 second, preventing it from "falsing"
on the normal voice transmissions.

A similar circuit can be used (with 2 567's and an "AND" gate) to
detect either a single DTMF digit, or the civil defense tones broadcast
by TV & radio ("this is only a test..."). Don't know the tone
frequencies for the latter, offhand.

I believe there may be a NOAA publication which gives details of the
alert system, but I'm sure its 1050 Hz.

--
Mike Pflueger @ AG Communication Systems (formerly GTE Comm. Sys.), Phoenix, AZ
UUCP: {...!ames!ncar!noao!asuvax | uunet!zardoz!hrc | att}!gtephx!pfluegerm
Work: 602-582-7049 FAX: 602-581-4850
Packet: WD8KPZ @ W1FJI

3411. NASA Prediction Bulletins: Space Shuttle

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-20 20:54:27 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8910210941.AA01333@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16136

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial RCP/M, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current elements for the current shuttle mission are provided below. The Celestial RCP/M may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

STS-34
1 20297U 89 84 A 89293.77450672 -.00138432 00000-0 -56943-3 0 116
2 20297 34.3195 134.3257 0026119 213.4539 146.5504 15.84885491 309

--
Dr TS Kelso Asst Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

3412. Cellular Telephone Info

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-20 22:25:28 UTC
From: REDELMAN@AUVM.BITNET
Message-ID: <89293.182529REDELMAN@AUVM.BITNET>
Source record: 16137

Can anyone recommend a good >>technical<< reference on how the
cellular telephone network operates?

Thanks,
Richard Edelman, KH6RE

REDELMAN@AUVM.BITNET

3413. Re: Alt.power.sources

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-21 00:35:28 UTC
From: winter@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <35794@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 16138

In article <6223@b11.ingr.com> herbster@b11.ingr.com (Joe Herbster) writes:
>
> Solar is expensive, not so good at night.

True, but a couple of months ago Phil Karn and I put together an HF station powered by a gel cell which got *its* power from a solar panel. I ran the station at nearly 75 watts--including one QSO that lasted nearly an hour--and the gel cell was still in great shape. (And it was just a little one; Phil--how many amp hours?)

Oh, right--the gel cell was also powering a portable packet station at the same time.

So my experience that it doesn't take much to overcome the nighttime unavailability of solar power. Just a moderate gel cell (about $25) kept us going fine all night.

Patty

p.s. Apple VAX came back on line last night. Most Apple buildings were open today; almost all the rest will be early next week. Except, as someone pointed out, one of the main engineering buildings.

--
****
Patty Winter N6BIS INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44] UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
****

3414. Re: Double Ducky Doldrums

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-21 02:15:56 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <818@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 16139

In article <174614@Wayne-MTS> Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU writes:
>But while this all seems to work, it still looks like doppler is
>the way to go. Once the current project stack is finished I'm
>thinking about building my own real doppler. The Dick Smith kit, if
>still available, has been built by a local ham. He was able to get a
>range of no more than 3 miles after extensive mods to cut the amount
>of switching noise. Anyone try building the circuit in the recent
>Tab DF-ing manual?
>
>Interested fans of ducks and dopplers are invited to correspond or
>post their experiences.

A few comments...

A device that works on the TDA method like the double ducky
but works much better is manufactured by Russ Andrews at BMG
engineering. It uses much better audio signal processing than
the QST double ducky.

I don't recommend the Dick Smith doppler. It uses a PLL to decode
the audio and simply doesn't have enough filtering. In addition, the
PLL loses lock easily or if it drifts, at which point you have
a meaningless display.

The old QST 8 antenna doppler, the Roanoke doppler (I think) and
the Doppler Systems dopplers all use coherent filters to process
the audio. These work MUCH better on weak signals. All three types
are in use here in Phoenix for our local hunt, and seem to
be operationally equivalent.
--
John Moore (NJ7E) mcdphx!anasaz!john asuvax!anasaz!john
(602) 861-7607 (day or eve) long palladium, short petroleum
7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253
The 2nd amendment is about military weapons, NOT JUST hunting weapons!

3415. Re: new Part 97

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-21 02:21:56 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <819@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 16140

In article <8910191645.AA04944@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> 702WFG@SCRVMSYS.BITNET (bill gunshannon) writes:
]>Ah... but you miss the point. Most of the logistics of running the event
]>are to benefit the public involved in the event. For example, if
]>you coordinate the supply of water at a marathon, the principle
]>beneficiary is the public, not the sponsor. If you use the radio
]>to advertise the event, the beneficiary is the sponsor.
]>--
]>John Moore (NJ7E) mcdphx!anasaz!john asuvax!anasaz!john
]
]That's not really true either. You saved the sponser the cost of hiring
]a commercial communications provider. Or even just leasing commercial
]radios and hiring operators to man them. I'll bet he didn't put the money
]he saved into his favorite charity either. ;-)

Most of the events that we work are put on BY the charity. If you really want to get silly about this, you can say that all these events are the normal business of the charity or whatever, and that ham radio only allows them to avoid the expense of hiring operators and radios. In fact, the areas that are in danger of hurricanes or earthquakes should buy radios and hire operators for the time when the disasters occur. Using a ham radio only allows these folks to avoid these costs.

MY TURN ON THE SOAPBOX

Give me a break!!! We can nit pick this to death. At some point, common sense has to get involved. If your activities primarily benefit the public, do them. If they primarily benefit the sponsor, don't do 'em. But... do some public service to help pay for the priviledge of being a ham, and to help out our image.

MUCH CALMER NOW, he steps off the soapbox and goes back to planning for the MS bikeathon.

--
John Moore (NJ7E) mcdphx!anasaz!john asuvax!anasaz!john
(602) 861-7607 (day or eve) long palladium, short petroleum
7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253
The 2nd amendment is about military weapons, NOT JUST hunting weapons!

3416. Re: DIRECTION FINDING EQUIPMENT (SuperDF)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-21 02:27:25 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <820@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 16141

In article <3963@cbnewsc.ATT.COM> parnass@cbnewsc.ATT.COM (Bob Parnass, AJ9S) writes:
]Has anyone on the net tried the SuperDF? If so, please comment
]on your experiences and you opinion of the quality of construction,
]performance, etc.
]
]The SuperDF connects to the earphone and antenna jacks
]of any FM receiver. Both the control unit and antennas are
]available in kit or assembled form.
]
]The SuperDF is available from:
]
] BMG Engineering
] 9935 East Garibaldi Avenue
] Temple City, CA 91780
]

I don't have the BMG, but I do know the creator of it, have
seen impressive demos, and like the technical approach. Russ
Andrews did a lot of work to figure out how to take the basic
"double ducky" approach and make it work right. If you have
ever tried serious DF'ing with a double ducky, you know it
doesn't work well - especially around multi-path. Russ has
a system that much improves on the double ducky, both by being
careful in the RF work (such as keeping everything balanced rather
than single ended) and in the signal processing.

The only reason I don't have one of these is I keep forgetting to
call Russ and order one. After our last T-hunt, I said to myself
once again that I would get one!

--
John Moore (NJ7E) mcdphx!anasaz!john asuvax!anasaz!john
(602) 861-7607 (day or eve) long palladium, short petroleum
7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253
The 2nd amendment is about military weapons, NOT JUST hunting weapons!

3417. How Much Good Does Ham Radio "Emergency Preparedness" Do?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-21 03:37:56 UTC
From: faunt@CISCO.COM
Message-ID: <8910210708.AA24649@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16142

Having just come through the emergency myself, I think that
the 4 things you mentioned are certainly true, and probably enough
justification for drills in and of themselves. I learned stuff in the
course of this "drill" to make me more effective during the real one.
And I want future drills, not many, to work out bugs in future plans.

This WAS NOT the big one. How far do you live from the Heyward Fault,
Jon?

3418. Re: Earthquake in SF!!!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-21 08:20:38 UTC
From: roger@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250083@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 16143

Can anyone provide a report about how well the Bay Area hams responded to
the earthquake?

My roommate was listening to his scanner Tuesday night, and said that
most of the activity on 2 Meters was people trying to figure out logistics --
who, on what frequency, doing what. He commented that there was a lot
more "noise" than "useful signal", implying that us hams weren't prepared.

I was out of town all week, so I didn't have a chance to tune in.
How smoothly did things go?

Roger
WB6NRS

3419. Socket for Yaesu FT-208R HT - Where do I get?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-21 09:37:26 UTC
From: JARVIS@DGAESO51.BITNET
Message-ID: <8910210937.AA01085@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16144

Date: 20-OCT-1989 12:18:59.23
From: JARVIS AT DGAESO51
To: ESOMC1::EARN::"info-hams@simtel20.army.mil" ! SENT TO ESOMC1::EARN::"info-hams@simtel20.army.mil"
Subj: Socket for Yaesu FT-208R HT - Where do I get?
Can someone tell me to where I can write stateside to get the male plug which fits the Yeasu FT-208R HT. This is the socket on the top of the radio into which the remote microphone-speaker connects.

I need this plug so that I can connect the HT to my AEA-232 for packet.

Many thanks for any advice.....73 de Brian.

JARVIS@DGAESO51.BITNET

3420. Re: On-Air BBSer's NET

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-21 14:16:33 UTC
From: Brian.Battles@f880.n141.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <6741.2540802D@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 16145

RC> In article <1350.2529EDB9@binzer.fidonet.org>
RC> Brian.Battles@f880.n141.z1.fidonet.org (Brian Battles) writes:

BB>> So, I understand that some of the fine foke on Usenet are attempting
BB>> to set up an on-the-air "net" on weekends.

RC> Well, actually I would not call it a net. Maybe a chaotic
RC> dis-organization of interested parties, yes; net, no.

So far, that's about all the Fidonet "Net" is, too. Actually, we're
still
in the "Hey, is anybody from the Echo on here, or what???" stages...but it
could develop further. Maybe as more and more of us (me included) upgrade
or obtain the right HF rigs, we can go to 15, 40, or some other band.

BB>> Why not join us every Sunday at 1615 and 2215 UTC on 28.4 MHz, +
or -
BB>> a few kHz if there's QRM...

RC> Well, if the Saturday un-net were really a net, I'd probably go
RC> along with this. However, its not at all a net, just a place and
RC> a time. Also, that would be 10am and 415pm here, and I'm busy both
RC> those times, so would not be able to join the Fido net anyway.

Hummphh...go ahead and BE that way! Seriously, we kinda figgered that,
given the inherent vagaries of 10-meter propagation and the wide-reaching
intergalactic (OK, coast-to-coast) nature of these BBS Echoes,
mid-morning to Noon and mid-afternoon to early evening would provide the
most folks the largest chance of getting on.

RC> Since I plan to be on 10m (almost) every Saturday anyway, I'll
RC> continue the 'tradition' (?) of an un-net, as long as nobody minds
RC> too much. (Remember, I'm not trying to take away from the FidoNet
RC> Net. Really I'm not! If I get massive email telling me that
RC> continuing the un-net is a -bad thing- then I will change the
RC> comments about it in my .sig (but I will *still* be on 10m most
RC> saturdays at 1500Z, since thats the time I've set aside for HF
RC> Hamming, so I'll probably make some kind of comment about
RC> Saturdays no matter what.))

Go ahead with the Saturday un-net and have a ball. I'm sure many Fido
users will join you...I'll sure try! But, at least now everybody should
be
able to jump into a roundtable (better term than "net", hmm?) somewhere
and get some interesting conversations started on 10-meters.
Gad! Imagine if this was super-successful and led to a "generic" BBS
Users Net?? I suppose we could, theoretically, start at around

8:00 AM Pacific Time and just gabble away all day long...with enough "checkins", you could say Hello and not have your turn to transmit come around again until late afternoon!

RC> And on a slightly different subtopic of the same subject:

RC> I've been talking to someone in California who has asked that we
RC> try to hang around for people like him who find 8am CA time to be
RC> too early to be up. So if a few East Coasters (:-) would not mind
RC> hanging around for the California folks until at least 1600Z, they
RC> would probably appreciate it (at least, Alan would :-). I've also
RC> heard from someone who would most likely not be available until
RC> 1700Z. So don't think that it quits at 1600Z...

Ask Alan if he'd like to hook up with the Fidonet "Net" on Sundays at 1615 or 2215 UTC...28.4 MHz...listen for (or call) "CQ Fidonet HAM RADIO Echo Users", or something close to that.

RC> ....However, if it turns out like last week, I'll go work on my
RC> antenna!)

IASDT!! (It's Always Some Damn Thing) You live in Boulder County? I just moved back here after 2 years in Longmont. GOOD LUCK WITH ANTENNAS IN THE "UNSPOILED" ROCKIES!! And tell the granola-chomping Yuppie County Commissioners to stick their antenna prohibitions...!

RC> So, I'll be looking for *you* on 10 on Saturday. Remember - only
RC> 48 states left for usenet WAS! :-)

We're having my daughter's 3rd birthday party this weekend, but I'm going to be QRV whenever I can...maybe I can supply you with Connecticut!

RC> While I've got your attention, I'll bring up another question
RC> someone asked me. Should we totally ignore the ARRL and set up our
RC> own QSL system?...[stuff deleted]....Anyway, any thoughts?

Why is some wiseguy always trying to find some new way for us Amateurs to fritter away our time?? Besides, I don't have access to a laser printer, and I like getting nifty postacrds...beats just the bills that clog my mailbox!

RC> ---Join the usenet un-net, 28.410 and/or 28.390, 1500Z to 1600Z
RC> saturdays! Rusty Carruth. Radio: N7IKQ

Hope to hear ya!

73 de Brian Battles WA1YUA
QTH New Britain, Conn.
10-X 53313
Packet: WA1YUA @ W1NY

n Battles WA1YUA
QTH New Britain, Conn.
10-X 53313

Packet: WA1YUA @ W1NY

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!141!880!Brian.Battles
Internet: Brian.Battles@f880.n141.z1.fidonet.org

3421. FAA emergency frequencies?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-21 14:16:50 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@stjhmc.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <6742.25408030@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 16146

> From: Ed@ALDERAAN.SCRC.SYMBOLICS.COM (Ed Schwalenberg)

> The FAA office in Burlington, MA has just erected a large antenna
> on their roof, which has piqued the curiosity of the pilots and
> hams who work here at SCRC, across the parking lot from said
> antenna. The information office referred me to the operations
> center, which explained that the antenna was for HF SSB emergency
> communications with other FAA facilities but declined to provide
> details like frequencies.
>
> The antenna looks roughly like this:
> | ; | Center tower is about 24' tall
> \======|======/ ; \ / Six "umbrella ribs"
> .\====|====/. ; === Lots of wires (1 every foot or so) wrapped around
> ribs.
> . \==|==/ . ; . . Lots of wires (guys or elements? I don't know)
> running
> . . \|/ . . ; from ribs to roof
> . . .|. . .
> ... | ...
> . | .
> roofroofroofroof
>
> I've never seen an antenna like this before; does anybody recognize
> the design? Does anybody have any idea what frequencies the FAA might
> be using for this system?

Upside down discone????

frequencies the FAA might
> be using for this system?

Upside down discone????

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@stjhmc.fidonet.org

3422. Neutralizing Heathkit finals (6146/A/B woes)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-21 14:17:44 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@p0.f15.n114.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <6743.25408032@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 16147

> From: mjj@stda.jhuapl.edu (Marshall Jose)
>
> Now, Heathkit's recommended neut. procedure is to apply full power
> into a dummy load, and (through repeated trials) adjust the neut.
> trimmer cap to make Ip dip and Po peak coincide at the same point
> of the plate tune cap's rotation. This differs from the feedforward-

Drake used the same formula for their T4 series. It works.

the same formula for their T4 series. It works.

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!15.0!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@p0.f15.n114.z1.fidonet.org

3423. Japan bashing???? maybe, but....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-21 14:17:53 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@p0.f15.n114.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <6744.25408034@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 16148

> From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu

>
> What VHF frequencies does MARS use, by the way?

142-144 and 148-150. (Spot assignments, no "pick a clear spot") Standard DoD spacing is 25 khz.

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!15.0!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@p0.f15.n114.z1.fidonet.org

3424. Re: How Much Good Does Ham Radio "Emergency Preparedness" Do?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-21 16:20:40 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <825@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 16149

In article <6667@sybase.sybase.com> forrest@sybase.com writes:
]For a long time I have watched and listened to many emergency
]preparedness efforts that have taken place. I don't take part in
]them because based on my experiences in several major earthquakes
]and other lesser disasters, I've learned that most of this well
]intentioned work doesn't amount to much. What usually happens is
]that there is about 80% chaos, confusion, and needless running

]Please don't misunderstand what I'm saying. Ham Radio should play
]a vital role in providing communications after a disaster. It has
]proved itself many times. All I'm saying is that I don't think that
]a lot of the organization and effort that goes into Ham Radio emergency
]preparedness is worth it.

I mostly agree. However, practice working WITH non hams does pay off -
it lets them know our capabilities and limitations, and lets us know
who is involved in what.

John Moore
NCS Hurricane Watch Net

--
John Moore (NJ7E) mcdphx!anasaz!john asuvax!anasaz!john
(602) 861-7607 (day or eve) long palladium, short petroleum
7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253
The 2nd amendment is about military weapons, NOT JUST hunting weapons!

3425. SUBSCRIPTION

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-21 17:07:11 UTC
From: 702WFG@SCRVMSYS.BITNET
Message-ID: <8910220705.AA04748@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16150

I have lost my previous supplier of INFO-HAMS.
Could you please subscribe me at my current address.

KB3YV

bill gunshannon
702WFG@SCRVMSYS.BITNET

3426. Re: How Much Good Does Ham Radio "Emergency Preparedness" Do?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-21 17:14:09 UTC
From: phil@east.Berkeley.EDU
Message-ID: <18639@pasteur.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16151

In article <6667@sybase.sybase.com> Jon Forrest wonders aloud
as to the utility of ham radio emergency preparedness drills.

Like Doug Faunt, I've spent the last week on ARES nets in the Bay
Area. I think the overall performance was pretty good, and I think
some of that was due to prepardness drills. Take Field Day, for
example. Sure, although officially its EP, it's really more of a
contest. But the bottom line is you get a lot of practical experience
from it, and in my case, I got to become familiar with the people I
ended up working with for the last few days. I think that's a pretty
valuable thing.

And as Doug said, this event has been quite a learning experience. I
see very clearly now some errors we made, and I also see some things we
did right. I also think that life would have been much easier had we
been a little bit more prepared in certain areas. (For example, if the
ARES standard power connector had really been taken seriously; if the
various Red Cross centers would invest in VHF antennae and batteries;
if the local ARES group had thought about how to use packet radio in
time of emergency; ...).

My point is that EP *does* matter. It's certainly not of infinite
importance, but it can make things easier when every snag seems major.

Phil Lapsley, N6TCT phil@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU ...!ucbvax!phil

3427. When do you use this? (was Re: KENWOOD TM701A CROSS BAND MOD)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-21 17:15:07 UTC
From: cyamamot@nunki.usc.edu
Message-ID: <5901@merlin.usc.edu>
Source record: 16152

In article <8910210938.AA01137@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> SKAGOO@MEMSTVX1.BITNET (SURESH KAGOO) writes:
>The repeater cross-band operation allows the TM-701A to receive on one band &
>re-transmit the signal on the other band. The TM-701A alternately displays the
>two bands until a signal is received. The transceiver will then display the
>band that is re-transmitting the signal.

Ok, I give up... I've seen plenty of these "cross band mods" but I've never heard what they're used for. When do you need it? When is it useful?

Also how do these rigs do this? I guess since you're on different bands you don't need a duplexer but do ALL dual band rigs have two antenna connections on them? And how do you set your rig to talk/listen to a cross band repeater? Do you use an offset or is it simplex?

Thanks for any info!
Cliff Yamamoto de KA6JRG

3428. Re: Early Radio History

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-21 19:27:17 UTC
From: fisher@minster.york.ac.UK
Message-ID: <swordfish.625001239@minster.york.ac.uk>
Source record: 16153

faunt@CISCO.COM.UUCP asks:

> So, where are interesting radio museums?

There is a truly excellent, but quite small, wireless museum in St Margaret's Hope on the island of South Ronaldsay (2 58' W, 58 49'30" N). They publish a little book about the museum & wireless history.

Pay the museum a visit when you're next passing through! :-)

Tony Fisher
Dept. of Computer Science, The University of York, York YO1 5DD, U.K.
Tel. +44 904 432738 or 432722
Janet: fisher@uk.ac.york.minster
DARPA: fisher%uk.ac.york.minster@ucl-cs
UUCP: fisher@minster.UUCP (..!uunet!mcvax!reading!minster!fisher)

3429. Re: How Much Good Does Ham Radio "Emergency Preparedness" Do?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-21 19:36:47 UTC
From: paulf@jessica.uucp
Message-ID: <5991@portia.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 16154

In article <6667@sybase.sybase.com> forrest@sybase.com writes:
>intentioned work doesn't amount to much. What usually happens is
>that there is about 80% chaos, confusion, and needless running
>around. My theory is that, with a few exceptions mentioned below, this
>80% figure is what would occur naturally, with or without all the
>emergency preparations.

I would say that most of that "80%" comes within the first few minutes,
until things settle down, people regain their calm, and the people with
practice training take over. EP drills tend to focus on equipment problems;
proper procedure can be learned by reading books, or DXing.

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | "I asked for a dissertation topic, and for my
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | sins, they gave me one."

3430. NASA Prediction Bulletins: Space Shuttle

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-21 21:14:11 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8910220706.AA04858@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16162

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial RCP/M, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current elements for the current shuttle mission are provided below. The Celestial RCP/M may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

STS-34
1 20297U 89 84 A 89293.96344341 -.00055380 00000-0 -22396-3 0 128
2 20297 34.3203 133.0132 0025467 214.7398 145.1998 15.84902906 368

--
Dr TS Kelso Asst Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

3431. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-21 21:36:45 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8910220706.AA04897@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16155

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial RCP/M, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial RCP/M may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

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- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #589 -
STS-34
1 20297U 89 84 A 89293.96344341 -.00055380 00000-0 -22396-3 0 128
2 20297 34.3203 133.0132 0025467 214.7398 145.1998 15.84902906 368
Alouette 1
1 00424U 89288.13049099 0.00000290 33831-3 0 2376
2 00424 80.4656 167.6470 0022506 181.0979 179.0138 13.67213047349203
SOLRAD R/B
1 00727U 64001 A 89286.20066989 .00000438 00000-0 36426-3 0 3061
2 00727 69.9069 203.0572 0015260 297.6819 62.2737 13.93597640309536
Cos 185 R/B
1 03019U 67104 B 89290.81833028 .00011992 00000-0 81596-3 0 4698
2 03019 64.0423 84.8820 0206120 212.5364 146.2951 14.90933328123352
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 89266.35100633 -.00000074 00000-0 99999-4 0 2592
2 03029 12.8638 23.3743 0017010 199.4187 160.5377 1.00272430 80123
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 89290.87698357 .00072293 15193-5 45189-3 0 1664
2 04966 51.5153 107.8550 2454264 65.0859 318.4443 10.66581867565374
Starlette
1 07646U 89290.49217025 -.00000013 00000-0 37619-4 0 9941
2 07646 49.8234 36.0899 0206368 109.9097 252.4157 13.82122530742219
LAGEOS
1 08820U 89292.11462757 0.00000006 0 9041
2 08820 109.8477 272.5305 0044814 289.7934 69.8071 6.38664389 58549
GOES 2
1 10061U 89290.43067823 -.00000003 0 3175
2 10061 7.4592 66.6976 0007365 167.9380 191.8916 1.00272280 6601
GPS-0001
1 10684U 89290.11418285 0.00000010 10000-3 0 2422
2 10684 63.6352 97.0643 0112555 197.6017 162.0125 2.00559121 70970
GPS-0002
1 10893U 89289.08027412 -.00000027 0 462
2 10893 64.4771 337.9555 0154991 27.5401 333.3482 2.00553104 83778
GOES 3
1 10953U 89290.48245228 0.00000087 10000-3 0 7559
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2 10953 6.3356 69.8452 0005463 315.5969 44.4587 1.00279742 2166
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 89290.51839196 0.00001539 58355-3 0 1801
2 10967 108.0183 179.6478 0002100 242.8663 117.2293 14.34931207591635
GPS-0003
1 11054U 89288.39132225 -.00000026 0 1127
2 11054 64.0210 334.3691 0055597 120.3668 240.2570 2.00563309 80772
GPS-0004
1 11141U 89287.98945477 0.00000010 0 2212
2 11141 63.6107 97.0298 0055712 320.3390 39.2771 2.00567883 79462
NOAA 6
1 11416U 89290.01102730 0.00001671 71480-3 0 9150
2 11416 98.5156 283.6143 0012257 108.9781 251.2804 14.26079225535268
GPS-0005
1 11690U 89282.63932464 0.00000011 0 8600
2 11690 64.0797 99.1291 0108965 202.9146 156.6375 2.00558728 85212
Solar Max
1 11703U 89291.84570485 0.00210463 12534-2 0 1491
2 11703 28.4961 113.7140 0002832 41.5363 318.5481 15.76174736539192
GPS-0006
1 11783U 89288.44585494 -.00000026 0 9793
2 11783 63.8215 333.9896 0142405 61.6495 299.8551 2.00570592 69414
GOES 4
1 11964U 80 74 A 89289.80057767 -.00000138 00000-0 00000 0 0 922
2 11964 5.8072 72.1609 0032529 100.1226 260.3598 0.99230917 3234
GOES 5
1 12472U 89291.32392278 -.00000249 10000-3 0 7673
2 12472 2.8511 79.0051 0002082 188.2058 171.8611 1.00263274 29822
SME
1 12887U 81100 A 89290.12470474 .00028404 00000-0 86501-3 0 3404
2 12887 97.6741 320.5674 0002541 146.9922 213.1477 15.33953080443816
Meteor 2-08
1 13113U 89289.09136005 0.00000259 22253-3 0 6707
2 13113 82.5418 322.6692 0016745 80.5050 279.8039 13.84060061381964
Salyut 7
1 13138U 89291.73086870 0.00031700 62624-3 0 8244
2 13138 51.6083 70.3443 0000595 208.9174 151.1485 15.46849060427283
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 89289.97233091 .00001943 00000-0 44102-3 0 1352
2 13367 98.1990 351.8256 0002713 156.0995 204.0331 14.57133987385889
Meteor 2-09
1 13718U 89292.06955259 0.00000767 39712-3 0 8264
2 13718 81.2462 160.3575 0056816 7.3473 352.8528 14.13336420353058
IRAS
1 13777U 89280.48282262 0.00000505 37564-3 0 6833
2 13777 99.0372 116.0263 0013171 8.6058 351.5316 13.98651051 11618
Cosmos 1447
1 13916U 83 21 A 89290.11960730 .00000242 00000-0 24520-3 0 6552
2 13916 82.9497 191.7248 0039637 95.6720 264.8957 13.73962830329298
TDRS 1
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1 13969U 83 26 B 89287.34604942 -.00000205 00000-0 00000 0 0 8517
2 13969 3.8642 67.7529 0005036 156.4158 204.0737 1.00267641 90619
GOES 6
1 14050U 89291.52646355 0.00000117 0 252
2 14050 1.6120 80.2974 0001751 182.5248 178.1793 1.00283039 7847
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 89287.58388419 0.00000077 0 4343
2 14129 25.9416 239.2885 6033696 84.7181 337.3439 2.05879414 19670
GPS-0008
1 14189U 89289.03315508 0.00000009 10000-3 0 6689
2 14189 63.2507 95.5673 0138636 215.2231 143.8672 2.00564784 45866
Meteor 2-10
1 14452U 89290.17339746 0.00001122 47643-3 0 7804
2 14452 81.1659 171.2881 0095747 104.6867 256.4948 14.22370434309886
LandSat 5
1 14780U 89292.06102884 0.00002171 49082-3 0 9502
2 14780 98.1526 351.8385 0002123 190.3995 169.7088 14.57178629299605
UOSAT 2
1 14781U 89291.21488311 0.00003233 62238-3 0 5314
2 14781 97.9895 346.3911 0012505 297.4586 62.5346 14.64170039300544
LDEF
1 14898U 89291.63734475 0.00075853 84054-3 0 158
2 14898 28.5059 21.1249 0001776 159.3385 200.7919 15.61513424310694
GPS-0009
1 15039U 89289.09368585 0.00000008 0 7453
2 15039 62.9784 94.7744 0014754 244.2418 115.6167 2.00564086 39142
Cosmos 1574
1 15055U 84 62 A 89288.91573396 .00000209 00000-0 21347-3 0 7904
2 15055 82.9531 242.3297 0026449 285.6901 74.1346 13.73278694266549
Meteor 2-11
1 15099U 89289.42971951 0.00000158 13321-3 0 9703
2 15099 82.5271 269.9404 0011749 260.1350 99.8489 13.83713281266888
GPS-0010
1 15271U 89288.99346744 -.00000027 0 7184
2 15271 63.3139 333.6677 0102477 321.5214 37.8247 2.00569010 36257
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 89288.28838741 0.00003756 53735-3 0 996
2 15331 82.5375 227.5380 0026326 52.7490 307.6141 14.76180637271935
NOAA 9
1 15427U 89290.21678526 0.00001208 67805-3 0 4426
2 15427 99.1552 279.6367 0015088 334.8352 25.2079 14.12221158249672
Meteor 2-12
1 15516U 89291.85370671 0.00000679 59868-3 0 1244
2 15516 82.5370 206.3844 0017560 124.6953 235.5850 13.84190643238168
Cosmos 1686
1 16095U 89289.72803224 0.00035549 70387-3 0 3903
2 16095 51.6087 80.2277 0001432 196.5336 163.5197 15.46726000228071
GPS-0011
1 16129U 89288.65174694 0.00000009 0 3582
2 16129 63.7693 95.5680 0120952 149.7401 210.9818 2.00562376 29453
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Meteor 3-1
1 16191U 89291.59437207 0.00000043 10000-3 0 8678
2 16191 82.5480 148.5075 0020131 354.1208 5.9663 13.16880059191761
Meteor 2-13
1 16408U 89292.00599121 0.00000246 21123-3 0 5388
2 16408 82.5341 121.1491 0016243 318.8400 41.1535 13.84224200192684
Mir
1 16609U 89292.08664307 0.00127653 17154-2 0 1441
2 16609 51.6177 101.4800 0014670 226.4729 133.4365 15.56852770210492
SPOT 1
1 16613U 89292.02694494 0.00001078 52409-3 0 6372
2 16613 98.7277 4.9611 0001393 138.0112 222.1145 14.20055080 29702
Meteor 2-14
1 16735U 89292.00135554 0.00000328 28451-3 0 3297
2 16735 82.5392 148.0383 0015658 27.5504 332.6476 13.83980882171581
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 89292.08421549 0.00004242 61094-3 0 7685
2 16881 82.5143 283.4000 0024173 62.4880 297.8782 14.75946200173564
EGP
1 16908U 89280.48807213 -.00000027 11644-3 0 1534
2 16908 50.0099 312.8522 0011367 273.2446 86.7089 12.44380844143394
FO-12
1 16909U 89280.46642003 -.00000025 10000-3 0 1732
2 16909 50.0162 313.1889 0010955 268.6628 91.2950 12.44401240143389
NOAA 10
1 16969U 89289.08244792 0.00000889 40975-3 0 2921
2 16969 98.6306 317.2384 0012736 260.1265 99.8481 14.23219669161138
Meteor 2-15
1 17290U 89291.73030082 0.00000294 25510-3 0 2983
2 17290 82.4641 54.6804 0012031 280.7903 79.1923 13.83772683140700
MOS-1
1 17527U 87 18 A 89288.97220687 .00000369 00000-0 30007-3 0 2839
2 17527 99.1381 359.3331 0000930 104.3121 255.8188 13.94854976135211
GOES 7
1 17561U 87 22 A 89290.19963302 -.00000107 00000-0 00000 0 0 3532
2 17561 0.0121 176.9980 0005197 4.0274 178.9989 1.00269209 2984
Kvant
1 17845U 89290.92961903 0.00041660 57084-3 0 8893
2 17845 51.6163 107.2705 0018187 224.9073 126.2250 15.56762040146581
DMSP B5D2-3
1 18123U 89289.47141448 .00000013 00000-0 16587-4 0 1351
2 18123 98.8200 118.3438 0014717 359.6246 0.7002 14.13606391119966
RS-10/11
1 18129U 89292.00727045 0.00000337 36013-3 0 9130
2 18129 82.9250 146.7145 0013144 70.2758 289.9835 13.72015667116379
Cosmos 1867
1 18187U 87 60 A 89289.86157731 -.00000137 00000-0 -35654-4 0 9787
2 18187 65.0144 42.9363 0017213 253.2930 106.6248 14.29425032118517
Meteor 2-16
1 18312U 89289.04341866 0.00000219 18868-3 0 3262
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2 18312 82.5548 123.7953 0011206 215.0952 144.9469 13.83530056109228
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 89291.63719085 0.00000502 44017-3 0 1635
2 18820 82.5467 182.4509 0015807 286.6569 73.2857 13.84226716 86764
DMSP B5D2-4
1 18822U 89289.47683401 .00001119 00000-0 53342-3 0 1051
2 18822 98.6753 168.1458 0005783 255.2850 104.7556 14.20975480 88222
AO-13
1 19216U 89280.07958878 0.00000494 37172+0 0 491
2 19216 57.1615 187.6673 6809834 212.8443 75.8148 2.09699553 10086
OKEAN 1
1 19274U 88 56 A 89289.94692387 .00004747 00000-0 69254-3 0 5294
2 19274 82.5203 24.0028 0022480 192.6528 167.4116 14.75449093 69030
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 89291.88617644 0.00000391 10000-2 0 2847
2 19336 82.5408 88.1558 0016012 193.1386 166.9299 13.16861916 59195
NOAA 11
1 19531U 89290.16015581 0.00001098 62903-3 0 1480
2 19531 98.9494 233.6665 0011169 247.9737 112.0248 14.11209560 54671
TDRS 2
1 19548U 88 91 B 89289.40608440 .00000131 00000-0 99999-4 0 440
2 19548 0.0185 271.0855 0003683 283.8308 165.1032 1.00274067 3001
Cosmos 2001
1 19796U 89289.44653937 -.00000984 10193-1 0 2347
2 19796 62.8754 124.7934 7211591 319.4305 4.9260 2.00664964 4919
GPS-0014
1 19802U 89281.68171902 0.00000016 10000-3 0 544
2 19802 55.0882 207.3326 0063992 158.0327 202.2596 2.00559422 4704
Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89288.87081498 0.00000117 10000-3 0 829
2 19851 82.5198 63.1027 0013798 336.8654 23.1890 13.83848453 31779
TDRS 3
1 19883U 89 21 B 89283.06291794 -.00000224 00000-0 99999-4 0 323
2 19883 0.2003 21.0944 0237947 103.6208 238.8355 1.00264044 1374
GPS-0013
1 20061U 89280.87090057 -.00000030 0 355
2 20061 54.6429 26.0899 0082887 167.3155 192.9165 2.00568920 2430
1989 059A
1 20149U 89278.04998095 0.00000135 13598-3 0 419
2 20149 82.9399 35.3073 0033253 77.6848 282.8026 13.72435355 9842
GPS-0015
1 20185U 89 64 A 89289.81659672 0.00000015 00000-0 99999-4 0 203
2 20185 54.9606 207.9099 0025466 138.9915 221.2270 2.00572510 5815
Progress M
1 20191U 89 66 A 89289.77729390 .00043418 00000-0 50857-3 0 531
2 20191 51.6260 113.0520 0014937 122.0712 238.1017 15.60955047 8547
1989 067A
1 20193U 89270.07015316 -.00000195 10000-3 0 84
2 20193 0.0915 274.6644 0002178 230.9138 214.3921 1.00259990 309
1989 067B
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1 20194U 89271.08542268 0.00377454 40599-4 14920-2 0 437
2 20194 26.7067 268.3099 0114214 148.0929 212.6614 15.75899851 4889
1989 067C
1 20195U 89266.75503446 0.00000661 10559-3 0 235
2 20195 23.2948 130.2409 7340528 196.6115 111.7074 2.22251302 598
Cosmos 2037
1 20196U 89274.66879707 -.00000111 -77540-3 0 449
2 20196 73.5661 299.8346 0026255 226.2381 133.6497 12.40435505 4302
1989 068B
1 20197U 89271.27536897 -.00000007 0 80
2 20197 73.5678 304.3743 0024860 231.5958 128.2853 12.40689206 3880
GMS-4
1 20217U 89268.32911771 -.00000088 10000-3 0 133
2 20217 1.6381 283.1443 0016084 262.1178 96.9063 1.00266823 207
Soyuz TM-8
1 20218U 89 71 A 89289.84123953 .00045768 00000-0 53537-3 0 479
2 20218 51.6203 112.7316 0015198 135.5982 224.1919 15.60962274 6400
1989 070B
1 20230U 89281.14783252 0.00025402 36974-2 0 283
2 20230 28.5780 306.7099 7396837 198.2548 104.7424 2.15322956 5982
Cosmos 2038
1 20232U 89281.75302871 0.00000004 0 173
2 20232 82.5760 151.8987 0012169 336.4613 23.5922 12.65098274 3070
Cosmos 2039
1 20233U 89281.73787093 0.00000004 0 119
2 20233 82.5823 151.9023 0015723 329.1459 30.8712 12.65887701 3078
Cosmos 2040
1 20234U 89281.72800311 0.00000004 0 129
2 20234 82.5882 152.0261 0003943 108.7809 251.3714 12.62282515 3061
Cosmos 2041
1 20235U 89281.68521416 0.00000004 0 132
2 20235 82.5862 151.9837 0009334 343.6430 16.4359 12.64510596 3078
Cosmos 2042
1 20236U 89281.69740463 0.00000004 0 139
2 20236 82.5840 151.9910 0005700 336.7975 23.2859 12.63874149 3074
Cosmos 2043
1 20237U 89281.71244403 0.00000004 0 125
2 20237 82.5791 151.9895 0002540 20.7682 339.3512 12.63091374 3063
1989 074G
1 20238U 89281.70542533 0.00000004 0 119
2 20238 82.5945 152.2587 0040583 149.1863 211.1618 12.55208456 3058
1989 077A
1 20253U 89290.84195113 -.00000158 10000-3 0 227
2 20253 4.9866 306.0703 0001781 320.9865 39.0162 1.00246537 229
1989 077B
1 20254U 89290.02606997 0.00094099 23383-4 38666-2 0 468
2 20254 28.5225 310.1596 7217586 193.1347 124.2870 2.40008101 536
Molniya1-76
1 20255U 89290.72652900 0.00000162 89639-3 0 260
2 20255 62.8011 172.7806 7357306 288.1991 9.5924 2.00700411 435
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1989 078B
1 20256U 89292.33760483 0.01734158 38434-4 15319-2 0 569
2 20256 62.8214 94.3750 0157106 125.5638 236.0677 15.91910279 3411
1989 078C
1 20257U 89292.34396191 0.02126237 38324-4 13779-2 0 551
2 20257 62.8249 94.3463 0156525 120.8509 240.9645 15.95574927 3420
1989 078D
1 20258U 89289.09227802 0.00000130 49089-3 0 125
2 20258 62.8097 172.8854 7315012 288.1583 9.8158 2.06171626 394
Cosmos 2046
1 20259U 89291.74301370 0.00017823 29730-3 0 492
2 20259 65.0336 215.2248 0009421 270.1380 89.9035 15.52036321 3278
InterCos 24
1 20261U 89291.76173899 0.00004759 15001-2 0 657
2 20261 82.6005 21.6892 1264175 163.6476 200.9537 12.42532885 2593
1989 080C
1 20262U 89291.75907025 0.00002246 70484-3 0 424
2 20262 82.6006 21.6872 1263876 163.6372 200.9789 12.42631662 2597
Gorizont 19
1 20263U 89291.41941616 -.00000257 10000-3 0 296
2 20263 1.4127 275.9841 0002357 302.8729 55.6848 1.00287260 219
1989 081D
1 20266U 89289.38265415 -.00000320 10000-3 0 97
2 20266 1.4209 276.0434 0032752 308.5196 50.3836 1.00609906 209
Cosmos 2047
1 20279U 89292.08171326 0.01017581 28537-4 33114-3 0 479
2 20279 67.1226 170.8638 0090802 80.1989 281.0468 16.15721560 2503
Maigon-2
1 20281U 89291.76108725 0.00006049 18991-2 0 526
2 20281 82.5994 21.6864 1264613 163.6585 200.9484 12.42586672 2592
1989 083A
1 20292U 89292.21844854 -.00008170 -16240-4 0 109
2 20292 62.8144 164.5160 0089876 63.0632 297.8771 15.91361594 266
1989 083B
1 20293U 89292.14263472 0.01649883 23763-2 13708-2 0 56
2 20293 62.8000 164.7107 0006016 310.3456 49.7336 16.14115477 251
1989 083C
1 20294U 89290.96417205 0.01408787 14751-2 14558-2 0 24
2 20294 62.8044 169.4304 0008886 259.8309 100.1383 16.10636997 66
1989 084C
1 20299U 89292.01107198 0.00021833 10968-1 0 25
2 20299 34.1976 146.5604 7096981 3.0959 359.7752 2.49421090 05
--
Dr TS Kelso Asst Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
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3432. Sweden calling dxers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-21 23:50:12 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1308@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 16156

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============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
============================================================

::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
:: SWEDEN CALLING DXERS ::
:: from Radio Sweden ::
:: Number 2065--Oct. 17 1989 ::
::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::

Shortwave and other electronic media news from Radio Sweden.

This week's bulletin was written by Bengt Dalhammar

Electronic Edition edited by George Wood.

Packet Radio BID SCDX2065

-------------------------------------------------------------------------------

TELEVISION--The Soviet Union has a new private television network called Nika
TV. The company hopes to on the air regularly in about one year. Nika's
president has already signed a contract in Hollywood for 5000 American films.
Nika TV also plans to cover ecological and economic problems, music, and
sports.

SATELLITE-TV--There are two new Swedish cable-TV channels about to make an
appearance. One is a pay-TV channel called SF Succe', set up between the
American film company Warner Brothers and two subsidiaries of Sweden's
Bonniers media empire, Svensk Filmindustri, which dominates film distribution
and cinema ownership in this country, and Marieberg, which owns Sweden's
biggest morning and evening newspapers. Warner Brothers is part of
Time/Warner, the world's largest media company, and already dominates
American pay-TV with Home Box Office and Cinemax.

SF Succe' is to go on the air in December. It will be competing with two
other pay-TV companies offering movies--FilmNet which broadcasts to the
Nordic and Benelux countries using different subtitles for each country, and
the new TV1000, owned by the same company that run the very successful TV3.

Swedish industry has taken the first steps towards a new satellite-based
commercial channel to be called TV4, expected to go on the air in September
next year, broadcasting to both Sweden and Norway.

ANGOLA--An Angolan station has been noted from around 21:15 hours on a
frequency varying around 5324.5 kHz, probably Radio Nacional de Angola in
Luanda, which used 4953 kHz for quite some time, then drifted around 4926-27
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kHz for a while before disappearing entirely. No doubt they are experiencing the same kind of transmitter problems that caused them to wind up near this spot about five years ago. (Bob Hill, USA)

AUSTRALIA--A new study about Radio Australia calls for investments in new transmitters, as well as the development of new transmitter sites in Queensland, and outside Australia. In addition, beginning in December, the Radio Australia program schedule will reflect new target priorities in the south and southwest Pacific and Asia. (Radio Australia via BBC Monitoring)

BOLIVIA--Radio La Plata in Sucre has been noted around 17:00 hours on 9710 kHz. (Rolando A. Gimenez, Argentina) Radio La Plata is on the air from 13:00-19:00 hours on 9715 kHz. (Aboe Nawan Thaliep, Indonesia) The WRTH gives the frequency as 9716 kHz variable. (DX Editor)

Radio Horizonte has been observed around 02:00 hours on 5160 kHz, which is a move from the 4518 kHz used earlier. (Ivan Gabriel Barrera in "Onda Corta", Argentina)

ECUADOR--Radio Centro in Ambato is apparently a new station on shortwave, which has been heard around 10:00 and until sign off at 04:05 hours on 3290 kHz, suffering from interference from Radio Tayabamba in Peru on the same frequency. Radio Centro in Ambato has so far been listed on 1130 kHz. (Ole Forr in "ShortWave Bulletin", Sweden, and "Shortwave News", Danish Shortwave Clubs International, Denmark)

Radio Baha'i in Otavalo has been heard 12:00-15:00 hours and 00:00-02:00 hours on 4950 kHz with interference from Radio Televisi Malaysia on the same frequency. (Aboe Nawan Thaliep)

GUAM--The Adventist World Radio station KSDA has announced that it will install a third high power shortwave transmitter in 1990. With at least 100 kW the new transmitter will be used to enhance AWR broadcasts to East Asia. (Raveen Frederick, India; Aboe Nawan Thaliep, Indonesia; and Francis Lawlor, Ireland)

English from KSDA at 16:00 hours has moved from 13720 kHz and can now be heard on 11980 kHz. (Vidjit Vijaysanker, India)

The Voice of Hope can be heard in English 04:00-08:00 hours on 15225 kHz. It temporarily uses the facilities of KFBS. (Semenov Anatol, Siberia, USSR)

INDIA--All India Radio can now be heard in English to Australia and New Zealand 10:00-11:00 hours on 15335 and 21735 kHz, followed by a program in Thai 11:15-12:00 hours on 11850 and a new frequency of 21735 kHz. (Bob Hill)

IRELAND--Atlantic 252 recently increased power on 252 kHz longwave to 500 kW, which makes it a lot easier to hear. At sign-off at 18:00 hrs, the station says it continues via satellite. (Peter Lindqvist, Sweden and Darren Wells, England) If any listeners know anything about these satellite broadcasts, please let us know.

ITALY--Adventist World Radio in Forli is now on the air 06:30-07:30 hours on 7125 kHz and 07:30-14:00 hours on a new frrequency of 7230 kHz. English can

be heard 10:30-11:30 hours. (Salvatore Placanica, Italy and Edwin Southwell, England)

NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS--Updating SCDX-2064, when we reported that KYOI in Saipan is to be renamed KHBI, now that the owner, the "Christian Science Monitor", is reorganzing programming, KHBI was to resume broadcasting October 7th after having been off the air for transmitter repairs.

English programs are scheduled as follows: To South and South East Asia from midnight to 02:00 hours on 15435 kHz, from 02:00 to 0600 hours on 17865 kHz, from 10:00 to 12:00 hours on 15115 kHz, from 13:00 to 18:00 hours on 15385 kHz and 22:00 to 24:00 hours on 15335 kHz. There are also programs in English to Australia and New Zealand from 08:00 to 10:00 hours on 17855 kHz and from 12:00 to 14:00 hours on 15285 kHz. (Vidjit Vijaysanker and Edwin Southwell)

NORWAY--The Norwegian Students broadcasting station, UKE-Senderen, is broadcasting from Trondheim this year. Test transmissions began October 13th and regular regular broadcasts will be from October 20th to November 12th. The frequencies are medium wave 1485 kHz with 100 watts, shortwave 7225 kHz with l kW and FM 99.1 MHz with 100 watts. (UKE-Senderen Technical Director Bjoern Digre)

PHILIPPINES--FEBC, the Far East Broadcasting Company, can now be heard with a test transmission from 09:00-10:00 hours on 9800 kHz. This transmission carries the magazine program "Studio 10". (Babul Gogo, India)

SEYCHELLES--A new DX program, called "World of Shortwave" can now be heard from FEBA Radio on Tuesdays at 15:15 hours on 15325 kHz. (Sanil Deep, and Babul Gogo, both India)

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES--The Voice of the United Arab Emirates has been noted with programs in English at 22:00 hours on a new frequency of 13605 kHz. (Aristides Giannarelis, Greece)

INTERNATIONAL WATERS--After being boarded by the Dutch Navy in August, and closed down, Radio Caroline returned to the air on October 1st. The station can be heard from 05:00 to 17:00 hours on 558 kHz. The outlets on 819 and 6215 kHz remain inactive. (Bradley Allen, Roy Patrick, Stuart Dobson, and Edward Janard, all in England; Henry van Landschoot, Belgium; and A. A. Zijlstra, Netherlands)

PUBLICATIONS--"Onda Corta", edited by Gabriel Ivan Barrera, deals mainly with Latin American news, and includes a section in English, as well as with news from all parts of the world. A subscription costs USD 2 for every three issues, from: Onda Corta, Casilla 2868, 1000 Buenos Aires, Argentina.

"DX Post" is published bimonthly by the Universal DX League, a club with a membership in the +150 members range. The magazine costs 4 IRC's for a single copy or USD 8 for an annual subscription. For further information write to Universal DX League, 408 Krishna Nagar, Ludhiana-141 001, India.

Sweden Calling DXers is the world's oldest radio program for shortwave listeners. Radio Sweden has presented this round-up of radio news, features, and interviews on Tuesdays since 1948. RS broadcasts to North America:

15:30 hrs on 17880 and 21610 kHz
02:30 hrs on 9695 and 11705 kHz

To Europe, Africa, and the Middle East:

15:30 hrs on 21655 kHz (East Africa)
18:00 hrs on 1179, 6065, and 7265 kHz
21:00 hrs on 1179, 9655 and 11705 kHz
23:00 hrs on 1179 kHz
00:00 hrs on 1179 kHz

And to Asia and the Pacific:

12:30 hrs on 15190, 17740, and 21570 kHz
14:00 hrs on 11905 and 17740 kHz
01:00 hrs on 7225 and 9640 kHz

The Radio Sweden schedule to Europe can be found on Sky Channel's teletext Service, Sky Text, on page 496.

The Electronic Edition is based on the Sweden Calling DXers bulletins which are mailed out every 4 weeks to contributors. Contributions can be sent to DX Editor George Wood to Swedish telex 11738, CompuServe (via the HamNet Forum or Easyplex 70247,3516), through the FidoNet system to 2:202/297 or to SM0IIN at the packet radio BBS SK0TM.

Reports can also be sent to:

Radio Sweden
S-105 10 Stockholm
Sweden

Contributions should be NEWS about electronic media--from shortwave to satellites--and not loggings of information already available from sources such as the "World Radio TV Handbook". Clubs and DX publications may reprint material as long as Sweden Calling DXers and the original contributor are acknowledged, with the exception of items from BBC Monitoring, which are copyright.

We welcome comments and suggestions about the electronic edition, Sweden Calling DXers, and our programs in general.

Thanks to 48 contributors this week Good Listening!

3433. Re: Guemes Island followup

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-22 01:36:15 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <240@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 16157

Fred, K1IO sez, regarding Guemes Island:

Well, Tad, it was a good hack, but I for one don't think it's a"new one" either.

What we see is an example of badly written rules. Laws aren't usually written by amateurs (legislators have staff assistants) and rules, like laws, have both a "spirit" and a "letter". Poorly drafted rules like DXCC rule 3b are prone to sloppy interpretation, but clearly the "spirit" of the rule was not to make Guemes a country.

Come to think of it, can you draw a line from Galveston Island, TX to some little island in Southern CA that doesn't cross northern Mexico? Campobello, ME to Mercer Is, WA without crossing Ontario?

Tad did a good job of proving that the DXCC rules are sloppily written. IMHO, not much more.

Tad sez:

Fred has a good point about drawing a line from Texas to California via Mexico. This is a problem with the rule writers not putting a maximum distance in the rule, and specifically saying that you don't need a minimum distance. Otherwise you could draw lines via the great circle route, and every island could be a new country!

Perhaps a minimum and a maximum distance should be specified in the rule.

But the question remains, what kinds of islands was rule 3b meant for? Only those that are not near the U.S., so that they seem exotic to U.S. hams? What about the rest of the world? Is DXCC only a U.S. oriented award?

There was one thing that I found very interesting when Rick Roderick (DXAC Chairman) called me on the phone the day before my Guemes operation. It sounded like from his comments that the current DXCC rules are meant to be exclusionary; that is, there never was any intention to allow any new countries to come out of the rewrite. This seems a shame. Nothing injects more excitement into the DX game than when a "new one" comes on the air. Now I am not suggesting that the DXCC list be diluted with hundreds of new countries, but if an entity qualifies under the rules, why exclude it? Rick kept treating my application as though it were done through some frivolous loophole, but to me the rule is very clear.

Tuesday night I had an enjoyable visit with my friend Victor, UA9OS, who is visiting Seattle. I was discussing with him this strange U.S. oriented bias that I spoke about in my posting, in which an entity may not be considered DX in this country if it is too close to the United States. I pointed out that if Guemes Island were in the Red Sea, that my application would probably be taken seriously.

To my surprise, Victor said, "Oh yes, we have the same situation in the Soviet Union with MV Island! Too close to Leningrad to be DX!"

Apparently many Soviet hams feel the same way about MV Island that some U.S. hams do about Guemes; not exotic enough to be DX! Not only that, but the folks who went there only had to ride a ferry (as I did to Guemes) to put it on the air! Certainly pales in comparison to Spratly or Heard.

Someone recently told me about an interesting definition of many of the DXCC countries that do not qualify under rule 1 (government). He said that a DXCC country is an entity, that at the time that a petition was filed for separate country status, did qualify under the rules at that time. Then when a rule was changed, or the status changed, it was grandfathered. I believe that Guemes should be given the same consideration.

There are many DXCC countries like this. Look at Alaska, Hawaii, and the various Soviet Republics. They would not count today, but did at one time, and so they are grandfathered under the rules.

So, what will happen? I think that Guemes could be approved if lots of hams really stop and study the rules and think about the things I have said. If Don Search really meant what he said in October CQ about how THE RULES MUST BE ENFORCED AS WRITTEN, WITHOUT EXCEPTION, then we have a good chance. But I fear he only meant it on an exclusionary basis; in other words, the rules must be enforced as long as no new countries are approved!

73,

Tad Cook
KT7H @ N7HFZ
tad@ssc.UUCP
MCI Mail: 328-8544

3434. * SpaceNews 23Oct89 *

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-22 02:25:37 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <1038@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 16158

Bulletin ID: SPC91023

SpaceNews

MONDAY OCTOBER 23, 1989

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, NJ, and is distributed weekly around the world. It is available for UNLIMITED distribution.

* OSCAR-9 NEWS *

Max White at the Royal Greenwich Observatory reports that UoSAT-OSCAR-9 (UoSAT-1) decayed on Friday 13th October at 0751.49 GMT on Rev 44761.

Two possible locations for the final decay are given by different agencies as:

49.2S 220.9E
46.4S 220.0E

These locations are over the South Pacific and were probably out of range of any receiving stations. The last report of telemetry we have so far is from K9CIS at the Richmond Community College in the USA. They heard the satellite between 03:43 and 03:49 on 13th October, and reported good signal strength and nominal telemetry. Any telemetry or reports from the last 6 hours of UO-9's life would be appreciated by the UoS Command Station at the following address:

UoSAT Spacecraft Engineering Research Unit
Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering
University of Surrey
Guildford, Surrey GU2 5XH
England

* OSCAR-13 NEWS *

Peter (DB2OS) reports that after reloading the onboard computer with IPS and the operational software, AO-13 was thoroughly checked out. The reason for the computer crash of "Black Monday" is still unknown, but all spacecraft systems are working nominally.

* GALILEO NEWS *

Galileo was boosted into low-earth orbit by the U.S. Space Shuttle ATLANTIS last Wednesday, and then boosted out of Earth orbit by a solid rocket Inertial Upper Stage (IUS). The spacecraft will fly past Venus and twice by Earth, using gravity assists from the planets to pick up enough speed to

reach Jupiter. Travel time from launch to Jupiter is a little more than six years.

The two ton Galileo orbiter spacecraft carries nine scientific instruments. There are another six experiments on the 750-pound probe. The probe's scientific data will be relayed to Earth by the orbiter during the 75-minute when the probe is descending into Jupiter's atmosphere.

Galileo Mission Schedule:

Venus Flyby (9,300 mi) Feb. 14, 1990
Venus Data Playback October 1990
Earth 1 Flyby (600 mi) Dec. 13, 1990
Asteriod Gaspra Flyby (600 mi) Nov. 03, 1991
Earth 2 Flyby (200 mi) Dec. 13, 1992
Asteroid Ida Flyby (600 mi) Sep. 02, 1993
Probe Release July 1995
Jupiter Arrival (*) Dec. 07, 1995
Tour of Galilean Satellites Dec. 1995 -to- Oct. 1997

(*): Includes Io flyby, probe entry and relay, and Jupiter orbit insertion.

* MIR NEWS *

Module-D (the Service Module) will dock with Mir at the forward axial port today. On Wednesday, Soyuz TM-8 is scheduled to be moved from rear docking port to Mir's foward facing axial port. Progress M-2 is scheduled to be launched on Friday, 27Oct89, and then will dock with Mir on 29Oct89.

* MESSAGES de KD2BD *

>> KT7H : Tad, Packet bulletins have been posted!

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *

Feedback regarding SpaceNews can be directed to the author (John) via any of the following paths:

UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z

MAIL : John A. Magliacane
Department of Electronics Technology
Brookdale Community College
765 Newman Springs Road
Lincroft, New Jersey 07738-1599
U.S.A.

<<< Stay on course......Say YES to Morse! >>>

* SpaceNews * >> Satellite News You Won't Find Everywhere Else << * SpaceNews *

<eof>

--
UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z (John)
..."There is no expedient to which a man will not resort to
avoid the real labor of thinking." ....Sir Joshua Reynolds.

3435. News From OSCAR-11 20Oct89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-22 02:30:04 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <1039@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 16159

UOSAT 2 COMPUTER STATUS INFORMATION

FAD1 OPERATING SYSTEM V2.0
TODAY'S DATE IS 21 /10 /89
UNIVERSAL TIME IS 14 :7 :58 DAY 7
AUTO MODE IS SELECTED
SPIN PERIOD IS - 162
Z MAG FIRINGS = 0
+ SPIN FIRINGS = 76
- SPIN FIRINGS = 0
RAM WASH POINTER AT FD29
WOD COMMENCED 21 /10 /89 AT 0 :0 :9
WITH CHANNELS 10 ,11 ,19 ,29 ,
LAST CMD RECEIVED WAS 112 TO 1 WITH DATA 0

ATTITUDE CONTROL INITIATED, MODE 1

DIGITALKER ACTIVE

**** UoSAT-OSCAR-11 BULLETIN - 201 20th October 1989 ****

UoSAT MISSION CONTROL CENTRE
University Of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey, GU2 5XH, England

** UoSAT-OSCAR-9 **

Max White at the Royal Greenwich Observatory reports that UoSAT-OSCAR-9
(UoSAT-1) decayed on Friday 13th October at 0751.49 GMT on Rev 44761.

Two possible locations for the final decay are given by different agencies:
49.2S 220.9E
46.4S 220.0E

These locations are over the South Pacific and were probably out of range of
any receiving stations. The last report of telemetry we have so far is from
K9CIS at the Richmond Community College in the USA. They heard the satellite
between 03:43 and 03:49 on 13th October, and reported good signal strength and
nominal telemetry. Any telemetry or reports from the last 6 hours of UO-9's
life would be appreciated by the UoS Command Station at the above address.

** ITALY, NICARAGUA JOIN UOSAT-2 DCE GATEWAY NETWORK **

While engineers at UoS were busy building the UoSAT-D and -E satellites, two
new stations have joined the UoSAT-2 Digital Communications Experiment
(DCE) gateway network. A University Amateur Radio club in Managua, Nicaragua,
and an AMSAT group in Italy are the new active gateways.

After several months of work, Wes Morris (K7PYK) succeeded in establishing a DCE station at the Technical University in Managua, Nicaragua. Wes commutes to Managua frequently as an advisor to the University, and he has fitted the amateur radio club station for operation on all the AMSAT satellites. The station's call is YN3UNI. Student amateurs at the University will be using the DCE as an experiment in data communications and as a link to other radio amateurs for technical discussions.

The Italian DCE gateway was successfully put into operation during UoSAT-2 OSCAR-11 orbit 29947 on the 10th October, when I2KBD activated the DCE and sent mail to G0/K8KA at UoS. Alberto is now one of the three stations to operate the DCE in Europe (along with the Surrey command station and DB2OS in Germany) and will soon start a regular mail forward with the other DCE gateways world-wide.

Each DCE gateway station forwards Packet Radio messages for large groups of terrestrial groundstations. Active gateways are WB6GFJ (USA), ZL1AOX (New Zealand), VK5AGR (Australia), DB2OS (FRG), GB2UP (UK) and I2KBD (Italy).

[We just received news from G3AAJ that Ross (WB6GFJ) came safely through the California earthquake, but his gateway is out of commission until further notice.]

** OSCAR-13 STATUS **

Peter (DB2OS) reports that after reloading the onboard computer with IPS and the operational software, AO-13 was thoroughly checked out. The reason for the computer crash of "Black Monday" is still unknown, but all spacecraft systems are working nominally.

** $BID **

Please use BID $UOSAT.201 for PR BBS use.

--
UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z (John)
..."There is no expedient to which a man will not resort to
avoid the real labor of thinking." ....Sir Joshua Reynolds.

3436. Noise Blankers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-22 04:14:28 UTC
From: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <175500@Wayne-MTS>
Source record: 16160

I was playing with my modern all-synthesized fancy Kenwood 140, listening
mostly to Detroit Edison's nosier transformers and insulators, and
trying to see if the noise blanker would do any good (it wouldn't)
when I decided to give the little Yeasu FT-7 a try.

Surprise of surprises, the FT-7 knocked S-8 line noise down to
nothing and let the signals come cleanly through!

Now, the 140 works fine on ignition noise and woodepecker noise;
can't complain there. But why can't a modern $900 radio (or whatever
they are now) compete with a 10-year old (at least) FT-7? All
I can assume is that the TS-140 ignores very short noise pulses.
Whatever it is, that settles it: I'm going back to my dream station...
a pair of S-lines.

Anyone noise blanker mavens out there who can comment?

Michael Edelman
Wayne State University / 5925 Woodward / Detroit, MI 48202
Internet: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-mts@um.cc.umich.edu
KE8YY%Wayne-Mts@um.cc.umich.edu
Bitnet: MEDELMAN@WAYNEST1
fax: 1-313-577-5626 Landline: 1-313-577-0742

3437. Re: How Much Good Does Ham Radio "Emergency Preparedness" Do?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-22 08:18:22 UTC
From: roger@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250085@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 16161

In rec.ham-radio, forrest@sybase.com writes:

> For a long time I have watched and listened to many emergency
> preparedness efforts that have taken place. I don't take part in
> them because based on my experiences in several major earthquakes
> and other lesser disasters, I've learned that most of this well
> intentioned work doesn't amount to much. What usually happens is
> that there is about 80% chaos, confusion, and needless running
> around.

My roommate listened on 2-meters the night after the quake, and had the
same comment. Lots and lots of working out logistics (which frequencies
for what, who, etc), and very little emergency traffic.

I was out of town the whole week, so I couldn't tell him otherwise.
I hope that things went more efficiently than he described.

Roger Petersen
WB6NRS

3438. SHORT WAVES

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-23 00:30:51 UTC
From: carasso@nunki.usc.edu
Message-ID: <5916@merlin.usc.edu>
Source record: 16163

CAN ANYONE RECOMMEND A GOOD SHORT WAVE RADIO FOR UNDER $200???

HOW CAN I FIND OUT THE TIMES OF BROADCAST AND FREQUENCY, FOR ISRAELI RADIO?

Thanks,

roger c.

3439. Good press for hams (SF earthquake)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-23 01:08:52 UTC
From: winter@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <35828@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 16164

Through the courtesy of ClariNet, a news service distributed through the uucp network which includes items from UPI and other press agencies, I'm posting the following item about hams helping with relief efforts for this week's earthquake. (I don't know much about ClariNet other than that we recently subscribed to it at Apple. Write to them directly [info@clarinet.com] if you need more info.)

Although it isn't mentioned in the article, Stan Harter is himself a ham.

This is a good, solid article. Congrats to Stan or whomever made it happen!

Patty

****
From: clarinews@clarinet.com (CHRIS CHRYSTAL)
Newsgroups: clari.news.disaster,biz.clarinet.sample
Subject: Ham radio operators link quake victims
Message-ID: <Uquake-hams_41@clarinet.com>
Date: 21 Oct 89 17:36:35 GMT

SACRAMENTO (UPI) -- Minutes after Tuesday's earthquake disaster, when people were desperate to communicate and telephone lines were suddenly jammed, ham radio operators at state emergency headquarters took to the airwaves.
No sooner had the earth stopped shaking when the elite corps known as RACES -- Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services -- swung into action. They manned the radio room at the state Office of Emergency Services headquarters 7 miles from the Capitol and have kept it going around the clock, receiving and relaying reports on death, damage and destruction as well as demands for supplies and assistance.
``In an emergency you never have enough communications,'' Stan Harter, assistant chief of telecommunications for the governor's Office of Emergency Services said in a Friday interview.
Harter supervises the radio operation that acts as a backup for telephone communications in emergencies and also links the OES to disaster areas without phone service.
Hams relayed reports on road closures, whether someone's relative had turned up dead or alive, and instructions to move supplies around. Messages flew from the earthquake ravaged communities to government emergency centers.
``We're purely communicators. We don't originate anything. We don't act on the messages,'' said William Musladin, a RACES operator and retired Air Force lieutenant colonel who has been tinkering with radios since 1934.

Three of the OES's six regional offices statewide were heavily involved in the earthquake emergency.
Most of the state agencies and many county and city governments in California have RACES ham operators on standby to jump in and move vital information in a crisis.
In event of major fires, floods or earthquakes, the radio room becomes a nerve center of the OES, the agency that coordinates all the state agencies involved in the emergency and takes stock of the situation from hour to hour.
The radio room has a mixture of old and new technology. Venerable two-way radios squawk with party line chatter from far away voices, and silent high-tech computers flash a bulletin board of information on a sceen.
The ``hams'' who operate the radio room are volunteers, federally licensed and registered with the OES. There are 35 RACES members in the Sacramento area.
``They put in thousands of hours (of work),'' Harter said.
Les Ballinger, assistant radio officer for the state Department ofTransportation and a radio buff since high school, began serious ham work after a stint in Korea with the Navy.
He shows up during major brush fires to string up two-way radio communications at remote California Department of Forestry and U.S. Forest Service fire camps to put them in touch with the outside world.
``It's exciting going into a fire camp with no electricity,'' Ballinger said, recalling how more than once he has used a slingshot to hoist a radio antenna into a tall pine tree.
The system came in handy during the 1986 floods across Sacramento and has been relied upon heavily during every emergency since, including the 1988 ``49er'' brushfire.
Today's two-way radio technology has added new features the hams of yesteryear didn't have -- computer printouts of the information so there is a tangible record, and color video cameras that can photograph a disaster from land or air and immediately transmit the pictures to a television screen in the radio room.
``You feel good when it's over. There's personal satisfaction in being able to help out,'' said William Pennington, who retired from the Air Force as a master sergeant in July. He has been a licensed ham for 27 years.

--
****
Patty Winter N6BIS INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44] UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
****

3440. Solar Power

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-23 03:04:35 UTC
From: rlwest@flopn2.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <8910230319.AA22245@ti.com>
Source record: 16165

Re: Dicussion thread regarding SOLAR POWER...

I took delivery on a Sovonics "25 watt" solar panel just before Field Day.
We used it to charge Gel Cells and ran our 75m phone station and my video
camera to tape some of the field day activities.

I more recently added a deep cycle battery (105 amp-hour "RV" or "Marine")
as described in the Sovonics documentation.

I encourage anyone with the slightest interest to follow up on whatever
source and arrangement they can. Solar energy is not the answer to all
the problems, but it sure is one approach.

On a recent "walk-a-thon" my remote station attracted more attention for
the solar panel than for the antennas and radio and posters.

73,
Bob WA8YCD

==========
RLWEST@FLOPN2.CSC.TI.COM "We power this radio by
WA8YCD@W5TOO.#NTX.TX.USA.NA exposing this panel to
that huge DARK ABSORBER
up there..."
==========

3441. un-net time change, too (was ARRL NR 78: WINTER TIME CHANGE)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-23 03:49:31 UTC
From: rusty@cadnetix.COM
Message-ID: <10035@cadnetix.COM>
Source record: 16166

In article <1307@n8emr.UUCP> gws@n8emr.UUCP (Gary Sanders) writes:
>...
>ARRL BULLETIN NR 78 ARLB078 10/20/89
>
>WITH THE CHANGE TO STANDARD TIME ON OCTOBER 29, ...
>... WILL BE ONE HOUR LATER IN
>UTC. IF YOU HAVE BEEN ON DAYLIGHT TIME, THE LOCAL TIMES WILL REMAIN
>THE SAME. IF YOU HAVE NOT BEEN ON DAYLIGHT TIME, TUNE IN ONE HOUR
>LATER.

And the same goes for the usenet un-net this Saturday. Arizona folks
will find that the time has changed, most everybody else will find
that the un-net will be at the same time as it used to be.

Ain't Daylight savings time FUN? :-)

There is a chance that I will actually be on the air this Saturday, we'll
see... (radio problems, for those who missed my whining :-)

---Join the usenet un-net, 28.410 and/or 28.390, 1600Z to 1700Z saturdays!
Rusty Carruth. Radio: N7IKQ ^^ or later :-)
DOMAIN: rusty@cadnetix.com UUCP:{uunet,boulder}!cadnetix!rusty
home: POB. 461, Lafayette 80026

3442. Re: Phonepatches to San Fransisco

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-23 09:40:46 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500251@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16168

> The long distance carriers (AT&T, Sprint, MCI, Allnet, etc) were
> using local call blocking to help keep the SF area network from
> getting worse due to too many calls from the outside. So when you
> dialed 1-415, you heard a recording from your local tandem toll
> switch to try later.
>
> What I heard on 20 and 40 mtrs were hams within the 415 and 408
> area codes collecting phone numbers so that they could make short
> phone calls to check on the welfare of loved ones. This was
> bypassing the overloaded long distance carriers to make the connection
> more direct. I don't see much problem with this. True, the local
> network was overloaded with intra-LATA calls, but I don't think
> that 4 or 5 hams within the local areas making calls to check
> loved ones for hams who had seen pictures of the collapsed freeway
> and bridge section was wrong.

The long distance lines are a sort of bottleneck. Since many phone exchanges
were probably still down, of all INCOMING calls, many were probably futile and
would certainly waste long distance bandwidth trying the locals. However, the
OUTGOING calls were far more likely to work. This assumes that H&W calls were
appropriate at the time (another issue altogether).

Messages could also be passed around within the blocked area over VHF nets
to enter each exchange locally, or potentially be hand delivered if anyone
was set up for that. Live patches would certainly have been nothing more
than relieving the long distance bottelneck (and not helping the local load).

> The telephone network held up very well, considering everything.
> Within 14 hours of the earthquake, using MCI or AT&T, it only
> took about 7 or 8 attempts to get through to 415 from Seattle.

Some may argue that for H&W inquiry, this was still too early to try.
I just can't say.

> One intersting story I heard was that AT&T had a main fiber optic
> cable, with a capactiy of hundreds of thousands of calls, running
> under the collapsed bridge section on the bay bridge! When
> the section collapsed, it took a major AT&T route into SF with
> it!

I wonder what the LD total capacity into SF is, compared to intra-bay-area.

> My mom works with a fellow who needed to call a pottery shop in
> SF, so he waited until 5:01 PM Tuesday, when the rates got
> cheaper. He was talking to a fellow in the shop, when the
> guy remarked that "OH...we seem to be having one of those little

> tremors"...then he heard some commotion of some kind, and the
> fellow sounded VERY upset....followed by a HUGE CRASH (remember, this
> was a POTTERY shop!) and CLICK! We figure the click was the sound
> of the AT&T FO cable being severed.

Knowing that aftershocks can and do happen (and there were 1000's measured and 100's (??) felt, including a couple up to 5.0) I would assume a pottery shop would take some precautions for an extended length of time to pretect any remaining inventory. Gee, hope there was not too much loss there.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

3443. Re: Earthquake in SF!!!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-23 09:40:49 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500252@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16169

For those of you interested, a mailing list has been set up to distribute earthquake related information. Automatic subscription can be done by sending the command:

SUB QUAKE-L <fill-in-your-name>

as the text of a message by E-mail (or interactive message within Bitnet only) to one of these addresses:

listserv@vm1.nodak.edu
listserv@ndsuvm1.bitnet

To send messages to the whole list, change "listserv" in one of the above addresses to "quake-l".

To get back issues (in VM/CMS notebook format, which has a row of ='s between each message) send the following command:

GET QUAKE-L LOG8910C

To the "listserv" address. Be sure you don't send the commands to the list by mistake, that will make you look like a fool. The above file will soon be closed out as a weekly file and the next file name will be used, so you might also want to do:

GET QUAKE-L LOG8910D

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

3444. INTERESTING SNIPPETS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-23 12:19:41 UTC
From: pescatore_jt%ncsd@gte.COM
Message-ID: <8910231219.AA19254@bunny.gte.com>
Source record: 16167

SUMMARY OF MEDIA CLIPPINGS

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, 10/18.

MEDIA: PROGRAMMERS BET VIEWERS WANT TO INTERACT WITH TV, p.B1.
"Consumers may want to move their telephones a little closer to the TV set...Two weeks ago, viewers of several NBC daytime consumer segments started calling a 900 number for advice on various life-style issues...Interactive telephone technology has taken a new leap in sophistication, and television programmers are reaching to exploit the possibilities. Eventually viewers may grow bored with the technology and resent the cost. But right now programmers are figuring that viewers who are busy dialing up a range of services may put down their remote control zappers and stay tuned."

USA TODAY, 10/18.

1M CALLERS JAM CITY'S PHONE LINES, p.5A.
"San Francisco's quake sent phone companies, banks and airline reservationists scrambling to conduct business. Up to 1 million callers may have swamped phone lines in five minutes alone. On city streets, people lined up 20 deep at pay phones. Pacific Bell asked people to keep lines free for emergency calls."

WASHINGTON UPDATE, October 17, 1989

AGE OF TOUCH TONE
CALLING DAWNS AT FCC

STATUS: The FCC is being rapidly refurbished by its new management. Potted plants recently appeared in the lobbies of the two main FCC buildings on M Street in Washington and touch tone phones, yes, touch tone phones, are being installed in the offices.

COMMENT: The new chairman, Al Sikes, is living up to his reputation as an excellent conciliator.

He has pleased Congress with his positions on various issues and he is now gaining FCC staff approval by improving their work environment. FCC staff have long been embarrassed about their antiquated rotary dial phones.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, 10/17.

DOESN'T EVERYONE NEED TO BE KNEADED ONCE IN A WHILE?, p.A1.
"Stressed-out employees find office massages a balm...Although such sessions may never replace coffee breaks, one-site massage, as it is known in the trade, is certainly infiltrating corporate America...office rubdowns usually take place in dimly lighted conference rooms, where stressed-out employees

relax in specially designed chairs, fully clothed. The massages last 15 minutes and typically cost about $10. Some companies, including Heinz, even pay part of the fee."

3445. Weather Radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-23 14:42:34 UTC
From: AXVSCCN@UICVMC.BITNET
Message-ID: <8910250702.AA02160@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16170

NWS was working on a project a few years ago to use DTMF tones,
instead of the 1050 Hz tone, to activate weather radio receivers.
The DTMF system would allow "intelligent" weather radios to tone-
activate only for *specific* counties (as determined by the owner
of the receiver). In the Chicago area, for instance, the NWR
transmitter is located atop of the Sears Tower (about 1800 feet AGL).
When the tone is issued, half of Illinois, parts of Indiana, Michigan
and Wisconsin are alerted. I haven't been keeping current on the
DTMF project but since I haven't seen any DTMF weather receivers
at Radio Shack I assume the project is on hold. ...Chris...

Chris Novy - WA9V BITNET: axvsccn@uicvmc
Southern Illinois Univ. Internet: axvsccn@uicvmc.aiss.uiuc.edu
Morris Library - Systems Packet: wa9v@wd9ebq FAX: (618) 453-8109
Carbondale, IL 62901-6632 Phone: (618) 453-2336 or (618) 457-6149
ICBM: 37.43N 89.12W

3446. Heath 2060A Tuner review

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-23 15:08:46 UTC
From: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <175720@Wayne-MTS>
Source record: 16171

In response to an inquiry:

I bought a 2060A about a year back when I was running QRO and working on my WAN (worked all neighbors). I bought it on the advice of two locals who think it's the greatest thing since sliced cheese; I have a different opinion.

First, there are a few parts that I think are *very* poorly engineered. The push-button switches on the front panel require a lot of odd patches; clipping a terminal strip and soldering it to the switch assembly was one. It's not clean construction. The knobs are cheesy and easy to strip; the counter assembly is pretty cheesy for a $300+ kit, too.

Some of these faults may be a resulty of my ham-handedness; I had to be very careful when spinning the roller inductor. It could easily be spun past its stops, and then required removing the cover and diddling about to restore.

Mine is for consigned for sale at a local store, replaced by a small MFJ. I always hear people slamming the MFJ line, but the darn things are well built. I may not be alone in disliking the 2060A; I saw a few advertised in the yellow sheets for under $175 and $200.

As a side note, I picked up the 100W Heath tuner kit at a close-out deal at a local Heath store. Again, some parts are just too cheesy and underbuilt. The rotary switch can easily be rotated out of its keyed stop; the antenna terminals are #6 or #8 screws on a piece of phenolic- the kind you see used as a speaker terminal on cheap stereos. At least this one only cost me $20.
01001001 de ke8yy

Wayne State University / 5925 Woodward / Detroit, MI 48202
Internet: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-mts@um.cc.umich.edu
KE8YY%Wayne-Mts@um.cc.umich.edu
Bitnet: MEDELMAN@WAYNEST1
fax: 1-313-577-5626 Landline: 1-313-577-0742

3447. Re: Noise Blankers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-23 16:09:14 UTC
From: rkarlqu@hpscdc.scd.hp.com
Message-ID: <5490067@hpscdc.scd.hp.com>
Source record: 16077

Perhaps Yaesu knows something Kenwood doesn't. My Yaesu FT-757
also has an *amazing* noise blanker that completely eliminates
power line noise. I have many complaints about the 757, but
whoever designed the noise blanker must know what he's doing.

N6RK

3448. Digicom64 cartridge

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-23 16:10:47 UTC
From: w2up@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <1041@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 16172
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio

Now in the works is a cartridge version of Digicom64, the TNC emulator program
for the C64/128 (see my article in August '88, 73 Magazine for info).
The cartridge is autobooting and permits parameters to be stored to the
cartridge, eliminating the need for the disk drive, for those of you without
a drive. This also makes it ideal for hilltop digipeating with a minimum of equipment.
Further info to follow as it becomes available. 73/Barry, W2UP
--

Dr. Barry Kutner, W2UP Yardly,Penn. UUCP: rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!w2up
---

3449. MINIPROP reviews

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-23 17:03:51 UTC
From: doug@edson.ee.UAlberta.ca
Message-ID: <1989Oct23.170351.19638@edson.ee.UAlberta.ca>
Source record: 16173

A couple of weeks ago I asked for your opinions about a propagation program
call "miniprop" written by Shel Shallon, W6EL. I got two replies, both
favourable. They're short, so I run them verbatim. The current version
of miniprop is 3; it is no longer shareware - send $50 to W6EL:

Yes, I invested $50 in Miniprop, and it is great! The big difference
that I notice is that instead of just giving MUF, it also gives
projected signal levels for every half hour, along with an ABCD
rating for probability of communication. I run mine on an AT clone
running at 12 MHz. I recommend a math coprocessor, especially if
you are doing simultaneous studies for more than one band.

73,
Tad Cook
KT7H @ N7HFZ
tad@ssc.UUCP

Doug Konrad writes:

> Do any of you have any experience with a program called MINIPROP? It is
> a propagation forcaster written by Shel Shallon, W6EL.

I've been using version 2.0 on a trial basis here for about a month,
and it seems to work very well, based upon a "stations heard" analysis.
I had some concerns about the speed when I read the documentation, but
it only takes a few seconds to crank out a point-to-point prediction
on a 10 MHz AT clone with no math processor.
BTW, I downloaded it from a ham-related phone bbs, and version 2.0,
at least, is shareware. I plan to buy in.

73,

-John LeRoy

Packet Radio: WA4VLV @ WX4S
UUCP: rti!tijc02!jkl141

3450. Re: SHORT WAVES

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-23 17:16:00 UTC
From: benk@inmet
Message-ID: <13700009@inmet>
Source record: 16079

Again, I recommend the Sangean ATS-803A, which is sold in the U.S.A.
as the Radio Shack DX-440. The '440 should set you back about $195.00.

As for the times/frequncies of the Israeli Radio (Kol Israel), consult
a copy of the "World Radio TV Handbook." (If I've got some time later today,
I'll try to abstract some info. from the WRTH that might be of help to you.

Good listening.

-- Ben Krepp

From uunet: uunet!inmet!benk
From DDN: benk@inmet.inmet.com

3451. Re: Guemes Island followup

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-23 18:40:20 UTC
From: rkarlqu@hpscdc.scd.hp.com
Message-ID: <5490068@hpscdc.scd.hp.com>
Source record: 16080

It seems to me that the rule about two islands being separated by foreign territory is referring to a case where either of the islands would have been a country by itself (being 275 miles from the mainland). In this case, you would have two instead of one country. I don't believe it is intended to make islands less than 275 miles away separate countries. The reason for the rule is apparently an extension of the rule that says once you have one island 275 miles away as a separate country, subsequent islands that are also 275 miles away need to be separated 500 miles (or whatever the number is) from the first island. What they're saying is that foreign territory is a substitute for the 500 miles. Neither Guemes island or the other island is 275 miles away, so this rule never even comes into play in the first place. So Tad is taking the rule out of context.

I think this admittedly poorly written rule is similar to the second amendment to the constitution that says something like:

"A well regulated militia being necessary to the common good, the right of the people to keep and bear arms is not enfringed".

Some people have claimed its OK to take the second half of the sentence out of context and claim the bearing of arms is a right of the individual not the militia. Again, admittedly it should have been written more clearly, but the courts have consistently refused to take it out of context. Hence, Don Search can use the same line of reasoning and still say he is a "strict constructionist."

N6RK

3452. IC-2S mods?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-23 18:52:16 UTC
From: klemets@sics.se
Message-ID: <KLEMETS.89Oct23195216@shai.sics.se>
Source record: 16175

Does anybody know how to modify an IC-2S to the European or the American version?

Thanks,
Anders SM0RGV
--
klemets@sics.se

3453. Re: Solar Power

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-23 19:27:38 UTC
From: jans@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <6214@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM>
Source record: 16176
Body handling: HTML body converted to readable text

I have the Sovonics panel, as purchased from Antennas West, and am quite happy with it. I also have the 8A regulator they sell, and am not so happy. I gets quite warm -- I'd guess at least two or three of my hard-earned watts are going into heating the package. It makes clicking noises, so I assume it has a relay in it. I'd think a power MOSFET would do a better job! It also seems to stick sometimes, as I can see the charge LED dimly glowing at night sometimes.

If anyone has a more efficient gel-cell regulator, I'd like to hear from you.

Jan Steinman - N7JDB
Electronic Systems Laboratory
Box 500, MS 50-370, Beaverton, OR 97077
(w)503/627-5881 (h)503/657-7703

3454. Re: Magnetometers and magnetic storms

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-23 20:00:11 UTC
From: dvh@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <31350@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 16091

In article <8910200203.AA10601@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>, rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV (Robert Carpenter) writes:
> Well, actually the subject is detecting magnetic disturbances.
>
(lots of details of W3GKP's age-old method of detecting magnetic disturbances deleted)

> BTW, Smitty was one end of the first ham EME contact (with W4AO) on two
> meters. Sadly they are both now Silent Keys.
>
> 73, Bob W3OTC

Smitty (W3GKP- SK) was also on one end of the first 2304 EME QSO, with a large dish and 1kW Klystron courtesy of the MARS program- this was back in 1970. The Klystron, a Varian VA-802, now resides at the shack of Al Ward WB5LUA and has a small plaque on its magnet commemorating the feat. It is used with great respect regularly.

Sigh. The list of the pioneers who have joined the ranks of the Silent Keys is rather staggering, indeed. Just saw some pix at our most recent Rochester VHF Group meeting of Mel Wilson, W2BOC and his station, describing some of the methods he used to predict VHF propagation enhancements- especially Aurora, years ago.

73, Dave Hallidy KD5RO

3455. Consumer info?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-23 20:23:44 UTC
From: faunt@CISCO.COM
Message-ID: <8910240703.AA05502@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16085

Does anyone have anything good or bad to say about Madison Electronics Supply in Houston TX? They have the Kenwood TM731 for $599. until the end of November.

Also, has anyone comments on running a 721/731 as a remote base? I've talked to several people who've had it work pretty nicely, and I think it would be real useful to be able to just use a HT, and move freely throughout a building, and have the 731, in a vehicle, with a good antenna, and in a good location, act as a remote base.
73, and thanx, doug

3456. Integrand "PC" cabinets

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-23 20:39:08 UTC
From: km@cadre.dsl.pitt.edu
Message-ID: <1989Oct23.203908.23805@cadre.dsl.pitt.edu>
Source record: 16174
Cross-posted to: comp.sys.ibm.pc,comp.periphs,rec.ham-radio

In search of better RFI shielding, I am planning on replacing my 286
clone's cabinet with one of the rack mount cabinets from Integrand.
I have used their cabinets before, back in S100 times, and know they
are of high quality.

The only problem I am having is deciding on a configuration. The cabinet
itself is inexpensive ($100), but the custom power supplies that Integrand
sells run around $200 extra. It is difficult to tell from the drawings
supplied by Integrand in its catalog just how difficult it would be to
mount a "standard" supply in the cabinet.

I would appreciate any information anyone has regarding this, particularly
from individuals who have bought raw cabinets from Integrand.

Ken Mitchum MD KY3B
Decision Systems Labs
University of Pittsburgh
km@cadre.dsl.pitt.edu

3457. Wondering about 455 kHz

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-23 21:00:59 UTC
From: jpb@ATHENA.MIT.EDU
Message-ID: <8910232100.AA03627@BARKER-6-11.MIT.EDU>
Source record: 16086

Does anyone out there know how 455 kHz got to be such a popular IF ?
Why 455, (as opposed to 450 or 500, e.g.)?

Just curious.

73 de ka1rcv --- John Paul Braud (jpb@athena.mit.edu)

3458. Re: Earthquake in SF!!!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-23 22:24:51 UTC
From: mikew@hpsad.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1530035@hpsad.HP.COM>
Source record: 16090

> From: roger@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Roger Petersen):
>
> Can anyone provide a report about how well the Bay Area hams responded to
> the earthquake?
>
> My roommate was listening to his scanner Tuesday night, and said that
> most of the activity on 2 Meters was people trying to figure out logistics --
> who, on what frequency, doing what. He commented that there was a lot
> more "noise" than "useful signal", implying that us hams weren't prepared.
>
> I was out of town all week, so I didn't have a chance to tune in.
> How smoothly did things go?
>

The Sonoma County RACES net was started very shortlt after the
shake by a net controller at his home. The OES Emergency Operating
Center position was established at 18:15 with two operators: a command
net and a resource assignment net. About a dozen mobile stations were
deployed to assess the damage to roads and services within Sonoma
County. By 19:30, it was clear that this county had minimal damage,
and the net was turned over to traffic with bay area stations.

The California Department of Forestry Volunteers-In-Prevention
(CDF-VIP) radio net was assembled (with many of the same RACES
operators) and they worked throughout Tuesday night to set up radio
links with amateur CDF stations in the Santa Cruz mountains. These
hams carried emergency requests as well as health and welfare traffic
until the net was closed at 19:00 on Saturday night. In addition,
they passed traffic on the Northern California UHF linked repeater
system (440.5 MHz), which was primarily used as a link between the
state OES headquarters in Sacramento and OES and Red Cross stations in
the affected areas.

Some Sonoma County hams also traveled to Alameda County to act
as communications resources for the rescue base set up at the I-880 collapse.

All told, I thought the traffic was fairly productive and
organized once the initial logistics were worked out. There was a
dose of confusion, but I think it was small given the conditions.
There was, in my opinion, too much non-willful interference on 2m from
stations passing unimportant traffic (ie chewing the rag) on or near
important frequencies. Also: a high speed digital net (de N6GN) and
the appropriate end stations would have been neat to see...

-mike
****

Mike Weihman n1dje: RACES, CDF-VIP
mikew@hpsadmjw.hp.com
mikew%hpsadmjw@hp-sde.sde.hp.com

HP Signal Analysis Div. Volunteer firefighter/EMT
1212 Valley House Dr. Penngrove Fire Prot. Dist.
Rohnert Park, CA 94928 Penngrove, CA
(707)794-4454

The BIG one is still on the way... let's be ready!
****

3459. Information Required

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-23 23:33:14 UTC
From: root@nebulus
Message-ID: <1989Oct23.233314.5008@nebulus>
Source record: 16092

I am looking for any and all information on a Telemobile Inc,
Commercial 440 rig. I have no information on this radio, I just
purchased it at a Hamfest. Telemobile is somewhere in California
probably L.A. I need control head schematics and probably radio
drawings as well. Any information would be appreciated.
73's Dennis
--
...- . ...-- --. ... .--. .- -.-. -.- . - --... ...-- .----. ...
Dennis S. Breckenridge, VE3-GSS, Toronto, Ontario, Canada
EMAIL: uunet!attcan!{tmsoft|telly}!nebulus!dennis
...- . ...-- --. ... .--. .- -.-. -.- . - --... ...-- .----. ...

3460. Numbers Transmissions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-23 23:49:26 UTC
From: HAVANAMOON@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <23335@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 16084
Cross-posted to: misc.misc,misc.forsale,rec.ham-radio,rec.mag,rec.misc,sci.crypt

For the most fascinating Numbers story in the past 25 years, see the November issue of Umbra et Lux. This newsletter, which focuses on covert radio, SIGINT, espionage, intelligence and counter-intelligence continues to be free for the asking and a #10 SASE.

The November issue will be available next week. Send for your copy to:
Umbra et Lux
DX/SWL Press
Department U/kk
10606-8 Camino Ruiz, Suite 174
San Diego, CA 92126

If you're a Numbers-chaser this story will blow you away. This isn't hype, guys - this is for real!

Havana Moon

3461. Voice of America Scheduled Broadcasts

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-24 00:40:24 UTC
From: eab@voa3.UUCP
Message-ID: <302@voa3.UUCP>
Source record: 16078

VOA Scheduled Times and Frequencies Listed by Language
^^^ ^^^^^^^^^ ^^^^^ ^^^ ^^^^^^^^^^^ ^^^^^^ ^^ ^^^^^^^^

Revised 14-Oct-89

`LANG' is the first 4 letters of the English spelling of the
language:

ALBA.....Albanian
AMHA.....Amharic
ARAB.....Arabic
ARME.....Armenian
AZER.....Azerbaijani
BANG.....(Bangla) Bengali
BULG.....Bulgarian
BURM.....Burmese
CANT.....Cantonese
CHIN.....Chinese (Mandarin)
CREO.....Creole
CZEC.....Czechoslovak
DARI.....Dari
ENGL.....English
ESTO.....Estonian
FARS.....Farsi
FREN.....French
GEOR.....Georgian
GREE.....Greek
HAUS.....Hausa
HIND.....Hindi
HUNG.....Hungarian
INDO.....Indonesian
KHME.....Khmer
KORE.....Korean
LAO .....Lao
LATV.....Latvian
LITH.....Lithuanian
PASH.....Pashto
PORT.....Portuguese
ROMA.....Romanian
RUSS.....Russian
SERB.....Serbo-Croation
SLOV.....Slovak (Slovene)
SPAN.....Spanish
SWAH.....Swahili

TURK.....................................Turkish
UKRA.....................................Ukrainian
URDU.....................................Urdu
UZBE.....................................Uzbek
VIET.....................................Vietnamese

`TIME' lists the beginning and ending time of the broadcast in
Coordinated Universal Time (UTC or GMT).

`Freq' is the transmitter frequency in kilohertz.

`Rly' is the transmitting relay station location, as follows:

ANT Antigua, West Indies
ASC Ascension Island
BAK Bangkok, Thailand
BLZ Punta Gorda, Belize
BOT Selebi-Phikwe, Botswana
BY Bethany, Ohio
COL Colombo, Sri Lanka
DL Delano, California
GR Greenville, North Carolina
KAV Kavala, Greece
MUN Munich, Germany
MVA Monrovia, Liberia
PHL Poro or Tinang, Philippines
TAN Tangier, Morocco
WER Wertachtal, Germany
WOF Woofferton, UK

`kW' is the nominal transmitter output power in kilowatts.

`Azi' is the azimuth of the signal's major lobe, in degrees
true, from the transmitting station.

`Note' indications, where present, mean:

$ - Tu-Sa
& - Mo-Fr
* - Sa/Su
A - Target: Europe/N. Africa/Middle East/S. Asia
B - Target: Africa
F - Target: Africa
LA-1 - Target: Latin America
LA-1A - Target: Latin America programs to the Caribbean
LA1A - Target: Caribbean
LA-3 - Target: Brazil
P - Target: Far East/Oceania/Pacific

LANG Time(UTC) Freq Rly kW Azi Note
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ALBA 1700 1730 5965 WER 500 120
ALBA 1700 1730 9735 WOF 250 114
ALBA 1700 1730 11805 WER 500 120
ALBA 1700 1730 15195 TAN 100 60

ALBA 1930 2000 5965 WOF 250 102
ALBA 1930 2000 9735 WOF 250 114
ALBA 1930 2000 11780 TAN 35 60

AMHA 1800 1900 9690 KAV 250 172
AMHA 1800 1900 11705 PHL 250 283
AMHA 1800 1900 11740 KAV 250 172
AMHA 1800 1900 15165 PHL 250 270
AMHA 1800 1900 17755 PHL 250 283

ARAB 0330 0400 1260 RHO 500 134
ARAB 0330 0530 5965 RHO 50 99
ARAB 0330 0530 9715 RHO 50 140
ARAB 0400 0530 1260 RHO 500 134
ARAB 0430 0530 6125 WOF 250 172
ARAB 0430 0530 7160 KAV 250 172
ARAB 0430 0530 11805 KAV 250 240

ARAB 0730 0800 6020 GR 250 45
ARAB 0730 0800 6150 TAN 100 78
ARAB 0730 0800 9565 GR 500 55
ARAB 0730 0800 9580 WOF 250 182
ARAB 0730 0800 9760 KAV 250 240
ARAB 0730 0800 11775 WOF 250 170
ARAB 0730 0800 11840 WER 500 180
ARAB 0730 0800 15235 WOF 300 158

ARAB 1600 2000 1260 RHO 500 134
ARAB 1600 2000 7205 RHO 50 85
ARAB 1600 2000 11960 RHO 50 140
ARAB 1800 2000 6015 WER 500 120
ARAB 1800 2000 9530 WER 500 210
ARAB 1800 2000 15245 GR 500 55
ARAB 1900 2000 17740 GR 250 67

ARAB 2100 2200 6015 WER 500 120
ARAB 2100 2200 6160 KAV 250 240
ARAB 2100 2200 9530 WER 500 210
ARAB 2100 2200 15245 GR 500 55
ARAB 2100 2200 17740 GR 250 67

ARME 0200 0215 1260 RHO 500 134
ARME 0200 0215 5985 KAV 250 51
ARME 0200 0215 6080 WOF 250 74
ARME 0200 0215 7120 WER 500 90
ARME 0200 0215 7170 KAV 250 105
ARME 0200 0215 9530 WOF 300 105
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ARME 1500 1600 9565 WOF 250 90
ARME 1500 1600 9670 RHO 50 60
ARME 1500 1600 11805 WER 500 90
ARME 1500 1600 15195 TAN 100 60
ARME 1500 1600 15235 WOF 250 102
ARME 1500 1600 17855 TAN 100 60

AZER 1900 2000 6150 KAV 250 51
AZER 1900 2000 7280 KAV 250 105
AZER 1900 2000 9680 KAV 250 95
AZER 1900 2000 11835 KAV 250 95

BANG 0130 0230 15210 PHL 250 283
BANG 0130 0230 17785 PHL 250 283
BANG 0130 0230 21475 PHL 250 283
BANG 1600 1700 1575 BAK 1000 145
BANG 1600 1700 9545 PHL 50 290
BANG 1600 1700 11705 PHL 250 283
BANG 1600 1700 15185 PHL 250 283

BULG 0400 0430 1197 MUN 300 65
BULG 0400 0430 3980 MUN 100 55
BULG 0400 0430 6080 WOF 250 102
BULG 0400 0430 7295 WOF 300 102
BULG 0400 0430 9530 TAN 100 60
BULG 0400 0430 9615 TAN 100 60

BULG 1730 1800 5965 WER 500 120
BULG 1730 1800 9735 WOF 250 114
BULG 1730 1800 11805 WER 500 120
BULG 1730 1800 15195 TAN 100 60

BULG 2000 2030 5965 WOF 250 102
BULG 2000 2030 9735 WOF 250 114
BULG 2000 2030 11780 TAN 35 60

BURM 0000 0030 1575 BAK 1000 145
BURM 0000 0030 9715 PHL 250 270
BURM 0000 0030 11840 PHL 250 270
BURM 0000 0030 15215 PHL 250 283

BURM 1130 1230 9610 PHL 250 283
BURM 1130 1230 11880 PHL 50 285
BURM 1130 1230 15125 PHL 250 283
BURM 1200 1230 1575 BAK 1000 145

CANT 1500 1600 1143 PHL 1000 322

CHIN 0000 0200 7200 PHL 100 330
CHIN 0000 0200 9545 PHL 250 349
CHIN 0000 0200 11925 PHL 250 349
CHIN 0000 0200 15395 PHL 250 349
CHIN 0000 0200 17765 PHL 250 349
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CHIN 1100 1200 1143 PHL 1000 322
CHIN 1100 1300 21585 PHL 250 349
CHIN 1100 1600 5955 PHL 250 332
CHIN 1100 1600 7285 PHL 100 330
CHIN 1100 1700 11965 PHL 250 332
CHIN 1100 1700 15410 PHL 250 349
CHIN 1100 1700 17745 PHL 250 349
CHIN 1100 1700 17790 PHL 100 350
CHIN 1330 1400 1143 PHL 1000 322
CHIN 1600 1700 1143 PHL 1000 322

CHIN 2000 2100 1143 PHL 1000 322
CHIN 2000 2200 1575 BAK 1000 145
CHIN 2000 2300 17855 WER 500 60
CHIN 2000 2400 9545 PHL 250 349
CHIN 2000 2400 15395 PHL 250 349
CHIN 2000 2400 17765 PHL 250 349
CHIN 2100 2200 11920 PHL 250 349
CHIN 2100 2400 7200 PHL 100 330
CHIN 2200 2400 11925 PHL 250 349

CREO 2100 2130 9670 GR 250 205 LA1A
CREO 2100 2200 11890 GR 500 164 LA1A
CREO 2100 2200 15120 GR 250 164 LA1A

CZEC 0500 0530 1197 MUN 300 65
CZEC 0500 0530 3980 MUN 100 55
CZEC 0500 0530 6080 WOF 250 102
CZEC 0500 0530 7295 WOF 300 102
CZEC 0500 0530 9615 TAN 100 44
CZEC 0500 0530 11710 TAN 100 44

CZEC 1730 1800 1197 MUN 300 115
CZEC 1730 1800 3980 MUN 100 55
CZEC 1730 1800 6060 WOF 300 105
CZEC 1730 1800 7180 WOF 300 102
CZEC 1730 1800 9660 WOF 300 58
CZEC 1730 1800 11790 TAN 100 44
CZEC 1730 1800 11855 TAN 100 44

CZEC 2000 2100 1197 MUN 300 65
CZEC 2000 2100 3980 MUN 100 55
CZEC 2000 2200 6060 WOF 300 105
CZEC 2000 2200 6150 WOF 300 90
CZEC 2000 2200 7180 WOF 300 102

DARI 0030 0100 1260 RHO 500 134
DARI 0215 0230 6015 KAV 250 105
DARI 0215 0300 9635 KAV 250 95
DARI 0215 0300 9705 KAV 250 51
DARI 0215 0300 11780 KAV 250 95
DARI 0230 0300 6015 KAV 250 105
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DARI 1515 1600 7295 KAV 250 105
DARI 1515 1600 11845 KAV 250 95
DARI 1515 1600 15435 KAV 250 95
DARI 1515 1600 21610 KAV 250 95

ENGL 0100 0300 7115 COL 10 350 A
ENGL 0100 0300 7205 KAV 250 105 A
ENGL 0100 0300 9740 KAV 250 105 A
ENGL 0100 0300 11705 COL 35 350 A
ENGL 0100 0300 15250 COL 35 350 A
ENGL 0100 0300 21545 PHL 50 260 A

ENGL 0400 0430 792 KAV 500 15 A
ENGL 0400 0500 5995 WOF 250 74 A
ENGL 0400 0600 9740 KAV 250 51 A
ENGL 0400 0700 6140 WOF 250 74 A
ENGL 0400 0700 7170 WOF 300 170 A
ENGL 0400 0700 7200 WOF 250 58 A
ENGL 0500 0600 9670 KAV 250 95 A
ENGL 0500 0600 9700 KAV 250 240 A
ENGL 0500 0600 15205 KAV 250 95 A
ENGL 0500 0700 792 KAV 500 15 A
ENGL 0500 0700 5995 WER 500 45 A
ENGL 0500 0700 6060 WER 500 45 A
ENGL 0500 0700 11925 WER 500 120 A
ENGL 0530 0700 1260 RHO 500 134 A
ENGL 0530 0700 5965 RHO 50 99 A
ENGL 0530 0700 15195 RHO 50 140 A
ENGL 0600 0700 6095 TAN 50 78 A
ENGL 0600 0700 7325 WOF 300 86 A
ENGL 0600 0700 11805 KAV 250 240 A
ENGL 0630 0700 3980 MUN 100 55 A

ENGL 1400 1500 15205 KAV 250 95 A
ENGL 1400 1800 7125 COL 10 350 A
ENGL 1400 1800 6110 PHL 250 270 A
ENGL 1400 1800 9645 COL 35 36 A
ENGL 1400 1800 15395 COL 35 350 A
ENGL 1500 1600 1260 RHO 500 134 A
ENGL 1500 1700 15205 WOF 300 86 A
ENGL 1500 2100 9700 KAV 250 105 A
ENGL 1700 1730 1197 MUN 300 115 A
ENGL 1700 1730 3980 MUN 100 55 A
ENGL 1700 1800 792 KAV 500 15 A
ENGL 1700 2200 6040 WOF 250 58 A
ENGL 1700 2200 9760 WOF 250 66 A
ENGL 1700 2200 11760 GR 250 55 A
ENGL 1700 2200 15205 TAN 35 44 A
ENGL 1830 2200 9760 TAN 35 78 A
ENGL 2100 2200 1260 RHO 500 134 A
ENGL 2100 2200 9700 KAV 250 95 A
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ENGL 0300 0430 621 BOT 50 ND B
ENGL 0300 0430 6035 MVA 250 134 B
ENGL 0300 0430 11835 MVA 250 91 B
ENGL 0300 0500 6035 MVA 250 91 B
ENGL 0300 0500 9525 MVA 250 85 B
ENGL 0300 0700 7280 MVA 250 110 B
ENGL 0300 0700 9575 BY 250 74 B
ENGL 0500 0700 3990 MVA 50 48 B
ENGL 0500 0700 6035 MVA 250 134 B
ENGL 0500 0700 9540 MVA 250 85 B
ENGL 0600 0700 6080 GR 500 94 B
ENGL 0600 0700 6125 BY 250 66 B
ENGL 0600 0700 9530 GR 500 91 B
ENGL 0600 0700 11915 MVA 50 55 B

ENGL 1600 1900 9575 PHL 250 270 B
ENGL 1600 1900 11920 PHL 250 270 B
ENGL 1600 2200 7195 MVA 50 85 B
ENGL 1600 2200 15410 GR 500 91 B
ENGL 1600 2200 15445 MVA 250 91 B
ENGL 1600 2200 15580 GR 250 94 B
ENGL 1600 2200 15600 MVA 250 134 B
ENGL 1600 2200 17785 GR 500 94 B
ENGL 1600 2200 17800 BY 250 100 B
ENGL 1600 2200 17870 MVA 250 110 B
ENGL 1730 1800 621 BOT 50 ND B *
ENGL 1800 2200 621 BOT 50 ND B
ENGL 1800 2200 21485 MVA 15 117 B

ENGL 0000 0200 5995 GR 250 174 LA-1
ENGL 0000 0200 9775 GR 250 205 LA-1
ENGL 0000 0200 9815 DL 250 126 LA-1
ENGL 0000 0200 11580 GR 250 183 LA-1
ENGL 0000 0200 15205 GR 500 174 LA-1

ENGL 0200 0230 5995 GR 250 174 LA-1 $
ENGL 0200 0230 9775 GR 250 205 LA-1 $
ENGL 0200 0230 9815 DL 250 126 LA-1 $
ENGL 0200 0230 11580 GR 250 183 LA-1 $
ENGL 0200 0230 15205 GR 500 174 LA-1 $

ENGL 0000 0100 1580 ANT 50 170 LA1A
ENGL 0000 0100 6130 GR 250 145 LA1A
ENGL 0000 0100 9455 GR 500 146 LA1A
ENGL 0000 0100 11695 GR 500 146 LA1A
ENGL 0100 0200 1580 ANT 50 170 LA-1A
ENGL 0100 0200 6130 GR 250 145 LA-1A
ENGL 0100 0200 9455 GR 500 146 LA-1A

ENGL 1000 1200 1580 ANT 50 170 LA1A
ENGL 1000 1200 6030 GR 250 145 LA1A
ENGL 1000 1200 9590 GR 250 145 LA1A
ENGL 1000 1200 11915 GR 250 146 LA1A
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ENGL 2200 2215 9640 GR 250 145 LA1A &
ENGL 2200 2215 11880 GR 250 146 LA1A &
ENGL 2200 2215 15225 GR 250 146 LA1A &

ENGL 0000 0100 7120 PHL 50 285 P
ENGL 0000 0100 9770 PHL 250 270 P
ENGL 0000 0100 11760 PHL 250 200 P
ENGL 0000 0100 15185 PHL 50 285 P
ENGL 0000 0100 15290 PHL 250 349 P
ENGL 0000 0100 17735 PHL 250 150 P
ENGL 0000 0100 17820 PHL 100 34 P
ENGL 0030 0100 1575 BAK 1000 ND P
ENGL 0100 0300 7115 COL 10 350 P
ENGL 0100 0300 7205 KAV 250 105 P
ENGL 0100 0300 9740 KAV 250 105 P
ENGL 0100 0300 11705 COL 35 350 P
ENGL 0100 0300 15250 COL 35 350 P
ENGL 0100 0300 17735 PHL 250 270 P
ENGL 0100 0300 21545 PHL 50 260 P

ENGL 1000 1200 5985 DL 250 272 P
ENGL 1000 1200 11720 PHL 50 137 P
ENGL 1000 1500 15425 PHL 50 285 P
ENGL 1100 1300 6110 PHL 250 200 P
ENGL 1100 1400 15155 PHL 250 349 P
ENGL 1100 1500 9760 PHL 250 21 P
ENGL 1100 1500 15425 PHL 50 212 P
ENGL 1100 1700 9760 PHL 250 270 P
ENGL 1200 1230 1143 PHL 1000 322 P
ENGL 1200 1330 11715 PHL 50 137 P
ENGL 1300 1800 6110 PHL 250 270 P
ENGL 1400 1500 1143 PHL 1000 322 P
ENGL 1400 1500 15160 PHL 250 349 P
ENGL 1530 1600 1575 BAK 1000 145 P

ENGL 1900 2000 9525 PHL 100 137 P
ENGL 1900 2000 11870 PHL 250 150 P
ENGL 1900 2000 15180 PHL 50 105 P

ENGL 2100 2200 11870 PHL 250 150 P
ENGL 2100 2400 15185 PHL 50 285 P
ENGL 2100 2400 17735 PHL 250 150 P
ENGL 2200 2400 7120 PHL 50 285 P
ENGL 2200 2400 9770 PHL 250 270 P
ENGL 2200 2400 11760 PHL 250 200 P
ENGL 2200 2400 15290 PHL 250 349 P
ENGL 2200 2400 15305 PHL 35 137 P
ENGL 2200 2400 17820 PHL 100 34 P
ENGL 2230 2400 1575 BAK 1000 ND P

ESTO 0445 0500 6160 WER 500 30
ESTO 0445 0500 7130 KAV 250 355
ESTO 0445 0500 9570 KAV 250 355
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ESTO 0445 0500 11780 KAV 250 355

ESTO 1600 1630 6060 WOF 250 66
ESTO 1600 1630 7210 WOF 250 62
ESTO 1600 1630 9660 WOF 300 58
ESTO 1600 1630 11855 TAN 100 44
ESTO 1600 1630 11865 WOF 300 58
ESTO 1600 1630 11905 TAN 35 44

ESTO 1800 1830 7170 WER 500 45
ESTO 1800 1830 9650 WER 500 45

FARS 0300 0430 6060 KAV 250 105
FARS 0300 0430 9635 KAV 250 95
FARS 0300 0430 9700 KAV 250 51
FARS 0300 0430 11805 KAV 250 95
FARS 1700 1900 6150 KAV 250 51
FARS 1700 1900 7280 KAV 250 105
FARS 1700 1900 9680 KAV 250 95
FARS 1700 1900 11835 KAV 250 95

FREN 0530 0700 6180 MVA 250 91 F &
FREN 0530 0700 6020 GR 250 94 F &
FREN 0530 0700 7265 MVA 250 54 F &
FREN 0530 0700 9565 GR 500 55 F &
FREN 0530 0700 11850 MVA 250 110 F &
FREN 0530 0700 11875 KAV 250 208 F &
FREN 0530 0700 11890 BY 250 87 F &

FREN 1830 1900 9605 MVA 15 40 F
FREN 1830 2200 17705 MVA 250 91 F
FREN 1830 2200 7135 MVA 50 326 F
FREN 1830 2200 15195 GR 500 94 F
FREN 1830 2200 15315 MVA 250 110 F
FREN 1830 2200 17640 GR 500 94 F
FREN 1900 2200 9605 MVA 250 55 F

GEOR 0215 0230 1260 RHO 500 134
GEOR 0215 0230 5985 KAV 250 51
GEOR 0215 0230 6080 WOF 250 74
GEOR 0215 0230 7120 WER 500 90
GEOR 0215 0230 7170 KAV 250 105
GEOR 0215 0230 9530 WOF 300 105

GEOR 2000 2030 6140 KAV 250 105
GEOR 2000 2030 7270 KAV 250 51
GEOR 2000 2030 7280 KAV 250 105
GEOR 2000 2030 9530 KAV 250 95

GREE 1600 1630 5965 WER 500 135
GREE 1600 1630 9735 WOF 250 114
GREE 1600 1630 11925 WOF 300 105
GREE 1600 1630 15195 TAN 100 60
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HAUS 0500 0530 6180 MVA 250 91
HAUS 0500 0530 7265 MVA 250 85
HAUS 0500 0530 11850 MVA 250 91

HAUS 1600 1630 11760 MVA 250 91 &
HAUS 1600 1630 15320 MVA 250 110 &
HAUS 1600 1630 17740 MVA 250 91 &

HIND 0030 0100 6010 KAV 250 105
HIND 0030 0100 7105 KAV 250 105
HIND 0030 0100 7205 KAV 250 51
HIND 0030 0100 11780 KAV 250 95
HIND 0030 0130 15210 PHL 250 283
HIND 0030 0130 17785 PHL 250 283
HIND 0030 0130 21475 PHL 250 283

HIND 1600 1700 6150 KAV 250 105
HIND 1600 1700 7290 KAV 250 105
HIND 1600 1700 9680 KAV 250 95
HIND 1600 1700 11835 KAV 250 95

HUNG 0530 0600 6080 WOF 250 102
HUNG 0530 0600 7295 WOF 300 102
HUNG 0530 0600 9615 TAN 100 44
HUNG 0530 0600 11710 TAN 100 44

HUNG 1800 1900 1197 MUN 300 65
HUNG 1800 1900 3980 MUN 100 55
HUNG 1800 1900 11750 TAN 100 44
HUNG 1800 1900 11790 TAN 100 44
HUNG 1800 2000 6060 WOF 300 105
HUNG 1800 2000 6160 WOF 300 90
HUNG 1800 2000 7180 WOF 300 102

INDO 1100 1130 9610 PHL 250 200
INDO 1100 1130 11880 PHL 50 220
INDO 1100 1130 15125 PHL 250 200

INDO 1330 1430 6030 PHL 250 200
INDO 1330 1430 9715 PHL 250 200
INDO 1330 1430 11715 PHL 50 216

INDO 2200 2330 9620 PHL 250 200
INDO 2200 2330 11805 PHL 250 200
INDO 2200 2330 15215 PHL 50 212

KHME 1400 1500 1575 BAK 1000 145
KHME 1400 1500 7105 PHL 250 255
KHME 1400 1500 9620 PHL 50 260
KHME 1400 1500 11930 PHL 250 270

KHME 2200 2230 1575 BAK 1000 145
KHME 2200 2230 6015 PHL 50 280
KHME 2200 2230 6100 PHL 50 264
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KHME 2200 2230 7225 PHL 250 270
KHME 2200 2230 9630 PHL 250 270
KHME 2200 2230 11775 PHL 50 255

KORE 1300 1400 7105 PHL 250 21
KORE 1300 1400 9515 PHL 50 34
KORE 1300 1400 11725 PHL 250 21

KORE 2130 2200 6110 PHL 250 21
KORE 2130 2200 7120 PHL 250 21
KORE 2130 2200 9755 PHL 250 21
KORE 2130 2200 11955 PHL 250 21

LAO 1100 1130 1575 BAK 1000 145
LAO 1100 1200 9620 PHL 50 280
LAO 1100 1200 11930 PHL 250 283
LAO 1100 1200 15250 PHL 50 260
LAO 1130 1200 1575 BAK 1000 145

LATV 0400 0415 6160 WER 500 30
LATV 0400 0415 7130 KAV 250 355
LATV 0400 0415 9570 KAV 250 355
LATV 0400 0415 11780 KAV 250 355

LATV 1530 1600 7210 WOF 250 62
LATV 1530 1600 7245 WER 500 45
LATV 1530 1600 9735 WER 500 45
LATV 1530 1600 11865 WOF 300 58
LATV 1530 1600 11960 WER 500 45

LATV 1700 1730 6060 WOF 250 66
LATV 1700 1730 7180 WOF 300 45
LATV 1700 1730 9660 WOF 300 58
LATV 1700 1730 11855 TAN 100 44
LATV 1700 1730 11865 WOF 300 58
LATV 1700 1730 15245 TAN 35 44

LITH 0415 0430 6160 WER 500 30
LITH 0415 0430 7130 KAV 250 355
LITH 0415 0430 9570 KAV 250 355
LITH 0415 0430 11780 KAV 250 355

LITH 1630 1700 6060 WOF 250 66
LITH 1630 1700 9660 WOF 300 58
LITH 1630 1700 11855 TAN 100 44
LITH 1630 1700 11865 WOF 300 58
LITH 1630 1700 15245 TAN 35 44

LITH 1830 1900 7170 WER 500 45
LITH 1830 1900 9650 WER 500 45

PASH 0000 0030 1260 RHO 500 134
PASH 0000 0030 6015 KAV 250 105
```

```
PASH 0000 0030 7105 KAV 250 105
PASH 0000 0030 9635 KAV 250 95
PASH 0000 0030 11780 KAV 250 95

PASH 0130 0215 6015 KAV 250 105
PASH 0130 0215 9635 KAV 250 95
PASH 0130 0215 9705 KAV 250 51
PASH 0130 0215 11780 KAV 250 95

PASH 1430 1515 7295 KAV 250 105
PASH 1430 1515 11845 KAV 250 95
PASH 1430 1515 15435 KAV 250 95
PASH 1430 1515 21610 KAV 250 95

POLI 0530 0630 1197 MUN 300 65
POLI 0530 0630 3980 MUN 100 55
POLI 0530 0630 5955 KAV 250 355
POLI 0530 0630 6160 WOF 300 78
POLI 0530 0630 7130 KAV 250 355

POLI 1900 2000 1197 MUN 300 65
POLI 1900 2000 3980 MUN 100 55
POLI 1900 2200 9650 TAN 100 44
POLI 1900 2200 11710 TAN 100 44
POLI 1900 2200 11750 TAN 100 44
POLI 2100 2400 1197 MUN 300 65
POLI 2100 2400 3980 MUN 100 55
POLI 2200 2400 6095 WOF 250 75
POLI 2200 2400 6150 WOF 300 90
POLI 2200 2400 9645 TAN 100 44

PORT 0430 0500 6020 GR 250 94 F
PORT 0430 0500 6180 MVA 250 134 F
PORT 0430 0500 7265 MVA 250 134 F
PORT 0430 0500 9775 GR 500 91 F
PORT 0430 0500 11850 MVA 250 110 F
PORT 0430 0500 11890 BY 250 87 F

PORT 1730 1800 621 BOT 50 ND F &
PORT 1730 1830 11715 MVA 250 134 F
PORT 1730 1830 15320 MVA 250 110 F
PORT 1730 1830 15330 PHL 250 270 F
PORT 1730 1830 17640 GR 500 94 F
PORT 1730 1830 17705 MVA 250 134 F
PORT 1730 1830 17740 PHL 250 270 F

PORT 2200 2300 9455 GR 500 146 LA-3
PORT 2200 2300 9775 MVA 250 234 LA-3
PORT 2200 2300 11680 GR 500 146 LA-3
PORT 2200 2300 15330 MVA 250 234 LA-3

ROMA 0430 0445 792 KAV 500 15
ROMA 0430 0445 6080 WOF 250 102
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ROMA 0430 0445 7295 WOF 300 102
ROMA 0430 0445 9530 TAN 100 60
ROMA 0430 0445 9615 TAN 100 60

ROMA 1800 1930 792 KAV 500 15
ROMA 1800 1930 5965 WOF 250 102
ROMA 1800 1930 9735 WOF 250 114
ROMA 1800 1930 11780 TAN 35 60
ROMA 1930 2000 792 KAV 500 15

RUSS 0300 0400 1197 MUN 300 65
RUSS 0300 0500 6015 WER 500 60
RUSS 0300 0500 6040 WOF 300 66
RUSS 0300 0500 6090 WOF 250 45
RUSS 0300 0500 7105 WER 500 45
RUSS 0300 0500 7270 KAV 250 26

RUSS 1200 1400 11835 WOF 250 66
RUSS 1200 1400 15205 KAV 250 51
RUSS 1200 1400 15225 WOF 250 102
RUSS 1200 1400 15235 WOF 300 45
RUSS 1200 1400 15280 WER 500 60
RUSS 1200 1400 17855 WOF 300 70
RUSS 1200 1400 17865 WER 500 75
RUSS 1200 1400 21625 WER 500 60

RUSS 1600 1700 11805 WER 500 60
RUSS 1600 1800 7170 KAV 250 51
RUSS 1600 1800 9690 KAV 250 51
RUSS 1600 1800 11710 WOF 250 66
RUSS 1600 1800 11740 KAV 250 51
RUSS 1600 1800 15235 WOF 250 102
RUSS 1700 2100 9585 WOF 300 74
RUSS 1800 1900 11710 WOF 250 66
RUSS 1800 1900 11805 KAV 250 51
RUSS 1800 2000 6140 WOF 250 74
RUSS 1800 2000 7270 KAV 250 51
RUSS 1900 2100 9690 KAV 250 51
RUSS 1900 2200 9575 KAV 250 51
RUSS 1900 2300 7170 KAV 250 26
RUSS 2000 2200 6095 WOF 250 75
RUSS 2100 2200 7270 KAV 250 51
RUSS 2100 2300 6085 KAV 250 26
RUSS 2100 2300 7280 KAV 250 51
RUSS 2100 2400 6140 WOF 250 74
RUSS 2200 2300 7270 KAV 250 51
RUSS 2200 2400 6060 WER 500 60
RUSS 2200 2400 6160 KAV 250 51
RUSS 2300 2400 7125 KAV 250 51
RUSS 2300 2400 7270 KAV 250 105
```

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RUSS 0800 1100 11930 PHL 250 349
RUSS 0800 1100 11965 PHL 250 21
RUSS 0800 1100 15325 PHL 250 21
RUSS 0800 1100 15410 PHL 250 349
RUSS 0800 1100 17865 PHL 250 21

SERB 0445 0500 792 KAV 500 15
SERB 0445 0500 6080 WOF 250 102
SERB 0445 0500 7295 WOF 300 102
SERB 0445 0500 9530 TAN 100 60
SERB 0445 0500 9615 TAN 100 60

SERB 2030 2130 792 KAV 500 15
SERB 2030 2130 5965 WOF 250 102
SERB 2030 2130 9735 WOF 250 114
SERB 2030 2130 11780 TAN 35 60

SLOV 0430 0500 1197 MUN 300 65
SLOV 0430 0500 3980 MUN 100 55
SLOV 0430 0500 9670 TAN 100 60

SPAN 0100 0300 6190 GR 250 174
SPAN 0100 0300 9670 GR 500 164
SPAN 0100 0300 11895 GR 500 164
SPAN 0100 0400 1530 BLZ 50 228
SPAN 0100 0400 1580 BLZ 50 148
SPAN 0100 0400 6030 BY 175 168
SPAN 0100 0400 9465 DL 250 120
SPAN 0100 0400 13740 BY 175 168
SPAN 0300 0400 9670 GR 500 205

SPAN 0930 1100 17810 ASC 250 245 &
SPAN 0930 1100 21490 ASC 250 245 &
SPAN 0930 1130 6040 GR 500 164 &
SPAN 0930 1130 6095 DL 250 125 &
SPAN 0930 1130 9525 BY 250 168 &
SPAN 0930 1130 11935 GR 500 164 &
SPAN 0930 1130 13775 GR 500 174 &
SPAN 0930 1130 15265 GR 500 174 &
SPAN 1100 1130 17810 ASC 250 245 &

SPAN 1200 1300 1530 BLZ 50 228
SPAN 1200 1300 1580 BLZ 50 148
SPAN 1200 1300 11890 GR 500 205
SPAN 1200 1300 11945 DL 250 120
SPAN 1200 1300 13775 GR 250 205
SPAN 1200 1300 21580 GR 250 174
SPAN 1200 1400 17830 ASC 250 245 *
SPAN 1200 1400 21490 ASC 250 245 *
SPAN 1200 1500 15265 GR 500 183 *
SPAN 1200 1500 17730 GR 500 174 *
SPAN 1200 1500 21610 GR 250 164 *
SPAN 1300 1430 1530 BLZ 50 228 *
```

```
SPAN 1300 1430 1580 BLZ 50 148 *
SPAN 1300 1500 11890 GR 500 205 *
SPAN 1300 1500 11945 DL 250 120 *
SPAN 1300 1500 13775 GR 250 205 *
SPAN 1300 1500 21580 GR 250 174 *

SPAN 1700 1730 15185 GR 250 183 &
SPAN 1700 1730 17710 GR 250 164 &
SPAN 1700 1730 17730 BY 250 168 &
SPAN 1700 1730 21590 BY 250 168 &

SPAN 2030 2100 11695 GR 500 205 &
SPAN 2030 2100 11890 GR 500 164 &
SPAN 2030 2100 15120 GR 250 164 &
SPAN 2030 2100 17730 BY 250 168 &

SWAH 1630 1730 15150 PHL 250 270 F &
SWAH 1630 1730 15320 MVA 250 110 F &
SWAH 1630 1730 15330 PHL 250 270 F &
SWAH 1630 1730 17705 MVA 250 91 F &
SWAH 1630 1730 17740 PHL 250 270 F &
SWAH 1630 1730 21485 MVA 50 85 F &

TURK 2000 2100 1260 RHO 500 134
TURK 2000 2100 6015 WER 500 120
TURK 2000 2100 6160 WER 500 105
TURK 2000 2100 7205 RHO 50 60
TURK 2000 2100 9670 WER 500 105
TURK 2000 2100 11960 RHO 50 4

UKRA 0200 0400 792 KAV 500 15
UKRA 0200 0400 6125 WOF 250 74
UKRA 0200 0400 6180 WOF 250 102
UKRA 0200 0400 7190 TAN 50 44
UKRA 0200 0400 9760 TAN 100 44

UKRA 1600 1800 6160 KAV 250 26
UKRA 1600 1800 7245 WER 500 75
UKRA 1600 1800 7270 WER 500 75
UKRA 1600 1800 15270 TAN 35 60
UKRA 1600 1800 17855 TAN 35 60

URDU 0100 0130 6010 KAV 250 105
URDU 0100 0130 7105 KAV 250 105
URDU 0100 0130 9635 KAV 250 95
URDU 0100 0130 9705 KAV 250 51
URDU 0100 0130 11780 KAV 250 95
URDU 0130 0200 1260 RHO 500 134

URDU 1330 1430 11805 KAV 250 95
URDU 1330 1430 15435 KAV 250 95
URDU 1330 1430 17875 KAV 250 95
URDU 1330 1430 21520 KAV 250 95
```

UZBE 0000 0100 5985 KAV 250 51
UZBE 0000 0100 7125 KAV 250 105
UZBE 0000 0100 9615 KAV 250 51
UZBE 0000 0100 9690 KAV 250 51
UZBE 0000 0100 11945 KAV 250 95

UZBE 1400 1500 11835 WOF 250 66
UZBE 1400 1500 15225 WOF 250 102
UZBE 1400 1500 15235 WOF 300 75
UZBE 1400 1500 17780 KAV 250 51
UZBE 1400 1500 17800 KAV 250 95
UZBE 1400 1500 17855 WOF 300 70
UZBE 1400 1500 21625 WER 500 60

VIET 1230 1330 1143 PHL 1000 322
VIET 1230 1330 9620 PHL 50 280
VIET 1230 1330 11835 PHL 50 276
VIET 1230 1330 15250 PHL 250 270

VIET 2230 2330 7225 PHL 250 270
VIET 2230 2330 9630 PHL 250 270
VIET 2230 2330 11775 PHL 50 255

Relays of VOA (and other stations) by Radio Antilles, Montserrat
ceased with the destruction of the station by Hurricane `Hugo.'

73 de
WA3FYZ/ZF2LY

--
E. Allen (Al) Brown VOA/BBC Voice of America
...uunet!voa3!eab WA3FYZ/ZF2LY Cohen Building, Room G-748
Chief, Operations Branch Washington, DC 20547
Computer Services Division +1 202 485 7021

3462. TM-701A MOD UPDATE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-24 02:22:00 UTC
From: SKAGOO@MEMSTVX1.BITNET
Message-ID: <8910240707.AA05777@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16088

THE KENWOOD TM-701A WILL ONLY CROSS BAND REPEAT ONLY ON SIMPLEX
FREQUENCIES.

DOES ANY BODY HAVE ANY MODS FOR THE KENWOOD TH75A HANDHELD DUAL BANDER
??? IF SO PLEASE POST OR E-MAIL THEM TO ME

THANKS IN ADVANCE

73 DE N9GSA

SURESH KAGOO MEMPHIS STATE UNIVERSITY, MEMPHIS TN.
BITNET : SKAGOO@MEMSTVX1
INTERNET : SKAGOO@MEMSTVX1.BITNET

3463. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-24 02:34:20 UTC
From: FSPAM@ALASKA.BITNET
Message-ID: <8910240706.AA05727@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16089

I just got a blurb in the mail today about a Local Area
Wireless Network. The manufacturer is O'Neill
Communications Inc. of Ralegh NC. Specifications in brief:

3464. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-24 02:43:35 UTC
From: FSPAM@ALASKA.BITNET
Message-ID: <8910240706.AA05750@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16087

I just got a blurb in the mail today about a Local Area
Wireless Network. The manufacturer is O'Neill
Communications Inc. of Ralegh NC. Specifications in brief:

Frequency: 902 to 928 MHz
Speed: 38,400 bps
Channels: 4
Transmit power: 20 mW
Modulation: spread spectrum
Antenna: internal array (omnidirectional)
Protocol: AX.25 (X.25 standard for radio) [Really!]
Contention: Carrier Sense Multiple Access (CSMA)
Coverage inside buildings: 10,000 sq. ft. (typical)
Range unobstructed in space: 500 ft. (typical)
FCC license: not required

Photos show a box that looks like an external hard disk that
plugs into the serial port of a PC, with special models
available for printers and modems.

Thoughts:

1. Looks like the 902 MHz band plan isn't going to matter
one way or another to weak signal users.

2. Ham radio HAS contributed something to radio technology
since SSB in the fifties.

Phil Munts, N7AHL
University of Alaska, Fairbanks

3465. 6 meter R/C

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-24 12:42:49 UTC
From: MORRIS%ORN.MFENET@CCC.NMFECC.GOV
Message-ID: <891024054249.4b000127@CCC.NMFECC.GOV>
Source record: 16109

Group,

Does anyone do much experimenting with R/C? Since I don't have
too much time, I have combined my hobbies and am flying model planes on
6 meter R/C. I would like to know if much design/modification is done to
the equipment. Recently I bought some used ACE R/C equipment and have had
good results with it. The design is somewhat dated, but I can get all the
diagrams, parts, and help with no trouble from ACE. This is different
from the other import units which charge $5 for a 50 cent control pot.
Also I am eyeing the new computer controlled transmitters, but the $500
plus price is out of my league. Any homebrew ideas in this direction?
Where do I look? The Ham mags have very little on the subject. Does anyone
know where I can get Plessy ICs and data sheets from? The back-of-the-mags
ads suppliers don't seem to carry them. Finally, anything good or bad about
ACE products? The people around here seem to think they are quite good.
The only mod I have done so far is to change the throttle so that
the trim only affects the idle and not the high end. Thanks is advance.

KI4NW

3466. Re: When do you use this? (was Re: KENWOOD TM701A CROSS BAND MOD)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-24 13:34:22 UTC
From: jmseb@cbnewsd.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <2541@cbnewsd.ATT.COM>
Source record: 16093

In article <5901@merlin.usc.edu>, cyamamot@nunki.usc.edu (Cliff Yamamoto) writes:
> In article <8910210938.AA01137@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> SKAGOO@MEMSTVX1.BITNET (SURESH KAGOO) writes:
> >The repeater cross-band operation allows the TM-701A to receive on one band &
> >re-transmit the signal on the other band. The TM-701A alternately displays the
>
[stufff deleted]

> Also how do these rigs do this? I guess since you're on different
> bands you don't need a duplexer but do ALL dual band rigs have two
> antenna connections on them? And how do you set your rig to
> talk/listen to a cross band repeater? Do you use an offset or is it
> simplex?
>
> Thanks for any info!
> Cliff Yamamoto de KA6JRG

Almost all modern dual band rigs have a built in duplexer so you
don't need two separate antennas. Operation is simple,: you
set a receive frequency on one band and a xmit freq. on the other.
I have a new ICOM 3210 (2m/70cm) with this feature. What's neat
is that you can hear a signal on the receive frequency while
you are transmitting. If you are using a "cross band autopatch"
this feature allows full duplex telephone conversations, just as
if you were using a regular or cellular telephone. If you think
about it, there is no need for an "offset" s: you are automatically
transmitting on the repeater receive frequeency and listening on
its transmit frequency (a big offset, if you will, in different bands!).

By the way, I am new to the world of dual band rigs and cross band
repeaters. Does anyone know of such beasts (x band repeaters)
in the Chicago area? Cross band autopatches?

Also: I have been reading this net for a while, but have never
written anything. Hi, all! An interesting net (altthough the
CQ Pizza stuff did drag on a bit :)).

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
John Sebeson
KB8RY
Naperville, IL

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

3467. Re^2: WEFAX

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-24 13:37:14 UTC
From: roskos@IDA.ORG
Message-ID: <1989Oct24.133714.28298@IDA.ORG>
Source record: 16081

> I don't expect this package will stand up against the like of a PK-232,
> but hey, it's 1/3 the price and if you just want WX maps, it'll do.

Actually, it may be better than a PK232. A PK232 deletes all but 1 out of n lines (where n is something like 6, depending on the aspect ratio), with the result that most of the text on the weather maps is lost. With the PK232 you just get a general idea of what's on the map; a good bit of detail is lost.

Regarding recommendations for equipment, personally I use the A&A Wefax demodulators; if you just want black & white HF charts (not satellite pictures with grey scale), the FM demodulator is around $35. Elmer Schwittek in Florida sells a "MultiFax" program that is a compiled BASIC program which reads the output from this demodulator through the game port or printer port (the parallel printer port can be used for 1-bit data such as is produced by the FM demodulator; the AM demodulator produces 8-bit data, and has to use at least the game port (4 bits) to get reasonable grey scale images). He just came out with a new version of the program, and I don't remember the new price, but the old version was $35. This hardware also works much better than the FAA-surplus electrolytic-paper WEFAX recorder I bought for $600 a few years ago, because the grey scales are better and the image is sharper. I subsequently wrote my own software (not very portable), which isn't too hard to do, but the Schwittek software is a good start.

But, see my next posting, on a problem with the A&A AM board...
--
Eric Roskos (roskos@CS.IDA.ORG or Roskos@DOCKMASTER.NCSC.MIL)

3468. Anomaly in A&A AM WEFAX Demodulator's ADC

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-24 13:54:58 UTC
From: roskos@IDA.ORG
Message-ID: <1989Oct24.135458.28372@IDA.ORG>
Source record: 16082

Recently I have added an 8-bit port to my PC for use with the A&A AM WEFAX demodulator kit (the original, unmodified kit), and wrote some software to plot a histogram of the data coming out of the A/D converter on the demodulator board. What I've found is kind of surprising.

The output from the board has *very* sharp "spikes" at each of the values at which the low-order four bits of the output from the A/D converter are zero (i.e., hex 00, 10, 20, 30, 40, ... , e0, f0) with a very small amount of clustering of values around each of these spikes. But the frequency of these low-order-bit-zero values is usually 10-20 times that of the values nearby that don't have zeros in the low-order bits.

This seems very odd, since I was receiving AM WEFAX images from NOAA 9 when I collected the data I used to plot the histogram, and I don't think the NOAA satellites have data distributed in this way. The A&A demodulator's A/D converter is wired in an unusual way, though... the /INTR output pin is wired to the /WR pin (the normal connection for the "free running" mode), but the /RD pin is also wired to 0V. Programs that access the demodulator just read the demodulator periodically, without any status information, and without any control of starting a new conversion cycle.

I'm wondering whether this A/D converter, wired in this way, fairly often gives intermediate output values, in which the high-order bits have been determined but the low-order bits haven't been determined yet, and whether this causes the distribution I found? I looked up the A/D converter in my National Semiconductor databook (the equipment's at home, but I believe it is an ADC0804), and I can't tell from the diagram whether the latch that's between the shift register and the output latch only passes completed data through, or whether intermediate data goes through to the output latch (which I think is always in the "pass" rather than the "latch" state due to /RD being grounded). In any case, it looks like the board as supplied from A&A doesn't properly output the low-order bits of data, something that doesn't show up if you just connect it to the 4-bit game port the way the instructions recommend. I found in looking at the data that the image produced with the low-order bits included is very noisy, something that I think is due to this problem more than to noise from the received signal.

Does anyone have any insights or experience regarding this? Meanwhile I'm going to try modifying the board to let me start conversions immediately after I read the previous value, the way the ADC is designed to operate, in the hope this will fix the problem...

(If you have any suggestions, please mail to me and I'll summarize.)
--E.R.

--
Eric Roskos (roskos@CS.IDA.ORG or Roskos@DOCKMASTER.NCSC.MIL)

3469. Internet DXing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-24 15:17:00 UTC
From: Ed@ALDERAAN.SCRC.SYMBOLICS.COM
Message-ID: <19891024151751.3.ED@PEREGRINE.SCRC.Symbolics.COM>
Source record: 16110

Having just seen an electronic mail message from a country whose two-letter abbreviation I don't recognize and couldn't guess from context, I've decided to try for DXCC (and WAS, for that matter) via Internet. (The ultimate Internettish thing would be WAD, Worked All Domains, but domains are created far more often than countries.)

To invent some rules:
1. Messages exchanged via bulletin boards don't count: the messages must be exchanged via mail. It's perfectly ok to post CQ's to bulletin boards, but there must be two-way communication via mail to qualify as a contact.
(If this game gets too popular, we may need to set up a separate bboard for it, lest INFO-HAMS/rec.ham-radio become an unusable pileup!)

2. In lieu of signal reports, QSL messages should include the text AND HEADERS of the message being replied to. This provides propagation information, such as the number of relay stations and the number and kind of mail protocols involved in the conversation.

3. A completed contact should be a message that looks like this:

```
j From: Ed
j To: Faraway-Joe

e From: Faraway-Joe
e To: Ed

x From: Ed
x To: Faraway-Joe

x I saw your CQ in INFO-HAMS; here's a response from
x Burlington, Massachusetts USA.

e Thanks for the response Ed, I'm in Farawayville,
e Neverneverland.

j Here's your confirmation, Joe.
```

The message marked x is an initial call, it doesn't count (unless you want to play by SWL rules, in which case it counts for Joe.) The lines marked e (with the included lines marked x) form a completed contact for Ed: it's proof positive that he communicated with Joe. The lines marked j (with all the included lines) form Joe's completed contact. The actual format (order, indenting, etc.) of the information doesn't matter.

4. Of course, you can include whatever other information you want in your messages, like your rig (Sun-3/60 w/8meg or whatever), other hobbies/interests, weather, latitude/longitude/altitude, whether you're operating from the home or work QTH, etc.

So, CQ IDX (Internet DX) de Ed@Stony-Brook.SCRC.Symbolics.COM, in Burlington, MA USA!

3470. RE: Solar Panel Problems!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-24 16:00:51 UTC
From: rlwest@flopn2.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <8910241613.AA06410@ti.com>
Source record: 16111

>Jan Steinman - N7JDB writes:
>
>I have the Sovonics panel, as purchased from Antennas West, and am quite happy
>with it. I also have the 8A regulator they sell, and am not so happy. I gets
>quite warm -- I'd guess at least two or three of my hard-earned watts are going
>into heating the package. It makes clicking noises, so I assume it has a relay
>in it. I'd think a power MOSFET would do a better job! It also seems to stick
>sometimes, as I can see the charge LED dimly glowing at night sometimes.
>
>If anyone has a more efficient gel-cell regulator, I'd like to hear from you.
>

Mine doesn't do that.

The KA8IDB control module that came with my panel is quiet and cool.
It *>is<* the second one...the first one did not work and I had to get a
replacement.

Maybe you can get them to replace the one you have?

73, & good luck! --> please keep us posted on what solution you come up with!

-=-
Bob WA8YCD [o] "I don't want none o' that new-fangled
RLWEST@FLOPN2.CSC.TI.COM [!] LIGHT-powered stuff! Just' gimme the
WA8YCD@W5TOO.#NTX.TX.USA.NA [o] reg'lar old-fashioned HEAVY-powered!"
-=-

3471. Re: PL259 connector assembly

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-24 16:18:01 UTC
From: forrest@phobos.sybase.com
Message-ID: <6736@sybase.sybase.com>
Source record: 16105

My problem with soldering PL259 connectors is that I'm paranoid
about overheating the connector, causing the dialetric inside
the coax to melt resulting in a short of the center and outer
conductors.

What wattage soldering irons work the best for this? Soldering
through those 4 holes is also something that worries me because
to do it right requires a lot of heat. Heat can be both my
friend and my enemy when soldering PL259 connectors.

Anything you read here is my opinion and in no way represents Sybase, Inc.

Jon Forrest WB6EDM
forrest@sybase.com
{pacbell,sun,{uunet,ucbvax}!mtxinu}!sybase!forrest
415-596-3422

3472. Re: How Much Good Does Ham Radio "Emergency Preparedness" Do?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-24 16:31:28 UTC
From: stevew@wyse.wyse.com
Message-ID: <2489@wyse.wyse.com>
Source record: 16098

In article <6667@sybase.sybase.com> forrest@sybase.com writes:
>For a long time I have watched and listened to many emergency
>preparedness efforts that have taken place. I don't take part in
>them because based on my experiences in several major earthquakes
>and other lesser disasters, I've learned that most of this well
>intentioned work doesn't amount to much.

Not this time. What is amazing is how well coordinated the response
has been, at least in the Santa Clara Valley area where I'm listening
and involved with ARES. Each of the city EOC's was up with in about
20 minutes of the disaster. Several, including my city were essentially
cut off from the rest of the county. We became their eyes and ears for
during the first 2 to 3 hours. Los Gatos EOC was evacuated! They didn't
have ANY phones as an example. This is where the planning and drills
come in. At least in Santa Clara County we are also the prime movers
of data for the Red Cross. The one on-going assignment we've got right
now is providing communications for all of the shelters that have
been set up in the middle of no-where.

>What usually happens is
>that there is about 80% chaos, confusion, and needless running
>around. My theory is that, with a few exceptions mentioned below, this
>80% figure is what would occur naturally, with or without all the
>emergency preparations.
>
>This wasn't even
>all that bad an earthquake, in spite of what you may have seen on
>TV. If it had been really bad the confusion factor would have been
>even worse.

Go see Los Gatos or Santa Cruz in person, then tell all the people
in shelters in Watsonville, Santa Cruz, and Los Gatos it wasn't all
that bad an earthquake. It certainly could have been worse, but
it was bad enough!

>
>The areas that I see that do benefit from emergency preparedness
>are:
>
>1. Making sure repeaters can stay on the air after the disaster.
>2. Agreeing on which frequencies to use for certain purposes.
>3. Having stations setup at key sites
>4. Setting up liasons between civil defense organizations and ham
> radio operators
>

There are a couple areas that you've missed.

1. Training a core of people who know what they are doing so they
can be the managers in a situation like whats going on!
2. Knowing where the weakness is in your organization allows you
to correct the defects. You can't find this out without drills.

>Other than this, since ham radio is not a paramilitary organization,
>I don't think there's much we can do to substantially reduce the
>chaos and confusion.

Nope. See point number 1. The people who drill year round, and
receive extra training like learning about the Incident Command System
used by served agencies, or take part in Public service events where
they learn about operating in nets, and responding to extended events
in a prepared manner are important people right now! The people
who are walking in off the streets are welcome, and their basic
skills as hams is useful, but we also need people on sight who
can show them how our organization works, how to operate on nets, how
to be a net control, etc. We wind up having to do on-the-job training
and this can only be done by people who have been drilled into knowing
how to do the job we have to do!

Side note considering personal confusion. I didn't really experience
any because I had a purpose and a place to go immediately. I knew how
I was going to react before it happened, it was a planned response to
the situation. Thats not to say I wan't scared, but I did know what
I had to do, as did my entire city ARES organization. This actually
seems to help ALOT with dealing with the initial situation.

>But, I don't think this is any big deal.
>Most hams gladly and unselfishly lend a hand when problems occur.
>I bet that most of the good work results from spontaneous organization
>and natural talent rather than all the drills.
>

See above.

>Please don't misunderstand what I'm saying. Ham Radio should play
>a vital role in providing communications after a disaster. It has
>proved itself many times. All I'm saying is that I don't think that
>a lot of the organization and effort that goes into Ham Radio emergency
>preparedness is worth it.

Let me give you a couple examples of where training paid off immediately.
In Santa Clara County we have a plan called MCIP(Medical Casualty Incident
Plan) Its caused us to pre-place antenna drops at all of the hospitals
AND drill twice a year with them and various area fire departments
at implementing the plan. Oddly enough we had one of those drills
last Saturday ;-) The hospital net was on the air almost immediately.
Up at Stanford the doctors where trying to figure out where there was
a working Cat Scan in the county, they had a bunch of people at a
phone bank trying to find out. The hams came through with the info

in about 5 minutes. We were already at the locations they wanted to get in touch with. We have a drill locally every time there has been a minor quake. The drill is simple, show up on 146.115 and listen. If you have any damage report it to net control. This little drill has the benefit of getting us lots of people available when it was the real thing because people knew exactly where we would be coordinating efforts.

Mind you our response hasn't been perfect, but due to the drills we've carried out over the years we know what should be done and we try to fix things as they occur. There are also things that can be done better and we'll try to learn from the whole experience. Thats another point...we have a collective learning experience as an organization about what works and what doesn't. The propagation of this knowledge to others who join the group keeps it fresh, and helps us improve as new view points are added.

73's de Steve KA6S
EC for the city of Milpitas

3473. Re: PL259 connector assembly

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-24 17:44:14 UTC
From: rusty@cadnetix.COM
Message-ID: <10056@cadnetix.COM>
Source record: 16108

In article <7880085@hpfcdc.HP.COM> perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:

>..description of technique and of playing tug-of-war...

> On the other hand, you can never reuse the PL259
>after you solder those four little holes on the side.
>...
>Perry Scott
>KF0CA

Hmmm. Well, I dunno about that, I just repaired the coax I use in
the car for my 2M rig, which was RG11 or some such thing, and in
my previous attempt to repair it (which resulted in the coax
to braid short I repaired last night) I had soldered the 4 little
holes to the coax. I was able, with a little difficulty, to remove
the previous coax and re-use the connector. Am I missing something?
Will the 'repair' break sooner than it normally would? Or am I just
tenacious enough to make it work?

One caution I have about doing the soldering (assuming that I've not
overlooked some other reason having to do with ability to reuse
the connector) is that you really need to be careful to not overheat
the coax and thus melt the foam/whatever. I speak from experience!
(Thats why I had to repair the coax the second time...)

73 and happy soldering!

---rusty
---Join the usenet un-net, 28.410 and/or 28.390, 1600Z to 1700Z saturdays!
Rusty Carruth. Radio: N7IKQ ^^ or later :-)
DOMAIN: rusty@cadnetix.com UUCP:{uunet,boulder}!cadnetix!rusty
home: POB. 461, Lafayette 80026

3474. Re: PL259 connector assembly

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-24 17:58:40 UTC
From: reisert@victim.dec.com
Message-ID: <8910241758.AA29732@decwrl.dec.com>
Source record: 16094

In article <7880085@hpfcdc.HP.COM>, perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes...
>This is how I do it:
>
>6. Screw on the PL259. You should see the outer copper braid through
> the four little holes on the side of the PL259, and the center
> conductor should protrude out the end of the PL259.
>9. Solder through the four little holes on the side.

It helps if you first take a knife and scrape around the insides of the 4 little holes before screwing the connector together. I've had trouble getting solder to adhere to the metal, but if you scrape away some of the surface, solder takes to it without much ado.

jim, AD1C

=-=

"The opinions expressed here in no way represent the views of Digital Equipment Corporation."

Jim Reisert Internet: reisert@tallis.enet.dec.com
Digital Equipment Corp. UUCP: ...decwrl!tallis.enet!reisert
Littleton, MA 01460

3475. Is there any DXing or media-oriented mailing list around ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-24 18:16:40 UTC
From: huopio@kannel.lut.fi
Message-ID: <HUOPIO.89Oct24131640@kannel.lut.fi>
Source record: 16083

Is there any kind DXing or media-oriented mailing list around? I think that rec.ham-radio is not a very proper place to publish programme schedules and other such information.. I might be interested in putting up such mailing list, if there is anough interest? So, anyone interested in a DXing and media-oriented newsletter, send a message to huopio@kannel.lut.fi !

--Kauto
--
********** Kauto Huopio (huopio@kannel.lut.fi) **********
*US Mail: Kauto Huopio, Punkkerikatu 1 A 10, SF-53850 Lappeenranta, Finland *
*Project: Learn some GNU Emacs first.. :-) *
****

3476. Wipeout!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-24 19:02:27 UTC
From: paulf@jessica.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <6074@portia.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 16095

You know propagation conditions aren't so good when you can't even copy WWV! Even CW isn't getting through this mess! Is anyone else experiencing similar conditions (10/24/89, 1900Z)?

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | "I asked for a dissertation topic, and for my
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | sins, they gave me one."

3477. Cellular Telephone Info Needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-24 19:10:32 UTC
From: REDELMAN@AUVM.BITNET
Message-ID: <89297.151032REDELMAN@AUVM.BITNET>
Source record: 16099

Can anyone recommend a good technical book on how the cellular
telephone network operates?

73,
Richard Edelman, KH6RE

REDELMAN@AUVM.BITNET

3478. Re: INTERESTING SNIPPETS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-24 19:14:12 UTC
From: paulf@jessica.uucp
Message-ID: <6076@portia.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 16096

In article <8910231219.AA19254@bunny.gte.com> pescatore_jt%ncsd@gte.COM writes:
> STATUS: The FCC is being rapidly refurbished by its new management.
> Potted plants recently appeared in the lobbies of the two main FCC
> buildings on M Street in Washington and touch tone phones, yes, touch
> tone phones, are being installed in the offices.

Aha! So that's why the FCC needs a $35 license fee! Gee, I'll sleep a lot
better knowing that regulatory bureaucrats won't have to suffer digititis
and breathe large quantities of Carbon Dioxide anymore.

Maybe with a little more oxygen in their brains, they'll wake up.

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | "I asked for a dissertation topic, and for my
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | sins, they gave me one."

3479. Cellular Telephone Info Needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-24 19:31:52 UTC
From: REDELMAN@AUVM.BITNET
Message-ID: <89297.153152REDELMAN@AUVM.BITNET>
Source record: 16100

Can anyone recommend a good technical book on how the cellular telephone network operates?

73,
Richard Edelman, KH6RE

REDELMAN@AUVM.BITNET

3480. Re: Wipeout!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-24 20:09:25 UTC
From: bjb@hubcap.clemson.edu
Message-ID: <6861@hubcap.clemson.edu>
Source record: 16097

From article <6074@portia.Stanford.EDU>, by paulf@jessica.Stanford.EDU (Paul Flaherty):
> You know propagation conditions aren't so good when you can't even copy WWV!
> Even CW isn't getting through this mess! Is anyone else experiencing similar
> conditions (10/24/89, 1900Z)?
>
>
> -=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | "I asked for a dissertation topic, and for my
> ->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | sins, they gave me one."

Could this be all because of a recent geomagnetic storm I have heard
about? I can't recall just now when it actually happened, but it was
supposed to be fairly intense. I haven't touched my radio for a couple
of days (I know, an unpardonable sin...), so I hadn't heard it myself.
I haven't heard any mention of the storm on the net here, so I didn't
think much about it. Does anyone have any particulars on this storm??

de BJ, KM4RB

--
BJ Backitis (KM4RB) | BJB@CLEMSON.BITNET | "There are a great many
Info. Systems Development | BJB@HUBCAP.CLEMSON.EDU | people in this country
Clemson Univ. Division of | {..}!gatech!hubcap!bjb | who, through no fault of
Comp. & Info. Technology | All usual disclaimers | own, are sane."

3481. callsign database????

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-24 22:00:18 UTC
From: washer@lll-winken.LLNL.GOV
Message-ID: <36733@lll-winken.LLNL.GOV>
Source record: 16101

Is there a database out there that might have call signs posted, BEFORE such callsigns arrive in the mail from the FCC??? If so how do I access such a database?

Thanks in advance.

James Washer
North West Software.
(415)887-9613

p.s. YES, I know that I can't use the call sign until the paperwork arrives, but i can get QSL's printed, etc.

3482. Voice of America Scheduled Broadcasts -- Addendum

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-24 22:53:50 UTC
From: eab@voa3.UUCP
Message-ID: <303@voa3.UUCP>
Source record: 16102

As noted by Ed Schwalenberg, I failed to include a transmitter site.

The transmitter code `RHO' stands for Rhodes, Greece.

My apologies to all and thanks to Ed.

73.

--
E. Allen (Al) Brown VOA/BBC Voice of America
...uunet!voa3!eab WA3FYZ/ZF2LY Cohen Building, Room G-748
Chief, Operations Branch Washington, DC 20547
Computer Services Division +1 202 485 7021

3483. Re: Building A (Very) Low Cost Repeater

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-25 00:12:20 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500253@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16104

Given the (still) low number of dual band radios out there in people's hands so far, a cross-band portable repeater won't serve too many people very well just yet. The idea of linking them and spacing them apart (though I think a 1/4 mile is overkill) seems like a workable solution. This is something I have been planning to do as well. That way you can input and output a standard in-band repeater split on 144, 220, or 440 Mhz. You will of course need a total of 4 HT's or other radio's to pull this off. That's getting to be fairly expensive. The new dual-band Icom IC-32AT (and maybe others) does have a builtin crossband repeater function that could be used as TWO of the radios. Two crossbanders could be used to set up the in-band repeater.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

3484. interested in opinions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-25 00:20:54 UTC
From: garthh@microsoft.UUCP
Message-ID: <8200@microsoft.UUCP>
Source record: 16103

I am considering purchase of a ten-tech Triton IV solid state tranceiver.

Does anyone have any experience with ten-tec tranceivers in general, or
with this model?

Also, what should I be paying for this?

I am familiar with the japanese lines, but not with ten-tec. I understand
they have a following. Why?

Thanks,

garthh@microsoft.com

3485. Re: Re: Instructographs and the like

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-25 01:49:17 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250086@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 16119

Yes, W1AW used a Boehme reader many years ago. But by the time I hired on there (1972) they were using a Baudot-to-Morse converter made by Frederick Electronics Co. (MD). The tape was typed on a model 28 ASR and then fed into a paper tape reader which fed into the Frederick.

I understand they now use a PC.

de Al N1AL

3486. Re: How Much Good Does Ham Radio "Emergency Preparedness" Do?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-25 02:33:18 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250087@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 16120

I disagree 100%. Training BEFORE an emergency is vitally important.
This has been demonstrated time and time again.

Let me give but one example. Several years ago, we had some severe flooding
in Guerneville, along the Russian River near Santa Rosa. Our RACES group
had been rather inactive for several years, so while we had lots of operators,
many had never had any training.

Guerneville was an island -- completely cut off from the rest of the world.
A message came through asking for permission to break into the Guerneville
Safeway (or whatever) to get food for the hungry masses. The reply message
said basically "Yes". No signature. No addressee. No time or station
of filing. I don't know about you, but I sure wouldn't break into a store
with no more CYA than that! One of the first things you learn in RACES
(or ARES etc.) training is about message format.

Sure, there's going to be confusion and chaos in a disaster no matter how
prepared you are, but the preparation DOES pay off -- the better trained
you are the more you come to realize that.

Al N1AL

3487. Radar

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-25 03:28:47 UTC
From: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP
Message-ID: <5110@cps3xx.UUCP>
Source record: 16107

Is all this we're hearing in the press about a Russian radar the obnoxious over the horizon radar known as the "woodpecker"? I hope so, and I hope they dismantle it soon. Good riddance!

(I don't operate HF, but I remember it from earlier days.)

In the rare case that original ideas Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN are found here, I am responsible. Owen W328, E. Lansing, MI 48825 Internet: hendrick@frith.egr.msu.edu UUCP: ...!uunet!frith!hendrick

3488. Re: Guemes Island followup

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-25 05:43:51 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <243@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 16117

Rick Karlquist, N6RK says:

>It seems to me that the rule about two islands being separated
>by foreign territory is referring to a case where either of
>the islands would have been a country by itself (being 275 miles
>from the mainland). In this case, you would have two instead of
>one country. I don't believe it is intended to make islands
>less than 275 miles away separate countries. The reason for the
>rule is apparently an extension of the rule that says once you
>have one island 275 miles away as a separate country, subsequent
>islands that are also 275 miles away need to be separated 500
>miles (or whatever the number is) from the first island.
>What they're saying is that foreign territory is a substitute
>for the 500 miles. Neither Guemes island or the other island
>is 275 miles away, so this rule never even comes into play
>in the first place. So Tad is taking the rule out of context.

Tad, KT7H says:

Actually, Rule 3b stands alone. But if you choose to interpret it as
part of Rule 3a, the mileage figure is 75 miles, not 275 miles.
Guemes, in relation to Tatoosh, meets this test. But rule 3b
SPECIFICALLY states "NO MINIMUM DISTANCE IS REQUIRED".

Here is the full text of Rule 3b:

"(b) Islands: Where two islands, of the government under Point 1,
are totally separated by an intervening DXCC country (also under
Point 1), each island counts as a separate DXCC country. No
minimum distance is required. The test for total separation
means that a straight line may not be drawn from any point on one
island to any point on the other island without passing through
another DXCC country. This intervening country may be a part of
either island, another island, or part of a continent."

73,

Tad Cook
KT7H @ N7HFZ
tad@ssc.UUCP
MCI Mail: 3288544

3489. Craziest question yet asked ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-25 06:47:11 UTC
From: die@cpoint.UUCP
Message-ID: <2711@cpoint.UUCP>
Source record: 16106
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

In the mid 1970's it was widely reported that the Soviets uplinked tapes
of intercepted American telephone calls picked up from AT&T microwave by their
embassies and consulates in Washington DC, NYC, and SF on frequencies in the
900 mhz range (which was(?) an uplink frequency for one of their then-in-use
communication satellite families). I have heard stories that the NSA taped
the Russian uplinks and played the tapes for selected high officials of some
of the big companies the Russians were targeting in order to convince them
to take telephone (un)security more seriously.

I beleive that it was reported that the Russian tapes of US calls
were sent at 20-100 times normal speed multiplexed on some sort of very
wideband signal. It appears that no very secure form of encryption or
signal security was used, however, since NSA was willing to allow people
outide of the COMINT intelligence world to listen to their intercepts
(which they would have been very unlikely to do if they had any reason
to beleive the Russians thought they were using a secure mode of transmission).

Out of idle (and poisonous) curiousity I am tempted to speculate as
whether this practice continues to this very day, and if so what frequencies
and technologies are currently being used ? With so many vital communications
circuits carried by fiber, (especially those near foreign embassies) and
with the much greater consciousness of signal security in the last few years
it would seem that the fruits of such an effort might be much less useful
than they once were, but perhaps once started such an effort acquires a
certain momentum and cannot be so quickly stopped.

Has anybody living near the Soviet compounds seen these signals ?
Do they use their Moliyna birds which swing high up over our northern sky?
Or is this done by low orbit store-and-foreword ferrets ?

At the very least these uplinks ought to supply somewhat more tractable
material for a certain lunatic fringe than KGB/CIA/etc one time pad
encrypted "numbers stations". (Although the technical proficiency required
to make anything of the signals (even if not encrypted) probably grossly exceeds
that conceivably possessed by anyone who wastes time trying to break one time
pad spy ciphers from numbers stations).
--
David I. Emery Clearpoint Research Corp.
35 Parkwood Dr, Hopkinton Ma. 01748 1-508-435-7462
{decvax, cybvax0, mirror}!frog!cpoint!die
{m2c}!jjmhome!cpoint!die

3490. Magnetic Storms

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-25 10:28:47 UTC
From: PROVERO@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <12536889122.25.PROVERO@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 16044

I was sitting at my desk listening to Radio Canada Intl when the 191200Z
solar event started (last thurdsday). I thought
at first that they had blown the big fuse, the cutoff of propagation was
that sharp. But then I noticed that it wasn't just affecting RCI.....

I had experienced a lot of bad conditions in my 20+ years of amateur
and SWL operating, but never before observed the onset of a solar event.

WWV later verified a disturbance starting at 1232Z, 19 Oct.

3491. Geomagnetic storms

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-25 11:17:20 UTC
From: MROWEN@STLAWU.BITNET
Message-ID: <8910280707.AA12281@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16112

Responding to the questions about recent HF blackouts...
Yes, there have been several magnetic storms during
the past week. The biggest was Saturday. It was the
result of an X-13 flare (that means BIG). A number of
other flares have been popping off the past couple of
days and a major storm is predicted for today (10/25).
This means a good chance for aurora on the VHF bands, and
stinko conditions on HF.
If you can't copy WWV, you can get the solar-terrestrial
report by calling (303) 497-3235.

3492. Antennas 'Umbrella-shaped'

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-25 11:32:29 UTC
From: PJML@UK.AC.NERC-WALLINGFORD.IBMA
Message-ID: <25.Oct.89.12
Source record: 16113

Antenna that looks like a big inverted umbrella - looking in my ANDREW catalog
there are various versions of this - they are all broadband HF antennas
(typically 3-30MHz or 1.6-32MHz). My book shows them with up to 160Kw
peak handling capacity, with a SWR of less than 2.0:1 throughout the
design operating range (envy envy...)
Wouldnt like to be in the room below a 160Kw transmitting antenna though!

They are omni-directional and known either as 'Spira-cone' or 'Mono-cone'
antennas (both being trademarks of Andrew Inc. Orland Park IL)

The ANDREW catalog is worth browsing through - full of nice products
for professional/military applications HF through microwaves.
See if you can get your hands on a catalog - you will go green with
envy!!!!!!
Prices are as high as you would expect for 'professional' products though...
(shame, shame!)

G6WBJ >-=Pete=-<

Please use the following addresses for reply: + \/Natural
+ \/\Environment
JANET: PJML@UK.AC.NERC-WALLINGFORD.IBMA + \/\/Research
ARPA : PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSS.CS.UCL.AC.UK + \/\/\Council
EARN : PJML%UK.AC.NWL.IA@UKACRL + NERC Computer Services
AX25 : G6WBJ {144.650MHz} + Holbrook House
SPAN : STAR::"PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSS.CS.UCL.AC.UK" + Station Road
PHONE: +44 793 411613 + SWINDON SN1 1DE
FAX : +44 793 411503 + GREAT BRITAIN

3493. Re: PL259 connector assembly

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-25 11:41:17 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewsc.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <4064@cbnewsc.ATT.COM>
Source record: 16124

> In article <7880085@hpfcdc.HP.COM> perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:
> On the other hand, you can never reuse the PL259
>after you solder those four little holes on the side.

When I was a kid and couldn't afford to buy new PL-259s (they were
fifty cents in 1965), I used my Dad's electric drill to drill out the
solder from the four holes and reuse the connectors.

There are some PL-259s that I would never use, like the ones
with a meltable insulator -- it looks white, like teflon, but
it melts like cheese.

Also, I've not been able to get solder to stick to AVA brand
connectors, so I only use Amphenol PL-259s, with silver plated body
when available.

I use the same coax preparation process that John KB8RY described, but
spray silicone spray on the black coax jacket before screwing on the
connector barrel. My soldering tool of choice is a behemoth 60 watt GE
solding iron (not a gun) to solder RG-213/U to PL-259s.
--
==
Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass (312)979-5414

3494. Re: Radar

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-25 12:23:48 UTC
From: pierson@cimnet.dec.com
Message-ID: <5709@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 16116

[Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN] writes, in part:

>Is all this we're hearing in the press about a Russian radar the
>obnoxious over the horizon radar known as the "woodpecker"? I hope
>so, and I hope they dismantle it soon. Good riddance!
I think not. The Krasnoyarsk site was unfinished, whereas the Russian
woodpecker has been around for years.

re: Different posting, on propagation, either a storm, or WWV was off the
air. WWV was not coming in in E. Mass.

thanks
dave pierson |The facts as accurately as i can manage,
Digital Equipment Corporation |The opinions, my own.
600 Nickerson Rd
Marlboro, Mass
01742 pierson@cimnet.enet.dec.com

3495. Deal on Sangean ATS-803A

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-25 13:33:24 UTC
From: kjl@atexnet.UUCP
Message-ID: <332@minotaur.atexnet.UUCP>
Source record: 16028

I happened to be at the Christian Science Monitor Headquarters last week and I picked up a brochure about a deal that they had on the Sangean ATS-803A. They were offering it for sale for only $179 (with headphones, power supply, antenna adaptor and strap). The radio does come with the CSM logo affixed to it but if you can live with that it seems like a deal. They were also selling the Sangean MS-103 for $115. I'm only posting this since there have been several requests for inexpensive SW receivers lately. I couldn't find an address to write to but you could try sending mail to 'The World Service of the CSM' in Boston for more details. As far as I know, the radios are capable of picking up stations other than that of the CSM :-)

3496. Re: interested in opinions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-25 13:50:13 UTC
From: jmseb@cbnewsd.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <2565@cbnewsd.ATT.COM>
Source record: 16036

In article <8200@microsoft.UUCP>, garthh@microsoft.UUCP (Garth Hitchens) writes:
> I am considering purchase of a ten-tech Triton IV solid state tranceiver.
>
> Does anyone have any experience with ten-tec tranceivers in general, or
> with this model?
>
> Also, what should I be paying for this?
>
> I am familiar with the japanese lines, but not with ten-tec. I understand
> they have a following. Why?
>
> Thanks,
>
> garthh@microsoft.com

I have owned a Ten-Tec Omni D for about 9 years. It's technology is
no longer state-of-the-art, but I have been very pleased with it.
Ten-Tec designs the box so you can access all the circuitry and
service it yourself. Their customer/technical service is excellent,
much better than the big-name manufacturers, or so I hear.
Example: last year I had a minor problem with the receiver. I called
their factory service number and I was immediately put in contact
with a guy who knew every detail of my 8 year old box ("check the
5K resistor on circuit module x, the one just to the left of the
transformer....."). He gave me a 8 point check list to find my
problem ("you don't want to pay $50 for us to look at it").
Once I found the problem, I called him back and he sent a new part
on credit (total cost: 12 bucks plus two phone calls).

Performance of the rig is good. Its QSK is superb. Very clean audio
on SSB. The final amp transistors take a 3:1 swr with no problem
and full power output. It's simple, basic design seems to be
very reliable, with few things to go wrong.

Bob Parnass, AJ9S, just bought a Paragon, and I wouldn't be surprised
if he posted his comments on it (he told me he liked it).

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
John Sebeson
KB8RY
Naperville, IL

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

3497. Aviation NAVAIDS (long)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-25 14:03:16 UTC
From: MEHARP01@ULKYVM.BITNET
Message-ID: <8910260703.AA00903@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16043

Aviation NAVAIDS are some of the slicker applications of radio technology that you will ever find. Here is a brief core dump of what I know about them. My apologies if some of the actual technical info is incorrect or incomplete. My knowledge is mostly from the user view since my father is a retired air traffic controller. In that spirit, here's Mike's Little List of NAVAIDS:

VOR - Stands for VHF Omni Ranging (I think). System uses a ground-based transmitter that sends a phase encoded signal that looks like a "radio compass" to the receiver. Pilot uses a receiver in the cockpit to home in on the VOR. There is a huge network of these transmitters around the country. They form the nodes of a large grid of aerial highways that are used for navigation. A typical transmission using a VOR may sound like "Cessna 27G, turn right heading 240 proceed direct MYSTIC." This instructs the pilot to turn onto heading 240 degrees and follow the signal from the MYSTIC VOR to the VOR. When he gets there, he will either receive further instructions or follow his flight plan. VOR's were one of the earliest NAVAIDS.

ILS - Instrument Landing System. System uses radio signals (I don't know what frequency, I think microwave) to generate a glide slope signal to landing aircraft. This allows a pilot to land an aircraft safely in marginal conditions. Most airliners use ILS even in clear weather because it's actually easier. The pilot just follows an indicator in the cockpit which indicates if his rate and angle of descent are correct. If you want to hear irritated pilots, catch your airfield with it's prime runway's ILS down! :-). Approach control will handle the aircraft until it reaches the "outer marker" of the ILS. This is the first indication received from the ILS. Generally approach will tell the aircraft to contact the tower at that point with "TWA 424, contact the tower 120.3 at the outer marker."

DME - Distance Measuring Equipment. Related to VOR. Gives a dead reckoning distance to the NAVAID generating the signal. An optional addition to VOR's. Useful with a busy VOR or a remote one. If you have VOR and DME in your plane (not all do, it's not required) it's really difficult to get lost. Also nice when setting up for an approach.

Those are the three that I know something about. Hope you found this useful. If you really want to learn how these aids work, the latest version of Microsoft Flight Simulator does simulate these three aids. My brother tells me the simulations are quite good.

"Just STOP your pathetic whining!" - David Letterman

Michael Harpe, N4PLE | BITNET: MEHARP01@ULKYVM
316B Ormsby Building | VOICE: 502-588-7785
University of Louisville | FAX: 502-588-5048
Louisville, KY 40292 | AURAL: "Mike!"

Phenylketonurics: Contains Phenylalanine

3498. Re: Consumer info?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-25 14:08:17 UTC
From: jay@splut.conmicro.com
Message-ID: <2976@splut.conmicro.com>
Source record: 16122

In article <8910240703.AA05502@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> faunt@CISCO.COM (Doug Faunt N6TQS 415-688-8269) writes:
>Does anyone have anything good or bad to say about Madison Electronics
>Supply in Houston TX? They have the Kenwood TM731 for $599. until the
>end of November.

I've been dealing with them for about the last 15 years, and have been satisfied. I know some folks that had minor problems with equipment purchased there, and Don, K5AAD, who runs the place, has always been quick to solve the problem.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jay@splut.conmicro.com (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
{attctc,bellcore}!texbell!splut!jay +--
Gandhi II: no more Mr. Passive Resistance...he's back to kick some butt!

3499. Craziest question yet asked ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-25 14:13:00 UTC
From: Ed@ALDERAAN.SCRC.SYMBOLICS.COM
Message-ID: <19891025141339.1.ED@PEREGRINE.SCRC.Symbolics.COM>
Source record: 16045

Date: 25 Oct 89 06:47:11 GMT
From: m2c!jjmhome!cpoint!die@husc6.harvard.edu (David I. Emery)

At the very least these uplinks ought to supply somewhat more tractable material for a certain lunatic fringe than KGB/CIA/etc one time pad encrypted "numbers stations". (Although the technical proficiency required to make anything of the signals (even if not encrypted) probably grossly exceeds that conceivably possessed by anyone who wastes time trying to break one time pad spy ciphers from numbers stations).

Someone trying to break one-time pad ciphers is certainly wasting his time, IF it is known that the system is one-time. As far as I know (and I don't claim to be an expert) the numbers transmissions have not been proven to be one-time ciphers. Even if the transmissions are intended to be one-time, mistakes are made, and if a section of key got accidentally reused there is some (very slim) hope that a transmission could be decoded.

3500. Re: PL259 connector assembly

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-25 14:39:00 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.bacs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <12600077@silver>
Source record: 16118

>My problem with soldering PL259 connectors is that I'm paranoid
>about overheating the connector, causing the dialetric inside
>the coax to melt resulting in a short of the center and outer
>conductors.

>What wattage soldering irons work the best for this? Soldering
>through those 4 holes is also something that worries me because
>to do it right requires a lot of heat. Heat can be both my
>friend and my enemy when soldering PL259 connectors.
>--Jon Forrest WB6EDM

To avoid melting insulation, the soldering must be done FAST. For
that you need a high-wattage iron with a LARGE copper tip. I get
excellent results using a WW II surplus 200-watt soldering iron. (A
200w soldering _gun_ is no good because the tip lacks sufficient heat
capacity). The large tip transfers heat to the PL-259 fast enough
that the area around the hole reaches soldering temperature before the
whole connector gets hot enough to melt insulation. Tin the coax
braid before inserting it into the connector.

--

Frank W9MKV @ K9IU reid@gold.bacs.indiana.edu

3501. RE: INTERESTING SNIPPETS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-25 15:35:00 UTC
From: christiansen%chera1.decnet@CHEWI.CHE.WISC.EDU
Message-ID: <8910260703.AA00866@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16042

> Date: 24 Oct 89 19:14:12 GMT
> From: agate!shelby!portia!jessica!paulf@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU (Paul Flaherty)
> Subject: INTERESTING SNIPPETS
>
> [...]
>
> Aha! So that's why the FCC needs a $35 license fee! Gee, I'll sleep a lot

To be fair, Paul, it is the elected yahoos in the House and Senate
that have suggested this fee. Any fees (taxes) collected will not
go to the FCC, as has been previously stated. The FCC is clean,
this time.

--
Reed L. Christiansen UW Polymerization Reaction Engineering Laboratory
christiansen@chewi.che.wisc.edu (608)262-7267 N9GFG @ WD9ESU

3502. Down with SO239 connectors!!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-25 16:06:42 UTC
From: PJML@UK.AC.NERC-WALLINGFORD.IBMA
Message-ID: <25.Oct.89.17
Source record: 16114

Why, oh why, do manufacturers insist on fitting PL259/SO239 connectors
to their gear? A more horrible connector for RF is hard to think of.
(anyone remember RCA Phono-plugs being used for RF wiring some years back?)
At anything above DC, the PL259 is horribly lossy and non-constant-impedance.
Unless you tighten them up real tight (like with a small pipe wrench!) they
unscrew themselves and oxidise after a few years.
The worst ones are the 'SO239-on-a-flying-lead' fitted to some of the
modern mobile rigs (and this at 144/430MHz too!!) which seem to plumb
new depths of flimsy construction. Whilst we can't all afford to go for
'N' connectors at HF, anyone interested in long term reliability should
studiously avoid SO239 'UHF' types. Specially avoid those where the center
insulator melts when you solder the inner. If you must use them, get ones
with PTFE insulation (which costs a bit more but stands solder temperatures
without melting away...) Long live BNC/TNC (specially above 30MHZ).
Try thinking of SO239's as 'screened test-prod connectors'. Throw 'em out
and fit something 'constant impedance'.
Also, how come there seem to be two different threads on the SO239? Jap
and 'Rest-of-the-world' ? They wont mate!

//
* The difference between Science and Religion is that with Science, you *
* do the experiment, then write the Book. With Religion, you write the *
* Book, then get someone to carry out the Experiment *
\\\

3503. callsign database????

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-25 16:15:22 UTC
From: faunt@CISCO.COM
Message-ID: <8910260702.AA00738@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16046

Look in the FCC Rulebook published by ARRL. The previous edition, at least, has a 'phone number that you can call to find out this information.

3504. Re: Anomaly in A&A AM WEFAX Demodulator's ADC

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-25 17:08:18 UTC
From: roskos@IDA.ORG
Message-ID: <1989Oct25.170818.1007@IDA.ORG>
Source record: 16115
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

The story continues ...

Last night I modified my previously unmodified A&A board to bring the
/RD and /WR lines from the A/D converter to the set of pins on the edge
of the demodulator board.

After doing this, and building the logic on the 8-bit port board to generate
the /RD and /WR pulses when the port was accessed, I connected it all
together, and found that the problem still exists! So it is not due to
incomplete conversions being read from the board. It appears simply to
be a problem with the demodulator board itself... possibly that the
A/D converter that is used is too slow to convert a particular value of the
demodulated signal before it changes to a new value, so the ADC gets partway
through the conversion, finds the value has changed significantly, and
gets 0's for the low-order bits as a result.

The distribution of values out of the A/D converter is interesting...
the values with low-order bits of zero seem to "borrow" from neighboring
values, and the height of the spikes is in proportion to the number of
low-order bits that are zero. For example, a portion of the curve looks
something like this:

```
--------
-------- <- these 3 show what the frequency counts "should" be
--------
6FH --
70H -----------------
71H ---
72H ---------
73H -----
74H ------------
75H ------
```

I did some testing with artificially-generated files to be sure it's not the
histogram-producing software (it's not); and with random white noise (it gave
a plausible distribution of the white noise, but with the "borrowing" anomaly
as shown above).

At this point I don't have a good idea as to what might be causing it.
It doesn't adversely affect the WEFAX pictures you get if you only use
4-bit data, and in fact the pictures are very good considering the price
of the demodulator (both the AM and FM demodulators purchased together
cost around $85), but it means you can't do enhancements of low-contrast
areas of the image, or other types of image enhancements that rely on
having data at a higher grey-scale resolution than you are able to

display.

It looks like some artifact of how the ADC works... I have an ADC0820 which I am thinking of trying to see if it works better (the A/D converter on the A&A board is an ADC0804), since the ADC0820 has a built-in sample and hold, and can convert at around 20,000 samples/second.

--
Eric Roskos (roskos@CS.IDA.ORG or Roskos@DOCKMASTER.NCSC.MIL)

3505. Re: Is there any DXing or media-oriente

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-25 17:15:00 UTC
From: benk@inmet
Message-ID: <13700010@inmet>
Source record: 16041

A new news group called "rec.raido.shortwave" (if I'm not mistaken)
has ben proposed that would be a perfect place to post the kind of SWL/DX releated stuff you're talking about. If you think the idea of this kind of newsgroup is a good one, I think that there is still time for you to send in your "Yes" vote. Consult news.newgroups.announce for details.

-- Ben Krepp

From uunet: uunet!inmet!benk
From DDN: benk@inmet.inmet.com

P.S. The reason SWL/DX releated stuff is posted to rec.ham-radio at the moment is that -- at the moment -- there is no better place for it to be posted. I doubt that anybody who posts SWL/DX releated stuff in rec.ham-radio wants to "get in the way" of the purely ham-related stuff at all.

3506. Re: Aircraft headsets

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-25 19:21:00 UTC
From: bruce.chapman@canremote.uucp
Message-ID: <89102704095136@masnet.uucp>
Source record: 16121

Icom makes an adapter to use David Clark headsets with their VHF and
UHF handheld radios, that works very well.

~ EZ-Reader 1.13 ~ I know that I should have read the DOC'S
* RNet 1.01: CanConfMail: Sasquatch PCBoard, Terrace, B.C.

3507. DXCC and Rule 3(b)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-25 19:42:19 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.UUCP
Message-ID: <20105@ut-emx.UUCP>
Source record: 16126

Regarding Rule 3(b), can someone point to a specific case where the
rule has been used either to include or exclude a particular 'country'?
(I don't mean Tad KT7H's recent Dxpedition :-)).

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu

3508. Special interest nets/astronomy

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-25 20:22:24 UTC
From: labelle@hpl-opus.HP.COM
Message-ID: <64840019@hpl-opus.HP.COM>
Source record: 16033

I'm particularly interested in amateur astronomy, however it may be
good to post scheds and freqs of other special interests. There used to be
an "astro-net" on 3885 but it no longer exists. Are there any others??

George La Belle uucp: hplabs!hpl-opus!labelle
Hewlett Packard Labs smtp: labelle@hpl-opus
P.O. Box 10490 arpanet: labelle%hpl-opus@hp-sde.hp.com
Palo Alto, Ca. 94303 hpdesk: GEORGE LABELLE /HP1900/UX
phone (415) 857-4679
ham WB6YZZ

3509. the un-net (or should it be roundtable?) (was Re: On-Air BBSer's NET)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-25 20:43:19 UTC
From: rusty@cadnetix.COM
Message-ID: <10083@cadnetix.COM>
Source record: 16040

In article <6741.2540802D@stjhmc.fidonet.org> Brian.Battles@f880.n141.z1.fidonet.org (Brian Battles) writes:
>....
> RC> Maybe a chaotic dis-organization of interested parties, yes; net, no.
>
> So far, that's about all the Fidonet "Net" is, too.
>...but it
>could develop further. Maybe as more and more of us (me included) upgrade
>or obtain the right HF rigs, we can go to 15, 40, or some other band.

I've thunk of that, but wondered how many of us (like myself) we'd lose. (At least for a while, while the upgrade is in process, for those planning to upgrade. But I'm under the impression that some folks are not interested in that. ALso, part of the reason for doing this was to have someone to talk to when I heat up the old HF rig (I started to say warm up, then remembered that its a tube rig :-)). Another part of the reason was to get some of us (myself included) off our duffs and onto the airwaves (oh, oh - I see some really nasty comments coming :-)), and to perhaps encourage some of us (again, myself included) to think about upgrading. So to move to a General or above subband would defeat part of the fun/purpose I had in mind when starting off the concept.)

> BB>> Why not join us every Sunday at 1615 and 2215 UTC on 28.4 MHz, + or -
> BB>> a few kHz if there's QRM...
>
> RC> ... so would not be able to join the Fido net anyway.
>
> Hummphh...go ahead and BE that way! Seriously, we kinda figgered that,
>given the inherent vagaries of 10-meter propagation and the wide-reaching
>intergalactic (OK, coast-to-coast) nature of these BBS Echoes,
>mid-morning to Noon and mid-afternoon to early evening would provide the
>most folks the largest chance of getting on.

In fact, I may manage to get free some weekend to check in to the Sunday time slot. In any case, I don't really see any great conflict with having 2 of these 'un-nets' (or roundtables, if you prefer) running...

> Go ahead with the Saturday un-net and have a ball. I'm sure many Fido
>users will join you...I'll sure try!

In fact, usenetters who cannot make the Saturday UN/RT (un-net/roundtable :-) are encouraged to shoot for the Sunday one!

>... I suppose we could, theoretically, start at around
>8:00 AM Pacific Time and just gabble away all day long...

That would be interesting. Assuming the band does not shut it down.

>with enough
>"checkins", you could say Hello and not have your turn to transmit come
>around again until late afternoon!

Yow! I hope not! I 'need' to talk more often than that :-)

> RC> And on a slightly different subtopic of the same subject:
>
<discusion of east and west coast contacting each other and hanging around>

Actually, I was looking at my map (yep, I finally got around to marking up
a map to see where all I'd talked to), and noticed that CA is really not
that much closer than the closest eastern contacts I've made. I've noticed
that western stations seem to come in in the evenings, and eastern stations
come in better in the mornings. (Is this a reasonable conclusion? I
don't know, but am willing to be instructed :-))) So I'm probably biasing
my activities towards the east coast. I'll definately try to be back to
410 and/or 390 (+or-) at 1700Z and 1800Z as well (note - new time coming
this saturday!).

> Ask Alan if he'd like to hook up with the Fidonet "Net" on Sundays at
>1615 or 2215 UTC...28.4 MHz...listen for (or call) "CQ Fidonet HAM RADIO
>Echo Users",

Yo, Alan. Consider yourself asked :-)

<commenting about Boulder county>:
>... And tell the granola-chomping Yuppie
>County Commissioners to stick their antenna prohibitions...!

Please! This is a family forum :-)

> RC> our own QSL system?...[stuff deleted]....Anyway, any thoughts?
>
>...fritter away our time?? Besides, I don't have access to a laser
>printer, and I like getting nifty postacrds...beats just the bills that
>clog my mailbox!

'tis true, and having heard nothing to the contrary, I will for the moment
say, those who wish to, send 'standard' postal-type QSL cards.
(I'm having some made up with a field for me to check if its
a usenet qso. (ouch! one printer wanted $75 for 500 single-color, $135
for 500 two-color (I've got a mountian I want in the background...)) So,
I do plan to QSL. Others who think cards are a waste of time are
welcome to not send qsl cards... :-)

> Hope to hear ya!

Ditto!

>73 de Brian Battles WA1YUA
>QTH New Britain, Conn.
>Internet: Brian.Battles@f880.n141.z1.fidonet.org

And, dont' forget, time changes this weekend. It will still be at
9am Colorado local time, which means 1600Z to 1700Z or later.

This weekend is also the CQ WW QSO party, I think, so by all means
feel free to chase 'real' DX instead of usenet contacts this weekend :-)

(An aside - I have been discussing via email with a gentleman who has
pointed out what the problem with my rig probably is, so I may actually
be back on the air this Saturday, who knows?)

Well, thats more than enough for now, 73 de rusty n7ikq

---Join the usenet un-net, 28.410 and/or 28.390, 1600Z to 1700Z saturdays!
Rusty Carruth. Radio: N7IKQ ^^ or later :-)
DOMAIN: rusty@cadnetix.com UUCP:{uunet,boulder}!cadnetix!rusty
home: POB. 461, Lafayette 80026

3510. Re: PL259 connector assembly

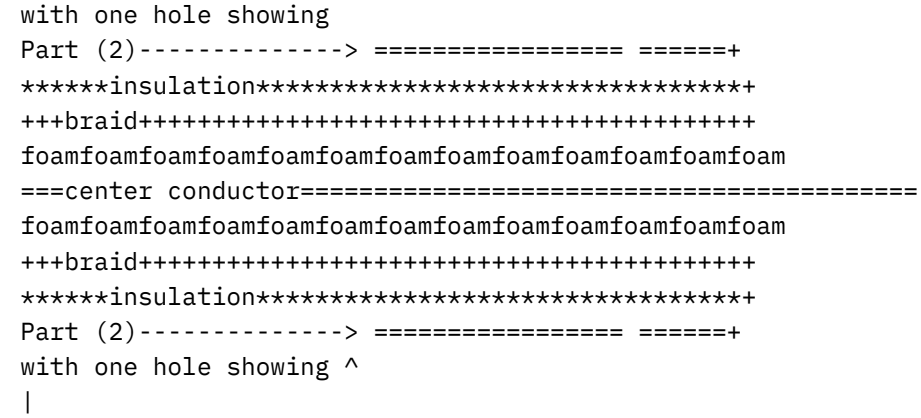
Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-25 21:38:07 UTC
From: mac@harris.cis.ksu.edu
Message-ID: <4326@deimos.cis.ksu.edu>
Source record: 16029

In article <6736@sybase.sybase.com> forrest@sybase.com writes:
>My problem with soldering PL259 connectors is that I'm paranoid
>about overheating the connector, causing the dialetric inside
>the coax to melt resulting in a short of the center and outer
>conductors.

I was taught another way to put PL-259's on coax that gets around
the whole problem of soldering through the little holes. I wish I
could draw a picture, but I'll try to explain in words instead:
(Unfortunately, I don't even have one here in front of me to help
me remember, but I'll try from memory!)

Disassemble the PL completely (I recall there can be either two or
three parts:
1) the "male" part which has the four little holes
2) the part which screws into part (1), and
3) an optional part which screws into part (2) and which is used
only when the coax doesn't fight tightly into part (2)

a) If part (3) is needed, slide it onto the coax and forget it awhile.
b) "Skin" the appropriate amount of outer insulation from the end of
the coax, cut through the braid, skin some inner (foam?) insulation,
etc. (many manuals give measurements for how much to cut off.
c) Do NOT "fan" out the braid, but squeeze it down around the center
conductor (kinda like licking a sewing thread) and slide the coax
into part (2) like sticking thread through a needle's eye. Push
the coax up tight as far as it will go. If part (3) is not used,
one may even screw part (2) onto the outer insulation of the coax;
if part (3) is used, screw it into part (2).
d) NOW fan the braid out at a 90 degree angle but do NOT fold it back
over the forepart of part (2). Then use scissors to cut the braid
off SHORT so it just barely clears part (2). See "picture":



e) Carefully solder the braid to the EDGE of part (2) | right here,
all the way around the end of part (2).

f) Screw part (2) into part (1) tightly (use two pairs of pliers).
Solder center conductor to part (1).

Forget the four little holes altogether!

Electrical connection depends on metal-to-metal contact of parts
(1) and (2). I've never had any problems (and I've long been
eligible for the QCWA!) Connector is trivial to disassemble (if
you can find the pliers again) and to reuse.
--Myron, W0PBV.
--
Myron A. Calhoun, PhD EE, W0PBV, (913) 532-6350 (work), 539-4448 (home).
INTERNET: mac@ksuvax1.cis.ksu.edu
BITNET: mac@ksuvax1.bitnet
UUCP: ...{rutgers, texbell}!ksuvax1!harry!mac

3511. Re: 6 meter R/C

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-25 21:44:24 UTC
From: waters@darla.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1933@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 16032
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.models.rc

In article <891024054249.4b000127@CCC.NMFECC.GOV> MORRIS%ORN.MFENET@CCC.NMFECC.GOV writes:
}Group,
}
} Does anyone do much experimenting with R/C? Since I don't have
}too much time, I have combined my hobbies and am flying model planes on
}6 meter R/C. I would like to know if much design/modification is done to
}the equipment. Recently I bought some used ACE R/C equipment and have had
}good results with it. The design is somewhat dated, but I can get all the
}diagrams, parts, and help with no trouble from ACE. This is different
}from the other import units which charge $5 for a 50 cent control pot.
}Also I am eyeing the new computer controlled transmitters, but the $500
}plus price is out of my league. Any homebrew ideas in this direction?
}Where do I look? The Ham mags have very little on the subject. Does anyone
}know where I can get Plessy ICs and data sheets from? The back-of-the-mags
}ads suppliers don't seem to carry them. Finally, anything good or bad about
}ACE products? The people around here seem to think they are quite good.
} The only mod I have done so far is to change the throttle so that
}the trim only affects the idle and not the high end. Thanks is advance.
}
}
} KI4NW

I am cross posting this to rec.models.rc which has far more Ham R/C stuff
than rec.ham-radio. From your posting I assume you know (or are learning) how
to fly the airplane with no problems.

Briefly, you need to get one of the modeller's magazines such as "R/C
Modeller Magazine". Best bet is a local hobby store.

There is very little experimentation with radios any more, mostly because of
the availability of very cheap but high performance Japanese/Korean radios as
a complete pakage. Futaba, and Airtronics are the two dominant brands today,
both have simple basic 4ch AM radios which include servos, receiver, transmitter
and batteries for around $100 discounted. A 2 ch is even less but not
recommended for aircraft. The channels BTW refer to CONTROL channels not
transmitter channels, all modern R/C equipment is built for a single RF
frequency but can have as many as 20 control channels.

The more expensive radios essentially have more features or better
interferance rejection (FM or PCM), but really are little different
otherwise.

ACE is the only American manufacturer that I know of, and serves mostly the
advanced and experimenter markets. Reputation and my own experience has been
excellent, but their equipment is much more expensive than the imported

equivalent. (I don't own any of their radios just auxiliary stuff like a fast charger). All of their radios BTW are AM, but with probably the best quality receiver on the market which more than makes up for the difference with FM/PCM etc..

Things like servos and AM radios BTW are easily interchangeable between manufacturers if you don't mind changing connectors.

As for using 6M, I would advise picking one of the "standard" frequencies: 50.8-50.9 (R/C 00-R/C 10), or 53.1,53.2 through 53.9. Monitor the channel you pick for a while to be sure there isn't a repeater there (we have one on 53.76 which wipes out 53.7 and 53.8). Oh yes make SURE you use a transmitter pin/impound etc. just like the 72Mhz people do, there are fewer users of 6M R/C but I have had people on the same channel as me (twice in 18 months).

Good luck!

*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *
Of course there's no reason for it, it's just our policy.

3512. Re: How Much Good Does Ham Radio "Emergency Preparedness" Do?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-25 21:53:21 UTC
From: dml@esl.com
Message-ID: <DML.89Oct25145322@bloch.esl.com>
Source record: 16049

Just to add one point to Steve's excellent observations: I'll bet you didn't start hearing the "overhead" communications until the real "emergency" situation was over. Because you probably weren't listening in the first hour or two.

My experience with the earthquake disaster here was that by the weekend, much of the communication was ham radio logistics rather than real emergency traffic. But that isn't our fault, really. The main reason for this was that the Red Cross etc. were able to ask for (and get) all the support they wanted from us, even if they didn't really need it. That's probably the way we want it to be: we want them to always want to come to us, not to hesitate because we might get uppity or cut them off later.

In contrast, *all* the traffic I heard in the first couple of hours had to do directly with the emergency, and was extremely well organized and coordinated. All of Steve's points apply to what I heard.

Sure we got help from everybody with a radio, and that's great. But it only worked because there were people who knew what to tell them to do. And they didn't all come out Tuesday nigth!

3513. Re: Guemes Island followup

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-25 21:58:51 UTC
From: rkarlqu@hpscdc.scd.hp.com
Message-ID: <5490069@hpscdc.scd.hp.com>
Source record: 16039

>
> Tad, KT7H says:
>
> Actually, Rule 3b stands alone. But if you choose to interpret it as
> part of Rule 3a, the mileage figure is 75 miles, not 275 miles.
> Guemes, in relation to Tatoosh, meets this test. But rule 3b

Are you saying these two islands are more than 75 miles from the
mainland? My understanding was that you could actually see Guemes
from the US mainland. That would be less than 75 miles normally.

N6RK

3514. Re: Radar

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-25 22:18:15 UTC
From: huopio@kannel.lut.fi
Message-ID: <HUOPIO.89Oct25171815@kannel.lut.fi>
Source record: 16123

In article <5110@cps3xx.UUCP> usenet@cps3xx.UUCP (Usenet file owner) writes:

Is all this we're hearing in the press about a Russian radar the
obnoxious over the horizon radar known as the "woodpecker"? I hope
so, and I hope they dismantle it soon. Good riddance!

(I don't operate HF, but I remember it from earlier days.)

-Well, I think that there is one over tho horizon radar site in the USA too..

(And that's my opinion)
_kauto
--
****************** Kauto Huopio (huopio@kannel.lut.fi) **********************
*US Mail: Kauto Huopio, Punkkerikatu 1 A 10, SF-53850 Lappeenranta, Finland *
*Project: Learn some GNU Emacs first.. :-) *
****

3515. Re: Solar Power

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-25 22:43:06 UTC
From: <>
Message-ID: <18057@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 16030

Regarding solar panels, regulators and such... When Patty and I assembled that portable station last summer, I cobbled up a very simple shunt regulator consisting of a 2N3055 power transistor, a heatsink (important!) a resistor and a zener diode. It was wired such that when the array voltage rose to 15 volts, the regulator began conducting, clamping the voltage at that level. This was mainly to protect the radio from overvoltage if the battery (a 6.5A-hr gel cell, by the way) were disconnected.

The advantage of a shunt regulator is that no power is dissipated unless there is excess power that you can't use. Of course, this regulator did nothing to keep the battery from being overcharged, so I had to watch its voltage carefully.

The PROPER way to build a solar power regulator is to use the technique that has been standard on AMSAT satellites for the past 20 years or so. You build what is essentially a switching power regulator, except that it has two sense inputs. One is connected to the output and behaves like an ordinary power supply, cutting off the oscillator when the voltage rises above a certain set point. The other sense input behaves in reverse, cutting off the oscillator when the array input voltage falls below its setpoint. The two sense circuits are ANDed, that is, the input has to be above its setpoint and the output below its setpoint for the oscillator to run.

The big advantage of this type of regulator is efficiency -- the regulator itself has the efficiency advantages of a switching regulator, and the ability to operate the solar array at a specified voltage allows you to suck the maximum amount of power out of it. This threshold needs to be adjustable, since the optimum power point is a function of loading and especially of array temperature. The later satellites do it by measuring the array temperature with thermistors and setting the array operating points according to a lookup table in the onboard computer software.

Phil

3516. Re: SHORT WAVES

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-25 23:20:10 UTC
From: tedk@cbnewsc.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <4093@cbnewsc.ATT.COM>
Source record: 16038

I recommend the Sony 2003 shortwave receiver. It covers
153 Khz to 29.95 Mhz. Operates on 4 AA batteries.

Ted G. Kekatos N9IXE (formerly KB9DCQ)
UUCP: ..!att!ihuxv!tedk (312) 979-0804
AT&T Bell Laboratories, Indian Hill South, IX-1F-460
Naperville & Wheaton Roads - Naperville, Illinois. 60566 USA

3517. Re: Field Day... OK... A proposal:

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-26 00:11:00 UTC
From: john@frog.UUCP
Message-ID: <2194@frog.UUCP>
Source record: 16053

[I've re-ordered the points he made to rebut in a more logical order]

In article <7880084@hpfcdc.HP.COM>, perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:
> I've only participated in one field day. As an outsider, it seemed
> strange that field day was:
> o you get points for putting out marginal signal (sorry QRPers) that
> hardly anyone can hear.
If you are running from a 2KW generator, you can run one 1KW station or
10 100W stations. When your generator runs out of gas, solar power will
let you run a QRP station--period. If you can't communicate with one tube
tied behind your back, how are you going to manage when Nature ties it there
for you?

> o home stations are frowned upon. (In a real emergency, we all run to
> the nearest mountaintop, where the emergency isn't ?)

Many classes of emergencies happen away from populated areas (forest fires,
plane crashes, etc.). Knowing how to set up a field station is valuable.
Moreover, consider the damage from Hugo (or the REAL "big one" when it
finally hits San Francisco) -- there may not *be* any homes left to have
a nice, cozy station in.

> o the antenna systems and radios are usually commercially-made.
> (real hams roll their own stuff, right ?)

Perhaps Field Day needs a new category for radios soldered together out of
junk television parts the morning of Field Day (I'm not quite kidding).
However, for emergency preparedness, simply having spare radios in a safe
corner of the local ham club is more likely to be a winner than secreting
broken TV sets around the local area... :-) (Note that one antenna
I used during a Field Day was a 1000' chunk of wire thrown down the
side of the mountaintop we were at. It may not have been the most
efficient possible antenna, but it worked *real* well. I suppose the
WIRE was commercially-made, but...)
>
> o done in the summer. (no emergencies happen in the winter, right ?)
> o the exact start and stop time are known. (planned emergencies ?)

Hey, real disaster-relief agencies plan their simulations ahead of time!
(Ah, I remember the time someone got up at the BEARS club and announced
"There will be a disaster at the beginning of next month...") However,
there has been a proposal kicking around rec.ham-radio for a spontaneous
Field-Day-like thing, which might be a very interesting idea.

> o more social event than communications (we hams do like to yak...)

What, you should get an extra multiplier if you didn't enjoy yourself? Most hams do it because it IS a fun hobby -- the ability to be useful once in a while is gravy.

Field Day is not a carefully designed emergency preparedness exercise. However, when a disaster does hit, a lot of FD operators will be able to think "Well, gee, now what do I do?", and somewhere, in the dim dark recesses of their brains, the training Field Day and other contests gives them will nudge forward and help out.

3518. Re: When do you use this? (was Re: KENW

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-26 00:28:49 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500254@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16031

One of the things that many (if not most or all) cross-band repeater functions of dual-band radios cannot do is make the repeater function appear split. In other words, the radio will listen on say: 146.520 and 446.000 and when a signal comes in on 146.520 it will only retransmit it on 446.000. You cannot make it transmit on some other frequency than the frequency it is listening on when in repeater mode.

Some radios may well be capable of doing that, but I have not heard of any specifically. If someone knows of one, please post the information. Such as radio could be programed to, for instance, listen on 146.34 and 444.500 and when a signal comes in, retransmit on 146.94 OR 449.500 (on the other band). I don't know if this capability is particularly needed. If you know of a case that it is, I'd like to hear about it.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

3519. Re: callsign database????

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-26 00:37:35 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <245@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 16048

James Washer asked if there was a way of finding out about ham calls before they arrive from the FCC.

You might try calling 312-234-8011, with modem set for 1200 bps and 8 bits, 1 stop bit and VT-102 emulation. This is a free service from the Callbook that lists any new or updated info that is not in the current Callbook or Callbook Supplement.

The info is only put in a couple of times per month, so it may be possible to receive a license before it appears here.

It is useful for QSLing someone who is not yet in the book, or who has changed addresses and the current book doesn't show it yet.

73,
Tad Cook
tad@ssc.UUCP
KT7H @ N7HFZ

3520. Re: PL259 connector assembly

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-26 01:01:31 UTC
From: dml@esl.com
Message-ID: <DML.89Oct25180131@chopin.esl.com>
Source record: 16050

There was a series in Hints and Kinks in QST a year or so ago on this very subject.

The keys I've seen missed in this discussion are:
Use a BIG soldering iron (100W or so). That gets the connector heated up without taking so long that the cable melts.

PL259's are not intended to be re-used. You can get them cheap enough that is really isn't worth the trouble. (Obviously this means going to hamfests, flea markets, surplus stores/catalogs etc. But you should be able to get a PL259 for under a dollar. Why fool around with re-using it at that price? Just cut the sucker off and start over.)

73, Denis N2TI

3521. UoSAT-2 spin rate?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-26 01:20:59 UTC
From: ollie@hydra.unm.edu
Message-ID: <827@ariel.unm.edu>
Source record: 16035

Hi. Does anyone know the average spin rate for UoSAT-2? I'm curious as to how CCD images are taken from the spacecraft.

Also, information about the UoSAT-2 'gravity gradient boom' would be helpful.

Thanks es 73

Ollie Eisman - N6LTJ ollie@hydra.unm.edu
3505 Lafayette Rd. NE #3, Albuq, NM 87107
(505) 277-4845 or (505) 884-7848

3522. info on Crystal Radio kit or schematic

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-26 01:26:08 UTC
From: sterling@ccssrv.UUCP
Message-ID: <758@ccssrv.UUCP>
Source record: 16125
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

As a Christmas present I thought I would give my nephew a crystal radio kit.
I've looked around and can only find a cheap kit from Radio Shack.
I haven't been able to find any schematics either.

Does anyone know where a reasonable kit can be purchased?
Or, a reference to a schematic might help.

Thanks,

Sterling Huxley
...!tektronix!sequent!ccssrv!sterling

3523. TS-180S

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-26 02:16:42 UTC
From: BERTSCH-S@osu-20.ircc.ohio-state.edu
Message-ID: <12537061685007@osu-20.ircc.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 16034

I'm looking for other folks out there who own a Kenwood TS-180S/DFC. So far I've only seen two of them, mine and one at a hamfest. If you've got one of these and want to trade info on mods, tricks, bugs or whatever, give me buzz.

Steve N8KWV Internet: bertsch-s@osu-20.ircc.ohio-state.edu
The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio

3524. Wilson HT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-26 03:08:55 UTC
From: root@raider.MFEE.TN.US
Message-ID: <145@raider.MFEE.TN.US>
Source record: 16027

I have resurrected my old Wilson Mark IV HT after many years of inactivity, and find the NICAD battery pack is shot. I tried to call Wilson, but they appear to be out of business.

Does anyone out there:

1.) Have a battery pack they'd be willing to sell ? or,
2.) Know where I could get one ? or,
3.) Know what became of Wilson Electronics (based in Las Vegas) ?

Thank you for any information you could provide.

73's

Bob
N4CDO
--
* RaiderNet Public Access *Middle Tenn's Unix Gateway* Murfreesboro, TN *
* Data:(615)896-8716 896-7905 Voice:(615)684-4490 Mail:PO Box 2371 Zip 37133 *
* Domain: root@raider.MFEE.TN.US UUCP: {ames,decwrl,mit-eddie}!attctc!raider *

3525. VK2SG RY Dx 10/20/89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-26 03:17:04 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1316@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 16055

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============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
============================================================

BID: RTDX2010

RTTY DX Notes For Week Ending 20th October 1989 (BID RTDX2010)

First may we commiserate with those people in the W6 area who have been
affected by the recent earthquake. We hope that the devastation caused
has not been of a personal nature. From reports received it would appear
that at least some of our DX friends were lucky to escape with very minor
damage. In hind sight it was noticed that from 2130Z on the particular
day until after 0245Z the bands went very dead. Before and after they
appeared to be normal, but at that specific time there was a very dead
period. One wonders if there could be some connection?

Our thanks this week go to the following stations: G3XTL, I5FLN, JA1BLV,
OD5NG, OH2BGD, TG9VT, VE3JPC, VK2EG, W0LHS, W1DA, N2HOS, W2JGR, AND
W6/G0AZT. Thanks chaps for your interest and help.

Bandpass

Friday

ZK1RS 28089 AT 0225Z QSL
SU1ER 7033 AT 0410Z
FK8BK 14074 AT 1015Z ARQ
UR2RW 28095 AT 1306Z
UH8ABM 28096 AT 1340Z
YI1BGD 28087 AT 1351Z
GJ4YMX 28091 AT 1815Z
6W1FJ 21083 AT 1902Z

Saturday

ZK1RS 21089 AT 0320Z
HL1SX 21083 AT 0650Z QSL
SV0GB 21089 AT 0720Z
KH2A 14066 AT 1045Z
RL8PYL 28086 AT 1225Z NOTE
CT3BX 28086 AT 1230Z
GJ4YMX 28097 AT 1330Z
ZS8MI 14083 AT 1415Z
TU2BB 28093 AT 1515Z
EA9JV 28086 AT 1521Z
```

JY9CC 28097 AT 1725Z
5Z4BH 28088 AT 1952Z
5N9ALE 28090 AT 2010Z
HC8GR 28090 AT 2125Z
VY1CM 28094 AT 2155Z QSL

Sunday

TI100D 14095 AT 0046Z QSL/NOTE
CO6GC 28088 AT 0050Z
RL8PYL 14099 AT 0125Z
CT3BX 14091 AT 0130Z
J73EH 14088 AT 0325Z QSL
5H3NL 28082 AT 0712Z
5Z4TA 28087 AT 1008Z
UA3TN 28082 AT 1027Z NOTE
9J2AL 28089 AT 1032Z
DU9LRC 14091 AT 1720Z
YS1MAE 14074 AT 1810Z ARQ/QSL
EL7D 21089 AT 2040Z
TG9VT 21087 AT 2106Z
5V7DP 21087 AT 2106Z QSL
6Y5HN 21084 AT 2330Z QSL

Monday

6Y5HN 7090 AT 0157Z
ZK1RS 21093 AT 0207Z
V31AR 14074 AT 0445Z ARQ
CU3EM 21090 AT 1030Z
5H1HK 21088 AT 1315Z
ZS6PI 21088 AT 1427Z
SV1NN 14095 AT 1934Z
UW3TT/UH4H 14087 AT 1934Z
EA9JV 21092 AT 2005Z
TR8AHO 21087 AT 2209Z QSL

Continued in Part 2.
BID: $RTDX2110
Part 2 of 2.

Tuesday

5H1HK 21087 AT 0010Z QSL
UZ9CWA 7088 AT 0200Z
J73EH 21092 AT 0344Z
UB4IPU 14090 AT 0435Z QSL
FO5EM 14090 AT 0700Z
CU3EM 21086 AT 0935Z
GJ4YMX 21086 AT 0936Z
UW3TT/UH4H 21086 AT 1400Z QSL
UA6CQ 21095 AT 1525Z QSL

HV3SJ 21091 AT 1852Z
TU2BB 14088 AT 2140Z

Wednesday

UW3TT/UH4H 21085 AT 1138Z
UH8ABM 28090 AT 1410Z QSL
HV3SJ 14093 AT 2110Z
TI100D 14089 AT 2209Z

Thursday

No information received, and the bands were dead in this area.

QSL Information.

KU9C is QSL manager for TE2M, TI2YO, 8P6QA, 8P6RY. TE2M is the contest call for TI2YP. KU9C operated from XX9SW in a recent contest.

ZK1RS, Bob, says to QSL via ZL4DO.

6W1FJ confirms that his QSL manager is F6CBL.

HL1SX wants his cards via Box 162, 10-601 Seoul, Korea.

VY1CM (Zone 1) will QSL via 13 Sunset Drive North, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, Canada Y1A 4M7.

SV0GB will QSL via DL3MCT.
6Y5HN, Nigel, via Box 135, Kingston 15, Jamaica.

5V7DP QSLs via KA1DE.

TI100D is a special event station celebrating 100 years of democracy and will QSL via TI4SU.

J73EH QSL manager is WA4WIP.

YS1MAE will QSL via Box 691, San Salvador, El Salvador.

TR8AHO says to QSL via DJ2VZ.

5H1HK will QSL via JH4RHF.

UW3TT/UH4H via Box 96, Gorky 603000 USSR.

UB5IPU QSL to Box 6569 Donetsk 340121 USSR.

UA6CQ QSL to Box 114, Krasnodar, 350000 USSR.

Notes of Interest.

At the time of writing these notes there has been no sign of the A61 operation, nor is there any signal from 5A.

EA9JV reports that he is still trying for operation in mid November from Western Sahara (S0).

AA5AU and W6/G0AZT will be active from C6A (Bahamas) from October 25TH through November 1.
OH2BGD is at present in Singapore. He hopes to be QRV from 3D2 from October 22nd to 25th, then A35 from October 26th to November 1st. From 5W1, where he is not sure of activity as yet, he will go to ZK3 if he can find a boat going there from November 4th to the 14th. The team will consist of OH1RY, OH2VB, OH2BGD, SM7PKK and one JA.

Please note that the S92LB operation has been advanced one week. DJ6JC, Walter, will arrive in Sao Tome Monday at 0930 UTC. He will spend the week instructing Luiz on the operation of the Tono 7000E and will be on the air during the week. He will then leave Sao Tome on Monday the 30th to return home. He will leave at approximately 0930 UTC. Hope that you can find him.

GL DE DX1.

Distributed via packet by Tad, KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM/SWL/SCANNER BBS (1200/2400/PEP) 614-457-4227

3526. W5YI Reports October 1, 1989

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-26 03:20:53 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1317@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 16054

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============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
============================================================

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:: ::
:: T H E W 5 Y I R E P O R T ::
:: ::
:: D i t s & B i t s ::
:: ::
:: Vol 11 #19 --- 10/01/89 ::
:: ::
:: HamNet Electronic Edition ::
:: CompuServe's Ham/SWL Forum ::
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In this issue:

- FCC Pushes On With No-Code
- Hams Assist in Hurrican Aftermath

HamNet thanks Fred Maia, W5YI, for permission to excerpt this Electronic Edition of his W5YI Report. The full ten-page biweekly newsletter is available by mail for $23 per year from Fred at Dept. C, PO Box 565101, Dallas, TX 75356-5101. Samples available for a 2 stamp large SASE.

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Do you have Amateur Radio news to contribute to The W5YI Report? If so, please call (817) 461-6443 and leave a message on Fred's recorder!

: :

o FCC to Consider Ham Restructuring

The FCC's Private Radio Bureau forwarded twelve Petitions for Rule Making to the Office of the Secretary with instructions that they be assigned Rule Making numbers. These twelve petitions contain various proposals for restructuring either the classes of operator licenses in the Amateur Radio Service or the qualifying requirements for such licenses or both.

On September 14th, the FCC Secretary's office circulated a Public Notice (Report No. 1974) entitled "Petitions for Rulemaking Filed" asking the public whether the Commission should further proceed towards amateur restructuring. The assigning of RM file numbers and the circulation of a Public Notice is the important first step toward an anticipated Notice of Proposed Rule Making (NPRM).

Interested parties should now file a statement in support of or in opposition to further consideration of this issue. If it is decided that the petitions have merit, the bureau chief's staff will prepare a draft of an NPRM for review by the Commissioners. The bureau chief in this case is Ralph Haller, also an Extra Class amateur, N4RH. He is well versed in amateur affairs having spent a good deal of his government career as an FCC engineer out in the field.

If the Commissioners agree with their staff's appraisal, then a docket number will be assigned and the NPRM will be released to the public for comment. The Notice of Proposed Rule Making will set forth a description of the issues involved and will propose new rules. There undoubtedly will also be questions on which the FCC will ask for detailed observations. It is at this stage (and ONLY at this stage) that further specific recommendations should be made by interested persons. Thus the NPRM is really the beginning of the public debate. We are not yet at this bargaining point and it is inappropriate to file specific counter proposals at this time.

What to Do Now!

The FCC is now looking for a show of support (or opposition) to their going forward on the proposals to restructure the Amateur Radio Service to include a code-free license. You and/or your ham club should file a declaration with the FCC as follows:

Before the
Federal Communications Commission
Washington, DC 20554

In the Matter of)
)
A Class of Operator License)
In the Amateur Radio Service) RM 6984 through 6995
That Does Not Require a)
Demonstration of Proficiency)
in Morse Telegraphy)

DECLARATION OF SUPPORT (or OPPOSITION)

On September 14, the Federal Communications Commission gave public notice of the filing of RM-6984 through 6995, Petitions for Rule Making. These petitions contain various proposals for restructuring either the classes of operator licenses in the Amateur Radio service or the qualifying requirements for such licenses or both.

We believe that continued growth in the Amateur Radio Service would be promoted (hindered) by the modification or creation of a class of operator license that does not require a demonstration of Morse code proficiency as a qualifying element. To the extent that the captioned petitions propose such an Amateur Radio operator licesne, we submit this declaration of support (or opposition), pursuant to Section 1.405(a) of the Commission's Rules.

Signed: _____

Include your name/call sign/address/date - and club affiliation if applicable. You may also include a short - not to exceed one paragraph - stated as to why you feel the petitions should be further considered. Again, the time to get into a debate on the details is at the NPRM stage. All you are indicating now is that the petitions should go forth and a Notice of Proposed Rule Making issued. The FCC must receive your declaraction on/before October 14.

o Red Cross Sends Hams to Caribbean

We interviewed Mike Riley/KX1B, who directs all radio communications for the American Red Cross (ARC) in Washington. Riley was visiting with Red Cross chapters in Ohio, gathering information for the Red Cross Communicator Training Guide when ARC HQ called him back abruptly to help with the hurricane Hugo emergency.

"We experienced a massive communications problem" when telephone service in the islands was cut off, Rile told us. "We dispatched ARC volunteer hams fro Dayton and Erie (Pa) to the Caribbean. They are in San Juan, PR now and will be deployed shortly to the other islands: two to St. Thomas, two to St. Croix and one to stay in San Juan. We also sent an individual to Antigua. In addition to a Kenwood TS-440, he has a satellite station operating through the INMARSAT system and the ATS-3 Applications Technology Satellite."

"The purpose of this team is to provide emergency and priority communications out of the affected ares to the ARC. No Disaster

Welfare inquiry information is being handled at this time, as there is a nationwide moratorium on acceptance of such traffic. We simply don't have the resources to handle welfare inquiries. It's impossible to say when the moratorium will be lifted."

"The FCC has granted us Special Temporary Authority (STA) to operate on a frequency outside the 20 m band. The STA may be terminated at 2359 Oct. 5 or prior to that date if appropriate."

KX1B emphasized that it is not an Amateur Service frequency and is not available to amateurs not associated with the ARC net. The ARC is supplying the FCC with all of the callsigns of stations authorized in the STA operation so that Commission monitors can quickly identify violators.

"We are working closely with the ARRL. There are about 12 stations on our initial authorization list, including W1AW, W1INF (ARRL HQ Club Station), KI4T in Florida (chairman of ARRL Emergency Communications Advisory Committee) and W4HFH at the Alexandria (Va.) Red Cross." W4HFH, operated by the Alexandria Radio Club, has been the ARC HQ's representative to the various HF nets operating through the emergency on 14.313 and 14.303 MHz.

The ARC National HQ station is still under construction. Currently it is using a Yaesu 747. Several manufacturers have agreed to donated ham gear to the project. ICOM is delivering IC-781 and IC-765 HF transceivers. Butternut Electronics and MFJ will also donate equipment.

[End this issue]

3527. Over-the-horizon Radar (was Re: Radar)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-26 04:23:41 UTC
From: eickmeye@girtab.usc.edu
Message-ID: <5992@merlin.usc.edu>
Source record: 16037

In article <HUOPIO.89Oct25171815@kannel.lut.fi> huopio@kannel.lut.fi (Kauto Huopio) writes:
>-Well, I think that there is one over tho horizon radar site in the USA too..

I toured Grand Forks Air Force Base outside Grand Forks, North Dakota, over the summer, and they told us that a top priority project is building an over-the-horizon radar system. I don't know anything about the status of the construction (i.e. just dreaming or actually building) or about the specifications or capabilities, I was just on an unclassified tour when they mentioned it.

3528. Madison Electronics

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-26 11:37:07 UTC
From: MROWEN@STLAWU.BITNET
Message-ID: <8910280710.AA12826@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16047

The question about Madison Electronics in Houston reminds me of a slightly amazing thing that happened to me there, long ago. Max, the owner (SK?), answered a question for me regarding biasing 813s. The entire exchange lasted less than three minutes. He didn't know me, young high school punk. I returned to Madison's FOUR years later (not having been there in between), and he instantly recognized me and asked about the 813 amplifier. What a memory.

3529. Re: Aviation NAVAIDS (long, lonter now)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-26 13:38:34 UTC
From: <>
Message-ID: <232@pmday_2..Dayton.NCR.COM>
Source record: 16060

In article <8910260703.AA00903@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> MEHARP01@ULKYVM.BITNET (Michael Harpe) writes:
>
>Aviation NAVAIDS are some of the slicker applications of radio
>technology that you will ever find. Here is a brief core dump of what I
>know about them. My apologies if some of the actual technical info
>is incorrect or incomplete. My knowledge is mostly from the user view
>since my father is a retired air traffic controller. In that spirit,
>here's Mike's Little List of NAVAIDS:
>
>VOR - Stands for VHF Omni Ranging (I think). System uses a ground-based
>transmitter that sends a phase encoded signal that looks like a "radio
>compass" to the receiver. Pilot uses a receiver in the cockpit to home
>in on the VOR. There is a huge network of these transmitters around the
>country. They form the nodes of a large grid of aerial highways that
>are used for navigation. A typical transmission using a VOR may sound
>like "Cessna 27G, turn right heading 240 proceed direct MYSTIC." This
>instructs the pilot to turn onto heading 240 degrees and follow the
>signal from the MYSTIC VOR to the VOR. When he gets there, he will
>either receive further instructions or follow his flight plan. VOR's
>were one of the earliest NAVAIDS.

Yes, but there was a couple of earlier things. One was the
beacon system that used a narrow beam. One side of the beam you
heard dashes, and the other side dots.

One other navaid is the NDB. It is a non-directional beacon transmitting
in the AM band (up to 600 or so Khz). The aircraft has a loop-sense antenna
that points to the station. The receiver in the aircraft is called and ADF
and can also be used to pick up standard AM commercial broadcasts. Great
for listening when you don't have to talk to ATC

Actually, the VOR transmiitter has a rotating beacon that rotates through
360 degrees and somehow encodes the bearing into the signal. The receiver
in the aircraft decodes this and indicates through the OBS (Omni-bearing
selector) indicator how far left or right of the selected radial you are.

The drawback to VORs is that the closer you are to the station, the
more sensitive the signal is, since the length of arc between any two
angles is shorter closer in than farther out.

There are also 2 classes of VORs: Primary and secondary. Primary
VORS are generally used to define the Victor Airways (low altitude) and
jet airways (high altitude). Secondary VORs are generally used as
part of an instrument approach. Something like:

"Cessna 737zz, proceed direct Midwest VOR, cleared for VOR-Alpha approach Greene County". What this means is that the pilot is cleared to the Midwest VOR, and then can execute the VOR-ALpha approach into the Greene County airport (it happens to be on the 334 deg radial, 18.5NM DME from the VOR).

>ILS - Instrument Landing System. System uses radio signals (I don't >know what frequency, I think microwave) to generate a glide slope signal >to landing aircraft. This allows a pilot to land an aircraft safely in >marginal conditions. Most airliners use ILS even in clear weather >because it's actually easier. The pilot just follows an indicator in >the cockpit which indicates if his rate and angle of descent are >correct. If you want to hear irritated pilots, catch your airfield with >it's prime runway's ILS down! :-). Approach control will handle the >aircraft until it reaches the "outer marker" of the ILS. This is the >first indication received from the ILS. Generally approach will tell >the aircraft to contact the tower at that point with "TWA 424, contact >the tower 120.3 at the outer marker."

Actually, the ILS uses the same radios and indicators as a VOR, just that the ILS provides both glideslope and azimuth indications. It is in the same band as the ILS (the lower part of the nav frequencies are for landing aids, the upper part for VORS).

The ILS generally uses the number 1 OBS and has an extra indicator to indicate glide slope.

There are some variations on the ILS. One is the Localizer only where only azimuth information is given. Also something that can occur is the glideslope-only approach (generally with the localizer is out). One of the more interesting approaches is the localizer back-course approach. It is the same as a straight localizer approach, the the needle sensing in the cockpit is reversed.

Around Dayton, I have never flown an ILS from the IAP (intial approach point), but have had "N737ZZ, expect vectors for ILS 24 RIGHT". You will then be vectored about to a point where the approach controller can fit you into the flow of traffic. Then at the outer marker (generally another NDB), you can expect "N737ZZ, contact Tower 119.1".

>DME - Distance Measuring Equipment. Related to VOR. Gives a dead >reckoning distance to the NAVAID generating the signal. An optional >addition to VOR's. Useful with a busy VOR or a remote one. If you have >VOR and DME in your plane (not all do, it's not required) it's really >difficult to get lost. Also nice when setting up for an approach.

Not all VORs have DME capability. The DME in the aircraft sends a signal to the DME at the VOR, and then it replies back. By timing these signals the DME in the aircraft can give a distance reading, compute groundspeed, and give an estimated time of arrival. You are right, it is great for an approach.

| Steve Bridges | e-mail: |

NCR Corporation -- USDPG Product Marketing	Steve.Bridges@dayton.ncr.com
and Support Office Level Systems	..!ncrlnk!pmday_2!steve
1334 South Patterson Blvd	(513)-445-4182
Dayton, OH 45479	622-4182 (VoicePlus)
_____	_____

3530. Re: 6 meter R/C

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-26 14:24:20 UTC
From: jkl141@tijc02.UUCP
Message-ID: <741@tijc02.UUCP>
Source record: 16051

From article <891024054249.4b000127@CCC.NMFECC.GOV>, by MORRIS%ORN.MFENET@CCC.NMFECC.GOV:
> Group,
>
> know where I can get Plessy ICs and data sheets from? The back-of-the-mags

Try calling Plessey at 312-953-1484 or 408-438-2900. As far as
distributors, I had to call them last time I was looking for
some ICs from them, and they seem to change distributors often.

--

-John LeRoy

Packet Radio: WA4VLV @ WX4S
Compuserve: 74136,401
UUCP: mcnc!rti!tijc02!jkl141
Phone: 615-461-2440

3531. Wondering about 455 kHz

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-26 14:58:12 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <6919.25471CB4@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 16070

> From: jpb@ATHENA.MIT.EDU

> Does anyone out there know how 455 kHz got to be such a popular IF ?
> Why 455, (as opposed to 450 or 500, e.g.)?

So broadcast band images would not fall inside the band.

fall inside the band.

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

3532. Need Help/Schematic with Kenwood MC-46 Microphone

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-26 15:54:57 UTC
From: jim@ghp.UUCP
Message-ID: <451@ghp.UUCP>
Source record: 16052

I just bought a 2 metre Kenwood from a friend. Part of the deal was an MC-46 microphone, this one has a pre-amp and touch tone pad. Although it was working, now the voice half of things no longer works (i.e., I can get tones out, but nobody can hear my voice). My first guess is in the pre-amp.

Although the pre-amp is small, a schematic would be very helpful (the transistors have stange markings of course). I have the service manual for the rig, but it doesn't have anything for this mic.

Can anybody help me out, either with suggestions or the schematic?

tnx
--
Jim Stewart, VE3SRJ
UUCP: jim%ghp@mnetor.uucp
BELL: (416)862-0430

3533. Need help with BC200-XLT problem

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-26 15:58:00 UTC
From: STEVE$@S57.Prime.COM
Message-ID: <386400006@S57.Prime.COM>
Source record: 16069

I was wondering if any other BC200-XLT owners have encountered a problem with low-battery shutoff. Finally after 6 months of unsatisfactory battery life (approximately 4 hours depending on audio output) I decided to measure the current drain of the scanner under various conditions (frequency, back light, audio output) AND the low-battery threshold.

To my surprise, what I found was that the NiCads (rated at 1.2v * 6 cells = 7.2v), which using the supplied charger/adapter topped off at over 8 volts, were entering low battery state at about 7.4 volts. Low battery state causes the low-battery indicator to flash and sets a timer which powers down the scanner after about 11 minutes. Turning the scanner off and on leaves you in low-battery state, but gives the scanner another 11 minutes before it powers down again. I figure I could get another 3 to 4 hours if I didn't mind resetting the scanner every 11 minutes.

My though is that 7.4v is way to high a threshold for low-battery state. I think that 6.5v (one volt per cell plus safety margin) would be sufficient to give the scanner another 2 to 3 hours of operation. Does anyone else have any thoughts on the matter or any suggestions on how to make this modification?

Thanks in advance,

Steve Meserve N1FZA

3534. Re: Neutralizing Heathkit finals (6146/A/B woes)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-26 16:23:31 UTC
From: aga@santa_fe.Tops.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <679@suntops.Tops.Sun.COM>
Source record: 16061

How about the old fashioned method of removing hv and screen voltage leaving the filaments on if I remember correctly, applying drive and dipping the output as detected on a sensitive relative power meter? The object here to neutralize the interelectrode capacitance of the tube with a variable and equal parrellel capacity. Start on 80 meters and work your way up to 10, 10 being the most critical. Also please do be carefull with the dangling plate and screen leads.

3535. Re: Looking for comments on ham demos

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-26 16:47:00 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.bacs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <12600078@silver>
Source record: 16063

Patty Winter writes:

>Have any of you ever done amateur radio demonstrations for children
>(or other age groups) in institutions such as convalescent hospitals?

>It seems to me that such demos could really brighten the day of kids
>who are otherwise bored and maybe scared. I'm wondering what kind of
>demo someone in that situation might like: VHF or HF? Fancy stuff
>like autodialers, or ordinary chitchat? DXing or stateside?
> ...

A very important question! Kids (the future of ham radio) are darned
hard to impress!

Fifteen years ago it was easier; demonstrate satellite communication,
autopatch, lasers. Today every hillbilly has a satellite dish, every
yuppie has a cellular phone, and every grocery store has lasers. A
portable packet rig _might_ be good, but lots of kids are already BBS
wizards.

Kids adapt to `high tech' faster than adults, but can be intimidated
if they feel that understanding of such things is unattainable, so not
worth attempting. Their defensive reaction is often "Big deal; so
what?" They are certainly unimpressed by anything which they feel
their parents' generation dominates and has exhausted all the
possibilities. (I don't blame them for sneering at typical ham
appliance-operator activities!) On the other hand, they are
fascinated by opportunities to gain knowledge their parents lack,
which by definition gives them more control over their environment
(which they desperately desire). I've seen their faces light up when
they comprehend basic electricity, or what a transistor does, and
realize the power of that knowledge.

After having my beloved ham gear disparaged by the little twerps, I
discovered that a low-end approach to electronics is much more
successful. Variations on the following demonstrations have been
well-received by brighter-than-average kids aged 10-14:

1. Remember that they probably don't understand how a flashlight
works. Demonstrate electric shock: Connect a few 9v batteries in
series, enough to feel with wet fingers. Use kids holding hands to
demonstrate series circuits. Demonstrate again using battery,
lightbulb and switch. Let them play with it for a while.

2. Keep their interest by skipping the rest of the basics for now.
They love visual demonstrations: Show them how an oscilloscope works
like an "Etch-a-Sketch" (tm), then connect a flashlight cell to show

how it reacts to voltage. Next, connect an oscillator (also connected to a speaker) to the scope. Starting at 1 Hz, show how the scope makes a graph and how frequency, wavelength and pitch are related. Then connect a microphone to the scope; whistle and talk into it. Pause to let them explore the mysterious scope knobs. (Oscilloscopes are _cool_; every mad scientist has one in his laBORatory! :-)

2. Connect a silicon photocell to the oscilloscope; demonstrate its response to a flashlight and to 60-Hz fluorescents. Then connect it to a transistor (which you salvage from an old p-c board). Connect the scope to the collector. Substitute a relay or lightbulb for the collector resistor. ("You now know how to build an intrusion detector for your room...")

3. Using the same transistor, connect a crystal set to the input, thereby building a radio from scratch. When I saw that done at age 10, I was profoundly impressed; I had a wonderful feeling that maybe the world is still young and that electronics might be within my capabilities. The gain of self esteem was priceless. My electronics career started there. (BTW, the crystal set in the Boy Scouts' Handbook does not work because the sliding coil-tap shorts turns.)

4. Demonstrate telephones built from earphones, batteries, speakers, etc. Provide enough supplies for the kids to build their own. Suggest that they start their own neighborhood phone company. Mention that they could have some real fun by connecting an amplifier to the system.

5. Explain that ham radio is a fun, easy way to learn electronics. THEN demonstrate ham radio's capabilities. Distribute books on basic electricity, and electronic junk to dismantle for parts.

A local chemistry prof who is a scoutmaster has "junk night" for his troop once a year; he collects discarded electromechanical devices, then provides tools and lets the scouts wreck the stuff and keep the interesting and useful components (magnets, lenses, etc.) Junk night is held in a lab which contains oscilloscopes, meters, etc. Selected local hams are invited to help and supervise. It's great fun for everybody.

--

Frank Reid W9MKV The last Junior Woodchuck
reid@gold.bacs.indiana.edu

3536. Re: Earthquake in SF!!!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-26 16:49:00 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.bacs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <12600079@silver>
Source record: 16062

Hams in the San Francisco area apparently did a great job! I hope they get proper recognition. How did the cellular phone system perform during the earthquake emergency? In many big cities, it is barely adequate to handle normal rush-hour traffic. Did cell sites in SF stay on the air with emergency power? Did the yuppies save the day with their portable phones, or did high tech let them down?

--

Frank W9MKV reid@gold.bacs.indiana.edu

3537. Re: callsign database????

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-26 16:50:43 UTC
From: cep4478@ultb.UUCP
Message-ID: <1483@ultb.UUCP>
Source record: 16067

I see that this book is $9.00, up 80% from last year's.

Thank you, but I will give W5YI $3.00 for his copy, and interpret
it myself. With a LESS complicated part 97, it seems kinda screwy
to me to pay $9.00 for this text when I find I can get better
clarification of the rules either on Usenet or on a local repeater.

Chris n2jgw

3538. Transistor Trivia

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-26 17:27:26 UTC
From: cygnet@well.UUCP
Message-ID: <14290@well.UUCP>
Source record: 16056
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In trying to settle a bet I would like to know what company and year
the first Transistor was shipped commercially? Also, who was the
first to sell a Transistor radio and in what year?

Would you please tell how you know this information.
Thanks in advance.
Eric Cook

3539. Re: Thanks, Goodyear! (And how to monitor the blimp)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-26 18:13:21 UTC
From: bmp@hpcupt1.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7120090@hpcupt1.HP.COM>
Source record: 15989

Try Oakland Airport North Field.

3540. Re: Uniden President HR-2600 - info request

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-26 19:22:12 UTC
From: rickt@hpfcbig.SDE.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7650002@hpfcbig.SDE.HP.COM>
Source record: 16057

/ hpfcbig:rec.ham-radio / kawai@csli.Stanford.EDU (Goh Kawai) / 11:47 pm Oct 7, 1989 /
Does anybody have experience with the Uniden President HR-2600
all mode 10 meter mobile rig? I'm thinking about this one, and
would appreciate any info on this. Thanks.

>goh< (kawai@csli.stanford.edu [arpanet]) n6uok

I don't know about this one but the HR-2510 is a great rig!

Rick Turley

3541. Uniden HR-2510 on CB ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-26 19:30:21 UTC
From: rickt@hpfcbig.SDE.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7650003@hpfcbig.SDE.HP.COM>
Source record: 16058

Does anyone know what conversions are possible for the Uniden HR2510 so that it can handle 11M (CB) activity as well as its 10M capability? I think I saw some note about this many months ago. I presume that I have the "potted" electronics vintage rig.

Please e-mail me any info you might have.

Thanks,
Rick Turley / WB2CFK
rickt@hpfclp.sde.hp.com

3542. Re: Aviation NAVAIDS (long)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-26 19:56:32 UTC
From: kfr@cbnewsj.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <1640@cbnewsj.ATT.COM>
Source record: 15978

In article <8910260703.AA00903@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> MEHARP01@ULKYVM.BITNET (Michael Harpe) writes:
>
> Aviation NAVAIDS are some of the slicker applications of radio
> technology that you will ever find.
>
> ILS - Instrument Landing System. System uses radio signals (I don't
> know what frequency, I think microwave) to generate a glide slope signal
> to landing aircraft.

The ILS is a combination of two transmitters in the VHF band (108 to about 118MHZ). One is positioned a the far end of the runway and is called the localizer. It is used to tell if the aircraft is right or left of the course to the runway.

The second transmitter, called the glide slope, is positioned along side the runway at the point where the aircraft is to touch down. It is used to tell if the aircraft is above or below the proper glide path to the touchdown zone.

Together, the ILS provides a 3-deminsional precision approach to the runway. The marker beacons are separate low power transmitters used to mark specific points along the ILS approach.

>
> DME - Distance Measuring Equipment. Related to VOR. Gives a dead
> reckoning distance to the NAVAID generating the signal.

I beleive the DME uses an active interrogation by the aircraft DME transmitter of the DME system that is co-located at some VORs. By timing the response, the airborne system calculates the distance to the station. This is a measured distance and not a dead reckoning position. Note that when directly overhead the station, the DME will still show the distance (ie the altitude) to the station. I think the DME operates somewhere around 1Ghz (the antenna is about 2 inches long).

Kevin Redden
WB2ZLF

3543. KENWOOD TH-75A MOD

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-26 20:19:00 UTC
From: SKAGOO@MEMSTVX1.BITNET
Message-ID: <8910270722.AA26441@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 15983

```
TH-75A MARS/CAP MODIFICATION
----------------------------

This modification will allow the TH-75A to transmit from 142 to 152 MHz and 420
to 450 MHz. Specifications are guaranteed for the Amateur Bands only. Through
the transceiver will display 136 to 174 MHz and 335 to 512 MHz, the PLL circuit
may not lock through the entire range.

CAUTION
-------

Protect your license. Make sure that you operate on authorized frequencies
only.

MODIFICATION PROCEDURE
----------------------

1. Disconnect the battery and antenna.

2. Remove the three case screws and two battery plate screws.

3. Lift the front panel from the body of the transceiver, but do not
disconnect the two flex cables.

4. Cut the green jumper wire (W1) that is located to the left side of
the CPU in the front panel assembly.

5. Assemble the transceiver by reversing steps 1-3.

6. Reset the CPU by holding the M key as the power is turned on.

I have tried it and it works.

Suresh Kagoo N9GSA/4S7??? Memphis State University
Memphis, Tennessee

Internet : SKAGOO@MEMSTVX1.BITNET
Bitnet : SKAGOO@MEMSTVX1
```

3544. Re: Magnetic Storms

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-26 20:24:39 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <10079@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 16068

South Pole Station reports that the only thing they've been able to hear
3-30 MHz is the birdies in the receiver ever since the big flare.

Luckily the satellite links still work just fine.
- brian

3545. Re: Aircraft headsets

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-26 20:40:00 UTC
From: gwl@QAOKIS.UUCP
Message-ID: <18100019@QAOKIS.UUCP>
Source record: 16059

Ripoff Shack has those mikes for about $3.00.

3546. Re: Building A (Very) Low Cost Repeater

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-26 20:48:14 UTC
From: cb@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <31422@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 15980

Combining the ideas of the previous posters, a temporary
repeater (mobile if need be) coulb be nmake using the cross
band repeater features of today's fancy equipment.
I (and a few others) have made the cross band mod to my Kenwood 721.
It would be very easy to park two mobiles on a hill top about a
few hundred feet apart and make a complete repeater system.
Utilized in this manner it(they) would be able to handle inputs
from both bands and output to both bands. This seems like a great
thing to do in an emergency when the AC power dies.
Also it would allow a whole county coverage with mulitple cross
band repeaters with the users on one band and the interlink on the
other.
Just a few ramblings (IMHO)...

--
I volunteered for the rights in America, and now I'm losing them, AAARGHH
email: cb@cci632 or !rochester!kodak!n2hkd!curtis Fight for your RIGHTS!
Curtis Braun, N2HKD, Computronics, PO Box 1002 Fairport NY, 14450

3547. pre-novice seeking equipment advice

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-26 21:11:57 UTC
From: mahling@cs.umass.edu
Message-ID: <6004@dime.cs.umass.edu>
Source record: 15977

I am seeking some advice from the net about equipment in
general.
I am currently studying for my novice exam. I am also finishing
my dissertation in CS so I have little time to visit clubs etc.
Just enough time to squeeze in some code practice between
research and writing diss.

There are various sources that say one should start out with an
"economy" transceiver (I guess this means the low end Kenwood,
Yaesu, Icom HF transceivers, CB, SSB, etc. mode, 160 to 10 m,
100 or 200 W PEP),
even though novice priviliges dont allow
one to use it all the features immediately. Buying such a thing
would give immediate success which is important for a novice.
They are also useful when upgrading.

On the other hand I do like to tinker and build my own
equipment. I could not find a kit or something like that for a
so called economy transceiver. The only thing is a QRP kit from
Heath which definitely does not fall in the above category.

Are there other kits or sets? Should one start with QRP
anyways? Is it best to initially forget about building yourself
and buying something solid? I'm quite confused.

Thanks for your help,

Dirk Mahling

mahling@cs.umass.edu

3548. Re: Cellular Tel Info Needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-26 21:49:21 UTC
From: hawk@cbnewsl.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <2464@cbnewsl.ATT.COM>
Source record: 15979

In article <89292.202221REDELMAN@AUVM.BITNET>, REDELMAN@AUVM.BITNET (Richard B. Edelman) writes:
> Can anyone recommend a good >>technical<< book on how cellular telephone
> works?
>
> Thanks,
> Dick KH6RE
>
> REDELMAN@AUVM.BITNET

There is a book entitled "Introducing Cellular Communications - the new mobile telephone system" by Stan Prentiss TAB Books

ISBN 0-8306-0682-3 (hrdcover)
ISBN 0-8306-1682-9 (paperback)

Don't be fooled by the word "Introducing". It's loaded with information!

Jim (WA2WHV)

3549. Re: info on Crystal Radio kit or schematic

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-26 21:54:37 UTC
From: norlin@uokmax.ecn.uoknor.edu
Message-ID: <1989Oct26.215437.10347@uokmax.ecn.uoknor.edu>
Source record: 16064
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <758@ccssrv.UUCP> sterling@ccssrv.UUCP (Sterling Huxley) writes:
>
>As a Christmas present I thought I would give my nephew a crystal radio kit.
>I've looked around and can only find a cheap kit from Radio Shack.
>[stuff deleted...]
>Does anyone know where a reasonable kit can be purchased?

The Radio Shack kit is, actually, acceptable. I got one for Christmas when I was nine years old, and it was quite thrilling. To this day, I still have it, and it still works. Only thing you might consider adding on to the kit is a longer antenna. They only provide 10 feet of wire for the antenna, and 10 feet for the ground (at least, when I got mine). It was kind of disheartening at first, because the short antenna did not give enough signal strength to pick up any stations at first, and I was afraid it didn't work. So, my advice is just stick with the Radio Shack kit and buy some antenna wire to go with it, and your nephew should be quite happy.

--
Norman Lin

This is my humble signature file.

3550. Phone Patch Construction question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-26 22:29:50 UTC
From: SKOHC@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU
Message-ID: <8910280711.AA13193@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16065

Greetings,

If this msg has already reached the news group, please excuse.

I wonder if someone would take a moment and answer some not state-of-
the-art questions. I am thinking about setting up a private phone
patch on 2 meters. It would cover only about a 2 mile radius.

My first question concerns the legality and accpetability of this.
Of course, I would make certain the freq is not used by a repeater,
or packet or any other group.

Secondly, how cheaply can this be done. I have a rig at home and an
old yaesu phone patch (model ll 301). I assume I would hook up a vox
circuit on either the tel line or the radio line, but I wonder if it
poses a problem because it will be simplex. I was thinking about getting
a subaudible tone decoder for the home station. Also, would I need a tone
burst detector unit for control of various functions?

As you can see, I don't have much experience with this sort of thing.
Any suggestions and comments would be appreciated.

73, Joseph Skoler, kc2yu
SKOHC@CUNYVM
kc2yu@nn2z.nj
44.68.0.56]

3551. Hammurland

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-26 22:32:21 UTC
From: SKOHC@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU
Message-ID: <8910280712.AA13256@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16066

Hi,
does anyone know anything about the Hammurland model FM 500C?
I wonder if it's a VHF amp - the input coils look too long
to be near 2 meter, looks more like 50 mhz.

Thanks for reading this.

Joseph R. Skoler
skohc@cunyvm
kc2yu@nn2z.nj.usa
44.68.0.56]

3552. Re: Aviation NAVAIDS (long, lonter now)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-26 23:13:44 UTC
From: ballard@cohesive.UUCP
Message-ID: <575@cohesive.UUCP>
Source record: 15981

>In article <8910260703.AA00903@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> MEHARP01@ULKYVM.BITNET (Michael Harpe) writes:
>Actually, the VOR transmiitter has a rotating beacon that rotates through
>360 degrees and somehow encodes the bearing into the signal. The receiver
>in the aircraft decodes this and indicates through the OBS (Omni-bearing
>selector) indicator how far left or right of the selected radial you are.

The VOR transmitter sends two pieces of information on a single carrier.
A reference signal of I believe 30Hz is amplitude modulated on the carrier,
and another AM signal in the 9000 Hz range is frequency modulated at
the same 30Hz. The phase angle of the 30Hz "FM" signal is varied as the
antenna array is electronically rotated. Thus the azimuth from the VOR
can be determined by comparing the phase angle of the two 30 Hz signals.
(This is from memory so the actual numbers may not be 30Hz and 9000Hz.)
>
>Actually, the ILS uses the same radios and indicators as a VOR, just that
>the ILS provides both glideslope and azimuth indications. It is in the
>same band as the ILS (the lower part of the nav frequencies are for
>landing aids, the upper part for VORS).
>
Actually the ILS consists of many components, the Localizer which provides
an artificial runway centerline and a Glideslope which provides an
artificial glideslope angle (similar to the VASI's for VFR). The marker
beacons indicate position along the ILS and the various light systems
provide for the transition to visual flight before touchdown. The
localizer component uses the same radio as the VOR but the method of
encoding the information is different. In fact the localizer and
glideslope transmitters use the same method of encoding the information.
The glideslope transmitter operates in the 300Mhz range, the VOR and
localizer operate in the 108 - 118Mhz range. The channel selected on
the VOR/localizer receiver determines the frequency used by the
glideslope receiver. (i.e. they are paired.) The marker beacon transmitters
are at 75Mhz single frequency but the Inner Marker, Middle Marker and
Outer Marker signals are tone modulated differently and therefore will
light different lights on the display.

>
>Not all VORs have DME capability. The DME in the aircraft sends a signal
>to the DME at the VOR, and then it replies back. By timing these signals
>the DME in the aircraft can give a distance reading, compute groundspeed,
>and give an estimated time of arrival. You are right, it is great for an
>approach.
>

A DME is usually associated with TACAN (Tactical Air Navigation). This is the military version of NAVAIDS. The VOR is then called a VORTAC. If the DME is simply colocated with a VOR then it is called a VOR-DME, these are indicated by different symbols on the charts. The DME works very much like a transponder but with the roles of interogator and transponder reversed. These systems are single frequency(no channel selection to make) UHF pulse systems. In the case of a transponder, a device which allows the ground based radar systems to get a strong reply from an aircraft, the pulse train which is returned to the interrogator has information encoded in it. If the interrogator sends a Mode A interrogation the transponder replies with its SQUAWK a four octal digit number which is dialed into the front of the unit. If the interrogator send a Mode C interrogation then the transponder replies with its altitude as determined by an encoding altimeter. This information is usually presented to the controller in the data block which tracks an aircraft on the radar display. The SQUAWK codes are usually assigned by ATC and have specific meanings.

John KI6PS "I'd rather be flying"

3553. Re: Over-the-horizon Radar (was Re: Radar)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-26 23:23:43 UTC
From: sampson@attctc.Dallas.TX.US
Message-ID: <9894@attctc.Dallas.TX.US>
Source record: 16076

For those interested - The OTH-B Over The Horizon Backscatter radar on the east coast is operational with about 180 degrees of coverage. A west coast system is nearing completion. The final site in the Dakotas will look south 180 degrees. North looking has been a problem due to the Northern lights and otherwise poor propogation. These HF radars use the Ionosphere to bounce the radar pulses in vertical and horizontal sweep. They are very long range and have no short range capability (say inside 200 miles). There are also many portable systems in use by the Navy, while the USAF is only interested in fixed sites. Portable meaning rapidly set up, not small.

3554. Re: Radar

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-27 00:34:42 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500255@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16071

> I think not. The Krasnoyarsk site was unfinished, whereas the Russian
> woodpecker has been around for years.

I've heard that it is in fact actually operating, and is simply not fully implemented as their original plans were to have it. I still don't know the specifications. I know that both THEY and WE are using and/or planning to use less obvious spread spectrum.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

3555. Re: Looking for comments on ham dem

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-27 00:35:26 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500256@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16072

> 1. Remember that they probably don't understand how a flashlight
> works. Demonstrate electric shock: Connect a few 9v batteries in
> series, enough to feel with wet fingers. Use kids holding hands to
> demonstrate series circuits. Demonstrate again using battery,
> lightbulb and switch. Let them play with it for a while.

Definitely **DO**NOT** do this. An electric shock across the heart (such as would be the case in a chain of kids holding hands) can be **FATAL**.

Limit demonstrations of electric shock to where the electric path does NOT involve the heart or other organs. A wet finger and 2 9v batteries might be OK. You might also try touching the tip of your tongue to a single 9v battery (or lesser voltage from other cells).

Another demonstration you might try is this: take a couple of lantern type batteries in series for 12-24 volts, and attach one end to a tin can with all it's metal exposed. In the other, use a clamp of some sort to hold some thin (30 gauge or so) metal wire. Have a lot of the wire on hand. Touch the wire to the can and see a quick spark and let it fuse to the can. Now the wire will be heating up due to the short and will soon break in the middle after it turns red. Repeat the process in several places on the can and you will soon have a "hairy" can.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

3556. Re: Where do YOU buy parts?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-27 00:35:30 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500257@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16073

> Though I have catalogs for all of the following:
>
> All Electronics
> Amidon Associates
> Circuit Specialists
> DC Electronics
> Digi Key
> Fair Radio
> Jameco
> Newark
> RadioKit
> Star Electronics
> Surplus Sales of Nebraska

Can you post phone numbers (800 numbers preferred)? That way we can all call them and ask for catalogs and say we heard it on USENET:rec.ham-radio or INFOHAMS Digest.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

3557. Re: Wilson HT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-27 00:35:44 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500258@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16074

> I have resurrected my old Wilson Mark IV HT after many years of inactivity, and
> find the NICAD battery pack is shot. I tried to call Wilson, but they appear
> to be out of business.
>
> Does anyone out there:
>
> 1.) Have a battery pack they'd be willing to sell ? or,
> 2.) Know where I could get one ? or,
> 3.) Know what became of Wilson Electronics (based in Las Vegas) ?
>
> Thank you for any information you could provide.

Call places like Periphex, W&W Associates, and Mr. Nicad (ads in QST and HR magazines) and see if they have replacement cells or inserts.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

3558. ARRL Letter 24-Oct-89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-27 00:41:50 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1319@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 15986

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
============================================================
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ARRL LETTER - Volume 8, Number 21- October 24, 1989

AMATEURS KEEP COMMUNICATIONS FLOWING
AFTER SAN FRANCISCO EARTHQUAKE DEVASTATION

An earthquake measuring 6.9 on the Richter scale and several aftershocks during the following days caused widespread damage in the San Francisco Bay area. ARRL Pacific Division Section Managers Bob Vallio, W6RGG, Richard Wilson, K6LRN, Glenn Thomas, WB6W, and other ARRL officials in the affected areas report that local amateur emergency nets on the 2 meter and 220 MHz bands are in full swing providing on site emergency communication assistance via amateur repeaters to public officials and representatives of The American Red Cross. The extensive packet network on 2 meters and 220 MHz in the San Francisco area has been dedicated to handling the heavy volume of Health and Welfare traffic.

Amateurs monitoring HF emergency net frequencies are advised not to transmit except in response to a request for assistance. Priority must be given to immediate emergency relief communications.

National Traffic System officials advise that welfare inquiry traffic may be routed via normal NTS paths. Priority in health and welfare traffic is being given to messages originating from the affected areas. Amateurs should advise the public to attempt normal telephone service first before initiating an inquiry via Amateur Radio. Messages should contain complete address and phone number.

SENATE ADOPTS BUDGET RECONCILIATION BILL WITH AMATEUR LICENSE FEES,
BUT THE BATTLE'S NOT OVER

On Friday, October 13, S. 1750, a stripped down version of the House of Representatives Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989 (H.R. 3299) was adopted by the Senate by a vote of 87 to 7. Senate leadership on both sides of the aisle blocked the introduction of any amendments to their version of the budget reconciliation bill. As it stands, S. 1750 includes fees for Amateur Radio licenses.

Now the good news. Senator Carl Levin of Michigan made a strong statement on the floor on behalf of amateurs. He said he had intended to introduce an amendment exempting amateur licenses from fees with Senators Symms of Idaho and Lieberman and Dodd of Connecticut, but that in view of the resistance to any amendments, he would not do so. The amendment he would have

introduced would strike what he called "a new tax on Amateur Radio operators." Senator Levin said he did not believe the framers of the bill had intended to levy a new tax on Amateur Radio volunteers, and had confirmed this with Senator Hollings of South Carolina, Chairman of the Commerce Committee.

Senator Danforth of Missouri, the ranking minority member of the Commerce Committee agreed, and said that the Committee had managed to exceed its instructions on budget reconciliation and would work with Senator Levin to drop the matter of amateur fees from the legislation in the conference committee.

PRB-1 HELPS IN COSTA MESA ORDINANCE

Attention Costa Mesa amateurs: The City of Costa Mesa, California recently adopted an ordinance setting forth procedures and regulations for Amateur Radio antennas. The ordinance was developed with input from a number of hams including ARRL Director Fried Heyn, WA6WZO, Vice Director Wayne Overbeck, N6NB, and Assistant Director Art Goddard, W6XD.

The new Costa Mesa ordinance recognizes the fact that PRB-1 preempts state and local zoning regulations which seek to preclude Amateur Radio communications. It did note that regulations based on health, safety or aesthetics must represent a reasonable accommodation for Amateur Radio communications and must constitute the minimum practicable regulation necessary to carry out the local agency's legitimate purpose.

All antennas and towers erected in the City of Costa Mesa prior to September 6, 1989 have until May 7, 1990 to be registed so that they will be grandfathered. Antennas erected after September 6, 1989 fall into three categories: 1) Roof mounted antennas require no permit at all; 2) Antennas and towers under 30 feet require a permit, but there is no limit on the number of antennas; 3) antennas and towers over 30 feet require a permit and can be no higher than 75 feet with a maximum of two towers. There is no limit on the number of antennas under 30 feet.

The amateurs involved in getting the ordinance rewritten learned several things: Use PRB-1--it's an excellent tool, be prepared, know your facts and most of all, be observant.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE FILES COURT PETITION SUPPORTING AMATEUR VIEW OF 87-14

Acting on behalf of the National Communications System, the Department of Justice has filed a petition in the US Court of Appeals for the DC Circuit requesting that the Court review the FCC decision in Docket 87-14 which denied reconsideration of the 220 MHz reallocation decision. The petition seeks review on the grounds that the FCC action was arbitrary, capricious and an abuse of discretion. It requests that the action be set aside and and the matterr remanded to the FCC. We will be hearing more of the ARRL suit in the future.

FCC ISSUED CALL SIGN UPDATE

The following is a list of most recently issued FCC call signs (October 1).

DIST GRP"A" GRP"B" GRP"C" GRP"D"
Extra Advanced Tech/Gen Novice

0 WX0B KF0FO N0LBX KB0FGF
1 NY1Y KC1QM N1GZF KA1UMA
2 WT2I KE2PK N2JXX KB2IPO
3 NW3P KD3PD N3HNQ KA3VFA
4 AB4QX KM4YQ N4WZL KC4MPI
5 AA5OF KG5YR N5PHT KB5KRX
6 AA6QX KK6AG N6WKV KC6FYH
7 AA7BX KF7XB N7NPO KB7ISH
8 WV8T KF8BQ N8LIH KB8IEF
9 WK9P KE9SI N9IXW KB9DKQ
Guam KH2K AH2CF KH2EE WH2AMH
Hawaii *** AH6JW NH6UN WH6CFG
Alaska *** AL7LO NL7SS WL7BVR
USVI NP2F KP2BR NP2DJ WP2AGZ
P.R. *** KP4QJ WP4WX WP4IOD

*** indicates that all 2 x 1 call signs have been assigned in those areas.

DUTCH HAMS CELEBRATE 60 YEARS OF AMATEUR RADIO

In August 1929, the first Amateur Radio license was issued in The Netherlands. To honor this event the Dutch Amateur Radio organization VERON received permission from the Dutch PTT to use special callsign prefixes for 60 days beginning October 1 and ending November 29. The special prefixes include the number 6 in front of the usual radio district number. (For example, PA0 becomes PA60)

To stimulate contact with the Netherlands during this period, VERON is issuing a special certificate. US amateurs can qualify to receive the certificate by working 15 Dutch amateur stations using the special prefix. QSL cards or an extract from your log signed by 2 other amateurs is sufficient to obtain the certificate. Send to J. Lourens, PA0BN, Keerweer 13, NL-6862, CD Oosterbeek, The Netherlands. The deadline is March 31, 1990.

NEW CANADIAN CALL PREFIX: VY2

Effective October 30, new amateurs on Prince Edward Island will be issued callsigns with the prefix VY2. Present amateurs on Prince Edward Island will have the option of retaining their VE1 callsigns or, upon request to a DOC District Office, substitute VY2 for the VE1 prefix. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia will remain VE1.

JAPAN'S HAM FAIR '89

The New Hall of the International Trade Center in Harumi, Tokyo was the site of HAM FAIR from August 25-27. HAM FAIR is recognized as one of the largest Amateur Radio events in the world.

Over the 3 day period, the total number of attendees reached approximately 58,000 including 90 people from 14 other countries. Noted guests this year included Dick Baldwin, W1RU, President of IARU, Cheng Ping, BZ1CP, Vice President of CRSA of China, and Wan Xun, BZ1WX, Vice President and Secretary General of CRSA.

8J6JBS OPERATIONS ANTICIPATE LAUNCH OF JAS-1B

The second Japanese amateur satellite, JAS-1B, is scheduled for launch in February, 1990. To commemorate the occasion, the Japan Amateur Radio League (JARL) opened a special station on September 28. The station is located in the Welfare Center of Minami Tane-machi, Nakajinai Minami Tanemachi, Kumagte-gun, Kagoshima Prefecture.

Look for 8J6JBS on all HF frequencies between:

1400-2000 UTC on weekdays
1400-2200 UTC on Saturday
1000-2200 UTC on Sunday and holidays.

8J6JBS will continue operation through the month of February, 1990.

GUEST INTERVIEWS FEATURED ON AO-13 NETS

AMSAT Operations Net Manager Courtney Duncan, N5BF, says that this month, the Operations Net has begun to feature guests from the amateur satellite community.

AMSAT-NA sponsors weekly nets to provide the latest news of the amateur space program. Nets meet Tuesday evenings on 3.840 MHz. The East Coast Net begins at 2100 Eastern time; the Mid- America Net begins at 2100 Central and the Pacific Net begins at 2000 Pacific. On Sunday, AMSAT-NA nets convene at 1900 UTC on 14.282 and 21.280 MHz. There is also a 17 meter net which convenes Sundays at 23:00 UTC on 18.155 MHz.

MACC TAKES ON ADDITIONAL COORDINATION RESPONSIBILITIES

The Mid America Coordination Council, Inc, (MACC) announced that it has accepted the petition of the coordinator for the State of Arkansas as the eleventh state to join its organization.

Other MACC member states include Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Wisconsin MACC claims it is the largest regional organization in amateur radio repeater coordination.

AIRS PROMPTS FCC TO ACT

On August 10, FCC lodged a complaint of harmful interference to the Amateur Service with the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications, Beijing, China. A station in the vicinity of Hangzhou operating on 14188.5 kHz has been causing interference throughout much of the twenty-meter band. The complaint was prompted by reports from ARRL Interference Reporting System volunteers (AIRS).

In his report to the IARU Region 2 conferees in Orlando last month, ARRL President Larry E. Price, W4RA, said that AIRS "was revitalized recently through recruitment of new, well-qualified and enthusiastic volunteers." Both the quality and the quantity of reporting have improved.

For more information on AIRS, contact Luck Hurder, KY1T, at ARRL HQ.

HANDI-HAM VIDEO AVAILABLE

A new videotape of the Courage HANDI-HAM System is available. The 24 minute VHS format tape details the history, philosophy and services of the Courage HANDI-HAM System.

The video, "Making Contacts--Making Friends, the Courage HANDI-HAM Story," is available to any club or organization wishing to show it by writing Sr. Alverna O'Laughlin at HANDI-HAM Headquarters. In your letter, state the date(s) you want to show the video, the approximate number in the audience, and the name of the group or organization to whom it will be shown. Allow 8 weeks lead time for delivery of the tape.

For more information contact the Courage HANDI-HAM System HQ, 3915 Golden Valley Rd, Golden Valley, MN 55422.

MO-KAN COUNCIL OF AMATEUR RADIO CLUBS PRESS RELEASE

Following the recommendation of its Board of Directors, the Mo-Kan Council of Amateur Radio Clubs, Inc. approved unanimously to remove itself from repeater frequency coordination activities.

Mo-Kan undertook repeater coordination for the greater Kansas City area over 15 years ago.

Honored in its resolution was Barry Roseman, WA0LHK, who served as Mo-Kan's frequency coordinator during the entire 15 year period.

US ENTERS INTO THIRD PARTY TRAFFIC AGREEMENT
WITH THE FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA

On October 12, the US and the Federated States of Micronesia (V63) entered into an Amateur Radio third-party traffic agreement. This agreement allows radio amateurs in both countries to relay personal messages on behalf of non-amateurs. The agreement also says that if public telecommunications services are not readily available in the event of disaster, communications relating directly to the safety of life or property may be handled by amateur stations in the two countries. Commercial messages or conversations are strictly prohibited under the agreement.

UOSAT-OSCAR-9 QRT

UOSAT-OSCAR-9 became a Silent Key on Friday, October 13, falling out of orbit after eight years, one week and over 45,000 revolutions around the earth. UOSAT-9 was last last heard by ZS6CCD at around 1200 UTC.

UOSAT-9 was launched from Vandenberg Air Force Base on October 6, 1981. During its 8 years in orbit many school children, hams, and space enthusiasts heard its "DIGITALKER" experiment and listened to its telemetry

data.

AMSAT-NA SPACE SYMPOSIUM JUST AROUND THE CORNER

This is a reminder that the 1989 AMSAT Space Symposium and Annual Meeting will be held in Des Moines, IA on November 3-6, 1989.

To register use the registration form on the last page of the Amateur Satellite Report #190. Photocopies are acceptable. Mail the completed form to Ralph Wallio, W0RPK, 1250 Highway G24, Indianola, IA, 50125. If you don't have ASR #190, contact Ralph directly by telephone in the evenings at (515) 961-6406. There is little time left to register, so don't delay.

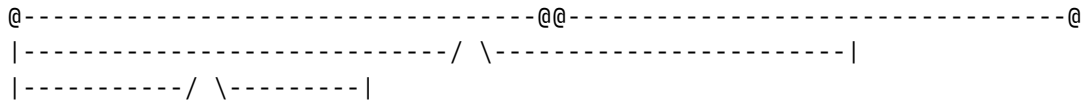
----- End of message 2329 from N8XX @ KC8TW.OH.USA.NA -----
--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM/SWL/SCANNER BBS (1200/2400/PEP) 614-457-4227

3559. Dipole antenna genius wanted...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-27 00:42:54 UTC
From: tomas@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <35948@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 16075

This past weekend I built a three band dipole antenna for the 40, 30, and 17 meter bands. The antenna is the type with one center and three separate legs, separated by spacers. I tuned the antenna when it was about 5 feet off the ground. The antenna tuned very nicely with low SWR across each band and 1:1 SWR somewhere in the band. Next, I raised the center of the antenna and mounted it near the top of my crank up tower. At this point, the tower was cranked down and the center of the dipole was about 25 feet in the air. Each leg drooped down to about 8 feet in the air. I checked the SWR and found that the 1:1 low point had shifted down in frequency by about 200kHz on the 40 and 30 meter bands (probably expected) and had not changed on 17 meters. After tuning the antenna again to get 1:1 point in the middle of the bands, I cranked up the tower to about 45 feet and raised the ends to about 15 feet. When I checked the SWR, I found that the low point on the 40 and 30 meter bands was no longer 1:1, but about 2:1. Of course, the band edges were at least 3:1 (instead of under 2:1). The SWR on the 17 meter band was still ok. What's the problem? I can understand the SWR low point shifting when the antenna was raised. I can't understand, however, why the SWR low point is no longer low. Can anyone help?

Picture of antenna:



Tom Taylor - AA6BR

3560. Re: INFO-HAMS Digest V89 #807

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-27 02:03:28 UTC
From: ATISD-DOOI.XP@GUNTER-ADAM.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <12537321420.12.ATISD-DOOI.XP@GUNTER-ADAM.AF.MIL>
Source record: 15985

subj: buying equipment cheap overseas
This is in reply to WF2K's question on buying equipment for a good price overseas----
It aint worth it! First off, the dollar is of such low value these days that you can buy the same gear for less at the discount places here in the USA. Second, the warentee is practically useless...it is almost impossible to get service from the stateside dealers on a Japanese bought rig. Third, many of the rigs overseas are not the same as those sold in the states....for example, on their two meter rigs---they go from 144 to 146.oo MHZ...their band is not the same as ours...I found it fun to look around the ham radio electronics district in Tokyo (called Akie ---harbra)...I bought a few odds and ends, but nothing big....also, buy a Japaneese CQ magazine...it's about an inch and a half thick!!! Its hard (for me) to reed Japanese, but fun to look at the pictures!!!
Have fun,
73,
Marv, WG4Q

3561. Re: PL259 connector assembly

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-27 03:08:23 UTC
From: jim@mmsac.UUCP
Message-ID: <2242@mmsac.UUCP>
Source record: 15982

I've only got one additional comment to make about soldering on PL259 connectors; do NOT buy crummy Radio Shack connectors and expect to solder them on. Sure, you may say, "I use nothing but Radio Shack connectors, and I've never had a problem." Well, I've been involved in the assembly, installation, and operation of three or four different ham repeaters, and several commercial repeaters. After time, RS connectors have been known to develop "diode junctions" and be the source of much intermod. They'll cause you nothing but headaches over the long run. They may be fine for your mobile rig, but if you are going to use one at a repeater installation, you are asking for trouble. The answer? Spend a little more and buy a silver-plated teflon type connector. The solder flows right onto the case, and you don't need to "scrape" anything. Also, I highly recommend the use of double-shielded cable (such as RG-214). Again, it costs more, but it is easily worth the extra cost.

--
Jim "Lips" Earl UUCP: sun!sacto!mmsac!jim
KB6KCP INTERNET: mmsac!jim@sacto.West.Sun.COM
==========
The opinions stated herein are all mine.

3562. Cellular Phone via T.V.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-27 07:22:56 UTC
From: nfunamura@NUWES-LLL.NAVY.MIL
Message-ID: <8910270722.AA26463@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 15984

1. Background--Cellular phones occupy 824-848 Mhz (mobile) and 869-894 Mhz (base). FM is used and channel spacing is 30 Khz. Mobile/Base spacing is 45 Mhz. These frequency bands were formerly occupied by UHF-TV Channels 72-76 and 80-83+. Shouldn't a TV be able to pick up these signals?????

2. Connect an antenna to the UHF terminals of a TV. If a UHF antenna is not available, just use a piece of wire about a foot long with the ends connected to the two UHF terminals.

3. Turn on the TV and turn up the audio gain (TV's use much wider deviation). Slowly tune around channels 80 and 83. Occasional audio should be heard, but because the TV audio section requires a 4.5 Mhz signal, audio will be heard only when two cellular channels about 4.5 Mhz apart are active.

4. A second TV (assuming higher local oscillator and about 45 Mhz IF) could provide the necessary hetrodyne so that the first TV can detect a single incoming signal.

a. Tune the first TV (with UHF antenna) to channel 82 (80-83).

b. Bring the second TV as close as possible to the first and slowly tune it around channel 75 (72-76), until audio is heard...or

c. Retune by small increments...set the first TV, then sweep the second etc.

5. DISCLAIMER!!!!! Try this at your own risk......don't know the legalities/illegalities of listening to cellular phones......

73 Norman
KH6R

3563. Interesting Snippets

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-27 12:15:57 UTC
From: pescatore_jt%ncsd@gte.COM
Message-ID: <8910271215.AA21523@bunny.gte.com>
Source record: 16011

From: NCSD::PESCATORE_JT 27-OCT-1989 08:04

HILL INTEREST REVS
TO FREE SPECTRUM

STATUS: House subcommittee chairman Ed Markey has reiterated his commitment to legislation to free 200 MHz of spectrum held for the government so that the FCC can use it to promote innovative radio-transmitted communications.

The first in a series of hearings on the bill, known as the Emerging Telecommunications Technologies Act, is scheduled for Nov. 1.

Government witnesses will be asked to testify on the feasibility of the legislation. Anticipated witnesses include the present head of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) Janice Obuchowski, FCC Chairman Al Sikes and several former agency heads, such as Bernie Wunder, Henry Geller and David Markey.

Al Sikes, formerly head of NTIA, referred to H.R. 2965 in an industry address touting innovation in common carrier technologies as a way of expanding spectrum for commercial services. Although Sikes has not formally endorsed the legislation, he did note his attempts when heading NTIA to discover ways government spectrum could be converted to commercial use.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, 10/25.

MIND WHAT YOU SAY; THEY'RE LISTENING, p.B1.
"...Eavesdropping -- both corporate and private -- is on the rise, thanks to the proliferation of surveillance technologies. And while sellers of the equipment and companies 'monitoring' employees have few qualms, right-to-privacy advocates and some lawmakers are alarmed. 'New technologies are changing the way we deal with each other and the way we work,' says Janlori Goldman, a staff attorney at the American Civil Liberties Union. 'Our expectation of confidentiality is being eroded.'"

AT&T INTRODUCES OPTICAL SYSTEMS FOR SENDING DATA, p.B5.
"New York-American Telephone & Telegraph Co. unveiled new optical transmission systems for data, video and voice communications. Two products in what the telecommunications giant called a new generation of such equipment are available now, AT&T said, and three others will be introduced in 1990 and 1991."

USA TODAY, 10/26.

SOVIET PHONE SERVICE IS A HANGUP, p.2B.

One of the more frustrating obstacles to smooth business dealings between U.S. and Soviet managers may turn out to be the telephone. The San Francisco earthquake showed just how bad communications can be between the two countries. At the USA-89 trade show in Moscow on Oct. 18, word of the Oct. 17 earthquake rumbled through the 140 booths set up by U.S. companies. No other news was available, so at 2 p.m. General Electric's booth hooked up a live satellite link to the GE-owned NBC-TV network and put Today on two television sets. Exhibitors crowded around the TVs, talking of friends or relatives in San Francisco and groaning that Soviet operators said they couldn't get a line out to the USA until 3 a.m."

3564. Re: Neutralizing Heathkit Finals (6146/A/B woes)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-27 13:42:35 UTC
From: 702WFG@SCRVMSYS.BITNET
Message-ID: <8910280703.AA11558@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16012

What's wrong with doing it the way the instruction book says???
I have used mine with 6146/A/B/W and never had a problem.
The W's were so I could run RTTY with real long keydown. I was a MARS
operator in a remote part of Northern Germany and at Christmas time our
nets ran from about 5PM til about 3AM. I usually spent the last hour
or two sending all the accumulated traffic to the gateway station in
Pirmasens. Keydown periods longer than an hour were not uncommon.
And the only mod I ever had to make was to mount a muffin fan on top
of the radio to blow air over the finals.
Hearing about 101's again is kinda nostalgic. Maybe I should dig it
out and give it to my daughter when she finishes here NOVICE course.

KB3YV

bill gunshannon
702WFG@SCRVMSYS.BITNET

3565. Re: Need help with BC200-XLT problem (LONG)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-27 13:54:21 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewsc.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <4127@cbnewsc.ATT.COM>
Source record: 15996

In article <386400006@S57.Prime.COM>, STEVE$@S57.Prime.COM writes:

> I was wondering if any other BC200-XLT owners have encountered a
> problem with low-battery shutoff....
> My thought is that 7.4v is way to high a threshold for low-battery
> state....
>
> Steve Meserve N1FZA

I discussed the NiCd battery life problem of the Uniden/Bearcat 200XLT scanner in a series of articles published earlier this year in my column in the "RCMA Newsletter." Some of those articles are appended to this posting.

Since that time, I have experimented further with my 200XLT, shorting out Zener diode D203. This has the effect of recalibrating the low battery warning indicator to activate in the 4 to 5 volt range. This is low enough to get full use from the batteries, but too low to warn the user in time to risk reverse chaging a cell.

Since my scanner did not have a severe problem, I elected not to leave D203 shorted in my scanner, and restored the original circuit.

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BATTERY CONSUMPTION OF THE UNIDEN/BEARCAT 200XLT SCANNER

by Bob Parnass, AJ9S

The Uniden/Bearcat 100XLT and 200XLT scanners are the first portable scanners with enclosed, slide on battery packs. Some 200XLT owners don't get the battery life they expect. They report having to recharge the slide on NiCd (Nickel Cadmium) battery pack after as few as only 3-1/2 hours of operation. Owners expect the battery pack to last longer, at least the 5 hours mentioned in the documentation supplied with the radio.

Much has been written about NiCd battery characteristics and charging in general. This article will not rehash general NiCd charging techniques. Rather, we will analyze the current consumption of the Uniden/Bearcat 200XLT scanner, and make recommendations specific to that radio.

BP-200 Battery Pack

The BP-200 battery case contains six Sanyo 600 mAh NiCd cells soldered in series configuration and wrapped in heat shrunk plastic. This pack furnishes 7.2 VDC to the radio. A charging regulator circuit and a light emitting diode are also contained within the battery case.

In contrast to the Yaesu FT-23R 2 meter walkie-talkie, which is supplied with a wall-mounted charger, the 200XLT wall-mount unit is actually a 12 VDC power supply. Since the BP-200 regulator circuitry is contained within the battery case, 200XLT owners cannot easily opt for rapid or trickle chargers.

Measurements and Their Implications

The 200XLT's current drain was measured under several conditions, and a graph appears later in this paper. Tests show that the 200XLT consumes more current on higher bands than it does on lower bands. For instance, listening on the 870 MHz band takes 13 mA more current compared with the vhf-lo band.

Measurements indicate that 200XLT current consumption is independent of scanning, searching, or manual modes, provided the scanning or searching is within the same band. This implies:

o If you must monitor 870 MHz frequencies for a prolonged period, it is more "battery-wise" to scan a mixture of 870 MHz and low band channels.

Several factors can contribute to "shortened" battery life. Shortened recharge intervals will be needed if using the radio with the volume control at a loud setting. In portable receivers, the audio amplifier stage generally consumes more current than any other stage. The 200XLT has a more powerful, cleaner audio output stage than do other portable scanners.

The factory supplied earphone is inconvenient and uncomfortable, but test results prove:

o Using the earphone decreases current consumption.

Using an earphone saves about 14 mA indoors, and about 50 mA in noisy situations where one might have the volume control set at maximum.

When using an earphone with the test radio, the best volume control setting was at the 10 o'clock position, versus 12 o'clock when using the internal speaker.

Listening to "busy" channels generally consumes more current than listening to infrequently used channels. One surprising exception, borne out by test results, is that:

o When using an earphone (at 10 o'clock volume setting), listening to busy channels actually consumes less current than when the 200XLT is fully squelched!

Improper battery charging can require the battery be charged more often than normal. If the battery indicator on the 200XLT's panel flashes, charge the battery pack for a full 16 hours. Test results showed:

o The low battery indicator flashes when battery voltage falls to 7.2 volts or less.

The 200 memory channels in the 200XLT are backed up by a capacitor kept charged by the NiCd battery pack. Current is required to retain the memory information, even when the radio is turned off.

How much battery drain is due to maintaining the memory information? To answer this question, the author measured the current required to backup the memory in the

200XLT. A Fluke 8024B digital multimeter indicated that:

o The 200XLT draws about 0.50 mA with the power switched off.

The six cell Sanyo NiCd pack is rated for 600 mAh capacity. If the batteries were perfect, and had infinite shelf life, the memory backup would drain a fully charged battery flat in 50 days:

600 mAh / 0.50 mA = 1200 hours
= 50 days

But no NiCd battery is perfect -- all have a finite shelf life. NiCd batteries will discharge by themselves, through spontaneous chemical decomposition, even when not connected to a load. The General Electric Company indicates that the average NiCd will lose about 1% of its capacity per day at 70 degrees F.

The author developed a discrete time computer simulation which shows that:

o The cumulative effects of self discharge, combined with 0.50 mA drain due to memory backup, will deplete a fully charged 200XLT battery pack in about

40 days.

A plot of the predicted daily decrease in battery capacity appears elsewhere in this article. The plot indicates that:

o To get the most use between recharges, charge your 200XLT right before using it. If you charge your 200XLT battery, but then leave it in a drawer for a week, you will have already lost 20% of the operating time before the next recharge is required.

Average self discharge at 100 degrees is about double (2% per day) the discharge at 70 degrees, which is a good reason to avoid storing NiCd batteries in a warm automobile. At 100 degrees, it only takes about 34 days to deplete the 200XLT battery.

Low Battery Indicator

As stated earlier, the 200XLT low battery indicator begins to flash when battery voltage decreases to 7.2 volts or less. This starts a 10 minute timer within the 200XLT. After the low battery indicator has flashed for

10 minutes, the 200XLT display blanks.

o Experimental results show that even after the 200XLT display goes blank, the radio will continue to draw approximately 50 mA.

In the author's opinion, the display blanking feature is a liability, not an asset, of the 200XLT. The owners' guide claims the 10 minute timer and display blanking sequence is designed to alert the user and prevent the batteries from full discharge. But, this assumes the user will notice the display is blank and take action.

Owners have been known to get up to 2 hours more use from the NiCd battery pack after the low battery indicator begins to flash. They turn the radio off, then back on, which resets the 10 minute timer.1 Uniden should just let the low battery indicator flash, omit the timer, and let the user decide what to do and when to do it. This would permit the 200XLT to be used longer.

Measuring BP200 Battery Capacity

The BP200 battery pack contains 6 cells and is rated at 600 mAh. Ron Smithberg experienced short battery life in his 200XLT. We measured the capacity of his battery using a procedure similar to the one recommended by Gen-

eral Electric and Motorola. Basically, we timed how long it took to discharge a fully charged battery using a resistor to draw current at its one hour rate. This test considers NiCd cells measuring 1.0 volts or less as "discharged."

1. We charged Ron's battery for 16 hours using the factory supplied wall power supply.

2. We placed a variable power resistor (approximately 12 ohms) across the battery terminals, and kept it adjusted to draw 600 mA from the battery.

----

1. Be forewarned that turning the radio off and on rapidly in succession may cause the memory to be lost.2 This may be due to a transient voltage spike. A note in November 1988 Monitoring Times recommended the addition of a 100 uF capacitor soldered across the battery to prevent transients.

3. We monitored the battery voltage during the entire test. When the pack voltage decreased to 6 volts, we noted the time, and stopped the test.

It took only 44 minutes for the 6 cell pack voltage to decrease from over 8 volts to 6 volts. Thus, the battery capacity was only:

600 mA * 44 minutes

= 26,400 mA-minutes

= 440 mA-hours

After performing the capacity test, Ron recharged his battery for 16 hours then used it immediately. He was then able to get more than 9 hours use, much longer than before. Apparently, Ron's battery was suffering the effects of NiCd memory.

NiCd Memory Effect

The owners' literature recommends that 200XLT owners run their batteries down periodically to avoid a NiCd "memory" effect.

o Avoiding the effects of NiCd "memory" is perhaps more important for the 200XLT than it is for other portable radios.

Owners who always recharge their battery packs at the first blink of the low battery indicator will not extract the full capacity of their battery. They will decrease its capacity.

Cell reversal can occur if NiCd batteries are permitted to fall below 1.0 volts per cell. There are at least 2 ways to "run" the battery down safely:

1. As described in the cell capacity test above, discharge the fully charged pack into a 12 ohm, 10 watt resistor until the pack voltage is down to 6 volts. This should take an hour or less. Then, recharge the battery for 16 hours.

2. Leave the 200XLT scanner on after the low battery indicator flashes and the LCD display blanks. Periodically remove the battery and measure its voltage. When the battery pack voltage reaches 6 volts, recharge the battery for 16 hours. This

method will take longer and it is easier for an owner to forget and let the battery voltage dip too low (below 6 volts). This may cause the loss of programmed frequencies, as well as possible NiCd cell reversal.

Conclusion

The low battery alert feature of the Uniden/Bearcat 200XLT is too conservative, and disables the radio prematurely. Owners can get longer use from their NiCd battery packs if they adopt good charging habits, such as discharging their pack down to 6 volts, and charging for 16 hours just before using the radio.

References

1. Parnass, Bob, AJ9S, "Uniden/Bearcat 200XLT Scanner Review," RCMA Newsletter. October 1988.

2. Nickel-Cadmium Battery Application Engineering Handbook, Second Edition, General Electric Company, Battery Business Department. P.O. Box 861, Gainesville, FL 32602. Copyright 1975. pp 7-14, 7-15.

For further information on NiCd batteries, see:

- The ARRL Handbook for the Radio Amateur, 65th Edition. The American Radio Relay League, Newington, CT. Copyright 1988. ISBN 0-87259-065-8. pp 6-25, 6-26, 6-27, 6-28.

- Meyer, Budd, K2PMA, "Charge It! Your NiCad, That
Is," QST, March 1977. pp 29-31.

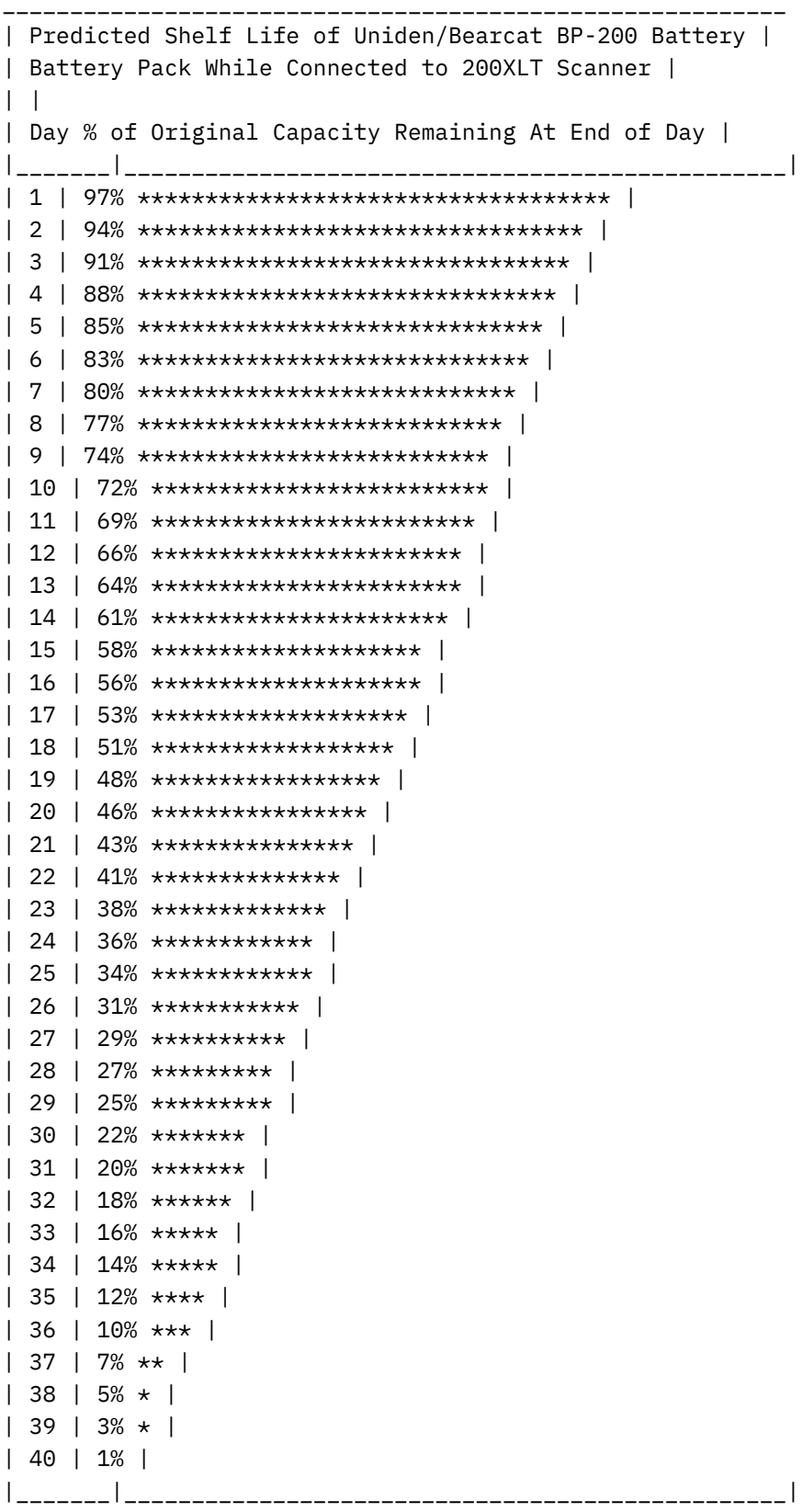
- Meyer, Budd, K2PMA, "Nickel-Cadmium Pandemonium,"
QST, March 1982. pp 32-34.

| Additional Current Consumed by Uniden/Bearcat 200XLT |
| Per Band Over VHF-lo Band |
| |

Band	Additional Current (mA)
VHF-hi	1
UHF	5
870	13

| Uniden/Bearcat 200XLT Scanner Current Consumption |
| Measured Under Various Operating Conditions |
| |

Condition	Measured Current Consumption (mA)
sqlch closed vhf-lo	49 **********
sqlch closed vhf-hi	50 **********
sqlch closed uhf	54 **********
sqlch closed 870	62 **********
sqlch open 10oclock vhf-lo	48 **********
sqlch open 10oclock vhf-hi	49 **********
sqlch open 10oclock uhf	53 **********
sqlch open 10oclock 870	61 **********
sqlch open 11oclock vhf-lo	57 **********
sqlch open 11oclock vhf-hi	58 **********
sqlch open 11oclock uhf	61 **********
sqlch open 11oclock 870	69 **********
sqlch open 12oclock vhf-lo	64 **********
sqlch open 12oclock vhf-hi	65 **********
sqlch open 12oclock uhf	68 **********
sqlch open 12oclock 870	76 **********
sqlch open full vol vhf-lo	99 **********
sqlch open full vol vhf-hi	100 **********
sqlch open full vol vhf-uhf	104 **********
sqlch open full vol vhf-870	112 **********



Computer model based on these assumptions:

1. A new battery, fully charged to 600 milliampere-hour capacity at start of day 1.

2. Continuous drain of 0.50 mA to retain 200XLT memory.

3. Ambient temperature 70 degrees F.

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LOW BATTERY INDICATOR IN THE UNIDEN/BEARCAT 200XLT SCANNER

by Bob Parnass, AJ9S

Some Bearcat 200XLT scanner owners don't get the battery life they expect. They report having to recharge the slide on NiCd (Nickel Cadmium) battery pack after as few as only 3-1/2 hours of operation.

Last month, I discussed the results of several tests made on the 200XLT portable scanner to determine its current consumption. This month, I propose cures for the overly conservative low battery indicator problem.

As presented earlier, the 200XLT low battery indicator begins to flash when battery voltage decreases to 7.2 volts or less. This starts a 10 minute timer within the 200XLT. After the low battery indicator has flashed for 10 minutes, the 200XLT display blanks.

The low battery indicator in three 200XLTs examined is too conservative. Owners have been known to get up to 2 hours more use from the NiCd battery pack after the low battery indicator begins to flash.

The 200XLT Service Information Manual specifies the low battery threshold should be 6.9 volts nominal, with an acceptable range of between 6.5 and 7.2 volts. However, the 7.2 volt threshold measured in 200XLTs is almost out of range.

Zener diode D203, type HZK3CLL01TR, a surface mount component located on the Micom (microcomputer) circuit board, determines the low battery detection threshold.

I have not attempted to alter the 200XLT low battery circuit, but it looks like there are a few ways for an adept technician to fix it:

1. The threshold could be reduced if D203 were to be replaced with a zener diode of lower voltage.
2. The low battery circuit could be bypassed completely using one of two methods:

a. by removing D203, and connecting the input of regulator IC204 to the output of IC208, a 5

volt regulator, or
b. by removing R208, and replacing D203 by a
jumper wire.

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The only drawback I could see is that defeating the
low battery circuit might cause memory loss when the
battery voltage becomes too low, because the micro-
computer doesn't detect the low voltage soon enough.

Again, the previous suggestions are conjecture, as I have
not tried either modification. Readers are cautioned:
experimenting with the 200XLT circuitry is risky. The
surface mount parts are tiny and the land patterns on the
circuit boards are fragile.

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Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass (312)979-5414

3566. Re: Wondering about 455 kHz

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-27 14:03:18 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewsc.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <4128@cbnewsc.ATT.COM>
Source record: 15997

In article <6919.25471CB4@stjhmc.fidonet.org>,
Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:

> > From: jpb@ATHENA.MIT.EDU

> > Does anyone out there know how 455 kHz got to be such a popular IF ?
> > Why 455, (as opposed to 450 or 500, e.g.)?

> So broadcast band images would not fall inside the band.
> fall inside the band.

Another good property of a 455 kHz IF is that no two AM broadcast
band stations beating together will generate a sum or difference
of 455 kHz, which would interfere with receivers en masse.

When a certain ham repeater and VHF paging station both in Joliet (IL)
transmit at the same time, the diffence in their frequencies is
10.7 MHz. This wipes out most Regency scanners in the Joliet area.

--
==
Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass (312)979-5414

3567. Soldering PL259 connectors? Why bother!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-27 14:06:11 UTC
From: PJML@UK.AC.NERC-WALLINGFORD.IBMA
Message-ID: <27.Oct.89.15
Source record: 15987

Why, oh why, do manufacturers insist on fitting PL259/SO239 connectors
to their gear? A more horrible connector for RF is hard to think of.
(anyone remember RCA Phono-plugs being used for RF wiring some years back?)
At anything above DC, the PL259 is horribly lossy and non-constant-impedance.
Unless you tighten them up real tight (like with a small pipe wrench!) they
unscrew themselves and oxidise after a few years. They then get hot with RF!
The worst ones are the 'SO239-on-a-flying-lead' fitted to some of the
modern mobile rigs (and this at 144/220/430MHz too!!) which seem to plumb
new depths of flimsy construction. Whilst we can't all afford to go for
'N' connectors at HF, anyone interested in long term reliability should
studiously avoid SO239 'UHF' types. Specially avoid those where the center
insulator melts when you solder the inner. If you must use them, get ones
with PTFE insulation (which costs a bit more but stands solder temperatures
without melting away...) If you must use PL259, spend a bit more cash and
get good quality connectors (I can recommend Greenpar).
Long live BNC/TNC (specially above 30MHZ).
Try thinking of SO239's as 'screened test-prod connectors'. Throw 'em out
and fit something 'constant impedance'.
Also, how come there seem to be two different threads on the SO239? Jap
and 'Rest-of-the-world' ? They wont mate!

>-=Pete=-<

3568. John F. Rider Publishing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-27 14:09:58 UTC
From: uusgta@swbatl.UUCP
Message-ID: <902@swbatl.UUCP>
Source record: 15988
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio,sci.physics

Any vacuum tube era radio repair people out here? I have some questions.

I have a fair number of books in my collection from the John F. Rider
publishing company. Many, perhaps most, of these books are by John F. Rider,
especially during the 30's. Is anyone familar with this publishing company
and it's history? Is it still in existence? I know that John Rider was born
in 1900. Is he still alive? Anyone met him personally?
How in the world did he manage to write so many books in such a short time?
How were Rider publications perceived as compared to Sam's and Audel?
What were the typical references used for repair work? For education?
--
---Tom Adams--- | uunet!swbatl!uusgta or uusgta@swbatl.swbt.com
I collect pre-1930 wireless, electrical and scientific books.
opinions... Opinions? I don't think I'm allowed to have opinions.

3569. Re: Wondering about 455 kHz

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-27 14:55:57 UTC
From: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP
Message-ID: <5147@cps3xx.UUCP>
Source record: 15993

Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
> > From: jpb@ATHENA.MIT.EDU
> > Does anyone out there know how 455 kHz got to be such a popular IF ?
> > Why 455, (as opposed to 450 or 500, e.g.)?
>So broadcast band images would not fall inside the band.

Lets see now. If the LO is above the frequency to be received, and we
are listing to 540 kHz, the LO must be at 540 + 455 = 995 kHz.
Therefore the image to be worried about is 995 + 455 = 1450 kHz. That's
in the BC band. If the LO is below the frequency to be received, and we
are listing to 1600 kHz, the LO must be at 1600 - 455 = 1145 kHz.
Therefore the image to be worried about is 1145 - 455 = 690 kHz.

It seems to me that for quite a significant range of frequencies, the
image _will_ fall inside the AM BC band. I doubt that's the reason that
455 was chosen.

In the rare case that original ideas Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN
are found here, I am responsible. Owen W328, E. Lansing, MI 48825
Internet: hendrick@frith.egr.msu.edu UUCP: ...!uunet!frith!hendrick

3570. Re: interested in opinions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-27 15:40:46 UTC
From: jeffr@aai2.uucp
Message-ID: <28520@sparkyfs.istc.sri.com>
Source record: 15994

>Does anyone have any experience with ten-tec tranceivers in general, or
>with this model?

I own a Power-mite, Argo 505, Argo 509, Argo 515 and Century 22,
and have operated a Paragon for extended periods of time.

They are all excellent rigs; I would only consider another brand
if TT did not have a rig in the frequency range I wanted.
When they come out with their synthesized QRP HF rig, I'm going
to buy one (around $900), even though I obviously do not need
another HF QRP rig. I understand that their 2-meter HT is somewhat
of a loser (I haven't heard why), but if I ever see one at a hamfest,
I'll buy it anyway.

>I am familiar with the japanese lines, but not with ten-tec. I understand
>they have a following. Why?

My reasons:

o They are well-built and easy to work on. (For
example, the Argos use plug-in boards and have
lots of space inside.)
o They perform well (excellent CW characteristics,
great audio on SSB) under home-station and adverse
portable use.
o I don't care for gizmo-laden Japanese radios;
TT radios are simple and have uncluttered front
panels.
o The manuals are excellent and contain complete
alignment information (*)
o Factory support is superb; I have corresponded
many times with Al Kahn, chairman of TT. On more
than one occasion, the factory has sent me small
parts at no charge (example: dial pointer); other
times they have sent me parts I needed without
pre-payment ("fronted" me the parts, if you will).

(*) The one exception here is the Century 22 manual; I wrote
the factory asking for alignment information, and received
a personal reply form the man who designed the '22.

Ten-Tec radios have their quirks (example: PTO changes frequency
a few Hz. when you touch the metal part of the tuning dial) which
causes some hams to flame them, but for my bucks, they can't be beat.

73,
Jeff - N6MNI

{rutgers, ames, mordor, sri-unix, zodiac, csi}!joyce!jeffr

3571. Re: Wondering about 455 kHz

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-27 15:41:30 UTC
From: music@hpfcmgw.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1690042@hpfcmgw.HP.COM>
Source record: 16010

/ hpfcmgw:rec.ham-radio / jpb@ATHENA.MIT.EDU / 3:00 pm Oct 23, 1989 /

Does anyone out there know how 455 kHz got to be such a popular IF ?
Why 455, (as opposed to 450 or 500, e.g.)?

Just curious.

73 de ka1rcv --- John Paul Braud (jpb@athena.mit.edu)

In the olden days when the first single conversion AM broadcast radios were designed, 455Khz was chosen because the band width of the AM band was such that there was little problem with images from within the AM band. This allowed manufacturers to build receivers with little or no front end tuning. (455khz*2 = 910 khz, which is a fair compromise, the "Q" of the tuned RF section would be sufficient to keep images reasonably down in the noise floor). This same engineering mentality holds true for the early FM broadcast radios, 10.7 mhz was outside the FM broadcast bandwidth, hince little or no image problem.

John Wells (supposed to be wisdom of the aincients)
WA0LHB in Ft. Fun, Coloradio

3572. Re: Wondering about 455 kHz

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-27 16:21:10 UTC
From: kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <12723@polya.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 15995

In article <5147@cps3xx.UUCP> hendrick@frith.UUCP (Kenneth J. Hendrickson) writes:
>Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
-> > From: jpb@ATHENA.MIT.EDU
-> > Does anyone out there know how 455 kHz got to be such a popular IF ?
-> > Why 455, (as opposed to 450 or 500, e.g.)?
->So broadcast band images would not fall inside the band.

.Lets see now. If the LO is above the frequency to be received, and we
.are listing to 540 kHz, the LO must be at 540 + 455 = 995 kHz.
.Therefore the image to be worried about is 995 + 455 = 1450 kHz. That's
.in the BC band...

.It seems to me that for quite a significant range of frequencies, the
.image _will_ fall inside the AM BC band. I doubt that's the reason that
.455 was chosen.

For an IF of 455 (as opposed to 450 or 460), the LO will fall *BETWEEN*
stations, rather than on top of them. This would reduce interference to other
receivers, and would eliminiate images of signals with respect to 2*LO, since
2*LO +/- 455 is not a multiple of 10Kc (we used Kc in those days).

Marc Kaufman (kaufman@Neon.stanford.edu)

3573. Re: Where do YOU buy parts?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-27 16:22:14 UTC
From: tomb@hplsla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <5720053@hplsla.HP.COM>
Source record: 16006

>Though I have catalogs for all of the following:
>
> All Electronics
> Amidon Associates
...
>
>I *OFTEN* cannot find the parts I want. These include linear and
>digital IC's, transistors, hybrids, mixers, etc. It is frustrating to
>find the perfect part in a data book but not be able to buy it for
>lack of a source.

Another to add to your list: Active Electronics. Headquarters is
in Boston area, I believe. Some places like Active and Newark have
more than is in their catalog; Active tends to cater more to
hobbiests.

MiniCircuits Labs has packaged mixers, MMIC's, and a narrow range
of associated items. They have minimums, but if you do a lot of
that sort of experimenting, consider their "kits" of assorted
parts. Lately they have been pushing MMIC kits, and will also
sell you chip capacitors.

3574. Third Party Traffic, MM net and BARF get letters from FCC

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-27 16:48:23 UTC
From: flash@lopez.UUCP
Message-ID: <968@lopez.UUCP>
Source record: 16002

For those who have been following the controversey on 20 meters, here is the latest:

Maritime Mobile net is now permanently on 14.300. The BARF (Better Amateur Radio Federation) NET is now on 14.313, former home of the MM net. BARF are viewed by some as frequency hijackers, as they took the frequency hostage.

BARF contends that the MM net exists as a TELEPHONE TOLL AVOIDANCE NET. They also are very vocal about any commercial use or seeming commercial use of the amateur spectrum. They site the IMRA net on 14.280, where missionaries do church "business" with their staff in other countries, and the BARFers state this is illegal activity.

The vocal BARFERS have caught the ear of the Friendly Candy Company, as we found out last night while monitoring the 14.343 meeting of MM net personel. Apparently several members of the Maritime Mobile net have received personal letters from the FCC, inquiring about Third Party Traffic. FCC is investigating the nature and scope of such traffic. The Net Manager for MM net advised those who received the letters to reply to the communication, but to include a phrase something like "We hope the FCC will not use such a small 'sample' of amateurs to make any determination of policy regarding third party traffic"...

Ham radio has a long history of traffic handling, witness the most recent coverage we have received during our efforts in Hurricaine HUGO and the S.F. Earthquake. In cases like THIS there is no question of the legality of third party traffic, we just get in there and pass it.

The contention apparently revolves around Phone patch traffic by pleasure boaters, some of which involve business traffic, or in any case could be handled as well by the existing Marritime Mobile commercial carriers. Ham radio is not intended to bypass commercial communications networks.

This reporter has been following the situation on 14.313 for quite a long time, has heard both sides of the story, and also monitored the Jammers and hecklers on frequency.

Needless to say, this situation should be a concern of all active amateurs.

One amateur has gone so far as to put his opinions on this matter into printed form, as the "14.313 Net News". His stand is that the tactics used by the BARF boys are wrong. For a copy of his publications, and other info on the 14.313 situation, send an SASE to:

Robert B. Brown, AA4DY
7200 Fifth Avenue North

St Petersburg, Florida
33710

Bob's son, Chris, who is 14, is an MM net controller, and also active in emergency communications.

Having spent 25 years in news reporting for broadcast and print journals, I personally can step back and see both sides of this issue. It is not going to be an easy one to resolve, but the fact that the FCC is now concerned should give pause to all. Apparently they are also concerned about the JAMMING on frequency which is quite malicious. Granted, the BARFers tend to be controvercial enough to incite the hecklers, but such behavior can not be justified under ANY circumstances.

I am not a member of any traffic net, but have passed traffic when asked to. In addition to emergency traffic, friendly greetings etc are not any threat to any commercial carrier. It is when amateurs blatantly solicit phone patch traffic that the activity becomes objectionable. I do not believe this is why the MM net was set up, and I know the net has provided a meeting place and many services to many amateurs over its 22 year history.

Perhaps net members have some comments.

I monitor 14.313 all afternoon and early evening. After 10pm EST, this operator can be reached on 3950khz. You may also write me at the lopez UUCP site, at the address in my sig.

--

| Gary Bourgois, ...rutgers!sharkey!lopez!flash (flash@lopez.UUCP) |
| Nationwide Amateur Radio NIGHTLY after 0200z on 3950 KHz |
-------------[WB8EOH = The Eccentric Old Hippie]-----------------

3575. Re: Radar

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-27 17:24:31 UTC
From: gd@milkfs.itstd.sri.com.uucp
Message-ID: <28521@sparkyfs.istc.sri.com>
Source record: 16000

No, the radar that's been refered to in the news recently is a microwave radar for detecting ballistic missles. Sure would have been nice if it was the woodpecker though!

Greg, AA6BO

3576. Re: Wipeout!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-27 18:23:13 UTC
From: myers@hpfcdj.HP.COM
Message-ID: <18230005@hpfcdj.HP.COM>
Source record: 15990

>You know propagation conditions aren't so good when you can't even copy WWV!

Gee, I don't know, I haven't had any problems with WWV! :-)

Bob Myers KC0EW HP Graphics Tech. Div.| Opinions expressed here are not
Ft. Collins, Colorado | those of my employer or any other
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
myers%hpfcla@hplabs.hp.com | sentient life-form on this planet.

3577. Re: Wondering about 455 kHz

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-27 18:42:00 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.bacs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <12600080@silver>
Source record: 15999

>>> Why 455, (as opposed to 450 or 500, e.g.)?
>>So broadcast band images would not fall inside the band.

>Lets see now. If the LO is above the frequency to be received, and
>we are listing to 540 kHz, the LO must be at 540 + 455 = 995 kHz.
>Therefore the image to be worried about is 995 + 455 = 1450 kHz.
>That's in the BC band. If the LO is below the frequency to be
>received, and we are listing to 1600 kHz, the LO must be at 1600 - 455
>= 1145 kHz. Therefore the image to be worried about is 1145 - 455 =
>690 kHz.

>It seems to me that for quite a significant range of frequencies, the
>image _will_ fall inside the AM BC band. I doubt that's the reason
that
>455 was chosen.

>Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN

AM BC receiver local oscillators are almost always above the received
frequency. I attended highschool when every kid had an AM transistor
radio surgically attached to one ear. It was a lot of fun to use my
local oscillator to jam nearby radios tuned above 990 kHz (oops, I
mean kc). _ _
|_| >*>*>*> |_|
:-) :-(

Frank W9MKV reid@gold.bacs.indiana.edu
ps - I don't know why they chose 455 either.

3578. Re: info on Crystal Radio kit or schematic

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-27 18:42:31 UTC
From: wmartin@STL-06SIMA.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8910280706.AA12068@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16013

There's a place called Antique Electronic Supply that advertises in the ham mags and in Radio-Electronics and Popular Communications. Here is an address and phone for them that appeared on the net late last year:

Antique Electronic Supply
688 W. 1st St.
Tempe, Az 85281

(602) 894-9503

I have their catalog at home but no reference here so I can't verify that this is current and correct info, but it should be a good starting place even if it has changed.

They sell several different crystal radio kits, ranging from breadboard types to ones in cases that emulate antique models.

Regards, Will

3579. Re: PL259 connector assembly

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-27 18:56:26 UTC
From: jle@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880086@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 16009

> / hpfcdc:rec.ham-radio / mac@harris.cis.ksu.edu (Myron A. Calhoun) / 3:38 pm Oct 25, 1989
/

> I was taught another way to put PL-259's on coax that gets around
> the whole problem of soldering through the little holes. I wish I
> could draw a picture, but I'll try to explain in words instead:
> (Unfortunately, I don't even have one here in front of me to help
> me remember, but I'll try from memory!)

> Disassemble the PL completely (I recall there can be either two or
> three parts:
> 1) the "male" part which has the four little holes
> 2) the part which screws into part (1), and
> 3) an optional part which screws into part (2) and which is used
> only when the coax doesn't fight tightly into part (2)

> a) If part (3) is needed, slide it onto the coax and forget it awhile.
> b) "Skin" the appropriate amount of outer insulation from the end of
> the coax, cut through the braid, skin some inner (foam?) insulation,
> etc. (many manuals give measurements for how much to cut off.
> c) Do NOT "fan" out the braid, but squeeze it down around the center
> conductor (kinda like licking a sewing thread) and slide the coax
> into part (2) like sticking thread through a needle's eye. Push
> the coax up tight as far as it will go. If part (3) is not used,
> one may even screw part (2) onto the outer insulation of the coax;
> if part (3) is used, screw it into part (2).
> d) NOW fan the braid out at a 90 degree angle but do NOT fold it back
> over the forepart of part (2). Then use scissors to cut the braid
> off SHORT so it just barely clears part (2). See "picture":

> with one hole showing
> Part (2)--------------> ================= ======+
> ******insulation**********************************+
> +++braid++
> foamfoamfoamfoamfoamfoamfoamfoamfoamfoamfoamfoam
> ===center conductor===
> foamfoamfoamfoamfoamfoamfoamfoamfoamfoamfoamfoam
> +++braid++
> ******insulation**********************************+
> Part (2)--------------> ================= ======+
> with one hole showing ^
> |
> e) Carefully solder the braid to the EDGE of part (2) | right here,
> all the way around the end of part (2).

> f) Screw part (2) into part (1) tightly (use two pairs of pliers).
> Solder center conductor to part (1).
>
> Forget the four little holes altogether!

> Electrical connection depends on metal-to-metal contact of parts
> (1) and (2). I've never had any problems (and I've long been
> eligible for the QCWA!) Connector is trivial to disassemble (if
> you can find the pliers again) and to reuse.
> --Myron, W0PBV.

I can always reuse my PL-259 connectors. I have been doing as Myron says, and in addition, between e and f, I clip off the excess and smooth it with a file before assembly.

To get it apart, you only have to loosen the screw part and heat to unsolder the center conductor.

Great job with the description Myron!

Jer/ Eberhard, (SLASH), N0FZD | Hewlett-Packard - MS99, 1UP10, 15' East
CAP SAR Pilot, COMM,INST,CFI-GLIDER | 3404 East Harmony Road (303) 229-2861
mail: {ihnp4 | hplabs}!hpfcla!jle | Fort Collins, Colorado 80525-9599

3580. Re: Transistor Trivia

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-27 19:54:34 UTC
From: mac@harris.cis.ksu.edu
Message-ID: <4383@deimos.cis.ksu.edu>
Source record: 15991
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <14290@well.UUCP> cygnet@well.UUCP (Joseph C. Decuir) writes:
>In trying to settle a bet I would like to know what company and year
>the first Transistor was shipped commercially? Also, who was the
>first to sell a Transistor radio and in what year?

While in high school I made two 4-transistor TRF receivers. All four
transistors were CK-722, the first transistor to be sold for under
a doller (i.e., 99 cents!) each. One of the radios I built into
a hollowed-out book (talk about hours of work with a razor blade!)
and the other I sold to one of my high school buddies.

I used my radio to listen to the world series while supposedly studying
in study hall. I was forced to endure study hall only twice during my
high school years, and I'm sure my senior year was NOT one of them.
I graduated in the spring of 1959; thus the above was probably done in
the Fall of 1957.

>Would you please tell how you know this information.
I was there.

Incidentally, my buddy eventually sat upon (or otherwise mangled) his
radio and he gave it back to me for salvage. I still have all of the
CK-722 transistors!
--Myron
--
Myron A. Calhoun, PhD EE, W0PBV, (913) 532-6350 (work), 539-4448 (home).
INTERNET: mac@ksuvax1.cis.ksu.edu
BITNET: mac@ksuvax1.bitnet
UUCP: ...{rutgers, texbell}!ksuvax1!harry!mac

3581. 89 Supplement...Help

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-27 20:29:32 UTC
From: berman@cbnewsc.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <4154@cbnewsc.ATT.COM>
Source record: 16005

Could someone with a 89 Callbook Supplement send the name and address of WV0P.... I made my long sought first Nebraska contact last night only to find him not in the 89 Callbook.

Many thanks Send to att!ihlpl!berman

Scott Berman WD9EMZ

3582. Re: Wondering about 455 kHz

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-27 20:42:51 UTC
From: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP
Message-ID: <5157@cps3xx.UUCP>
Source record: 16001

kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU (Marc T. Kaufman) writes:
%-> > From: jpb@ATHENA.MIT.EDU
%-> > Does anyone out there know how 455 kHz got to be such a popular IF ?
%-> > Why 455, (as opposed to 450 or 500, e.g.)?
%->So broadcast band images would not fall inside the band.
%. [I previously wrote]
%.Lets see now. If the LO is above the frequency to be received, and we
%.are listing to 540 kHz, the LO must be at 540 + 455 = 995 kHz.
%.Therefore the image to be worried about is 995 + 455 = 1450 kHz. That's
%.in the BC band...
%.It seems to me that for quite a significant range of frequencies, the
%.image _will_ fall inside the AM BC band. I doubt that's the reason that
%.455 was chosen.
% [And you replied]
%For an IF of 455 (as opposed to 450 or 460), the LO will fall *BETWEEN*
%stations, rather than on top of them. This would reduce interference to other
%receivers, and would eliminiate images of signals with respect to 2*LO, since
%2*LO +/- 455 is not a multiple of 10Kc (we used Kc in those days).
%Marc Kaufman (kaufman@Neon.stanford.edu)

Marc: almost but not quite. Check the previous numbers I posted. The
images fall EXACTLY on the stations, and not between them. In order to
have images fall between the allocated frequencies for stations, they
should have chosen 452.5 kHz or 457.5 khZ for their IF. This isn't the
reason either.

I hate to always be negative; I would like to offer an answer for why
this frequency was chosen. However, I just don't know. I can, however,
rule out some possibilities.

If anybody has the answer, please speak up. All of us are curious now.

In the rare case that original ideas Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN
are found here, I am responsible. Owen W328, E. Lansing, MI 48825
Internet: hendrick@frith.egr.msu.edu UUCP: ...!uunet!frith!hendrick

3583. Re: Aviation Radio: Info Required

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-27 22:12:13 UTC
From: barry@hprmokg.HP.COM
Message-ID: <13770038@hprmokg.HP.COM>
Source record: 15992

davel@vision.UUCP (Dave Lockwood) writes:

>I'm pretty familiar with the use of Voice comms over radio in the aviation
>world, however (as I'm also a radio nut :-), I'd like to learn more about:

>VOR, DME, IM/MM/OM, NDB, TACAN, ILS, MLS

>>(and any other uses of radio for aviation purposes).

>Would any of you care to post explanations of how these wonderful things work?
>I'll summarise if there's interest.

>Thanks in advance

rec.aviation would probably be able to help here.

Barry
WB6JZL

3584. Re: Over-the-horizon Radar (was Re: Radar)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-27 22:14:33 UTC
From: georgep@vice.ICO.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <4286@vice.ICO.TEK.COM>
Source record: 16007

In article <5992@merlin.usc.edu> eickmeye@girtab.usc.edu (Biff Henderson) writes:
+I toured Grand Forks Air Force Base outside Grand Forks, North Dakota,
+over the summer, and they told us that a top priority project is building
+an over-the-horizon radar system. I don't know anything about the
+status of the construction (i.e. just dreaming or actually building)....

The receiving portion of this radar is under construction in Christmas
Valley, Oregon. Construction is proceeding.

geo

3585. Re: ICOM handheld batteries question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-27 22:18:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500259@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 16003

> My brother just bought one of the newer ICOM handheld units with the
> battery pack that slips on the bottom of the radio, (sorry, don't
> remember the Model No.). ICOM sells about six different battery packs
> for various combinations of power output and operating time.
> The standard pack that comes with the radio has an output voltage of
> 13.8 V and is specd to generate 7 Watts ouput from the transmitter.
> My question is; what type battery technology are they using in these
> packs? This standard pack doesn't seem large enough to accommodate a
> sufficient number of NI-CAD type cells to yield 13.8 Volts, (unless
> they are very small ones). How about rechargeable Lithium cells? This
> type of battery has a much higher power density than NI-CAD. Anyone
> know the details?

The BP-70 is really a 13.2 V pack and is supplied with the IC-2GAT, IC-4GAT, and (I believe) IC-32AT dualbander HT. It's rating is a mere 270mah, the same as the BP-3. However with the 1.8 amp current draw from the IC-2GAT at full 7 watts, this battery is going run down very fast.

As someone on the net said once before: "Welcome to the 7 watt 7 minute pack".

W&W Associates, and maybe also Periphex, makes 1200mah packs with 9.6v (less power and less current drawn by the HT) and 13.2v (for full power). Icom's own BP-7 has 13.2v at (I think) 450mah, or BP-8 at 8.4v and 800mah. You should also consider the BP-4 alkaline pack. You can put 6 nicads (for 7.2v up to 600mah) or 6 AA alkaline's (for my estimate of 2000mah) of 9 thru 6 volts (note that in the latter part of alkaline life, high power won't work).

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

3586. Re: Aviation NAVAIDS (long, lonter now)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-27 22:27:26 UTC
From: georgep@vice.ICO.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <4287@vice.ICO.TEK.COM>
Source record: 16008

In article <232@pmday_2..Dayton.NCR.COM> steve@pmday_2.Dayton.NCR.COM (Steve Bridges) writes:
+In article <8910260703.AA00903@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> MEHARP01@ULKYVM.BITNET (Michael Harpe) writes:
+>
+>Aviation NAVAIDS are some of the slicker applications of radio
+>technology that you will ever find.....
+>
+>VOR - Stands for VHF Omni Ranging (I think). System uses a ground-based
+>transmitter that sends a phase encoded signal that looks like a "radio
+>compass" to the receiver......
+
+Actually, the VOR transmiitter has a rotating beacon that rotates through
+360 degrees and somehow encodes the bearing into the signal. The receiver
+in the aircraft decodes this and indicates through the OBS (Omni-bearing
+selector) indicator how far left or right of the selected radial you are.
+......

The VOR sends out two signals, one is a reference sin wave FM modulated on the carrier, The other is an electronically swept AM signal. When the two signals are in phase, the AM signal is sweeping magnetic north.

The receiver compares the phase of the two signals, compares that to the desired 'radial' as set by the OBS, and indicates a 'fly left' or 'fly right' via a meter movement.

Some receivers (such as my handheld) will read out directly the radial it is receiving.

geo

3587. Re: Aviation NAVAIDS (long)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-28 00:24:08 UTC
From: wb8foz@mthvax.cs.miami.edu
Message-ID: <933@umigw.MIAMI.EDU>
Source record: 16004

The ILS does use one VHF frequency, but the glide slope is at
300~ mhz. Microwave Landing System (MLS) is coming Real Soon
Now (i.e. DON'T hold your breath)
The marker beacons are separate low power transmitters used to mark specific
points along the ILS approach.
The markers are on 75mhz, with different tone modulations for
the outer, middle and inner markers. Look for a Yagi pointing
straight up.

I think the description on VOR missed the key point. By send a
ref. and a delay/degree signal, VOR tells you the bearing of the
STATION to your plane, with NO relation to the DIRECTION you are
headed. Thus your section map has the rose on it, and you can
extend the line.

On the other hand, ADF tell you the radial relative to YOUR attitude.
If you are bouncing everywhich way, so will the ADF.

DME does in fact actively interogate a VOR/TAC station and count
onepotato, twopotato to figure out how far away the station is.
The station has a specified, fixed, delay time from RX to TX.
The TAC part means there is a co-located Tactical navigation
station. TAC is ~UHF VOR, but with DME. I guess the Jr. Birdmen
let us folks use the DME part.

Now GPS/Navstar, that's neat.....

--
A host is a host & from coast to coast...wb8foz@mthvax.cs.miami.edu
no one will talk to a host that's close.....(305) 255-RTFM
Unless the host (that isn't close).....pob 570-335
is busy, hung or dead.....33257-0335

3588. RE: Looking for comments on ham demos

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-28 01:08:47 UTC
From: rlwest@flopn2.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <8910280737.AA13856@ti.com>
Source record: 15998

Yeah, Frank, I saw Phil's INFOHAMS posting. I gotta admit, I agree with him, from a common sense attitude. You sometimes gotta trade off DRAMA (read that HOLDING THEIR ATTENTION) for SAFETY (read that COVER YOUR OWN BEHIND)...

(sarcasm mode engaged...)

:-) Maybe if you're in a hospital with a bunch of sick kids, it might not be a great idea, but hey, they got doctors and nurses there on the spot, right!?!

:-) Or maybe you could electrocute mice, just make all the kids sign an agreement that they won't leak it to the SPCA...

(...end sarcasm mode)

I was a lecture demonstrator for a university physics department for a while and we were always doing stuff to students, like making their hair fly up with a vandeGraaf generator and making chains and having one hold a flourescent tube and firing up the tesla coil...

If anything had happened, the university *could* have gotten into a doozie of a lawsuit, but in the years I had the job, and the five or six years my predecessor had it, and the fifteen or so years -his- predecessor was on the job, there were no unhappy incidents. I suppose we were (a) lucky and (b) too dumb to know better.

The more dangerous stuff, *I* got to do...

Of course, I did all kinds of dumb stuff as a kid, like setting off firecrackers in a coffee can and pouring vinegar and baking soda in a bufferin bottle and throwing it at the neighbor kid and I even got an old neon sign transformer and made a jacob's ladder once. Safety? That was for wimps, not me!

I didn't have any concept of that sort of thing then. But I sure had a lot of fun!

A very good friend of mine in college was blinded and lost part of his right hand by playing with fulmonate of mercury when he was a kid. He *was* a ham and I had talked to him on the air for six months before I knew anything about him. He went on to get his PhD in computer science.

One thing I have noticed watching Mr. Wizard on Nickelodeon is he is very safety conscious nowadays. He always makes the kids wear safety glasses and tells them not to do the fire experiments unless a parent or other adult is around. I *have* seen him burn wires and set hydrogen balloons on fire and do some of the dramatic stuff, but always with a

care for safety.

It takes some of the excitement out of it. But it still makes the point.
Sort of.

Oh well, I suppose there *are* safe ways to learn. The problem you
pointed out, that kids today are jaded by star wars and high tech, is
one to keep professional educators on the ulcer medicine. I've seen
teachers who can naturally and comfortable engage students and many who
just throw up their hands and ride the wave.

Maybe a shock or two will wake them up.

73, and keep on smilin'!

Bob WA8YCD

```
_____________________________________________________________________________
/ Bob West WA8YCD | "I didn't know you were gonna do Social Studies!" \
| RLWEST@FLOPN2.CSC.TI.COM | "Whaddya mean? That was Kirchoff's Law!" |
| WA8YCD@W5TOO.TX.USA.NA | "Yeah! CURRENT Events!" |
\___________________________|_____________________________________________/
```

3589. Re: pre-novice seeking equipment advice

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-28 01:17:27 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250088@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 16015

Building your own rig is great, but it's not a good idea to depend on
that for your first radio. I would recommend you buy a good used set
(the old tube units are quite reasonable nowdays). This way, you can
get on the air and OPERATE while you build. Later you can sell the
used rig and get most of your money back. By then you will know
what kind of features/performance you want and can make a wise choice
in selecting new equipment.

Al N1AL
//

3590. Re: Guemes Island followup

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-28 07:06:56 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <250@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 16014

In Rick's posting:

>>
>> Tad, KT7H says:
>>
>> Actually, Rule 3b stands alone. But if you choose to interpret it as
>> part of Rule 3a, the mileage figure is 75 miles, not 275 miles.
>> Guemes, in relation to Tatoosh, meets this test. Butrule 3b

>Are you saying these two islands are more than 75 miles from the
>mainland? My understanding was that you could actually see Guemes
>from the US mainland. That would be less than 75 milesnormally.

N6RK

Tad says:

Nope! The islands are more than 75 miles apart. That's what I meant
when I said "Guemes, in relation to Tatoosh".

But, of course this mileage test you mentioned is part of a DIFFERENT
rule. Rule 3b SPECIFICALLY excludes any mileage test when it says "No
minimum distance is required".

Regarding where you can see Guemes from, you get there by a small ferry
that runs from Fidalgo Island across a narrow channel. You can see
Guemes across the channel.

73,

Tad Cook
tad@ssc.UUCP
KT7H @ N7HFZ

3591. Re: Third Party Traffic, MM net and BARF get letters from FCC

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-28 14:20:13 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <846@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 16020

In article <968@lopez.UUCP> flash@lopez.UUCP (Gary Bourgois) writes:
]to. In addition to emergency traffic, friendly greetings etc are not any
]threat to any commercial carrier. It is when amateurs blatantly solicit
]phone patch traffic that the activity becomes objectionable. I do not

It may be objectionable, but unless it contains business traffic or
comes from a country without a third party agreement, it is NOT illegal.
There has long been a myth in amateur radio that phone patches (or
autopatches) cannot be used to evade tolls. It is just that - a myth.

I think one of the main problems with the MM net was that they used to
be very lax about checking the validity of the licenses of the amateurs
on boats for whom they ran patches. I understand that over the last year or
two they have been very careful.

Disclaimer: I rarely frequent 14.313, having only used it to find other
hams for a QSO, so I'm no expert on 14.313 practices.
--
John Moore (NJ7E) mcdphx!anasaz!john asuvax!anasaz!john
(602) 861-7607 (day or eve) long palladium, short petroleum
7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253
The 2nd amendment is about military weapons, NOT JUST hunting weapons!

3592. * SpaceNews 30Oct89 *

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-28 18:35:49 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <1042@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 16016

Bulletin ID: SPC91030

SpaceNews

MONDAY OCTOBER 30, 1989

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, NJ, and is distributed weekly around the world. It is available for UNLIMITED distribution.

* OSCAR-10 NEWS *

No operations are allowed through AO-10 until further notice.

* OSCAR-12 NEWS *

Here is the latest operating schedule for FUJI-OSCAR-12:

Date Mode Operating Period
---+---+---
05Nov89 | JD | 0948 - 1151 UTC
18Nov89 | JA | 0532 - 1142 UTC
25Nov89 | JD | 2247 - 0049 UTC (on 26Nov89)
05Dec89 | JD | 1951 - 2153 UTC

* OSCAR-13 NEWS *

Peter (DB2OS) reports that after reloading the onboard computer with IPS and the operational software, AO-13 appears to be working properly. Transponder operation was resumed on 13Oct89. All AO-13 users are asked to be alert to the possibility of another IHU crash. If the general VHF beacon is found to be sending an unmodulated carrier or if transponder modes are changing at radically different MA "counts" from the published operating schedule, then users are asked to cease AO-13 operations.

DB2OS and others have made another attempt to get RUDAK "on-line". RUDAK was designed to be a packet radio digipeater, but shortly after launch, the RUDAK "bootstrap" loader would not load the necessary software from ROM. The problem appears to be a defective PROM. A certain measure of success was recently achieved when the "bootstrap" loader started loading software from the ground. Although it was still not possible to load all the necessary software, the fact that the RUDAK "bootstrap" loader did work to a limited degree does leave some room for hope.

Here is the latest AO-13 Operating Schedule:

Mode B : MA 003...160
Mode JL : MA 160...200
Mode B : MA 200...240
OFF : MA 240...003

Note: Mode JL operations may not occur on time due to RUDAK testing.

The Bahn attitude is 208/-3. The omni antennas will be used from MA 240 to 060.
Mode S operations will begin early this week.

* SOLAR FLARE *

According to the Hiraiso Solar-Terrestrial Research Center, Communications Laboratory, Japan, a reddish aurora was observed for about 10 minutes from Wakkanai, Hokkaido, Japan at 11:45 UTC on 21Oct89. This same solar disturbance blacked-out HF radio communictions world wide.

[Story via Yoshiro Yamada, at the Yokohama Science Center, Japan]

* MIR NEWS *

The expected launch of an expansion module to the Mir/Kvant-1 complex on 16Oct did not occur. On 11Oct89, TASS reported that this launch had been delayed due to an electronics problem with the air lock, or "D" module. Final, pre-launch tests showed problems in the scientific instuments on the module, not in the control system itself. This air lock system is now set for a mid-November launch, while the Technology module (Module T) is set for February 1990.
The crew members, Cosmonauts Alexander Viktorenko and Alexander Serebrov, will maintain their original time table, and return to earth on 19Feb90.

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *

Feedback regarding SpaceNews can be directed to the author (John) via any of the following paths:

UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z

<<< Stay on course......Say YES to Morse! >>>

* SpaceNews * >> Satellite News You Won't Find Everywhere Else << * SpaceNews *

<eof>

--
UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z (John)
..."There is no expedient to which a man will not resort to avoid the real labor of thinking." ....Sir Joshua Reynolds.

3593. RE: 89 Supplement...Help

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-28 21:18:24 UTC
From: rlwest@flopn2.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <8910282133.AA17928@ti.com>
Source record: 16024

>From: TILDE::"berman@cbnewsc.ATT.COM" "a.scott.berman" 28-OCT-1989 11:34:54.36
>To: info-hams-incoming
>Subj: 89 Supplement...Help
>
>Could someone with a 89 Callbook Supplement send the name and address
>of WV0P.... I made my long sought first Nebraska contact last night
>only to find him not in the 89 Callbook.
>
>Many thanks Send to att!ihlpl!berman
>
>Scott Berman WD9EMZ

Scott,
I am looking in the 89 supplement on page 118. I see WR0P and then it
goes to KC0PA.

Maybe someone with access to Buckmaster's or Callbook's online database
can help?

SRI es 73,
Bob WA8YCD
RLWEST@FLOPN2.CSC.TI.COM

3594. Re: Over-the-horizon Radar (was Re: Radar)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-28 21:30:02 UTC
From: sampson@attctc.Dallas.TX.US
Message-ID: <9921@attctc.Dallas.TX.US>
Source record: 16018

In article <4286@vice.ICO.TEK.COM>, georgep@vice.ICO.TEK.COM (George Pell) writes:
> In article <5992@merlin.usc.edu> eickmeye@girtab.usc.edu (Biff Henderson) writes:
>> I toured Grand Forks Air Force Base outside Grand Forks, North Dakota,
>
> The receiving portion of this radar is under construction in Christmas
> Valley, Oregon. Construction is proceeding.
>

Actually that receiver antenna is for the West looking 180 degrees. I heard
the transmitter was going to Washington state, but haven't kept up with it.

3595. Re: Uniden President HR-2600 - info request

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-28 21:41:22 UTC
From: sampson@attctc.Dallas.TX.US
Message-ID: <9922@attctc.Dallas.TX.US>
Source record: 16019

I've had 2 2600's now. The first one quit during the first QSO (TX Problem), the second had a bad microphone. Now that I got that fixed... It's not bad but the selectivity could be much better. I'm going to velcro my active audio filter to mine. The other thing is it has a lot of birdies on my GM Riviera (1987). This total electronic nightmare causes a couple of birdies - 28.305 and several others. I use it only on SSB as I'm a Technician. For Novice and Technician it's too much radio. It would be better to get a multi-band rig when you upgrade. I bought mine because it was only a few dollars more than what Radio Shack wanted for an SSB only rig. I got FM and PL tone for almost the same price. All in all... I've got a Japan contact, an Austrian contact, and many US contacts from Oklahoma. You have to wait till the kilo-watters go home, then your 56, 58 mobile signal will get through. I usually call CQ as I get more contacts that way. If I try and compete, I lose. Needs a linear with maybe 100 watts for mobile. I like it. I'd love it with more selectivity though, as the QRM ruins some good weak contacts. Steve, N5OWK.

3596. Re: PL259 connector assembly

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-28 22:11:44 UTC
From: marc@noe.UUCP
Message-ID: <690@noe.UUCP>
Source record: 16017

In article <4064@cbnewsc.ATT.COM> parnass@cbnewsc.ATT.COM (Bob Parnass, AJ9S) writes:
>Also, I've not been able to get solder to stick to AVA brand
>connectors, so I only use Amphenol PL-259s, with silver plated body
>when available.

When I can't get solder to stick to a PL-259 I use a small triangular
file to remove the plating from inside the four holes. That usually
does the trick.

--
Marc de Groot (KG6KF) These ARE my employer's opinions!
Noe Systems, San Francisco
UUCP: uunet!hoptoad!noe!marc
Internet: marc@kg6kf.AMPR.ORG

3597. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-28 23:33:37 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8910290736.AA00358@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16026

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial RCP/M, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial RCP/M may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

```
- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #593 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 89288.13049099 0.00000290 33831-3 0 2376
2 00424 80.4656 167.6470 0022506 181.0979 179.0138 13.67213047349203
SOLRAD R/B
1 00727U 64001 A 89293.73703022 .00000387 00000-0 32554-3 0 3109
2 00727 69.9082 186.9386 0015663 288.7848 71.1538 13.93603746310583
Cos 185 R/B
1 03019U 67104 B 89295.84861632 .00013560 00000-0 92156-3 0 4741
2 03019 64.0396 68.8233 0204768 211.7594 147.1067 14.91084411124106
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 89294.27379357 -.00000074 00000-0 99999-4 0 2629
2 03029 12.9005 23.1466 0017044 200.2858 159.6253 1.00272530 80409
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 89297.34064181 .00039325 15456-5 24452-3 0 1925
2 04966 51.5219 92.6156 2449893 76.5182 309.4818 10.67607202566064
Starlette
1 07646U 89297.57791331 -.00000012 00000-0 37922-4 0 9951
2 07646 49.8237 8.1317 0206386 133.2297 228.6033 13.82123198743196
LAGEOS
1 08820U 89297.12554539 .00000005 00000-0 00000 0 0 9092
2 08820 109.8472 274.2486 0044850 288.5286 71.0634 6.38664173 58866
GOES 2
1 10061U 89296.41462973 -.00000003 0 3196
2 10061 7.4746 66.6390 0007332 171.4032 188.6202 1.00273018 6668
GPS-0001
1 10684U 89295.10023882 0.00000010 10000-3 0 2511
2 10684 63.7023 96.8822 0112658 197.8685 161.7700 2.00559628 71078
GPS-0002
1 10893U 89296.06101026 -.00000027 0 495
2 10893 64.4752 337.7402 0154992 27.6677 333.2127 2.00552869 83911
GOES 3
1 10953U 89291.47937100 0.00000087 10000-3 0 7578
2 10953 6.3361 70.0227 0005111 316.0011 43.7946 1.00280321 2177
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 78064 A 89296.65308622 .00001947 00000-0 72633-3 0 1845
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2 10967 108.0066 192.2865 0002165 275.3674 84.7251 14.34960129592515
GPS-0003
1 11054U 89296.36885115 -.00000026 0 1137
2 11054 64.0134 334.1162 0055491 120.5208 240.0905 2.00563440 80937
GPS-0004
1 11141U 89295.96680370 0.00000010 0 2240
2 11141 63.6087 96.7840 0055890 319.5668 40.0329 2.00567263 79622
NOAA 6
1 11416U 79 57 A 89296.53605337 .00001795 00000-0 76598-3 0 9177
2 11416 98.5165 289.9604 0012743 91.8608 268.4047 14.26105544536193
GPS-0005
1 11690U 89295.10446709 0.00000011 0 8620
2 11690 64.0916 98.7609 0108875 203.1569 156.3640 2.00558531 85466
Solar Max
1 11703U 80 14 A 89297.47546077 .00260677 00000-0 13626-2 0 1563
2 11703 28.4992 72.4425 0006415 29.9187 329.7343 15.78941718540083
GPS-0006
1 11783U 89295.42596004 -.00000026 0 9811
2 11783 63.8163 333.7684 0143224 61.7185 299.7799 2.00570235 69558
GOES 4
1 11964U 80 74 A 89293.83114591 -.00000050 00000-0 00000 0 0 944
2 11964 5.8172 72.0871 0033063 100.9263 259.4741 0.99228645 3276
GOES 5
1 12472U 89291.32392278 -.00000249 10000-3 0 7673
2 12472 2.8511 79.0051 0002082 188.2058 171.8611 1.00263274 29822
SME
1 12887U 81100 A 89296.64708494 .00032715 00000-0 98188-3 0 3474
2 12887 97.6749 327.3463 0002899 106.7495 253.4158 15.34384405444814
Meteor 2-08
1 13113U 89292.48907368 0.00000269 23199-3 0 6714
2 13113 82.5413 319.9677 0016816 71.6117 288.6880 13.84062147382437
Salyut 7
1 13138U 89299.35304632 0.00023943 46817-3 0 8379
2 13138 51.6086 32.7202 0000296 321.1503 38.9503 15.47304082428468
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 89297.80066315 .00001145 00000-0 26430-3 0 1455
2 13367 98.1981 359.5294 0003250 134.1338 226.0077 14.57115218387027
Meteor 2-09
1 13718U 89293.06066351 0.00000771 39922-3 0 8270
2 13718 81.2462 159.3880 0056773 4.5710 355.5978 14.13338053353198
IRAS
1 13777U 89280.48282262 0.00000505 37564-3 0 6833
2 13777 99.0372 116.0263 0013171 8.6058 351.5316 13.98651051 11618
Cosmos 1447
1 13916U 83 21 A 89297.18344628 .00000238 00000-0 24095-3 0 6561
2 13916 82.9495 186.5071 0039841 76.5351 284.0243 13.73965913330263
TDRS 1
1 13969U 83 26 B 89295.32225480 -.00000207 00000-0 00000 0 0 8567
2 13969 3.8949 67.5741 0005686 137.1074 223.1460 1.00273303 90692
GOES 6
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1 14050U 89294.51683401 0.00000116 0 278
2 14050 1.6207 80.4776 0001852 179.3673 180.7579 1.00284100 7877
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 89295.83948156 -.00000100 0 4359
2 14129 25.9220 237.9341 6030613 86.9960 336.1703 2.05883801 19845
GPS-0008
1 14189U 89295.01624025 0.00000009 10000-3 0 6704
2 14189 63.2431 95.3508 0138996 215.3064 143.7891 2.00564331 45984
Meteor 2-10
1 14452U 89290.17339746 0.00001122 47643-3 0 7804
2 14452 81.1659 171.2881 0095747 104.6867 256.4948 14.22370434309886
LandSat 5
1 14780U 84 21 A 89297.82915786 .00001359 00000-0 31115-3 0 9583
2 14780 98.1525 357.4840 0002502 171.4698 188.6460 14.57146509300444
UOSAT 2
1 14781U 89295.17851012 0.00003217 61922-3 0 5327
2 14781 97.9887 350.2343 0012349 284.7109 75.2749 14.64195621301121
LDEF
1 14898U 84 34 B 89297.45119175 .00072024 00000-0 77064-3 0 215
2 14898 28.5060 339.4894 0000847 219.2276 140.6157 15.62418771311608
GPS-0009
1 15039U 89296.07400854 0.00000008 0 7499
2 15039 62.9955 94.5449 0015458 243.2120 116.6384 2.00563425 39286
Cosmos 1574
1 15055U 84 62 A 89295.83736455 .00000234 00000-0 24075-3 0 7921
2 15055 82.9533 237.2261 0026279 265.8579 93.9576 13.73282584267499
Meteor 2-11
1 15099U 89294.99758383 0.00000184 15706-3 0 9723
2 15099 82.5265 265.5085 0011640 242.9738 117.0233 13.83715856267652
GPS-0010
1 15271U 89295.97361353 -.00000026 0 7205
2 15271 63.3183 333.4498 0102882 321.6625 37.6714 2.00569046 36393
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 84105 A 89297.77785736 .00005206 00000-0 74453-3 0 1021
2 15331 82.5404 218.7742 0025447 26.0300 334.2228 14.76271891273330
NOAA 9
1 15427U 89293.90095236 0.00001028 57991-3 0 4432
2 15427 99.1551 283.3972 0014792 324.3132 35.7066 14.12227094250192
Meteor 2-12
1 15516U 89291.85370671 0.00000679 59868-3 0 1244
2 15516 82.5370 206.3844 0017560 124.6953 235.5850 13.84190643238168
Cosmos 1686
1 16095U 89297.93209839 0.00036204 70387-3 0 3951
2 16095 51.6070 39.7430 0001244 5.9965 353.9531 15.47247637229348
GPS-0011
1 16129U 89295.63211386 0.00000009 0 3599
2 16129 63.7752 95.3551 0120865 149.7267 210.9912 2.00562128 29592
Meteor 3-1
1 16191U 89291.59437207 0.00000043 10000-3 0 8678
2 16191 82.5480 148.5075 0020131 354.1208 5.9663 13.16880059191761
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Meteor 2-13
1 16408U 89292.00599121 0.00000246 21123-3 0 5388
2 16408 82.5341 121.1491 0016243 318.8400 41.1535 13.84224200192684
Mir
1 16609U 89299.33878462 0.00048670 65139-3 0 1599
2 16609 51.6200 65.1456 0014449 254.3965 105.6087 15.57396424211626
SPOT 1
1 16613U 86 19 A 89297.80477300 -.00000076 00000-0 -27136-4 0 6451
2 16613 98.7273 10.6583 0001594 125.6035 234.5235 14.20021885 30524
Meteor 2-14
1 16735U 89292.00135554 0.00000328 28451-3 0 3297
2 16735 82.5392 148.0383 0015658 27.5504 332.6476 13.83980882171581
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 86 55 A 89297.43989129 .00005112 00000-0 73604-3 0 7752
2 16881 82.5196 278.4484 0024101 43.7409 316.5699 14.76000877174358
EGP
1 16908U 86 61 A 89294.94488932 -.00000038 00000-0 75548-5 0 1543
2 16908 50.0122 268.4139 0010803 306.2994 53.6842 12.44381492145190
FO-12
1 16909U 89280.46642003 -.00000025 10000-3 0 1732
2 16909 50.0162 313.1889 0010955 268.6628 91.2950 12.44401240143389
NOAA 10
1 16969U 89297.51875662 0.00000969 44506-3 0 2961
2 16969 98.6295 325.5055 0012714 233.5954 126.4053 14.23238325162332
Meteor 2-15
1 17290U 89296.79176702 0.00000343 29968-3 0 2991
2 17290 82.4644 50.6205 0011638 264.6556 95.3300 13.83777189141404
MOS-1
1 17527U 87 18 A 89297.79507131 .00000379 00000-0 30706-3 0 2917
2 17527 99.1367 8.0671 0001008 79.1600 280.9671 13.94868389136443
GOES 7
1 17561U 89293.19149743 -.00000107 0 3563
2 17561 0.0099 300.9979 0004809 243.2910 175.7432 1.00270006 3018
Kvant
1 17845U 89297.99116066 0.00042447 57084-3 0 8938
2 17845 51.6190 71.9054 0016988 239.7437 119.9561 15.57281554147683
DMSP B5D2-3
1 18123U 87 53 A 89296.97403068 .00001147 00000-0 62747-3 0 4086
2 18123 98.8218 125.7443 0014588 338.2012 21.8545 14.13628297121028
RS-10/11
1 18129U 89298.86234537 0.00000150 15335-3 0 9215
2 18129 82.9252 141.6512 0012971 52.4503 307.7844 13.72017384117312
Cosmos 1867
1 18187U 87 60 A 89297.76738250 .00000225 00000-0 12335-3 0 9872
2 18187 65.0147 20.8729 0016969 252.6972 107.2248 14.29433114119649
Meteor 2-16
1 18312U 89294.03347387 0.00000219 18868-3 0 3272
2 18312 82.5538 119.8388 0011203 200.2896 159.7813 13.83531976109910
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 89291.63719085 0.00000502 44017-3 0 1635
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2 18820 82.5467 182.4509 0015807 286.6569 73.2857 13.84226716 86764
DMSP B5D2-4
1 18822U 88 6 A 89297.01107830 .00001288 00000-0 61152-3 0 3089
2 18822 98.6762 175.5431 0005832 231.5684 128.4977 14.20995679 89270
AO-13
1 19216U 89290.09120728 0.00000482 37172+0 0 508
2 19216 57.1143 186.3015 6814391 213.3923 73.7401 2.09694922 10298
OKEAN 1
1 19274U 88 56 A 89297.81351013 .00004794 00000-0 69793-3 0 5398
2 19274 82.5202 16.7253 0022706 167.0100 193.1568 14.75543328 70192
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 89297.88847137 0.00000391 10000-2 0 2889
2 19336 82.5430 83.9099 0015753 178.8680 181.2425 13.16864181 59986
NOAA 11
1 19531U 89297.81737017 .00001366 00000-0 77711-3 0 1521
2 19531 98.9517 241.3024 0011332 224.5641 135.4605 14.11229213 55752
TDRS 2
1 19548U 88 91 B 89296.38658310 .00000132 00000-0 99999-4 0 458
2 19548 0.0140 233.3160 0003444 320.0742 166.6198 1.00277209 3070
Cosmos 2001
1 19796U 89298.41706026 -.00001057 -11803-2 0 2435
2 19796 62.8938 123.5773 7206122 319.4566 4.9172 2.00644141 5091
GPS-0014
1 19802U 89281.68171902 0.00000016 10000-3 0 544
2 19802 55.0882 207.3326 0063992 158.0327 202.2596 2.00559422 4704
Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89295.08883703 0.00000117 10000-3 0 841
2 19851 82.5211 58.1499 0013824 317.5322 42.4767 13.83853006 32633
TDRS 3
1 19883U 89 21 B 89290.04165570 -.00000234 00000-0 99999-4 0 333
2 19883 0.0328 263.4283 0006148 337.4358 118.9390 1.00261505 1455
GPS-0013
1 20061U 89280.87090057 -.00000030 0 355
2 20061 54.6429 26.0899 0082887 167.3155 192.9165 2.00568920 2430
1989 059A
1 20149U 89278.04998095 0.00000135 13598-3 0 419
2 20149 82.9399 35.3073 0033253 77.6848 282.8026 13.72435355 9842
GPS-0015
1 20185U 89 64 A 89289.81659672 0.00000015 00000-0 99999-4 0 203
2 20185 54.9606 207.9099 0025466 138.9915 221.2270 2.00572510 5815
Progress M
1 20191U 89 66 A 89296.83608901 .00037587 00000-0 50857-3 0 574
2 20191 51.6202 77.6867 0014190 247.1300 112.7922 15.57227601 9643
1989 067B
1 20194U 89271.08542268 0.00377454 40599-4 14920-2 0 437
2 20194 26.7067 268.3099 0114214 148.0929 212.6614 15.75899851 4889
Cosmos 2037
1 20196U 89274.66879707 -.00000111 -77540-3 0 449
2 20196 73.5661 299.8346 0026255 226.2381 133.6497 12.40435505 4302
1989 068B
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1 20197U 89271.27536897 -.00000007 0 80
2 20197 73.5678 304.3743 0024860 231.5958 128.2853 12.40689206 3880
Soyuz TM-8
1 20218U 89 71 A 89296.77191302 .00039567 00000-0 53537-3 0 517
2 20218 51.6213 78.0117 0013001 245.3534 114.5470 15.57221172 7482
1989 070B
1 20230U 89281.14783252 0.00025402 36974-2 0 283
2 20230 28.5780 306.7099 7396837 198.2548 104.7424 2.15322956 5982
Cosmos 2038
1 20232U 89281.75302871 0.00000004 0 173
2 20232 82.5760 151.8987 0012169 336.4613 23.5922 12.65098274 3070
Cosmos 2039
1 20233U 89281.73787093 0.00000004 0 119
2 20233 82.5823 151.9023 0015723 329.1459 30.8712 12.65887701 3078
Cosmos 2040
1 20234U 89281.72800311 0.00000004 0 129
2 20234 82.5882 152.0261 0003943 108.7809 251.3714 12.62282515 3061
Cosmos 2041
1 20235U 89292.05013247 0.00000004 0 155
2 20235 82.5847 145.3491 0009140 321.2705 38.7731 12.64510000 4382
Cosmos 2042
1 20236U 89281.69740463 0.00000004 0 139
2 20236 82.5840 151.9910 0005700 336.7975 23.2859 12.63874149 3074
Cosmos 2043
1 20237U 89292.00979109 0.00000004 0 149
2 20237 82.5780 145.4095 0002358 6.9061 353.2063 12.63091135 4360
1989 074G
1 20238U 89281.70542533 0.00000004 0 119
2 20238 82.5945 152.2587 0040583 149.1863 211.1618 12.55208456 3058
1989 077A
1 20253U 89297.82071484 -.00000151 10000-3 0 308
2 20253 4.9623 305.4801 0000923 168.9189 190.8448 1.00282052 290
1989 077B
1 20254U 89297.89764251 0.00096104 22246-4 32411-2 0 589
2 20254 28.4420 306.9277 7207613 198.3478 107.8148 2.41585142 725
Molniya1-76
1 20255U 89298.70010097 0.00000690 12071-1 0 362
2 20255 62.8137 171.6162 7356181 288.2443 9.5582 2.00647107 599
1989 078B
1 20256U 89299.23374591 0.13799275 42989-4 24516-3 0 740
2 20256 62.8052 66.9312 0025738 121.7385 238.1190 16.44993496 4529
1989 078C
1 20257U 89297.30600474 0.23904803 43496-4 39607-3 0 713
2 20257 62.8096 74.5113 0025323 105.0164 255.8269 16.45472312 4222
1989 078D
1 20258U 89296.85282225 0.00000291 74449-3 0 167
2 20258 62.7893 171.7169 7312708 288.1735 9.8142 2.06171125 557
Cosmos 2046
1 20259U 89299.34638319 0.00012491 20935-3 0 632
2 20259 65.0337 189.5290 0009615 266.7347 93.2663 15.52116620 4455
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InterCos 24
1 20261U 89299.33149781 0.00005114 16114-2 0 822
2 20261 82.6006 16.8961 1263956 146.5695 222.2024 12.42590606 3534
1989 080C
1 20262U 89292.32274935 0.00002234 70120-3 0 430
2 20262 82.6007 21.3306 1263854 162.3649 202.5848 12.42634082 2667
Gorizont 19
1 20263U 89298.40113639 -.00000259 10000-3 0 357
2 20263 1.3861 275.9381 0001917 282.3857 76.8933 1.00284573 288
1989 081D
1 20266U 89289.38265415 -.00000320 10000-3 0 97
2 20266 1.4209 276.0434 0032752 308.5196 50.3836 1.00609906 209
Cosmos 2047
1 20279U 89299.32395717 0.01224708 27801-4 22502-3 0 759
2 20279 67.1125 146.0917 0156778 98.6447 263.2907 16.05938745 3677
Maigon-2
1 20281U 89299.33050388 0.00003591 11254-2 0 779
2 20281 82.5997 16.8906 1264325 146.5792 222.1994 12.42648566 3536
Cosmos 2048
1 20292U 89299.06260377 0.00171368 14372-4 10259-3 0 250
2 20292 62.8139 137.3512 0043213 147.3582 213.0444 16.15864921 1373
1989 083C
1 20294U 89290.96417205 0.01408787 14751-2 14558-2 0 24
2 20294 62.8044 169.4304 0008886 259.8309 100.1383 16.10636997 66
1989 084C
1 20299U 89297.62321595 0.00005954 32178-2 0 75
2 20299 34.2062 144.4305 7094715 6.2227 359.3986 2.49475524 144
GPS-0016
1 20302U 89298.49689650 -.00000031 10000-3 0 34
2 20302 54.7778 326.6200 0056573 1.9899 358.0891 1.99090310 48
1989 085B
1 20303U 89297.05989663 0.00005581 73504-3 0 68
2 20303 35.6480 307.2547 0337766 121.2161 242.2095 14.47094167 388
1989 085C
1 20304U 89298.18711703 0.00225194 14401-4 23034-2 0 120
2 20304 37.6944 320.5476 6052488 200.8123 116.7880 4.06808412 161
1989 086A
1 20305U 89298.64555004 0.00003167 83495-2 0 83
2 20305 82.5581 23.4209 0016383 190.2018 169.8755 13.15840364 100
1989 086B
1 20306U 89298.64544838 0.00003489 91711-2 0 51
2 20306 82.5582 23.4204 0016208 190.4164 169.6581 13.16036189 105
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Dr TS Kelso Asst Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
```

3598. NASA Prediction Bulletin Format

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-28 23:34:02 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8910290736.AA00331@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 16025

As a service to the satellite user community, the following description of the NASA Prediction Bulletin's two-line orbital element set format is uploaded to sci.space on a monthly basis. The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial RCP/M, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. The Celestial RCP/M may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

==========

Data for each satellite consists of three lines in the following format:

```
AAAAAAAAAAA
1 NNNNNU NNNNNAAA NNNNN.NNNNNNNN +.NNNNNNNN +NNNNN-N +NNNNN-N N NNNNN
2 NNNNN NNN.NNNN NNN.NNNN NNNNNNN NNN.NNNN NNN.NNNN NN.NNNNNNNNNNNNN
```

Line 1 is a eleven-character name.

Lines 2 and 3 are the standard Two-Line Orbital Element Set Format identical to that used by NASA and NORAD. The format description is:

```
Line 2
Column Description
01-01 Line Number of Element Data
03-07 Satellite Number
10-11 International Designator (Last two digits of launch year)
12-14 International Designator (Launch number of the year)
15-17 International Designator (Piece of launch)
19-20 Epoch Year (Last two digits of year)
21-32 Epoch (Julian Day and fractional portion of the day)
34-43 First Time Derivative of the Mean Motion
or Ballistic Coefficient (Depending on ephemeris type)
45-52 Second Time Derivative of Mean Motion (decimal point assumed;
blank if N/A)
54-61 BSTAR drag term if GP4 general perturbation theory was used.
Otherwise, radiation pressure coefficient. (Decimal point assumed)
63-63 Ephemeris type
65-68 Element number
69-69 Check Sum (Modulo 10)
(Letters, blanks, periods = 0; minus sign = 1; plus sign = 2)
```

```
Line 3
Column Description
01-01 Line Number of Element Data
03-07 Satellite Number
```

09-16 Inclination [Degrees]
18-25 Right Ascension of the Ascending Node [Degrees]
27-33 Eccentricity (decimal point assumed)
35-42 Argument of Perigee [Degrees]
44-51 Mean Anomaly [Degrees]
53-63 Mean Motion [Revs per day]
64-68 Revolution number at epoch [Revs]
69-69 Check Sum (Modulo 10)

All other columns are blank or fixed.

Example:

NOAA 6
1 11416U 86 50.28438588 0.00000140 67960-4 0 5293
2 11416 98.5105 69.3305 0012788 63.2828 296.9658 14.24899292346978

Note that the International Designator fields are usually blank, as issued in
the NASA Prediction Bulletins.

--
Dr TS Kelso Asst Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

3599. Re: Re: Need help with BC200-XLT problem (LONG)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-29 01:43:15 UTC
From: summers@hpspkla.spk.hp.com
Message-ID: <4630005@hpspkla.spk.hp.com>
Source record: 16023

A comment on the current required to hold the memory contents:

The .5 mA measured with the power switch in the off position is not the current required to maintain the RAM contents in the processor. Rather, it is being drawn by a voltage divider used to create a 5.6 volt regulator using a 3 terminal 5 volt regulator. A 10K resistor is placed between the regulator output and the ground terminal of the regulator IC. The regulator will force 5 volts across this resistor and therefore .5 ma will flow in it. The ground terminal of the regulator is connected to battery ground through 1.2K. This .5 ma will flow to battery ground through the 1.2K raising the regulator ground terminal .6 volts above battery ground.

The reason the designers wanted 5.6 volts from this regulator was to provide 5 volts on the other side of a diode which is used to isolate the regulator from the capacitor which holds the memory contents when the battery pack is removed. The RAM is located in the CMOS processor (IC201) so this 5 volt regulator provides the Vdd for the processor when the scanner is on.

I was able to reduce the switch off current drain by a factor of 10 by replacing the resistor between the ground terminal of the regulator and battery ground (R243) with a diode, and increasing the value of the 10K resistor (R244) to 100K.

Low battery warning:

I have also modified the low battery warning circuitry in my scanner so that the warnings start at 6.6 volts (originally 7.2V in my unit.) I had no data on the part (IC-204) that acts as a comparator to detect low battery voltage so I experimented with a resistive voltage divider in place of the zener diode (D203) and 150K resistor (R208). I ended up with a 5.11K in place of the diode and a 10K for R208. This circuit will draw .5 ma or so from a fully charged battery but this is negligable compared to the total current requirements of the scanner. (This current only flows with the power switch on.)

While these modifications have increased my satisfaction with my BC205XLT, I would not recommend them to people who have not had some experience working with surface mount components. Static discharge precautions should also be taken. Proceed at your own risk!

Jim Summers, KD7F

3600. ARRL Letter 10-Oct-89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-29 02:19:45 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1320@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 16021

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============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
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ARRL LETTER - Volume 8 - Number 20 - October 10, 1989

HOUSE ADOPTS BUDGET RECONCILIATION BILL WITH AMATEUR LICENSE FEES; OPPOSITION BUILDS IN SENATE

On October 5 the U.S. House of Representatives adopted H.R. 3299, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989. A Schedule of Charges for the FCC is contained in Section 4701 (a), "Update of Fee Schedule." The bill proposes to amend Section 8 of the Communications Act by adding a new subsection (g) which would include the following:

PRIVATE RADIO SERVICES

7. Amateur License
a. New License (per application) $30.00
b. Modification of License (per application) 30.00
c. Renewal of License (per application) 30.00
d. Reciprocal Permit for Alien Amateur License 30.00
e. Renewal or Modification of Amateur Club, Races, 30.00
or Military Recreation Station License
f. Special Temporary Authority (Initial, Modifications, 30.00
Extensions)
g. Requests for Waiver
(i) Routine (per request) 105.00
(ii) Nonroutine (per rules section/ per station) 105.00

On the Senate side, at press time the Commerce Committee was preparing to introduce its version of the legislation for early floor action. The Senate version presently includes a $35 fee for amateur license transactions. ARRL's focus is on seeking an amendment on the Senate floor (see next story), to eliminate or reduce the fee in line with the policy adopted by the Board. ARRL members wanting to express their opposition to the Amateur Radio license fee should urge their Senators to cosponsor such an amendment, and if the amendment succeeds, should urge their Congressman to support the Senate version in the Conference Committee.

SENATOR LEVIN SPEAKS FOR AMATEURS, AGAINST LICENSE FEES; SEEKS COSPONSORS FOR AMENDMENT

The October 3 Congressional Record carries a statement by Senator Carl Levin of Michigan, expressing his opposition to proposed fees for Amateur Radio operators in H.R. 3299. In opening Senator Levin said "Mr. President,

I have recently learned that the Commerce Committee has chosen to meet its reconciliation responsibilities, in part, by imposing unprecedented fees on our Amateur Radio operators. It is ironic that this proposal comes at a time when we have been able to witness the achievements of the Amateur Radio operators so prominently in our daily headlines." Senator Levin continued, citing the "absolutely priceless" information provided to the world by the amateur community in the aftermath of Hurricane Hugo.

The Senator went on to say, "Amateur radio operators..are dedicated individuals who play a valuable role for our Nation in public safety, disaster relief, and emergency communications for national defense, among other services. ..in times of need Amateur Radio operators are transformed into a corps of highly trained public service communicators, who willingly work long hours as volunteers during disasters."

Senator Levin pointed out that the Senate Commerce Committee did not include other nonprofit organizations such as special emergency and public safety groups and public broadcasters in their fee schedule because of the public service they provide. He then came to the major thrust of his comments: "Mr. President, our Amateur Radio operators also provide an important public service, and we should not treat them any differently than we do other nonprofit service organizations."

Concluding his statement he said, "..I hope to be able to offer an amendment, when we take up the reconciliation bill that will address these unfair fees on our Amateur Radio operators. I invite any interested colleagues to join me in this effort."

Melinda Loftin is the member of Senator Levin's staff who is handling the matter, including lining up cosponsors.

IT'S OFFICIAL:
ARRL GOES TO COURT TO CHALLENGE FCC'S 220-MHZ REALLOCATION DECISION

On September 28, ARRL filed a "Petition to Review Agency Order" with the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit. The petition requests the Court to set aside the FCC reallocation decision in Docket 87-14, and remand the matter to the FCC for redecision.

The petition contains only a brief overview of ARRL's argument that the Commission's action was arbitrary, capricious, an abuse of discretion, and not in accordance with the law; the substance will come later, in the League's statement of issues and pleading.

IARU REGION 2 MEETS IN ORLANDO

Ninety-seven delegates and observers representing 24 countries participated in the Triennial Conference of International Amateur Radio Union (IARU) Region 2, held in Orlando, Florida, on September 4-8.

There was a full agenda with over 100 documents under discussion. These documents dealt with a wide range of topics 2 (including approval of a special budget for WARC-92) and band-planning and operational matters.

The new Region 2 Executive Committee elected to serve for the next three years include:

Alberto Shaio, HK3DEU, President
Fabian Zarrabe, YS1FI, Vice President
Tom Atkins, VE3CDM, Secretary
Steve Dunkerley, VP9IM, Treasurer
Frank Butler, W4RH
Guillermo Nunez, XE1NJ
Willy Gravenhorst, PJ2WG
Alfonso Alvarez Calderon, OA4PQ
Reinaldo Szama, LU2AH

ARRL AWARDS NEWS

The Region 2 Conference meeting in Orlando has adopted a change in policy in regard to awards credits on 10 MHz. This will bring that policy into conformity with Regions 1 and 3 which already permit awards credits. Thus, effective immediately, ARRL now accepts 10 MHz contacts for the following awards: WAS (basic, CW, RTTY, Packet and QRP, but no single band or 5 Band WAS); DXCC (CW and digital QSOs for the mixed, CW and RTTY awards, but no 5 Band DXCC).

10 MHz users are reminded to avoid causing interference to stations operating in the Fixed Service. The Conference noted the special need to maintain the highest operating standards in the period prior to the 1992 World Administrative Radio Conference.

ZL OPERATING MADE EASY

The New Zealand Association of Radio Transmitters Inc., announces the establishment of a liberal visitors' operating permit. Effective immediately, all amateurs regardless of class, may operate a handheld transceiver on the VHF/UHF bands without prior licensing approval. There is no application to complete and no fee, however, certain conditions apply:

- Licensed visitors may use VHF/UHF handhelds on frequencies 144 MHz and above available to amateur stations in ITU Region 3. For example, operation on the 220 MHz band is not permitted in New Zealand. See section 97.301 of the FCC rules for a complete listing of frequencies authorized for amateur use in ITU Region 3.

- Operation is for a period of not more than 4 weeks.
- The visiting amateur must be the holder of a current license issued by their own administration.
- A copy of the current license must be carried while operating
- Use of the apparatus must conform with the requirements of the New Zealand Radio Regulations 1987 and the general terms and conditions shown on the license schedule.
- The visiting amateur must use the home callsign suffixed by ZL 1, 2, 3, 4 as appropriate.

Full license privileges continue to be available under normal reciprocal agreement where these apply.

MICROSATS PASS ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING; MUST WAIT FOR LAUNCH

All four of the AMSAT MICROSATs (PACSAT, LUSAT, DOVE, and WEBERSAT) completed the necessary environmental tests, that is, thermal vacuum and vibration tests with flying colors. This means the MICROSATs are now certified to fly aboard the Ariane IV launch vehicle.

Official word received on September 29 from Intelsat and Arianespace representatives indicates that launch may be delayed at least 4 weeks from the original date of November 10 to correct problems with the Ariane IV launch vehicle. The AMSAT launch team will use this time to perform additional system level and software testing on the satellites.

ARRL/VEC REACHES MILESTONE

Volunteer Examiner Department manager Bart Jahnke, KB9NM says that on September 27, the department processed examination session number 10,000. This session was conducted by the Grand Rapids Amateur Radio Association, of Grand Rapids, Michigan earlier that month. To mark the occasion, the VEC will send the Grand Rapids ARA a certificate and letter of recognition.

More than 121,000 candidates have been served by the ARRL/VEC during the 10,000 sessions. July 21, 1989 marked the 5th anniversary of the ARRL Volunteer Examiner Coordinator.

SOLAR CYCLE 22 READY TO PEAK

During September, the solar flux went on a "rollercoaster ride" peaking at 305 twice in three days then dipping to 155 - but even this was high enough for good propagation on most HF bands. Conditions should improve during October, with the best days of the fall season expected to arrive in November.

The latest solar and geomagnetic field data is transmitted at 18 minutes past the hour by WWV in Boulder, Colorado. The same information is transmitted by WWVH in Hawaii, at 45 minutes past the hour. The K index is revised every 3 hours. A K figure of 3 or more indicates poor propagation or even complete loss of communication on high latitude paths. Trans-Equatorial propagation is not usually affected and may even improve under high K conditions.

Even the lowest solar flux readings for the next year or so should be high enough for good work on most all HF bands. The next year or so should also provide ample opportunities for DX work on 50 MHz.

AMATEUR RADIO "NEWSLINE"

"Newsline" is a ten minute audio report covering a variety of amateur related subjects. Many HF, VHF, and UHF nets transmit these weekly reports. If you are unable to hear Newsline on the air, it is available by dialing 312-289-0423 (Illinois) or 213- 462-0008 (California). The report is usually updated on Fridays.

Additional information about "Newsline" may be obtained by writing to Norman Chalfin, K6PGX, PO Box 463, Pasadena, CA 91102

W1AW TO EXPLORE OPERATION ON WARC BANDS

W1AW is expected to start experimental bulletin transmissions (CW/RTTY) shortly on 18.100 and 10.140 MHz. Stay tuned to W1AW bulletins, QST and The ARRL Letter forthe latest available infomation.

3601. Sweden calling dxers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-29 02:27:29 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1324@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 16022

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============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
============================================================

::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
:: SWEDEN CALLING DXERS ::
:: from Radio Sweden ::
:: Number 2066--Oct. 24 1989 ::
::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::

Shortwave and other electronic media news from Radio Sweden.

This week's bulletin was written by Agnes Carbon.

Electronic Edition edited by George Wood.

Packet Radio BID SCDX2066

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SAN FRANCISCO EARTHQUAKE--When the worst earthquake in the United States
since 1906 struck San Francisco last week, the ABC television network was
just beginning its live broadcast of a baseball World Series game. The
picutre immediately vanished, and after a brief announcement from a shaken
announcer in the stadium, the network filled with a comedy program.

All of the television stations in San Francisco went off the air. KNTV in
San Jose, closer to the epicenter, had problems because it's transmitter was
damaged. The network stations in San Francisco, KGO, KRON, and KPIX returned
on generator power. KRON had problems and for awhile was broadcasting from
the transmitter shack on Mount Sutro, and feeding both NBC and CNN with an
uplink provided by Sacramento's KCRA, which had satellite gear in San
Francisco to cover the World Series.

In fact, because telephones, landlines, and even cellular telephones were
out, the only coverage out of San Francisco at the beginning was coming from
the networks with satellite trucks at the baseball park, including the sports
network ESPN.

It turns out that while most of the world followed the earthquake by
television, local residents relied on radio. And it was MW radio that did the
best job--the local FM stations went on playing music.

The ABC radio network put KGO radio on a satellite for feeds that were
carried by many ABC affiliates. KGO itself managed to continue broadcasting
on 810 kHz. Two of its three antenna towers crashed, and the station was
reduced from 50,000 watts to just 10,000 watts. The other network affiliates,
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KCBS on 740 and KNBR on 680 kHz, have also been praised for their coverage.

As usual, radio amateurs provided emeregency communications. Ham radio reports from the earthquake zone could be heard on 14275 and 14280 kHz. Locally, 145.150 MHz carried a lot of activity. Scanner monitors could follow the Oakland police on 154.295 MHz, the Cypress Command Post on the Fire Department's 47.06 MHz, and CalTrans maintenance on 42.18 MHz.
(Thanks to contributors to the CompuServe Broadcast Professional and HamNet Forums)

SATELLITES--Arianespace has found a problem with the pyro initiators of the Ariane 4 third stage of missions V34, V35 and V36. This problem will cause at least a one month delay in the launch of SPOT-2, along with the MicroSats and UoSATs. ("SpaceNews" via Kauto Huopio, Finland)

CANADA/AUSTRIA--The RCI relay via Radio Austria International is now on 11925 kHz at 03:00-05:00 in English and French. (Joe Hanlon, USA)

COLOMBIA--La Voz del Valle de Sibundoy in Putumayo was heard at 21:50 on 5550 kHz. (Yimber H. Gaviria, Colombia)

ECUADOR--Updating SCDX- 2059, Radio Nacional de Ecuador can be heard on 15220 kHz at 17:30-18:00 and on 640 kHz at 03:30. Radio Cadence Nacional in Guayaquil broadcasts on 610 kHz with a power of 50 kW but the announced frequency of 4910 kHz is not audible. Radio Atalaya broacasts also from Guayaquil on 680 and 4760 kHz. (Yimber H. Gaviria, Colombia)

Due to a lack of time caused by his new duties as head of the English departement, HCJB's Brent Allred has temporarily dropped the Monday edition of the DX Party Line, leaving only the Saturday Edition. (Joel M. Rubin and Thomas Sundstrom, USA)

FRANCE--Radio Monte Carlo has plans to broadcast on FM in Paris before the end of the year. North and Latin America should be next (our listener does not say if this would be on FM or MW and what) at the beginning of next year. RMC relays SOMERA programmes in Arabic for the south of France, North Africa and Arabic countries on medium waves (1466 kHz). The RMC transmitter in Cyprus will double its power (600 kW to 1200 kW) and the station has plans to build a new transmitter in an Arab country to be heard in Yemen and further east. ("Liberation" via Bernard Chenal, France)

Radio France International now broadcasts its English news bulletin at 12:30-12:55 instead of 12:45-12:55. The frequencies remain the same. (Edwin Southwell, England)

GREECE--The Voice of Greece was heard with news in English at 15:30, followed by Swedish at 15:40 on the new frequency of 17535 kHz. 15630 and 11645 kHz were announced along with 17535 but the first two frequencies were not heard. (Joe Hanlon, USA)

IRAQ--Updating SCDX-2053, Radio Baghdad in English for Europe is now an hour later at 21:00-22:50 on 13660 kHz. (Joe Hanlon and Thomas Sundstrom, USA)

PANAMA--Following the uprising against General Noriega at the beginning of October, the Panamanian government has cancelled the frequencies allocated to the "La Exitosa" radio network. La Exitosa itself broadcast on 740 kHz. The Exitosa network, the state owned radio station and Channel 4 television all broadcast the statement made by the rebel officiers, but the directors of Radio Nacional and Channel 4 say they did it under threat. (BBC Monitoring)

PORTUGAL--Radio Portugal announces broadcasts at 02:30 hrs to Eastern North America on 9600 kHz and to Western North America on 9705 kHz; and at 19:00 hrs to the Middle East on 21530 kHz, 15250 kHz to Africa and 11740 kHz to Europe. At 02:30 hrs, 11840 and 9680 kHz can still be heard in addition to the announced frequencies. (Thomas Sundstrom, USA)

SUDAN--Radio Omdurman in Sudan has been observed since the beginning of October with a relay of its general program on 11625 kHz at 03:55-06:00 and 10:55-19:00. The programmes are mainly in Arabic except at 15:30-16:00 hrs when there's a broadcast in English. This English transmission has also been heard on 9540 kHz, a frequency also used to relay the clandestine Radio Voice of Ethiopian Unity at 04:00-06:00 and 18:00-20:00 hrs. (BBC Monitoring)

SWITZERLAND--RSI is now on 15570 kHz, replacing 5965, to South America at 22:15-01:00, in Portuguese, Italian, German, French and Spanish. 9810, 9885 and 12035 kHz are still in parallel, the latter via Gabon. (Joe Hanlon)

UNITED KINGDOM--Updating SCDX-2064, according to "Waveguide", the additional BBC transmitters on Ascension island will be used for a morning broadcast to South America from 09:00 on 15180 kHz. The experimental broadcasts from Brazil have been discontinued. (Joe Hanlon, USA)

UNITED STATES--Updating SCDX-2064, the Christian Science Monitor station WSHB in South Carolina is now using 15610 kHz at 20:00, instead of 15225. At the same time, its sister station WCSN in Maine broadcasts on 13770 kHz (ex 15610) to Europe. (Kjell-Aake Hult, Sweden; Joe Hanlon and Thomas Sundstrom, USA and Aristides Ginannarelis, Greece)

USSR--Radio Minsk has been observed with a new broadcast in Belorussian for listeners in North America from 23:30-24:00 daily on 17690, 15180, 11675 and 9610 kHz.

Latvian Radio has introduced a new transmission in Latvian to Western Europe from 17:30-18:00 on 1143 kHz. (BBC Monitoring)

Sweden Calling DXers is the world's oldest radio program for shortwave listeners. Radio Sweden has presented this round-up of radio news, features, and interviews on Tuesdays since 1948. RS broadcasts to North America:

15:30 hrs on 17880 and 21610 kHz
02:30 hrs on 9695 and 11705 kHz

To Europe, Africa, and the Middle East:

15:30 hrs on 21655 kHz (East Africa)
18:00 hrs on 1179, 6065, and 7265 kHz

21:00 hrs on 1179, 9655 and 11705 kHz
23:00 hrs on 1179 kHz
00:00 hrs on 1179 kHz

And to Asia and the Pacific:

12:30 hrs on 15190, 17740, and 21570 kHz
14:00 hrs on 11905 and 17740 kHz
01:00 hrs on 7225 and 9640 kHz

The Radio Sweden schedule to Europe can be found on Sky Channel's teletext Service, Sky Text, on page 496.

The Electronic Edition is based on the Sweden Calling DXers bulletins which are mailed out every 4 weeks to contributors. Contributions can be sent to DX Editor George Wood to Swedish telex 11738, CompuServe (via the HamNet Forum or Easyplex 70247,3516), through the FidoNet system to 2:202/297 or to SM0IIN at the packet radio BBS SK0TM.

Reports can also be sent to:

Radio Sweden
S-105 10 Stockholm
Sweden

Contributions should be NEWS about electronic media--from shortwave to satellites--and not loggings of information already available from sources such as the "World Radio TV Handbook". Clubs and DX publications may reprint material as long as Sweden Calling DXers and the original contributor are acknowledged, with the exception of items from BBC Monitoring, which are copyright.

We welcome comments and suggestions about the electronic edition, Sweden Calling DXers, and our programs in general.

Thanks to 20 contributors this week Good Listening!

3602. Re: Down with SO239 connectors!!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-29 07:07:41 UTC
From: jgd@rsiatl.UUCP
Message-ID: <399@rsiatl.UUCP>
Source record: 15927

In article <25.Oct.89.17:15:08.BST.#3781@UK.AC.NWL.IA>
PJML%UK.AC.NERC-WALLINGFORD.IBMA@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU writes:
>Why, oh why, do manufacturers insist on fitting PL259/SO239 connectors
>to their gear? A more horrible connector for RF is hard to think of.
>(anyone remember RCA Phono-plugs being used for RF wiring some years back?)
>At anything above DC, the PL259 is horribly lossy and non-constant-impedance.
>Unless you tighten them up real tight (like with a small pipe wrench!) they
>unscrew themselves and oxidise after a few years.

[rest of the religious dogma deleted]

I challenge you to measure the loss through this connector at
2 meters or 440. I sure can't and I have some pretty spiffy test
gear. Sure, I can see the impedance discontinuity on a TDR but it
does not look much different than a BNC. Besides, impedance bump != power
loss at low UHF and below.

There's a really good reason why the PL/SO connectors are still around.
They do the job and they are cheap. The day I can buy a silver-plated,
teflon insulated N connector for 50 cents is the day I'll swap. Until
then, the good 'ole UHF connector will work nicely.

Oh what the heck, I must be all screwed up. After all, I use 75 ohm
CATV hardline in my shack too. That it works just fine with very low
loss does not affect the "experts" who continue to tell me that it will
not work. Must be the UHF plugs I use on each end.

>//
>* The difference between Science and Religion is that with Science, you *
>* do the experiment, then write the Book. With Religion, you write the *
>* Book, then get someone to carry out the Experiment *
>\\\

Kind of apropos considering all...

John

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | Manual? ... What manual ?!?
Radiation Systems, Inc. Atlanta, GA | This is Unix, My son, You
emory!stiatl!rsiatl!jgd **I am the NRA** | just GOTTA Know!!!

3603. Re: Trying to build a fluxgate magnetometer -- help!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-29 17:46:31 UTC
From: mcdonald@aries.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1989Oct29.174631.12960@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 15928
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio,sci.astro,sci.space

>>
>>I would like to measure changes at least as small as
>>10 gammas (.001 Gauss), and if possible, even smaller.
>>
>
>? You mean of course, nanotesla (nT), since 1954. :-)

I have been in the science business for over 20 years and have never heard anyone refer to magnetic fields in Tesla - everyone uses gauss. It is true that people know that someone somewhere created a unit of magnetic field called a Tesla, but no one remembers how many gauss are in one Tesla, and no one uses it. Sometimes it might appear in a textbook (usually directed at freshmen or sophmores - more advanced books use gauss).

There are lots of names of units out there that are simply not used.

(Also, I might add, a lot of people refer to actual physical magnets, though not the fields they create, in megahertz - as in "it's a 500 MHz magnet" meaning, of course, that the NMR resonance frequency of protons in it would be 500 MHz." Even the people who do this snicker a bit while doing it, however.)

Doug McDonald

3604. How to charge Kenwood PB-21H?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-29 18:51:28 UTC
From: blob@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <36032@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 15930

I've recently acquired a PB-21H battery for my Kenwood TH41 handheld. Does anyone have any idea what I need to charge this battery? I could go buy a BC-2 or BC-6, but I could also probably buy something at half Kenwood's price, if I knew what was needed. The battery and its packing materials give no clue.

The PB-21H is the high-powered battery for the Kenwood TH21-31-41 series. Output is 7.2V DC (500 mAh).

--Brian Bechtel blob@apple.com N6RMR

3605. Re: info on Crystal Radio kit or schematic

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-29 18:54:56 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <252@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 15943

I tried to send e-mail to the orignial poster on this, and it bounced, so I will post a follow-up to the follow-up posting!

Until a few years ago, you could order cheap little crystal radio kits with nice handmade cats whiskers from Modern Radio Labs in California. I think the fellow who ran MRL passed away.

Here is how to build one, without schematic.

For a crystal detector use a 1N34A or equivalent Germanium diode. Also use a 365 pf variable capacitor, and a parallel coil which can be a ferrite loopstick from an AM radio or just a bunch of wire wound around a toilet paper tube. If you want to get fancy, look up the coil calculation formula in the ARRL Handbook and consctruct one that will put you at about 1 MHz when in parallel with about 180 pf.

Other than that, you will need an earphone, and a capacitor to go in parallel with the earphone that is about .1 mf.

Use a ground connection and an antenna, which can be just a piece of wire as long as possible. If you are near any AM broadcast stations, the wire wont have to be very long.

The parallel coil and variable cap runs from the antenna to the ground connection. The 1N34A diode (you can use Mororola or RCA equivalents...this is non-critical...just dont use a SILICON diode!) runs from the antenna side of the coil/cap to one side of the earphone (not sure if polarity matters, but try it with the cathode end on the antenna side). Then attach the other side of the earphone/.1mf cap parallel combination to the ground side of the coil/cap.

I built so many of these when I was a kid that the schematic is forever etched in my memory.

Have fun!

(I wonder if anyone has built one of these to successfully detect shortwave broadcast stations?)

73,

Tad Cook
tad@ssc.UUCP
KT7H @ N7HFZ

3606. Re: Phone Patch Construction question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-29 19:07:13 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <253@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 15944

The main problem with constructing a simplex phone patch is that
the radio needs to interrupt transmission every couple of seconds
to listen for the mobile station. There was an article in 73
Magazine about 10 years ago by a guy who worked for Teltone. It
described a circuit using a Teltone DTMF decoder chip. Once the
DTMF chip received the correct command followed by a phone number,
it would begin transmitting back the audio from the phone line
with 40ms interruptions every 1.5 sec to receive any signal from
the mobile. When the called party answered, the mobile would
transmit 2 seconds of carrier to make sure they had grabbed the
patch, and start talking. The trick is to minimize the 'click-click'
in the audio.

If I were going to do this today, I would buy one of the simplex
auto-patches advertised in the ham magazines.

Legality of this setup is questionable.

73,
Tad Cook
tad@ssc.UUCP
KT7H @ N7HFZ

Oh, the author of the 73 article, which was sometime between 1979-82
was Charles Zappalla.

3607. Re: Trying to build a fluxgate magnetometer -- help!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-29 19:30:01 UTC
From: forbes@aries.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1989Oct29.193001.19049@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 15929
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio,sci.astro,sci.space

NMR spectroscopists refer to their magnets in proton resonance frequency as well as field in TESLA. A 500 MHz magnet is 11.7 T, a 60 MHz magnet is 1.6 T, etc.

Jeff Forbes

3608. Re: Trying to build a fluxgate magnetometer -- help!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-29 20:21:56 UTC
From: wilkins@jarthur.Claremont.EDU
Message-ID: <2700@jarthur.Claremont.EDU>
Source record: 15931
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio,sci.astro,sci.space

In article <1989Oct29.174631.12960@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> mcdonald@aries.scs.uiuc.edu (Doug McDonald) writes:

>(Also, I might add, a lot of people refer to actual physical
>magnets, though not the fields they create, in megahertz - as
>in "it's a 500 MHz magnet" meaning, of course, that the NMR
>resonance frequency of protons in it would be 500 MHz." Even the
>people who do this snicker a bit while doing it, however.)
>
>Doug McDonald

Ummm... In the world of analytical chemistry and in some other areas where large magnets are often in use the Tesla is used to measure large fields. For example, Nicolet Instruments, the company which currently holds the patent on Fourier transform mass spectrometers, advertises all of their magnets in Tesla values as do most other manufacturers in the analytical chemistry market.
In general, when I was working in analytical chemistry at UC Riverside, the only place I heard the gauss values used was in the Bank of America's specification that credit cards were unsafe past the 50 gauss line. The magnets were always, to us, thirteen, seven, and three TESLA.
Of course, everybody also used "torr" to refer to "mm Hg," which people in some fields would find odd. I suppose the point is that just because your area of work has different conventions than someone else's it isn't really yours to say that some unit or another is NEVER, EVER used.

-- Mark Wilkins
wilkins@jarthur.claremont.edu

3609. Re: Trying to build a fluxgate magnetometer -- help!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-29 20:27:48 UTC
From: irf@kuling.UUCP
Message-ID: <1221@kuling.UUCP>
Source record: 15932
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio,sci.astro,sci.space

In article <19890ct29.174631.12960@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> mcdonald@aries.scs.uiuc.edu (Doug McDonald) writes:
>>>
>>>I would like to measure changes at least as small as
>>>10 gammas (.001 Gauss), and if possible, even smaller.
>>>
>>
>>? You mean of course, nanotesla (nT), since 1954. :-)
>
>I have been in the science business for over 20 years and have
>never heard anyone refer to magnetic fields in Tesla - everyone
>uses gauss.

I use Tesla (or, rather, nanoTesla) all the time. But I have only
been in the science business for 17 years so I had a chance to
learn the SI system properly ... :->

Bo

^ Bo Thide'--
| | Swedish Institute of Space Physics, S-755 91 Uppsala, Sweden
|I| [In Swedish: Institutet f|r RymdFysik, Uppsalaavdelningen (IRFU)]
|R| Phone: (+46) 18-403000. Telex: 76036 (IRFUPP S). Fax: (+46) 18-403100
/|F|\ INTERNET: bt@irfu.se UUCP: ...!uunet!sunic!irfu!bt
~~U~~ --sm5dfw

3610. Re: Trying to build a fluxgate magnetometer -- help!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-29 22:47:36 UTC
From: henry@utzoo.uucp
Message-ID: <1989Oct29.224736.2838@utzoo.uucp>
Source record: 15933
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio,sci.astro,sci.space

In article <19890ct29.174631.12960@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> mcdonald@aries.scs.uiuc.edu (Doug McDonald) writes:
>I have been in the science business for over 20 years and have
>never heard anyone refer to magnetic fields in Tesla - everyone
>uses gauss...
>Sometimes it might appear in a textbook (usually directed at
>freshmen or sophmores - more advanced books use gauss).

The gauss is the older unit, still used a lot, especially in older sources and by older writers. The Tesla is the correct modern unit; if you look around, you'll see increasing use of it in most fields.
--
A bit of tolerance is worth a | Henry Spencer at U of Toronto Zoology
megabyte of flaming. | uunet!attcan!utzoo!henry henry@zoo.toronto.edu

3611. Re: Trying to build a fluxgate magnetometer -- help!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-29 23:38:22 UTC
From: larry@kitty.UUCP
Message-ID: <3475@kitty.UUCP>
Source record: 15934
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio,sci.astro,sci.space

In article <19890ct29.174631.12960@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, mcdonald@aries.uiuc.edu (Doug McDonald) writes:
> >>I would like to measure changes at least as small as
> >>10 gammas (.001 Gauss), and if possible, even smaller.
> >
> >? You mean of course, nanotesla (nT), since 1954. :-)
>
> I have been in the science business for over 20 years and have
> never heard anyone refer to magnetic fields in Tesla - everyone
> uses gauss. It is true that people know that someone somewhere
> created a unit of magnetic field called a Tesla, but no one
> remembers how many gauss are in one Tesla, and no one uses it.
> Sometimes it might appear in a textbook (usually directed at
> freshmen or sophmores - more advanced books use gauss).

Speaking as a Gauss-person who would prefer to see otherwise :-),
I regret to inform you that the Tesla is indeed being used in the real
world to replace the Gauss as a unit of magnetic flux density measurement.

Many magnetometer and magnetic instrument manufacturers, such
as F. W. Bell, Humphrey Inc., FRL Industries and Walker Scientific now
use the Tesla instead of the Gauss as their unit of specification.
However, it is somewhat amusing to note that while these vendors still
refer to certain products as "gaussmeters", they are now specified
using the Tesla as a unit of measurement; sort of an oxymoron, huh? :-)

Since I have already survived and coped with the Pascal, the
change to Tesla was less traumatic than I had imagined. Incidently,
the nanotesla (nT) seems to have replaced the gamma (.00001 Gauss) where
finer magnetic flux measurements are concerned.

<> Larry Lippman @ Recognition Research Corp. - Uniquex Corp. - Viatran Corp.
<> UUCP {allegra|boulder|decvax|rutgers|watmath}!sunybcs!kitty!larry
<> TEL 716/688-1231 | 716/773-1700 {hplabs|utzoo|uunet}!/ \uniquex!larry
<> FAX 716/741-9635 | 716/773-2488 "Have you hugged your cat today?"

3612. AO-13 IHU CRASH #2

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-29 23:40:19 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1326@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 15945

```
============================================================
| Relayed from Packet/COMPUSERVE |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
============================================================

Msg #: 7971
From: DAVE COWDIN Sent: 10-28-89 21:17
To: ALL Rcvd: 10-28-89 22:41
Re: AO-13'S IHU HAS CRAHSED!

It appears that OSCAR-13's on-board computer has crashed. I
have just received a T-MAIL message from DB2OS a little while
ago and he says that VK5AGR says that the signs of a IHU crash
have again returned. So until further notice, DON'T USE
OSCAR-13. If you wish to help, please monitor the telemetry
beacon on 145.812 MHz. If you don't have a G3RUH PSK 400 Baud
demodulator, then you can listen for the CW beacon at the top of
the hour and at the half hour. The fact that you don't hear a
CW transmission at those times is important to DB2OS to know.
Please tune into the AMSAT 20M International Satellite Net
tomorrow at 19:00 UTC on 14.282 MHz. We will have any updates
at that time. 73's Dave Cowdin, WD0HHU, AMSAT NEWS SERVICE
Director.

Edited for Packet by KD9QB - From AMSAT T-MAIL

Posted: Sat, Oct 28, 1989 11:28 PM GMT
From: AMSATDL
To: AMSAT
Subj: AO-13: U R G E N T !!!!

I just got a call from Graham VK5AGR with bad news.
At AOS no transponder, nor beacon was heard (MA20..)
from AO-13, which should be in Mode-B operation.
The latest telemetry which I copied was on MA245, 21:29 UTC
and all was absolutely normal..
Graham will now try to send some commands to the IHU and
wait to see what happens when Mode-L period starts.
If we get no sign from the s/c until tomorrow, we have
to do again the Reset and software reload procedure..

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE: D O N O T U S E O S C A R - 13 !

--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
```

HAM/SWL/SCANNER BBS (1200/2400/PEP) 614-457-4227

3613. New FCC question pools

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-29 23:45:35 UTC
From: kirkd@ism780c.isc.com
Message-ID: <35797@ism780c.isc.com>
Source record: 15940

Hello all...
Does anyone perhaps know where the new FCC Technician question pools
can be downloaded/FTP'ed??? E-Mail or post, tnx,

-kbd- (kirkd@ism780c.isc.com -or- uunet!ism780c!kirkd)

3614. Units of Measure (was fluxgate magnetometer)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-30 00:13:03 UTC
From: vaso@mips.COM
Message-ID: <30329@buckaroo.mips.COM>
Source record: 15935
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio,sci.astro,sci.space

In article <19890ct29.174631.12960@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> mcdonald@aries.scs.uiuc.edu (Doug McDonald) writes:
>>>
>>>I would like to measure changes at least as small as
>>>10 gammas (.001 Gauss), and if possible, even smaller.
>>>
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>>? You mean of course, nanotesla (nT), since 1954. :-)
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>I have been in the science business for over 20 years and have
>never heard anyone refer to magnetic fields in Tesla - everyone
>uses gauss. It is true that people know that someone somewhere
>created a unit of magnetic field called a Tesla, but no one
>remembers how many gauss are in one Tesla, and no one uses it.
>Sometimes it might appear in a textbook (usually directed at
>freshmen or sophmores - more advanced books use gauss).
>
>There are lots of names of units out there that are simply not used.
>

There are too many units out there that ARE being used. That is the reason various international technical standardization organizations has strived for a minimal set of clearly defined units. Unfortunately, there are many authors who insist on dragging their feet on the changeover, so that one often sees, for instance cgs and SI metric units intermingled, even within the same equation ! I note that refereed journals usually require SI metric, but allow obsolete cgs units "where traditional." This is an unfortunate loophole. I'm an electrical engineer. I have to deal today with gauss, tesla, and microns, all to describe the same parameter. (I won't even mention the profusion of inch-based electro-magnetic units which are STILL found in new textbooks).

Let's not even start on the disgraceful reluctance of certain sectors of U.S.A. engineering, mechanical engineers in particular, to expedite conversion to metric measure.

3615. Re: PL259 connector assembly

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-30 00:45:34 UTC
From: root@raider.MFEE.TN.US
Message-ID: <148@raider.MFEE.TN.US>
Source record: 15936

In article <12600077@silver>, commgrp@silver.bacs.indiana.edu writes:

[good advice about using a large iron and tinning the braid]

In addition, if you put a drop of liquid flux in the holes before you apply the iron, the solder will flow like water. The stuff is great.It makes for the best solder joints I've ever seen, even on "bad" surfaces.

Bob
N4CDO
--
* RaiderNet Public Access *Middle Tenn's Unix Gateway* Murfreesboro, TN *
* Data:(615)896-8716 896-7905 Voice:(615)684-4490 Mail:PO Box 2371 Zip 37133 *
* Domain: root@raider.MFEE.TN.US UUCP: {ames,decwrl,mit-eddie}!attctc!raider *

3616. -- Need Info on JVC Model SR-6600 Shortwave Receiver --

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-30 00:53:56 UTC
From: eab@voa3.UUCP
Message-ID: <306@voa3.UUCP>
Source record: 15938

I am looking for any information on a JVC model SR-6600 portable
shortwave receiver.

Has anyone out in `net-land' ever heard of one? Bought one?

If so, how does it perform? Does it meet the specs? Any
problems? Where did you purchase it and what was the cost?

Please respond via e-mail or phone me directly. I would
appreciate any response.

Tnx es 73.

--
E. Allen (Al) Brown VOA/BBC Voice of America
...uunet!voa3!eab WA3FYZ/ZF2LY Cohen Building, Room G-748
Chief, Operations Branch Washington, DC 20547
Computer Services Division +1 202 485 7021

3617. I want my old callsign back !

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-30 01:20:05 UTC
From: root@raider.MFEE.TN.US
Message-ID: <149@raider.MFEE.TN.US>
Source record: 15937

Having just been bitten by the ham bug again after 8 years of inactivity, I wonder if it is possible to get my original callsign back.

My original call was WB4QVO. About three years ago, I happened across my ham ticket and was horrified to find it had expired. Luckily, I was still within the grace period for renewal, so I applied for renewal. That's when they sent me the call N4CDO. I didn't think much of it at the time, since I wasn't active, and didn't plan to be.

Now that I'm getting back into it, I really miss my old call. Is it possible to get it back ?

Could someone with a callbook see if this call is in use ? Email would be appreciated.

Bob
N4CDO (ex WB4QVO :-( )
--
* RaiderNet Public Access *Middle Tenn's Unix Gateway* Murfreesboro, TN *
* Data:(615)896-8716 896-7905 Voice:(615)684-4490 Mail:PO Box 2371 Zip 37133 *
* Domain: root@raider.MFEE.TN.US UUCP: {ames,decwrl,mit-eddie}!attctc!raider *

3618. Re: Trying to build a fluxgate magnetometer -- help!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-30 02:50:40 UTC
From: johns@calvin.EE.CORNELL.EDU
Message-ID: <1425@calvin.EE.CORNELL.EDU>
Source record: 15939
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio,sci.astro,sci.space

In article <19890ct29.174631.12960@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> mcdonald@aries.scs.uiuc.edu (Doug McDonald) writes:
>>>I would like to measure changes at least as small as
>>>10 gammas (.001 Gauss), and if possible, even smaller.
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>I have been in the science business for over 20 years and have
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>created a unit of magnetic field called a Tesla, but no one
>remembers how many gauss are in one Tesla, and no one uses it.
>Sometimes it might appear in a textbook (usually directed at
>freshmen or sophmores - more advanced books use gauss).
[]
>Doug McDonald

Whoa, thea, padnuh. The "Tesla" is alive and well, thank you. If I walk over to the High Volt Lab, I find people quite comfortable with kilogauss or tesla (not the same, of course), as they torture innocent protons.

Engineering textbooks through the graduate level tend to use MKS units, which include Tesla. Physics textbooks, on the other hand, tend to use cgs, which include gauss. I have several of each brand of text. For genuine pandemonium, look at plasma physics texts. In ionospheric physics, there is no standard at all, but a pretty free mix of cgs and MKS. Chen's plasma physics 1st ed was in cgs: the second is MKS. You be the judge.

Actually, I prefer cgs all the way, myself, but I'm not dogmatic about it, even though it ought to be obvious that cgs units are The One True Units. On the other hand, E/B in MKS has units of velocity, which is convenient. But on the other hand, E/B in cgs has no units at all, which is also convenient. On the other hand, my Radio Shack voltmeter insists on giving me MKS units. On the other hand, Jackson is a nice reference, and uses cgs, so it must be good.

So, as I said, I don't insist upon cgs, because this is a free planet.

But, come the revolution, the MKSeoisie will be the first with their backs against the wall.

--
John Sahr, | Electrical Engineering - Space Plasma Physics
johns@alfven.spp.cornell.edu | Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853

3619. Down with SO239 connectors!!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-30 05:57:56 UTC
From: mgb@APG-TECNET.APG.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8910300557.AA01885@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil>
Source record: 15946

In article <25.Oct.89.17:15:08.BST.#3781@UK.AC.NWL.IA>
PJML%UK.AC.NERC-WALLINGFORD.IBMA@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU writes:
>Why, oh why, do manufacturers insist on fitting PL259/SO239 connectors
>to their gear? A more horrible connector for RF is hard to think of.
>(anyone remember RCA Phono-plugs being used for RF wiring some years back?)
>At anything above DC, the PL259 is horribly lossy and non-constant-impedance.
>Unless you tighten them up real tight (like with a small pipe wrench!) they
>unscrew themselves and oxidise after a few years.

[rest of the religious dogma deleted]

*gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!ctrsol!emory!stiatl!rsiatl!jgd@tut.cis.ohio-state.edu
*(John G. De Armond) replies:

*I challenge you to measure the loss through this connector at
*2 meters or 440. I sure can't and I have some pretty spiffy test
*gear. Sure, I can see the impedance discontinuity on a TDR but it
*does not look much different than a BNC. Besides, impedance bump != power
*loss at low UHF and below.

John, using a 1502 TDR at 500 mp/div I see quite a (very) noticable bump
with the 259 series of connector. With the N series it is hard to even
see the connector without going to 200 mp/div. Looking at the BNC it
appears to be just a LITTLE worse than the N series but no where near
the 239. The N series also offer a better degree of weather sealing.
Your challenge to measure the actual loss intrigues me, I'll try that
very soon using a 8640 sig-gen and 494 spec-an. Hmmm, better yet maybe
I can use a FDR and provide a good graph from say 30 mhz to 1 ghz. That
would provide a more conclusive test. Give me a week and I'll post the
results.

*Oh what the heck, I must be all screwed up. After all, I use 75 ohm
*CATV hardline in my shack too. That it works just fine with very low
*loss does not affect the "experts" who continue to tell me that it will
*not work. Must be the UHF plugs I use on each end.

75 ohm hardline will not work for anything other than cable TV, any
idiot knows that. Of course I have never been able to convince the
RF to follow my instructions and the darn stuff runs through it anyway.
I just can't get any respect!

Mark Bitterlich
mgb@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil

3620. New subject: Tesla vs gauss, and other obscure units

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-30 06:10:23 UTC
From: ee5391aa@hydra.unm.edu
Message-ID: <851@ariel.unm.edu>
Source record: 15941
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <19890ct29.224736.2838@utzoo.uucp> henry@utzoo.uucp (Henry Spencer) writes:
>In article <19890ct29.174631.12960@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> mcdonald@aries.scs.uiuc.edu (Doug McDonald) writes:
>>I have been in the science business for over 20 years and have
>>never heard anyone refer to magnetic fields in Tesla - everyone
>>uses gauss...
>>Sometimes it might appear in a textbook (usually directed at
>>freshmen or sophmores - more advanced books use gauss).
>The gauss is the older unit, still used a lot, especially in older sources
>and by older writers. The Tesla is the correct modern unit; if you look
>around, you'll see increasing use of it in most fields.

Listen well to Henry, my friends. Picofarads have been in use for lothesemany years, but when I was first getting interested in this stuff (late '50s), the usage was micromicrofarad, usually abrev.d MMFD. Too, microfarads were abrev.d MFD. Those fine days are past (Subhan Allah!).

It took several months before I even was able to discover wuthehell MMFD stood for -- Pop'Tronics ran a nice basic article on capacitors. Still, it was MM instead of pico for at least ten more years.

Only in the past ten years have nanofarads come into use, and it's still common to see a cap rated in thousands of microfarads rather than millifarads.

Consider this one: how many hams and other electronikers do you know who pronounce dB dee-bee, and how many of them actually know it means decibel? Then, how many of them have ever heard of a bel? For the real joker, how many of 'em know what a bel is? It's a lot easier (IMHO) to explain bels than decibels. Think again: how often do you see something rated in tens of decibels, rather than bels? WHY?

Habit, I suspect, coupled with the natural conservatism that we all possess. This will change. How many people do you know who know the peta- and exa- prefixes, and the femto- and atto- prefixes? (Admittedly not useful to most of us, unless you're measuring the circumference of Pluto's orbit in electronic radii....;^)

We all wear blinders of a sort, lacking omniscience...at least I do; maybe you know all. But, with improved communication, and the old (unwilling) making room for the younger, "these, too will pass away."

Too much rambling; good night.
d

I've been to Australia, so now I know what
the inside of a kangaroo's pouch feels like. -- Anon.
Duke McMullan n5gax nss13429r phon505-255-4642 ee5391aa@hydra.unm.edu

3621. Tesla vs gauss, and other obscure units

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-30 08:22:07 UTC
From: vaso@mips.COM
Message-ID: <30339@buckaroo.mips.COM>
Source record: 15942
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <851@ariel.unm.edu> ee5391aa@hydra.unm.edu.UUCP (Duke McMullan n5gax) writes:
>
>Consider this one: how many hams and other electronikers do you know who pro-
>nounce dB dee-bee, and how many of them actually know it means decibel? Then,
>how many of them have ever heard of a bel? For the real joker, how many of 'em
>know what a bel is? It's a lot easier (IMHO) to explain bels than decibels.
>Think again: how often do you see something rated in tens of decibels, rather
>than bels? WHY?
>
The bel is of rather recent vintage, 1923 [A Dictionary of Scientific Units,
4th Ed., Chapman & Hall, 1980]. This source contains the statement that "in
continental Europe, the neper is used instead of the bel." Is this true,
European readers ?

3622. Correction re Antique Electronics Supply

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-30 13:40:47 UTC
From: wmartin@STL-06SIMA.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8910310802.AA27098@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 15827

My apologies for posting false information. I had mailed a note to the person who asked about crystal radio kits pointing him to Antique Electronic Supply as a source. Ironically, the next day I received a catalog from them in the mail. The address and phone # I had posted were correct, but my recollection that they sold various crystal radio kits was wrong. Their catalog lists no such kits. They do have some tube-radio kits, though. I dug out back issues of their catalog, and the latest one that had a crystal radio kit (the old breadboard one, I believe the same one that used to be sold under the brand "Philmore") was 1985. I'm sure I've seen some literature from *somewhere* advertising crstal radio kits, but now have no idea where that might be.

Luckily, I suppose, my mailed note to the inquirer came back as "undeliverable" so this message is to correct the info that I CC'd to the hams list.

Regards, Will

3623. Re: Units of Measure (was fluxgate magnetometer)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-30 13:50:42 UTC
From: mac@harris.cis.ksu.edu
Message-ID: <4438@deimos.cis.ksu.edu>
Source record: 15947
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio,sci.astro,sci.space

In article <30329@buckaroo.mips.COM> vaso@mips.COM (Vaso Bovan) writes:

[many lines deleted]

>.... I have to deal today with gauss, tesla, and microns,....

Someone once referred to the USA's "solution" to this problem as
"INCHING OUR WAY TO THE METRIC SYSTEM"!

--Myron
--
Myron A. Calhoun, PhD EE, W0PBV, (913) 532-6350 (work), 539-4448 (home).
INTERNET: mac@ksuvax1.cis.ksu.edu
BITNET: mac@ksuvax1.bitnet
UUCP: ...{rutgers, texbell}!ksuvax1!harry!mac

3624. Re: Deal on Sangean ATS-803A

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-30 13:54:24 UTC
From: roskos@IDA.ORG
Message-ID: <1989Oct30.135424.2115@IDA.ORG>
Source record: 15949

kjl@atexnet.UUCP (Ken Lebowitz) writes:

>The radio does
>come with the CSM logo affixed to it but if you can live with that it
>seems like a deal.

Hey... you are sounding like Glenn "all radio stations with a religious affiliation are bad" Hauser. The Christian Science Monitor's radio stations have the same news content as the newspaper, and the same structure: good, "unbiased" news reporting, with clearly delimited religious content (I don't remember if there is any religious content at *all* during the weekdays, though). On the weekends, on the other hand, they do broadcast Christian Science religious broadcasts instead.

It's a station worth listening to, if you haven't done so previously.

Disclaimer: I am not a Christian Scientist, and have to admit that I find Mary Baker Eddy's writing somewhat perplexing. But I still like the radio station's news programs.
--
Eric Roskos (roskos@CS.IDA.ORG or Roskos@DOCKMASTER.NCSC.MIL)

3625. Press Photo Fax Schedule?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-30 14:29:31 UTC
From: awinterb@udenva.cair.du.edu
Message-ID: <12392@udenva.cair.du.edu>
Source record: 15950

Anyone have a schedule for faxes of press photos out there?
A short list would be worth posting, I'd think.

...!ncar!udenva!awinterb
or according to rumor
awinterb@du.edu

3626. ROSES-1 Packet Forum Schedule

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-30 14:32:39 UTC
From: n2dsy@cbnewsh.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <5178@cbnewsh.ATT.COM>
Source record: 15948
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio,comp.protocols.iso

```
TO: ALL@ALLBBS
FROM:N2DSY@KD6TH
BID: $1028_ROSES
SUBJECT: ROSES-1 Event Schedule

The Radio Amateur Telecommunications Society

The RATS Opens Systems Environment Symposium

11 November 1989

ROSES-1 Schedule of Events

As of 28 October 1989

ROSES-1 will be held on the 11th of November 1989 in the Student
Center of the New Jersey Institute of Technology from 8AM to
6PM. Talk-in will be on 145.19 (-600) and 147.225 (+600) MHz.
For further information contact Gordon Beattie, N2DSY at
201-387-8896 or via packet n2dsy@kd6th.

This event will include talks for the new and experienced operator.
All software discussed at the sessions will be available for free.
(plus cost of media - so bring 5-1/4 or 3-1/2 inch disks)

Also: Question and Answer Sessions,
Demonstrations,
TNC Tune-up (bring TNC and radio)
Equipment Literature,
Software Distribution,
License Examinations.

NOTE: ALL Sessions include a Question and Answer period.

Plan on dinner with your fellow operators!

For further information contact:

General: Gordon Beattie, N2DSY 201-387-8896 n2dsy@kd6th
Testing: Pete Adley, K2MHP 201-796-6622

The tentative schedule follows:

Activity 1 Activity 2
-----------------------------------------------------------------

08:00 Coffee, Tea, License Exams
Doughnuts Start
```

*
09:00 Introductions, *
Announcements *
*
09:15 How to Set Up a *
Packet Station *
*
10:00 Operating a Personal *
Mailbox *
*
11:00 Networking with the End
ROSE X.25 Switch

12:00 Frequency Coordination
Forum

12:30 Announcements

<------------- Lunch ------------->
Available in Cafeteria

13:00 ROSErver/Packet Packet for the Blind
Radio Mailbox Voice Synthesizer Demo
System User Forum *

14:00 Open Systems Mail, ROSErver/PRMBS Demonstration
Directory and *
Network Management *
Forum *

15:00 Break, ROSE X.25 Switch Demonstration
Announcements *
*
15:15 Broadcast File *
Distribution *
and Roundtables *
via Packet *

16:00 User Forum ROSErver and ROSE X.25 Switch
Open Q&A Switch Sysops Meeting
for All! All Welcome!
*
16:30 Informal Discussions, *
Demos Before *
Dinner at the Diner *

Let us know if you're planning to attend by sending a packet message to
N2DSY@KD6TH.

73, and see you at ROSES-1 !

3627. Re: 89 Supplement...Help

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-30 15:38:40 UTC
From: rusty@cadnetix.COM
Message-ID: <10127@cadnetix.COM>
Source record: 15976

In article <8910282133.AA17928@ti.com> rlwest@flopn2.csc.ti.com writes:
>>From: TILDE::"berman@cbnewsc.ATT.COM" "a.scott.berman"
...
>>of WV0P....
>>
...
> I am looking in the 89 supplement on page 118. I see WR0P and then it
>goes to KC0PA.
>
> Maybe someone with access to Buckmaster's or Callbook's online database
>can help?
>
Well, looking in the 'callsign project' database (curent as of
September 1, 1989), I find:
WV0P|WRIGHT||COLIN|R|64008|89220|99220|1031 TURNER BLVD 4|OMAHA|NE
68105|*|*|*|E| KF0DY|A|*
(Translation: Colin R Wright, 1031 Turner Blvd #4, Omaha NE 68105.
He is an Extra, and used to be an advanced with license KF0DY.
he was born on the 8th day of 1964, and his license expires on
the 220th day of 1999. His station location is the same as his
mailing address, and theres some other junk even LESS interesting :-),
which I will ignore. However, notice that the FCC's latest
processing of his license happened on the 220th day of 89, which
means August 8, 1989 (a Wednesday, it turns out). So its not
too suprising that the update does not have him yet. Anyone
have the 1990 callbook? I'd be interested to hear if he's
in it....)

(For all those (30 or so) people who are anxiously awaiting the
database this year and who have already sent your tapes to me,
my wife is sending them back today (with the data, of course :-)),
for all but about 3 or 4 (the floppies, and RLM's ebcdic tapes))

Anyway, hope this helps.

73 de rusty n7ikq
---Join the usenet un-net, 28.410 and/or 28.390, 1600Z to 1700Z saturdays!
Rusty Carruth. Radio: N7IKQ ^^ or later :-)
DOMAIN: rusty@cadnetix.com UUCP:{uunet,boulder}!cadnetix!rusty
home: POB. 461, Lafayette 80026

3628. Re: Uniden HR-2510 on CB ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-30 16:15:17 UTC
From: jimv@hienergy.East.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <967@east.East.Sun.COM>
Source record: 15955

> Does anyone know what conversions are possible for the Uniden HR2510 so
> that it can handle 11M (CB) activity as well as its 10M capability? I
> think I saw some note about this many months ago. I presume that I
> have the "potted" electronics vintage rig.

The newer (last 6 months or so) Uniden rigs have the PLL/VCO potted in
epoxy to prevent just what you describe. CBers and even taxi companies
were buying them up to run in the "freeband" (aka 27.405 to 28.0 MHZ).
Also, I'm sure your aware that even a HAM cannot legally operate a non
type accepted radio on the CB band.

Having said that, you can still modify the potted radios to cover 26.990 to
29.990 MHZ, but I won't tell you how here.

Jim Vienneau - KC1OU
Sun Microsystems - Billerica, MA
sun!suneast!jimv
(508)671-0372

3629. Re: Third Party Traffic, MM net and BARF get letters from FCC

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-30 16:34:18 UTC
From: 702WFG@SCRVMSYS.BITNET
Message-ID: <8910310803.AA27197@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 15828

>Date: 28 Oct 89 14:20:13 GMT
>From: asuvax!anasaz!john@handies.ucar.edu (John Moore)
>Subject: Third Party Traffic, MM net and BARF get letters from FCC
>
>In article <968@lopez.UUCP> flash@lopez.UUCP (Gary Bourgois) writes:
>|to. In addition to emergency traffic, friendly greetings etc are not any
>|threat to any commercial carrier. It is when amateurs blatantly solicit
>|phone patch traffic that the activity becomes objectionable. I do not
>
> It may be objectionable, but unless it contains business traffic or
>comes from a country without a third party agreement, it is NOT illegal.
>There has long been a myth in amateur radio that phone patches (or
>autopatches) cannot be used to evade tolls. It is just that - a myth.
>

Let's not be too hasty with this statement either. It may not violate
Part 97 but that isn't the only law we need be concerned about. I think
you will find that the use of Amateur Radio to evade tolls could be taken
into court under the FTC rules concerning "unfair restraint of trade."

I have long argued that what was legal and acceptable when the Part 97
rules for PATCHING were written are like all the rest of the Amateur
rules, badly out of date and even worse out of touch with reality.
When we were first given the right to do third party traffic including
phone patches the communications situation/industry was very different
from what it is today. There were many aprts of the country that had
no telephone service at all (ie. ALASKA) and in many others the "PHONE"
was a wooden box with a crank down at the general store 30 miles away
in town. During this time hams were a vital part of the nations
communications network. Children attended school using ham radio, doctors
were able to head of epidemics by ordering vaccines over ham radio and people
were able to get in touch with peoplew ho were not reachable by any other
means.

But today things are different. Today you can call anywhere in the world
from the comfort of your living room using the telephone. There is nowhere
(that I am aware of) in the country where phone service is not available
and few places outside the US. It has even reached the point where the
number of cars on the highways with phones outnumbers the hams. Even the
argument about calling in traffic accidents and emergencies is no longer
valid. Most cellular phone companies even offer emergency calls (like 911)
for free to the cellular user. IMHO this makes it real hard to justify
phone patching and in particular AUTO-PATCHING for any reason other than
to get out of the cost of a cellular phone.

KB3YV

bill gunshannon
702WFG@SCRVMSYS.BITNET

3630. Re: Wilson HT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-30 17:35:02 UTC
From: hoffman@speedy.cs.pitt.edu
Message-ID: <6125@pitt.UUCP>
Source record: 15971

In article <145@raider.MFEE.TN.US> root@raider.MFEE.TN.US (Bob Reineri) writes:
>I tried to call Wilson, but they appear
>to be out of business.

Your best bet is to get a replacement battery from a battery specialist
such as Mr. Nicad (E. H. Yost Co.).

Wilson was bought out by Regency a couple of years ago. The new
Regency HTs look just like the old Mark IVs on the outside; I don't
know if anything's changed on the inside or not. If you need replacement
parts, you can probably get them from Regency.

---Bob.

3631. Re: PL259 connector assembly

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-30 17:37:40 UTC
From: hoffman@cs.pitt.edu
Message-ID: <6126@pitt.UUCP>
Source record: 15970

In article <7880085@hpfcdc.HP.COM> perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:
>you can never reuse the PL259
>after you solder those four little holes on the side.

Sure you can! You just need a mongo soldering gun! I use an ancient Craftsman 250W unit. I also use nothing but silver-plated teflon-dielectric PL259s. As a rule, I much prefer type N connectors, but I don't like to modify equipment that comes supplied with PL259s. So, I figure that if I *must* use PL259s, I might as well use the best.

The only problems I've had in soldering to PL259s are with foam-dielectric coax. If you use RG213, RG214, Belden 9913, or some other polyethylene coax, then you won't have any trouble. The foam in Belden 8214, however, tends to expand when heated and it fills the space between the outer shield and the connector body making it difficult to solder. In those cases, I tin the braid before I put it in the connector being very careful not to use too much heat or to let the braid expand.

---Bob.

3632. Re: info on Crystal Radio kit or schematic

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-30 18:29:50 UTC
From: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP
Message-ID: <5179@cps3xx.UUCP>
Source record: 15956

In article <252@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
>The 1N34A diode runs from the antenna side of the coil/cap to one side of
>the earphone (not sure if polarity matters, ...)

It doesn't.

>(I wonder if anyone has built one of these to successfully detect
>shortwave broadcast stations?)

Only if you live very close to the shortwave broadcast station. These
radios are simple detectors with a one pole filter on the front end, and
no amplifier stages. Thus, a strong local station is all that can be
received.

In the rare case that original ideas Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN
are found here, I am responsible. Owen W328, E. Lansing, MI 48825
Internet: hendrick@frith.egr.msu.edu UUCP: ...!uunet!frith!hendrick

3633. Re: Phone Patch Construction question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-30 18:32:50 UTC
From: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP
Message-ID: <5180@cps3xx.UUCP>
Source record: 15958

A dual band radio will work much better for a "simplex" autopatch. You can avoid all that nasty sounding clicking, have 100% control over the phone line 100% of the time, and have full duplex (just like a REAL phone) also. No difference from a "cellular" phone, except you aren't paying through the nose for it, and you can't use it for business use.

In the rare case that original ideas Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN
are found here, I am responsible. Owen W328, E. Lansing, MI 48825
Internet: hendrick@frith.egr.msu.edu UUCP: ...!uunet!frith!hendrick

3634. airport security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-30 18:51:12 UTC
From: washer@unisoft.UUCP
Message-ID: <2550@unisoft.UUCP>
Source record: 15957

Has anyone out there ever been 'restricted' from entering an
airport, or boarding a commercial flight with their hand
held rig?? I'm about to take my first flight since receiving
my ham-ticket and would like to take my 2-meter rig along.

Thanks in advance

jim washer
uunet!unisoft!washer washer@unisoft.com

3635. Re^2: WEFAX

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-30 19:05:35 UTC
From: jans@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <6257@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM>
Source record: 15972

<...A PK232 deletes all but 1 out of n lines (where n is something like 6, depending on the aspect ratio), with the result that most of the text on the weather maps is lost. With the PK232 you just get a general idea of what's on the map; a good bit of detail is lost.>

I think that is settable from 1 to 6. The biggest problem with 6 is keeping up with the data stream.

Jan Steinman - N7JDB
Electronic Systems Laboratory
Box 500, MS 50-370, Beaverton, OR 97077
(w)503/627-5881 (h)503/657-7703

3636. Re: Trying to build a fluxgate magnetometer -- help!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-30 19:14:24 UTC
From: firth@sei.cmu.edu
Message-ID: <4726@bd.sei.cmu.edu>
Source record: 15951
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio,sci.astro,sci.space

In article <1425@calvin.EE.CORNELL.EDU> johns@calvin.spp.cornell.edu.UUCP (PUT YOUR NAME HERE) writes:

>But, come the revolution, the MKSeoisie will be the first with
>their backs against the wall.

Hear hear! Not content with making us remember all kinds of
silly historical names, they have now removed one of the best
terms in the entire science of electromagnetism.

Who ever heard of "de-Tesla-ing" ?

3637. Looking for old radio parts

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-30 19:25:48 UTC
From: bob@teraida.UUCP
Message-ID: <12637@teraida.UUCP>
Source record: 15952
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

The discussion of sources for parts brings to mind another question - can anyone recommend sources for vacuum tube components ? Restoring/building old radios is a growing sub-hobby of mine, and sources for vacuum tube related parts are becoming very hard to find. I'm specifically thinking of things like power transformers, audio output/interstage transformers, IF/RF transformers and coils, high voltage electrolytic capacitors, tubes and sockets, etc...

I'm already aware of Antique Electronic Supply, and while they're certainly a great place, their selection is a little limited. Are there any others ?

--

Bob Armstrong UUCP: {decwrl,sun}!teraida!bob
Teradyne/EDA West Phone: (408) 980-5263
5155 Old Ironsides Drive FAX: (408) 748-7761
Santa Clara, CA 95054

3638. Re: Dipole antenna genius wanted...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-30 19:54:18 UTC
From: myers@hpfcdj.HP.COM
Message-ID: <18230007@hpfcdj.HP.COM>
Source record: 15953

re: Dipole antennas and SWR -

The feedpoint impedance of a dipole antenna in "real" applications depends on several factors. If the feedpoint impedance is calculated for the "free space" case - which is never met in "real life" but which may be approached if the antenna is sufficiently far away (say several wavelengths at least) from *all* conducting surfaces, including the ground and supports - we get the "textbook" value of about 73 ohms.

Bringing the antenna close to a conducting plane - such as the ground - or changing the configuration from the "normal" - the two wires sticking straight out from one another - changes the feedpoint impedance and so the SWR. (Getting closer to the ground reduces the impedance, as does switching from a true "horizontal dipole" to an "inverted V" (ends drooping) configuration.) In any event, a dipole (or any other antenna) should always be tuned - in this case, cut to length - in the position in which it will be used. This avoids the problems you've run in to here ("Gee, I've cut it three times, and it's STILL too short!" :-)) Also note that height-above-ground also affects the radiation pattern, as the gruond acts sort of like a reflector - horizontal antennas near the ground shoot more of their signal "up" rather than "out", with a resultant loss in "range" (or signal strength as measured horizontally out from the antenna).

What you might want to do is to mount your antenna, initially, using pulleys and ropes at all support points. Cut the antenna a bit long, then run it up into the final position and check it. Bring it down to cut it as needed, but keep putting it back into place to test it. When you're obtained your best match, you can permanently mount it in the same position as it was tested, and expect very similar readings.

Note also that in this particular design - several dipoles with a common feedpoint - each leg can affect ALL the others, depending on spacing, etc. Be sure to check the performance on ALL bands after trimming ANY of the dipoles. This can be a tricky antenna to tune. I've got one that works pretty well on 15 and 20 though, so keep at it - it IS "doable."

Bob Myers KC0EW HP Graphics Tech. Div.| Opinions expressed here are not
Ft. Collins, Colorado | those of my employer or any other
myers%hpfcla@hplabs.hp.com | sentient life-form on this planet.

3639. Re: Down with SO239 connectors!!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-30 19:57:02 UTC
From: koning@koning.dec.com
Message-ID: <5816@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 15962

Religious dogma or not, I agree with the original note. The loss issue is probably not the biggest problem at moderate frequencies. But there are several other reasons satisfactory -- to me -- for staying away from "UHF" connectors.

1. They are not weather-resistant. I doubt many if any connectors can claim to be "waterproof" but N and most BNC connectors at least have gaskets.

2. They can't be assembled without intense heat being inflicted on the coax. Foam coax in particular doesn't much care for this.

3. They are inconvenient to plug and unplug (compared to BNC)
(By the way, if you want quick disconnect and high power, take a look at the "C" connector some time. They are unfortunately not common.)

4. They are unnecessarily big (again compared to BNC).

Wherever possible I use BNC connectors. For anything other than microwaves or 1500 W linears that works fine. If I ever get a linear I'll go to N there.

Of course, if you want a real laugh, consider the newfangled crock known as "mini UHF".

paul, ni1d

3640. Re: Tesla vs gauss, and other obscure units

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-30 20:07:53 UTC
From: koning@koning.dec.com
Message-ID: <5817@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 15954
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

Tesla is the SI unit, gauss the (officially obsolete) unit from the CGS system. Why is it still used? Partly because we're in the USA, where the metric system is only barely understood. Partly because engineers and amateurs tend not to care much about consistency in units.

I still remember the grief I caught from my Physics prof. because I had the nerve to write up a lab report on gamma ray experiments with the energies listed in fJ (femtojoules) rather than his pet MeV (megaelectronvolts, a mishmash if ever I saw one).

Does all this matter, you ask? It sure does. I recently tried to read an apparently well-regarded textbook on switching power supplies. The section on inductor design was totally unintellegible. The reason: careless random mixing of units, particularly centimeters or square centimeters vs. "circular mils" [sic].

paul, ni1d

PS. Remember the Hz vs. cps flaming in QST some years ago?

3641. Re: Voice of America Scheduled Broadcasts

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-30 20:10:53 UTC
From: nadst2@unix.cis.pitt.edu
Message-ID: <20356@unix.cis.pitt.edu>
Source record: 15969

In article <302@voa3.UUCP> eab@voa3.UUCP (Al Brown) writes:
>--
>
> `Azi' is the azimuth of the signal's major lobe, in degrees
> true, from the transmitting station.
>
What does this azimuth say about the ease or difficulty to be
expected in tuning a given station in USA (e.g. in the Northeast) ?
I am a novice SW listener. Please help (anybody !)

>--
>E. Allen (Al) Brown VOA/BBC Voice of America
^^^
Is it possible for you (Mr. Brown) {or anyone else !} to post a similar
list for BBC programs too ? It would be very helpful. Thanks.

3642. Re: Down with SO239 connectors!!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-30 20:16:38 UTC
From: rfc@briar.philips.com
Message-ID: <66796@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 15975

In article <8910300557.AA01885@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil> mgb@APG-TECNET.APG.ARMY.MIL writes:
>
>75 ohm hardline will not work for anything other than cable TV, any
>idiot knows that. Of course I have never been able to convince the
>RF to follow my instructions and the darn stuff runs through it anyway.
>I just can't get any respect!
>
And I've been using Ethernet coax to feed my 2 meter antenna, even though you're suppose to only use it on computer nets :-) Then again, it's on packet, so that's why it works! :-)

Anyway, I've used Amphrnol (sp) pl259 connectors on the Ethernet coax. The antenna has an so239 connector on it (it's a manufactured DDRR antenna, looks like a hoop about 10 inches across), so I didn't have a lot of choice of connector to use. I could have used something other than a pl259 at the rig, as the rig uses a BNC. But BNCs won't fit Ethernet (the size of RG8), so, it's gonna be an N or pl259. N is obviously better, but I didn't have any. (I use an adaptor UHF to BNC). Any impedence mismatch due to connectors are located at the antenna and/or rig, where other mismatches eighter swamp out or maybe cancel those due to the PL259s.
Soldering these onto coax can be a real pain. I've had to file the plating off around the holes to get solder to stick. And a few times I wondered if I destroyed the dielectric of the coax. Though the foil layers of the Ethernet should help here. And I've salvaged a few PL259s (the better quality ones I wanted to save, like the ones with the tannish color insulation). I heated up the center conductor to unsolder it and to melt the foam, then I pull it out from the back side. Then I can rip out the foam. Then I can rip out the braid. Takes about 20 minutes of cursing to do.

73 de WA2ISE
----
better dead than red!

3643. Ham radio software

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-30 22:14:10 UTC
From: holt@hp-sdd.hp.com
Message-ID: <2766@hp-sdd.hp.com>
Source record: 15964

So now that I finally have a home computer to use with my station, anyone have any recommendations on good software? I want a logging program that can handle contests, DX, and whatever paper I may decide to chase. Any other ham-related software recommendations would also be appreciated. (Sattelite tracking, etc.) Thanks.
Holt Mebane, N4HR/6

UUCP : {hplabs|hp-pcd|hpfcla|hpda|noscvax|gould|ucsd}!hp-sdd!holt
UUCP : {cbosgd|allegra|decvax|gatech|sun|tektronix}!hplabs!hp-sdd!holt
ARPA : hp-sdd!holt@nosc.arpa
CSNET : hp-sdd!holt@hplabs.csnet
USmail: 16399 W. Bernardo Drive, San Diego CA 92127-1899 USA
Phone : (619) 592-4882

3644. Re: Re^2: WEFAX

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-30 22:17:34 UTC
From: cep4478@ultb.UUCP
Message-ID: <1512@ultb.UUCP>
Source record: 15974

[BUG FOOD] /* sorry, I can't break myself of this habit */

I have a SPECIFIC question: knowing (assuming?) wefax to be:

11 inches long @
75 lines/inch

So we have 825 lines total. However, what I learn from the Advanced License Class examinations tell me only how to receive an ANALOG signal (this stuff is really outdated - receiving fax with moving pencils on rotating drums? History is important, but we're supposed to concentrate on ADVANCING the state of the art) [throwing water on flamethrower]

Anyhow ... so what I will pull off of my MFJ-1274 (or a PK-232, I guess) will be a string of bits (in packages of 8? or maybe 7).

The MFJ owner's manual says nothing about how many bits wide the picture will be -- how many bytes will I pull off before I return to the left-most column? And, if the signal gets trashed by QRM, will the TNC pad the serial link so only part of a line gets trashed, rather than the rest of the picture being malaligned?

Sorry this is so long -- I must learn to be more terse. Please reply by followup message, because I *KNOW* others have these same questions.

de Chris, N2JGW

Rochester Institute of Technology Amateur Radio Club, K2GXT

3645. Re: airport security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-30 22:36:31 UTC
From: cep4478@ultb.UUCP
Message-ID: <1513@ultb.UUCP>
Source record: 15973

The question about carrying your HT onto an airplane is one that comes up periodically, and it hasn't been that long since the last time, so I don't think it's worth a tremendous amount of discussion at this time.

However, a (hypocritical?) note of personal experience is that when picking up Dad from New York's LaGuardia airport, I asked the guy if he would let me through with my 2m handheld, and he said that yes, he would, but he would ask to see my license first. He did not convince me with the appearance of authority on the subject, though, so I suspect that LGA's policy is probably stricter than that.

Chris N2JGW

An unrelated note -
(The observation deck of LGA is absolutely beautiful at night, with the lights of the airport and the city and stars above... it has been closed to the public permanently due to bomb threats).

3646. Re: Units of Measure (was fluxgate magnetometer)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-30 23:06:12 UTC
From: schaper@pnet51.orb.mn.org
Message-ID: <1389@orbit.UUCP>
Source record: 15959
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio,sci.astro,sci.space

Forsooth, sirrah, no goode Englishman will ever use that cursed Frog gibberish!

:-)

UUCP: {amdahl!bungia, uunet!rosevax, chinet, killer}!orbit!pnet51!schaper
ARPA: crash!orbit!pnet51!schaper@nosc.mil
INET: schaper@pnet51.cts.com

3647. Re: New subject: Tesla vs gauss, and other obscure units

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-30 23:23:35 UTC
From: ankleand@mit-caf.MIT.EDU
Message-ID: <3382@mit-caf.MIT.EDU>
Source record: 15960
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <851@ariel.unm.edu> ee5391aa@hydra.unm.edu.UUCP (Duke McMullan n5gax) writes:
>In article <1989Oct29.224736.2838@utzoo.uucp> henry@utzoo.uucp (Henry Spencer)
>writes:

(lots of stuff deleted)

>Habit, I suspect, coupled with the natural conservatism that we all possess.
>This will change. How many people do you know who know the peta- and exa-
>prefixes, and the femto- and atto- prefixes? (Admittedly not useful to most
>of us, unless you're measuring the circumference of Pluto's orbit in electronic
>radii....;^)
>

In the microelectronics world, thinking in terms of femtofarads is
fairly commonplace. For example, in calculations of gate-source capacitances
for a minimum feature size MOS device. .

3648. Re: Field Day... OK... A proposal:

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-31 00:05:55 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880087@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 15961

Rather than going blow-for-blow with John, I'm going to agree with most of what he says. At the same time, I disagree that the current points system reflects reality.

I worked some Health and Welfare traffic to SF after the quake. It made me realize that to be effective, I had to dump the "hobby" attitude and be more professional ("dedicated", as one of the local guys puts it.)

For example, it's true that you can run a QRP station longer than a KW station. On the other hand, if the majority of the country doesn't hear you, or you can't reliably communicate with most areas of the country, QRP is not useful. At the same time, it's pretty easy to siphon gasoline out of the RVs and trucks, and not run out of gas. I found that passing traffic on 40 meters with the 80W PEP from my old TS520 just didn't quite cut the mustard. The same was true for the traffic handler in Alemeda, CA. A kilowatt on both ends would have made everyone's life easier.

John is also right about being able to set up a field station. On the other hand, I was talking to a guy that had access to a telephone (i.e. at home), so both environments are useful. Local traffic was handled on 2 meters, and long-haul was on HF. So, why is there an extra multiplier to set up a field station ? Fresh air and sunshine ?

John is also right about not building your own equipment when all you really have to do is store spare radios somewhere. I suppose I could concede my radical stand on going to the mountaintop with a portable tribander. On the other, wire antennas will always be there because of the simplicity. Again, there is no multiplier for not using a rotatable beam that turns on 110v juice. Using a 1000' wire tossed down the slope gets my respect, but somehow a tribander does not. Maybe its because I don't have a beam at home.

Other miscellaneous amusing stuff from John's note:

>Hey, real disaster-relief agencies plan their simulations ahead of time!
It was clear from my SF experience that things are awfully
confused in a real disaster. Even simple things like finding
someone in the disaster area that has a radio and can control
a frequency is a major undertaking.

>What, you should get an extra multiplier if you didn't enjoy yourself?
Heh, heh. Let's not get too "dedicated" here, ok ?

Perry

3649. Re: Dipole antenna genius wanted...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-31 00:16:29 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880088@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 15963

>I can understand the SWR
>low point shifting when the antenna was raised. I can't understand,
>however, why the SWR low point is no longer low. Can anyone help?

I always thought freespace dipoles had an impedance around 75 ohms. My guess is that the interaction of the antenna with the ground caused more ground loss, which lowered the impedance to 50 ohms. Raising the antenna lessens ground loss.

Perry, KF0CA

3650. Re: Phone Patch Construction question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-31 01:24:52 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500260@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 15967

>From: SKOHC@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU
> I wonder if someone would take a moment and answer some not state-of-
> the-art questions. I am thinking about setting up a private phone
> patch on 2 meters. It would cover only about a 2 mile radius.
^^^^^^^^^^^
> My first question concerns the legality and accpetability of this.
> Of course, I would make certain the freq is not used by a repeater,
> or packet or any other group.

>From: tad@ssc.UUCP
> Legality of this setup is questionable.

A simplex phone patch will consist of a TRANSMITTER (at the base) which is under REMOTE CONTROL by whoever is accessing the patch (usually at a remote location). FCC rule 97.213(a) specifies that remote control of an Amateur Station by radio must use an auxiliary station. In other words, you are operating an auxiliary station when you are remotely accessing the patch. FCC rule 97.201(b) specifies that an auxiliary station may transmit only on the 1.25m and shorter wavelength bands except 220.0-220.5, 431-433, and 435-438 Mhz segments.

>From: hendrick@frith.egr.msu.edu

> A dual band radio will work much better for a "simplex" autopatch. You
> can avoid all that nasty sounding clicking, have 100% control over the
> phone line 100% of the time, and have full duplex (just like a REAL
> phone) also. No difference from a "cellular" phone, except you aren't
> paying through the nose for it, and you can't use it for business use.

Sounds like a good solution to me. To make it legal, be sure the CONTROLLING station is transmitting on UHF or 220 and the base station is transmitting on 2 meters. The other way around would be violating 97.201(b) and 97.213(a) by operating a remotely controlled amateur station by other than an auxiliary station on frequencies authorized for auxiliary stations.

Simplex autopatches are quite tempting, and simple to set up, but NOT LEGAL on 2 meters because it would be REMOTE CONTROL via 2 meters. Taking the dual bander approach makes for a better patch, and gives you the chance to easily make sure it is legal.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

3651. Re: Field day rules...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-31 01:24:55 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500261@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 15968

> The station MUST be set up, from start to finish, by Novices/ Techs ONLY;
> The station MUST be manned only by Novices/ Techs;
> The station uses one of the Novice calls of the group operating it (not
> the call the rest of the FD group is using.

Suppose the novice station is operating 10 meters and at a different time, the regular FD group operates 10 meters, AND several stations worked are worked via BOTH CALL SIGNS. Do both sets of contacts count (they would for the other guy since he has no way to know) or do they have to be DUPped?

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

3652. Re: airport security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-31 01:25:07 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500263@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 15966

Generally most hams have not had much trouble, but there are some isolated incidents.

What I do is disassemble the HT from the battery pack, cover the contacts on the batteries (fully charged) with electrical tape to prevent accidental shorts and possible fire. I pack the components apart, but in the same suitcase (I only carry one). I've run it through X-ray and never been questioned or stopped.

DO NOT EVEN THINK OF ACTUALLY OPERATING THE HT ON BOARD THE AIRCRAFT, not even to listen. Walkman type stereos have been said to affect some navigation equipment. Maybe the walkman was at fault, but don't take a chance that it wasn't the nav gear.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

3653. Re: Down with SO239 connectors!!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-31 01:36:07 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500262@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 15965

In article <25.Oct.89.17:15:08.BST.#3781@UK.AC.NWL.IA>
PJML%UK.AC.NERC-WALLINGFORD.IBMA@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU writes:
>Why, oh why, do manufacturers insist on fitting PL259/SO239 connectors
>to their gear? A more horrible connector for RF is hard to think of.
>(anyone remember RCA Phono-plugs being used for RF wiring some years back?)
>At anything above DC, the PL259 is horribly lossy and non-constant-impedance.
>Unless you tighten them up real tight (like with a small pipe wrench!) they
>unscrew themselves and oxidise after a few years.

I've found that not only does a PL259 work reasonably well at audio
frequencies, but I've even used it up to VIDEO frequencies without a
significant degradation of signal quality. After spending 45 minutes
apiece getting the darned things soldered right, they better work.

I just recently obtained a Larsen Antenna catalog and notice they have a
variety of connector types. Sure, PL's are listed first, by THEY DO make
BNC's, N's, and even TNC's available.... EXCEPT on their VHF/UHF duplexer.
OK, so I called up Larsen and asked them why they don't make it with N's
or even BNC's. They said the unit would end up costing $150 (with PL's it
runs about $50) and they could not sell it at that price. I've see type N
connectors for chassis mount like they would need to use run for $10 or less.
Since the 3 connectors must be costing them $100 more, that's $33 apiece more
than PL's. Then someone must be PAYING THEM $23 apiece to use their PL's.

At least with the latest teeny-tiny breed of Japanese radios, they've had
to pigtail the RF connector and run a short coax lead out the back of the
radio where they stick on an SO239 type connector. At least they are making
it easier to put a decent connector on.

TNC connectors are being used for cellular telephone systems at 800 Mhz.
Why not the cheaper PL connectors if they are just as good?

Ethernet specifies type N connectors (BNC for thin) even at relatively lower
frequencies. Things would surely have cost less of they had used PL's.
Then even Radio Shack could sell Ethernet parts.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

3654. airport security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-31 02:48:33 UTC
From: faunt@CISCO.COM
Message-ID: <8910310805.AA27410@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 15829

I've now walked on to four different flights with an HT on my hip, with no problems. I send the HT through the Xray machine on top of my carry on baggage. The first time I tried, I expected some hassle, and sure enough, the security guy asked to see the HT. It turns out, he has a Novice license, and had never seen a IC32 up close before.

3655. Re: Madison Electronics

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-31 05:22:52 UTC
From: jay@splut.conmicro.com
Message-ID: <2993@splut.conmicro.com>
Source record: 15831

In article <8910280710.AA12826@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> MROWEN@STLAWU.BITNET (Mike Owen W9IP) writes:
>The question about Madison Electronics in Houston
>reminds me of a slightly amazing thing that happened
>to me there, long ago. Max, the owner (SK?), answered a
>question for me regarding biasing 813s. The entire exchange
>lasted less than three minutes. He didn't know me, young high
>school punk. I returned to Madison's FOUR years later (not having
>been there in between), and he instantly recognized me and asked
>about the 813 amplifier. What a memory.

No, Max isn't an SK. He's still puttering around, kind of like manager emeritus; when Madison moved a couple of years ago (to make way for the George R. Brown Convention Center), he ran the final cleanout of the building.

Yes, he does have an amazing memory.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jay@splut.conmicro.com (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
{attctc,bellcore}!texbell!splut!jay +--
Gandhi II: no more Mr. Passive Resistance...he's out to kick some butt!

3656. Contest log program?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-31 10:39:09 UTC
From: so-luru@stekt.oulu.fi
Message-ID: <SO-LURU.89Oct31123909@stekt.oulu.fi>
Source record: 15836

I would like to know if there is a proper CONTEST LOG PROGRAM
available somewhere.

The program would have to be EASY TO USE, it would have to recognize
the rules of all the major contests, it would do real-time dupe
checking, it would preferably use the computer's real time clock. It
would also be easily configurable for new countries, unknown prefixes,
or the change of rules...

Of course, the program prepares logs, dupe lists, and some neat
statistical information for you (in real time). The user interface
would of course be SIMPLE and FAST.

I know there is ONE beast that meets ALMOST every one of these
criteria (it doesn't use the computer's real time clock..), and I am
currently using it. It would seem that I would be a happy contester,
eh?

Well, actually, I would like to see what kind of competition there is.
Plus, I think I've found a major bug in the software (or, then, it was
only the goddamn RF in the shack..).

The one I am using is called HAM - The Contest Manager - and it is
programmed and marketed by OH2BQS. Other than its *very* few
shortcomings, I actually LOVE the program.

But, as just said, IS there anything else?

Luru
--

/// Ari Husa OH8NUP so-luru@stekt.oulu.fi
o-o --... ...--
o Ham Radio Operators Do It In Higher Frequency

3657. Re: Tesla vs gauss, and other obscure units

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-31 11:54:45 UTC
From: jgh@root.co.uk
Message-ID: <1038@root44.co.uk>
Source record: 15830
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <30339@buckaroo.mips.COM> vaso@mips.COM (Vaso Bovan) writes:
>The bel is of rather recent vintage, 1923 [A Dictionary of Scientific Units,
>4th Ed., Chapman & Hall, 1980]. This source contains the statement that "in
>continental Europe, the neper is used instead of the bel."

Obsolete, I think. A faint memory tells me that the neper is natural-log based
rather than log-base-10 based. Never seen it used.
--
Jeremy Harris jgh@root.co.uk

3658. Re: Wilson HT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-31 12:20:08 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewsc.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <4245@cbnewsc.ATT.COM>
Source record: 15851

The Wilson Mark II and IV walkie talkies were manufactured by
Yaesu.

The Alexander catalog lists replacement batteries for the Wilson
BP-4 and BP-4C packs - 11.7 v / 500 mAh. The Alexander number
is PR4W.
--
==========
Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass (312)979-5414

3659. VK2SG RY DX 10/27/89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-31 12:27:40 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1329@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 15857

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
============================================================

RTTY DX Notes for Week Ending 27th October 1989
BID: $RTDX2710
Part 1 of 2.

It seems with the auroral flares earlier in the week band conditions
took a dive. But in some areas there appears to have been some
improvement later in the week, though from where i write these notes,
conditions remained in a very poor condition. But hope springs eternal,
so maybe next week things will improve.

Our thanks this week go to DU1AUJ, G3XTL, TG9VT, VE3JPC, VK2EG, W1DA,
N2HOS, W2JGR, W0LHS. Thank you all for your assistance.

Bandpass

Friday.

CT3BX 14093 at 0140Z
FO5LQ 14081 at 0700Z
FK8BG 14075 at 0713Z ARQ
9K2DR 14072 at 1530Z ARQ/QSL
TU2BB 14085 at 2245Z QSL
HV3SJ 14090 at 2320Z

Saturday

HH2BZ 14074 at 0130Z ARQ
UW3TT/UH4H 14090 at 0308Z
V31KU 14074 at 1310Z ARQ
HV3SJ 21089 at 1515Z

Sunday

FK8BK 14074 at 0615Z ARQ
CU3EM 28091 at 1526Z
TU2BB 28095 at 1720Z
CU7AB/CU6 14075 at 2100Z FEC
RT5UA 14089 at 2348Z

Monday

RL8PYL 14083 at 0405Z
SV5TS 14091 at 0505Z
```

3D2GD 14084 at 0640Z QSL
FK8FM 14074 at 1020Z
A35SA 14084 at 1335Z
GM3MZX 14090 at 2010Z
TU2BB 14089 at 2300Z

Tuesday

KL7WK 14089 at 0415Z
RL8PYL 14084 at 0440Z
RB5IO 14091 at 0500Z
SV1NN 14091 at 0523Z
3D2GD 21087 at 0805Z
UT5RP 21089 at 1525Z
5N29ABY 14084 at 2005Z
S92LB 14088 at 2105Z QSL
TU2BB 14090 at 2215Z
HV3SJ 14096 at 2240Z

Wednesday

C6A/G0AZT 14082 at 0217Z QSL
SV5TS 14093 at 0428Z
RT4UB 14089 at 0600Z
EL7D 14076 at 2132Z ARQ
TZ6VV 14089 at 2210Z
S92LB 21088 qt 2230Z
CO6CG 14083 at 2320Z
EA9JV 14083 at 2320Z Note

Continued in part 2.

RTTY DX Notes for Week Ending 27th October 1989
BID: $RTDX2810
Part 2 of 2.

Thursday

TU2OP 14094 at 0020Z
EA9JV 14095 at 0030Z
C6A/G0AZT 14089 at 0030Z
C6A/G0AZT 7040 at 0036Z
YB5QZ 14095 at 0050Z
CT3FF 14088 at 0710Z
FM5BW 14094 at 0719Z
EA8ZO 14096 at 1945Z
TU2BB 14091 at 1950Z
TZ6VV 14091 at 2237Z

QSL Information.

S92LB is very active at the moment, and will QSL via DJ6QT.

9K2DR will collect his QSL cards from Box 17313, Khaldia, Kuwait 72454.

N2HOS has informed me that he has finally agreed to be the QSL manager for TU2BB, after some confusion.

3D2GD cards go to OH3GZ, as will cards for A35, 5W1 (if they operate there), and ZK3.

C6A/G0AZT cards go to Eddie's home address of Box 5194, Richmond, CA 94805 USA. No, he does not live in that box, just collects his mail from there.

TZ6VV will QSL via N0BLD. Larry has a three year contract, so his signal should be around for some time.

INFORMATION OF INTEREST.

Anyone waiting for the A61 operation to start on RTTY, forget it. Their RTTY gear did not work.

OH2BGD and group should now be on 5W1, and from the sounds heard, they do not plan any operation from that area. The next signal that you should hear will be from ZK3 from 4th November, if they can find a boat going that way.

EA9JV reports that if his employer will give him some leave, he will be active from Western Sahara from 13th to 16th November. This will be an RTTY only operation. QSL for his S0/EA9JV to his Callbook QTH. He has his flight tickets already. Lets all hope that his boss is a kind man.

Ontario amateurs may use the special prefix of XL3 from October 24 to November 24. This is to celebrate the 350th anniversary of the first European settlement in Ontario.

Bouvet should be activated in February by a DXpedition who will operate RTTY only.

GL DE DX1.

Relayed via packet by Tad, KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA

3660. RE: New FCC question pools

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-31 13:29:06 UTC
From: rlwest@flopn2.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <8910311348.AA09831@ti.com>
Source record: 15832

>From: TILDE::"kirkd@ism780c.isc.com" "Kirk Davis" 30-OCT-1989 22:24:25.28
>To: info-hams-incoming
>CC:
>Subj: New FCC question pools
>
>Hello all...
> Does anyone perhaps know where the new FCC Technician question pools
>can be downloaded/FTP'ed??? E-Mail or post, tnx,
>
>-kbd- (kirkd@ism780c.isc.com -or- uunet!ism780c!kirkd)

You can usually download them from Compu$erve on the HAMNET portion. Of course, you're watching your *own* meter run up the charge, there...

I have them online, if I can figger out a way to ship them to you...

--Bob WA8YCD
RLWEST@FLOPN2.CSC.TI.COM
[W5YI-VEC VE#5614]
(214) 995-1908

3661. Re: Third Party Traffic, MM net and BARF get letters from FCC

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-31 13:58:35 UTC
From: mac@harris.cis.ksu.edu
Message-ID: <4477@deimos.cis.ksu.edu>
Source record: 15848

In article <8910310803.AA27197@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> 702WFG@SCRVMSYS.BITNET (bill gunshannon) writes:

[many lines deleted]

>But today things are different. Today you can call anywhere in the world
>from the comfort of your living room using the telephone....

You obviously haven't tried to call a "third-world" country such as Nigeria. My wife once spent several WEEKS trying an HOUR each night to call me there from the USA; a particularly-helpful (and talkative) US telephone operator once laughed and told her "You can't call Nigeria; their operators don't even answer the phone!" The net result: in weeks of trying she ONCE got an operator in Lagos--who promptly hung up the phone!

Within Nigeria itself most phones did NOT work, the police did NOT give out their phone numbers, a call from one town to another (such as Lagos to Benin City) was difficult, and a call OUT of the country took several hours of trying by the phone company's own operators (who often did not succeed).

Of course, in the USA, things ARE different. Viva la difference!
--Myron
--
Myron A. Calhoun, PhD EE, W0PBV, (913) 532-6350 (work), 539-4448 (home).
INTERNET: mac@ksuvax1.cis.ksu.edu
BITNET: mac@ksuvax1.bitnet
UUCP: ...{rutgers, texbell}!ksuvax1!harry!mac

3662. Re: Re^2: WEFAX

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-31 14:06:32 UTC
From: root@mjbtn.MFEE.TN.US
Message-ID: <526@mjbtn.MFEE.TN.US>
Source record: 15833

The best reception of FAX I have seen that uses a dot matrix printer is with the InfoTech (DES) M-800v2 (which I have). Universal Shortwave now sells a unit called the M-900 which combines (I think) RTTY/CW/?/FAX into one small unit. The FAX goes to the printer. For FAX reception, it has the ability to responde to the START/STOP tones, set frames of 576 or 288 IOCs, speeds of 60, 90, 120, and 240 lpm, can do black/white OR 16-shade gray-scale, print the image Right-Left (normal) or Left-Right (like a photo negative), and can either print in a POSITIVE mode or a NEGATIVE mode (which photo negatives are sent in, and which comes in handy for manipulating clarty of weak or noise images). It has BOTH and AM (for FM broadcasting satellites), and FM (for shortwave FAX stations that very the audio frequency) demodulators. In short, it carries the tuning of a FAX signal to the hilt and generates a beautiful representation on my epson-clone 24-pin printer (does a great job on a 9-pin too).

I don't work for Universal. I just really love the unit. I believe it sells for $250-$400 now (not certain). It is a standalone unit, now computer or program needed. Just mu $.025 worth.

Mark.

--
Mark J. Bailey "Ya'll com bak naw, ya hear!"
USMAIL: 511 Memorial Blvd., Murfreesboro, TN 37129 _____
VOICE: +1 615 893 0098 | JobSoft
UUCP: ...!{ames,mit-eddie}!attctc!mjbtn!mjb | Design & Development Co.
DOMAIN: mjb@mjbtn.MFEE.TN.US CIS: 76314,160 | Murfreesboro, TN USA

3663. Re: airport security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-31 14:39:06 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <854@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 15863

In article <1513@ultb.UUCP> cep4478@ultb.UUCP (C.E. Piggott) writes:
]However, a (hypocritical?) note of personal experience is that when
]picking up Dad from New York's LaGuardia airport, I asked the guy
]if he would let me through with my 2m handheld, and he said that
]yes, he would, but he would ask to see my license first. He did

LaGuardia is the only airport in the US that has ever given me any
hassle (other than maybe asking me to demonstrate that the radio
works). They REFUSED to let me take it through security, and said
I had to check it as baggage. Only the intervention of the ticket
agent for my airline (he "vouched" for me even though he had never
seen me before!) get it through. What a bunch of jerks!
--
John Moore (NJ7E) mcdphx!anasaz!john asuvax!anasaz!john
(602) 861-7607 (day or eve) long palladium, short petroleum
7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253
The 2nd amendment is about military weapons, NOT JUST hunting weapons!

3664. Re: airport security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-31 14:40:50 UTC
From: dave@ka3adu.UUCP
Message-ID: <568@ka3adu.UUCP>
Source record: 15861

So far I haven't had any problems taking either a 2 meter HT or a handheld scanner through airport security. This includes domestic US flights and at least one international trip. I had more trouble getting them to hand check my camera than I had with the radios.

--
------------------| UUCP: uunet!wa3wbu!ka3adu!dave |-------------------
Dave Hultberg KA3UZR
1407 Concord Rd.
Mechanicsburg, Pa. 17055

3665. Re: Third Party Traffic, MM net and BARF get letters from FCC

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-31 14:41:26 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <855@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 15864

In article <8910310803.AA27197@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> 702WFG@SCRVMSYS.BITNET (bill gunshannon) writes:
]>Date: 28 Oct 89 14:20:13 GMT
]>From: asuvax!anasaz!john@handies.ucar.edu (John Moore)
]>Subject: Third Party Traffic, MM net and BARF get letters from FCC
]>
]>In article <968@lopez.UUCP> flash@lopez.UUCP (Gary Bourgois) writes:
]>|to. In addition to emergency traffic, friendly greetings etc are not any
]>|threat to any commercial carrier. It is when amateurs blatantly solicit
]>|phone patch traffic that the activity becomes objectionable. I do not
]>
]> It may be objectionable, but unless it contains business traffic or
]>comes from a country without a third party agreement, it is NOT illegal.
]>There has long been a myth in amateur radio that phone patches (or
]>autopatches) cannot be used to evade tolls. It is just that - a myth.
]>
]
]Let's not be too hasty with this statement either. It may not violate
]Part 97 but that isn't the only law we need be concerned about. I think
]you will find that the use of Amateur Radio to evade tolls could be taken
]into court under the FTC rules concerning "unfair restraint of trade."

You've got to be kidding! Restraint of trade? Please quote chapter
and verse.
--
John Moore (NJ7E) mcdphx!anasaz!john asuvax!anasaz!john
(602) 861-7607 (day or eve) long palladium, short petroleum
7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253
The 2nd amendment is about military weapons, NOT JUST hunting weapons!

3666. PL259s &etc...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-31 15:26:24 UTC
From: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <177798@Wayne-MTS>
Source record: 15834

I have found the simplest way of installing 259s to be:

-Strip about 2" of insulation;
-Tin the braid using a *big* iron (work fast)
-Cut the braid to length using a pipe cutter
-Cut the dialectric to length
-Scrape foil shield, if any
-Solder.

A caveat for those using paste flux: Even though it says "non-corrosive", it ain't. The stuff is very hydrophalic, I'm told, and you end up with a very corrosive compound. If you do this, wash the connection with a good cleaner.

I've been using CATV RG-6 and F connectors lately for low band, and I'm pleased with the results (running 10-100W). For crimp on connectors Fs are great, and the cable is waterproof and can be buried. I have not, however, seen a crimp-on 259 that seemed decent. Stick with teflon/silver and solder.

Re proper irons for soldering 259s: Back when all hams used a 150W American Beauty for their soldering there was no problem. Today you've got to look to find an iron that has not only enough wattage (45 is enough, really) but more importantly enough thermal mass. My favorite is a 50 Watt chisel tip that's about 1/4" in diameter and 2" long. For outdoors use, the cheap Radio Shack butane torch with the soldering tip is fantastic.

-mike ke8yy

3667. Re: Down with SO239 connectors!!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-31 16:07:36 UTC
From: rodman@mfci.UUCP
Message-ID: <1098@m3.mfci.UUCP>
Source record: 15858

In article <5816@shlump.nac.dec.com> koning@koning.dec.com (Paul Koning) writes:
>
>Wherever possible I use BNC connectors. For anything other than microwaves or
>1500 W linears that works fine. If I ever get a linear I'll go to N there.
>

Agreed.

The real joke is that I think the so called "UHF" connector isn't even
50 ohms. [Granted, the size of the connector is small even at UHF so
it doesn't matter]

Give me a BN or N anyday.

pkr

3668. Millifarads, Mhos etc?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-31 16:16:39 UTC
From: PJML@UK.AC.NERC-WALLINGFORD.IBMA
Message-ID: <31.Oct.89.16
Source record: 15835

Bels, Millibels, Decibels, Nepers - well I'll look in my 'Handbook of Wireless Telegraphy' (2nd edition 1923) when i get home. One thing i do recall is that until about 1930, capacitance was measured in terms of units called 'Jars'. There was also a unit called a 'Mic' which i think was used for inductance. Again, my trusty ancient volumes will reveal all.
All 'obscure' areas of science have their pet units - if you measure the call-handling capacity of telephone switching systems you come across 'Erlangs'.
(Now theres a good one to use down the club next time - 'My TNC has a switching capacity of 17 milli-erlangs!' HI HI)

Also, back in the 'good old days' we used to measure the 'slope' of a tube in 'Mhos', this being 'reciprocal ohms'. 'Slope' is Mutual Conductance (milliamps per volt). 1mA/V is 1000 micromhos!

>-=Pete=-<

3669. Re: Neutralizing Heathkit Finals (6146/A/B woes)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-31 16:55:20 UTC
From: mjj@stda.jhuapl.edu
Message-ID: <3657@aplcen.apl.jhu.edu>
Source record: 15849

In article <8910280703.AA11558@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> you write:
>What's wrong with doing it the way the instruction book says???
>I have used mine with 6146/A/B/W and never had a problem.
>
>KB3YV

Bill, I can't explain why you never had a problem with your radio.
All I can say is that I went over everything, made sure all the component
values of parts around the driver & PA were still correct, made sure
everything was connected correctly, made sure the stages were properly
aligned, and so on. Yet I was unable to make the Ip dip and the Po peak
coincide, for ANY amount of Cneut (read that 0 - 100 pF). I was also
similarly unable to minimize the driver feedthrough with the plate and
screen disconnected. So, please tell me what you did (of what I
didn't do) to make it neutralize properly. I'd really appreciate
that much more than simply being told that the procedure works.

BTW: I tried to respond directly but had path problems. Sorry.

Yours, etc.,

Marshall Jose WA3VPZ
mjj@aplvax.jhuapl.edu || ...mimsy!aplcen!aplvax!mjj

3670. Re: Voice of America Scheduled Broadcasts -- Clarification

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-31 17:01:55 UTC
From: nadst2@unix.cis.pitt.edu
Message-ID: <20371@unix.cis.pitt.edu>
Source record: 15852

In article <20356@unix.cis.pitt.edu> nadst2@unix.cis.pitt.edu I wrote :
>In article <302@voa3.UUCP> eab@voa3.UUCP (Al Brown) writes:
>>----------
>>
>> `Azi' is the azimuth of the signal's major lobe, in degrees
>> true, from the transmitting station.
>>
> What does this azimuth say about the ease or difficulty to be
>expected in tuning a given station in USA (e.g. in the Northeast) ?
> I am a novice SW listener. Please help (anybody !)
>
>>--
>>E. Allen (Al) Brown VOA/BBC Voice of America
> ^^^
> Is it possible for you (Mr. Brown) {or anyone else !} to post a similar
>list for BBC programs too ? It would be very helpful. Thanks.
>
I already received some responses --- Thanks.
I am posting again to bring it to your attention that when I asked for
the above info., I was really interested in logging transmissions in
various languages beamed TO OTHER CONTINENTS by VOA or BBC. It is quite
easy, even for a novice like me, to tune in English broadcasts meant
mainly for North America. With the help of the list posted by Mr. Brown
I was able to listen to Urdu broadcasts by VOA, for example,
particularly well, above 17000 khz. I have had worse luck with Hindi
transmissions, though. Anyway, a similarly detailed list for BBC would
certainly help. I have a modest digital receiver and a random wire
indoor antenna at this time. Is it worthwhile to still try on ?
Thanks again, to so many helpful netters out there.

3671. Re: Third Party Traffic, MM net and BARF get letters from FCC

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-31 17:24:47 UTC
From: stevew@wyse.wyse.com
Message-ID: <2498@wyse.wyse.com>
Source record: 15853

In article <8910310803.AA27197@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> 702WFG@SCRVMSYS.BITNET (bill gunshannon) writes:
>>Date: 28 Oct 89 14:20:13 GMT
>>From: asuvax!anasaz!john@handies.ucar.edu (John Moore)
>> It may be objectionable, but unless it contains business traffic or
>>comes from a country without a third party agreement, it is NOT illegal.
>>There has long been a myth in amateur radio that phone patches (or
>>autopatches) cannot be used to evade tolls. It is just that - a myth.
>>
>
>Let's not be too hasty with this statement either. It may not violate
>Part 97 but that isn't the only law we need be concerned about. I think
>you will find that the use of Amateur Radio to evade tolls could be taken
>into court under the FTC rules concerning "unfair restraint of trade."

First off, I happen to share John's interpretation of the existing rules. Secondly our service is governed by the FCC not the FTC in the general case, so I'm not nearly as worried about FTC rules applying to my on-the-air operation as I am part 97.

In practical terms both the FTC and the FCC have more important fish to fry than this particular issue. Heck, for that matter its rough enough to get FCC to pay attention to the real enforcement problems that hams have that we can't deal with ourselves.

Steve Wilson KA6S

3672. Looking for Zenith TV part

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-31 17:45:09 UTC
From: barry@hprmokg.HP.COM
Message-ID: <13770039@hprmokg.HP.COM>
Source record: 15837

I realize this is not related to ham radio but I believe that a person
having the answer to this quesiton probably reads this group since
many hams are "hardware hackers".

I'm fixing a TV to repay a favor to a friend of mine who lugged
the contents of my old house upstairs to our present home.

Here goes...

I'm looking for a voltage dependant resistor (VDR) for a Zenith 19DC22
Chassis.

The part is about the diameter of a nickel, about 3/16 inch thick and
looks much like a thermistor would. It's coated with red epoxy.
I do not have the Zenith part number. The part failed by arcing across
the body and blew out the tripler with it.

The component connects in series with a focus voltage tap coming from
the high voltage tripler. It is mounted on a terminal strip behind the
flyback transformer. It apparantely is used to automatically adjust
brightness of the raster with high voltage fluctuations. The low voltage
side of the component connects to the brightness limiter potentiometer,
with another series resistor and zener diode connecting to ground for the
voltage ref. of the control.

I have tried talking to two Zenith dealers in the area and they are no
help (the set is about 15 to 20 years old).

Any help on the net I can obtain in either getting the part, finding a
source for the part, or its part number would be greatly appreciated.

Please e-mail your response.

Thanks,
Barry

Barry M. Fowler Hewlett Packard Company

Networked Computer Manufacturing Operation - Roseville, California

e-mail: barry@hprmokg.rose.hp.com
Verbal: Hey Barry!
R.F. : WB6JZL

3673. Re: Transistor Trivia

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-31 17:54:12 UTC
From: rsd@sei.cmu.edu
Message-ID: <4737@ae.sei.cmu.edu>
Source record: 15838
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <14290@well.UUCP> cygnet@well.UUCP (Joseph C. Decuir) writes:
>In trying to settle a bet I would like to know what company and year
>the first Transistor was shipped commercially? Also, who was the
>first to sell a Transistor radio and in what year?
>
>Would you please tell how you know this information.
>Thanks in advance.
>_Eric Cook_

Memory, that semi-volatile substance we all posess tells me that in the late 50's, Emerson made an eight-transistor radio that sold for about $88.00 whose model number was (natch): 888. A friend of mine had one, but his daddy was a physician while mine was only a bricklayer.

You can quote me, but don't put any money on me! Does anybody else remember that radio, and am I right about the price? They had nice pastel cases in the era's popular colors, you know, like aqua, lime, peach...

Rich
--
We use kill ratios to measure how the war is going.
We use SLOC ratios to measure how our software is coming.
(Idea from Gary Seath) rsd@sei.cmu.edu

3674. RE: airport security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-31 17:56:41 UTC
From: rlwest@flopn2.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <8910311822.AA12046@ti.com>
Source record: 15839

>From: TILDE::"unisoft!washer" "Jim Washer" 31-OCT-1989 10:11:30.83
>To: info-hams-incoming
>CC:
>Subj: airport security
>
>Has anyone out there ever been 'restricted' from entering an
>airport, or boarding a commercial flight with their hand
>held rig?? I'm about to take my first flight since receiving
>my ham-ticket and would like to take my 2-meter rig along.
>
>
>Thanks in advance
>
> jim washer
> uunet!unisoft!washer washer@unisoft.com

Jim (and net...)

I have successfully carried my IC2aT and IC4aT in my briefcase, no questions asked between Dallas and Pittsburgh. They haven't even given me the expected warnings about not using it on the plane! Be prepared to (1) demonstrate that it *is* a radio and not just a shell containing boomstuff...(usually just turning it on and opening the squelch is enough) and (2) listen to a lecture about not operating on the plane. (usually something the security guard has memorized.)

I doubt if they'll go as far as to ask to see your license, but ya oughta have it with you (or a copy) at all times anyway.

I save the little cardboard inserts that come with the battery packs (do Kenwood and Yaesu and others have those?) and break the thing down when I put it in the briefcase. That may be irrelevant.

Good luck, and happy travelling!

73,
Bob WA8YCD
RLWEST@FLOPN2.CSC.TI.COM

3675. Re: Tesla vs gauss, and other obscure units

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-31 18:13:48 UTC
From: torkil@psivax.UUCP
Message-ID: <2917@psivax.UUCP>
Source record: 15840
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <30339@buckaroo.mips.COM> vaso@mips.COM (Vaso Bovan) writes:
#The bel is of rather recent vintage, 1923 [A Dictionary of Scientific Units,
#4th Ed., Chapman & Hall, 1980]. This source contains the statement that "in
#continental Europe, the neper is used instead of the bel." Is this true,
#European readers ?

Nobody I knew of used neper. Isn't it supposed to pertain to RF levels?
Nobody used bels either. But everybody used decibels about sound levels.
And volume was something we measured in cubic meter.
Which leads to the next interesting question: Why is sound level or
sound level control called 'volume?'

3676. Re: Contest log program?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-31 18:47:10 UTC
From: trey@ut-emx.UUCP
Message-ID: <20307@ut-emx.UUCP>
Source record: 15859

In article <SO-LURU.89Oct31123909@stekt.oulu.fi>, so-luru@stekt.oulu.fi (Ari Husa OH8NUP) writes:
> I would like to know if there is a proper CONTEST LOG PROGRAM
> available somewhere.

As far as I am concerned, there is only one real-time, DX contesting computer program worthy of consideration: CT by Ken Wolff, K1EA. A C program written for XT/AT type machines, it currently handles CQWW, ARRL DX, CQ WPX, WAE and ARRL VHF contests. The program is being made available by the Yankee Clipper Contest Club for $25 US. My understanding is that the club take a $5 cut from each unit sold and uses the rest of the money for distribution costs, laser printing of manuals, etc. I believe the club's contact person for information and orders is KC1EO, via his callbook address.

Trey Garlough, WN4KKN/5
Computation Center, University of Texas, Austin, Texas 78712
trey@emx.CC.UTEXAS.EDU (internet) (512-471-3241)

3677. CB -> 10m conversion info wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-31 18:59:46 UTC
From: KENDALLG@VTVM1.CC.VT.EDU
Message-ID: <8911011611.AA16231@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 15841

Greetings...

While prowling through some of my junk in the closet recently I ran
across a GE 40 channel CB mobile; I'm pretty sure it's a synthesized rig
but I don't recall the exact model number.

I remembered a fellow ham showing me (several years ago) an old CB
that he had converted to work 10m FM - any ideas if what I've got could
be "tweaked" along the same idea?

Any info would be most appreciated. Thanks.

'73...
--gary KB4GCF
Acknowledge-To: <KENDALLG@VTVM1>

3678. Re: I want my old callsign back !

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-31 19:02:11 UTC
From: cep4478@ultb.UUCP
Message-ID: <1523@ultb.UUCP>
Source record: 15854

>From: root@raider.MFEE.TN.US (Bob Reineri)
...
>Now that I'm getting back into it, I really miss my old call. Is it possible
>to get it back ?
...
>N4CDO (ex WB4QVO :-( )

Well, I'm sure I'm not the first to answer "no" to this question, that the FCC does not re-use callsigns in any way once they've expired.

But, with more than half of the callsign districts in the US either out of or NEARLY out of (2-land is up to WU2? from what I hear), it seems pretty obvious to me that this is a stupid policy.

I don't think that amateurs should ever be allowed to pick their own callsigns (e.g. cute acronyms or initials or something), but if I had designed the world (why didn't they ask for my help?) I would allow defunct hams to regain their old callsigns (within a certain amount of time, perhaps), and I *certainly* would reissue defunct callsigns once a group runs out.

Not that I have anything against AA calls, but what happens when THEY run out? A short nifty little callsign would be worth the work at 20wpm, to me.

Chris N2JGW (tongue-twister callsign on voice modes)

3679. Shortwave Radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-31 19:13:29 UTC
From: raju@omews27.intel.com
Message-ID: <5126@omepd.UUCP>
Source record: 15842
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

Hi,
I am need of a good shortwave radio. I am interested in
in a receiver capable of recieving from 80 meters thru
10 meters. Any pointers as to availibility/cost/where
can I get such a receiver, would be appreciated.

Thanks ......Rajendra

Email: raju@mipon2.intel.com

3680. MODIFICATION for BC 100 for AM/FM on all freqs.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-31 19:50:56 UTC
From: fisher@minster.york.ac.UK
Message-ID: <swordfish.625866658@minster.yoro.ac.uk>
Source record: 15843

The Uniden Bearcat 100 XL is a beautifully made receiver which covers 66 - 512 MHz (with gaps). It can receive both AM and FM signals, but you cannot select which you want: the receiver selects AM on the air band (118 - 136 MHz) and FM everywhere else. The following simple modification will allow you to select AM or FM independently of the frequency, by means of a 3-position switch. The three settings are: AM; FM; auto. (viz. AM on the air band, FM everywhere else).

Remove the battery cover. Unplug the ribbon cable at the bottom end of the receiver, and pull out the microprocessor (uP) board, which is also the front panel. Label the 12 wires of the ribbon cable 1 to 12, starting from the left, with the component side of the uP board towards you. Wire 2 is Vcc (about 7 V), wire 12 is ground, and wire 8 is the signal which goes from the uP to the receiver board to select AM or FM oteration. It is 0 V (or open) for FM, and Vcc (approx.) for AM.

Unsolder wire 8 from the board, removing e|cess solder with a solder-sucker or wick. Obtain a single-pole change-over toggle switch with centre "off", and connect as follows.

```
from wire 8 on uP board ______@
@---@_____ to wire 8 on Rx board
from wire 2 on uP board (Vcc) ______@ (AM/FM select)
```

Use heat-shrink sleeving or plastic tape to insulate the connections.

The switch can be mounted on the battery cover, or perhaps -- if you can find a small enough switch -- on the top panel, next to the "lock" switch.

I've done it and it works.

Tony Fisher
Dept. of Computer Science, The University of York, York YO1 5DD, U.K.
Tel. +44 904 432738 or 432722
Janet: fisher@uk.ac.york.minster
DARPA: fisher%uk.ac.york.minster@ucl-cs
UUCP: fisher@minster.UUCP (..!uunet!mcvax!reading!minster!fisher)

3681. MODIFICATION for BC 100 for AM/FM on all freqs.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-31 19:50:56 UTC
From: fisher@minster.york.ac.UK
Message-ID: <swordfish.625866658@minster.york.ac.uk>
Source record: 15844

The Uniden Bearcat 100 XL is a beautifully made receiver which covers 66 - 512 MHz (with gaps). It can receive both AM and FM signals, but you cannot select which you want: the receiver selects AM on the air band (118 - 136 MHz) and FM everywhere else. The following simple modification will allow you to select AM or FM independently of the frequency, by means of a 3-position switch. The three settings are: AM; FM; auto. (viz. AM on the air band, FM everywhere else).

Remove the battery cover. Unplug the ribbon cable at the bottom end of the receiver, and pull out the microprocessor (uP) board, which is also the front panel. Label the 12 wires of the ribbon cable 1 to 12, starting from the left, with the component side of the uP board towards you. Wire 2 is Vcc (about 7 V), wire 12 is ground, and wire 8 is the signal which goes from the uP to the receiver board to select AM or FM operation. It is 0 V (or open) for FM, and Vcc (approx.) for AM.

Unsolder wire 8 from the board, removing excess solder with a solder-sucker or wick. Obtain a single-pole change-over toggle switch with centre "off", and connect as follows.

```
from wire 8 on uP board ______@
@---@_____ to wire 8 on Rx board
from wire 2 on uP board (Vcc) ______@ (AM/FM select)
```

Use heat-shrink sleeving or plastic tape to insulate the connections.

The switch can be mounted on the battery cover, or perhaps -- if you can find a small enough switch -- on the top panel, next to the "lock" switch.

I've done it and it works.

Tony Fisher
Dept. of Computer Science, The University of York, York YO1 5DD, U.K.
Tel. +44 904 432738 or 432722
Janet: fisher@uk.ac.york.minster
DARPA: fisher%uk.ac.york.minster@ucl-cs
UUCP: fisher@minster.UUCP (..!uunet!mcvax!reading!minster!fisher)

3682. Re: New subject: Tesla vs gauss, and ot

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-31 20:23:00 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.bacs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <12600081@silver>
Source record: 15855

N> ...of course, you mean nanoteslas, since 1954...

There's a word for these guys: `Correctocrats', i.e., frustrated
English majors who got into science/engineering for the money (ha!),
and hide their lack of creativity behind academic puritanism.

>>In article <1989Oct29.174631.12960@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
mcdonald@aries.scs.uiuc.edu (Doug McDonald) writes:
>>...The Tesla is the correct modern unit; if you look
>>around, you'll see increasing use of it in most fields.
^^^^^^
Please tell me the pun isn't intentional!

>Who ever heard of "de-Tesla-ing" ?

Degaussing is called "delousing" by TV/CB repairmen in Kentucky.
De-Tesla-ing would surely be corrupted to "de-tasseling" in the corn-
growing areas of the Midwest.

Back when General Aviation and Major Medical were buck privates, we
had resistance, capacity and induction, before some twit decided that
it was more "consistent" to have them all end with -ance.
(How does one become empowered to modify the English language?)

I got used to Hertz, but still have trouble with Siemens (same word,
singular or plural) which used to be Mhos (or wads? :^)
The Siemens logo appears prominently aboard U-505, the captured Nazi
submarine on display at the Museum of Science and Industry in Chicago.

Check the definitions section of the CRC Bible for truly
obscure/archaic units of measurement. It's the best reading in the
whole book!

I would be p*ssed if they named a unit after me; I'll settle for no
less than a universal constant! [Actually, the `Reid' is a unit of
measure used in caving (a.k.a. spelunking): 1000 milliReids is the
diameter of the smallest hole my body will fit through.] *(:-)

--

Frank Reid W9MKV NSS 9086F reid@gold.bacs.indiana.edu

3683. Re: airport security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-31 20:33:12 UTC
From: pgraham@wyse.wyse.com
Message-ID: <2500@wyse.wyse.com>
Source record: 15862

The only problem I had was not with the HT, but with the charger. I hand carrieda TS-440s, FT-727R (HT), and the associated mics, and HT charger... Of all of this they only thing they wanted to see was the HT charger. It seems that I had wrapped the cord around the charger body and it looked sort of "funny" under X-RAY.... I showed the guard what it was and he waved me thru...

Funny, I was GLAD he checked!!!

DE KJ6NN
Phil

3684. Letter from the FCC: 20M Maritime Mobile Net

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-31 21:26:01 UTC
From: cep4478@ultb.UUCP
Message-ID: <1529@ultb.UUCP>
Source record: 15845

I hope I am not making a mistake by posting it, but I think that it is VERY important. It just came through packet, and I gated it to usenet right away, so I'll hope that multiple copies don't appear; if they do, I apologize, but, as I said, I think this is important:

From: N4WBO@WB0TAX
Subject: FCC LETTER PART 1

Path: WB2VPH!KC3BQ!WA2TVE!WA2UMX!WA2PVV!WB0TAX

THIS LETTER WAS DOWNLOADED FROM COMPUSERVE, IT
PROPORTS BE A COPY A LETTER SENT BY THE FCC TO
SELECTED HAMS ACROSS THE COUNTRY.

PART 1
This is the text of the letter that the FCC mailed to
numerous participants in 20 meter net activities.
- - -
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Dear Mr. [amateur's name]

This letter is being sent to you because you may be serving in an inluential position with respect to third party telephony traffic, information bulletin or telegraphy practice communications transmitted on the amateur service HF bands. You may possess, therefore, information and insight that could help bring about a resolution of the unfortunate continuing over-the- air dispute that takes place on the amateur service 20 meter band. A similar letter also is being sent to other amateur operators and organizations who may be of assistance.

We fear that enhancement of international goodwill -- a fundamental principle of the rules for the amateur service in the United States -- is being jeopardized as a direct result of this dispute. We are concerned, moreover, that the experimental nature of the amateur service is being suppressed. When a channel is used to carry on a never-ending debate, it is denied for the purposes for which the frequencies were allocated. Finally, requests to the Commission to resolve the dispute are diverting far too much staff time from other essential activities.

The Commission has, on numerous occasions, provided guidance to amateur stations conducting third party communications. In the Report and Order in PR Docket No. 88-139, for instance, the Commission concurred with the American Radio Relay League's observation concerning the proper balance in the rules between the flexibility to achieve the objectives of the mateur service and the degree of protection necessary to prevent exploitatio of the service. The amateur service should be allowed to utilize its allocated frequencies unfettered by encroachment from commercial entities. It should not be allowed to be exploited by those who would use them as an alternative to the land mobile, broadcast, maritime, or common carrier radio services.

For the above reason, Section 97.113(a) of the Commission's Rules, 47 C.F.R. Part 97.113(a), prohibits an amateur station from transmitting any communication the purpose of which is to facilitate the business or commercial affairs of any party. No amateur station shall transmit communications as an alternative to other authorized radio services, except as necessary to providing emergency communications under Sections 97.401-97.407 of the Commission's Rules, 47 C.F.R. Part 97.401-97.407. In the Order adopted June 29, 1983, 48 Fed. Reg. 32999 (1983), the Commission stated that the term "business" in this instance, is used in the broadest context. It includes all types of communications which are intended to facilitate the regular business or commercial affairs of any party, whether individual or organization, whether for-profit or not-for-profit, whether charitable or commercial, and whether government or non-government. By Public Notice titled Amateur Service International Radiocommunications dated September 1, 1989, the Commission further elaborated upon the scope of Section 97.113(a): All types of communications relating to business activities, including the advertising, soliciting, ordering, furnishing, delivering, accounting, or billing of any supplies, materials, or services are prohibited.

Although Section 97.115(a) (1), 47 C.F.R. Part 97.115(a)(1), permits an amateur station to transmit messages for a third party to any station within the jurisdiction of any foreign government whose administration has made arrangements with the United States, all international communications by amateur stations are subject to Section 97.117 of the Commission's Rules, 47 C.F.R. Part 97.117, which limits amateur station transmissions to a different country to messages of a technical nature relating to tests and to remarks of a personal character for which, by reason of their unimportance, recourse to the public telecommunications service is not justified. This rule conforms to the internationl Radio Regulations applicable to the amateur service.

Considering the above limitations, it is not apparent why there should be any significant amount of third party communications transmitted in the amateur service. It appears, however, that as much as 15% of the 20 meter band is being claimed for such communications by some amateur operators and by organizations apparently organized specifically to utilize the amateur service for third party telephony communications. The justification for any such entitlement, however, has not yet been made to the Commission. Nor does it appear, as evidenced by the presence of the on-the-air dispute, that any such privilege claim has been accepted by the entire amateur community.

Our approach has been to allow the amateur community to resolve the issue in a spirit of cooperation, as it has for many issues several times in the past. Because this approach has not been effective in this instance, we are looking to other alternatives. One alternative approach may be rule making that could range in outcome to an outright ban against all third party traffic to the designation of specific channels in some segment of certain amateur bands where only third party telephony communications could be conducted. Before taking so drastic a step, however, we want to gain a better understanding of the issues behind the dispute.

We request your cooperation in resolving this matter. We therefore ask that you submit a report to us on the matter by November 15, 1989. While the submission of the report is voluntary, failure to submit it may mean that we have to proceed without the benefit of your expertise. Your report should include the following information based upon your personal observations during periods when the amateur service is not generally being used to provide emergency communications under Subpart Ef Part 97, 47 C.F.R. Section 97.401-97.407:

(1.) Is there, in your view, a channel plan? What is the channel plan for the analog emission segment of each amateur service HF band? What is the channel spacing? How many channels are utilized for telephony in each band?

(2.) How many channels in each analog emission segment are used by Commission-licensed amateur stations for domestic third party telephony communications? What is the general nature of these communications? How many phone patches are transmitted per channel per day? What effect does the transmission of such communications have upon the amateur service? Why isn't a public telecommunication system, maritime service, or other radio service used for such communications?

(3.) How many channels in each analog emission segment are used by Commission-licensed amateur stations for international third party telephony communications? What is the general nature of these communications? How many phone patches are transmitted per channel per day? What effect does the transmission of such communication have upon the amateur service? Why isn't a public telecommunication system, maritime service, or other radio services used for such communications?

(4.) How many channels in each analog emission segment are used by Commission-licensed amateur stations for information bulletin telephony communications? How many amateur operators listen to one of these transmissions? How many information bulletin communications are transmitted per day? What effect does the transmission of such communications have upon the amateur service? Why aren't amateur digital systems used exclusively for such communications? What stations transmit such bulletin type messages? Is the transmission of such messages desirable or necessary?

(5.) How many channels in each analog emission segment are used by Commission-licensed amateur stations for telegraphy practice communications? How many persons make use of these transmissions for telegraphy practice? Why is an analog emission segment used for such communications? What effect does the transmission of such communications have upon the amateur service? In view of the availability of recorded telegraphy training material, why are amateur service frequencies still used for this purpose?

(6.) Please suggest a statement of practices that you believe should be followed by amateur stations transmitting third party communications, information bulletins, and telegraphy practice. Comment on whether the amateur service can voluntarily adopt your suggested practices, or should Section 97.101, General standards, 47 C.F.R. Section 97.101, be expanded.

Please feel free to provide any other factual information that would assist in a more complete understanding of the issues involved in the dispute. An envelope is enclosed for your reply.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Robert H. McNamara
Chief, Special Services Division

*** DISCONNECTED

Forwarded by N2JGW from K2GXT via WB2WXQ BBS, Rochester, NY
K2GXT is the Radiosporte voice of the Rochester Institute of Technology
Amateur Radio Club

de Chris, N2JGW
cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu

3685. Radio Direction Finding toys?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-31 21:34:17 UTC
From: cep4478@ultb.UUCP
Message-ID: <1530@ultb.UUCP>
Source record: 15846

Did anybody see the new toy for little ones, called "Hide n Seek" ?
It consists of a transmitter and a receiver, which beeps faster and
faster as it nears the transmitter. I guess that it operates on
the assumption that the transmitter is of a known power, and that
there are no ... er ... "attenuating circumstances". With those
assumptions, a simple S-meter sort of thing at a particular freqency,
driving a piezoelectric beeper or something ... kinda neat, huh?
Sort of a high tech version of a very old game, that ham-parents
will love :-)

de Chris N2JGW
cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu

3686. Re: Phone Patch Construction question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-31 22:05:06 UTC
From: kthompso@entec.Wichita.NCR.COM
Message-ID: <407@entec.Wichita.NCR.COM>
Source record: 15870

It may cost less as well to go dual-band.
Commercially made simplex patches can cost over $500... more than that
second radio.

--
Ken Thompson N0ITL
NCR Corp. 3718 N. Rock Road
Wichita,Ks. 67226 (316)636-8783
Ken.Thompson@wichita.ncr.com

3687. Re: Anomaly in A&A AM WEFAX Demodulator's ADC

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-10-31 22:50:53 UTC
From: davidc@vlsisj.VLSI.COM
Message-ID: <15378@vlsisj.VLSI.COM>
Source record: 15847
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

In article <1989Oct25.170818.1007@IDA.ORG> roskos@IDA.ORG (Eric Roskos) writes:
>...It appears simply to
>be a problem with the demodulator board itself... possibly that the
>A/D converter that is used is too slow to convert a particular value of the
>demodulated signal before it changes to a new value, so the ADC gets partway
>through the conversion, finds the value has changed significantly, and
>gets 0's for the low-order bits as a result.
>
>...
>
>It looks like some artifact of how the ADC works... I have an ADC0820
>which I am thinking of trying to see if it works better (the A/D
>converter on the A&A board is an ADC0804), since the ADC0820 has a
>built-in sample and hold, and can convert at around 20,000
>samples/second.

Your symptoms are definitely those of a missing sample/hold amplifier. I
was building a data logger using a 12-bit, 70 kHZ ADC (back in '82 when 12-bit
A/D was hard to do cheaply) and I was having severe noise problems. I was
getting only 8 of the 12 bits reliably. I sent the ADC back with a complaint
(it was a $135 hybrid module). They couldn't find anything wrong but sent me
a new one anyway. It failed too.

That caused me to look at my design more closely, and I found that I had
omitted the sample/hold capacitor (the app note made it look optional). I
put the cap in, and I had 12 bits of A/D again. How embarrassing. :-(

If the ADC doesn't have sample/hold, and you can put in one that does, by
all means do so. I wouldn't trust an ADC at anything close to the Nyquist
limit for your input data without sample/hold.
--
David Chapman

{known world}!decwrl!vlsisj!fndry!davidc
vlsisj!fndry!davidc@decwrl.dec.com

3688. Re: Third Party Traffic, MM net and BARF get letters from FCC

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-01 00:18:25 UTC
From: shibumi@farcomp.UUCP
Message-ID: <115@farcomp.UUCP>
Source record: 15869

702WFG@SCRVMSYS.BITNET (bill gunshannon) writes:
>But today things are different. Today you can call anywhere in the world
>from the comfort of your living room using the telephone. There is nowhere
>(that I am aware of) in the country where phone service is not available
>and few places outside the US. It has even reached the point where the
>number of cars on the highways with phones outnumbers the hams. Even the
>argument about calling in traffic accidents and emergencies is no longer
>valid. Most cellular phone companies even offer emergency calls (like 911)
>for free to the cellular user. IMHO this makes it real hard to justify
>phone patching and in particular AUTO-PATCHING for any reason other than
>to get out of the cost of a cellular phone.

Much of the US is not covered by cellular phone service, and even if this
situation should change, are you arguing that a cellular phone is a
vital piece of equipment for your car? I ride a BMW R90S bike a my
primary form of transport, and hooking up a cellular unit on that would
not be a fun time. I think it strange to say that a radio costing $300.00-
400.00 should not be allowed to be used for emergency communications, rather
you should be forced to spend $900.00-$2000.00, plus $35.00 per month
to get access to emergency services.

And what is wrong with using autopatch for "experimenting"? Thats what
this radio service was invented for!
--
| Kenton A. Hoover |
| Postmaster General shibumi@farcomp.UUCP |
| Farallon Computing Inc. +1 415 849 2331 |
| "Evil will always triumph over good because good is dumb" |

3689. Re: New subject: Tesla vs gauss, and other obscure units

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-01 01:10:00 UTC
From: john@frog.UUCP
Message-ID: <2231@frog.UUCP>
Source record: 15850
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <851@ariel.unm.edu>, ee5391aa@hydra.unm.edu (Duke McMullan n5gax) writes:
> Consider this one: how many hams and other electronikers do you know who pro-
> nounce dB dee-bee, and how many of them actually know it means decibel?

Now hol' on thar! *I* pronounce it "dee bee", and I *know* that it means
one-tenth of a bel. How one pronounces a unit often has more to do with
convenience than with knowledge of the underlying unit (just TRY to tell
me you've never referred to a "5 puff capacitor" :-).
>
> Habit, I suspect, coupled with the natural conservatism that we all possess.
> This will change. How many people do you know who know the peta- and exa-
> prefixes, and the femto- and atto- prefixes?
>
I do (despite a highly embarrasing article recently in which I interchanged
peta and exa...:-). Two habits I do refuse to part with, however, are "mhos"
and "cycles [per second]" (especially the former). "Mho"s are not only
meaningful, but FUN as well.

3690. Re: Third Party Traffic, MM net and BAR

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-01 01:34:25 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500264@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 15866

If the cellular companies don't charge for 911 emergency calls, then it is not avoiding a toll call to make an emergency autopatch. Since I don't make phone calls from my call for anything routine, I personally have no need of a cellular phone. I don't anticipate emergencies, but I also believe that having an autopatch ready just in case is simply a prudent measure.

Now if the cellular companies would accept a 911 call from ANY CELLULAR PHONE, whether it was registered for service with them or not, FOR FREE, then I might consider picking up a cheapie if I ever find it; I don't care to pay their monthly charges just to be able to handle an emergency that I can deal with on my own using few fewer resources and costly far less.

If you call 911 from a cellular phone, I assume you get the 911 service local to the cell you are in. I'm curious how they hand that off.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

3691. Re: I want my old callsign back !

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-01 01:40:22 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500265@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 15865

Hmmm, it was my understanding that the FCC kept the same call sign on a renewal even though it was late within the grace period. Only when you have to get a NEW license (I.e. take the test again) do you get a NEW call.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

3692. Code Ode

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-01 02:07:36 UTC
From: eab@voa3.UUCP
Message-ID: <312@voa3.UUCP>
Source record: 15867
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,misc.test

I ran across this in an archived file. Maybe you'll enjoy it as much
as I.

CODE ODE
by
Troy Weidenheimer, W0ROF

It's more than dots and dashes,
It's a place.
A sanctuary for those who've learned
To love the mysterious magic of
Thoughts arriving in mile-long strings
On roads of ether or wire

Even more, it's peace,
A shield from the disordered sounds
Of traffic, angry people
And industrial clutter clatter,
Within its warm mantle
We find soothing respite.

And the patter of bright ideas it is,
The sharp focusing of others' thoughts
From miles beyond our vision's range.
As in a dream we sit so still.
It floats in ours ears and stirs our minds
With concern, remembrance, speculation
And mirth

And code is music,
From sounders and speakers it dances
In the shack to each sender's inner clock,
And comes butter smooth, deliciously swinging
Or choppy staccato from a "fist" praising definition,
Or perfectly metered, flowing exquisitely
From the gentle hand of an artist.

A place,
And peace,
Intelligence and
Music.
Code is more than dots and dashes.

--

E. Allen (Al) Brown VOA/BBC Voice of America
...uunet!voa3!eab WA3FYZ/ZF2LY Cohen Building, Room G-748
Chief, Operations Branch Washington, DC 20547
Computer Services Division +1 202 485 7021

3693. ALUMINIUM TOWERS-CRACKS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-01 02:41:58 UTC
From: 37147_1234@uwovax.uwo.ca
Message-ID: <0625873318@uwovax.uwo.ca>
Source record: 15856

Date: Monday, 30 October 31, 1989
From: Sherebrin@UWOVAX.UWO.CA
Subject: Fatigue failure in aluminium towers

I have just discovered cracks in my 40 foot aluminium tower. In one location the tubing at a cross strut weld opened and a crack has propogated down the tube (1.25 inch outside diameter) about 12 inches. The second failure is also at a weld. It appears to be a clear torsion failure.

The tower was made by Heights Manufacturing in Almont Michigan and installed by me 18 years ago. Has anyone had similar experiences? Is it safe to leave the tower up after having the cracks welded by a professional? I am worried that the aluminium may have become fatigued and repairing these spots may only result in failures in other locations. Any comments would be greatly appreciated. 73 and thanks,

Marv Sherebrin, VE3FHX
Associate Professor
Dept of Medical Biophysics
University of Western Ontario
London, Ontario, Canada, N6A 5C1

SHEREBRIN@UWOVAX.UWO.CA

3694. Re: Airport Security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-01 05:05:06 UTC
From: elec@pnet51.orb.mn.org
Message-ID: <1408@orbit.UUCP>
Source record: 15860

You might be interested that my boss, who takes domestic flights quite frequently, ALWAYS makes outgoing calls on his RS portable cellular phone WHILE AIRBORNE.. and continues to do so, since to my knowledge he has never been hassled.

-Doug ^^^{!!!!!}!

UUCP: {amdahl!bungia, uunet!rosevax, chinet, killer}!orbit!pnet51!elec
ARPA: crash!orbit!pnet51!elec@nosc.mil
INET: elec@pnet51.cts.com

3695. Re: Tesla vs gauss, and other obscure units

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-01 08:18:45 UTC
From: cees@maestro.htsa.aha.nl
Message-ID: <1148@maestro.htsa.aha.nl>
Source record: 15868
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <1038@root44.co.uk> jgh@root44.UUCP (Jeremy G Harris) writes:
+>In article <30339@buckaroo.mips.COM> vaso@mips.COM (Vaso Bovan) writes:
+>>The bel is of rather recent vintage, 1923 [A Dictionary of Scientific Units,
+>>4th Ed., Chapman & Hall, 1980]. This source contains the statement that "in
+>>continental Europe, the neper is used instead of the bel."
In Europe we use the bell instead of the neper.
The bell is a measure for good things but is a large unit hence
picobello :-).
+>
+>Obsolete, I think. A faint memory tells me that the neper is natural-log based
+>rather than log-base-10 based. Never seen it used.
+>--
The neper is used in transmision technology.

--
DISCLAIMER: I am not insane, I am a plane. pjew!
Cees Keyer, Algemene Hogeschool Amsterdam. | fax: (+31) 20-443215
department of electrical engineering. | phone (+31) 20-429333
Email: cees@maestro.htsa.aha.nl cees@tamtam.htsa.aha.nl
Snail: AHA-TMF, Europaboulevard 23, 1079 PC Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

3696. Re: 89 Supplement...Help

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-01 10:26:20 UTC
From: dave@ka3adu.UUCP
Message-ID: <569@ka3adu.UUCP>
Source record: 15871

How do I get a copy of Rusty"s Call Sign project? I have access to an IBM AT with a 9 track tape deck and 2 hard drives. What is the cost involved?

Sorry about posting this to all, but outbound email isn't working here. I can receive incoming email at the address below or on the Fidonet ham echo.

--
------------------| UUCP: uunet!wa3wbu!ka3adu!dave |------------------
Dave Hultberg KA3UZR
1407 Concord Rd.
Mechanicsburg, Pa. 17055

3697. Re: I want my old callsign back !

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-01 10:41:08 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500266@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 15877

> I was amazed and very disappointed when the FCC threw in the towel
> on the callsign project (PRB-3?). The ARRL may have been able to
> pull it off with a stronger position, but I could understand their
> reluctance to take it on. It's CLEARLY a government function to
> license amateur radio operators, and it torques me off that the
> option to buy a callsign doesn't exist. Can you imagine what
> DXers would be willing to pay for calls like W6DX, K6AA, etc?

Well, the ARRL could have still done it under the concept of callsign identification coordinator, who would have processed the requests for callsign SELECTION, and then forward the paperwork to the FCC (along with a significant portion of the fee to help George Bush bail out the federal deficit :-) who would then enter into the computer (or read the computer tape or floppy disk) and file the paperwork.

> Does anyone suppose there's any prayer of resurrecting this
> planned program? I mean, with computer databases it's not all
> THAT difficult, and just think of the juicy call signs that are
> available--check out the Silent Keys list in QST every month!

I think there is hope. If the licensing fee happens, then that is good enough reason in my book to immediately try for it again, but that the FCC should do it with a fee that covers all the costs.

> I agree with the previous writer that the present policy is
> stupid--not only will we run out of Extra calls, but we'll run of
> N6ABC type calls first. Then people with Tech/Gen will be stuck
> with clunky 2x3s, and in the limit, ALL new calls will be 2x3s.
> And meanwhile there will be THOUSANDS of calls sitting in the
> database because the FCC is too understaffed to handle the task.

There is also hope that the FCC could re-use old calls, even if they are just chosen in sequence. All those retired (and SK for many years) W6ABC and K6ABC calls could be used. Also for Extra, there are many 1x2's no longer in use. That could be petitioned NOW if someone can be creative enough to justify it under the demise of PRB-3.

I also note that in the table of calls, AA1AAA and NA1AAA (the latter probably reserved for the ORIGINAL "Communicator" attempt) type calls are NOT included as part of assignables. While Novice calls seem to still have plenty of supply, Tech through Extra do seem very finite and it would be prudent to reuse them.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

3698. please remove me from mail list

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-01 12:44:00 UTC
From: 7711569@TWNCTU01.BITNET
Message-ID: <8911012036.AA03823@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 15872

UNSUBSCRIBE INFO-HAMS

3699. Re: airport security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-01 12:44:57 UTC
From: dls@genrad.com
Message-ID: <28181@genrad.UUCP>
Source record: 15873

In article <8910310805.AA27410@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> faunt@CISCO.COM (Doug Faunt N6TQS 415-688-8269) writes:
>I've now walked on to four different flights with an HT on my hip,
>with no problems. I send the HT through the Xray machine on top of my
>carry on baggage. The first time I tried, I expected some hassle, and
>sure enough, the security guy asked to see the HT. It turns out, he
>has a Novice license, and had never seen a IC32 up close before.

I've walked onto flights with my STS 7600 (an aircraft transceiver) and
with my ICOM 32AT. Generally, security will question it, simply to
verify that it is in fact a radio and NOT a cache for drugs. In one
instance, they asked me to "make it work". I turned it on and turned
up the squelch, which satisfied them that there wasn't anything "extra"
inside the case (like plastic explosives or a gun, I suppose). In any
case, it is NEVER a good idea to operate a handheld on board an aircraft....
Do YOU want to take the chance of affecting the nav equipment of an
aircraft when you're not on the ground???? I don't....I'm a pilot....
I know better.

-> Diana L. Syriac CAP: SM, Freedom 690 Mobile Ham: N1GZS <-
->USmail: GenRad Inc., Mail Stop 6, 300 Baker Ave, Concord, Mass. 01742 <-
->usenet: {decvax,mit-eddie}!genrad!dls or dls@genrad.com <-
->tel: (508) 369-4400 x2459 I'D RATHER BE FLYING!!! <-

3700. Re: INFO-HAMS Digest V89 #828

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-01 12:46:23 UTC
From: ATISD-DOOI.XP@GUNTER-ADAM.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <12538749179.13.ATISD-DOOI.XP@GUNTER-ADAM.AF.MIL>
Source record: 15874

SUBJ: SASEs for QSL

In reply to Bob Parnass' item on QSL cards needing SASEs---
Yes, you are right on. I have collected cards for awards for years and
have the five-band WAS and five-band-DXCC awards on the wall as the result.
The magazines say that a person needs to send a "green stamp" ($1) or
three or four IRSc and a self addressed envalope to a DX station! That's
nearly five bucks a card for the IRCs and sometimes overseas operatlors
get in trouble having US cash sent to them. Having been DX myself (I am in the
armed services and lived on Johnston Atoll as KJ6DL and on the Azores as CT2BC)
I found the self addressed envalope saved me the most time when I got thirty
to fifty cards in my mail boz most days!!! I didn't care if I got the
IRCs or stamps...it was just the time saving device of the addressed envalope
that caused me to reply to a QSL direct or throw it into the box going to the
buro at the end of each month...as for USA QSL cards...ALWAYS send the
SASE...its the difference between getting a card or not!!! Besides,
adding the quarter stamp is a heck of a lot cheaper than 4 IRCs.
73,
Marv
WG4Q

3701. Re: Phone Patch Construction question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-01 13:54:15 UTC
From: kthompso@entec.Wichita.NCR.COM
Message-ID: <408@entec.Wichita.NCR.COM>
Source record: 15875

If simplex autopatches were illegal on 2 meters then access to ANY 2 meter repeater's patch would be illegal for the same reason of remote control.

--
Ken Thompson N0ITL
NCR Corp. 3718 N. Rock Road
Wichita,Ks. 67226 (316)636-8783
Ken.Thompson@wichita.ncr.com

3702. Re: I want my old callsign back !

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-01 14:34:00 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.bacs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <12600082@silver>
Source record: 15876

>There is also hope that the FCC could re-use old calls, even if they
>are just chosen in sequence. All those retired (and SK for many
>years) W6ABC and K6ABC calls could be used. Also for Extra, there
>are many 1x2's no longer in use. That could be petitioned NOW if
>someone can be creative enough to justify it under the demise of PRB-3.
>--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--

The FCC has recycled old callsigns in the past; that's how I got my
present one in 1971. I expected to get a WB or worse call when I
moved to 9-land, but was pleasantly surprised. I've never found out
who had W9MKV originally. It's much nicer than my original call,
K4VHJ, which is hard to pronounce.

AA0A told me that when he first got that callsign, he had a hard time
convincing other hams that it was for real! :-)

Frank W9MKV reid@gold.bacs.indiana.edu

3703. Re: Third Party Traffic, MM net and BAR

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-01 15:52:01 UTC
From: jgd@rsiatl.UUCP
Message-ID: <442@rsiatl.UUCP>
Source record: 15878

In article <30500264@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>
>Now if the cellular companies would accept a 911 call from ANY CELLULAR PHONE,
>whether it was registered for service with them or not, FOR FREE, then I
>might consider picking up a cheapie if I ever find it;

They do. In every area I've ever had my cellphone in, both carriers take
911 calls regardless of the calling unit's status.

>If you call 911 from a cellular phone, I assume you get the 911 service local
>to the cell you are in. I'm curious how they hand that off.

It's easy. You tell the 911 operator where you are and she/he routes it
appropriately.

I avoid autopatches and use the cellphone for emergencies because:

It works every time.
The signal quality is almost always good
The channel is full duplex.
I don't have to worry about intermod or some idiotic geezer who transmits
before listening comming in and wiping out my comments.
I don't have to play 40-questions with all the lurkers after I finish.

John

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | Manual? ... What manual ?!?
Radiation Systems, Inc. Atlanta, GA | This is Unix, My son, You
emory!stiatl!rsiatl!jgd **I am the NRA** | just GOTTA Know!!!

3704. Re: Tesla vs gauss, and other obscure units

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-01 16:15:43 UTC
From: jgd@rsiatl.UUCP
Message-ID: <444@rsiatl.UUCP>
Source record: 15879
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <2917@psivax.UUCP> torkil@psivax.UUCP (Torkil Hammer) writes:
>Nobody used bels either. But everybody used decibels about sound levels.
>And volume was something we measured in cubic meter.
>Which leads to the next interesting question: Why is sound level or
>sound level control called 'volume?'

That's easy. The control varies how many cubic feet of sound get produced
by the speakers. Didn't you know that the standard bell (of the church
variety) held about 1 cubic foot? Or that the home version was about
a tenth as spaceous, ergo the decibel? Of course, if you have a hundred
or so of these decibels, the great pressure of the large volume
of sound, especially the higher density sounds, can cause damage such
as cracked plaster, damaged ear drums and so on.

Oh yeah, ... :-)

John

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | Manual? ... What manual ?!?
Radiation Systems, Inc. Atlanta, GA | This is Unix, My son, You
emory!stiatl!rsiatl!jgd **I am the NRA** | just GOTTA Know!!!

3705. RE: INFO-HAMS Digest V89 #823

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-01 17:02:00 UTC
From: RAFI@BGUVMS.BITNET
Message-ID: <8911012038.AA03958@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 15880

RE: RAM CARD FOR APPLE //E

WOULD VERY MUCH APPRECAITE KNOWING THE EXTERNAL POWER PIN CONNECTIONS
FOR THE APPLIED ENGINEERING "RAMFACTOR" RAM CARD.

I STILL LIKE TO BUILD MY OWN POWER SUPPLIES.

PLEASE E-MAIL ME TO BITNET%"RAFI@BGUVMS"

THANKS AND 73
EARL, 4Z4TJ

3706. Re: airport security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-01 17:33:28 UTC
From: koning@koning.dec.com
Message-ID: <5858@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 15881

I've taken my handheld with me on every trip (business as well as pleasure) in the US, plus a couple of international trips. I've never had any problem or hassle. This includes one trip through LaGuardia airport, so I suspect that the bad experience reported earlier was just one guard having an obnoxious day. The radio comes in the carry-on baggage. Usually it passes through the X-ray without comment. About 20% of the time it is looked at. Sometimes I'm even asked what it is. (The answer: "a radio".) On a single occasion I was asked to demonstrate that it was a working radio, so I just turned the squelch back and turned on the power. "Hisss......" -- that was all it took.

By the way, I don't think it makes sense to ask for permission. You don't NEED permission, any more than you need permission to carry on a toothbrush. However, by asking, you're inviting the askee to say NO. Often they will, since that's the easiest answer. By not asking, you're not exposing anyone to the temptation to say no.

paul, ni1d

3707. Pro-32

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-01 17:49:36 UTC
From: Jay_Appell_office@es.UUCP
Message-ID: <8911011749.86B006049D61@es.office>
Source record: 15882

I have a Pro-32 scanner from Radio shack that I would like to modify and make the scan rate faster. Does anyone have this or other mod information for this product ?

Thanks,

Jay Appell

Please reply to INFO-HAMS or directly at the address below.

uucp: harvard!anvil!es!Jay_Appell_office

3708. Schematics needed - novice rig

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-01 18:08:56 UTC
From: jkl141@tijc02.UUCP
Message-ID: <751@tijc02.UUCP>
Source record: 15883
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

I've unearthed what appears to be a good loaner rig for a new novice here, but don't have schematics for it so I can repair it easily. It's a CONAR model 500 receiver and model 400 transmitter. I believe these were sold as part of a ham radio training course by National Radio Institute, Washington, DC. Both tube-type, of course, and pretty simple. I'm hoping to get the manuals to loan out also. If you have copies of one or both manuals, or just a schematic, please send me an email message so we can work out a way for me to obtain a copy. Thanks!

--

-John LeRoy

Packet Radio: WA4VLV @ WX4S
Compuserve: 74136,401
UUCP: mcnc!rti!tijc02!jkl141
Phone: 615-461-2440

3709. TS440 Blank Display

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-01 19:29:57 UTC
From: david@lambton.on.ca
Message-ID: <8911011929.AA24136@julian.uwo.ca>
Source record: 15884

A friend of mine (Doug - VE3BGK) has a strange problem with his TS440.
Seems that sometimes, when the frequency is between 14Mhz and 22Mhz, the
display blanks out showing only a string of dots. The receiver goes dead
when this happens. If he retunes back below the cutout frequency the
display comes back but the receiver still acts dead. Doesn't seem to matter
whether it's warm or cold. Sounds like the PLL is flakey to me.
He's tried reseating connectors, resetting the CPU, etc.

Anyone seen this before?

Dave VE3DGR
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
Email: david@lambton.on.ca Ma Bell: (519) 542-7751 x293
Paper: David Grant Fax: (519) 542-6667
Lambton College of AA&T Radio: VE3DGR (Digital class)
1457 London Rd., Box 969
Sarnia, Ontario, N7T 7K4, CANADA

3710. Re: Trend towards requiring SASEs for domestic QSLs?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-01 21:20:02 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7120091@hpcupt1.HP.COM>
Source record: 15885

I have had some hams sent my SASE envelope back, in their envelope
saying that I dont need to do that. Some others have used my
envelope, but put a stamp inside with the comment that I should
not have to send a SASE. Many just use the SASE and send the card.
This is fine, I wanted the card that is why I sent mine and my SASE.
I can understand a ham not sending a card for every contact, I dont
either. But if I want the card, or heavens forbid someone wants a
CA, it is curteous to return the card. But the thing that really
makes me mad is the ham that takes my SASE, card and all and throws
it all away. Hey, I would be happy to get the confirmation in the
form of a short letter, the back of a post card, or even a 3X5
index card. I suppose you could use a condom wrapper, but I might not
put that on the wall... hi hi. I had one ham (W6IMM I think) that
I worked in a contest and wanted his card on 80M rtty. He said he
did not send a card for 20 years, but got a airline postcard (he is a pilot)
and put the info on the back. A differnt card, I like that. He QSl'd.
One other thing that is curious, I have had a nice QSO with various
hams and I causually mention I could use a card from their state and
ask if they are good in the callbook. Suddenly the band is solid QRM
and after several repeats they still can't copy the last transmission.
Funny, that there is no QRM at my end, must be a local at their end I
cant hear. I have noticed that return rate is about 60% for no SASE
and around 90% for a SASE. I think alot of the hams dont QSL because
why bother, they have the wallpaper, doesnt everybody? Personally I
think it is a sad state of affairs when a ham can spend thousands of
dollars on equipment, towers, antennas and the like and cant spend
a $100 a year on cards an postage. Well that is my 2 cents worth

Jim, WA6SDM
holly@hpcupt1

3711. Re: I want my old callsign back !

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-01 21:29:39 UTC
From: rlwest@flopn2.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <8911012246.AA24610@ti.com>
Source record: 15886

>From: TILDE::"phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu" 1-NOV-1989 12:51:46.16
>To: info-hams-incoming
>Subj: Re: I want my old callsign back !
>
>Hmmm, it was my understanding that the FCC kept the same call sign on a
>renewal even though it was late within the grace period. Only when you
>have to get a NEW license (I.e. take the test again) do you get a NEW
>call.
>
> --Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
> <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

Yeah, but don't you have to take the test after 5 years? I had a guy walk in to our VE session who had his call back in 1948. He'd love to get his old call back, ((PERSONAL OPINION: HE SHOULD GET IT!)) but it's been too long!

73,
Bob WA8YCD (lousy call, but I'm used to it!)
RLWEST@FLOPN2.CSC.TI.COM

PS.-Phil, did you get the messages from our Email diagnoser person? he CC'd me when he was trying to determine why you got mail bounced back...

3712. Re: Phone Patch Construction question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-01 22:32:42 UTC
From: clements@bbn.com
Message-ID: <47652@bbn.COM>
Source record: 15887

In article <408@entec.Wichita.NCR.COM> kthompso@entec.Wichita.NCR.COM (Ken Thompson) writes:
>If simplex autopatches were illegal on 2 meters then access to ANY 2 meter
>repeater's patch would be illegal for the same reason of remote control.

Yup, that's the truth, unless you are controlling the repeater by another legal means. In particular, there must be ANOTHER control op (or the same control op with simultaneous access to separate legal means of control).

The legal means of control can be either a control link on another band, at or above 220 MHz, or it can be a phone line, obviously separate from the line that the patch is on. Note that "Automatic Control" of a repeater is not good enough. When the repeater is doing a phone patch it isn't in repeater service, it's in auxiliary service. And there is no such thing as "Automatic Control" for auxiliary service.

Very few clubs actually do this, of course. It costs money to have two phone lines, for example. But that's what it takes to really be legal. The club I was most recently active in does it legally. A call to the control phone can be used to dump the current patch on the patch phone.

>Ken Thompson N0ITL
>NCR Corp. 3718 N. Rock Road
>Wichita,Ks. 67226 (316)636-8783
>Ken.Thompson@wichita.ncr.com

Bob Clements, K1BC, clements@bbn.com

3713. a program for the callsign project

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-01 23:20:18 UTC
From: rusty@cadnetix.COM
Message-ID: <10148@cadnetix.COM>
Source record: 15888

Well, just for kicks I wrote a (pretty awful, structurally speaking) C++ program to take the 46 meg file from the 'callsign project' and do a binary search of it for a callsign.

Whats so great about that? Well, first its my first C++ program.

Second, the callsigns are no longer in the split strange-o format but rather back into N7IKQ (rather than '7IKQ N' format) form, but they are sorted as though they were stored in the split format.

Thirdly, (?) the records are all variable-length.

Here is the output from it after running it to find 2 'random' :-) callsigns:

Command (fc,fl,ff,ffl,f,q,?) ? fc

Please enter callsign to search for WV0P
Searching for WV0P

WV0P E Colin R Wright
1031 Turner Blvd 4
Omaha, NE 68105

Command (fc,fl,ff,ffl,f,q,?) ? fc

Please enter callsign to search for N7IKQ
Searching for N7IKQ

K7IKR A Francis Longo
1014 Grapevine Rd
Santa Maria, CA 93454

Command (fc,fl,ff,ffl,f,q,?) ? q

Oh, dear, I found a bug! Well, back to the drawing board.

In any case, its really rather quick at finding things, and I'd be willing to post it to a sources group somewhere, but how many people have a c++ compiler? (I can also run the C++ preprocessor on it and post that, as well, which is valid 'c' code and should be able to be sent off to a 'normal' c compiler).

(I won't post it until its fixed, though! :-).

73 de rusty n7ikq

---Join the usenet un-net, 28.410 and/or 28.390, 1600Z to 1700Z saturdays!
Rusty Carruth. Radio: N7IKQ ^^ or later :-)
DOMAIN: rusty@cadnetix.com UUCP:{uunet,boulder}!cadnetix!rusty
home: POB. 461, Lafayette 80026

3714. Re: a program for the callsign project

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-01 23:29:18 UTC
From: rusty@cadnetix.COM
Message-ID: <10149@cadnetix.COM>
Source record: 15889

In article <10148@cadnetix.COM> rusty@cadnetix.COM (Rusty Carruth
(thats me!)) writes:

...my blatherings deleted.....

>Here is the output from it after running it to find
>2 'random' :-) callsigns:

...

>Please enter callsign to search for N7IKQ
>Searching for N7IKQ
>
>K7IKR A Francis Longo
> 1014 Grapevine Rd
> Santa Maria, CA 93454
>
>Command (fc,fl,ff,ffl,f,q,?) ? q
>
>Oh, dear, I found a bug! Well, back to the drawing board.
>
Ok, now, lets try that again, this time with the NEW version:

Command (fc,fl,ff,ffl,f,q,?) ? fc
Please enter callsign to search for N7IKQ
Searching for N7IKQ

N7IKQ T Carroll D Carruth Jr
1260 Forum Dr
Lafayette, CO 80026

Command (fc,fl,ff,ffl,f,q,?) ? q

There, thats much better. (Thats me, in case you did not
notice the similarity :-).

Ok, so now the question is - how many people want this
little example of how not to code in C++? And how
should I distribute it? EMAIL!!! please, and I'll
summarize and make a decision.

Again EMAIL!!! thanks.

---Join the usenet un-net, 28.410 and/or 28.390, 1600Z to 1700Z saturdays!
Rusty Carruth. Radio: N7IKQ ^^ or later :-)
DOMAIN: rusty@cadnetix.com UUCP:{uunet,boulder}!cadnetix!rusty
home: POB. 461, Lafayette 80026

3715. Re: Letter from the FCC: 20M Maritime Mobile Net

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-01 23:54:22 UTC
From: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP
Message-ID: <5218@cps3xx.UUCP>
Source record: 15890

My gut level reaction is that this letter is probably bogus. I don't believe that the FCC would write such a letter. It seemed to be heavily slanted toward one side's arguments in this particular dispute.

I will be interested in finding out if it is bona fide or not.

In the rare case that original ideas Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN
are found here, I am responsible. Owen W328, E. Lansing, MI 48825
Internet: hendrick@frith.egr.msu.edu UUCP: ...!uunet!frith!hendrick

3716. Re: airport security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-02 01:40:59 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500268@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 15891

> You might be interested that my boss, who takes domestic flights quite
> frequently, ALWAYS makes outgoing calls on his RS portable cellular phone
> WHILE AIRBORNE.. and continues to do so, since to my knowledge he has never
> been hassled.

Then he has not been on any flight I have ever been on because he would
get a big hassle from me real quick.

Of course there is the problems he will be causing by accessing many
multitudes of cells concurrently, but I don't care about that.

What I do care about is an aircraft being mislead into the wrong airspace,
not being able to see another airborne object, etc., and possibly being one
of the very low statistics of airplane accidents.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

3717. Re: I want my old callsign back !

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-02 01:43:40 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500267@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 15892

I suppose I might be willing to pay in the order of low hundreds for a CHOSEN call sign. However it would have to be very little payment to actually search for its availability.

Call signs should be restricted to match license class OR LOWER (i.e. if an Extra decides he wants his old Novice call back, he would be allowed to have it unless it has be reassigned).

Also, the same system could open up the 1x1 calls (yes, they really are allocated to Amateur Radio in Part 2 of the FCC rules) for things like special event stations.
--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

3718. Re: Radio Direction Finding toys?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-02 01:56:29 UTC
From: jim@mmsac.UUCP
Message-ID: <2354@mmsac.UUCP>
Source record: 15893

Yup, I've seen the ad, too. Looks pretty neat. I wonder what kind of range the thing has. It may come in hand for survielance work (if you could disguise the tx unit).

--
Jim "Lips" Earl UUCP: sun!sacto!mmsac!jim
KB6KCP INTERNET: mmsac!jim@sacto.West.Sun.COM
==========
The opinions stated herein are all mine.

3719. Re: I want my old callsign back !

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-02 04:02:47 UTC
From: rlwest@flopn2.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <8911021245.AA29803@ti.com>
Source record: 15894

>From: TILDE::"phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu" "Phil Howard KA9WGN" 1-NOV-1989 18:23:35.61
>To: rlwest@flopn2
>Subj: Re: I want my old callsign back !
>
>Personal opinion here is that he should get it if it is still available, and
>someone is willing to pay for the extra steps needed to get it to him (should
>not be very much).
>
>I'll have to read the rules again. I was under the impression there was just
>one level of grace period after a license expired, and that you were still
>just renewing a license in that period as opposed to getting a new one. But
>I though it was 2 years. Maybe there is yet another longer period where you
>can get a NEW license (i.e. the've removed you from the database already)
>but don't have to take the test again.
>

Yeah, Phil, I agree...

In reference to renewals and grace periods:

License Terms (copied from p. 4-6 of the 8th edition)

"Licenses are normally good for ten years. If you have a license good
for the old five-year term, a grace period of five years is allowed should
you forget to renew. After two years of the grace period has passed, you
will lose your call sign and will be assigned a new one.
"If you have a new 10-year-term license, issued since January 1984, the
grace period for reinstatement is two years.
"If you apply for reinstatement of your license under the grace period,
you may not operate your station until your reinstated ticket arrives."

Thus spake the ARRL "FCC Rule Book" staff...

73,

Bob WA8YCD
RLWEST@FLOPN2.CSC.TI.COM

3720. Re: airport security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-02 04:16:37 UTC
From: rlwest@flopn2.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <8911021245.AA29811@ti.com>
Source record: 15895

Subj: Re: airport security

>>>In article <8910310805.AA27410@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> faunt@CISCO.COM (Doug Faunt N6TQS 415-688-8269) writes:
>>I've now walked on to four different flights with an HT on my hip,

>>sure enough, the security guy asked to see the HT. It turns out, he
>>has a Novice license, and had never seen a IC32 up close before.

...neat story!

>Do YOU want to take the chance of affecting the nav equipment of an
>aircraft when you're not on the ground???? I don't....I'm a pilot....
>I know better.

I'd even avoid it during IFR in a Cessna! (Assuming prior discussion referring to th' Big'uns...)

> I'D RATHER BE FLYING!!! <-

Me too... unfortunately, I'm an flying-addict. If I fly a little I gotta fly a whole bunch. [Saturday touch-and-go's and short cross-countries don't do it] so I'm "on the wagon" (and off the airplane?) otherwise I'll be bankrupt!

73,
Bob WA8YCD
RLWEST@FLOPN2.CSC.TI.COM

3721. INFO-HAMS Mail Archives

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-02 05:00:00 UTC
From: WANCHO@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <WANCHO.12538926580.BABYL@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 15896

Because of a disk space crunch, all of the older mail files in several of the larger mail archives on SIMTEL20, including INFO-HAMS, have been taken off-line until additional disk drives are procured and installed. At that time, no earlier than January, all the mail archives will be restored.

--Frank

3722. Re: I want my old callsign back !

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-02 06:26:38 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <255@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 15897

In response to N4CDO/WB4QVO, it is not possible to get your old call back after 8 years, even though it has not been re-issued.

73,
Tad Cook
KT7H @ N7HFZ
tad@ssc.UUCP

3723. Re: Third Party Traffic, MM net and BARF get letters from FCC

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-02 06:40:37 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <256@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 15898

KB3YV claims that phone patches which evade toll charges may be illegal
because of "restraint of trade".

One of the interesting developments in telecommunications in the past
few years has been the emergence of "bypass networks". One way that
this can work is.....suppose your company has several locations around
a large metropolitan area that are long distance from each other. If
telephone traffic ever gets large enough to give you the economic incetive,
you may choose to route your phone traffic between your offices over
some private network (microwave, T-carrier, leased lines, etc) rather
than paying toll charges to the phone company.

This is NOT illegal!

Likewise, I think it's funny when hams cite some non-existant law to
prevent ham autopatches from "byapssing" the local toll network.
The club I belong to still prevents this, due to some vague fear that
the local phone company wouldn't like it. My response is, if US West
ever did anything retalitory because of this, the state utility
commission should hear about it. If Boeing Company can bypass and
connect to the local telephone network, why can't hams?

73,
Tad Cook
tad@ssc.UUCP
KT7H @ N7HFZ

3724. Re: Transistor Trivia

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-02 07:15:17 UTC
From: ISW@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <23612@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 15899
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

The first commercial transistor was, without a doubt (IMHO)
made by Regency. It's sensitivity was such that it could
pick up the more powerful local stations most of the time.
It used a 22.5 volt battery. Hit the market ca. 1957, and cost
about $55.

To the best of my memory,
Isaac
isw@cup.portal.com

3725. Does Radio cause Insanity, or....?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-02 13:29:24 UTC
From: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <178450@Wayne-MTS>
Source record: 15900

There has been some discussion in the last few years regarding health hazards of Amateur Radio. In these discussions, the topic of mental health has been, in our opinion, sadly overlooked. This is about to change.

This coming Friday, November 3, at 7:30 (or so) EST, we will once again be putting our commemerative station on the air. Celebrating the 82nd anniversary of the Cremation Of Sam McGee will be radio station W8VR, crewed by the old team of W8VR, WB8FPQ, N8BKF, KT8Y and KE8YY.

Work us, send a QSL card and receive a handsome, two-tone 8-1/2"x11" certificate suitable for framing, signed by the participants and imprinted with genuine ash from the cremation of Sam McGee. Would we lie to you?

Where will you find us? On all Real Ham Bands: 160, 80, 40, 20 & 10. Most likely on the low end of 80 (clear of the DX window) and on 20, clear of the contesters.

Hopefully this season's special events station will be as successful as the last four, except this time we'll try to remember that you use LSB on 80.

-qrz? de ke8yy

3726. Re: I want my old callsign back !

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-02 13:39:30 UTC
From: root@nebulus
Message-ID: <1989Nov2.133930.21935@nebulus>
Source record: 15901

root@raider.MFEE.TN.US (Bob Reineri) writes:

>Having just been bitten by the ham bug again after 8 years of inactivity, I
>wonder if it is possible to get my original callsign back.

>My original call was WB4QVO. About three years ago, I happened across my ham

I posted the reply to let others know about a service that is available.
I looked you up in the 1989 Callbook and your old call is not listed. This
is usually a good sign.

The Radio Amateur Callbook company offers a FREE service of callsign lookup
You call a bbs in the Chicago area (312) and it prompts you for a callsign
Don't get all excited just yet, if it finds the callsign in its database
it tells you that this callsign is a published callsign and it does not
give you any more information. Here is the info:

Telephone (312) 234-8011 300/1200 baud 8 data-bits 1 stop, no parity.

there is a description that differs from mine in the 1989 callbook on page
33A.

--
****
Dennis S. Breckenridge VE3-GSS QTH: Toronto, Canada
AMPR.ORG: [44.135.88.55] UUCP: uunet!tmsoft!nebulus!dennis
****

3727. pro-32

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-02 14:05:06 UTC
From: Jay_Appell_office@es.UUCP
Message-ID: <8911021405.A39206049E04@es.office>
Source record: 15902

I have a Pro-32 scanner from Radio shack that I would like to modify and make the scan rate faster. Does anyone have this or other mod information for this product ?

Thanks,

Jay Appell

Please reply to INFO-HAMS or directly at the address below.

uucp: harvard!anvil!es!Jay_Appell_office

3728. pro-32 scanner

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-02 14:09:13 UTC
From: Jay_Appell_office@es.UUCP
Message-ID: <8911021409.A48906049E06@es.office>
Source record: 15903

I have a Pro-32 scanner from Radio shack that I would like to modify and make the scan rate faster. Does anyone have this or other mod information for this product ?

Thanks,

Jay Appell

Please reply to INFO-HAMS or directly at the address below.

uucp: harvard!anvil!es!Jay_Appell_office

3729. Re: I want my old callsign back !

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-02 14:21:19 UTC
From: clements@bbn.com
Message-ID: <47666@bbn.COM>
Source record: 15904

>From: TILDE::"phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu" 1-NOV-1989 12:51:46.16
>Subj: Re: I want my old callsign back !
>Hmmm, it was my understanding that the FCC kept the same call sign on a
>renewal even though it was late within the grace period.

The last time I noticed this rule, just BEFORE the recent
re-organization of the rules, the situation was:
You have a five year grace period to get your ticket back, but
only a one (or was it two) year period to keep the old call.

Sorry to be vague. I was hoping someone would quote it from the
new rulebook, but nobody has.

And on re-using calls and picking your own call: All these rules
and procedures have changed many times over the years. I got my
current "initials" call in 1976 when it was briefly possible to
pick your own if you were licensed long enough as an Extra. I
was first licensed in 1957 as WN2TOX, then W2TOX, and I was at
least the third holder of W2TOX. I was probably the second
(maybe third) holder of W9FUB and the first holder of K1YKB and
WR1AKJ. I held A2TOX as a MARS call, before A2 became Botswana.

> --Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
> <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

Bob Clements, K1BC
clements@bbn.com

3730. Re: Field day rules...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-02 14:26:44 UTC
From: w2vy@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <1043@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 15905

nope, it's not a dup
w
--
Life is too short to be mad about things.
Thomas A. Moulton, W2VY Packet: w2vy@kd6th Voice: 145.190 (r)
(201) 478-7919 uucp: rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!w2vy

3731. Re: airport security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-02 14:31:33 UTC
From: w2vy@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <1044@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 15906

I usually just walk through the security check point and drop the HT on the belt that goes through the xray machine. I let them ask the questions.

Only once did I ever get asked anything and that was when I had a couple of mobile rigs in a bag... the mic cords seem to get to them...
(The classic curly wire....)
--
Life is too short to be mad about things.
Thomas A. Moulton, W2VY Packet: w2vy@kd6th Voice: 145.190 (r)
(201) 478-7919 uucp: rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!w2vy

3732. Antique Radio Classified

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-02 15:01:46 UTC
From: wmartin@STL-06SIMA.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8911030811.AA09554@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 15907

Since there have been some postings recently seeking sources for antique or even just slightly-old electronic parts and equipment, I thought it would be worthwhile to post a pointer to a major info resource in this area -- a monthly small-format publication that carries ads from individuals and companies involved in this field:

Antique Radio Classified
PO Box 802
Carlisle, MA 01741

They will send a free sample upon request. If you circle the number for their ad in CQ or PopComm, all they send is a postcard with the rates and a note to send it back for the free sample. Since that will cost 25 cents to put it in an envelope, you are better off forgetting the bingo-card number and sending a 15 cent postcard directly.

Subscription rates are $11 for a 6-month trial (mailed 2nd class, US only); $20 for 12 months 2nd class; $30 for 12 months 1st class mail (US & Mexico). Canadian rates are $14, $27, and $32 (air mail) respectively, in US funds.

I am not really too deeply involved in this, so I don't have a subscription. I have gotten a free sample in the past, and it looks like a well-put-together publication. It has better production quality than many other such special-interest limited-circulation periodicals I've seen over the years.

Not only would this be a source of vendors for equipment and parts, and a way to buy and sell older electronics between individuals, but it also will provide pointers to local or regional clubs, associations, and swap meets devoted to this field.

Regards, Will

3733. Re: Trend towards requiring SASEs for domestic QSLs?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-02 15:43:24 UTC
From: reisert@victim.dec.com
Message-ID: <8911021543.AA06497@decwrl.dec.com>
Source record: 15908

In article <4241@cbnewsc.ATT.COM>, parnass@cbnewsc.ATT.COM (Bob Parnass, AJ9S) writes...

> It seems to me that more and more US hams expect an SASE
> (self addressed stamped envelope) or else they won't
> respond to my QSL card. Has anyone else noticed this
> trend?

I always use an SASE when I want a card back. My success rate with US stations is pretty high, but not 100% (I'm still waiting for a Utah card on 20 for my 5BWAS, and KH6 on 80, for example). I just got a return card in the mail yesterday, with my SASE returned to me. I was pleasantly surprised, to say the least.

jim, AD1C

=-=

"The opinions expressed here in no way represent the views of Digital Equipment Corporation."

Jim Reisert Internet: reisert@tallis.enet.dec.com
Digital Equipment Corp. UUCP: ...decwrl!tallis.enet!reisert
Littleton, MA 01460

3734. Re: Phone Patch Construction question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-02 15:50:29 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <857@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 15909

In article <47652@bbn.COM> clements@BBN.COM (Bob Clements) writes:
>In article <408@entec.Wichita.NCR.COM> kthompso@entec.Wichita.NCR.COM (Ken Thompson) writes:
>The legal means of control can be either a control link on
>another band, at or above 220 MHz, or it can be a phone line,
>obviously separate from the line that the patch is on. Note that
>
>Very few clubs actually do this, of course. It costs money to have
>two phone lines, for example. But that's what it takes to really
>be legal. The club I was most recently active in does it

We (Arizona Repeater Association) do this. Recently we were shopping
for a patch controller (I get tired of having to fix the one that I
built for ARA). ACC said they had NEVER had anyone ask for control on
other than the input frequency! Their RC-85 only has one DTMF controller
(although it may be switched to a control receiver on commant). This means
that there are a heck of a lot of illegal patches out there!
--
John Moore (NJ7E) mcdphx!anasaz!john asuvax!anasaz!john
(602) 861-7607 (day or eve) long palladium, short petroleum
7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253
The 2nd amendment is about military weapons, NOT JUST hunting weapons!

3735. Re: Transistor Trivia

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-02 16:42:00 UTC
From: gwl@QAOKIS.UUCP
Message-ID: <18100020@QAOKIS.UUCP>
Source record: 15910

During the fall of 1955, I acquired two CK722 transistors built by Raytheon and used them in a hybrid radio for the audio stages. I also have those transistors. Probably somewhat of a collector's item now.

George Lower - W5TOQ

3736. Re: Radio Direction Finding toys?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-02 19:03:32 UTC
From: gordon@prls.UUCP
Message-ID: <27468@prls.UUCP>
Source record: 15911

In article <1530@ultb.UUCP> cep4478@ultb.UUCP (C.E. Piggott) writes:
>Did anybody see the new toy for little ones, called "Hide n Seek" ?
> {lines deleted -gpv}
>Sort of a high tech version of a very old game, that ham-parents
>will love :-)

OR a new tech version of an old tech toy. I remember seeing an aritcle
in a late 1950's edition of "T.V. and Radio" (or some similarily titled
magazine) of a similar toy.
The transmitter was a simple one or two transistor RF oscillator. The
recievier was any portable AM radio (they are directional ya' know).
Didn't beep and probalby wouldn't look as nice as today's "store bought"
version but certainly cheap to build and prehaps even interesting enough
for the kids to "help" with.

Gordon Vickers 408/991-5370 (Sunnyvale,Ca); {mips|pyramid|philabs}!prls!gordon
---
Earth is a complex array of symbiotic relationships:
Every extinction, whether animal, mineral, or vegetable, hastens our own demise.

3737. Re: Field day rules...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-02 19:07:10 UTC
From: dvh@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <31545@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 15912

In article <30500261@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>
> Suppose the novice station is operating 10 meters and at a different time,
> the regular FD group operates 10 meters, AND several stations worked are
> worked via BOTH CALL SIGNS. Do both sets of contacts count (they would for
> the other guy since he has no way to know) or do they have to be DUPped?

That's an easy one. BOTH sets of contacts DO count, because they were
worked by both stations. It's basically the same as if you have a
rig on 15 and one on 20 at the same time, and both "rigs" (of the one
group) work both rigs (on 15 & 20) of another FD group. Think of the
Novice station as another rig. The only difference is that the stations
worked by that transmitter are logged separately (BTW- so are those
worked by the Satellite station, if you have one set up), but are
totalled into the FD group's aggregate score.

Hope that hasn't confuzed the issue even further.

73 Dave Hallidy KD5RO

3738. Re: Units of Measure (was flu

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-02 19:14:00 UTC
From: greg.trice@canremote.uucp
Message-ID: <89110303370014@masnet.uucp>
Source record: 15913

Is not the reason why there are so many standards of measurement the arbitrariness of them all? Nearly all units in any system are based on quite arbitrarily chosen quantities inherited from the dawn of the technology. Then some of the so-called fundamental units are themselves derived units, e.g. why meter - KILOgram -second? Would not meter -gram -second have been more logical?
Actually better than any of these would be a system of measurements based on fundamental physical constants. Give things like Planck's Constant, the velocity of light in vacuo, and the electronic charge the value of 1 and derive units of mass, length, time and electromagnetic units from them. Five constants should be sufficient (h, c, e, G(universal gravitational constant) and k (Boltzmann's Constant)).
In the meantime who cares what units anybody uses as long as they know what is meant?
---
* Via ProDoor 3.1R

3739. Re: Contest log program?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-02 19:28:40 UTC
From: dvh@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <31547@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 15914

One of the best (may be THE best) contest logging/ duping programs
is sold by JCA Associates. They don't offer one program for everything,
but rather have adopted a basic format, and fine-tuned it for
optimal use on either the HF contests, or the VHF/UHF ones. The programs
are written (I think) in Turbo Pascal, and function on XT/AT's and
Clones. I have used the VHF/UHF version since January, 1989 and
WON'T go back to paper and pencil! Every QSO is written to the disk,
so crashes or power glitches are no problem, it obviously runs in
real time, uses the system clock, and prints a LOG, DUPE and SUMMARY
SHEET which is in ARRL format. The VHF version also includes a
scheduler to allow you to make skeds before the test, enter them, and
be prompted by the computer as it comes time to go to that freq for the
sked. You can also do a partial call search to see if the call has been
worked before on the current band (a dupe) or on any bands (for new
band multipliers).

The HF version has been around a little longer, and was reviewed about
a year ago in the National Contest Journal. They gave it a RAVE review!

BTW, after you're done with the contest ,and you see that you logged
a call wrong, there is a very good editor included to allow you to fix
any problems like this.

You can write for more info to:

JCA Associates
P.O. Box 10404
Rochester, NY 14610

Hope this helps.

73 Dave Hallidy KD5RO

3740. CONFAB '89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-02 19:50:08 UTC
From: jschwart@hardees.rutgers.edu
Message-ID: <Nov.2.14.50.08.1989.29003@hardees.rutgers.edu>
Source record: 15915

The 1989 New Jersey Traffic Handlers Confab will be held at Rutgers
University on Saturday, December 2 from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.
All are welcome to attend.
It will be at the Busch Campus Center in Piscataway, New Jersey in
room 120.

This is the annual meeting where those involved in New Jersey traffic
handling talk about what has been done and make plans for the future.
Anyone interested in traffic handling shouldn't miss it.

Talk in will be provided on 145.700 Simplex.

Directions will be posted in a future posting.

Any questions or comments should be forwarded to:

Jeff Schwartz - KA2QOU
Rutgers Amateur Radio Club
Box 114 Student Activities Center
New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903

or

jschwart@hardees.rutgers.edu

73's
-Jeff

3741. Re: Good press for hams (SF earthquake)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-02 20:12:29 UTC
From: pat@hprnd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1140026@hprnd.HP.COM>
Source record: 15916

Sacramento RACES has about 150 members not 35. Over 40 of these participated in earthquake operations in Sacramento and the Bay Area.

Pat Thaler KJ6PU

3742. Re: airport security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-02 21:25:58 UTC
From: waters@darla.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1943@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 15917

In article <30500268@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
}
}> You might be interested that my boss, who takes domestic flights quite
}> frequently, ALWAYS makes outgoing calls on his RS portable cellular phone
}> WHILE AIRBORNE.. and continues to do so, since to my knowledge he has never
}> been hassled.
}
}Then he has not been on any flight I have ever been on because he would
}get a big hassle from me real quick.

Me too, and I fly VERY frequently too.

}Of course there is the problems he will be causing by accessing many
}multitudes of cells concurrently, but I don't care about that.

Agreed.

}What I do care about is an aircraft being mislead into the wrong airspace,
}not being able to see another airborne object, etc., and possibly being one
}of the very low statistics of airplane accidents.

Remember that celular phones are quite close in frequency to the radar transponders that tell ATC all kinds of nice things about the aircraft. Then think of the RFI problems, like extending the landing gear in flight. The controls are all electrical on most airliners, better shielded than your neighbor's Stereo but still subject to the same RFI!

At best a dumb stunt IMHO.

*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *
What the large print giveth, the small print taketh away.

3743. Re: airport security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-02 21:31:11 UTC
From: ray@cs.rochester.edu
Message-ID: <1989Nov2.213111.15934@cs.rochester.edu>
Source record: 15918

In article <30500268@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>
>> You might be interested that my boss, who takes domestic flights quite
>> frequently, ALWAYS makes outgoing calls on his RS portable cellular phone
>> WHILE AIRBORNE.. and continues to do so, since to my knowledge he has never
>> been hassled.
>
>Then he has not been on any flight I have ever been on because he would
>get a big hassle from me real quick.
>
>Of course there is the problems he will be causing by accessing many
>multitudes of cells concurrently, but I don't care about that.
>
>What I do care about is an aircraft being mislead into the wrong airspace,
>not being able to see another airborne object, etc., and possibly being one
>of the very low statistics of airplane accidents.
>
>--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
><phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

Has it ever been verified that radios and hand held scanners, etc have
been responsible for some sort of electronic problems aboard an aircraft?
If this is true then how do they get safely over radio and TV towers that are
putting out many thousands of watts? An aircraft flies over these all the
time at only a few miles distance from them. And radios and scanners and
their local oscilators put out only a micro watt or two. Cellular phones
and other transmitting devices of course put out much more. But if these
can cause problems then again the more powerful transmitting cells on the
ground surely would be a problem too, wouldn't they?
I once took a computer chess set on a long flight. Could the system clock
have wreaked havoc upon this huge jet aircraft's electronics.
Also, some people fly radio control aircraft near the local airport here.
These transmitters have enough power for line of sight control and real planes
come quite close on their approach and takeoffs. Yet, I've never heard of a
problem. What really is the story here??? Inquiring minds want to know.

ray

3744. Re: QSLs and SASEs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-02 21:35:09 UTC
From: rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
Message-ID: <8911022135.AA27897@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 15919

I usually send SASEs with my 6-meter cards, QSL managers generally require them, and it seems to HELP on getting other responses. Many unsolicited cards come with SASEs, but certainly not all.

Back in '83 I operated on 6-meters from FG7 for a couple of weeks. As far as I can tell, there had been no 6-meter activity from Guadeloupe for the preceeding 10 years, and there hasn't been any since my operation. I was a new country for even Ed Tilton (W1HDQ) and Bob Billings (VE1YX-he now has 95 countries on 6). I expected to be swamped with cards from all 180 stations contacted (the VUCC grid system had started).
I got unsolicited cards from about 60-70% of the stations contacted; some had to QSL me twice since I think the neighbor's dog ate some before I got back home! After a year or so I sent QSLs to all the rest, and asked for cards in return. VERY few replied.

Just another data point.
73, Bob W3OTC

3745. Re: New subject: Tesla vs gauss, and other obscure units

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-02 21:36:34 UTC
From: marc@noe.UUCP
Message-ID: <708@noe.UUCP>
Source record: 15920
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <851@ariel.unm.edu> ee5391aa@hydra.unm.edu.UUCP (Duke McMullan n5gax) writes:
>Habit, I suspect, coupled with the natural conservatism that we all possess.
>This will change. How many people do you know who know the peta- and exa-

What are the values for peta- and exa- ?

--
Marc de Groot (KG6KF) These ARE my employer's opinions!
Noe Systems, San Francisco
UUCP: uunet!hoptoad!noe!marc
Internet: marc@kg6kf.AMPR.ORG

3746. Re: airport security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-02 21:56:41 UTC
From: lyndon@cs.AthabascaU.CA
Message-ID: <1206@atha.AthabascaU.CA>
Source record: 15921

The only experience I've had with an HT in airports was the last time
I was in Toronto. I purchased a used FT-208R while on the trip,
and decided to carry it on the plan rather than pack it in one of
my bags. While clearing security at the Pierson Int'l Airport, they
ran my "cellular phone" through with no questions asked. What upset
them was the keychain I was carrying. The one with the five little
buttons you can push to get various starwars sounds effects? The one
that didn't work 'cause I pulled the batteries so it wouldn't go off
while I went through security? Anyway, the radio passed, but I spent
15 minutes disassembling my keychain before they would let me through.

(In the process of doing this, in was mangled beyond repair. Once he
said "OK, you can go" my first stop was at the nearest garbage can
to dump the now useless keychain. I *hate* Toronto :-)

--
Lyndon Nerenberg VE6BBM / Computing Services / Athabasca University
{alberta,decwrl,lsuc}!atha!lyndon || lyndon@cs.AthabascaU.CA

The Connector is the Notwork.

3747. Re: CB -> 10m conversion info wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-02 21:57:56 UTC
From: TROTH@RICEVM1.RICE.EDU
Message-ID: <8911022202.AA01434@brazos.rice.edu>
Source record: 15922

On Tue, 31 Oct 89 12:15:34 MST Gary Kendall said:

> I remembered a fellow ham showing me (several years ago) an old CB
>that he had converted to work 10m FM ...

I don't know about FM, but converting a RS TRC-452 to 10m AM
was easy enough. I've never completed the work to enable CW on it.
I need to add a BFO; it transmits CW just fine.

The digital PLL synthesizer (in the 452 anyway) is fed BCD from
the 40 position switch. I fiddled with that some (it has like 8 or 10
MHz coverage!, tho only about 1 MHz at a time; ya have to tune it near
the range you want). The PLL gives you 15360 KHz + the BCD number on
the input * 10 KHz as output. Note that 15360 is a multiple of 512
(which is a power of 2; binary comes into play).

I also "flipped the image" on the receiver's front end.
(this is fuzzy for me ... it's been at least five years) It does dual-
conversion, with a 10240 KHz (another multiple of 512) stage and a 455
KHz stage. 455 KHz times 2 is 910 KHz. The base of my new coverage is
910 KHz above CB, plus 300 KHz, which I got by tweaking the digital
input to the PLL. I also get a little wider range (CH1 to CH40)
than the CB did from the same BCD fiddling.

"Speculate, but only trust proven conclusions." - Cliff Stoll
Rick Troth <TROTH@RICEVM1.RICE.EDU> ------------- Rice ONCS VM Systems Support

3748. Re: Letter from the FCC: 20M Maritime Mobile Net

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-02 21:58:45 UTC
From: cep4478@ultb.UUCP
Message-ID: <1548@ultb.UUCP>
Source record: 15923

In article <5218@cps3xx.UUCP> hendrick@frith.UUCP (Kenneth J. Hendrickson) writes:

>My gut level reaction is that this letter is probably bogus. I don't
>believe that the FCC would write such a letter. It seemed to be heavily
>slanted toward one side's arguments in this particular dispute.
>
>I will be interested in finding out if it is bona fide or not.

Boy, that's interesting ... I didn't even think of that. (I am the guy
who brought it into the twisted-pair world).

Well, lying or making that letter up would be "false or deceptive
signals" which is illegal, so I kinda suspect that N4WBO did NOT make it
up. He said that he got it off of compuserve; perhaps somebody could get
on to compuserve and get a source, and maybe we of the net can verify it?

Chris N2JGW
R.I.T. Amateur Radio Club

3749. airport security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-03 00:45:50 UTC
From: doug@NISD.CAM.UNISYS.COM
Message-ID: <8911030045.AA01266@KRONOS.NISD.CAM.UNISYS.COM>
Source record: 15924

Someone asked if interferance had been verified. Yes I have tested for it and seen it. The problems I saw came from inside the airframe. The airframe is a good shield from outside. However, inside is another story. There are many miles of wire in an aircraft. They are effective antennas at most frequencies. For some reason(not logical), much of the avionics electronics was not designed to filter out noise on the lines. Even the radiated signals from a computer can be detected on the aircraft signal lines, and the 28v power lines. Most of the time the levels are too low to be of concern, but sometimes they are not. I no longer have the tech data available, but the levels that are considered acceptable by the AF are hard to achieve with computers. One box I built met those specs, but was still observable in the cockpit. The pilots let it go since it was "insignificant".

-- Doug WA6VVV

3750. Re: Third Party Traffic, MM net and BAR

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-03 01:40:23 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500269@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 15925

There are new tariff's for the phone line connections to the locals that introduce new charges for those trying to bypass to get into some other phone exchange. Talking to someone somewhere else w/o the phone company being involved at all is ok. But if you enter into the local phone lines at a distant location, the tariff's are calling you a long distance carrier and charging as such. It's not illegal, but you do have to pay more to get the local connection.

3751. Re: Phone Patch Construction question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-03 01:40:30 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500270@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 15926

> In article <408@entec.Wichita.NCR.COM> kthompso@entec.Wichita.NCR.COM (Ken Thompson) writes:
> >If simplex autopatches were illegal on 2 meters then access to ANY 2 meter
> >repeater's patch would be illegal for the same reason of remote control.
>
> Yup, that's the truth, unless you are controlling the repeater by
> another legal means. In particular, there must be ANOTHER
> control op (or the same control op with simultaneous access to
> separate legal means of control).

47 CFR 97.205 (e) states: Ancillary functions of a repeater that are available to users on the input channel are not considered remotely controlled functions of the station. Limiting the use of a repeater to only certain user stations is permissible.

Therefore we do not have to involve an auxiliary station when it is a repeater station that is doing the autopatch.

> The legal means of control can be either a control link on
> another band, at or above 220 MHz, or it can be a phone line,
> obviously separate from the line that the patch is on. Note that
> "Automatic Control" of a repeater is not good enough. When the
> repeater is doing a phone patch it isn't in repeater service,
> it's in auxiliary service. And there is no such thing as
> "Automatic Control" for auxiliary service.

Since the rules have been reorganized, and minor changes made, the FCC has effectively now made such autopatches legal when they are part of a repeater.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

3752. Re: airport security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-03 03:37:04 UTC
From: firebug@agora.UUCP
Message-ID: <1674@agora.UUCP>
Source record: 15777

In article <30500263@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>DO NOT EVEN THINK OF ACTUALLY OPERATING THE HT ON BOARD THE AIRCRAFT,
>not even to listen. Walkman type stereos have been said to affect some
>navigation equipment. Maybe the walkman was at fault, but don't take
>a chance that it wasn't the nav gear.

A few years ago I was on a flight from NY to Las Vegas.
During the flight, I was trying to find a World Series score
on the radio. I , at the time, knew nothing about interference.
It could have been my imagination, I think it wasn't, but when the radio
went on, I felt the engine decellerate.

I turned the radio on & off two times. This happened each time.

I then tucked the radio away for the rest of the flight.
I was using the AM radio. I wonder if the FM would interfere as well.

What does cause the interference, if you arent transmitting anything?

>

3753. The first commercial transistor (radio)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-03 12:38:26 UTC
From: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <178753@Wayne-MTS>
Source record: 15778

Re the comment from isw.cup.portal.com:

I believe the first transistor radio sold was a Zenith; it had a clear
plastic case and sold for around $90. 'Course, I've been wrong before...
--mike ke8yy

3754. Tuning dipoles and antennas.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-03 14:35:15 UTC
From: PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK
Message-ID: <03.Nov.89.14
Source record: 15779

Tuning/resonating dipoles - well i never try resonating for lowest SWR.
Remember, a low SWR doesnt mean anything as far as radiation efficiency
or resonance are concerned (if you like, put a dummy load on the end of the
coax - nice low SWR but it wont radiate very well :-)

The thing to do is trim for RESONANCE - you measure this with your trusty
dip oscillator. Get the dipole resonant at the frequency you want, then
squirt some real RF up it. Dont worry about SWR. You'll put out a far better
signal with a resonant antenna and 2:1 SWR than you will with a non-resonant
antenna and a 1:1 SWR, all other things being equal.
After all, the power 'reflected' by a non-perfect antenna match should be
're-reflected' back to the antenna by the PA tank circuit.
If you have a solid-state PA or linear, then buy yourself an antenna matcher
to keep it happy.

Also, remember that the workable bandwidth of a dipole is related to the
ratio of length to cross-section. Trying to get a good match across the
whole of 3.5 to 4 MHz with a 'thin wire' dipole is just not possible.

Making each 'half' out of several wires spaced a few inches apart will help
here.

..._._ de Pete 'I dont even *HAVE* an SWR meter' Lucas G6WBJ

3755. airport security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-03 14:55:00 UTC
From: Ed@ALDERAAN.SCRC.SYMBOLICS.COM
Message-ID: <19891103145514.8.ED@PEREGRINE.SCRC.Symbolics.COM>
Source record: 15780

Date: 2 Nov 89 21:31:11 GMT
From: rochester!ray@pt.cs.cmu.edu (Ray Frank)

Has it ever been verified that radios and hand held scanners, etc have
been responsible for some sort of electronic problems aboard an aircraft?

The current rule was instituted after a fatal crash was attributed to the
local-oscillator emissions of a passenger's FM radio.

If this is true then how do they get safely over radio and TV towers that are
putting out many thousands of watts? An aircraft flies over these all the
time at only a few miles distance from them. And radios and scanners and
their local oscilators put out only a micro watt or two.

The inverse square law. The amount of power present a few miles from a TV tower
is down to the microwatt level.

I once took a computer chess set on a long flight. Could the system clock
have wreaked havoc upon this huge jet aircraft's electronics.

<Enter Victor Cifuentes mode>
Quite possibly. Have you measured the emissions from your chess game
lately? Are you prepared to certify to the other 200 passengers (and
their dependents) that your game cannot possibly interfere with the
plane's navigation equipment?
<Exit Victor Cifuentes mode>

This subject gets hashed over about twice a year on this
list, and twice a year on the AVIATION mailing list as well.
The upshot is that the prohibition makes sense, and (to forestall the other
standard part of the argument) the pilot of an airline flight does NOT have
the power to grant exceptions: that must come from the airline itself.

3756. Kenwood TS520 - Is it a good deal?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-03 15:00:10 UTC
From: chuck@ncrcce.StPaul.NCR.COM
Message-ID: <1678@ncrcce.StPaul.NCR.COM>
Source record: 15781

I am about to purchase a Kenwood TS520 HF Xcvr for $375. It is in good shape and comes with a mic and all the other necessities. Is it a good deal? Will it do AMTOR ARQ?

I currently have a HW101 (I use it to heat my ham shack) and it works OK. How much can I get for the 101 if I sell it?

I don't know too much about ham radio's used equiptment market and would appreciate any information.

Thanks,

+---+
| --... ...-- -.. . -.- . ----- ...- --. KE0VG |
Charles Rissmeyer (Chuck)	All ideas are mine alone!
NCR Comten, Inc - Information Services	
rissmeyer@StPaul.NCR.COM	
(612) 638-8675	The body is a vehicle for the brain.
+---+

3757. Butternut Vertical

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-03 15:09:00 UTC
From: BLACK@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.EDU
Message-ID: <8911051924.AA11365@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 15782

I have recently purchased a second-hand Butternut HF6V vertical antenna. The antenna is complete except for a section of 75-ohm matching line that was buried in the ground at the original installation. My understanding is that the missing secton is a quarter-wave transformer that is intended to match a 100-ohm antenna feedpoint impedance to 50-ohm feedline. As the antenna is an "all band" antenna, I don't know at what frequency the quarter-wave transformer is intended to operate. Can anyone on the net provide me with the length of the matching section? Please e-mail direct, and thanks.

Bruce Black WB9Q
BLACK@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.Edu

3758. Re: airport security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-03 15:15:22 UTC
From: bobw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <4380063@col.hp.com>
Source record: 15783

>You might be interested that my boss, who takes domestic flights quite
>frequently, ALWAYS makes outgoing calls on his RS portable cellular phone
>WHILE AIRBORNE.. and continues to do so, since to my knowledge he has never
>been hassled.

On a recent international flight in the Far East, the flight attendent
came around asking for the antennas of portable cellular telephones.
I assume that the intent was to prevent the use of the phones.

Bob Witte, KB0CY

3759. Re: Shortwave Radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-03 17:25:00 UTC
From: benk@inmet.inmet.com
Message-ID: <13700011@inmet>
Source record: 15784

My two top recommendations for receivers are:

1. The Sony ICF-2010.
This set lists for ~$450.00, and retails for ~$350.00.

2. The Sangean ATS-803A.
I don't know list price; it retails for ~$190.00.

Of course, if you've got $1200.00 to burn, pick up a Japan Radio
NRD-525 ... and while your at it, pick one up for me! ;-).

Back on the serious side, permit me to recommend

Universal Shortwave Radio, In.c
1280 Aida Drive
Reynoldsburg, Ohio 43068
U.S.A.
(phone: 800-431-3939 and 614-866-4267)

as a great place to buy books and equipment for the SWL/DX hobbyist.
If you send them $1.00, they'll send you a copy of their catalog of
receivers, antennas, antenna tuners, preselectors, books, etc., etc.
They are both very freindly and knowledgeable.

I've also had pleasant dealings with

Gilfer Shortwave
52 Park Avenue
Park Ridge, New Jersey 07656
U.S.A.
(phone 1-800-GILFER-1 and 201-391-7887)

Have fun!

-- Ben Krepp

From uunet: uunet!inmet!benk
From DDN: benk@inmet.inmet.com

3760. QSLs and SASEs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-03 17:41:41 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.UUCP
Message-ID: <20428@ut-emx.UUCP>
Source record: 15785

tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook KT7H) says:

I know several active hams who do not QSL. One is K7SS. (The exception is his recent Guemes Island operation). When he is working them at the rate of 180 per hour in a contest, his rate and score would go down considerably if he had to explain to each one that he does not like to QSL.

When I decided to be patriotic and get a WAS, I reckon I got a 95% return rate on cards by sending them with an SASE and enclosing a note mentioning that I was asking for the card for the WAS. It would never have occurred to me not to send an SASE. But K7SS (mentioned above) was one of the many who did reply - in fact, he sent me cards for two of the 50 states, as he operated two contests from different places. So he is a Good Guy in my books!

However, what bugs me is *not* having to send SASEs, but the people who do not reply when you do send them an SASE. Not to get libellous here, but I need MD on 160, and W3LPL wouldn't reply to a card. KQ2M never replied to 3 requests for cards for his HD5X operation, and I still need that on 80m. I realize these are Big Contesting Types, but the least they could do is make up a simple note saying "sorry, I do not reply to QSLs", stick it in the SASE and send it back. Surely they have to open their mail to find out whether it contains a QSL card? What do these guys do with the SASEs? I have visions of them sitting in the near-dark (too mean to turn the light fully on), gleefully peeling the stamps off the SASEs, chuckling as they throw the QSL card on the meagre fire, then pulling out their sack full of unused 25c stamps and counting them again. Perhaps instead they sell the SASEs for 24.9c each to the neighbors.

I think the policy is pretty straightforward. If you really want the guy's card, send him an SASE. If you don't care much whether or not you get a card back, send it postcard rate for 15c and then don't complain if you don't get one back. But if you get my card and an SASE and ignore it, you are a Mean Guy. My only revenge on such people is not to work them when I hear them in later contests - I suppose I secretly hope that one of them will be pushed into 11th place by one point (the one I didn't give them in the contest), and not get listed in the little QST Top Ten box. Hee hee, drool drool....

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu

3761. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-03 18:06:20 UTC
From: Jay_Appell_office@es.UUCP
Message-ID: <8911040803.AA00996@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 15786

```
id 1B9C06049ED3; Fri, 3 Nov 89 11:49:32 EST
Date: Fri, 3 Nov 89 11:49:32 EST
From: Jay_Appell_office
Subject:
Options: Certified
Message-Id: <8911031649.1B9C06049ED3@es.office>
To: anvil!harvard!simtel20.arpa!INFO-HAMS

I am looking for the Kenwood 711 mod for extended receive. Perhaps there
are built-in test diagnostics like the 440. Can anyone help me out on this ?

Thanks! uucp: harvard!anvil!es!Jay_Appell_office
```

3762. Re: SHORT WAVES

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-03 18:37:59 UTC
From: strong@tc.fluke.COM
Message-ID: <12183@fluke.COM>
Source record: 15787

In article <5916@merlin.usc.edu> carasso@nunki.usc.edu () writes:
}
}
}
}CAN ANYONE RECOMMEND A GOOD SHORT WAVE RADIO FOR UNDER $200???
}
}HOW CAN I FIND OUT THE TIMES OF BROADCAST AND FREQUENCY, FOR ISRAELI RADIO?

I, too, need this information. Is this the correct group? In my case, I need a simple receiver that will tune in the BBC and Norweigan SW broadcasts. It would be nice if it operated from 220v/50Hz power, as well as US power. Really important that it have preset tuning positions, since it will only be used for a finite number of stations.

This receiver will be used in both Norway and the Seattle, WA area.
Thanks loads, in advance.

--

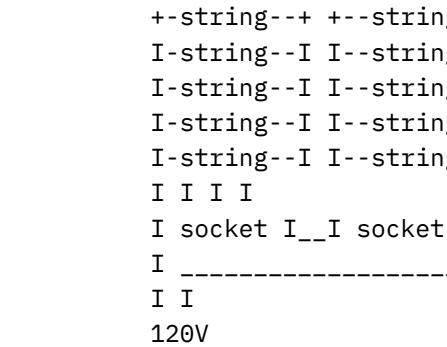
Norm (strong@tc.fluke.com)

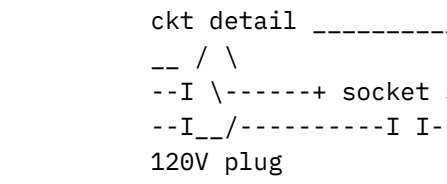
3763. random brightness blinking Xmas lights on your tree

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-03 19:13:31 UTC
From: rfc@briar.philips.com
Message-ID: <67236@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 15788
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

random bright xmas lights

Here's a simple circuit to create a nice effect with those small xmas
light strings on the tree. Get an even number of light strings, some
with blinkers. Getting pairs of sets would be good, but not critical.
Get a pair of 120V outlet sockets, and wire them in series. Plug in
half of the strings into one of the sockets, and the other half into
the other socket. Connect the series wired outlets to the powerline.
Any one string of lights will have about 60V across it. When some of
the blinkers start working, some of the lights will vary in brightness,
some brighter, some dimmer, and of course some go out! The
time-brightness pattern will be random. Of course, the lights will
always be dimmer than when you plug them in directly to 120V, but
they're still plenty bright enough. And they will last much longer.
It works best with 8 or so strings. You may want to swap around
strings to fine tune average brightness levels.





73 de WA2ISE
(you got lots of time to do this! :-)

3764. How to use the incoming QSL bureau?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-03 19:32:46 UTC
From: gopstein@soleil.UUCP
Message-ID: <838@soleil.UUCP>
Source record: 15794

Ok, I admit, I'm one of those people who doesn't have an
envelope at the QSL bureau. How does the bureau work?
I occasionally work DX on the HF bands, and would like to
use incoming and outgoing QSL bureaus. I am an ARRL member,
so that's not an issue.

Rich, KD2CQ

--
Rich Gopstein

..!rutgers!soleil!gopstein

3765. Re: airport security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-03 21:18:12 UTC
From: jimd@gold.GVG.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <705@gold.GVG.TEK.COM>
Source record: 15789

In article <1674@agora.UUCP> firebug@.UUCP (Sam Guidice) writes:
>
>A few years ago I was on a flight from NY to Las Vegas.
>During the flight, I was trying to find a World Series score
>on the radio. I , at the time, knew nothing about interference.
>It could have been my imagination, I think it wasn't, but when the radio
>went on, I felt the engine decellerate.
>
>I turned the radio on & off two times. This happened each time.
>

Yes, I've noticed this behavior as well. Once I was on a 747 from
Boston Logan to Dulles. I was playing with my UHF HT and noticed that
every time I depressed the PTT button, the plane executed a perfect
snap roll! I tried this several times, but eventually my battery went
dead. I went back to the restrooms to plug my charger into the
shaver outlet, but for some reason, all the restrooms were occupied.

:-)

3766. the usenet un-net (roundtable) -- and fidonet, for that matter

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-03 22:28:49 UTC
From: rusty@cadnetix.COM
Message-ID: <10180@cadnetix.COM>
Source record: 15790

I've gotten a few questions about my intention for the time for the
un-net. so, I thought I'd try to straighten it out 'once and forall'.

Here is the gist of a discussion I've had via email on the subject:

> Actually, the intention was to make it be 9am Colorado time,
> regardless of what UTC and Daylight wastings time does. So
> the 1600z should be the new UTC for 9am Colorado time. I hope
> it is, anyway! :-)

So there you have it. My radio appears to be working better than
I thought it was, so with any luck I'll be on tomorrow (and, of
course, everybody will read this on Monday or later, so take this
to apply to next weekend, as well :-)).

73, and I'll be looking for *you* on 10!

(But, don't expect me to recognize you by callsign!)

(And, as mentioned in the Subject: line above, this is not intended
to be limited to usenetters only... Or at least, I don't think it
is :-))

---Join the usenet un-net, 28.410 and/or 28.390, 1600Z to 1700Z saturdays!
Rusty Carruth. Radio: N7IKQ ^^ or later :-)
DOMAIN: rusty@cadnetix.com UUCP:{uunet,boulder}!cadnetix!rusty
home: POB. 461, Lafayette 80026

3767. Re: Trend towards requiring SASEs for d

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-04 01:33:34 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500271@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 15799

Why can't we setup a domestic QSL bureau?

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

3768. Re: airport security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-04 01:36:22 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500272@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 15795

Since the "classic curly wire" seems to be the thing to catch the eye of the security folks, perhaps this is how I will be able to test just how well they can see through those lead lined film shields. One would be stupid to put something that even looked like a gun in there just to test them, but putting a coil corded microphone in there along with a few rolls of film might be the real test. If they consistently let it pass, and catch the coiled cord outside of the bag, then I will assume it is not the case that they can see inside the bag. I'd hope they'd recognize that the bag is blocking their view and ask to open it for a visual inspection (to make sure I'm not trying to slip in a gun by that method).

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

3769. Please add me to the INFO-HAMS mailing list

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-04 02:05:07 UTC
From: jaf@cana.INFERENCE.COM
Message-ID: <8911040205.AA02318@Cana.Inference.Com>
Source record: 15804

Thanks, in advance, for your assistance.

Jose A. Fernandez
Inference Corporation

3770. Re: airport security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-04 02:31:43 UTC
From: waters@darla.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1948@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 15801

In article <1989Nov2.213111.15934@cs.rochester.edu> ray@cs.rochester.edu (Ray Frank) writes:
}In article <30500268@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
}>
}>What I do care about is an aircraft being mislead into the wrong airspace,
}>not being able to see another airborne object, etc., and possibly being one
}>of the very low statistics of airplane accidents.
}
}Has it ever been verified that radios and hand held scanners, etc have
}been responsible for some sort of electronic problems aboard an aircraft?

Yes, the first time was a crash in the late 1930's when the LO of an FM reciever interferred with the navigation receivers ad a plane flew into a mountain. FM 88-108Mhz, LO=RCVD. Freq. + 10.7 or 98.7-118.8 Mhz The aviation navvigation band is roughly 108-118 Mhz (118-135 or so are used for voice). Even microwatts at close range (i.e. inside a metal shell) can cause interferance.

I grant its not too likely, but the consequenses are so severe that it just isn't worth the risk.

Check Aviation Week for other examples.

}If this is true then how do they get safely over radio and TV towers that are
}putting out many thousands of watts? An aircraft flies over these all the
}time at only a few miles distance from them.

The difference between shouting in your ear and shouting at you from a few miles away. Its call "square law attenuation" and means that the signal drops off VERY fast as you move away.

And radios and scanners and
}their local oscilators put out only a micro watt or two.

More like a few milli watts, but see above that is far more than enough. Try tuning two TV sets to channels 40Mhz apart in the VHF band and you will see what I mean. The QRM can be seen for 50-100 feet under the right circumstances.

Cellular phones
}and other transmitting devices of course put out much more. But if these
}can cause problems then again the more powerful transmitting cells on the
}ground surely would be a problem too, wouldn't they?

No, for one thin the transmitter frequency is particularly bad for cellular phones and transmitters ALWAYS raise the possibility of RFI. Take a VHF/UHF handi held into an appliance/TV store one day and hold it close to some of

the stuff while its operating. Usually 6-8 inches is enough to screw things up with my 5W HT220 on 440Mhz, but I have seen microwave ovens and fancy stereo equipment go crazy from as far as 20 feet away.

There used to be a model of Mercades which would stall if you turned on a transmitter within 20-30 feet of it. It screwed up the electronic ignition. Check QST back 10-15 years or so, there were quite a few articles about it then.

}I once took a computer chess set on a long flight. Could the system clock }have wreaked havoc upon this huge jet aircraft's electronics.

Unlikely since the FCC has imposed very strict radiation limits on computer equipment for some years. Most portable computer equipment carries a label certifying it as safe for use on and aircraft too.

Once again the frequency is important, a computer clock oscillator is typically 2-4X the "clock" frequency of the CPU so its typically 16-30Mhz which is a long way from 110Mhz!

}Also, some people fly radio control aircraft near the local airport here. }These transmitters have enough power for line of sight control and real planes }come quite close on their approach and takeoffs. Yet, I've never heard of a }problem. What really is the story here??? Inquiring minds want to know.

In this case there are three things acting to help, distance, low power transmitters (.25 W typically) AND frequency - either 50Mhz Ham band or 72/75 Mhz unlicenced band.

In addition any interferance from a stationary transmitter is soon "left behind" as the aircraft flys on. The worst effect would be a temporary "glitch" which is obviously erroneous, a transmitter on board the plane can easily produce a continuous error which is almost impossible to spot.

The bottom line is that radio equipment on a commercial flight simply is a risky thing to do, even if the pilot knows about your transmitter/receiver there may well be another he DOESN'T know about. The consequences just to play games are just stupid.

By the way, private or non-commercial flights often do carry ham gear and all kinds of stuff, but there is rarely 300 people on board and the pilot usually is in very close communication with the people using the gear. A VERY different set of circumstances!
*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *
Justice is incidental to law and order.
-- J. Edgar Hoover

3771. Re: New subject: Tesla vs gauss, and other obscure units

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-04 03:42:44 UTC
From: pvo3366@sapphire.OCE.ORST.EDU
Message-ID: <13565@orstcs.CS.ORST.EDU>
Source record: 15791
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

NEW CONVERSIONS

from EE Times -- 17 Aug 81

Earl rogers, president of Precision Monolithics, has uncovered the
following useful conversion factors.

10^12 microphones = 1 megaphone
10^12 pins = 1 terrapin
10^-12 picolos = 1 pico-boulevard
10^21 picolos = 1 gigolo
10 rations = 1 decoration
10 millipedes = 1 centipede
1 centipede/second = 1 velocipede
3 1/3 tridents = 1 decadent
5 holocausts = 1 Pentecost
10^6 bicycles = 2 megacycles
10^9 micrometers = 1 kilometer = 200 pentameters
10 monologues = 5 dialogues = 1 decalogue
2 x 10^3 millinaries = 4 seminaries (*) = 1 binary
10^-5 dollars = 1 Millicent
1 milli-Helen = the amount of beauty required to
launch 1 ship
nano-nano = a prefix designating 10^18

(*) The enlightenment generated by a seminary is measured in luminaries.

Paul O'Neill pvo@oce.orst.edu
Coastal Imaging Lab
OSU--Oceanography
Corvallis, OR 97331 503-754-3251

3772. Re: How to use the incoming QSL bureau?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-04 04:28:25 UTC
From: wheatley@cbnewsk.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <1454@cbnewsk.ATT.COM>
Source record: 15803

>
> Ok, I admit, I'm one of those people who doesn't have an
> envelope at the QSL bureau. How does the bureau work?
> I occasionally work DX on the HF bands, and would like to

Here is basically how it works....consult the QST (look in the mini directory in most issues) which has info on incoming bureaus, or the operating manual.

You send a 5 x 7.5 inch envelope SASE (with extra postage if you expect several cards) to the bureau address listed for your call area. That address usually is a club, or member of the club, who does the bureau function. Your sase goes to some volunteer, who handles the cards for your call. In the 9 land, area, the person is determined by the first letter after your number. For me (KU9C), the guy handles all '9C' calls. They fill you envelope with cards, and then mail it back to you. Some bureaus mail every month or so, whether you have 1 card or 1000 (they don't send empty envelopes, however...you gotta have 1), others wait until you have a few in the envelope.

Another way, which some of the bureaus do, is sell 'postage credits'. oYOu send them about the cost of 12 envelopes plus stamps (i think $5-$6 in 9-land), and they make up 12 envelopes for you, and supply them to your particular manager. This is noted in the QST/OP manual reference above, as to whether your bureau does this service. While there is a mark up for this service, I find it less of a hassle.

I suggest you find out who handles your cards by writing the buro. THat way you can communicate directly with the person handling your cards,. This helps if you mail your own envelopes, as it cuts down some of the delay in getting the envelope to the manager.

steve
--
Steven Wheatley AT&T Consumer Products (317) 845-3927

....!att!inuxz!wheatley

3773. Forgotten Radio History

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-04 06:01:29 UTC
From: flash@lopez.UUCP
Message-ID: <987@lopez.UUCP>
Source record: 15802

Some historic moments are forever lost.

We all know that the first transatlantic message sent by Marconi was the letter "s".

The first words spoken on the telephone were "Watson come here I need you"..

BUT somehow, the first words ever spoken over a radiotelephone transmitter have been lost forever.

We will NEVER know what those first historic words were.

BUT, we can be fairly certain of what the transmission IMMEDIATELY following it was:

"The Frequency is in Use Old Man....."

--

| Gary Bourgois, ...rutgers!sharkey!lopez!flash (flash@lopez.UUCP) |
| Nationwide Amateur Radio NIGHTLY after 0200z on 3950 KHz |
-------------[WB8EOH = The Eccentric Old Hippie]-----------------

3774. Suppose you only had one frequency...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-04 06:15:24 UTC
From: jaf@cana.INFERENCE.COM
Message-ID: <8911040615.AA02479@Cana.Inference.Com>
Source record: 15805

My most common use of my 2m HT is for air-air or air-ground communication when hang gliding. The clarity and ease of use of FM HT's makes life absolutely wonderful for us pilots and the chase crews. The problem is that other 2m operators may not hear us but, due to our altitude advantage, we can hear them (especially in the Los Angeles county area). It's hard for us to retune in the air so when possible, we request the interfering party to retune. My question is: FM sub-bands might best suit our needs?

Jose A. Fernandez
N6SKY

3775. Dentron MLA-2500B Amplifier Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-04 06:58:49 UTC
From: noel@ubbs-nh.MV.COM
Message-ID: <160@ubbs-nh.MV.COM>
Source record: 15807
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.ham-radio

Wanted Dentron MLA-2500B Linear Amplifier, also looking for the matching
MT-300A Antenna Tuner.

Thanks!
Noel
--
Noel B. Del More | decvax!ubbs-nh!noel
17 Meredith Drive | noel@ubbs-nh.mv.com
Nashua, New Hampshire 03063 | It's unix me son! `taint spozed tah make cents

3776. Re: SHORT WAVES

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-04 12:20:23 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewsc.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <4507@cbnewsc.ATT.COM>
Source record: 15810

In article <12183@fluke.COM>, strong@tc.fluke.COM (Norm Strong) writes:

> ..I need a simple receiver that will tune in the BBC and Norweigan SW
> broadcasts. It would be nice if it operated from 220v/50Hz power, as well
> as US power. Really important that it have preset tuning positions, since
> it will only be used for a finite number of stations....

I have a Magnavox (Philips) D2935 portable receiver, which covers
0.146 - 30 MHz AM/CW/SSB, as well as FM broadcast. It has
LCD digital readout, a tuning knob as well as keypad frequency
entry, 9 memories, and can run on batteries.

It also features a built in AC supply, which makes this radio larger
than other SW portables. I run mine on 117VAC 60Hz, but
the owner's manual shows that the radio has a switch to select
various AC voltages. I don't know if 220V 50Hz is one of them.

The D2935 is a good buy, but I read it is being discontinued.
I got mine at Sears, althouth I see that EEB sells them for
about $190:

EEB, 137 Curch St. NW, Vienna, VA 22180
order tel is 800-368-3270
--
==========
Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass (312)979-5414

3777. ARRL incoming bureau - info request

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-04 16:28:36 UTC
From: kawai@csli.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <10924@csli.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 15809

I sent a check to the ARRL 6th district DX bureau, asking for QSL cards, but they haven't replied. I mailed my letter about a month ago, so I'm not worried very much - only anxious to get my cards. Anybody have any idea how long it takes for them to generate a reply? The 6th district bureau sells credits, so I sent them a check and some address labels. I am sure I have accumulated some cards.

>goh<
(kawai@csli.stanford.edu [arpanet]) (76056,1726 [CompuServe]) (n6uok [radio])

3778. The Amateur Radio BBS - Now back ONLINE!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-04 16:56:05 UTC
From: howardl@wb3ffv.ampr.org
Message-ID: <1622@wb3ffv.ampr.org>
Source record: 15792
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio

```
+---------------------------------------------------------------------------+
HOW TO ACCESS THE WB3FFV AMATEUR RADIO TELEPHONE BBS !!!

I have placed a BBS system on-line that is mainly oriented towards the
Amateur Community (but there is other stuff on-line). As of now I have not
attempted to promote this system any place except in the amateur channels
(PACKET, USENET, & word of mouth), and will continue under this policy, as
I hope to keep it oriented toward amateur radio. The various software for
UP/DOWNload is available via telephone dialup and Packet TCP/IP, and through
user support I hope to keep the latest and greatest ham software on-line.
Below is the information that is needed in order to access the BBS via
Telephone -or- TCP/IP, please pass it around to as many ham's as possible.

System Name: WB3FFV
Login: bbs
Number: (301)-335-0858 -- 1200 & 2400 (Non-MNP)
Number: (301)-335-1955 -- 2400 (MNP), 9600 & 19200 (PEP) [V.32 soon]
Data Settings: 8 Bits, NO Parity, 1 Stop Bit
Times: 24hrs/365days (except for routine maintenance)
Software: XBBS (UNIX/Xenix Multiuser BBS)
IP Address: 44.60.0.1 {wb3ffv.ampr.org} [for FTP access on 145.550 mhz ONLY]
Misc. Info: Machine is an 80386 computer running UNIX V.3.2 and features 700
Meg of on-line storage. Most transfer protocols are available!!
MNP up to Level-5 is supported.

I attempt to keep the latest and greatest HAM software on-line, and encourage
all to upload anything new that they come up with, as it is of benefit to all.
Here is a sample of a couple pieces of software that is available for DOWNLOAD:

KA9Q TCP/IP Software for the PC (Latest OFFICIAL release + TEST Versions)
KA9Q TCP/IP for the Atari-ST, MAC, & Amiga
KA9Q TCP/IP for UNIX based systems
WA7MBL BBS for the PC (Versions 3.31, 4.31 & 5.12)
W0RLI BBS for the PC (Versions 6.xx, 7.xx, 8.xx, 9.xx)
MSYS BBS for the PC running KISS TNC's (Version 1.05)
Various BBS utilities and enhancements
Several MORSE CODE Tutors
TheNet software by NORD><LINK (Version 1.01)
Modifications for many HAM Rigs and Scanners
Digital Signal Processing software (DSP)
DX and contesting programs
ARRL Newsletters & Gateway
W5YI Electronic Edition
```

There is much more available on the BBS, and I don't want to waste a lot of PACKET BBS space trying to list it all, so if you are interested give it a call and see for yourself !!!

If you are interested in using UUCP to connect to the BBS, this can also be done as I support Anon-uucp. The login to the system is 'uucpanon', and there is NO password. The listing of avalible archives are stored in a file called 'FILES', and it is located in the /usr/spool/uucppublic. To retrieve the files listing just use the following command:

uucp wb3ffv!~/FILES /usr/spool/uucppublic

This will move a copy of my files listing into your uucppublic directory. If you have any questions or problems, feel free to contact me at one of the numbers/adresses below. Good Luck...

Internet : howardl@wb3ffv.ampr.org | Howard D. Leadmon
UUCP : wb3ffv!howardl | Fast Computer Service, Inc.
TELEX : 152252474 | P. O. Box 171
Telephone : (301)-335-2206 | Chase, MD 21027-0171

3779. Re: antique radio calendar

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-04 17:09:00 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.bacs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <12600083@silver>
Source record: 15811

A posting c. September suggested that someone produce an antique-radio calendar. Today I received a catalog from Grove Enterprises, P.O. Box 98, 140 Dog Branch Road, Brasstown NC 28902. (800) 438-8155. They advertise a "1990 Vintage Radio Calendar" for $8.95.

--

Frank W9MKV reid@gold.bacs.indiana.edu

Disclaimer: I have no connection with Grove Enterprises, but have received very satisfactory service from them.

3780. Re: Transistor Trivia

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-04 18:53:02 UTC
From: skyrider@bsu-cs.bsu.edu
Message-ID: <10236@bsu-cs.bsu.edu>
Source record: 15793
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <23612@cup.portal.com>, ISW@cup.portal.com (Isaac S Wingfield) writes:
> The first commercial transistor was, without a doubt (IMHO)
> made by Regency. It's sensitivity was such that it could
> pick up the more powerful local stations most of the time.
> It used a 22.5 volt battery. Hit the market ca. 1957, and cost
> about $55.

Right about most of it. The Regency TR1 was intro'd in 1954.
In terms of sensitivity, picking up powerful stations was just about the
ONLY thing it could do. Transistors were pretty unreliable quality, and
the only way you could make a decent set was to use 7 or 8 of them.
Regency used only 4, so the result was poor sensitivity, and low audio
level.

Pretty awful receiver, but it's worth a bit, since it was the first.

BTW, anyone have one they want to sell? Am looking for one!!
--
Bill Morris--bsu-cs!skyrider	"I had nothing to do and nowhere to go.
Box 52-Swinford Hall	Ball State found me--now I have plenty
Muncie, IN 47306-1085	to do and nowhere to go."--Lorgo Numputz
PH#(317)285-3606	**LOOKING FOR EARLY *TRANSISTOR* RADIOS**

3781. Re: SHORT WAVES

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-04 20:57:23 UTC
From: msmith@topaz.rutgers.edu
Message-ID: <Nov.4.15.57.18.1989.26466@topaz.rutgers.edu>
Source record: 15796

NOTE: The EEB had serious problems getting my order of a Magnavox D2935 to me, so I called Universal Shortwave Radio, and had them send me one. I cancelled the order with EEB with no problems.

The serious problem was that for three weeks, they were out of stock and new units were expected "tomorrow", or "at the end of the week". I got tired of calling to see when they were shipping my order.

Also, the Universal Shortwave price was lower. I am very satisfied with the radio. It is excellent, and has little trouble picking up faint stations, even using the Davidson Dorm Resonant Gutter Antenna (TM)!

Mark
--
Mark Smith, KNJ2LH All Rights Reserved
RPO 1604 You may redistribute this article only if those who
P.O. Box 5063 receive it may do so freely.
New Brunswick, NJ 08903-5063 msmith@topaz.rutgers.edu

3782. Re: Shortwave Radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-04 22:04:35 UTC
From: phd_jacquier@gsbacd.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <6120@tank.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 15797

> My two top recommendations for receivers are:
>
> 1. The Sony ICF-2010.
> This set lists for ~$450.00, and retails for ~$350.00.
> 2. The Sangean ATS-803A.
> I don't know list price; it retails for ~$190.00.
> Of course, if you've got $1200.00 to burn, pick up a Japan Radio
> NRD-525 ... and while your at it, pick one up for me! ;-).

Also for $ 499.00 you can have the Grundig Satellit 500. If you can spend more, get the Satellink 650. If they still make it get the satellit 3400. Grundig makes the Rolls Royce of shortwave radios but is not very wide-spread in the US.

3783. Re: Kenwood TS520 - Is it a good deal?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-04 22:36:07 UTC
From: john@wa3wbu.UUCP
Message-ID: <530@wa3wbu.UUCP>
Source record: 15798

In article <1678@ncrcce.StPaul.NCR.COM>, chuck@ncrcce.StPaul.NCR.COM (Chuck Rissmeyer) writes:
>
> I am about to purchase a Kenwood TS520 HF Xcvr for $375. It is in good shape
> and comes with a mic and all the other necessities. Is it a good deal? Will
> it do AMTOR ARQ?
>

I used to have a TS-520SE for many years. I used it for AMTOR ARQ-mode for about a year and a half with no problems. I even worked some locals which would be worse-case turnaround delay. If you can get used to the clanking relay you've got it made. :-)

73, John

--
John Gayman, WA3WBU | UUCP: uunet!wa3wbu!john
1869 Valley Rd. | ARPA: john@wa3wbu.uu.net
Marysville, PA 17053 | Packet: WA3WBU @ WB3EAH

3784. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-04 23:33:22 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8911051925.AA11467@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 15800

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial RCP/M, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial RCP/M may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

```
- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #596 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 62B-A 1 89298.08291942 .00000334 00000-0 39056-3 0 2417
2 00424 80.4656 157.8399 0023000 155.2232 205.0031 13.67220667350568
SOLRAD R/B
1 00727U 64001 A 89305.07740594 .00000304 00000-0 26257-3 0 3152
2 00727 69.9038 162.6827 0015915 277.2957 82.6310 13.93610655312167
Cos 185 R/B
1 03019U 67104 B 89305.37135633 .00011764 00000-0 80088-3 0 4831
2 03019 64.0698 38.4497 0203163 210.6270 148.2851 14.91327925125523
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 89300.25725662 -.00000074 00000-0 99999-4 0 2630
2 03029 12.9069 23.1025 0016795 201.7829 158.1132 1.00272546 80469
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 89305.85587296 .00067235 15552-5 41771-3 0 2166
2 04966 51.5144 72.5433 2443627 91.5829 296.3493 10.68860700566978
Starlette
1 07646U 89297.57791331 -.00000012 00000-0 37922-4 0 9951
2 07646 49.8237 8.1317 0206386 133.2297 228.6033 13.82123198743196
LAGEOS
1 08820U 76039 A 89306.05124533 .00000005 00000-0 00000 0 0 9121
2 08820 109.8524 277.3043 0044756 286.7736 72.8083 6.38664400 59436
GOES 2
1 10061U 77048 A 89303.39501513 -.00000004 00000-0 00000 0 0 3217
2 10061 7.4911 66.5804 0007654 172.3567 187.5966 1.00274128 6737
GPS-0001
1 10684U 78020 A 89303.07790317 .00000010 00000-0 99999-4 0 2604
2 10684 63.6888 96.6396 0112715 197.7228 161.8944 2.00559218 71230
GPS-0002
1 10893U 78 47 A 89303.04179173 -.00000027 00000-0 00000 0 0 521
2 10893 64.4748 337.5242 0156092 26.7665 334.1009 2.00552391 84051
GOES 3
1 10953U 78062 A 89304.44075520 .00000084 00000-0 99999-4 0 7632
2 10953 6.3708 69.2195 0007176 237.8896 121.9794 1.00284301 2307
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 78064 A 89304.25161251 .00001503 00000-0 56997-3 0 1861
```

```
2 10967 108.0082 207.9412 0002500 277.6037 82.4820 14.34984083593609
GPS-0003
1 11054U 78093 A 89301.35481151 -.00000026 00000-0 00000 0 0 1144
2 11054 64.0103 333.9591 0055429 120.4626 240.1534 2.00563856 81032
GPS-0004
1 11141U 89295.96680370 0.00000010 0 2240
2 11141 63.6087 96.7840 0055890 319.5668 40.0329 2.00567263 79622
NOAA 6
1 11416U 79 57 A 89306.00770516 .00001491 00000-0 63842-3 0 9208
2 11416 98.5170 299.1671 0012973 69.2393 291.0101 14.26131037537540
GPS-0005
1 11690U 89295.10446709 0.00000011 0 8620
2 11690 64.0916 98.7609 0108875 203.1569 156.3640 2.00558531 85466
Solar Max
1 11703U 80 14 A 89305.49286267 .00289710 00000-0 12644-2 0 1699
2 11703 28.4975 13.3924 0003419 130.7926 229.2972 15.82787242541353
GPS-0006
1 11783U 80 32 A 89305.39752741 -.00000026 00000-0 00000 0 0 9837
2 11783 63.8136 333.4547 0143045 61.6052 299.8980 2.00570776 69751
GOES 4
1 11964U 80 74 A 89301.89291395 .00000083 00000-0 00000 0 0 954
2 11964 5.8378 71.9911 0033622 101.6680 258.6996 0.99226958 3356
GOES 5
1 12472U 81049 A 89305.28632127 -.00000247 00000-0 99999-4 0 7681
2 12472 2.8901 78.8099 0002104 191.1548 168.7804 1.00258223 29968
SME
1 12887U 81100 A 89306.10189536 .00023542 00000-0 69850-3 0 3569
2 12887 97.6727 337.1775 0003206 95.7738 264.3881 15.34816256446264
Meteor 2-08
1 13113U 82 25 A 89299.42906849 .00000310 00000-0 26846-3 0 6726
2 13113 82.5394 314.4472 0017005 57.1928 303.0857 13.84066504383391
Salyut 7
1 13138U 89306.32756272 0.00014459 28315-3 0 8494
2 13138 51.6094 358.2784 0000875 32.8150 327.3091 15.47640562429548
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 89305.97237550 -.00000151 00000-0 -28539-4 0 1534
2 13367 98.1978 7.5725 0003633 118.0060 242.1480 14.57112720388214
Meteor 2-09
1 13718U 82116 A 89303.04253087 .00000650 00000-0 33526-3 0 8295
2 13718 81.2473 149.6253 0056097 336.4786 23.3808 14.13349014354603
IRAS
1 13777U 83 4 A 89303.37435184 .00000068 00000-0 59810-4 0 6907
2 13777 99.0347 138.5904 0012369 300.5314 59.4627 13.98663201 14812
Cosmos 1447
1 13916U 83 21 A 89303.73750311 .00000209 00000-0 21012-3 0 6575
2 13916 82.9488 181.6647 0039928 58.9382 301.5682 13.73967936331163
TDRS 1
1 13969U 83 26 B 89302.30216588 -.00000208 00000-0 00000 0 0 8632
2 13969 3.9048 67.7560 0004643 133.4191 226.5781 1.00276044 90761
GOES 6
```

```
1 14050U 83 41 A 89300.50022297 .00000115 00000-0 00000 0 0 282
2 14050 1.6392 80.4984 0002069 181.0162 179.2984 1.00286459 7936
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 83 58 B 89306.03769871 .00000077 00000-0 00000 0 0 4367
2 14129 25.9223 236.2566 6028884 89.6677 334.8537 2.05879726 20057
GPS-0008
1 14189U 83 72 A 89303.99086555 .00000009 00000-0 99999-4 0 6729
2 14189 63.2507 95.0862 0139322 215.2960 143.7651 2.00563961 46169
Meteor 2-10
1 14452U 83109 A 89304.03116500 .00000999 00000-0 42306-3 0 7822
2 14452 81.1654 157.4005 0096022 65.2455 295.8667 14.22397527311854
LandSat 5
1 14780U 84 21 A 89306.00079170 .00002463 00000-0 55634-3 0 9660
2 14780 98.1512 5.4821 0003028 146.3257 213.8203 14.57124346301638
UOSAT 2
1 14781U 84 21 B 89305.22395775 .00002795 00000-0 53869-3 0 5376
2 14781 97.9872 359.9735 0011908 249.0763 110.8959 14.64251792302599
LDEF
1 14898U 84 34 B 89305.11341118 .00069463 00000-0 71535-3 0 346
2 14898 28.5052 284.5279 0000594 226.5526 133.5687 15.63394113312800
GPS-0009
1 15039U 84 59 A 89303.05424526 .00000008 00000-0 00000 0 0 7530
2 15039 63.0532 94.3582 0017705 250.0465 109.7697 2.00563657 39423
Cosmos 1574
1 15055U 84 62 A 89304.87190235 .00000220 00000-0 22525-3 0 7963
2 15055 82.9542 230.5674 0026008 238.8370 121.0222 13.73286408268730
Meteor 2-11
1 15099U 84 72 A 89303.89168536 .00000223 00000-0 19206-3 0 9745
2 15099 82.5260 258.4299 0011819 214.5588 145.4802 13.83720564268886
GPS-0010
1 15271U 84 97 A 89301.45800773 -.00000027 00000-0 00000 0 0 7211
2 15271 63.3158 333.2709 0102874 321.7155 37.6252 2.00569382 36501
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 84105 A 89304.21680305 .00004554 00000-0 65039-3 0 1064
2 15331 82.5402 212.8252 0024256 5.7968 354.3433 14.76325653274282
NOAA 9
1 15427U 84123 A 89304.03231234 .00000782 00000-0 44593-3 0 4483
2 15427 99.1560 293.7436 0014606 294.1832 65.7812 14.12244370251635
Meteor 2-12
1 15516U 85 13 A 89304.72039137 .00000586 00000-0 51544-3 0 1275
2 15516 82.5379 196.1547 0017898 89.9652 270.3540 13.84205164239941
Cosmos 1686
1 16095U 85 86 A 89306.00472150 .00008912 00000-0 17795-3 0 4013
2 16095 51.6127 359.8709 0001796 21.8109 338.4102 15.47628786230594
GPS-0011
1 16129U 85 93 A 89304.60684529 .00000009 00000-0 00000 0 0 3608
2 16129 63.7890 95.0807 0121144 149.8383 210.8618 2.00561978 29771
Meteor 3-1
1 16191U 85100 A 89304.96630584 .00000043 00000-0 99999-4 0 8712
2 16191 82.5461 139.0528 0019358 320.8672 39.1077 13.16881568193522
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Meteor 2-13
1 16408U 85119 A 89304.94467406 .00000219 00000-0 18701-3 0 5423
2 16408 82.5337 110.8536 0015417 281.4232 78.5200 13.84229333194478
Mir
1 16609U 89306.33658130 -.00058707 -84805-3 0 1782
2 16609 51.6251 30.1226 0006166 262.2505 97.7229 15.55607235212717
SPOT 1
1 16613U 86 19 A 89305.90776074 .00001095 00000-0 53201-3 0 6532
2 16613 98.7265 18.6509 0001524 116.1025 244.0414 14.20036486 31673
Meteor 2-14
1 16735U 86 39 A 89305.01460390 .00000240 00000-0 20574-3 0 3335
2 16735 82.5383 137.6931 0015116 353.4301 6.6656 13.83985538173380
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 86 55 A 89305.91375422 .00003647 00000-0 52390-3 0 7840
2 16881 82.5196 270.6018 0023136 17.2921 342.9090 14.76056126175602
EGP
1 16908U 86 61 A 89304.02055883 -.00000016 00000-0 18794-3 0 1554
2 16908 50.0104 240.5066 0010893 330.4310 29.5907 12.44381948146326
FO-12
1 16909U 86 61 B 89304.07884460 -.00000025 00000-0 99999-4 0 1749
2 16909 50.0168 240.6055 0010698 329.6461 30.3754 12.44402062146327
NOAA 10
1 16969U 86 73 A 89304.05683889 .00000851 00000-0 39304-3 0 2984
2 16969 98.6277 331.9083 0013016 213.6616 146.3736 14.23248752162013
Meteor 2-15
1 17290U 87 1 A 89304.74547094 .00000377 00000-0 33102-3 0 3037
2 17290 82.4647 44.2395 0011627 240.7728 119.2270 13.83784008142502
MOS-1
1 17527U 87 18 A 89305.90059221 .00000345 00000-0 28226-3 0 2997
2 17527 99.1355 16.0921 0000767 84.2118 275.9198 13.94871102137579
GOES 7
1 17561U 87 22 A 89305.16701663 -.00000075 00000-0 00000 0 0 3620
2 17561 0.0678 62.2244 0000584 214.9119 82.8977 1.00207676 3134
Kvant
1 17845U 87 30 A 89305.95052698 .00037196 00000-0 53607-3 0 8980
2 17845 51.6228 32.0500 0004972 254.0696 102.4781 15.55627625148926
DMSP B5D2-3
1 18123U 87 53 A 89305.04284494 .00000421 00000-0 24220-3 0 4139
2 18123 98.8191 133.7049 0014043 314.3101 45.6909 14.13638542122167
RS-10/11
1 18129U 87 54 A 89305.86325931 .00000244 00000-0 25747-3 0 9287
2 18129 82.9235 136.4791 0012688 34.6863 325.5123 13.72019893118271
Cosmos 1867
1 18187U 87 60 A 89305.88304642 .00000658 00000-0 29230-3 0 9950
2 18187 65.0147 358.2264 0016743 252.4382 107.4947 14.29439402120808
Meteor 2-16
1 18312U 87 68 A 89304.95372454 .00000219 00000-0 18868-3 0 3302
2 18312 82.5508 111.1776 0011052 168.8548 191.2855 13.83535510111422
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 88 5 A 89305.15411318 .00000349 00000-0 30290-3 0 1668
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2 18820 82.5470 171.7147 0015414 246.0980 113.8566 13.84235012 88633
DMSP B5D2-4
1 18822U 88 6 A 89305.03811243 .00000848 00000-0 40833-3 0 3131
2 18822 98.6730 183.4279 0006060 204.2889 155.8039 14.21010120 90412
AO-13
1 19216U 89290.09120728 0.00000482 37172+0 0 508
2 19216 57.1143 186.3015 6814391 213.3923 73.7401 2.09694922 10298
OKEAN 1
1 19274U 88 56 A 89305.88317497 .00003708 00000-0 53815-3 0 5474
2 19274 82.5202 9.2596 0023532 141.3901 218.9163 14.75595646 71380
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 88 64 A 89304.87849350 .00000391 00000-0 99999-3 0 2934
2 19336 82.5408 78.9584 0014841 158.0467 202.1238 13.16865410 60909
NOAA 11
1 19531U 88 89 A 89305.75811054 .00000997 00000-0 57277-3 0 1569
2 19531 98.9526 249.2205 0011862 201.2890 158.7814 14.11239963 56884
TDRS 2
1 19548U 88 91 B 89296.38658310 .00000132 00000-0 99999-4 0 458
2 19548 0.0140 233.3160 0003444 320.0742 166.6198 1.00277209 3070
Cosmos 2001
1 19796U 89 11 A 89305.39465651 -.00000978 00000-0 10112-1 0 2506
2 19796 62.8855 122.6199 7201869 319.5129 4.8931 2.00630810 5236
GPS-0014
1 19802U 89281.68171902 0.00000016 10000-3 0 544
2 19802 55.0882 207.3326 0063992 158.0327 202.2596 2.00559422 4704
Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89 18 A 89305.28346444 .00000117 00000-0 99999-4 0 911
2 19851 82.5229 50.0278 0012701 285.2811 74.7256 13.83860525 34047
TDRS 3
1 19883U 89 21 B 89290.04165570 -.00000234 00000-0 99999-4 0 333
2 19883 0.0328 263.4283 0006148 337.4358 118.9390 1.00261505 1455
GPS-0013
1 20061U 89280.87090057 -.00000030 0 355
2 20061 54.6429 26.0899 0082887 167.3155 192.9165 2.00568920 2430
1989 059A
1 20149U 89278.04998095 0.00000135 13598-3 0 419
2 20149 82.9399 35.3073 0033253 77.6848 282.8026 13.72435355 9842
GPS-0015
1 20185U 89 64 A 89298.79060532 .00000015 00000-0 99999-4 0 212
2 20185 54.9529 207.5354 0025372 139.3926 220.8319 2.00572367 5990
Progress M
1 20191U 89 66 A 89306.01470164 .00046828 00000-0 67202-3 0 631
2 20191 51.6251 31.7285 0005169 266.7121 89.4612 15.55636076 11070
Soyuz TM-8
1 20218U 89 71 A 89306.01471057 .00037701 00000-0 54318-3 0 576
2 20218 51.6283 31.7314 0005349 253.7746 102.4478 15.55628138 8923
1989 070B
1 20230U 89281.14783252 0.00025402 36974-2 0 283
2 20230 28.5780 306.7099 7396837 198.2548 104.7424 2.15322956 5982
Cosmos 2038
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1 20232U 89281.75302871 0.00000004 0 173
2 20232 82.5760 151.8987 0012169 336.4613 23.5922 12.65098274 3070
Cosmos 2039
1 20233U 89281.73787093 0.00000004 0 119
2 20233 82.5823 151.9023 0015723 329.1459 30.8712 12.65887701 3078
Cosmos 2040
1 20234U 89299.00690186 0.00000004 0 160
2 20234 82.5889 141.0178 0004629 83.4012 276.7611 12.62284112 5244
Cosmos 2041
1 20235U 89299.01282557 0.00000004 0 161
2 20235 82.5844 140.8923 0008466 305.5606 54.4700 12.64510000 5263
Cosmos 2042
1 20236U 89281.69740463 0.00000004 0 139
2 20236 82.5840 151.9910 0005700 336.7975 23.2859 12.63874149 3074
Cosmos 2043
1 20237U 89292.00979109 0.00000004 0 149
2 20237 82.5780 145.4095 0002358 6.9061 353.2063 12.63091135 4360
1989 074G
1 20238U 89281.70542533 0.00000004 0 119
2 20238 82.5945 152.2587 0040583 149.1863 211.1618 12.55208456 3058
1989 077A
1 20253U 89297.82071484 -.00000151 10000-3 0 308
2 20253 4.9623 305.4801 0000923 168.9189 190.8448 1.00282052 290
1989 077B
1 20254U 89300.37375066 0.00072010 21942-4 18785-2 0 635
2 20254 28.4567 305.9731 7207443 199.9651 103.1243 2.41991878 780
Molniya1-76
1 20255U 89299.19849953 0.00000322 38808-2 0 377
2 20255 62.8121 171.5444 7355952 288.2454 9.5519 2.00644502 609
1989 078B
1 20256U 89299.23374591 0.13799275 42989-4 24516-3 0 740
2 20256 62.8052 66.9312 0025738 121.7385 238.1190 16.44993496 4529
1989 078C
1 20257U 89297.30600474 0.23904803 43496-4 39607-3 0 713
2 20257 62.8096 74.5113 0025323 105.0164 255.8269 16.45472312 4222
1989 078D
1 20258U 89296.85282225 0.00000291 74449-3 0 167
2 20258 62.7893 171.7169 7312708 288.1735 9.8142 2.06171125 557
Cosmos 2046
1 20259U 89301.79504566 -.00010106 -16456-3 0 671
2 20259 65.0333 181.2561 0010613 269.2068 90.8440 15.51972794 4838
InterCos 24
1 20261U 89301.74728154 0.00003357 10577-2 0 855
2 20261 82.5998 15.3653 1263741 141.1258 228.7997 12.42598021 3835
1989 080C
1 20262U 89300.05301050 0.00001969 61710-3 0 449
2 20262 82.6012 16.4356 1263811 144.9220 224.2128 12.42664468 3627
Gorizont 19
1 20263U 89 81 A 89305.38402157 -.00000259 00000-0 99999-4 0 430
2 20263 1.3535 276.2029 0001548 277.6845 82.1775 1.00280013 3285
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1989 081D
1 20266U 89301.31008277 -.00000262 10000-3 0 114
2 20266 1.3893 275.8031 0032696 308.9448 50.2314 1.00603731 321
Cosmos 2047
1 20279U 89306.40730728 0.00595617 27746-4 30952-3 0 993
2 20279 67.1035 122.0704 0134545 109.0377 252.6161 16.02552676 4815
Maigon-2
1 20281U 89306.33578569 0.00069941 21871-1 0 893
2 20281 82.5964 12.4572 1264305 130.7849 240.9735 12.42685032 4404
1989 083C
1 20294U 89290.96417205 0.01408787 14751-2 14558-2 0 24
2 20294 62.8044 169.4304 0008886 259.8309 100.1383 16.10636997 66
1989 084C
1 20299U 89301.63113026 0.00005148 27739-2 0 106
2 20299 34.1785 142.9152 7094524 8.4401 359.1571 2.49512756 242
GPS-0016
1 20302U 89 85 A 89305.51046108 -.00000031 00000-0 99999-4 0 82
2 20302 54.7664 326.3330 0036592 302.7333 61.1943 2.00562895 187
1989 085B
1 20303U 89301.33753729 0.00003925 51823-3 0 102
2 20303 35.6473 283.5208 0337854 154.8126 206.9470 14.47124327 1007
1989 085C
1 20304U 89 85 C 89305.27793438 .00193406 13372-4 20414-2 0 253
2 20304 37.7233 315.6098 6032678 207.4607 100.3911 4.09774001 452
Meteor 3-3
1 20305U 89301.83913199 -.00000377 -10090-2 0 120
2 20305 82.5576 21.1694 0016184 182.0013 178.1016 13.15832400 521
1989 086B
1 20306U 89 86 B 89305.79189133 .00003177 00000-0 83495-2 0 134
2 20306 82.5578 18.3827 0015643 171.7723 188.2978 13.16048465 1040
1989 087A
1 20315U 89304.99213377 -.00000224 10000-3 0 12
2 20315 0.1018 37.6915 0017989 220.7270 101.5387 1.00255473 00
1989 087B
1 20316U 89303.81624966 0.00000077 10000-3 0 63
2 20316 7.1626 194.0247 7261443 182.6137 168.4403 2.27370369 70
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Dr TS Kelso Asst Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
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3785. Re: Shortwave Radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-05 00:03:21 UTC
From: muller@sdcc10.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <4899@sdcc6.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 15806

Here are four references where test reports on shortware radios can
be found.

Passport to World Band Radio
International Broadcasting Services
Box 300
Penn's Park, PA 18943 USA

World Radio TV Handbook
Billboard Publications
1515 Broadway New York NY 10036 USA

Radio Receiver - Chance or Choice
Gilfer Shortwave
52 Park Avenue
Park Ridge NJ 07656 USA

MORE Radio Receiver - Chance or Choice
Gilfer Shortwave
52 Park Avenue
Park Ridge NJ 07656 USA

Passport and World Radio come out yearly. International Broadcasting
Services sells "white paper" test reports on many radios. Passport
is good for beginners also. Id check out the reports before buying
as there are a lot of very poor radios around (by MAJOR radio companies
besides the fly-by-night companies). Just because a company make one good
radio, doesn't mean all of their other models are good.

Keith Muller
University of California
muller@ucsd.edu

3786. Re: airport security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-05 00:39:26 UTC
From: wunder@hp-ses.SDE.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1440005@hp-ses.SDE.HP.COM>
Source record: 15808

I remembered this discussion from before, so last time that I was on a commercial flight, I brought home a copy of the "Inflight Entertainment & Information Guide." Here is what United Airlines thinks about electronic equipment:

Televisions, AM/FM radios, portable cellular telephones, remote control toys, and similar electronic devices must not be used on board because they may interfere with communications and navigations [sic] systems.

No mention of computers, and I sure do see a lot of laptops in use on flights.

wunder

3787. Re: ROUTING

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-05 00:59:00 UTC
From: bruce.chapman@canremote.uucp
Message-ID: <89110701544062@masnet.uucp>
Source record: 15812

Keith, this is a test of the route from Sasquatch, through Canada
Remote Systems in Toronto.

~ EZ-Reader 1.13 ~ I know that I should have read the DOC'S
* RNet 1.01: CanConfMail: Sasquatch BBS, Terrace, B.C. (604) 635-2184

3788. Re: Kenwood TS520 - Is it a good deal?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-05 02:19:11 UTC
From: ben@val.com
Message-ID: <1989Nov5.021911.7169@val.com>
Source record: 15813

chuck@ncrcce.StPaul.NCR.COM (Chuck Rissmeyer) writes:

>I am about to purchase a Kenwood TS520 HF Xcvr for $375. It is in good shape
>and comes with a mic and all the other necessities. Is it a good deal? Will
>it do AMTOR ARQ?

You can use it for ARQ with no problems. I use one regularly for
AMTOR work. The QSK is sufficiently fast enough that I did not have
to add any delay to the handshake turnaround time.

I typically run it at about 50 watts out and the finals seem to be up
to the task.

>+--+
>| --... ...-- -.. . -.- . ----- ...- --. KE0VG |
>| Charles Rissmeyer (Chuck) | All ideas are mine alone! |
>| NCR Comten, Inc - Information Services | |
>| rissmeyer@StPaul.NCR.COM | |
>| (612) 638-8675 | The body is a vehicle for the brain. |
>+--+
--

Ben Thornton packet: WD5HLS @ KB5PM
Video Associates Labs uucp: ...!cs.utexas.edu!oakhill!val!ben
Austin, TX fidonet: 1:382/40 - The Antenna Farm BBS

3789. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-05 03:08:27 UTC
From: FTPAM1@ALASKA.BITNET
Message-ID: <8911051926.AA11511@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 15814

Subject: IF Filters?
> Where can I buy crystal or monolithic filters for an intermediate
> frequency of greater than 30MHz? I've seen articles about receivers
> with 45MHz IFs using Piezo Technology filters (even giving part
> numbers) but the person I spoke to at Piezo Technology said they do
> custom high-volume work only. I'm looking for something in the
> 40-75MHz range with 3kHz to 15kHz bandwidth. Two poles would probably
> be enough but 4 to 8 would be better.

I was just turning the data sheet box yesterday (data sheets are like
compost piles: they need to be turned occasionally) and some blurbs on
crystals and filters were left near the surface:

hi-q crystals [sic] Olathe, Kansas 913-764-4544 (monolithic crystal filters
from 10.7 to 90 MHz, with quite a few at 45 MHz)

Time & Frequency Ltd. Mitchel Field, NY 516-794-4500 ext 5028 (crystal
filters from 15 to 110 MHz, with BW 0.01 to 5% of center freq. Also
cesium frequency standards for a really stable external VFO.)

Crystal Technology, Inc. Palo Alto, CA 415-856-7911 (SAW filters at 70 MHz
but with BW @10 MHz)

KVG c/o Jack Husney & Assoc Boca Raton FL 407-393-7548 (a huge selection
of discrete and monolithic crystal filters with some at 45 and 70 MHz.

Philip Munts, N7AHL
University of Alaska, Fairbanks.

My own stupid opinions are just that.

3790. Video inversion

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-05 09:24:35 UTC
From: bfalcon@lgnp1.LS.COM
Message-ID: <2621@lgnp1.LS.COM>
Source record: 15815
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

Hello Net,

I am looking for a chip or discrete circuit that I could use to
invert the video(and sync) from the video output of a vcr to the
video input of a (wireless/uhfch14) 'rabbit' device.
and at the other end re-invert it between the 2nd vcr & the monitor.

My neighbors have mentioned to me that they are receiving a channel 14
some nights :-) ... well ... Maybe I don't want them to know what movies
I watch ;-) :-)

I'd prefer a chip that don't need too much support circuitry, but a
simple discrete circuit would be just as good. I'm not picky ! :-)

I checked an 'RCA' 'SK' cross reference book , but didn't see anything
close... how about it? anyone have a GTE/Sylvania Motorola or other
cross ref books to see if they carry anything?

Please email to : bfalcon@ls.com or [uunet,rutgers]!lgnp1!bfalcon
I'll repost , if there's any interest.

Thanks much guys/gals/??

anyhoo, have agood one, and I'll catchya later, Bob Falcon
Fidonet 1:273/906 Turbo XT QBBS 215-745-9774 HST/DS

--
Bob Falcon / Zippy says : Fun is never
internet : bfalcon@ls.com \ to say you're
uucp/bang: [uunet\rutgers]!lgnp1!bfalcon / Sushi !!
Fidonet : 1:150/614 Turbo XT QuickBBS 215-745-9774 24/12/300BPS

3791. General Coverage for ICOM 730

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-05 11:53:14 UTC
From: mglennonFrom: <>;
Message-ID: <8911061322.AA07428@wrdis41.af.mil>
Source record: 15816

Does anyone know of a mod for a ICOM 730 transciver which would
allow general coverage receive/transmit.

tnx - Michael mglennon@wrdis01.af.mil

3792. General Coverage for ICOM 730

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-05 11:53:14 UTC
From: mglennon@WRDIS01.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8911061322.AA07428@wrdis01.af.mil>
Source record: 15817

Does anyone know of a mod for a ICOM 730 transciver which would

allow general coverage receive/transmit.

tnx - Michael mglennon@wrdis01.af.mil

3793. Re: Kenwood TS520 - Is it a good deal?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-05 14:15:25 UTC
From: john@wa3wbu.UUCP
Message-ID: <531@wa3wbu.UUCP>
Source record: 15818

In article <1989Nov5.021911.7169@val.com>, ben@val.com (Ben Thornton) writes:
> chuck@ncrcce.StPaul.NCR.COM (Chuck Rissmeyer) writes:
>
> >I am about to purchase a Kenwood TS520 HF Xcvr for $375. It is in good shape
> >and comes with a mic and all the other necessities. Is it a good deal? Will
> >it do AMTOR ARQ?
>
> I typically run it at about 50 watts out and the finals seem to be up
> to the task.
>

If my understanding is correct, there shouldn't be any problem running
full power while running AMTOR ARQ. When I was using my TS520SE for
AMTOR I always ran it close to max. I beleive that because of the low
duty cycle of AMTOR transmissions you wont have the heating problems as
you would in RTTY or FEC mode. At least I never had any problems.

John

--
John Gayman, WA3WBU | UUCP: uunet!wa3wbu!john
1869 Valley Rd. | ARPA: john@wa3wbu.uu.net
Marysville, PA 17053 | Packet: WA3WBU @ WB3EAH

3794. VK2SG RY DX 11/3/89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-05 18:02:58 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1337@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 15819

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============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
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RTTY DX notes for week ending 3rd November 1989 (BID RTDX0311)

I saw a funny thing the other day from a packet station, who complained
about deliberate QRM on 21097 KHz (which is 21095 KHz Mark frequency
plus 2.1 KHz Mark tone). Did not the poor child realize that was the
W1AW frequency they had been using for the past 50 years, four times a
day? Or must the ARRL now move to suit the foibles of the packet
operators? Life gets very hard these days.

Our thanks this week go to I5FLN, OD5NG, VE3JPC, VK2EG, W1DA, W2JGR and
W0LHS. Thanks chaps for your assistance.

Bandpass:

Friday:
TU2BB 28096 at 1050Z QSL
UZ9CWA 14084 at 1140Z
A35VB 14084 at 1145Z QSL
FK8FM 14084 at 1147Z
YB5QZ 14088 at 1520Z
C6A/G0AZT 28093 at 1540Z
S92LB 14089 at 1814Z Note/QSL
9K2DR 14079 at 1947Z ARQ
TR8KMJ 14087 at 2008Z QSL
TZ6VV 14095 at 2203Z

Saturday:
5B4NC 28089 at 1224Z
TK5IU 21088 at 1327Z
GW6PQQ/5N29 21086 at 1345Z
9J2AL 21085 at 1533Z
YC7FH 21088 at 1537Z
C6A/G0AZT 28088 at 1550Z
CU3EM 28086 at 1557Z
S92LB 14087 at 1900Z
EA9NP 14085 at 1935Z
5A3NL 21087 at 1950Z
A35VB 28088 at 2215Z

Sunday:
EL7D 28086 at 0740Z
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A35VB 14084 at 0840Z
EA9JV 28090 at 1018Z
S92LB 28090 at 1030Z
TJ1DL 28078 at 1128Z ARQ
C6A/G0AZT 28095 at 1207Z
TU2BB 21086 at 1521Z
TA3B 21088 at 1827Z
FP5HL 14088 at 1925Z QSL
YN4JR 14092 at 2216Z QSL

Monday:
A35VB 28085 at 0120Z
C6A/G0AZT 14091 at 0139Z
ZD8BOB 14077 at 0840Z
CU3EM 21087 at 0940Z
RL8PYL 28083 at 1130Z
S92LB 28088 at 1312Z

Tuesday:
HB0/DL6EAQ 14079 at 1106Z
OH0/DL2ZBN 28091 at 1132Z
RA9CQM 14088 at 1150Z
HL1SX 14084 at 1212Z QSL
C6A/G0AZT 28090 at 1700Z
ZC4NC 14092 at 1745Z
HB0/HB9AQN 14090 at 1750Z
SV9ABG 14078 at 2030Z
ZD7CW 14093 at 2206Z QSL

Wednesday:
9K2KA 14074 at 0039Z ARQ/QSL
CU3EM 14091 at 0245Z
UI8FM 14088 at 0455Z
RL8PYL 28083 at 0747Z
OH0/DL3FCE 28096 at 0820Z
9M8AX 28092 at 1014Z QSL
6W6JX 28085 at 1515Z
FM5CD 28093 at 2230Z

Thursday:
TU2BB 14093 at 0050Z
FK8FM 14090 at 1000Z
9K2TX 14078 at 1955Z

QSL Information:

TU2BB will QSL via N2HOS. There will be a slight delay while the logs
are received and the QSL cards printed, so don't get too anxious.

S92LB, Walter, DJ6QT, will print the QSL cards on his return to his home
call of DJ6QT.

A35VB cards go via OH3GZ.

TR8KMJ receives his QSL cards from Box 129, Port Gentil, Gabon.

FP5HL says to send his cards to Box 1107, St. Pierre.

YN4JR QSL address is Box 122, Jinotepe, Nicaragua.

ZD7CW will QSL via N4CID.

HL1SX QSLs via C.P.O. Box 162, Seoul 100-601 Korea.

9M8AX says to QSL to JA5DQH.

9K2KA says to QSL to Box 30, Safat, Kuwait.

Notes of Interest:

Apparently Walter had an expensive trip to Sao Tome. He will produce the QSL cards, and possibly let us all know the details on his return.

OH2BGD and group will start operating from ZK3 on 4th November.

EA9JV is still reporting that he will be operating from S0 (Western Saraha) from 13th to 16th November.

A group of five, including KA8TKB, WB2KXA and KB2XS are planning an East Malaysia trip and will operate 9M6BS from November 16 through 23rd, then V85 November 24 through 27, and November 28 through December 4. They will sign VS6 and XX9. QSL via N2OO.

GL DE DX1 (VK2SG) VIA TG9VT.

Relayed via packet by Tad, KT7H @ N7HFZ.
--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM/SWL/SCANNER BBS (1200/2400/PEP) 614-457-4227

3795. INFO-HAMS Digest V89 #83

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-05 19:48:00 UTC
From: PAT.DAVIS@MAIL.ADMIN.WISC.EDU
Message-ID: <9B5E4801@mail.admin.wisc.edu>
Source record: 15820

Comment: Processed by UWGATE

to: bryan%n9gbj@pgd.adp.wisc.edu
X-FROM:<@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL:INFO-HAMS-REQUEST@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL>
X-TO:<pat.davis@MAIL.ADMIN.WISC.EDU>
Received: from WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL by BLUE.ADP.WISC.EDU
with TCP; Sun, 5 Nov 89 14:06:38 CST
Date: Fri, 3 Nov 89 19:15:26 MST
From: INFO-HAMS-REQUEST@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Reply-To: INFO-HAMS@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Subject: INFO-HAMS Digest V89 #839
To: INFO-HAMS@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL

INFO-HAMS Digest Fri, 3 Nov 89 Volume 89 : Issue 839

Today's Topics:
airport security
How to use the incoming QSL bureau?
Please add me to the INFO-HAMS mailing list
QSLs and SASEs
SHORT WAVES
Trend towards requiring SASEs for d
Trend towards requiring SASEs for domestic QSLs?
Tuning dipoles and antennas.

Date: 4 Nov 89 01:40:37 GMT
From: cs.utexas.edu!uwm.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil@tut.cis.ohio-state.edu
Subject: airport security

Since the "classic curly wire" seems to be the thing to catch the eye of the security folks, perhaps this is how I will be able to test just how well they can see through those lead lined film shields. One would be stupid to put something that even looked like a gun in there just to test them, but putting a coil corded microphone in there along with a few rolls of film might be the real test. If they consistently let it pass, and catch the coiled cord outside of the bag, then I will assume it is not the case that they can see inside the bag. I'd hope they'd recognize that the bag is blocking their view and ask to open it for a visual inspection (to make sure I'm not trying to slip in a gun by that method).

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

Date: 3 Nov 89 19:32:46 GMT
From: soleil!gopstein@rutgers.edu (Rich Gopstein)
Subject: How to use the incoming QSL bureau?

Ok, I admit, I'm one of those people who doesn't have an
envelope at the QSL bureau. How does the bureau work?
I occasionally work DX on the HF bands, and would like to
use incoming and outgoing QSL bureaus. I am an ARRL member,
so that's not an issue.

Rich, KD2CQ

--
Rich Gopstein

..!rutgers!soleil!gopstein

Date: Fri, 3 Nov 89 18:05:07 PST
From: jaf@cana.INFERENCE.COM (Jose Fernandez)
Subject: Please add me to the INFO-HAMS mailing list

Thanks, in advance, for your assistance.

Jose A. Fernandez
Inference Corporation

Date: 3 Nov 89 17:41:41 GMT
From: cs.utexas.edu!ut-emx!oo7@tut.cis.ohio-state.edu (Your Tax Dollars At Work
)
Subject: QSLs and SASEs

tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook KT7H) says:

I know several active hams who do not QSL. One is K7SS. (The exception is
his recent Guemes Island operation). When he is working them at the rate of
180 per hour in a contest, his rate and score would go down considerably if
he had to explain to each one that he does not like to QSL.

When I decided to be patriotic and get a WAS, I reckon I got a 95% return
rate on cards by sending them with an SASE and enclosing a note mentioning
that I was asking for the card for the WAS. It would never have occurred
to me not to send an SASE. But K7SS (mentioned above) was one of the many
who did reply - in fact, he sent me cards for two of the 50 states, as he
operated two contests from different places. So he is a Good Guy in my
books!

However, what bugs me is *not* having to send SASEs, but the people who do
not reply when you do send them an SASE. Not to get libellous here, but I
need MD on 160, and W3LPL wouldn't reply to a card. KQ2M never replied
to 3 requests for cards for his HD5X operation, and I still need that on

80m. I realize these are Big Contesting Types, but the least they could do is make up a simple note saying "sorry, I do not reply to QSLs", stick it in the SASE and send it back. Surely they have to open their mail to find out whether it contains a QSL card? What do these guys do with the SASEs? I have visions of them sitting in the near-dark (too mean to turn the light fully on), gleefully peeling the stamps off the SASEs, chuckling as they throw the QSL card on the meagre fire, then pulling out their sack full of unused 25c stamps and counting them again. Perhaps instead they sell the SASEs for 24.9c each to the neighbors.

I think the policy is pretty straightforward. If you really want the guy's card, send him an SASE. If you don't care much whether or not you get a card back, send it postcard rate for 15c and then don't complain if you don't get one back. But if you get my card and an SASE and ignore it, you are a Mean Guy. My only revenge on such people is not to work them when I hear them in later contests - I suppose I secretly hope that one of them will be pushed into 11th place by one point (the one I didn't give them in the contest), and not get listed in the little QST Top Ten box. Hee hee, drool drool....

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu

Date: 3 Nov 89 18:37:59 GMT
From: fluke!strong@beaver.cs.washington.edu (Norm Strong)
Subject: SHORT WAVES

In article <5916@merlin.usc.edu> carasso@nunki.usc.edu () writes:
?
?
?
?CAN ANYONE RECOMMEND A GOOD SHORT WAVE RADIO FOR UNDER $200???
?
?HOW CAN I FIND OUT THE TIMES OF BROADCAST AND FREQUENCY, FOR ISRAELI RADIO?

I, too, need this information. Is this the correct group? In my case, I need a simple receiver that will tune in the BBC and Norweigan SW broadcasts. It would be nice if it operated from 220v/50Hz power, as well as US power. Really important that it have preset tuning positions, since it will only be used for a finite number of stations.

This receiver will be used in both Norway and the Seattle, WA area.
Thanks loads, in advance.

--

Norm (strong@tc.fluke.com)

Date: 3 Nov 89 19:32:00 GMT
From: ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!phil@iuvax.cs.indiana.edu
Subject: Trend towards requiring SASEs for d

Why can't we setup a domestic QSL bureau?

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

Date: 3 Nov 89 03:22:34 GMT
From: mailrus!cs.utexas.edu!execu!sequoia!attdso!ssc!tad@tut.cis.ohio-state.edu
(Tad Cook)
Subject: Trend towards requiring SASEs for domestic QSLs?

N4NMR talks about the cards he throws away at the W4 bureau that are for
hams that don't want to receive cards. He asks why they don't tell the
DX hams during the QSOs that they do not QSL.

During a contest this is not easy. I know several active hams who do not
QSL. One is K7SS. (The exception is his recent Guemes Island operation).
When he is working them at the rate of 180 per hour in a contest, his rate
and score would go down considerably if he had to explain to each one that
he does not like to QSL.

I know one thing that has cooled is interest in QSL cards is that here in
the Pacific NW, we seem to have a pipeline to JA. After a contest, it
seems that EVERY JA wants your card for EVERY QSO, no matter how many
times he has worked you before.

I try to QSL 100% to those who QSL me, and I keep my cards sorted. It
is incredible to me how many cards I have for some JA hams....some will
send 5 or 6 cards.

One ham I know who is an active contester (N7TT) sends QSL cards for ALL
of his DX contest contacts. At the end of a contest, he hires a neighbor
kid to make out QSL cards for all the contacts, and sends them via the
outgoing bureau. I know some hams have it all computerized and just
print labels at the end of the contest.

When I did my operation on Guemes Island, I worked 3,000 stations. I
answered everyone who sent me an SASE. But I was amazed at how many
QSLs I received with no SASE. I guess these guys who heard us working
them at the rate of 2 a minute thought we were going to spend another
few hundred dollars to address envelopes and pay postage to QSL
everyone....or maybe they just weren't thinking. They are still in
the drawer, and I may answer them via the QSL bureau...but I wonder how
many of those guys actually keep envelopes at the bureau?

73,

Tad Cook
tad@ssc.UUCP
KT7H @ N7HFZ

Date: Fri, 03 Nov 89 14:35:15 GMT
From: "Pete Lucas, NCS-TLC 0793-411613" <PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK
Subject: Tuning dipoles and antennas.

Tuning/resonating dipoles - well i never try resonating for lowest SWR.
Remember, a low SWR doesnt mean anything as far as radiation efficiency
or resonance are concerned (if you like, put a dummy load on the end of the
coax - nice low SWR but it wont radiate very well :-)

The thing to do is trim for RESONANCE - you measure this with your trusty
dip oscillator. Get the dipole resonant at the frequency you want, then
squirt some real RF up it. Dont worry about SWR. You'll put out a far better
signal with a resonant antenna and 2:1 SWR than you will with a non-resonant
antenna and a 1:1 SWR, all other things being equal.
After all, the power 'reflected' by a non-perfect antenna match should be
're-reflected' back to the antenna by the PA tank circuit.
If you have a solid-state PA or linear, then buy yourself an antenna matcher
to keep it happy.

Also, remember that the workable bandwidth of a dipole is related to the
ratio of length to cross-section. Trying to get a good match across the
whole of 3.5 to 4 MHz with a 'thin wire' dipole is just not possible.

Making each 'half' out of several wires spaced a few inches apart will help
here.

..._._ de Pete 'I dont even *HAVE* an SWR meter' Lucas G6WBJ

Date: Fri, 3 Nov 89 13:06:20 EST
From: es!Jay_Appell_office@harvard.harvard.edu

id 1B9C06049ED3; Fri, 3 Nov 89 11:49:32 EST
Date: Fri, 3 Nov 89 11:49:32 EST
From: Jay_Appell_office
Subject:
Options: Certified
Message-Id: <8911031649.1B9C06049ED3@es.office>
To: anvil!harvard!simtel20.arpa!INFO-HAMS

I am looking for the Kenwood 711 mod for extended receive. Perhaps there
are built-in test diagnostics like the 440. Can anyone help me out on this ?

Thanks! uucp: harvard!anvil!es!Jay_Appell_office

End of INFO-HAMS Digest V89 Issue #839
****

3796. Re: ARRL incoming bureau - info request

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-05 21:06:08 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <262@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 15821

In article <10924@csli.Stanford.EDU>, kawai@csli.Stanford.EDU (Goh Kawai) writes:
> I sent a check to the ARRL 6th district DX bureau, asking for QSL
> cards, but they haven't replied. I mailed my letter about a month
> ago, so I'm not worried very much - only anxious to get my cards.
> Anybody have any idea how long it takes for them to generate a reply?
> The 6th district bureau sells credits, so I sent them a check and some
> address labels. I am sure I have accumulated some cards.
>
> >goh<
> (kawai@csli.stanford.edu [arpanet]) (76056,1726 [CompuServe]) (n6uok [radio])

These bureaus are operated by clubs on a volunteer basis. The one I am
familiar with (somewhat) is the 7th area bureau. They get together about
every month and go through the mail. Different members have resposibilties
for different letters of the alphabet. So how I get my cards depends on
the time and work of the guy responsible for the H section.

If you mailed your letter a month ago, don't worry. There isn't a staff
of clerks on hand to answer all the mail.

Also, for anyone else reading this, don't assume that they all will take
checks and send cards. Most want ONLY 5 by 7 1/2 inch SASEs with your
call in block letters in the upper left hand corner. Generally the more
postage you put on, the more they wait to fill up the envelope. I put
on 65 cents (3 oz) and always get away with more weight. The also like
small contributions.

For more details, it is covered once a year in the Hows DX column in QST,
and there is a good outline on page 5-16 in the ARRL Operating Manual.

73,

Tad Cook
tad@ssc.UUCP
KT7H @ N7HFZ
MCI Mail: 3288544

3797. Havana Moon's "Los Numeros" On-Line

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-06 00:11:23 UTC
From: Havana_-_Moon@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <23733@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 15822
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.crypt,sci.electronics,alt.bbs

Now open - for a sneak preview - on Portal*

HAVANA MOON's "LOS NUMEROS" ON-LINE

* *

** WHAT IS "LOS NUMEROS" **

"Los Numeros" is an old Shortwave tradition - it's been around in one form or another - since the days when HAVANA MOON first hit the Radio scene!

It first appeared as a column in the Newark News Radio Club Bulletin and later in Monitoring Times. Havana Moon and "Los Numeros" claim a large and loyal following among hobbyists and professionals alike.

This newest "Los Numeros" is a full featured magazine-format Shortwave Listening Conference based on an internationally accessible computer system operated by the Portal* Communications Company of Cupertino, California.

"Los Numeros" On-Line brings quality, immediacy and relevant information to the serious Shortwave Listener - and it does something no other communications or monitoring publication can do - it provides a unique opportunity for the subscriber to interact one-on-one with the Experts!

"Los Numeros" On-Line is the perfect blend of two of the world's most exciting and fastest growing electronics hobbies - Shortwave Listening and Personal Computing.

It features Articles by the Experts in radio and related fields, Radio-related Software, Club Information, Special Interest Groups, Intelligence Updates, a Crypto Corner, On-Line Newsletters and much, much more.

"Los Numeros" On-Line selected the Portal* system because of its unique characteristics, including a friendly user interface, on-line documentation, flexibility - and aboe all - its affordability.

Additionally, Portal* provides "Los Numeros" On-Line subscribers with access to its E-Mail Gateways to UUCP, ARPA and BITNET.

Portal* is linked to The Usenet, an internationally distributed conferencing network which spans four continents, 30 countries

and tens of thousands of users on over 7000 computer systems.

"Los Numeros" On-Line is tomorrow's technology today - we hope to see you as part of this continuing tradition!

** WHO IS HAVANA MOON? **

Havana Moon is the pseudonym of a very well known figure in Shortwave Radio, on both the hobby and the professional levels. He is a former Intelligence Officer who is acknowledged to be one of the leading experts in the curious shortwave phenomenon known as "Spy Numbers Transmissions."

He has written two popular books, "Uno, Dos, Cuatro - A Guide To The Numbers Stations" and "Los Numeros: The Numbers Stations Guide" both published by Tiare Publications of Lake Geneva, WI. "Uno, Dos, Cuatro" has been reviewed numerous times in such publications as 73 Amateur Radio Magazine, Cryptologia, Fact Sheet Five, The Fessenden Review and the National Intelligence Book Study Center.

He has authored hundreds of articles which have appeared over the years in the major radio monitoring and related publications, including Monitoring Times and Popular Communications. He is currently a contributing editor to a number of well-known publications, including Popular Communications, The A*C*E Bulletin, The Intelligence Newsletter and Umbra et Lux. He is presently Clandestine Consultant to Popular Communications and has contributed recently to Grove Enterprises' "Shortwave Directory."

Havana Moon was featured in Sharon Churcher's "USA Confidential" column in the December, 1988 edition of Penthouse Magazine. He has done numerous radio talk-shows, most recently the Pat Murphy Show on Norfolk's WNIS. Another is scheduled for the very near future with Jonathon Marks of Radio Netherlands.

** A PEEK AT THE TABLE OF CONTENTS **

. FEATURES by some of Shortwave Radio's best known authors, including Harry Helms' *Secret Shortwave Spectrum*, Dr. John Santosuosso's *Political Ponderings - The Politics Behind Shortwave Broadcasting*, Gerry Dexter's *Clandestine Confidential*, John Arthur's *Veried Response*, Kirk Baxter's *ACE Digest* and Havana Moon's *The Numbers Stations Log*, to name just a few.

. DEPARTMENTS which provide an opportunity for interaction - including TALK BACK, What's HOT!, The RF "Source", HM's RF Curiosity Shop, Ye Olde SWL FRiendship Connection and lots more.

. Program schedules and frequency listings for some of the major English-language INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTERS.

. A DATABASE of downloadable software for Commodore, IBM and Mac users - free for the taking.

. FORUMS for a dozen or more Special Interest Groups, including Antique Radios, Covert Communications, HF Aeronautical Radio, Pirates, DXg and Utilities, to name just a few.

. On-line NEWSLETTERS including Harry Helms' red hot *Umbra et Lux, Eli Messinger's *Radiogram* and Radio Sweden's *Sweden Calling DX'ers*.

. HAVANA MOON Y AMIGAS - monthly real time teleconferencing with the experts.

. A QUARTERMASTER'S DEPOT with on-line offerings by some of of Shortwave Radio's major publishers, distributors and manufacturers.

. Message Boards for Radio Clubs including ANARC, A*C*E and NASWA.

For information - contact Customer Service@cup.portal.com or at 408-973-9111 (9-4 Pacific) - or write to me - havanamoon@cup.portal.com.

* * * * * * * * * *

3798. SW frequencies list wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-06 03:16:43 UTC
From: jmcvey@hpdml93.HP.COM
Message-ID: <530008@hpdml93.HP.COM>
Source record: 15823

I have a SONY 2001 Radio and like to listen to shortwave. However, I don't know what frequencies to listen to, so I usually spend most of the time just hunting around. I bought the Radio Shack (no flames please) guide to shortwave listening and was disappointed. Is there a good listing of SW stations out there somewhere. I would think the list should be posted to this group. It should have broad interest.

Thanks in advance,

John McVey
jmcvey%hpbslq@hplabs.hp.com
or
hplabs!hpbslq!jmcvey

3799. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-06 03:30:40 UTC
From: Jay_Appell_office@es.UUCP
Message-ID: <8911060330.54E006049FE8@es.office>
Source record: 15730

PRO-34 scanner mod:
If you want to restore the 800Mhz frequencies, remove D-11.
Add 66-88Mhz, install a diode at location D-9.
Keep D-10 in place for full 800 Mhz coverage.
Only D10 & D-11 are fqctory installed.

"Popular Communications Magazine" 5-89

3800. An Inquiry Concerning Non-Synthesized Radios...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-06 13:09:08 UTC
From: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <179220@Wayne-MTS>
Source record: 15755

I'm sure there are a number of you out there who, like me, tend to prefer the basic crystal oscillator/VFO style of radio that preceeded the synthesized lot that makes up 95% of the market today. I'm looking for a replacement for my Kenwood TS-140, and I'd like to get some input on what radios, new and used, you think offer the best performance. In new there's not much aside from the Ten-Tec Corsair and (sort of) new Omni, but a few years ago *everything* was this way.

My own favorite of recent years was my ("why did I sell it?") Swan 102. I'm currently on the lookout for something like a 103, or perhaps a recent Ten-Tec, but before I jump I'd like to get input from the experts out there. What non-synthesized radios have you owned? What were the plusses and minuses of each? How user serviceable were they? Send me your comments direct, and I'll summarize to the net.

73 de KE8YY
Mike Edelman
Wayne State University / 5925 Woodward / Detroit, MI 48202
Michael_Edelman@um.cc.umich.edu (reliable)
Michael_Edelman%Wayne-Mts@um.cc.umich.edu (direct)
MEDELMAN@WAYNEST1 / 1-313-577-0742 / fax: 1-313-577-5500

3801. Re: Havana Moon's "Los Numeros" On-Line

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-06 13:53:49 UTC
From: taber@pstjtt.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <551@ryn.esg.dec.com>
Source record: 15824
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.crypt,sci.electronics,alt.bbs

In article <23733@cup.portal.com>, Havana_-_Moon@cup.portal.com writes...
>
> Now open - for a sneak preview - on Portal*
>
> HAVANA MOON's "LOS NUMEROS" ON-LINE

I always thought the usenet had a policy against advertising.... or is
that one of those "guideline not a rule" sort of things?

>>>==>PStJTT
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber

Mail address: ahhhhh, you don't want to send me mail....

3802. Re: QSLs and SASEs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-06 13:57:17 UTC
From: taber@pstjtt.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <552@ryn.esg.dec.com>
Source record: 15747

In article <20428@ut-emx.UUCP>, oo7@ut-emx.UUCP (Your Tax Dollars At Work) writes...

>However, what bugs me is *not* having to send SASEs, but the people who do
>not reply when you do send them an SASE.

Not too long ago there was an article in one of the magazines written by
a guy who was becoming an expert on squeezing cards out of people. He
recommended that in extreme cases you include not only a SASE, but one
of those blank, generic QSL cards found in ham stores. This gives the
person all the info (your card) a card and a reply envelope. I don't
think he sent a pen, but he's proabably doing it by now.

>>>==>PStJTT (N1GGR @KB4N.NH)
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber

Mail address: ahhhhh, you don't want to send me mail....

3803. CHEAP OSCILLOSCOPES

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-06 13:59:23 UTC
From: MORRIS%ORN.MFENET@CCC.NMFECC.GOV
Message-ID: <891106055923.4fa0011a@CCC.NMFECC.GOV>
Source record: 15754

Group,

Have any of you had experience with the $350-400 oscilloscopes
sold under name like "elenco" and so on? They are dual trace 20MHz scopes
that look okay from the ad. Heathkit now has a version (assembled) for
about the same price. The ads are in the back of ham and radio mags. One
source is "C & S Sales". Any comment

KI4NW

3804. Unknown satellite on 432.875

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-06 14:16:37 UTC
From: T6T-VIRT@FINTUVM.BITNET
Message-ID: <1005T6T-VIRT@FINTUVM>
Source record: 15749

Hi All|
Just got a query from a friend who runs satellites ...
He wondered, what is the satellite on the ham band 432.875 ?
He said it is not a amateur satellite and he had some note
which told that the satellite might be "polar bear"
recearch satellite launched by US.
he just wondered what is the reason for it sending in a ham band ...
Any information appreciated|
Best regards and 73's from Antti-Pekka OH1YF

---
* Mail : E-Mail: *
* Antti-Pekka Virtanen avirtanen\kontu.utu.fi *
* Arholankuja 3 as 21 t6t-virt\mammutti.utu.fi *
* SF-21100 Naantali antsu\mea.funet.fi *
* Finland Ham Radio : *
* Amprnet: oh1yf.ampr.org 44.139.4.5 OH1YF\OH1AA (AX.25 bbs) *

3805. Re: Letter from the FCC: 20M Maritime Mobile Net

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-06 14:18:08 UTC
From: jay@splut.conmicro.com
Message-ID: <3003@splut.conmicro.com>
Source record: 15731

In article <1548@ultb.UUCP> cep4478@ultb.UUCP (C.E. Piggott) writes:
>In article <5218@cps3xx.UUCP> hendrick@frith.UUCP (Kenneth J. Hendrickson) writes:
>>My gut level reaction is that this letter is probably bogus. I don't
>>believe that the FCC would write such a letter. It seemed to be heavily
>>slanted toward one side's arguments in this particular dispute.
>>I will be interested in finding out if it is bona fide or not.

The FCC Forum at the Houston Com-Vention this last weekend was run by
the local FCC field people.

They knew about a letter that the FCC sent to several people influential
in the situation. They said it was genuine.

>Well, lying or making that letter up would be "false or deceptive
>signals" which is illegal, so I kinda suspect that N4WBO did NOT make it
>up. He said that he got it off of compuserve; perhaps somebody could get
>on to compuserve and get a source, and maybe we of the net can verify it?

If someone would mail me a copy (I didn't save it), I'll float it past
the locals and find out for sure.

They did say that their opinion was that using ham radio for supporting
the missionaries (the specific example used was "We need more bread out
here") in the manner of the IMRA net, and that using ham radio to run
phone patches to avoid telephone toll charges in the manner of the MM
Net, were both illegal. They went on to say that they'd hoped that the
hams would settle the issue themselves, but it looked like FCC action -
which they expected to include a ban on international third-party
traffic - would be needed.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jay@splut.conmicro.com (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
{attctc,bellcore}!texbell!splut!jay +--
Shall we try for comp.protocols.tcp-ip.eniac next, Richard? - Brandon Allbery

3806. Re: Transistor Trivia

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-06 14:40:07 UTC
From: eri316@tijc02.UUCP
Message-ID: <757@tijc02.UUCP>
Source record: 15825
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

From article <14290@well.UUCP>, by cygnet@well.UUCP (Joseph C. Decuir):
> In trying to settle a bet I would like to know what company and year
> the first Transistor was shipped commercially? Also, who was the
> first to sell a Transistor radio and in what year?
>
> Would you please tell how you know this information.
> Thanks in advance.
> _Eric Cook_

From "A Biography of Mark Shepherd" in the _TI Technical Journal_
of March-April, 1988:

"While TI believed in the future of solid-state electronics, it still needed to prove to a skeptical world the practicality of transistors and TI's ability to produce them. In 1954, TI entered into a joint program with the Regency Radio division of Industrial Development Engineering Associates, and Mark's operation was charged with getting into production a radio made with germanium transistors by October of that year in order to place it on the market by Christmas."

"The result -- the Regency Radio -- opened the commercial market for transistors by showing it was practical to use the small components in mass-produced consumer products. For three years, TI was supplying transistors for almost every portable radio manufactured in the United States."

After a couple of phone calls to Dallas, we found at least one of the original engineering prototypes in the hands of one of the design team.

Ed Ingraham
Texas Instruments
Johnson City, Tennessee

3807. IC28 squelch mod

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-06 14:54:06 UTC
From: rfc@briar.philips.com
Message-ID: <67468@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 15741

copied from packet:
Subject: Icom IC-28 squelch modification

The long, noisy squelch-tail of the Icom IC-28 (A or H model) 2-meter transceiver can be shortened by replacing C110 (4.7 uf) with a smaller value (0.1 to 0.47 uf). (I can't remember the source of this information.)

I put a 0.33 uf in my IC-28H; it's a very worthwhile modification.

The capacitor is on the bottom board (the one with the lithium battery), just southeast of IC4 as you face the front of the upside-down radio. The only difficult part is finding the right p-c pads to desolder on the back of the board.

To remove the board: Remove bottom plate, unplug speaker. Unplug coaxial antenna connector (gray wire). Other connectors may remain in place. Remove 5 mounting screws, one in each corner and one near center. Tilt the board out of the radio. The button in the upper left corner is CPU reset; you may have to reprogram the memories if it is pressed. Remember that, although the radio is off, parts of the circuit are still "hot" because of the memory-backup battery, so be careful not to short any part of the board during the modification.

--

Frank W9MKV

Note: I haven't tried this, proceed at your own risk! WA2ISE

3808. TM221 mod

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-06 14:58:08 UTC
From: rfc@briar.philips.com
Message-ID: <67470@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 15742

copied from packet:
From: N2EYR@WA2SNA
To: ALL@KD6TH
Subject: TM221.MOD

The following is a simple modification for the TM-221 rig:

1- Locate the control unit board (X53-3040-XX)
located behind the front panel.

2- Right below the channel select rotary switch and opposite the M.IN
Sw. you will find R24 and R25.(foil side)

3- Remove R25 for 142.00 thru 151.995 Mhz RX TX

4- Move R25 to space for R24 for 138.00 thru 154.000 Mhz TX RX
(Range will vary slightly from set to set)

Info provided by N2EYR @ WA2SNA-1 / Eddy Salvador
Note: I haven't tried this, proceed at your own risk! WA2ISE
cmd:

3809. mod to the argosy2 mod

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-06 15:01:15 UTC
From: rfc@briar.philips.com
Message-ID: <67471@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 15743

copied from packet:
Msg# TSF Size #Rd Date/Time MsgID From To
8126 BF 676 0 1031/1621 8775_WA2SNA WM8J ALL@ALLBBS
Sb: ARGOSY2.MOD.MOD

IN A PAST BULLETIN I TOLD OF A MOD TO ADD THE SPOT FEATURE OF THE
CORSAIR 2 TO THE ARGOSY 2 USING A MOMENTARY N/O SWITCH AND SOME
WIRE. WELL WITH THAT MOD, WHEN THE SWITCH IS PRESSED IF YOU GO KEY
DOWN YOU'LL HAVE THE "T" VOLTAGE APPLIED TO THE "R" LINE VIA THE
SWITCH. THIS COULD BE QUITE CONFUSING TO THE LITTLE ARGOSY AS ITS
BEING TOLD TO TRANSMIT AND RECEIVE AT THE SAME TIME. TO AVOID THIS
CONDITION ADD A DIODE IN LINE WITH THE SPOT SWITCH YOU'VE ADDED.

0300z, 915 msgs, #8398 last @KD6TH-4 MailBox>
Note: I don't have the original mod file, sorry. Oh yea, proceed at your own
risk! WA2ISE

3810. a better mod for the MX7000

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-06 15:35:35 UTC
From: rfc@briar.philips.com
Message-ID: <67479@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 15744

copied from packet:
R 8184

Msg# TSF Size #Rd Date/Time MsgID From To
8184 BF 527 1 1101/0622 8814_WA2SNA WM8J ALL@ALLBBS
Sb: BETteR MX7000 MOD

THERE IS A POPULAR MX7000 MOD, WHICH IS ADDING A RESISTOR IN
PARALLEL WITH ONE ON THE CPU BOARD TO INCREASE SCAN/SEARCH SPEED.
BY CHANGING C3 FROM 33pF TO 8pF, YOU DON'T NEED TO DECREASE THE
RESISTANCE AS MUCH, WHICH YIELDS LONGER MEMORY BACKUP.

0259z, 915 msgs, #8398 last @KD6TH-4 MailBox>
Note: I haven't tried this, so don't blame me! WA2ISE

3811. change of address

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-06 16:16:45 UTC
From: doug@NISD.CAM.UNISYS.COM
Message-ID: <8911061616.AA08919@KRONOS.NISD.CAM.UNISYS.COM>
Source record: 15756

```
Please change my address to :

doug @ cam.unisys.com

Thanks,

-- Doug WA6VVV
```

3812. change of address

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-06 16:16:45 UTC
From: doug@NISD.CAM.UNISYS.COM
Message-ID: <8911061616.AA08919@KRONOS.NISD.CAM.UNIS>
Source record: 15826

Please change my address to :

doug @ cam.unis}s.com

Thanks,

-- Doug WA6VVV

3813. Re: airport security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-06 16:39:36 UTC
From: koning@koning.dec.com
Message-ID: <5956@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 15734

Re the question of "does interference really occur": yes. A few years ago I operated air-mobile with a friend. He was flying the plane (a two-seater). This was VFR, but as usual the Nav radios were on. Whenever I hit the PTT, on my 1 watt 2 meter radio, the red flag on the VOR readout came up. No problem
in this case, but you can see why I won't operate air-mobile when IFR is in effect. (And I understand why there are rules about operating air-mobile while flying IFR in the FCC part 97 rules...)

People who operate cellular phones and the like on commercial flights should be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. (Maybe it would help to charge them with attempted homicide!)

On the opposite point: I too wonder why aircraft gear is so poorly protected from EMI. Perhaps its because it tends to be old technology. Ask sometime how the transponder ("squawk") works, it will make your hair stand on end...

paul, ni1d

3814. Re: QSLs and SASEs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-06 16:46:40 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7120092@hpcupt1.HP.COM>
Source record: 15759

In the case of W3LPL, he does not operate the station during contests.
He has some one else operate the station and the trick is to find out
who the operator was and QSL to the operator. I am not sure W3LPL ever
operates his station, probably just rents it to operators that like to
run up a big score for some one. My experience with W3LPL has been
nothing but negative. I worked the station and tried to get a card.
Then one day I happened to work one of Frank's neighbors and he mentioned
that Frank NEVER answers his mail and you have to QSL to the operator.
I need a card from W3LPL for the CQ WW RTTY contest. Guess I will have
to wait until the results are posted and try to get a card from the
operator. I sent Frank a nice letter with a SASE asking the name of the
operator, but of course he never bothered to reply. Wish we could start
a movement where the big contesters that do reply to QSL get there logs
rejected and can not submit until the past due QSL's are mailed. Or maybe
a column in QST where you can send in the list of stations that refuse
to reply to SASE's so everyone can find out who does not reply so you
wont bother working them. Sort'a like a DX manager's list, but for the
stations that don't QSL.
73's
Jim, WA6SDM
holly@hpcupt1.hp.com

3815. Re: Letter from the FCC: 20M Maritime Mobile Net

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-06 16:55:43 UTC
From: clayj@microsoft.UUCP
Message-ID: <8622@microsoft.UUCP>
Source record: 15736

In article <1529@ultb.UUCP> cep4478@ultb.UUCP (C.E. Piggott) writes:
>
>I hope I am not making a mistake by posting it, but I think that it is
>VERY important. It just came through packet, and I gated it to usenet
>right away, so I'll hope that multiple copies don't appear; if they do,
>I apologize, but, as I said, I think this is important:
>
Darn right it's important!!
Thanks for posting it.
>
>We fear that enhancement of international goodwill -- a
>fundamental principle of the rules for the amateur service
>in the United States -- is being jeopardized as a direct
>result of this dispute. We are concerned, moreover, that
>the experimental nature of the amateur service is being
>suppressed. When a channel is used to carry on a never-
>ending debate, it is denied for the purposes for which the
>frequencies were allocated. Finally, requests to the
>Commission to resolve the dispute are diverting far too much
>staff time from other essential activities.

Pay attention to this, people. In simpler words (that EVERYONE
should be able to understand:

"If you guys can't (or won't) clean up your own messes, Uncle Sugar will
step in and do it for you"

"If you bother US with enough of these messes, we'll take away your
toys".

>Our approach has been to allow the amateur community to
>resolve the issue in a spirit of cooperation, as it has for
>many issues several times in the past. Because this
>approach has not been effective in this instance, we are
>looking to other alternatives. One alternative approach may
>be rule making that could range in outcome to an outright
>ban against all third party traffic to the designation of
>specific channels in some segment of certain amateur bands
>where only third party telephony communications could be
>conducted. Before taking so drastic a step, however, we
>want to gain a better understanding of the issues behind the
>dispute.
>

Well, I'm still just a wannabe (who may actually get there, this time), but
since this (being able to work a friend of mine who spends a number of

months/year at sea) is one of the reasons I'm getting to ham radio again, I feel like I can (and should) comment.

There are some interesting things we can learn from this; I've pointed out a couple above. I have no doubt that the FCC will (eventually) act, and that the majority of hams WILL NOT LIKE the action they eventually take. My view of the FCC is sorta like a sleeping bear who's letting letting you borrow a part of HIS cave. If you wake him up, he's likely to be grumpy, unless it was a for a good reason. If you woke him for a SILLY reason, or because you and the kid in the next cave couldn't settle a dispute about your toys, he's gonna be ANGRY and he'll probably take the toys away from BOTH of you, so NOBODY wins.

My opinions.....

Clay Jackson
(Reaching for nomex longjohns)

3816. short raves

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-06 16:56:35 UTC
From: widner@edinboro.edu
Message-ID: <271@edinboro.edu>
Source record: 15758

Norm Strong asks for recommendations on SW radios under $200 and is constantly referred to the Sony 2010. It really is worth saving for; an even better feature that is not found on ANY other receiver is this ECSS mode that permits better reception-don't ask me to explain it, I'm only a librarian!! Anyway, there was one recommendation for the Magnavox 2935 that has been discontinued by the manufacturer; EEB's price was quoted but this model is carried by Sears and I've seen it in Erie for $178. Good sound. This new Panasonic RFB-65 sounds good and I think you can find it for $200, but I may be wrong, which is often, but at least I try and look good, which is not bad, considering...done!

As Igor Kronikoff quotes a famous Doggonian proverb, "you can't get caviar from a possum!"

3817. Re: Units of Measure (was flu

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-06 16:57:38 UTC
From: koning@koning.dec.com
Message-ID: <5959@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 15735

Are units of measure arbitrary? In some sense, yes. There is no fundamental reason why feet are better, or worse, than meters. Nor are they better or worse than units derived from the fundamental constants.

Many people don't realize that the definition of units (and their standards) is a pragmatic activity. The reason why the standard for the meter, or the second, is what it is today has NOTHING to do with philosophy or considerations of fundamentalness. The only consideration is precision. The requirement on a standard definition is that it offers the best available compromise of accuracy, reproducibility, and availability. The standard kilogram isn't readily available, but its reproducibility is so much better than any alternative that it is still the choice. The standard for the meter has changed several times over the past decades to track the state of the art. When length measurement by interferometry became practical, the meter was defined in terms of wavelength. When it became possible to measure the frequency of visible light accurately, the meter was redefined in terms of the velocity of light (which is what defines it today).

The key difference that sets the (SI) metric system apart from all the others is that it defines a complete and consistent system of units. The earlier metric systems (CGS for example) come close. The "US conventional" system isn't even in the running, which is why it is being generally abandoned in industry and was abandoned long ago for many scientific applications.

paul, ni1d

PS. To answer an earlier question:
peta (P) = 10^15
exa (E) = 10^18
also:
femto (f) = 10^-15
atto (a) = 10^-18

3818. Re: Contest log program?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-06 17:33:30 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500273@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 15733

I would be interested in seeing or hearing about contest logging programs
that are available as freeware or shareware, with sources.

And if you are trying to accuse me of avoiding PAYING for a "toll program",
then.... I'm guilty :-)

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

3819. Disk Drive Box

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-06 19:09:30 UTC
From: clayj@microsoft.UUCP
Message-ID: <8630@microsoft.UUCP>
Source record: 15727
Cross-posted to: comp.misc,sci.electronics,comp.sys.ibm.pc,comp.sys.tandy,rec.ham-radio

I've got an "interesting" dilemma. I need to move a 5 1/4" floppy drive OUT of my system box and into an external unit. So, I need a box with a power supply and a set of adaptor cables of some sort. The controller I propose to use is an IRWIN 4100MC (as in MicroChannel). It has a 50 pin connector on the backplate, and their documentation claims that it will drive an external floppy.

The floppy is a 5 1/4" half height 1.2 Mb drive. The machine it's coming out of is a Tandy 5000MC, which is, for all intents and purposes (except some physical size problems) a PS/2 Model 80 clone.

Thanks!

Clay Jackson,
Microsoft

3820. Product Review: HMC-2 VOX HEADSET

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-06 19:40:21 UTC
From: cep4478@ultb.UUCP
Message-ID: <1568@ultb.UUCP>
Source record: 15728

Hi!

I usually like to write up what I think after I buy new
radio toys for the net to read. I wish _everybody_ did this!

I purchased one of the vox microphone/headsets from Kenwood,
for my TH-215A handheld. I have thus far been very happy with the
handheld, and also own a hand mic (SMC-30, the full-size model) which
I am very happy with.

The headset turned out to be a little different than I had
expected. The one made by ICOM is the 'usual' style - it is styled
just like a high-quality pair of walkman headphones, except with only
a single speaker and the microphone boom. The HMC-32 has a very light
headset, with no speaker on it: you listen with an attached in-the-ear
speaker - it is similar to the new style stereo headphones, sitting
in your outer ear (not ear canal).

The speaker quality is fairly good, though it has much less
high frequency response than the hand speaker-mic does. I'm not sure
what effect this will have when I'm driving in my noisy car, but at
any rate incoming audio is perfectly understandable. By far the
biggest ADVANTAGE of the in-the-ear style plug is that it lets in
sounds from your environment when the speaker is silent: if there is
nobody on the frequency, then you can still hear your world around you.
The disadvantage is that it's fatiguing to have the thing sit in your
ear, especially if you've got a smaller ear, and after an hour or two
you REALLY want to yank it out, or switch the headset to the other side.

I have gotten EXCELLENT reports on my audio so far. This is
partly due to a high-quality microphone, but is mostly because it
stays a fixed distance from your vocal apparatus. As usual, VOX
takes some time to get used to. The vox delay is not adjustable,
and is about one second. Adjusting vox sensitivity is not bad,
either - on the TH-215, you can put arrange it so that with TX LOCK
on, the radio will 'beep' to let you know that you tried to transmit,
so by noticing where the beeps occur you can quickly learn how to
speak so as to not let your first be syllable chopped off.

Finally, construction: it's all plastic (isn't everything
these days). You can turn vox off and use a PTT switch built into
the vox unit, and, as usual, this PTT switch seems to be made to
last through many excited QSO's. However, the switch that disables
VOX is not too impressive, and being a switch I'm likely to use a lot
I will certainly keep my eyes on it, because I don't trust it much.
Also, since this type of headset sits ABOVE the ear, it would be

nice if the boom were a little longer.

The only other note is that it would be really nice to have an LED on the top of the microphone to let me know when I am transmitting. I know for certain that this is possible: Kenwood's miniature speaker microphone has such an LED, and I suspect that a 0.7v drop wouldn't hurt performance too much. (the vox unit is, of course, powered by the HT).

Well, that's my $0.02 on the matter. If anybody else owns one of these things, please drop me a note re: what you think of my comments on it. In general, I've been VERY happy with my TH-215, and all the accessories that I have, so the vox headset was a little less thrilling than I had expected, but if I decide to return it after a week's usage, it'll be for financial reasons rather than quality. Very few people own these things, I notice - probably because I look like a SERIOUS geek when I'm wearing it. (It's mostly for the car, and when I'm typing).

de Chris, N2JGW

Rochester Institute of Technology
Amateur Radio Club, K2GXT

These opinions are my own, and have nothing to do with Kenwood or any other company, nor the Rochester Institute of Technology, which has no opinions that don't relate to degradation of student life and last dime.

3821. Kenwood RZ-1 Wide Band Receiver

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-06 21:14:20 UTC
From: eb@lucid.com
Message-ID: <2154@heavens-gate.lucid.com>
Source record: 15739

I'm considering purchasing the Kenwood RZ-1 mobile receiver, which I read about in the 1989 World Radio TV Handbook. My main interest is in FM and TV audio broadcast reception in my car, which is difficult in the Bay Area due to the hilly terrain. I would also used it for shortwave listening, and a perhaps a little bit of police band monitoring (like when the next big one hits!). Does anyone have any personal experience with this unit, or knowledge of other reviews that have been published? Does anyone know of any competing units, or whether Kenwood has a follow-on product planned?

Thanks for your help.

eb@lucid.com Eric Benson
415/329-8400 x5523 Lucid, Inc.
Telex 3791739 LUCID 707 Laurel Street
Fax 415/329-8480 Menlo Park, CA 94025

3822. Re: Product Review: HMC-2 VOX HEADSET

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-06 21:21:27 UTC
From: cep4478@ultb.UUCP
Message-ID: <1569@ultb.UUCP>
Source record: 15729

Oh yes, I forgot to mention two observations about vox headsets (in general).

(1) if you're full-quieting into a repeater, sometimes people start talking back to you before the vox drops PTT. This is probably because most people don't hold PTT for a full second after they're done talking. I noticed this by accidentally flipping to a repeater I don't normally use, one without a courtesy tone. The courtesy tone is a big help with the vox.

(2) I am going to have to learn better control on the highway. I don't mean about handling the radio, nor about my driving, I mean about screaming "GET OUT OF THE %*@$& WAY, YOU STUPID *!#@$& BABOON!!!" when a friendly fellow New Yorker tries to give me some of his paint. etc.

Chris

3823. INFO-HAMS Digest V89 #84

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-06 21:25:00 UTC
From: PAT.DAVIS@MAIL.ADMIN.WISC.EDU
Message-ID: <9B6G2546@mail.admin.wisc.edu>
Source record: 15757

Comment: Processed by UWGATE

to: bryan%n9gbj@pgd.adp.wisc.edu
X-FROM:<@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL:INFO-HAMS-REQUEST@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL>
X-TO:<pat.davis@MAIL.ADMIN.WISC.EDU>
Received: from WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL by BLUE.ADP.WISC.EDU
with TCP; Mon, 6 Nov 89 11:42:14 CST
Date: Mon, 6 Nov 89 09:15:07 MST
From: INFO-HAMS-REQUEST@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Reply-To: INFO-HAMS@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Subject: INFO-HAMS Digest V89 #846
To: INFO-HAMS@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL

INFO-HAMS Digest Mon, 6 Nov 89 Volume 89 : Issue 846

Today's Topics:
airport security
An Inquiry Concerning Non-Synthesized Radios...
CHEAP OSCILLOSCOPES
Do I have a problem with my IC-720A? (2 msgs)
General Coverage for ICOM 730
Havana Moon's "Los Numeros" On-Line
How to use the incoming QSL bureau? (2 msgs)
Letter from the FCC: 20M Maritime Mobile Net (2 msgs)
Video inversion

Date: 5 Nov 89 00:39:26 GMT
From: hpda!hpcuhb!hp-ses!wunder@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU (Walter Underwood)
Subject: airport security

I remembered this discussion from before, so last time that I was on a
commercial flight, I brought home a copy of the "Inflight Entertainment
& Information Guide." Here is what United Airlines thinks about
electronic equipment:

Televisions, AM/FM radios, portable cellular telephones, remote
control toys, and similar electronic devices must not be used
on board because they may interfere with communications and
navigations |sic? systems.

No mention of computers, and I sure do see a lot of laptops in use on
flights.

wunder

Date: Mon, 6 Nov 89 08:09:08 EST
From: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@um.cc.umich.edu
Subject: An Inquiry Concerning Non-Synthesized Radios...

I'm sure there are a number of you out there who, like me, tend to prefer the basic crystal oscillator/VFO style of radio that preceeded the synthesized lot that makes up 95% of the market today. I'm looking for a replacement for my Kenwood TS-140, and I'd like to get some input on what radios, new and used, you think offer the best performance. In new there's not much aside from the Ten-Tec Corsair and (sort of) new Omni, but a few years ago *everything* was this way.

My own favorite of recent years was my ("why did I sell it?") Swan 102. I'm currently on the lookout for something like a 103, or perhaps a recent Ten-Tec, but before I jump I'd like to get input from the experts out there. What non-synthesized radios have you owned? What were the plusses and minuses of each? How user serviceable were they? Send me your comments direct, and I'll summarize to the net.

73 de KE8YY
Mike Edelman
Wayne State University / 5925 Woodward / Detroit, MI 48202
Michael_Edelman@um.cc.umich.edu (reliable)
Michael_Edelman%Wayne-Mts@um.cc.umich.edu (direct)
MEDELMAN@WAYNEST1 / 1-313-577-0742 / fax: 1-313-577-5500

Date: Mon, 6 Nov 89 05:59:23 PST
From: MORRIS%ORN.MFENET@CCC.NMFECC.GOV
Subject: CHEAP OSCILLOSCOPES

Group,

Have any of you had experience with the $350-400 oscilloscopes sold under name like "elenco" and so on? They are dual trace 20MHz scopes that look okay from the ad. Heathkit now has a version (assembled) for about the same price. The ads are in the back of ham and radio mags. One source is "C & S Sales". Any comment

KI4NW

Date: 3 NOV 89 21:09-ECT
From: JARVIS%DGAESO51.BITNET@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU
Subject: Do I have a problem with my IC-720A?

Date: 3-NOV-1989 21:09:18.12
From: JARVIS AT DGAESO51
To: 0::"info-hams@simtel20.army.mil" ! SENT TO EARN::"info-hams@simtel20.army.mil"
Subj: Do I have a problem with my IC-720A?
I think that I may have a problem with my IC-720A but I would like someone who also has an IC-720A to try this and tell me if they get the same

response or not.

Go to the 20m band and put the radio in LSB using VFO A. Then attempt to store the current frequency in VFO B. When I do this the radio changes to USB!!

I do not want it to do this.

Do ALL 720A's do this or is it just mine?

...de Brian VK7XD/CE2

Date: 3 NOV 89 21:14-ECT
From: JARVIS%DGAESO51.BITNET@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU
Subject: Do I have a problem with my IC-720A?

Date: 3-NOV-1989 21:14:14.80
From: JARVIS AT DGAESO51
To: 0::"info-hams@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil" ! SENT TO EARN::"info-hams@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil"
Subj: Do I have a problem with my IC-720A?
I think that I may have a problem with my IC-720A but I would like someone who also has an IC-720A to try this and tell me if they get the same response or not.

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I do not want it to do this.

Do ALL 720A's do this or is it just mine?

...de Brian VK7XD/CE2

Date: Mon Nov 6 08:22:14 1989
From: mglennon@wrdis01.af.mil (Mike Glennon)
Subject: General Coverage for ICOM 730

Does anyone know of a mod for a ICOM 730 transciver which would

allow general coverage receive/transmit.

tnx - Michael mglennon@wrdis01.af.mil

Date: 6 Nov 89 00:11:23 GMT
From: portal!cup.portal.com!Havana_-_Moon@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Havana Moon's "Los Numeros" On-Line

Now open - for a sneak preview - on Portal*

HAVANA MOON's "LOS NUMEROS" ON-LINE

* *

** WHAT IS "LOS NUMEROS" **

"Los Numeros" is an old Shortwave tradition - it's been around in one form or another - since the days when HAVANA MOON first hit the Radio scene!

It first appeared as a column in the Newark News Radio Club Bulletin and later in Monitoring Times. Havana Moon and "Los Numeros" claim a large and loyal following among hobbyists and professionals alike.

This newest "Los Numeros" is a full featured magazine-format Shortwave Listening Conference based on an internationally accessible computer system operated by the Portal* Communications Company of Cupertino, California.

"Los Numeros" On-Line brings quality, immediacy and relevant information to the serious Shortwave Listener - and it does something no other communications or monitoring publication can do - it provides a unique opportunity for the subscriber to interact one-on-one with the Experts!

"Los Numeros" On-Line is the perfect blend of two of the world's most exciting and fastest growing electronics hobbies - Shortwave Listening and Personal Computing.

It features Articles by the Experts in radio and related fields, Radio-related Software, Club Information, Special Interest Groups, Intelligence Updates, a Crypto Corner, On-Line Newsletters and much, much more.

"Los Numeros" On-Line selected the Portal* system because of its unique characteristics, including a friendly user interface, on-line documentation, flexibility - and aboe all - its affordability.

Additionally, Portal* provides "Los Numeros" On-Line subscribers with access to its E-Mail Gateways to UUCP, ARPA and BITNET.

Portal* is linked to The Usenet, an internationally distributed conferencing network which spans four continents, 30 countries and tens of thousands of users on over 7000 computer systems.

"Los Numeros" On-Line is tomorrow's technology today - we hope to see you as part of this continuing tradition!

** WHO IS HAVANA MOON? **

Havana Moon is the pseudonym of a very well known figure in Shortwave Radio, on both the hobby and the professional levels. He is a former Intelligence Officer who is acknowledged to be one of the leading experts in the curious shortwave phenomenon known as "Spy Numbers Transmissions."

He has written two popular books, "Uno, Dos, Cuatro - A Guide To The Numbers Stations" and "Los Numeros: The Numbers Stations Guide" both published by Tiare Publications of Lake Geneva, WI. "Uno, Dos, Cuatro" has been reviewed numerous times in such publications as 73 Amateur Radio Magazine, Cryptologia, Fact Sheet Five, The Fessenden Review and the National Intelligence Book Study Center.

He has authored hundreds of articles which have appeared over the years in the major radio monitoring and related publications, including Monitoring Times and Popular Communications. He is currently a contributing editor to a number of well-known publications, including Popular Communications, The A*C*E Bulletin, The Intelligence Newsletter and Umbra et Lux. He is presently Clandestine Consultant to Popular Communications and has contributed recently to Grove Enterprises' "Shortwave Directory."

Havana Moon was featured in Sharon Churcher's "USA Confidential" column in the December, 1988 edition of Penthouse Magazine. He has done numerous radio talk-shows, most recently the Pat Murphy Show on Norfolk's WNIS. Another is scheduled for the very near future with Jonathon Marks of Radio Netherlands.

** A PEEK AT THE TABLE OF CONTENTS **

. FEATURES by some of Shortwave Radio's best known authors, including Harry Helms' *Secret Shortwave Spectrum*, Dr. John Santosuosso's *Political Ponderings - The Politics Behind Shortwave Broadcasting*, Gerry Dexter's *Clandestine Confidential*, John Arthur's *Veried Response*, Kirk Baxter's *ACE Digest* and Havana Moon's *The Numbers Stations Log*, to name just a few.

. DEPARTMENTS which provide an opportunity for interaction - including TALK BACK, What's HOT!, The RF "Source", HM's RF Curiosity Shop, Ye Olde SWL FRiendship Connection and lots more.

. Program schedules and frequency listings for some of the major English-language INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTERS.

. A DATABASE of downloadable software for Commodore, IBM and Mac users - free for the taking.

. FORUMS for a dozen or more Special Interest Groups, including Antique Radios, Covert Communications, HF Aeronautical Radio, Pirates, DXg and Utilities, to name just a few.

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NASWA.

For information - contact Customer Service@cup.portal.com or
at 408-973-9111 (9-4 Pacific) - or write to me -
havanamoon@cup.portal.com.

* * * * * * * * * *

Date: 6 Nov 89 14:09:31 GMT
From: hfsi!bower@uunet.uu.net (Michael Bower Comm.)
Subject: How to use the incoming QSL bureau?

>
>So no excuses, everybody--get those envelopes mailed off to your bureau
>right away! Otherwise you'll never get that ZA card that's waiting for you. :-)
>
NO, NO, NO!!!!!

If you are expecting cards, fine. If you are sending an envelope
"just in case", DON'T DO IT! I, as a sorter, do NOT want envelopes
from every N4TOM, D1CK, and H4RRy. That leads to storage problems
and makes sorting much slower. Only if you are expecting cards, please!

Michael Bower - N4NMR Honeywell Federal Systems Inc.
uunet!hfsi!bower 7900 Westpark Dr. - MS 1007
(703) 827-3559 McLean, VA 22102

Date: 6 Nov 89 14:04:17 GMT
From: hfsi!bower@uunet.uu.net (Michael Bower Comm.)
Subject: How to use the incoming QSL bureau?

>with cards, and then mail it back to you. Some bureaus mail every
>month or so, whether you have 1 card or 1000 (they don't send empty
>envelopes, however...you gotta have 1), others wait until you have
>a few in the envelope.
>
As QSL sorter, I have been told that I mail out the envelope when
the weight of the envelope plus cards equals the postage on
the envelope. If you want to get cards often (like me, I have
NO patience), you put 25 cents postage on the envelope (good for
5-6 QSL cards). If you aren't impatient, you put on more. (I have

several envelopes with several $$ postage. They may take a long
time to fill and get mailed.)

Michael Bower - N4NMR Honeywell Federal Systems Inc.
uunet!hfsi!bower 7900 Westpark Dr. - MS 1007
(703) 827-3559 McLean, VA 22102

Date: 6 Nov 89 14:18:08 GMT
From: cs.utexas.edu!execu!sequoia!texbell!nuchat!splut!jay@tut.cis.ohio-state.ed
u (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard)
Subject: Letter from the FCC: 20M Maritime Mobile Net

In article <1548@ultb.UUCP> cep4478@ultb.UUCP (C.E. Piggott) writes:
>In article <5218@cps3xx.UUCP> hendrick@frith.UUCP (Kenneth J. Hendrickson) writ
es:
>>My gut level reaction is that this letter is probably bogus. I don't
>>believe that the FCC would write such a letter. It seemed to be heavily
>>slanted toward one side's arguments in this particular dispute.
>>I will be interested in finding out if it is bona fide or not.

The FCC Forum at the Houston Com-Vention this last weekend was run by
the local FCC field people.

They knew about a letter that the FCC sent to several people influential
in the situation. They said it was genuine.

>Well, lying or making that letter up would be "false or deceptive
>signals" which is illegal, so I kinda suspect that N4WBO did NOT make it
>up. He said that he got it off of compuserve; perhaps somebody could get
>on to compuserve and get a source, and maybe we of the net can verify it?

If someone would mail me a copy (I didn't save it), I'll float it past
the locals and find out for sure.

They did say that their opinion was that using ham radio for supporting
the missionaries (the specific example used was "We need more bread out
here") in the manner of the IMRA net, and that using ham radio to run
phone patches to avoid telephone toll charges in the manner of the MM
Net, were both illegal. They went on to say that they'd hoped that the
hams would settle the issue themselves, but it looked like FCC action -
which they expected to include a ban on international third-party
traffic - would be needed.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL ? Never ascribe to malice that which can
jay@splut.conmicro.com (eieio)? adequately be explained by stupidity.
?attctc,bellcore?!texbell!splut!jay +--
Shall we try for comp.protocols.tcp-ip.eniac next, Richard? - Brandon Allbery

---

Date: 6 Nov 89 15:44:23 GMT
From: deimos.cis.ksu.edu!harris.cis.ksu.edu!mac@uunet.uu.net (Myron A. Calhoun)
Subject: Letter from the FCC: 20M Maritime Mobile Net

In article <3003@splut.conmicro.com> jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant s
plut!" Maynard) writes:

|several lines deleted
>They |FCC rep.? did say that their opinion was that using ham
>radio |for IMRA and MM? ..., were both illegal. They went on
>to say .... it looked like FCC action - which they expected
>to include a ban on international third-party traffic -
??
>would be needed.

Looks to me as if ham radio is fast changing (has already changed?)
from a hobby plus real reasons for being (service to charitable
organizations, forefront of technology, relaying across the USA,
etc.) to JUST a hobby.

I'm assuming no one thinks we should wish for more emergencies, but
how long, now, before someone concludes that the relaxation of normal
rules during emergency operation is no longer justified because all
organizations normally served during disasters, etc., should have
planned better for their own exigencies?
--Myron
--Myron
--
Myron A. Calhoun, PhD EE, W0PBV, (913) 532-6350 (work), 539-4448 (home).
INTERNET: mac@ksuvax1.cis.ksu.edu
BITNET: mac@ksuvax1.bitnet
UUCP: ...?rutgers, texbell?!ksuvax1!harry!mac

Date: 5 Nov 89 09:24:35 GMT
From: bpa!cbmvax!vu-vlsi!dsinc!lgnp1!bfalcon@rutgers.edu (Bob Falcon)
Subject: Video inversion

Hello Net,

I am looking for a chip or discrete circuit that I could use to
invert the video(and sync) from the video output of a vcr to the
video input of a (wireless/uhfch14) 'rabbit' device.
and at the other end re-invert it between the 2nd vcr & the monitor.

My neighbors have mentioned to me that they are receiving a channel 14
some nights :-) ... well ... Maybe I don't want them to know what movies
I watch ;-) :-)

I'd prefer a chip that don't need too much support circuitry, but a
simple discrete circuit would be just as good. I'm not picky ! :-)

I checked an 'RCA' 'SK' cross reference book , but didn't see anything
close... how about it? anyone have a GTE/Sylvania Motorola or other

cross ref books to see if they carry anything?

Please email to : bfalcon@ls.com or |uunet,rutgers?!lgnp1!bfalcon
I'll repost , if there's any interest.

Thanks much guys/gals/??

anyhoo, have agood one, and I'll catchya later, Bob Falcon
Fidonet 1:273/906 Turbo XT QBBS 215-745-9774 HST/DS

--
Bob Falcon / Zippy says : Fun is never
internet : bfalcon@ls.com ? to say you're
uucp/bang: |uunet?rutgers?!lgnp1!bfalcon / Sushi !!
Fidonet : 1:150/614 Turbo XT QuickBBS 215-745-9774 24/12/300BPS

End of INFO-HAMS Digest V89 Issue #846
****

3824. Re: Tuning dipoles and antennas.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-06 21:35:29 UTC
From: timb@hpmwtd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1260002@hpmwtlb.HP.COM>
Source record: 15748

It is not necessary to have a resonant antenna to efficiently radiate energy.

If an antenna is matched to the source, regardless of how it is matched, all the energy sent down the transmission line is radiated (neglecting, of course, losses in the line , tuner, traps, etc.).

You need to define what you mean by radiation efficiency. The fact is that the radiation pattern will be different for a non-resonant antenna than for a resonant one. But this may be desirable in certain situations.

If your antenna SWR is 2:1, your losing about 10% of the transmitted power back to the transmitter load! This is power that is not radiated anywhere. Contrast this to a non-resonant but matched antenna which will radiate 100% of the transmitted power (again neglecting losses), albeit, into some different pattern. If the antenna length is only slighty off resonance, the pattern will not be affected significantly.

Even if you tune the antenna exactly to resonance, it is unlikely that it will be matched to the transmission line over any practical bandwidth. This again introduces SWR and a reduction in maximum radiated power.

So I say use a good quality antenna tuner with parallel wire transmission line and don't worry too much about resonating the antenna length.

73's de WB9MVP/6

3825. TM-721A upgrade info

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-06 22:52:10 UTC
From: pgraham@wyse.wyse.com
Message-ID: <2512@wyse.wyse.com>
Source record: 15746

Here is the latest information on the upgrade for the Kenwood TM721A / 621A...

The upgrade is only for the display and will not add any of the new features found on the TM-731A / TM-631A radios. It will also not add the ability to use the RC-20. (This is interesting to note since they also now tell me (Kenwood service that is) that they do not recommend the RC-20 on the TM-731A/631A, since all functions are not available).

The price is supposed to be less than $100.00 and it is even money if it will be factory only upgrade or if a Ham can do it....

What to do, what to do....

73 DE KJ6NN
Phil
Prowd owner of the TM-721A!!!
(too bad the display is so bad) HI HI

3826. Re: airport security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-07 00:15:34 UTC
From: wardc@orioneb.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <200.25563230@orioneb.FIDONET.ORG>
Source record: 15740

Re the discussion on HT's at the airport. I have done large amounts of travel in the past years with BOTH an HT and a handheld scanner and the only thing that has occured is to be asked to open the briefcase and show them. I haven't even been asked to turn them on to show they work, just let them see them lying in the briefcase. This includes such exciting places as Laguardia (just last week), Kennedy, Ohare, Denver, SFO, LAX, Seatle, etc. I have, more than once, overheard a new security guard ask his/her supervisor, "does this person fit the profile?". One could guess from this that certain people may get hasseled more than others if they "fit the profile" whatever that is.......

ward carpenter

--- msged 1.99S ZTC
* Origin: ward carpenter (1:141/705)
--
UUCP: ...!uunet!bywater!acheron!orioneb!wardc
INTERNET: wardc@orioneb.FIDONET.ORG
ward carpenter - via FidoNet node 1:141/705
N1CUI@N1CUI-4 Packet BBS
Ridgefield, CT
44.88.0.13 N1CUI-8 TCP/IP | 41 19' 12" N == for the sarsat
44.88.0.39 Orioneb/ham link | 73 30' 10" W == folks.....

3827. Re: Kenwood TS520 - Is it a good deal?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-07 00:27:40 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880089@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 15732

>I am about to purchase a Kenwood TS520 HF Xcvr for $375. It is in good shape
>and comes with a mic and all the other necessities. Is it a good deal? Will
>it do AMTOR ARQ?

You might want to check some recent QSTs. The 520 is enough of a commodity
that it appears fairly often. I put an Astatic D104 crystal mike on mine,
and get nothing but excellent audio reports. The compressor works really
nicely, and seems to penetrate far better than one would expect.

I think $375 for 520 and mike is probably not a bad deal.

Perry Scott
KF0CA

3828. Re: Contest log program?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-07 01:42:09 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500274@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 15745

I've used some logging programs before, about 3 different ones (all for PC) and my personal opinion is that they were all trash. Oddly enough the one I thought worked best was written in BASIC by a non-programmer in one evening as just a "quickie". Still I think I could do a lot better. Typical problems with these programs are lack of ability to cancel and abort things that get started, inability to change what's been typed in, and slow disk i/o and dup lookups. If I can get a clear idea of what other people would like a logging program to do, I might try writing one. If I do, it will be freeware. If you want to tell me what you would like in one, start from the beginning; don't say what you would like added to one. How should it work? What info should it keep? What user interface does it need?

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

3829. Kenwood TS-440s -> KAM Hookup (Help)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-07 02:23:17 UTC
From: noel@ubbs-nh.MV.COM
Message-ID: <161@ubbs-nh.MV.COM>
Source record: 15764

I need some advise on the proper hookup of the Kantronics KAM HF port to
the Kenwood TS-440s tranciever.

I am running the cable from the HF port of the KAM to ACC2 (13 pin DIN)
of the Kenwood. So far I have it working with the exception that when
the KAM toggles the PTT it does not mute the microphone.

As it stands now I have the following wired:

KAM TS-440S

White (1) 11
Black (2) 8
Brown (3) 13
(Red) (6) 3 (Audio Signal, Color is arbitrary)
Green (4) CW jack tip

According to the TS-440S manual, pin 9 of ACC 2 mutes the microphone if
grounded, but how to do it alluding me at the moment.

Thanks in advance for any help.

73's

Noel
N2AXI
--
Noel B. Del More | decvax!ubbs-nh!noel
17 Meredith Drive | noel@ubbs-nh.mv.com
Nashua, New Hampshire 03063 | It's unix me son! `taint spozed tah make cents

3830. C programs for Ham Radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-07 02:50:53 UTC
From: dabay@BRL.MIL
Message-ID: <8911062150.aa00565@VMB.BRL.MIL>
Source record: 15737

I am looking for c programs to port to a high performance workstation,
thingsd like antenna propagation and beam heading, tv or graphics transmission,
sattellite tracking, etc, etc,etc....
to call book address
dave N3FDG

3831. Re: Units of Measure (was flu

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-07 03:27:57 UTC
From: rlwest@flopn2.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <8911071016.AA13426@ti.com>
Source record: 15738

Maybe the quantity to be measured is RELUCTANCE, not in an electromagnetic connotation, but in the reluctance for people to give up what they've grown up with in expressing themselves.

I'd almost be like someone coming in and saying YOU GOTTA SPEAK PIG-LATIN FROM NOW ON! No matter it's better, more concise, more eloquent, more poetic, etc., IT JUST AIN'T WHAT WE'RE USED TO.

I learned MKS and CGS and SI in physics... started in Jr. High School... and can appreciate the value of them 'cause some of those values that are dealt with are inconvenient in FPS... (What *IS* the speed of light in Furlongs per Fortnight?)

I once tried to teach the metric system to my dad... looking back as the frustration is now just memory, it was pretty funny.

I wonder if some of that RELUCTANCE is the force we've seen exhibited when the FCC or someone suggests some change to the Amateur Radio Service? (For example, the Novice License... Incentive Licensing... No-Code... whatever...)

Regardless of the pros and cons of any new idea, there is an almost tangible force opposing it.

Interesting observation, IMHO, about the nature of the critter H.Sapiens...

73,

Bob WA8YCD

```
_____________________________________________________________________________
/ Bob West WA8YCD | "I didn't know you were gonna do Social Studies!" \
| RLWEST@FLOPN2.CSC.TI.COM | "Whaddya mean? That was Kirchoff's Law!" |
| WA8YCD@W5TOO.TX.USA.NA | "Yeah! CURRENT Events!" |
\__________________________|__________________________________________________/
```

3832. Re: airport security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-07 05:18:05 UTC
From: larry@kitty.UUCP
Message-ID: <3489@kitty.UUCP>
Source record: 15760

In article <1948@dover.sps.mot.com>, waters@darla.sps.mot.com (Strawberry Jammer) writes:
> }Has it ever been verified that radios and hand held scanners, etc have
> }been responsible for some sort of electronic problems aboard an aircraft?
>
> Yes, the first time was a crash in the late 1930's when the LO of an FM
> reciever interferred with the navigation receivers ad a plane flew into a
> mountain. FM 88-108Mhz, LO=RCVD. Freq. + 10.7 or 98.7-118.8 Mhz The
> aviation navvigation band is roughly 108-118 Mhz (118-135 or so are used
> for voice). Even microwatts at close range (i.e. inside a metal shell) can
> cause interferance.

I'm sorry, but the scenario you have portrayed is bogus.

Commercial FM broadcasting did not begin until 1940, and the FM broadcast band so allocated by the FCC was 42 to 50 MHz. The present FM broadcast band of 88 to 108 MHz was not allocated until 1944, and did not see significant use until 1946 since prior to that time wartime materiel controls did not permit the manufacture of radio receivers for consumer use. Portable FM receivers did not see widespread manufacture until the late 1940's.

During the 1930's aircraft "navigation receivers" were essentially limited to the reception of beacons in the frequency range of 200 to 400 kHz, and the direction finding of said beacons and commercial radio stations in the overall frequency range of 200 to 1,600 kHz. Range receivers were also employed in the frequency range if 200 to 400 kHz, and relied upon the _aural_ detection of signals with "A" and "N" AFSK morse code to achieve a navigational reference.

The first commercial use of VHF for civilian aircraft navigation did not occur until 1939, when the "Z-marker" system was implemented on a frequency of 75 MHz. Z-marker receivers were intentionally NOT sensitive, and were designed for a sensitivity of 2,500 microvolts.

The use of VOR, and VHF localizer and glide slope apparatus for civilian aircraft did not begin until 1946.

If you have some specific details of this alleged "crash in the late 1930's", then please furnish them; if not, I am going to dismiss your story as an old wive's tale.

> Check Aviation Week for other examples.

Since you imply that such examples exist, perhaps you could furnish us with a few. I am aware of the situation involving a cellular telephone in a baggage compartment which allegedly activated a fire detection system; I know of no others, however.

> The bottom line is that radio equipment on a commercial flight simply is a
> risky thing to do, even if the pilot knows about your transmitter/receiver
> there may well be another he DOESN'T know about. The consequences just to
> play games are just stupid.

I do not disagree that receivers and transmitting apparatus should
not be used by a passenger on any commercial airline flight. The only
reason that should concern anyone about WHY such use is prohibited is that
it is unlawful since it violates a very specific FAR section.

My personal opinion is that it is improbable that local oscillator
radiation from any commercially available receiver or receiver portion of
a portable transceiver will cause any interference to any aircraft
navigation apparatus in use today. The use of a transmitter, however,
is a totally different matter, and could conceivably affect a variety
of non-radio flight instrumentation and controls through RFI susceptibility.

However, debating this point is senseless unless one is attempting
to convince the FAA to rescind the FAR which deals with the use of electronic
apparatus by passengers on commercial aircraft. My personal opinion is
that the FAR is just fine as it is, since surely any rational ham radio
operator, aviation or scanner "enthusiast" can live without their radio
for the short duration of an aircraft flight.

<> Larry Lippman @ Recognition Research Corp. - Uniquex Corp. - Viatran Corp.
<> UUCP {allegra|boulder|decvax|rutgers|watmath}!sunybcs!kitty!larry
<> TEL 716/688-1231 | 716/773-1700 {hplabs|utzoo|uunet}!/ \uniquex!larry
<> FAX 716/741-9635 | 716/773-2488 "Have you hugged your cat today?"

3833. Do I have a problem with my IC-720A?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-07 08:02:09 UTC
From: JARVIS@DGAESO51.BITNET
Message-ID: <8911070801.AA12341@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 15752

Date: 3-NOV-1989 21:09:18.12
From: JARVIS AT DGAESO51
To: 0::"info-hams@simtel20.army.mil" ! SENT TO EARN::"info-hams@simtel20.army.mil"
Subj: Do I have a problem with my IC-720A?

I think that I may have a problem with my IC-720A but I would like someone who also has an IC-720A to try this and tell me if they get the same response or not.

Go to the 20m band and put the radio in LSB using VFO A. Then attempt to store the current frequency in VFO B. When I do this the radio changes to USB!!

I do not want it to do this.

Do ALL 720A's do this or is it just mine?

...de Brian VK7XD/CE2

3834. Do I have a problem with my IC-720A?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-07 08:02:24 UTC
From: JARVIS@DGAESO51.BITNET
Message-ID: <8911070802.AA12374@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 15753

Date: 3-NOV-1989 21:14:14.80
From: JARVIS AT DGAESO51
To: 0::"info-hams@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil" ! SENT TO EARN::"info-hams@wsmr-simt
el20.army.mil"
Subj: Do I have a problem with my IC-720A?
I think that I may have a problem with my IC-720A but I would like someone
who also has an IC-720A to try this and tell me if they get the same
response or not.

Go to the 20m band and put the radio in LSB using VFO A. Then attempt to store
the current frequency in VFO B. When I do this the radio changes to USB!!

I do not want it to do this.

Do ALL 720A's do this or is it just mine?

...de Brian VK7XD/CE2

3835. INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING ?INT. RELS ACAD. CONTACT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-07 09:08:56 UTC
From: dflynch@vax1.tcd.ie
Message-ID: <3375@vax1.tcd.ie>
Source record: 15750

//
I am currently researching a PhD in Political Science (Int. Rels) on the
politics of international HF broadcasting and the global HF spectrum regime,
with particular reference to the HF WARCs of the 1980's.
I WOULD GREATLY APPRECIATE ANY EMAIL CORRESPONDENCE WITH US OR CANADIAN
ACADEMICS WORKING IN ANY RELATED AREA, OR, WITH EMPLOYEES OF INT. BROADCASTING
ORGANIZATIONS.

E#SPECIALLY INTERESTED IN DIALOGUE WITH ACADEMICS FAMILIAR W/ IR THEORY ON
INTERNATIONAL REGIMES...(IE. arising from body of literature in INTERNATIONAL
ORGANIZATION over past few years and represented by writers such as Robert
Keohane, Stephen Krasner, John Gerard Ruggie etc.).
\\////
//
DEREK LYNCH : C/O DEPT. OF POLITICAL SCIENCE : TRINITY COLLEGE : DUBLIN 2 :
IRELAND
//
PS: I do quiite a bit of bHF radio monitoring
using a Drake R7A
(0-30 MHz) communications receiver.

3836. 455KHz IFs (continued..)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-07 10:28:12 UTC
From: PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK
Message-ID: <07.Nov.89.10
Source record: 15751

455KHz IF's - well in Europe, 470KHz seems to have been popular with the indigenous BC-band receiver-makers, but since most of these have now either gone bust or market Eastern imports badge-engineered, theres been a trend to 455KHz.
As has been said, there can be problems with images being received, despite the front-end selectivity (remember, the image is 2*the IF - this is typically a ratio in frequency terms of 2:1 from the 'intended' reception frequency. Even a poorly aligned ferrite loopstick antenna provides adequate image rejection in most cases).
Some of the early solid-state AM auto radios (Philco - as fitted to Ford cars in the late 'fifties) used an IF of about 235KHz. These radios often had 12-volt tubes for the frequency changer and used germanium transistors for the IF, and a single class 'A' power transistor for the audio output. This was convenient for the manufacturers since the early germanium transistors werent the gainiest of devices and high-frequency (over 500KHz) operation was fraught - you had to neutralise each stage independantly, and it changed with temperature!
I remember using one of these auto radios as an 'IF strip' tuned to 1.6MHz behind a simple 2-stage tunable front-end (6AC7 rf amp, 6BA7 mixer, 12AT7 VFO) because having a 235KHz IF, it was that bit more selective than a radio using 455KHz.
Also, being an auto radio, it was well screened so pickup at the 'first IF' was never a problem.

>-=Pete=-<

3837. Re: Trend towards requiring SASEs for domestic QSLs?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-07 13:09:59 UTC
From: mac@harris.cis.ksu.edu
Message-ID: <4626@deimos.cis.ksu.edu>
Source record: 15761

In article <7120091@hpcupt1.HP.COM> holly@hpcupt1.HP.COM (Jim Hollenback) writes:
[many lines deleted]

>.... Personally I
>think it is a sad state of affairs when a ham can spend thousands of
>dollars on equipment, towers, antennas and the like and cant spend
>a $100 a year on cards an postage.....

But all of us do **NOT** spend "thousands of dollars on equipment...."
My main HF rig is an old SWAN 350 (all tubes, analog dial); my backup
HF rig is a TCS-13 CW/AM bought "war surplus" straight from DoD for
$12.51; my antenna is a longwire fed with open line (spell "cheap"); my
"towers" are an old power pole next to my house, a push-up TV antenna,
and a tree; and my 2-meter rig was the doorprize at a hamfest about 1983.
But I will QSL if someone says they need Kansas or my county.
--Myron
--
Myron A. Calhoun, PhD EE, W0PBV, (913) 532-6350 (work), 539-4448 (home).
INTERNET: mac@ksuvax1.cis.ksu.edu
BITNET: mac@ksuvax1.bitnet
UUCP: ...{rutgers, texbell}!ksuvax1!harry!mac

3838. Re: How to use the incoming QSL bureau?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-07 13:42:16 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <874@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 15768

In article <838@soleil.UUCP> gopstein@soleil.UUCP (Rich Gopstein) writes:
]
]Ok, I admit, I'm one of those people who doesn't have an
]envelope at the QSL bureau. How does the bureau work?
]I occasionally work DX on the HF bands, and would like to
]use incoming and outgoing QSL bureaus. I am an ARRL member,
]so that's not an issue.

In fact, why doesn't a knowledgable DX'er post a nice tutorial on
how to QSL, how to get QSL's from DX, etc. For example, I worked
MIR last spring. How do I get a QSL? How do I use a bureau. If
I send a SASE, can I use US stamps, or is there something international
to put on the return envelope?

I've been a ham 28 years, but have rarely gone after DX, and am
really baffled. Now that my daughter is interested, I want to know
what to do.

Thanks in advance.

--
John Moore (NJ7E) mcdphx!anasaz!john asuvax!anasaz!john
(602) 861-7607 (day or eve) long palladium, short petroleum
7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253
The 2nd amendment is about military weapons, NOT JUST hunting weapons!

3839. Re: airport security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-07 14:20:02 UTC
From: ray@cs.rochester.edu
Message-ID: <1989Nov7.142002.236@cs.rochester.edu>
Source record: 15763

In article <1674@agora.UUCP> firebug@.UUCP (Sam Guidice) writes:

>A few years ago I was on a flight from NY to Las Vegas.
>During the flight, I was trying to find a World Series score
>on the radio. I , at the time, knew nothing about interference.
>It could have been my imagination, I think it wasn't, but when the radio
>went on, I felt the engine decellerate.
>
>I turned the radio on & off two times. This happened each time.
>
>I then tucked the radio away for the rest of the flight.
>I was using the AM radio. I wonder if the FM would interfere as well.

>What does cause the interference, if you arent transmitting anything?

Once while a passenger aboard a 747, I was able to do, with the skillful
tuning of an FM radio, three flawless touch and go landings at an
abandoned mid-west airstrip. After that, I alowed the by now confused
pilots to continue the flight on to our destination. And except for
just one wing-over later in the flight, I didn't mess with the radio again,
THAT DAY! 8-)

ray

3840. Re: SW frequencies list wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-07 14:28:00 UTC
From: benk@inmet.inmet.com
Message-ID: <13700012@inmet>
Source record: 15682

You want to get hold of a copy of the World Radio-TV Handbook.
It has been published every year for nearly (more than?) 40 years, and
is regarded as THE shortwave listener's Bible.

You can order copies of the WRTH from many Radio supply houses.
Two that I can recommend are:

Universal Shortwave Radio, Inc.
1280 Aida Drive
Reynoldsburg, Ohio 43068
U.S.A.
(phone: 800-431-3939 and 614-866-4267)

Gilfer Shortwave
52 Park Avenue
Park Ridge, New Jersey 07656
U.S.A.
(phone 1-800-GILFER-1 and 201-391-7887)

The WRTH retails for $19.95, which any serious SWL will regard as a bargain.

Another source of information is "Passport to World Band Radio", which is
also available from Universal, Gilfer, and other radio supply houses. If you
ask my opinion, the WRTH is *MUCH* more useful and valuable than "PWBR", but
some would disagree. It reails for about $14.95.

-- Ben Krepp

From uunet: uunet!inmet!benk
From DDN: benk@inmet.inmet.com

3841. Re: Tuning dipoles and antennas.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-07 14:54:09 UTC
From: jmseb@cbnewsd.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <2941@cbnewsd.ATT.COM>
Source record: 15766

In article <1260002@hpmwtlb.HP.COM>, timb@hpmwtd.HP.COM (Tim Bagwell) writes:
> It is not necessary to have a resonant antenna to efficiently radiate energy.
.....
>
>
> If your antenna SWR is 2:1, your losing about 10% of the transmitted power back
> to the transmitter load! This is power that is not radiated anywhere. Contrast
.....
> 73's de WB9MVP/6

Tim, I don't believe you meant this literally. The only time SWR
causes power to be lost is when you are using a lossy transmission
line, like coax (types like RG58 being the worst). With a lossy line
even a perfect match at the antenna will cause power to be lost;
thats what a lossy line *is*. In this case, SWR only makes it worse.
Also, with a lossy line and 2:1 SWR, maybe you lose 10%, maybe you
don't: it depends on the type of line and its length.

Of course, there is no such thing as a completely lossless transmission
line, but the closest thing is open wire feeders. If you use them,
then it does not matter at all what the feedpoint mismatch is: all
the power will be radiated. You only need a tuner to keep the rig
happy.

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
John Sebeson
KB8RY
Naperville, IL

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

3842. Re: QSLs and SASEs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-07 15:50:50 UTC
From: trey@ut-emx.UUCP
Message-ID: <20598@ut-emx.UUCP>
Source record: 15765

In article <7120092@hpcupt1.HP.COM>, holly@hpcupt1.HP.COM (Jim Hollenback) writes:
> I sent Frank a nice letter with a SASE asking the name of the operator,
> but of course he never bothered to reply.

Although Frank's station makes a lot of QSOs, I believe he should lighten up and realize that QSLing is very important to many people, even if it's not so important to him.

> Wish we could start a movement where the big contesters that do reply to
> QSL get there logs rejected and can not submit until the past due QSL's
> are mailed.

On the other hand, I'm not sure how QSLing is germane to contest operating ethics. Did Frank ever promise you a card? Why do you think that you deserve a reply? Can your use of US mail to pester Frank for a card be considered harassment?

> Or maybe a column in QST where you can send in the list of stations
> that refuse to reply to SASE's so everyone can find out who does not
> reply so you wont bother working them. Sort'a like a DX manager's list,
> but for the stations that don't QSL.

I think these suggestions are more realistic. I would rather not see valuable inches of QST wasted on this, but it might be interesting to see someone like W6GO occasionally publish a "QSLing Hall of Shame."

One fact that has been overlooked in this discussion is that QSLing is a *courtesy*. If Frank refuses to honor the tradition of courtesy that QSLing had enjoyed through the years, then I (personally) am able to consider Frank nothing less than discourteous. If you want to "get back at Frank" and his success in contesting because he didn't send you a card, then I suggest that you never call Frank ever again in another contest. Furthermore, I suggest you contact his competitors, giving them a few extra points. Eventually, those handful of QSOs he loses because his philosophy about sending cards will cost him the difference between first and second place (or 10th and 11th -- a slot in the Top Ten, hee hee). When this happens, you will can have a good laugh. After all, there are plenty of other hams in Maryland who are happy to send QSLs.

Trey Garlough
Computation Center, University of Texas, Austin, Texas 78712
trey@emx.CC.UTEXAS.EDU (internet) (512-471-3241)

3843. Re: Tuning dipoles and antennas.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-07 17:33:08 UTC
From: waters@darla.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1953@dover.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 15769

In article <1260002@hpmwtlb.HP.COM> timb@hpmwtd.HP.COM (Tim Bagwell) writes:
}It is not necessary to have a resonant antenna to efficiently radiate energy.

True

}If an antenna is matched to the source, regardless of how it is matched,
}all the energy sent down the transmission line is radiated (neglecting,
}of course, losses in the line , tuner, traps, etc.).

The same is true in an unmatched condition, the only difference is in line loss.

}You need to define what you mean by radiation efficiency. The fact is that
}the radiation pattern will be different for a non-resonant antenna than for
}a resonant one. But this may be desirable in certain situations.

The normal "model" uses a concept called radiation resistance, that is the equivalent "load" presented by the radiated energy. The ratio of radiation resistance to other resitsive losses such as the ohmic resistance of the antenna and anything else which is electrically coupled to the antenna such as the ground determines the efficiency of the antenna. Very few amateur installations get over 50% efficiency BTW.

}If your antenna SWR is 2:1, your losing about 10% of the transmitted power back
}to the transmitter load! This is power that is not radiated anywhere. Contrast
}this to a non-resonant but matched antenna which will radiate 100% of the
}transmitted power (again neglecting losses), albeit, into some different
}pattern. If the antenna length is only slighty off resonance, the pattern
}will not be affected significantly.

NOT TRUE! SWR losses are dependant on the line loss, they are IN ADDITION to the "matched" loss. If the "matched" loss is under 1db (RG213 at <30Mhz for example) then 2:1 or 3:1 SWR will add less than 1db additional loss. See the ARRL Antenna Book for a very complete treatement of this including charts. This becomes significant at VHF/UHF frequencies or when using smaller coax such as RG58/59.

If you run high power (say over 100 watts at HF or 25 watts at UHF) then the power rating of the cable becomes significant. RG213 is rated at approximately 2Kw RF at 30Mhz with 1:1 SWR, with 2:1 SWR the peak voltages and currents are twice their 1:1 values so the line can handle only 1Kw RF EVEN THOUGH the losses are not increased this much. It is possible to melt coax with enough power and it melts at the current nodes, I have seen this with 500W into RG58 coax on 2M. The cable actually melted every 38 inches (1/2 wavelength)!

}Even if you tune the antenna exactly to resonance, it is unlikely that it will
}be matched to the transmission line over any practical bandwidth.

An "exact" match is only possible at one EXACT frequency. As much as 1Hz deviation will introduce a reactive component, but you won't be able to measure it. What is much more useful is the ACCEPTABLE match, normally under 2:1 at HF but some Transmitters require under 1.5:1 for full power.

}This again
}introduces SWR and a reduction in maximum radiated power.

True, but probably not significant. It is quite possible to design antennas with ACCEPTABLE matches over each amateur band. A "cage dipole" on 3.5Mhz for example imitates a 3ft diameter element and will have less than 2:1 SWR from 3.5 to 4 Mhz when properly tuned.

}So I say use a good quality antenna tuner with parallel wire transmission line
}and don't worry too much about resonating the antenna length.

Workable iff (if and only if) you can use open wire line properly (min 12 inches from ANY metal the entire length), and want to fiddle with an antenna tuner.

Generally bandwidth is not a problem for a dipole build from reasonable size wire (no 12 or no 14) except on 80M. There a cage dipole is needed.

Before you start getting too worried about SWR and antenna tuners you need to do two things (from the ARRL Antenna Book BTW), (1) ALWAYS measure antenna parameters AT THE ANTENNA! and (2) use a noise bridge that tells you reactive (L/C) component as well as resictive (R). Trying to do any serious antenna tuning with just an SWR bridge is an excersize in futility, you just don't have enough information.

THe "in line" SWR meter has really two uses: check to see that nothing has come loose and as a quick check of actual line loss. If you check the SWR with NOTHING connected at the antenna end (try both open and shorted) then a 1:1 match means ALL the power is being lost in the cable - replace the cable! I think the ARRL Handbook has a chart relating SWR to actual line loss using this method, from memory 3:1 means 1/2 the energy is being lost, and infinite SWR means no loss (and of course never happens).

Oh yes DON'T use "RG8" coax unless it is a "name" brand such as Belden, the designation is meaningless any more and there is a LOT of "junk coax" out there. If you are buying new then by RG213 or similar which IS MIL Spec. Try out some of the "cheap" cable with the SWR checking method and you will soon see why you need the better stuff.

Especially at HF, "if it conducts it will radiate" the rest is optimization!

Finally - the ARRL Antenna Book is a gold mine of good information, if you don't have it then you need it!

*Mike Waters AA4MW/7 waters@dover.sps.mot.com *
Justice is incidental to law and order.
-- J. Edgar Hoover

3844. Re: Kenwood TS-440s -> KAM Hookup (Help)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-07 17:56:15 UTC
From: taber@pstjtt.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <555@ryn.esg.dec.com>
Source record: 15772

In article <161@ubbs-nh.MV.COM>, noel@ubbs-nh.MV.COM (N. Del More) writes...

>I am running the cable from the HF port of the KAM to ACC2 (13 pin DIN)
>of the Kenwood. So far I have it working with the exception that when
>the KAM toggles the PTT it does not mute the microphone.
>[...]
>According to the TS-440S manual, pin 9 of ACC 2 mutes the microphone if
>grounded, but how to do it alluding me at the moment.

Generally, you hook the MUTE and the TS440 PTT line to the TNC's PTT
line. Then when the TNC pulls down PTT it pulls MUTE too. If you want
to leave the TNC hooked up all the time, you need to put a couple of
small signal diodes in the MUTE and PTT lines so when you key the mike
from the front of the set (for normal SSB operation, say) the PTT signal
which gets propagated out the ACC jack doesn't pull the MUTE low. It
HAS happened....

>>>==>PStJTT
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber

Mail address: ahhhhh, you don't want to send me mail....

3845. ICOM IC-740

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-07 18:13:40 UTC
From: root@mjbtn.MFEE.TN.US
Message-ID: <528@mjbtn.MFEE.TN.US>
Source record: 15767
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.swap

Hello All,

I recently bought a mint condition Icom IC-740 along with a Ten-Tech 229 200w/2kw antenna tuner from a friend. The 740 had the IC-PS740 builtin power supply, the IC-EX242 FM option, the IC-EX243 electronic keyer, and the FL-52 455kHz CW/RTTY filter installed.

I am interested in trying to locate some of the other options such as the FL-44 455 kHz SSB filter, the FL-45 9.0115 mHz CW/RTTY filter, and the IC-EX241 marker unit. Also, the manual mentions using a transverter for VHF/UHF when the FM unit has been installed. In particular, I would like to know what transverter (ICOM #?) could be used with it and if they mean theirs or some third party transverter in general, and if it is some third party unit, whos would work and where could one be gotten? Of the filters mentioned above, I am particularly interested in the FL-44 SSB filter.

Also, the unit has receive only on 17 and 12 meters, but being a micro-processor controlled type radio, and that it has specific coverage of those bands, I sort of figured that there was probably some sort if transmit inhibit diode or something. Can anyone elaborate on this? Has anyone succeeded in enabling transmit on these bands?

Any information on anything above would be greatly appreciated. As I said the unit is in mint condition and as a new licensee, I am eager to gather as much information on it as possible. Any hints and tips from other 740 owner would be highly valued too! I noticed that the 740 was replaced by the 745 only a year or two after it was introduced (in the December 1982 ICOM catalog I think). My guess is that with the new bands, and desires for general coverage, and improvements in computer controls and memories, the 745 was quickly needed. Does anyone know of any other reasons that brought this about?

Please email responses. Thanks in advance!

Mark.

--
Mark J. Bailey "Ya'll com bak naw, ya hear!"
USMAIL: 511 Memorial Blvd., Murfreesboro, TN 37129 _____
VOICE: +1 615 893 0098 | JobSoft
UUCP: ...!{ames,mit-eddie}!attctc!mjbtn!mjb | Design & Development Co.
DOMAIN: mjb@mjbtn.MFEE.TN.US CIS: 76314,160 | Murfreesboro, TN USA

3846. Re: airport security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-07 19:08:44 UTC
From: val@swamps.UUCP
Message-ID: <90@swamps.UUCP>
Source record: 15773

In article <854@anasaz.UUCP> john@anasaz.UUCP (John Moore) writes:
>LaGuardia is the only airport in the US that has ever given me any
>hassle (other than maybe asking me to demonstrate that the radio
>works). They REFUSED to let me take it through security, and said
>I had to check it as baggage. Only the intervention of the ticket
>agent for my airline (he "vouched" for me even though he had never
>seen me before!) get it through. What a bunch of jerks!

For me, it was Newark. The radio, my FCC Amateur License,
my FAA Pilot Certificate, my FAA First Class Medical and my
driver license were presented by the airline agent, at the insistance
of the security people, to the captain. One quick look and
he handed everything to me and explained that the security people
were poorly trained and had high turnover. We then sat in the
terminal building for five hours while he refused to fly 4 different
aircraft.

I did talk to someone at the Eastern Regional FAA office,
who could not exactly answer my questions, and was unable to
tell me where in the REGS it stated that radio equipment was
restricted from carry-on status.

I have a friend who regularily carries handhelds and other electronics
on both domestic and international flights. He hasn't had any
problems...but he has described the radio as commercial equipment, and
presented his business card (radio salesman).

Val Christian (n2epo)
...attctc!swamps!val

3847. Re: SW frequencies list wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-07 20:11:59 UTC
From: mn@atari.UUCP
Message-ID: <1788@atari.UUCP>
Source record: 15688

In article <530008@hpdml93.HP.COM> jmcvey@hpdml93.HP.COM (John McVey) writes:
>I have a SONY 2001 Radio and like to listen to shortwave. However,
>I don't know what frequencies to listen to, so I usually spend most
>of the time just hunting around. I bought the Radio Shack (no flames
>please) guide to shortwave listening and was disappointed. Is there
>a good listing of SW stations out there somewhere. I would think the
>list should be posted to this group. It should have broad interest.
>

Get a copy of Monitoring Times. Each month they have a very long listing
of English language SW stations audible in the U.S.

```
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
| Michael Nowicki N6LUU Atari Corp,Sunnyvale CA {ames!atari!mn} |
|.......................................................................|
| char *disclaimer="Views expressed are my own, not my employer's"; |
| char *good_quote=" 'Nyuk,nyuk,nyuk,nyuk,nyuk' - Curly Howard"; |
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

3848. Re: Kenwood RZ-1 Wide Band Receiver

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-07 20:30:29 UTC
From: wmartin@STL-06SIMA.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8911080819.AA09134@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 15679

This was reviewed by Radio Nederland's Media Network people some months back, soon after it came out, and the general impression was that the RZ-1 was a real loser. I think Larry Magne reviewed it on Radio Canada International's SWL Digest program too, and came to largely the same conclusion.

As I recall, the shortwave performance was really poor. It didn't fare too well in the VHF/UHF range either. If I dig up anything written about this, I will post more detail. As an interim summary, though, I think it is safe to describe it as "overpriced junk".

Regards, Will

3849. Re: ALUMINIUM TOWERS-CRACKS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-07 20:42:42 UTC
From: rkarlqu@hpscdc.scd.hp.com
Message-ID: <5490070@hpscdc.scd.hp.com>
Source record: 15686

I remember reading an article talking about masts to mount
beams to a tower. It said that you could design an aluminum
mast that, according to theoretical calculations, was stronger
and lighter than an equivalent steel mast (although perhaps
thicker walled). But then it went on to say that the
aluminum mast will work fine for a while until it
becomes brittle and suddenly "crystalizes." At that point
your christmas tree comes down. The article strongly
recommended *against* aluminum for structural members,
if steel could be used instead. Perhaps this is also
a bad omen for aluminum towers.

Rick N6RK

3850. Re: QSLs and SASEs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-07 20:44:42 UTC
From: wmartin@STL-06SIMA.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8911080821.AA09182@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 15683

If a "fill-in-the-blanks" generic QSL card is good enough for whatever purposes you want the card for, why not just fill in the blanks yourself and make up your own card if the other guy is too picayune to respond to your request, after you've tried once with a SASE?

Will

3851. W3LPL Operator Fights Back

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-07 20:48:14 UTC
From: pescatore_jt%ncsd@gte.COM
Message-ID: <8911072048.AA25806@bunny.gte.com>
Source record: 15684

From the continuing saga of QSLs:

Hollenack says:
> Or maybe a column in QST where you can send in the list of stations
> that refuse to reply to SASE's so everyone can find out who does not
> reply so you wont bother working them. Sort'a like a DX manager's list,
> but for the stations that don't QSL.

Trey says:

I think these suggestions are more realistic. I would rather not see
valuable inches of QST wasted on this, but it might be interesting to
see someone like W6GO occasionally publish a "QSLing Hall of Shame."

One fact that has been overlooked in this discussion is that QSLing is
a *courtesy*. If Frank refuses to honor the tradition of courtesy that
QSLing had enjoyed through the years, then I (personally) am able to
consider Frank nothing less than discourteous. If you want to "get back
at Frank" and his success in contesting because he didn't send you a card,
then I suggest that you never call Frank ever again in another contest.
Furthermore, I suggest you contact his competitors, giving them a few extra
points. Eventually, those handful of QSOs he loses because his philosophy
about sending cards will cost him the difference between first and second
place (or 10th and 11th -- a slot in the Top Ten, hee hee). When this
happens, you will can have a good laugh. After all, there are plenty of
other hams in Maryland who are happy to send QSLs.

John WB2EKK says:

As a frequent operator at W3LPL (40 CW/20 SSB, usually) I feel compelled
to respond to this latest raging debate. To me QSLing is much like giving
out candy at Halloween. If you have kids, you tend to give out candy. If
you like giving out candy, you give out candy. If you don't want your windows
soaped, or your tree TPed, you give out candy.

Many who don't chase QSLs don't send QSLs. Many years I go out to a bar
to avoid trick or treaters. I don't always fill out questionaires when they
come in the mail, even if they give me a stamp, or a little pencil (what
do they think we would want those little pencils for, anyway?). If I received
2000 questionaires a year, I might not respond to any, either.

The equivalent of soaping a contester's windows is to not work him in a
contest, as Trey suggests. I have been severely berated for not QSLing by YUs
on 20 when operating at LPL, and my rate suffers for it. As a 100 per cent
return QSLer, I think we would see a slight increase in score by QSLing. To be
arrogant, we are whipping the competition by such wide margins that it would
not mean a bit of difference in the final standings (let alone are we worried

about the difference between 10th and 11th place). But I agree with the main point: if K7SS or KQ2M or WN4KKN at N5AU won't send you a QSL, don't work 'em. But lets not waste column space or energy on "QSLer Halls of Shame". Those actually cause competition to be the most shamed.

For all contests where the W3LPL station is operated by a single operator, by the way, the contest results will list the operator. On 160M and 10M contests in particular, and SSB SS, the guys who usually operate there will be glad to QSL. Just look in the results, find the operators name, and send the card direct.

For you DX stations who work the W3LPL multi-multi, there's hope yet, by the way. For the recent CQ WW SSB, all bands except 80 and 160 used K1EA computer logging software, and 80 and 160 are being merged in by hand. If we can talk Frank into paying for 20,000 or so cards, and volunteer to put labels on, we may bulk QSL soon.

3852. Re: Disk Drive Box

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-07 21:00:13 UTC
From: lampi@pnet02.gryphon.com
Message-ID: <21955@gryphon.COM>
Source record: 15762
Cross-posted to: comp.misc,sci.electronics,comp.sys.ibm.pc,comp.sys.tandy,rec.ham-radio

A pretty good distributor of 5-1/4" boxes is WETEX, 1122 W. Washington Blvd., #D, Montebello, CA 90640, 1-800-798-7041, fax (213) 728-3203. You can also try IB Computers, (503) 297-8425, 9244 SW Beaverton-Hillsdale Hwy., Beaverton, OR 97005. There are lots of dealers out there--just check your Computer Shopper!

Michael Lampi
MDL Corporation

UUCP: {ames!elroy, <routing site>}!gryphon!pnet02!lampi
INET: lampi@pnet02.gryphon.com

3853. Re: IF Filters?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-07 21:10:23 UTC
From: rkarlqu@hpscdc.scd.hp.com
Message-ID: <5490071@hpscdc.scd.hp.com>
Source record: 15687

Order your filter as a replacement part for a tranceiver. Most all of the commonly available HF transceivers have a 40 to 70 MHz. "roofing" filter for the first IF, which is usually 20 kHz. wide.

Also, TOKO (Mt. Prospect, Ill.) just announced an 82 MHz. SAW filter for cellular radio first IF's. You should be able to buy small quantities of them.

Rick N6RK

3854. Re: Looking for amplifier, Really All India Radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-07 21:15:38 UTC
From: wmartin@STL-06SIMA.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8911080822.AA09293@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 15680

I'm sorry to say that it is just about impossible to get good, listenable reception from AIR here in the US. I have been trying for years, and get only marginally-intelligible signals at the best of times, even with an outdoor longwire antenna. What All India Radio needs to do is to work out a transmitter-time swap with one of the big religious broadcasters. The Voice of Free China, in Taiwan, did this with WYFR, and thereby became an easily-received and popular shortwave broadcaster, instead of being barely receivable.

There are enough Indian nationals (and people like myself who are interested in Indian music and culture) in North America that AIR would have an immediate and sizable audience if they would take this step. It could be done with very little expense -- certainly far cheaper than installing new high-power transmitters and trying to reach this continent directly!

To any Indian nationals reading this -- if you or your families have any influence at all in the Indian government or can reach officials of AIR, *please* push this idea.

Regards, Will Martin

3855. More on the RZ-1

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-07 21:46:58 UTC
From: wmartin@STL-06SIMA.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8911080827.AA09589@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 15681

I tried sending the poster who had asked about the RZ-1 these copies of
comments from the net and got the following idiotic mail reject, so
I'm sending this to the list instead.

Will

Date: Tue, 7 Nov 89 13:14:54 PST
From: Mailer-Daemon@Teknowledge.COM (Mail Delivery Subsystem)
Subject: Returned mail: Service unavailable
Message-Id: <8911072114.AB28947@Teknowledge.COM>
To: <wmartin@STL-06SIMA.ARMY.MIL>
----- Transcript of session follows -----
Cannot exec '/usr/bin/uux' errno=2
554 <polya!lucid.com!eb@Teknowledge.COM>... Service unavailable
----- Unsent message follows -----
Date: Tue, 7 Nov 89 14:34:16 CST
From: Will Martin <wmartin@STL-06SIMA.ARMY.MIL>
To: @BEAVER.CS.WASHINGTON.EDU:polya!lucid.com!eb@Teknowledge.COM
Subject: Re: Kenwood RZ-1 Wide Band Receiver

Here's some comments on the RZ-1 that I found I still had on-line:

Date: 28 Dec 88 12:49:47 GMT
From: att!ihuxz!parnass@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU (Bob Parnass, AJ9S)
Subject: Kenwood RZ-1 [Wow!, or Bow-Wow?]

In article <1495@umbc3.UMD.EDU>, battle@umbc3.UMD.EDU (Mr. Rick Battle) writes:
> I was in my local ham radio store (Maryland Radio Center)
> when I saw the Kenwood RZ-1 for the first time....
> Any comments on the radio or my reactions.

Larry Wiland published an unflattering review of the RZ-1 on
page 90 of 1/89 "Monitoring Times." Larry probably saved his
readers (potential buyers) a lot of money.
--
~~~~~~
Bob Parnass AJ9S, AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass - (312)979-5414

Date: 28 Dec 88 21:42:40 GMT
From: hpda!hpcupt1!bmp@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU (Brian M. Perkin)
Subject: Kenwood RZ-1

There is an article about the RZ-1 in Jan 89 Monitoring Times.
When I first saw the unit I was ecstatic because I thought
I had finally found a unit that was a full coverage SW radio
and scanner and would have the best features from both worlds.
I was all set to sell my pro-2004 and buy a RZ-1.
~~~~~~

The more I researched it, the less I liked it.
The RZ-1 scans slowly,
doesn't have SSB capabilities and is hard to program.

Monitoring times suggests waiting for the RZ-2 or the RZ-3 where the "bugs" will be worked out. I tend to agree with them. However if I had a DIN size car radio in my car, I could be tempted to replace it with the RZ-1.

Brian Perkin
hpda!bmp
N6RSW
End

3856. Re: QSLs and SASEs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-07 22:37:38 UTC
From: reisert@victim.dec.com
Message-ID: <8911072237.AA07130@decwrl.dec.com>
Source record: 15770

In article <20598@ut-emx.UUCP>, you write...

>consider Frank nothing less than discourteous. If you want to "get back
>at Frank" and his success in contesting because he didn't send you a card,
>then I suggest that you never call Frank ever again in another contest.
>Furthermore, I suggest you contact his competitors, giving them a few extra
>points.

As a member of the YCCC (Yankee Clipper Contest Club), I heartily endorse this idea. Work all the W1's and W2's you hear, and leave the W3's behind ;-)

jim, AD1C

=-=

"The opinions expressed here in no way represent the views of Digital Equipment Corporation."

Jim Reisert Internet: reisert@tallis.enet.dec.com
Digital Equipment Corp. UUCP: ...decwrl!tallis.enet!reisert
Littleton, MA 01460

3857. Re: QSLs and SASEs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-07 22:39:32 UTC
From: reisert@victim.dec.com
Message-ID: <8911072239.AA07284@decwrl.dec.com>
Source record: 15771

In article <20598@ut-emx.UUCP>, trey@ut-emx.UUCP (Trey Garlough) writes...

>consider Frank nothing less than discourteous. If you want to "get back
>at Frank" and his success in contesting because he didn't send you a card,
>then I suggest that you never call Frank ever again in another contest.
>Furthermore, I suggest you contact his competitors, giving them a few extra
>points.

As a member of the YCCC (Yankee Clipper Contest Club), I heartily endorse this idea. Work all the W1's and W2's you hear, and leave the W3's behind ;-)

jim, AD1C

=-=

"The opinions expressed here in no way represent the views of Digital Equipment Corporation."

Jim Reisert Internet: reisert@tallis.enet.dec.com
Digital Equipment Corp. UUCP: ...decwrl!tallis.enet!reisert
Littleton, MA 01460

3858. Re: Letter from the FCC: 20M Maritime Mobile Net

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-07 23:21:50 UTC
From: rusty@cadnetix.COM
Message-ID: <10214@cadnetix.COM>
Source record: 15678

In article <8622@microsoft.UUCP> clayj@microsoft.UUCP (Clay Jackson) writes:
...
> I have no doubt that the FCC will (eventually) act,
>and that the majority of hams WILL NOT LIKE the action they eventually
>take.

I'm afraid you've got the nail right on the head there.

>My view of the FCC is sorta like a sleeping bear who's letting
>letting you borrow a part of HIS cave.
>...take the toys away from BOTH of you, so NOBODY wins.

It seems that thats the way the FCC appears to think of it too, at times.

>Clay Jackson
>(Reaching for nomex longjohns)

I hope you won't need them...

In any case, my questions are - what can we do about it now?

and, How can we avoid getting the FCC awake next time?

(OR at least how can we keep from getting the FCC wide awake.
It sounds to me like *some* of the activity on the nets *might*
(PLEASE note the highly qualified nature of this statement!) be
illegal. It also seems to me that, regardless of the legality
of the patches/3rd party traffic, the responses of the hams who
jammed were also illegal. In any case, it would be nice if we
had a place to turn with authority somewhere between the FCc and
individual hams. Something like binding arbitration? I dunno, just
thinking out loud - a dangerous activity on the net, for sure!
Anyway, my question is - how to solve problems like this one
without getting the FCC quite so involved? Ideas?)

Enough raving for now, time for the nomex longies.... :-)

---Join the usenet un-net, 28.410 and/or 28.390, 1600Z to 1700Z saturdays!
Rusty Carruth. Radio: N7IKQ ^^ or later :-)
DOMAIN: rusty@cadnetix.com UUCP:{uunet,boulder}!cadnetix!rusty
home: POB. 461, Lafayette 80026

3859. Re: Contest log program?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-07 23:23:47 UTC
From: cb@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <31652@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 15689

In article <20307@ut-emx.UUCP> trey@ut-emx.UUCP (Trey Garlough, WN4KKN/5) writes:
>In article <SO-LURU.89Oct31123909@stekt.oulu.fi>, so-luru@stekt.oulu.fi (Ari Husa OH8NUP) writes:
>> I would like to know if there is a proper CONTEST LOG PROGRAM
>> available somewhere.
>
>
Try w2hpf's constest software. I've used it and it works like a
charm on the PC clones. He uses the cga 40 col mode and colors to make
it very readable. It does the dupes and prints out acceptabel copies
for the arrl. He's got the HF and VHF contest software.
I'll see if I can get him to post some info. You can email him: jeff@cci632.

--
I volunteered for the rights in America, and now I'm losing them, AAARGHH
email: cb@cci632 or !rochester!kodak!n2hkd!curtis Fight for your RIGHTS!
Curtis Braun, N2HKD, Computronics, PO Box 1002 Fairport NY, 14450

3860. Re: airport security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-08 00:49:08 UTC
From: cb@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <31655@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 15690

IMHO: someone seems to be pulling my leg. According to the latest
newsletter from my frequent flyer, cellular telephone technology
has come to airplanes for a nominal fee :-). Maybe these particular
airplanes are equiped with baluns to make this work? They probably
use external antenna's? Funny how it's OK to use them all of a
sudden as long as they get part of the fee?
Is that what it all boils down to, money?
--
I volunteered for the rights in America, and now I'm losing them, AAARGHH
email: cb@cci632 or !rochester!kodak!n2hkd!curtis Fight for your RIGHTS!
Curtis Braun, N2HKD, Computronics, PO Box 1002 Fairport NY, 14450

3861. TAPR 9600 PacketRadios ??

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-08 07:43:41 UTC
From: pat@PGD.ADP.WISC.EDU
Message-ID: <175@pgd.adp.wisc.edu>
Source record: 15774

Does anyone know the status of the TAPR 9600 baud radio/modem
project?? The original description made those things sound attractive.
Also, as I recall they could be used to creat a full duplex node.
Another question, do THEY have to be tuned in pairs or are they non-critical?

Pat.davis@mail.admin.wisc.edu 128.104.198.10
608-262-2747 Days

3862. CQ IDX ...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-08 12:21:03 UTC
From: ghainbach@dit.ie
Message-ID: <4809.25581a30@dit.ie>
Source record: 15775

CQ CQ CQ IDX ..

This is the Irish station calling .....

Available of contact 09.00 GMT and 17:30 GMT

Standing by ....

3863. Guest operators for direct QSLing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-08 13:02:43 UTC
From: pescatore_jt%ncsd@gte.COM
Message-ID: <8911081302.AA22456@bunny.gte.com>
Source record: 15776

List of recent operators of W3LPL (single op contests):

1988 SSB SPRINT WB2EKK
1988 IARU HF WB3JRU
1988 SSB SS K3ZZ
1988 ARRL 160M WA8MAZ
1988 ARRL 10M WA8MAZ
ALL RTTY CONTESTS W3EKT

All have the logs for the contest they worked, and will QSL one hunnert percent.

3864. A pair of requests!!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-08 13:19:53 UTC
From: 702WFG@SCRVMSYS.BITNET
Message-ID: <8911090804.AA03598@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 15677

I have two requests today. One directly related to ham radio and the other only of minor interest but I'm sure someone here can help me.

#1: Is there anywhere online that the VEC question pool is kept? My daughter is going to have her NOVICE real soon now and I would like her to go straight ahed for at least a TECH but hopefully her GENERAL. And being as I am spending a lot of time working with the code to get her thru this I am even considering going after my EXTRA just for the fun of it.

#2: Can anyone point me to any articles online or not that discuss the effects of extremely strong magnetic fields on the human body?? I know research has been done recently and although I didn't pay a lot of attention to it before (I don't live near any big power lines) I have been asked about it recently because of a situation here at work. Apparently they rea arranged some offices and now we have a person sitting on the opposite side of a wall from an ~25KVA transformer. The immediate effects are that her PC monitor is trashed by the magnetic field and when ever she sits at here desk the amount of static electricity in the air makes her hair stand up (like the old experiment with the VanDeGraff generator). I think a field that strong warrants some investigation. A call to NIOSH didn't reveal any concrete information other than their oppinion that the transformer should not be located inside the building.

Any help will be, as always, greatly appreciated.

KB3YV

bill gunshannon
702WFG@SCRVMSYS.BITNET

3865. Re:Unknown satellite on 432.875

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-08 14:04:11 UTC
From: LANG@UNB.CA
Message-ID: <ID3765.D891108.T100411.LANG@UNB.CA>
Source record: 15685

The satellite is probably not Polar Bear. Polar Bear (for Polar Beacon Experiment and Auroral Research) is a modified U.S. Navy Navigation Satellite System (Transit) satellite that hung in the Smithsonian Air and Space Museum for about 8 years (I have a slide I took to prove it) before being refurbished for launch. The transmitting frequencies are believed to be about the same as those used by the Transit system plus an L-band channel. Frequencies are probably 149.981, 399.962, and around 1575 MHz.

I believe that both the Kettering Group and the Dallas Remote Imaging Group are trying to determine which satellite is actually transmitting on 432.875 MHz.

Richard B. Langley BITnet: LANG@UNB.CA or SE@UNB.CA
Assoc. Prof. Phone: (506) 453-5142
Geodetic Research Laboratory Telex: 014-46202
Dept. of Surveying Engineering FAX: (506) 453-4943
University of New Brunswick
Fredericton, N.B., Canada
E3B 5A3

3866. Re: Kenwood RZ-1 Wide Band Receiver

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-08 15:34:47 UTC
From: cyamamot@girtab.usc.edu
Message-ID: <6343@merlin.usc.edu>
Source record: 15692

In article <2154@heavens-gate.lucid.com> eb@lucid.com (Eric Benson) writes:
>
>Does anyone have any
>personal experience with this unit, or knowledge of other reviews that
>have been published? Does anyone know of any competing units, or
>whether Kenwood has a follow-on product planned?

I was seriously going to buy one several months back. So serious in fact that I drove over to Kenwood (only about a 10 minute drive) and I bought the RZ-1 service manual.

Well me and my friends just critiqued the thing to death. Everything above 30 Mhz is handled by a modified cable TV front end. Yep, just one of them varactor tuners! There are about 4-5 separate front ends for the shortwave stuff. Again, not a very impressive design.

Don't think about modifying it unless you like toying with surface-mount parts. Also someone else who did buy one said the front panel bulbs burned out in about a month. Very hard to get to and replace.

If you want more technical stuff, let me know. I've got a $10 manual for a radio I'll never buy.

Cliff Yamamoto
KA6JRG

3867. Re: Butternut Vertical

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-08 15:59:42 UTC
From: herbster@b11.ingr.com
Message-ID: <6495@b11.ingr.com>
Source record: 15710

In article <8911051924.AA11365@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>, BLACK@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.EDU writes:
> I have recently purchased a second-hand Butternut HF6V vertical
> antenna. The antenna is complete except for a section of 75-ohm
> matching line that was buried in the ground at the original installation.

I bought a brand-new HF6V a year ago. I couldn't find a place to
run decent radials and then got a Cushcraft R4. I still have most
of the pieces to the butternut. The coax i found in the box was
a generic RG-59 hunk that was 62 inches long. If I can find the
original instruction sheet in my vertical piling system I will
verify whether is was to be trimmed down or not. Hope this helps.

de km4jn

3868. Have the name - need the call!!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-08 16:03:04 UTC
From: chuck@ncrcce.StPaul.NCR.COM
Message-ID: <1696@ncrcce.StPaul.NCR.COM>
Source record: 15694
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

Question:

Is there a way to find out somebody's call sign if you know their name?

I don't know if Buckmasters (tm) can do it, and even if they could, I don't need the service bad enough to spend the Bucks they want. There must be a database somewhere else that hams can access and do searches on. I see people looking for lost ham buddies all the time. In my case, it is a lost relative.

It would even be nicer to find out all the hams in a given area or to find the call of a ham at a given address. The call book is fine for finding the information if you know the call.

I wonder if the FCC has a complete set of files they sell. Maybe there's a need here that can be filled by a cheap "inexpensive" service.
Anybody want to go into business? :-) Maybe the packet networks could have this service incorporated into it.

Thanks,

Chuck Rissmeyer (KE0VG) | All ideas are mine alone!
rissmeyer@StPaul.NCR.COM

3869. are QSL cards really necessary for awards?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-08 16:50:49 UTC
From: kawai@csli.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <10967@csli.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 15693

Will writes:

> If a "fill-in-the-blanks" generic QSL card is good enough for whatever
> purposes you want the card for, why not just fill in the blanks yourself and
> make up your own card if the other guy is too picayune to respond to your
> request, after you've tried once with a SASE?

Now here's something to think about. This is the way I feel:

* I'm not sure whether sending and receiving QSL cards is an inseperable act
from the actual contact itself. There are other ways to confirm a contact
asides from receiving a QSL card.
* I don't want to forge contacts.
* If getting a QSL card is too much of a hassle, then I might as well forget
the award, and work somebody instead.

Say, for example, you tape-record all your contacts. Then, by
listening to your tape-recordings, anybody can verify you have indeed
worked the stations you have claimed to have worked. There would be
no need for obtaining QSL cards.

Likewise, an honest person can simply enter the contact in his logbook.
Awards bring nothing but personal satisfaction to begin with, so there
is little reason to cheat. I wish awards were given out using the honor
system. Brings back some humbleness into the hobby, doesn't it?

Many award issuing organizations require possesion of QSL cards. I
interpret this as a requirement for objective proof of the contact.
It so happens it is the least bothersome to validate from the award
issuing organization's point of view. Unfortunately, getting the QSL
cards seems to be as difficult as getting the contact itself. It
appears that the integrity of the award is being maintained at the
expense of time and effort of its applicants.

If an award is given to people who are not only capable of working a
set of stations, but also managing to obtain QSL cards from them,
that's fine. But such requirements should be explicitly stated in the
award requirements. Most awards state that they require proof of the
contact in the form of QSL cards. The first half of this proof
requirement is fine; the second half is debateable, because it means
that the applicant is measured by a scale that is not deeply connected
with the actual contact itself, but by a scale that measures an action
that is separate from the contact. In other words, you find that to
qualify for an award that is given to people who work, say, a hundred
DXCC countries, you not only need to work them, but you need to get
QSL cards back, which means that that award is actually given to

people who know both how to work people on the air and through the mail.

I love sending and receiving QSL cards - my room is plastered with them - but feel it's a hassle securing QSL cards to qualify for a reward after you've worked them. If DXCC plaques are given out only to those who work people once on the air and once on the ground, then so be it. Unfortunately, this diminishes my enthusiasm for DXCC awards somewhat. I can still work countries, and say that although I haven't got a card from many of them, I have worked over a hundred. This is what I have been doing, and I suspect there are a lot of covert DXers like me - quite possibly much more than those who actually claim awards.

Bottom line is this: if awards require QSL cards, I will not forge cards to get that award, but I may not try very hard to get QSL cards back, either. I hate forgeries and can't spend extra time and money on what I view as an optional task.

(In fact, since QSL cards cost so much and major awards signify substantial investment on part of the receipient, they should do away with QSL requirements, and ask for an application fee that would be used to support QSL bureaus in DX countries, so that everybody can start getting cards if they want to! Kidding here...)

>goh<
(kawai@csli.stanford.edu [arpanet]) (76056,1726 [CompuServe]) (n6uok [radio])

3870. Re: TM-721A upgrade info

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-08 17:07:07 UTC
From: singer@ibmarc.uucp
Message-ID: <1197@ks.UUCP>
Source record: 15716

Do you know when the upgrade will be available?

David Singer, N6TFX Internet: singer@ibm.com
Packet: n6tfx @ n6ldl
Amprnet: n6tfx@n6tfx.ampr.org
Bitnet: singer@almvma

3871. ftp access for mods database

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-08 17:09:00 UTC
From: MBramwel@business.uwo.CA
Message-ID: <8911081816.AA05276@julian.uwo.ca>
Source record: 15721

The mods database is now available through the internet.

IP address: 129.100.22.100 HAMSTER.business.uwo.ca

If you want to post a file, please email it to me.

A separate copy is stored on the IBM 4381 for mail users, therefore
I need to know if a new file comes in.

Enjoy, let me know if you have any problems.

3872. Re: airport security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-08 17:21:50 UTC
From: koning@koning.dec.com
Message-ID: <6010@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 15697

Airplane phones are not cellular phones. They couldn't use the cell approach for the same reasons air-mobile hams have to watch out when using repeaters. More to the point of the interference with avionics issue: as I understand it the rules allow for any electronics that have been certified for the aircraft. That obviously applies to the airplane phones -- but not to cellular phones.

paul, ni1d

3873. Re: ALUMINIUM TOWERS-CRACKS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-08 17:27:19 UTC
From: koning@koning.dec.com
Message-ID: <6011@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 15698

Re aluminum suddenly "crystallizing" and turning brittle: as a blanket statement that is obvious nonsense. If it were true, airplanes would not be made of aluminum!

It IS true that metals in general are subject to "fatigue" failure. As I've seen it explained, each metal has its own characteristic relation between number of times it is flexed and the permissible load. Supposedly aluminum is more tricky than steel in that respect: the permissible load for steel becomes independent of number of flexures sooner than aluminum does, so you need to de-rate the breaking strength of aluminum by a bigger factor than steel. But that's quite a different statement than the bogus assertion that aluminum is by definition unsuitable for structural applications.

Since I'm not a mechanical or structural engineer, I can't give more precise comments. You might want to read the book "Structures -- or why things don't fall down" (don't remember the author's name).

paul, ni1d

3874. Re: Madison Electronics

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-08 17:41:30 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500276@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 15695

This is a test. I've found the local notes program is misthreading articles and am wondering which thread this is falling on. This article is just to see where it shows up in the news system. Notes does not support distribution values so I can't control this darned thing.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

3875. Re: Contest log program?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-08 17:41:37 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500275@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 15696

Suppose you had used "some" logging program you really liked, but forgot where you had actually used it and had no link back to find it. Can you describe HOW that program actually works, as opposed to just naming who wrote it. I'm interested in things like:

1. Can I enter things in any order I want, even switching from entry to entry while each is partially done, or am I forced to enter data only in a predetermined invariable order?

2. How easy is it to configure it for a contest that the author did not plan for? Can it be configured to validate a wide variety of different exchanges?

3. Will it look up a call sign in an online database? What format must database be in? How slow is the lookup? Can I enter another QSO WHILE the previous one is concurrently being searched in the database? Do I have to buy a database package to do this?

4. What statistics/needs does the program display? Do I have to ask for them each time, or can they be displayed continuously while entering new QSO data?

5. Does it support larger screen data sizes of EGA and VGA displays, e.g. 43, 50, or 60 rows?

6. Can it continuously write a backup stream over a port to another machine? Would it use TCP/IP if the package was resident?

I personally will not buy a logging program when I an perfectly capable of writing my own. The disadvantage is that I won't get to see what others consider to be useful user interfaces. I have seen some before, but they are all different and I am not convinced there is any standard yet; I have not seen one anyway.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

3876. Re: are QSL cards really necessary for awards?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-08 18:40:42 UTC
From: taber@pstjtt.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <556@ryn.esg.dec.com>
Source record: 15708

In article <10967@csli.Stanford.EDU>, kawai@csli.Stanford.EDU (Goh Kawai) writes...
>Say, for example, you tape-record all your contacts. Then, by
>listening to your tape-recordings, anybody can verify you have indeed
>worked the stations you have claimed to have worked. There would be
>no need for obtaining QSL cards.

If nobody ever pretended to be a station they weren't then that might be
true. But there is no way to verify the station you hear on the tape is
indeed the station it claims to be. The thought is that by contacting
that station by mail and having the operator send a written confirmation,
you can reasonably verify the contact. (There are scenarios where
fraudulent contacts can still be perpetrated, but they start getting out
toward the end of the bell curve. I think a QSL card gives greater than
95% confidence that the contact was genuine.)

In re some other message:

Making out your own QSL cards and trying to pass them off for awards
seems to be in the gray area between ethical and unethical. Certainly
if I found a lot of fill-in-the-blanks QSLs in the same handwriting, I
would put the entire stack under extreme scrutiny. And maybe if I found
even one or two from stations that I knew don't QSL "nohow, noway" it
would be likely to turn ugly. In a hobby that communicates around the
world, do you want your name associated with something that is not on
the up-and-up?

>>>==>PStJTT
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber

Mail address: ahhhhh, you don't want to send me mail....

3877. Re: Have the name - need the call!!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-08 18:44:43 UTC
From: bowen@cs.Buffalo.EDU
Message-ID: <12936@eerie.acsu.Buffalo.EDU>
Source record: 15699
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

In article <1696@ncrcce.StPaul.NCR.COM>, chuck@ncrcce.StPaul.NCR.COM (Chuck Rissmeyer) writes:
> Is there a way to find out somebody's call sign if you know their name?

The Internet callsign server on marvin.cs.buffalo.edu allows search by call, search by last name and search by city. See the message I posted a few days ago for how to access the system. If you're not on the Internet send me as much info as you can and I'll try to track them down and mail you the results.

Devon

3878. Re: airport security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-08 19:32:12 UTC
From: jay@splut.conmicro.com
Message-ID: <3016@splut.conmicro.com>
Source record: 15703

In article <90@swamps.UUCP> val@swamps.UUCP (Val Christian) writes:
>I did talk to someone at the Eastern Regional FAA office,
>who could not exactly answer my questions, and was unable to
>tell me where in the REGS it stated that radio equipment was
>restricted from carry-on status.

You can carry it on all you want; you just can't use it in flight
without explicit prior permission from the airline, _NOT_ the captain.

The last time this came up, I posted the relevant parts of 14 CFR 91,
which are general flight regulations applying to all flights inside the
US or on US-registered aircraft.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jay@splut.conmicro.com (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
{attctc,bellcore}!texbell!splut!jay +--
Shall we try for comp.protocols.tcp-ip.eniac next, Richard? - Brandon Allbery

3879. Missouri Radio Center

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-08 19:40:50 UTC
From: gjunell@polyslo.CalPoly.EDU
Message-ID: <1989Nov8.194050.18605@polyslo.CalPoly.EDU>
Source record: 15702

Does anyone out there in net-land have any experience with Missouri Radio Center? So far they've given me the lowest quote on an Icom IC-U16 handheld (commercial UHF - I'm in the public safety business) at $499, whereas most other places (Ham Radio Outlet, Amateur Electronic Supply, etc) have quoted about $599 for the same radio. It seems strange that one place has it $100 lower than anywhere else, hence my post.

Thanks in Advance,
Greg

--
><> . . ><> <>< . . ><>
. ><> . . <><
<>< . . ><> .. gjunell@polyslo.calpoly.edu
><> . <>< . ><>

3880. ARRL NR 83: JAS-1 DEAD

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-08 22:05:54 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1341@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 15717

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
============================================================

ARRL BULLETIN NR 83 (ARLB083) 11/8/89

THE OPERATION OF AMATEUR SATELLIE JAS-1/FUJI-OSCAR 12 WAS TERMINATED,
EFFECTIVE NOVEMBER 5, BECAUSE OF LOW POWER GENERATION.

JARL REPORTS QUOTE, IT IS OUR GREAT PLEASURE TO REALIZE THAT WE WERE
ABLE TO PROVIDE CHANCES OF SATELLITE COMMUNICATION, ESPECIALLY THE
FLYING BBS, AND, TAKING THIS OPPORTUNITY, WE THANK ALL SATELLITE
ENTHUSIASTS FOR HAVING CONTACTED THE BIRD. NOW, WE ARE PREPARING
THE NEXT BIRD, JAS-1B, AS THE SUCCESSOR OF FO-12, WHICH HAS THE SAME
MISSION CONFIGURATION AS THAT OF FO-12 EXCEPT FOR ITS ORBIT. PLEASE
LOOK FORWARD TO ITS LAUNCH IN FEBRUARY 1990. UNQUOTE. AR

--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM/SWL/SCANNER BBS (1200/2400/PEP) 614-457-4227
```

3881. ICOM-228A mic plug & jack source.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-08 22:07:29 UTC
From: jle@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880090@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 15691

I have an ICOM-228A and need mic connectors.

I want to wire up an extension cable to connect a Yaesu auto-dialer mike to the 228. In order to do that, I need an inline mic plug and jack. I have found the female jack at Radio Shack, but they don't carry the mating plug (inline or panel mount). C W Electronics in Denver doesn't either. (jack == female, plug == male, jack is on mic cord, plug is a panel mount on the 228.)

Does anyone know what I'm talking about and know where I can get the correct 8 pin plug?

Jer/ Eberhard, (SLASH), N0FZD | Hewlett-Packard - MS99, 1UP10, 15' East
CAP SAR Pilot, COMM,INST,CFI-GLIDER | 3404 East Harmony Road (303) 229-2861
mail: {ihnp4 | hplabs}!hpfcla!jle | Fort Collins, Colorado 80525-9599

3882. Vertical HF Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-08 22:37:35 UTC
From: frank@tc.fluke.COM
Message-ID: <12296@fluke.COM>
Source record: 15709

I am considing a vertical antenna, the Cushcraft R5 No-Ground-Radial Vertical. I am interested in hearing from others using multiband vertical antennas. What is your opinion of there performance?

Is the R5 design different from other verticals in some significant way as to eliminate the need for ground radials?

How is the R4 different from the R5?

3883. Re: I want my old callsign back !

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-08 22:49:17 UTC
From: toto@tank.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <6194@tank.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 15706

In article <1989Nov2.133930.21935@nebulus> root@nebulus (Dennis S. Breckenridge) writes:
:root@raider.MFEE.TN.US (Bob Reineri) writes:
:
:>Having just been bitten by the ham bug again after 8 years of inactivity, I
:>wonder if it is possible to get my original callsign back.
:
:>My original call was WB4QVO. About three years ago, I happened across my ham
:
:I posted the reply to let others know about a service that is available.
:I looked you up in the 1989 Callbook and your old call is not listed. This
:is usually a good sign.
:
: The Radio Amateur Callbook company offers a FREE service of callsign lookup
: You call a bbs in the Chicago area (312) and it prompts you for a callsign
: Don't get all excited just yet, if it finds the callsign in its database
: it tells you that this callsign is a published callsign and it does not
: give you any more information. Here is the info:
:
: Telephone (312) 234-8011 300/1200 baud 8 data-bits 1 stop, no parity.
:
:there is a description that differs from mine in the 1989 callbook on page
:33A.
:
:--
:**
:Dennis S. Breckenridge VE3-GSS QTH: Toronto, Canada
:AMPR.ORG: [44.135.88.55] UUCP: uunet!tmsoft!nebulus!dennis
:**

After 11/11, the area code changes. Use 708.

--
Sandra Jessica Smyth Believer in lost causes
toto@tank.uchicago.edu

3884. Re: CHEAP OSCILLOSCOPES

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-08 22:53:06 UTC
From: rkarlqu@hpscdc.scd.hp.com
Message-ID: <5490072@hpscdc.scd.hp.com>
Source record: 15723

yes. You get what you pay for on those scopes, and no more.

N6RK

3885. Revised ROSES-1 Schedule

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-08 23:53:29 UTC
From: n2dsy@cbnewsh.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <5617@cbnewsh.ATT.COM>
Source record: 15700
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio,comp.protocols.iso,comp.protocols.misc

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

TO: ALL@ALLBBS
FROM:N2DSY@KD6TH
BID: $0811_ROSES
SUBJECT: ROSES-1 Event Schedule

11 November 1989

ROSES-1 Schedule of Events

As of 28 October 1989

The New Jersey Institute of Technology Amateur Radio Club and
the Radio Amateur Telecommunications Society are co-sponsoring
the first RATS Opens Systems Environment Symposium (ROSES-1).
ROSES-1 will be held on the 11th of November 1989 in the Student
Center of the New Jersey Institute of Technology from 8AM to
6PM. Talk-in will be on 145.19 (-600) and 147.225 (+600) MHz.
For further information contact Gordon Beattie, N2DSY at
201-387-8896 or via packet n2dsy@kd6th.

This event will include talks for the new and experienced operator.
All software discussed at the sessions will be available for free.
(plus cost of media - so bring 5-1/4 or 3-1/2 inch disks)

Also: Question and Answer Sessions,
Demonstrations,
TNC Tune-up (bring TNC and radio)
Equipment Literature,
Software Distribution,
License Examinations.

NOTE: ALL Sessions include a Question and Answer period.

Plan on dinner with your fellow operators!

For further information contact:

General: Gordon Beattie, N2DSY 201-387-8896 n2dsy@kd6th
Testing: Pete Adley, K2MHP 201-796-6622

The tentative schedule follows:

Activity 1 Activity 2

08:00 Coffee, Tea, License Exams
Doughnuts Start
*
09:00 Introductions, *
Announcements *
*
09:15 How to Set Up a *
Packet Station *
*
10:00 Operating a Personal *
Mailbox *
*
11:00 Networking with the End
ROSE X.25 Switch

12:00 Frequency Coordination
Forum

12:30 Announcements

<------------- Lunch ------------->
Available in Cafeteria

13:00 ROSErver/Packet Packet for the Blind
Radio Mailbox Voice Synthesizer Demo
System User Forum *

14:00 Open Systems Mail, ROSErver/PRMBS Demonstration
Directory and *
Network Management *
Forum *

15:00 Break, ROSE X.25 Switch Demonstration
Announcements *
*
15:15 Broadcast File *
Distribution *
and Roundtables *
via Packet *

16:00 User Forum ROSErver and ROSE X.25 Switch
Open Q&A Switch Sysops Meeting
for All! All Welcome!
*
16:30 Informal Discussions, *
Demos Before *
Dinner at the Diner *

Let us know if you're planning to attend by sending a packet message to
N2DSY@KD6TH.

73, and see you at ROSES-1 !

Gordon Beattie, N2DSY

3886. Re: airport security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-08 23:59:51 UTC
From: jay@splut.conmicro.com
Message-ID: <3018@splut.conmicro.com>
Source record: 15707

In article <31655@cci632.UUCP> cb@cci632.UUCP (Just another hired gun (n2hkd)) writes:
>IMHO: someone seems to be pulling my leg. According to the latest
>newsletter from my frequent flyer, cellular telephone technology
>has come to airplanes for a nominal fee :-). Maybe these particular
>airplanes are equiped with baluns to make this work? They probably
>use external antenna's? Funny how it's OK to use them all of a
>sudden as long as they get part of the fee?
>Is that what it all boils down to, money?

No, it boils down to a technology difference.

Cellphone base stations are really close together in airplane terms. The
inflight telephones use similar technology but on different frequencies
and with the cells much, much farther apart. They do not interoperate.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jay@splut.conmicro.com (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
{attctc,bellcore}!texbell!splut!jay +--
Shall we try for comp.protocols.tcp-ip.eniac next, Richard? - Brandon Allbery

3887. Re: AR on TV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-09 00:39:36 UTC
From: thomas@mvac23.UUCP
Message-ID: <102.UUL1.3#5131@mvac23.UUCP>
Source record: 15712

> Unexpected line heard on the Gary Shandling show on FOX network
> last night:
>
> " You probably think an SB200 puts out 2 kw...."
>
>
> Is Gary, or one of his writers, a ham?
>

My understanding is that he has an EE degree. Wouldn't surprise me if
he is a ham as well.
- tom
--
internet : mvac23!thomas@udel.edu or thomas%mvac23@udel.edu
uucp : {ucbvax,mcvax,psuvax1,uunet}!udel!mvac23!thomas
Europe Bitnet: THOMAS1@GRATHUN1
Location: Newark, DE, USA
Quote : Virtual Address eXtension. Is that like a 9-digit zip code?

--
The UUCP Mailer

3888. Ham Radio Show

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-09 02:31:45 UTC
From: C523029@UMCVMB.BITNET
Message-ID: <8911100804.AA28197@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 15701

- - The original note follows - -

I might be the only one that didn't know about it, but in the off chance t
hat someone else didn't know, here goes:

I caught a ham radio show on 'The Voice of the Andes' which was kind of interes
ting. I am not sure if it is nightly or weekly yet, but here's the info:

Thursday 11/9 0200Z-0230Z (Wednesday in USA)
HCJB
Voice of the Andes
Seto, Ecuador
South America

9745khz, 11775khz, 15155khz

15155khz came in full scale, while 9745 was a bit lower in strength.

The show this time read letters from around the world, and discussed the no-cod
e license idea.

Ron Francois
University of Missouri

3889. Re: TEST

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-09 02:43:00 UTC
From: bruce.chapman@canremote.uucp
Message-ID: <89111105491088@masnet.uucp>
Source record: 15704

```
This is a test of the path with just ID and no name.
---
* RNet 1.01: CanConfMail: Sasquatch BBS, Terrace, B.C. (604) 635-2184
```

3890. Re: TEST

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-09 02:44:00 UTC
From: bruce.chapman@canremote.uucp
Message-ID: <89111105491121@masnet.uucp>
Source record: 15705

```
This is a test of the path with name and no ID.
---
* RNet 1.01: CanConfMail: Sasquatch BBS, Terrace, B.C. (604) 635-2184
```

3891. Re: airport security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-09 02:46:05 UTC
From: firebug@agora.UUCP
Message-ID: <1685@agora.UUCP>
Source record: 15578

In article <1989Nov7.142002.236@cs.rochester.edu> ray@cs.rochester.edu (Ray Frank) writes:
>
>Once while a passenger aboard a 747, I was able to do, with the skillful
>tuning of an FM radio, three flawless touch and go landings at an
>abandoned mid-west airstrip. After that, I alowed the by now confused
>pilots to continue the flight on to our destination. And except for
>just one wing-over later in the flight, I didn't mess with the radio again,
>THAT DAY! 8-)

Ok, ok so my imagination worked on me, but seriously, what on a walkman
could possibly cause the interference being spoken of.

As for the touch and go, I think you were on my flight!

Sam

>
>ray

3892. Great Circle, No Graphics

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-09 03:34:29 UTC
From: sampson@attctc.Dallas.TX.US
Message-ID: <10092@attctc.Dallas.TX.US>
Source record: 15722

Here's a program that some may find useful, others will want to hit 'n'...

```
/*
* gc.c
*
* Great Circle. This program is used to determine bearing
* and range to a station given latitude and longitude data.
*
* Ver 1.01 By S. R. Sampson, N5OWK
* Public Domain (p) November 1989
*
* Ref: Air Force Manual 51-40, "Air Navigation", 1 February 1987
*
* Usage examples:
*
* gc 35.19n97.27w 0s0e (Moore to Greenwich U.K.)
* gc 35.19N97.27W 38.51n77.02W (Moore to Washington D.C.)
* gc 33.56n118.24w 55.45n37.35e (L.A. to Moscow U.S.S.R.)
*/

/* Includes */

#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <ctype.h>
#include <math.h>

/* Defines */

#define RADIAN (180.0 / M_PI)

/* Globals */

double tmp,
dist,
range,
bearing,
QTH_Lat,
DEST_Lat,
QTH_Long,
DEST_Long,
Delta_Long;

/* Simple Declare, No Prototypes */

/*
* Error routine
```

```
*/

void err(type)
int type;
{
switch(type) {
case 1:
printf("\007Latitude Out of Range (90N to 90S)\n");
break;
case 2:
printf("\007Longitude Out of Range (180W to 180E)\n");
break;
case 3:
printf("\007Minutes Out of Range (0 to 59)\n");
}

exit(1);
}

/*
* Convert Degrees and Minutes to Decimal
*/

double dm2dec(n)
double n;
{
double t;

t = (int)n;
n -= t;
n /= .60;

if (n >= 1.0)
err(3);

return (n + t);
}

/*
* Parse the input line
*
* dd.mm[NnSs]ddd.mm[EeWw]
*/

void parse(s, lat, lon)
char *s;
double *lat, *lon;
{
register char *i, *t;
int l;

l = strlen(s);
for (i = s; i < (s + l); ++i) {
```

```
switch(toupper(*i)) {
case 'N':
*i = '\0';
t = i + 1;
*lat = atof(s);
break;
case 'S':
*i = '\0';
t = i + 1;
*lat = -atof(s);
break;
case 'E':
*i = '\0';
*lon = -atof(t);
break;
case 'W':
*i = '\0';
*lon = atof(t);
}
}

*lat = dm2dec(*lat);
*lon = dm2dec(*lon);

if (*lat > 90.0 || *lat < -90.0)
err(1);

if (*lon > 180.0 || *lon < -180.0)
err(2);
}

main(argc, argv)
int argc;
char *argv[];
{
if (argc != 3) {
printf("Usage: gc station1 station2\n\n");
printf("This program computes Great Circle Bearing and Range\n");
printf("Given the Latitude and Longitude (Degrees and Minutes)\n\n");
printf("You must input the Lat/Long of the two stations\n");
printf("The output will be relative to the first Coordinate\n\n");
printf("Input the two station Lat/Longs using the following format:\n\n");
printf("\tdd.mmHddd.mmG Lead/Lagging Zeros can be left out\n\n");
printf("d = Degrees, m = Minutes, H = Hemisphere (N or S), G = Greenwich (W or E)\n");

exit(1);
}

/* Process the command line data */

parse(argv[1], &QTH_Lat, &QTH_Long);
parse(argv[2], &DEST_Lat, &DEST_Long);
```

```
/* Compute the Bearing and Range, From the Formula in Chapter 23 */

Delta_Long = DEST_Long - QTH_Long;

QTH_Lat /= RADIAN; /* Convert variables to Radians */
QTH_Long /= RADIAN;
DEST_Lat /= RADIAN;
Delta_Long /= RADIAN;

tmp = (sin(QTH_Lat) * sin(DEST_Lat)) +
(cos(QTH_Lat) * cos(DEST_Lat) * cos(Delta_Long));

dist = acos(tmp);
range = 60.0 * (dist * RADIAN);

tmp = (sin(DEST_Lat) - (sin(QTH_Lat) * cos(dist))) /
(sin(dist) * cos(QTH_Lat));

bearing = acos(tmp) * RADIAN;

if (Delta_Long > 0.0)
bearing = 360.0 - bearing;

/* Computations complete, show answer */

printf("\nBearing is %.0f Degrees for %.0f Nautical Miles\n",
bearing, range);

exit(0);
}

/* EOF */
```

3893. QSL cards

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-09 05:29:47 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.UUCP
Message-ID: <20685@ut-emx.UUCP>
Source record: 15713

Two techniques I've come across - one directly, one by repute: -

(a) a ZL replied to a bureau card by returning my card but with a rubber stamp on the back saying "verified". I wasn't thrilled about this and I doubt that the DXCC guys would accept that! But I'm not short of ZL cards, and whenever I send a card via the bureau it's with the expectation that I'll get no reply, so I can only be pleasantly surprised.

(b) I'm told that the DXCC guys received an application for DXCC, and had an uneasy feeling about the 100 or so cards submitted. Then they realized that they were all the same size, and had only a few different print types represented on them. The applicant had printed them all himself - who said the art of home-brewing is lost?

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu

3894. Re: Havana Moon's "Los Numeros" On-Line

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-09 07:56:37 UTC
From: pierce@lanai.cs.ucla.edu
Message-ID: <28978@shemp.CS.UCLA.EDU>
Source record: 15711
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.crypt,sci.electronics,alt.conspiracy

In article <23733@cup.portal.com> Havana_-_Moon@cup.portal.com writes:

> ** WHO IS HAVANA MOON? **

> Havana Moon is the pseudonym of a very well known figure in
> Shortwave Radio, on both the hobby and the professional levels.
> He is a former Intelligence Officer who is acknowledged to be
> one of the leading experts in the curious shortwave phenomenon
> known as "Spy Numbers Transmissions."

What is Spy Numbers Transmissions?

-- Brad

*
*
*
*
* * * * *

3895. Re: 455KHz IFs (continued..)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-09 09:32:23 UTC
From: caf@omen.UUCP
Message-ID: <865@omen.UUCP>
Source record: 15718

Another reason for the lower IF frequency in car radios was that they use to be permeability tuned (variable inductors instead of variable caps) and tracking was easier with the lower IF. This was long before transistors made it to car radios.

You could rewire a tube car radio into a 6 meter transceiver without too much trouble.

3896. starter shortwave radios ...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-09 09:35:43 UTC
From: muller@sdcc10.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <4959@sdcc6.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 15719

There are two types of markets:
1) DX radios for grabbing those "down in the mud" signals
2) Hi-fi radios for quality audio

Obviously it is hard for a radio to do both well. Lower cost radios
do either 1 or 2 well but not both (usually). Higher cost radios add
electronics to improve either 1 and/or 2, but even then doing both
is hard.

For example take the Sony 2020 (aka 2001D outside of the USA). It is great
DX radio for it's price, but it audio quality is far from Hi-Fi even
on the best of signals. The Grundig 650 is great for Hi-FI, but it is
not in the same class as the Sony 2010 for weak signals.

For a first time radio one nice choice is the Sangean ATS-803A (aka radio shack
DX-440, eska RX 33). It is not the DX performer the sony is but is close.
It has much better audio. (The FM stereo output is pretty good). And it
costs a lot less ($180 USA versus $350+ USA).

If cost is no object then the Grundig 650 for Hi-FI on strong signals. The
kenwood R-5000, JRC NRD-525 or the Icom R9000 are good at DX (and good
audio on the R-5000). The R9000 is looks awesome in the ad's, though I
have never seen one in person. The icom R-71a used to be good, but
the newer serial numbers in the USA show several problems. JRC radios
are built like battleships, though the performance is not up to same
level as similar priced radios in some respects.

For used radios. Drake R-7 and similar models should be kicking around.
Drake made some really good radios even at todays standards. I have no idea
what they go for now.

My favorite of the group is the Kenwood R-5000. It has the DX performance
and I can listen to music on it for hours. Listing to a strong music
station on the Sony 2010 is hard on the ears.

Keith Muller
University of California
muller@ucsd.edu

3897. Ear Mike from Telex

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-09 09:53:13 UTC
From: CHRIS@MIAMIU.BITNET
Message-ID: <8911100802.AA27595@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 15714

I have just seen an ad from Telex about a product called Ear-Mike.
It is a speaker/mike built into an ear peace that is connected through
an adapter to your radio. It is reported to be good in high noise areas.
Has anyone seen one of these? What is the sound quality like (talking through
my ears - seems like it should sound different)?

Chris Allison N8DSC

3898. Headsets and VOX.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-09 11:12:23 UTC
From: PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK
Message-ID: <09.Nov.89.11
Source record: 15715

I have an 'AIRLITE 62' headset with built-in noise-cancelling boom mic.
(dynamic type). I have found that this headset is one of the most comfortable
for long periods of wear (8 to 10 hours at a stretch). It has very good
sealing round the ears to keep out extraneous noise, and removable cotton
covers over the ear-pads and head-band.
'Airlite 62' headsets are used by the majority of British airlines for
their pilots/copilots. I beleive they were also used on Concorde at
one time. Mine cost 35 pounds sterling, new.
I use the thing without VOX, i have a small diecast box fitted in the
lead, with a 3-position biased switch, so its possible to flick to
'TX' against the spring bias for short overs, or put it the other way
(latching TX) for longer overs.
This avoids the problem of someone creeping up behind you & tapping you
on the shoulder (because the external noise sealing of the headset is so good,
and theyve shouted at you 3 or 4 times without you hearing) and they then
startle you, and the sounds of you having a coronary are then broadcast to
the world coz the VOX has gone 'on'.............!
I used to use VOX with *VERY* short timer (20mS hang time) and with good
net discipline, its almost like full-duplex. It would drop the
transmitter between words. Long enough for someone to shout 'Priority'
or 'safety' and take control of the net. Sort-of like the audio equivalent
of full-break-in on CW. (It does tend to rapidly destroy the TX/RX
changeover relays though :-).) I also used to use a 'fast' repeater
along the same lines - no courtesy tones, voice idents, bleeps or
other 'noises off'. We needed PL-tone (or as we call it here, CTCSS)
for this though.

>-=Pete=-<

3899. Re: airport security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-09 11:53:34 UTC
From: bower@hfsi.UUCP
Message-ID: <342@hfsi.UUCP>
Source record: 15724

>You can carry it on all you want; you just can't use it in flight
>without explicit prior permission from the airline, _NOT_ the captain.

This is a sticky point. If the airline gives you permission, the captain
can still stop you. The captain has ABSOLUTE authority while in
command. (It used to be that the captain even had control over the
FAA in an emergency. I presume that is still true.)

If the airline DOESN"t give you permission (they say NO!), then the
pilot is going against company regs/policy if he does give you
permission.

(One Christmas, I was given a CHEAP, CHEAP aircraft radio receiver
(for picking up the proper aircraft frequencies). On my flight home,
I explained to the captain that I was a pilot and wanted to monitor
their transmissions from the main cabin. He gave me permission and
gave me the first (ground) frequency to use.

SOmetime later (well into the flight) the captain was making
a routine "If you will look out the left side...." type announcement.
At the end of the announcement, he said "and for Mike back there, if you
have lost us, we are on xxx.xx". I was very impressionable and thought
that was really neat. To this day, that airline is one of two that I
tend to use.)

Michael Bower - N4NMR Honeywell Federal Systems Inc.
uunet!hfsi!bower 7900 Westpark Dr. - MS 1007
703-827-3559 (o) 703-435-5081 (h) McLean, VA 22102

3900. Re: are QSL cards really necessary for awards?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-09 12:00:38 UTC
From: bower@hfsi.UUCP
Message-ID: <343@hfsi.UUCP>
Source record: 15725

>Making out your own QSL cards and trying to pass them off for awards
>seems to be in the gray area between ethical and unethical. Certainly

Perhaps a slight change to QSL design might help. Currently a lot of
QSL cards have "PSE ___ TX ___ QSL" on them where one can check
the appropriate place. Maybe it could be changed to
"PSE ___ TX ___ CONF ___ QSL". It would work like this. I would
fill in the card for the other station and mail it to him/her. It would
already be posted back to me. All the other station has to do is initial
and send back (presumably after checking the log). I would have the QSL,
he/she has confirmed it and now it is legit.

This will break down somewhat for DX since you couldn't put stamps on but
might still improve QSL probability somewhat.

(THis is just a suggestion and I don't know if it would work. I don't send
QSL (even though I am a sorter) since my radio is "mothballed".)

Michael Bower - N4NMR Honeywell Federal Systems Inc.
uunet!hfsi!bower 7900 Westpark Dr. - MS 1007
703-827-3559 (o) 703-435-5081 (h) McLean, VA 22102

3901. Re: AR on TV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-09 12:14:21 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1342@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 15726

In article <102.UUL1.3#5131@mvac23.UUCP> thomas@mvac23.UUCP (Thomas Lapp) writes:
>> Unexpected line heard on the Gary Shandling show on FOX network
>> last night:
>>
>> " You probably think an SB200 puts out 2 kw...."
>>
>>
>> Is Gary, or one of his writers, a ham?

I did a quick lookup on the marvin callsign server and
found Garry E. Shandling is a ham... KD6OY, Advanced, just
made a upgrade or renewed in nov 1988, has a LA address

Also a Raymond shandling WB2CDF out of NJ, maybe Garry's father
????

--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM/SWL/SCANNER BBS (1200/2400/PEP) 614-457-4227

3902. Old QSL Hints and Kinks

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-09 13:25:10 UTC
From: pescatore_jt%ncsd@gte.COM
Message-ID: <8911091325.AA08317@bunny.gte.com>
Source record: 15598

QSL HINTS AND KINKS - WB2EKK

I cut this out of an article I had written for an old novice cookbook we put together in the 70s, and updated it a bit. Its sorta stream of consciousness:

The best way to increase your QSL return rate is to think about those things that prompt you to respond to someone else's QSL card, and to decide how badly you want each individual card. The amount of time and money you spend on QSLing will be directly related to these two factors.

HOW TO FILL OUT THE CARD:

Log the time and date of the contact accurately. Use GMT for the time AND DATE. Write the date 4 Sep 89, not 9/4/89 which means April 9th to many people. Write your numbers legibly.

DOMESTIC QSLs:

If you are a ragchewer and just like to collect cards, slap a 14 cent on 'em and send 'em out. If you really want the card back, put it in an envelope with an SASE enclosed. In the remarks part,
use the other guy's name, make it personal. For domestic QSLing, what YOUR card looks like is important; an attractive or unusual card will increase your return rate.

If you are 18 years old or younger, mention your age in your remarks. In fact, if you are, say 13 or younger, by mentioning your age you can probably get away without an SASE if you write in block scribble.

DX QSLs:

For the garden variety countries (most of Europe, JA, VK/ZL, etc) bundle them up and send them to the ARRL outgoing bureau (look in the How's DX column in QST for info on how to do this). One exception seems to be south America; with the exception of PY and LU, most of the SA countries seem to ignore the bureau.

For the slightly rare countries (like PZ, 5H, 5B4, etc) listen to what the operator says about QSLing (direct, via bureau, or a manager). If its via the buro, do that. If it is direct or via a DX manager, put your card, a self addressed large (more in a bit) envelope, and a dollar bill (euphemistically called green stamps these days) in an envelope
and send it to the DX address. Don't put any callsigns on the envelope and put the dollar bill between the SAE and your card so it doesn't show through the outer envelope. You'll keep the honest Postal workers honest this way.

For the SAE, I've found that using the European size Air Mail envelope greatly increases my returns. Our business size envelope costs more for the DX station to mail, and often gets discarded. Any stationary store will sell you a bunch of these.

What your card looks like matters less for DX QSLing, but a nice card can't hurt. If it is an important card to you, and after three or four months you have not gotten a reply, try again. I usually include another buck, since I assume it was lost in the mail.

For stateside managers, use an SASE like going for a domestic. You can help the manager, and maybe increase your return, by putting your call and the time and date of the contact on the top of the back flap of your SAE/SASE (not the outer mailing envelope). This helps because many managers will get your card before the get the logs from the DX station, and they sort the cards by time and date to await the logs.

For contacts with Russkies, send them all to Box 88. Yes, I know you can send direct these days, but lets not spoil them. It takes a little longer, but it sure is a lot cheaper.

HOW DO I KNOW WHERE TO SEND THE CARD?

Buy the DX callbook. Too cheap? Too bad. Subscribe to the W6GO list, or a DX bulletin. Listen to the DX operator. Check the Packetcluster of your local DX club, most have a QSL manager database these days.

3903. QSL-ing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-09 13:28:36 UTC
From: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <180188@Wayne-MTS>
Source record: 15594

My $0.02: I don't send cards, unless specifically requested- which isn't too often, as few people have a hard time confirming Michigan for WAS! I never request cards from DX stations, as a lot of them probably make half their contacts with people who just want the card. The operating side of radio is for me a casual, relaxing affair. I get wound up enough at work.

Having said that, I in no way denigrate the "59 Michigan QRZ?" group nor the heavy duty DX-ers; it's just not my vision of radio. I log *all* my contacts, and I like collecting DX stations, but I'd rather have the memory of a long QSO than another postcard. So rog, OM, and by the way, I QSL 10%....
--mike ke8yy

3904. Latest update on HyperCard Ham Stacks

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-09 14:02:23 UTC
From: dls@genrad.com
Message-ID: <28543@genrad.UUCP>
Source record: 15577

It has been a few weeks now, since I last said anything about my MacIntosh HyperCard Ham Stacks. I've been desperately trying to find the time to upgrade the Novice and Technician Ham Stacks with the latest (newest) questions. Not easy with my full schedule..... But FINALLY, I believe I can see the light at the end of the tunnel. I've completed upgrading the Novice stack, and I am only 7 questions from the end in the Technician stack. Both are now version 2.0.

I have about 6 requests for these stacks sitting on my desk. I apologize for the delay and I will be sending them out shortly (this weekend). The Extra Ham stack is still incomplete, so I won't say anything more about it for now....other than I'm working on it!

For those who are unfamiliar with these stacks, each one is a randomly generated test, from the appropriate question pool. They are extremely helpful in studying for the written tests. They DO require that you have a MacIntosh computer, and that you have the program HyperCard....and HyperCard almost requires a hard disk and at least 1 Megabyte memory. Currently available are the Novice Ham Stack, the Technician Ham Stack, the General Ham Stack and the Advanced Ham Stack. If you have Stuffit, all four will fit on one diskette. Otherwise, please specify which two (or three sometimes) you want. These Stacks are PUBLIC DOMAIN and may not be sold by anyone.

The stacks may be obtained from me by sending me your NAME AND MAILING ADDRESS and choice of stacks. Alternately, you may mail me a diskette and a SASE and I'll return it with your choices. My address is:

Diana L. Syriac
49A Meadow Pond Drive
Leominster, Mass. 01453

Although I do not have the facility to transmit these stacks via email or FTP, another person has volunteered that service. The stacks may be obtained by anonymous FTP at tank.uchicago.edu, located in the directory /pub/public, names similar to HamNovice.sit.bin (yes, these are in Stuffit format, so you need UnStuffit to access them). The latest upgrades for Novice and Technician will be mailed to Peter shortly.

Meanwhile, I'm still struggling with Morse code, having failed the 13 wpm test twice thus far.....sigh.... :-(

Diana
-> Diana L. Syriac CAP: SM, Freedom 690 Mobile Ham: N1GZS <-
->USmail: GenRad Inc., Mail Stop 6, 300 Baker Ave, Concord, Mass. 01742 <-
->usenet: {decvax,mit-eddie}!genrad!dls or dls@genrad.com <-
->tel: (508) 369-4400 x2459 I'D RATHER BE FLYING!!! <-

3905. Re: ARRL NR 83: JAS-1 DEAD

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-09 14:23:14 UTC
From: hoffman@speedy.cs.pitt.edu
Message-ID: <6193@pitt.UUCP>
Source record: 15579

>... JAS-1B, AS THE SUCCESSOR OF FO-12, WHICH HAS THE SAME
>MISSION CONFIGURATION AS THAT OF FO-12 EXCEPT FOR ITS ORBIT.

Does this mean that they're not going to improve the power budget?
It will be most unfortunate if they don't.

---Bob.

3906. Cross band repeater

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-09 16:12:29 UTC
From: hat_uhl@kiere.ericsson.se
Message-ID: <37@kiere.ericsson.se>
Source record: 15593

```
Yes, there are HT:s that can do it.
YAESU FT470 for example,,,,
/Urban
```

3907. Re: Regency Monitoradio info needed.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-09 16:23:20 UTC
From: jle@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880091@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 15588

> At the latest swap fest, I picked up one of these (without manuals
> or xtals) and want to use it to receive in the 137.00 satellite band.
> Does anyone have a manual they might part with? The formula for ordering
> xtals would get me started.

I have a Regency MonitorRadio also. It is set up for Civil Air Patrol.
When the tones go off (on?) it opens the audio and it is loud. The
volume is not controlled by the volume control until the decoder is
turned "off". My problem is that when the unit decodes, the volume
produced is too loud. If I could get a schematic, I think I could
change the (probably fixed) resistor to make it softer.

I've opened it up and it is a jungle of point-to-point and I don't want
to hack.

So, please email if you can provide the "fix" I need, or a schematic and
operator's guide for copy + postage cost.

Thanks,

Jer/ Eberhard, (SLASH), N0FZD | Hewlett-Packard - MS99, 1UP10, 15' East
CAP SAR Pilot, COMM,INST,CFI-GLIDER | 3404 East Harmony Road (303) 229-2861
mail: {ihnp4 | hplabs}!hpfcla!jle | Fort Collins, Colorado 80525-9599

3908. are QSL cards really necessary for awards?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-09 17:07:55 UTC
From: doug@NISD.CAM.UNISYS.COM
Message-ID: <8911091707.AA21464@KRONOS.NISD.CAM.UNISYS.COM>
Source record: 15595

Recently the ARRL sponsored an Aniversary WAS that only required log extracts. No QSL Cards had to be submitted. As it turns out, that was probably the only time I would be able to get WAS. I rarely stay in a QTH long enough to get 50 cards back. I wonder, though, just how this approach worked. Was the forge rate high, or did hams honestly follow the rules? I would like to hear how ARRL felt about this program, as well as others who participated or observed.

-- Doug WA6VVV

3909. A Contesters Viewpoint on QSLing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-09 17:12:31 UTC
From: n2ic@druwa.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <12132@druwa.ATT.COM>
Source record: 15601

First of all, relative to W3LPL, I am a small-time contester.
My own call is only used for single-op efforts, which means I make,
at most, 1/4 of the QSO's made by W3LPL in a DX contest.

This is my personal philosophy on QSLing for contest QSO's. I will not
make any judgements about other hams' QSLing practices.

On the negative side .....

From here in Colorado, I work TONS of JA's in contests.
It seems that every JA sends me a card for every QSO, regardless of whether
they need Colorado on that band/mode. The poor sole who handles my
QSL's at the W2 bureau, sends me shipments in shoeboxes, or larger boxes.
(Thanks W2RQ !).

Before the sunspot cycle started heating up, I could barely handle the cards
from the bureau. I was typically 2 years behind, but I did get around to
returning all cards via the bureau. I kept a database of JA cards received
organized by call, band and mode. I felt good about helping out a new
JS1 with "first Colorado". But for Gods sake, why do people like
JF1SEK send me cards for EVERY 15 meter SSB QSO they have made with me ????
I must have 30 JF1SEK 15 meter SSB cards !!

Now that the sunspot cycle is up, along with the number of contest QSO's,
I am totally overwhelmed by incoming cards from the bureau. My only hope
is to print labels from my K1EA computer logs and QSL 100 %.
I haven't yet resigned myself to the cost.
For cheap cards, labels, shipping, and the ARRL outgoing QSL
bureau fee, I can't do it cheaper than 4 cents per card. When you
make 2500 QSO's in a DX contest, that really adds up !

On the positive side .....

I QSL 100 % to anyone who sends me a self-addressed stamped envelope.
In some cases, such as cards from an Eastern-block country,
I'll even spring for the stamp !

If I receive a card from someone who is obviously a new ham, I'll reply
directly to him/her.

When I receive a card with no envelope and/or stamp from a ham who should
know better (like a 1x2 call), the card goes into the trash.

Basically, show me that you REALLY DO want my card, and I'm glad to
reciprocate.

One of the other local hams, W0ZV, QSL's nearly 100 %. I know it helps
his scores in contests. I haven't resigned myself to 100 % QSLing yet.

Until I do QSL 100 %, for both contest and non-contest QSO's,
I can't whine about being beaten by him !

Steve, N2IC/0

3910. FCC ALLOWS UPS ON 220 NOW !!!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-09 17:15:49 UTC
From: ewb@raybed2.UUCP
Message-ID: <1398@raybed2.UUCP>
Source record: 15600

Subject: UPS Now on 220 MHz!

On October 31st, 1989, The Federal Communications Commission, Gettysburg, PA
issued a radio license to UPS, authorizing immediate access to a protion of
the 220 MHz band, in addition to other amateur radio frequencies.
^^

The new communications center will be located in Bethel, Connecticut. The
station's trustee is listed as Miss. Jennifer Rogers -- K A 1 U P S.

:-)

3911. Re: Letter from the FCC: 20M Maritime Mobile Net

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-09 17:29:17 UTC
From: tomb@hplsla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <5720054@hplsla.HP.COM>
Source record: 15592

stevew@wyse.wyse.com (Steve Wilson xttemp dept303) writes:

{Lots of good comments and examples deleted}

>As for giving into the FCC, it seems that they keep forgetting
>that they work for the public, and this type of operation is nothing
>but for the public good! If they would simply bust some jerks instead
>of making more things illegal when they aren't willing/capable to
>enforce the laws that are ALREADY on the books things would be
>alot more civil.

AMEN!

>Steve Wilson KA6S
>----------

3912. Military Callsign Info Needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-09 17:32:12 UTC
From: ewb@raybed2.UUCP
Message-ID: <1399@raybed2.UUCP>
Source record: 15599

I'm looking for some help in verifying some military aircraft callsigns
heard on the NORAD channels on the east coast. I have the usual ones
but 2 new ones "WASHBURN" and "ZEUSE" (a tanker), and one repeat offender
"FRED" have recently shown up.

Any information as to the aircraft type, home base, or mission would be
appreciated. I believe that Zeuse is probably a KC-10 but the others
are unknown. You can mail or post responses. Thanks
73
Gene WA1UXA

...!cg-alta!raybed2!ewb
...!rayssd!raybed2!ewb
ewb@raybed2.ray.com

3913. Re: SW frequencies list wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-09 18:23:17 UTC
From: mbutts@mentor.com
Message-ID: <1989Nov9.182317.2476@mentor.com>
Source record: 15590

From article <530008@hpdml93.HP.COM>, by jmcvey@hpdml93.HP.COM (John McVey):
> please) guide to shortwave listening and was disappointed. Is there
> a good listing of SW stations out there somewhere. I would think the
> list should be posted to this group. It should have broad interest.

In addition to the WRTH and the Passport, you will find an excellent,
up-to-date listing of SW in English in 'Monitoring Times' magazine, which Grove
puts out, which you should be able to find in better magazine stores and radio
stores. Each issue has about 20 pages of station/frequency tables organized by
time of day, plus about 10 pages of program listings, plus good features,
columns, etc. Far superior to 'Popular Communications', the other SW mag.
--
Michael Butts, Research Engineer KC7IT 503-626-1302
Mentor Graphics Corp., 8500 SW Creekside Place, Beaverton, OR 97005
!{sequent,tessi,apollo}!mntgfx!mbutts mbutts@pdx.MENTOR.COM
Opinions are my own, not necessarily those of Mentor Graphics Corp.

3914. Re: Questions about UK

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-09 19:27:35 UTC
From: michael@fe2o3.UUCP
Message-ID: <254@fe2o3.UUCP>
Source record: 15583

In article <5621@lindy.Stanford.EDU> kevin@lindy.Stanford.EDU (Kevin J. Burnett) writes:
>
>I am going to be in the UK soon, and am interesting in knowing a few things.
>Can someone tell me what the procedure would be for getting a reciprocal
>permit? Would I be able to get it from the Consulate in San Francisco, or
>would I need to write to Washington? Also, how long would it take?
>
>Also, is there someone who could give me any information about clubs in the
>London area?
>
>And, finally; what exactly is the difference between the
>Icom IC-4AT (US version) and the IC-4E (European version)?
>
The U.K. Department of Trade and Industry handles radio licences in the U.K.
Their address is:
Department of Trade and Industry,
Amateur Radio Licencing,
Waterloo Bridge House,
Waterloo Road,
London SE1 8UA.

Licence fees are collected by the Post Office:

Post Office Headquarters,
FA3.4RALU
Chetwynd House,
CHESTERFIELD
Derbyshire S49 1PF

I wrote to them with a copy of my licence and certificate of proficiency
(what you get when you pass the Australian amateur exam). They issued me
with a class A U.K. Licence not a permit! I pressume they have permits,
or have them now (I got my UK licence in 82) which would be much
cheaper than the annual licence fee of 12 pounds. One BIG advantage of
a licence rather than a permit is that you can use it throughout Europe
(if you are travelling) because the U.K. is a member of C.E.P.T..

---
email to
UUCP: uunet!mimsy!{arinc,fe203}!vk2bea!michael

```
_ _ _ _
Amateur | VK2BEA (Australia) ' ) ) ) / //
Radio | G4NYV (United Kingdom) / / / o _. /_ __. _ //
Stations| NV3Z (United States) / ' (_<_(__/ /_(_/|_</_</_
```

Michael Katzmann
Broadcast Sports Technology.
2135 Espey Ct. #4
Crofton Md. 21114 USA

Ph: +1 301 721 5151

3915. Re: starter shortwave radios ...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-09 20:04:32 UTC
From: s_dowman@leaf.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <6044@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 15582

In article <4959@sdcc6.ucsd.edu>, muller@sdcc10.ucsd.edu (Keith Muller) writes...
{For example take the Sony 2020 (aka 2001D outside of the USA). It is great
{DX radio for it's price, but it audio quality is far from Hi-Fi even
{on the best of signals. The Grundig 650 is great for Hi-FI, but it is
{not in the same class as the Sony 2010 for weak signals.
{
{My favorite of the group is the Kenwood R-5000. It has the DX performance
{and I can listen to music on it for hours. Listing to a strong music
{station on the Sony 2010 is hard on the ears.

I agree that listening to music on the Sony 2010 can be an unpleasurable
experience, but then I bought it with the purpose of listening to news,
ham and utility signals. I did enhance the audio by connecting a cable
from the earphone jack to the CD input jack on my boombox. I use the built
in equalizer to reduce static. Works great with my BC200XLT scanner too.
You don't have resign yourself to listening to weak audio...improve it!

/ \
%%
% Steve Dowman * Email: s_dowman@leaf.enet.dec.com %
% d|i|g|i|t|a|l * -or- s_dowman%leaf.dec@decwrl.dec.com %
% Littleton, MA * -or- ...!decwrl!leaf.dec.com!s_dowman %
%%

3916. Butternut Vertical Questions answered

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-09 20:10:12 UTC
From: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <180367@Wayne-MTS>
Source record: 15596

Granted, by the time my stuff gets posted it's usually old news, but
in answer to an inquiry:

The 62" length of 72 ohm cable is referred to by Butternut as a matching
section. What it matches, I don't know, but it is roughly a quarter wave
at 10 meters, so that must be where it's doing its transformation. The
antenna works very well with a good chain-link fence ground, by the way,
as many have suggested. I was 57 into Maine running 10W SSB from near Detroit
the other day.

Someone also asked about the R5; I've not played with this, though I have
heard very positive reviews locally about its predecessors, the R3 and R4.
They're half-wave antennas, and thus ground independant.
--mike ke8yy

3917. Product Review : KAM

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-09 20:26:17 UTC
From: mslee@KRSNUCOM.BITNET
Message-ID: <8911092026.AA00836@snucom.snu.ac.kr>
Source record: 15720

I recently buy KAM at T.ZONE (Akiabara, Japan).
And I tried to connect it to my AT clone PC.
But KAM didnot react my typings though all the connection is VY OK.
I check all Computer I/F part of KAM circuits and finally
found some bad things.
RS-232C data (about +10 ~ -10V) from PC was guides by a resister and
a capacitor, and a negative voltage (~ -10V) is pulled at the TXD pin.
and the signal is entered to XOR gate (CMOS 4030, or 4070),
another input of XOR gate is pulled up to ~ 10V.
This will normally work well, but my problem is :
negative voltage of KAM is made with +12V and the specific
pull-down negative voltages are from op-amp(MC34074),
I found the negative supply voltage has VY MUCH ripples (10% or more.)
And this ripple makes interference to CMOS, so the output of
CMOS XOR is the SQUARE WAVE. (I had thought KAM's 68B03 CPU intentionally
make the square pulses for unique serial communication, hihi,
but oscilloscope drew the same pulse width of the ripple.)

My solution of this problem is :

1. Cut all the OP-amp driven pull-up and pull down of 4030(4070).
2. +10V -> 5V (VDD line , pin 14 of 4070(4030)) with series of 10K Ohm
3. -10V -> GND (GND line , pin 7 of 4070)

3918. Re: Tuning dipoles and antennas.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-09 20:54:51 UTC
From: timb@hpmwtd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1260003@hpmwtlb.HP.COM>
Source record: 15591

John, I do mean it literally and I'm not talking about transmission line loss.

If you understand that what I mean by "transmitted power" is the maximum available power from the transmitter. This is the amount of power delivered to a matched load. This is also the power incident on the antenna if the transmitter is matched to the transmission line (say both are 50 ohms and neglect losses for the moment). A mismatched antenna causes a portion of the incident power to be reflected back to the transmitter. This reflected power is completely absorbed in the transmitter load if it is matched. For the purpose of radiating energy, this reflected power is lost.

So SWR does cause available power to be lost. If the antenna SWR is 2:1 then the reflection coefficient is 1/3 which corresponds to a mismatch loss of about 0.5 dB. While this may not sound like much on a logarithmic scale it is a loss of about 10% of the power which is nothing to sneeze at.

It may help to think in terms of a CW pulse. This pulse is launched onto the matched transmission line, propagates to the antenna where a portion of it is reflected by the mismatch. The reflected wave travels back to the source where it is absorbed (and lost to radiation or re-radiation) by the matched source load. This is, afterall, why finals burn-out if not matched properly. While the net power dissipated in the transmitter load may be zero (for an open or short circuit) the reactive currents flowing through the device can be enormous.

As for transmission line loss, you won't do better than an open parallel line. That is why I suggest it. Also, even if the line is mismatched to the antenna, the fields are confined and the line won't radiate much (if things are balanced well). This is not true of coax, since the outer conductor will support fields that are not confined and thus may radiate. This is energy that is lost above and beyond the normal resistive and dielectric losses. You may argue that it is not completely lost since it is radiated, but it is usually not controlled and may help or hurt the composite radiation pattern.

As for antenna efficiency as a whole, I would expect that a horizontal dipole with say 1 dB of transmission line loss could achieve an efficiency of about 70% or so. A vertical antenna will be somewhat less efficient due to increased ground (Earth) losses.

Personally, I have done pretty well with 100 watts and a good dipole and tuner. If you don't like the minimal effort of adjusting the tuner, then you can spend your time building tuned dipoles for every band and eventually burn-out your finals on a mismatched antenna system.

Let me know if this still doesn't make sense.

de WB9MVP/6

3919. CONFAB '89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-09 21:33:09 UTC
From: jschwart@hardees.rutgers.edu
Message-ID: <Nov.9.16.33.08.1989.26641@hardees.rutgers.edu>
Source record: 15584
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,ru.general

CONFAB '89
The 1989 Traffic Handler's Confab will be held at Rutgers University at the Busch Campus Center in Piscataway, New Jersey on Saturday, December 2nd from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. Admission is free.

For those who don't know, I will quote David L. Wiesen -K2VX

Tentative agenda items: VHF nets and recognition of those involved, net manager reports, certificates and awards, recruiting and training, scanner law, and the Bulletin.

The confab is the anunual conference of those involved in amateur radio traffic handling in the state of New Jersey.

Directions to the Busch Campus Center:

* from route 18
Follow rt. 18 North until it ends. You will be at a traffic light. Go straight through the light (you are now on Metlars lane). Make the third left off of Metlar's Lane. You are now on Bevier Rd. Follow this road until it intersects with Bartholomew. Make a right on to Bartholomew and you will see the Busch Campus Center ahead of you on the left. Turn into either lot #51 or #59.

>From Route 1
Take route 1 to route 18 North (New Brunswick Exit). Then follow from * above.

>From the New Jersey Turnpike
Take the Turnpike to exit 9 (New Brunswick). Follow signs to Route 18 North. Follow from * above.

>From The Garden State Parkway
Take the GSP to exit 130 (Route 1). Take Route 1 South to Route 18 North and folloe from * above.

P L E A S E N O T E: Parking has been arranged for lots 51 and 59 ONLY. Parking in any other lot may lead to a ticket or tow.

If you have any further questions, I can be contacted at:

Jeffrey A. Schwartz - KA2QOU
RPO 6129 Box 5063
New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903
(201) 878-2340

or

jschwart@hardees.rutgers.edu

Talk in will be on 145.700 Simplex.

We are looking forward to seeing you at the Confab!

73's

Jeff - KA2QOU
Rutgers Amateur Radio Club.
--

-Jeff
jschwart@hardees.rutgers.edu Amateur Call: KA2QOU

Jeff Schwartz
RPO 6129 Box 5063
New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903
(201) 878-2340

3920. Multi-tube Linear Amp Question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-09 21:58:17 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880094@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 15589

I'm working on a multi-tube amplifier, and need some advice from the net. The amplifier isn't putting out as much power as it should (40 instead of 400), and I'm wondering if the pi tank is correct.

I used the formula Rp = Vp / (Ip*K) I think everyone recognizes this one. The question is whether Ip is for all the tubes, or for just one tube. Anyone out there have the answer ? Any wisdom on how to experimentally determine Rp (and hence tank component values) ? Thanks.

Perry Scott
KF0CA

3921. Using A Dentron Clipperton-L On WARC Bands

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-09 22:10:45 UTC
From: noel@ubbs-nh.MV.COM
Message-ID: <163@ubbs-nh.MV.COM>
Source record: 15605

I'd had it! After patiently waiting almost two hours for a "CO3" to get around to the "2" calls, only to be repeated be walked on by the big boys who refused to allow anyone running barefoot work the station.

So I went out and purchased a Dentron Clipperton-L amplifier.....

Anyway... the question at hand, can the Clipperton be used on the WARC bands?

If modifications are required I'd like to get the instructions for doing so, as well as any other modifications, hints, kinks etc.

73's
Noel
N2AXI
--
Noel B. Del More | decvax!ubbs-nh!noel
17 Meredith Drive | noel@ubbs-nh.mv.com
Nashua, New Hampshire 03063 | It's unix me son! `taint spozed tah make cents

3922. Magnetic effects

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-09 23:41:59 UTC
From: BERTSCH-S@osu-20.ircc.ohio-state.edu
Message-ID: <12540965679019@osu-20.ircc.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 15585

I just read a posting by Bill, KB3YV looking for info on the effects of magnetic fields on humans. Since my outgoing mail bounces so often I thought I'd post the reply here.

A very good book on the subject is:

The body electric: electromagetism and the foundation of life.
-by- Robert O. Becker and Gary Selden.

I found this in my local public library. One point that stood out from the authors research was that low frequency (60 Hz) fields were far more dangerous than HF thru Microwave (at the same energy level).

Steve N8KWV

3923. marvin server (again)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-10 00:26:29 UTC
From: bowen@cs.Buffalo.EDU
Message-ID: <13035@eerie.acsu.Buffalo.EDU>
Source record: 15586

A lot of people wrote and said they couldn't find my message about using the callsign server so I'm reposting.

I just installed the new data for the marvin callsign server. So it's fresh as of whenever Rusty got the tape cut. If you notice any problems with it please let me know.

For those that aren't familiar with the server, it's a telnet based server that you can connect to if you have Internet access. The machine name is marvin.cs.buffalo.edu (128.205.32.4) and the port number is 2000. For most machines, the connection would be made with a command like

telnet 128.205.32.4 2000

But your system may be different. If this doesn't work, I'd suggest asking your system administrator for assistance.

Once connected, the "info" and "help" commands can get you started. The server allows you to lookup callsigns by last name, callsign or city/state. Many new additions will be coming as soon as I get some time.

Enjoy...

Devon

3924. Re: airport security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-10 01:41:04 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500277@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 15587

> Ok, ok so my imagination worked on me, but seriously, what on a walkman
> could possibly cause the interference being spoken of.

If it is just a tape player, possibly nothing. If it has ANY digital circuitry
or any radio section (AM or FM), then the hazard of RFI exists.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

3925. 20M Debacle - Letter From FCC?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-10 02:11:35 UTC
From: pff@thumper.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <1773@thumper.bellcore.com>
Source record: 15580

Gang,

I downloaded this from GEnie last night. While I can't vouch for its authenticity, I thought it might be of interest to some. Please excuse me if this has already been posted - due to a long chain of events (locally called "Micom security improvements" - ahem!) - many newsgroups have been rather bizare in respect to whether or not we get them, etc.

Anyhow, here's the file, as I downloaded it, unaltered by me:

This is the text of the letter that the FCC mailed to
numerous participants in 20 meter net activities.
- - -
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Dear Mr. [amateur's name]

This letter is being sent to you because you may be serving in an influential position with respect to third party telephony traffic, information bulletin or telegraphy practice communications transmitted on the amateur service HF bands. You may possess, therefore, information and insight that could help bring about a resolution of the unfortunate continuing over-the- air dispute that takes place on the amateur service 20 meter band. A similar letter also is being sent to other amateur operators and organizations who may be of assistance.

We fear that enhancement of international goodwill -- a fundamental principle of the rules for the amateur service in the United States -- is being jeopardized as a direct result of this dispute. We are concerned, moreover, that the experimental nature of the amateur service is being suppressed. When a channel is used to carry on a never-ending debate, it is denied for the purposes for which the frequencies were allocated. Finally, requests to the Commission to resolve the dispute are diverting far too much staff time from other essential activities.

The Commission has, on numerous occasions, provided guidance to amateur stations conducting third party communications. In the Report and Order in PR Docket No. 88-139, for instance, the Commission concurred with the American Radio Relay League's observation concerning the proper balance in the rules between the flexibility to achieve the objectives

of the amateur service and the degree of protection necessary to prevent exploitation of the service. The amateur service should be allowed to utilize its allocated frequencies unfettered by encroachment from commercial entities. It should not be allowed to be exploited by those who would use them as an alternative to the land mobile, broadcast, maritime, or common carrier radio services.

For the above reason, Section 97.113(a) of the Commission's Rules, 47 C.F.R. Part 97.113(a), prohibits an amateur station from transmitting any communication the purpose of which is to facilitate the business or commercial affairs of any party. No amateur station shall transmit communications as an alternative to other authorized radio services, except as necessary to providing emergency communications under Sections 97.401-97.407 of the Commission's Rules, 47 C.F.R. Part 97.401-97.407. In the Order adopted June 29, 1983, 48 Fed. Reg. 32999 (1983), the Commission stated that the term "business" in this instance, is used in the broadest context. It includes all types of communications which are intended to facilitate the regular business or commercial affairs of any party, whether individual or organization, whether for-profit or not-for-profit, whether charitable or commercial, and whether government or non-government. By Public Notice titled Amateur Service International Radiocommunications dated September 1, 1989, the Commission further elaborated upon the scope of Section 97.113(a): All types of communications relating to business activities, including the advertising, soliciting, ordering, furnishing, delivering, accounting, or billing of any supplies, materials, or services are prohibited.

Although Section 97.115(a) (1), 47 C.F.R. Part 97.115(a)(1), permits an amateur station to transmit messages for a third party to any station within the jurisdiction of any foreign government whose administration has made arrangements with the United States, all international communications by amateur stations are subject to Section 97.117 of the Commission's Rules, 47 C.F.R. Part 97.117, which limits amateur station transmissions to a different country to messages of a technical nature relating to tests and to remarks of a personal character for which, by reason of their unimportance, recourse to the public telecommunications service is not justified. This rule conforms to the international Radio Regulations applicable to the amateur service.

Considering the above limitations, it is not apparent why there should be any significant amount of third party communications transmitted in the amateur service. It appears, however, that as much as 15% of the 20 meter band

is being claimed for such communications by some amateur operators and by organizations apparently organized specifically to utilize the amateur service for third party telephony communications. The justification for any such entitlement, however, has not yet been made to the Commission. Nor does it appear, as evidenced by the presence of the on-the-air dispute, that any such privilege claim has been accepted by the entire amateur community.

Our approach has been to allow the amateur community to resolve the issue in a spirit of cooperation, as it has for many issues several times in the past. Because this approach has not been effective in this instance, we are looking to other alternatives. One alternative approach may be rule making that could range in outcome to an outright ban against all third party traffic to the designation of specific channels in some segment of certain amateur bands where only third party telephony communications could be conducted. Before taking so drastic a step, however, we want to gain a better understanding of the issues behind the dispute.

We request your cooperation in resolving this matter. We therefore ask that you submit a report to us on the matter by November 15, 1989. While the submission of the report is voluntary, failure to submit it may mean that we have to proceed without the benefit of your expertise. Your report should include the following information based upon your personal observations during periods when the amateur service is not generally being used to provide emergency communications under Subpart E of Part 97, 47 C.F.R. Section 97.401-97.407:

(1.) Is there, in your view, a channel plan? What is the channel plan for the analog emission segment of each amateur service HF band? What is the channel spacing? How many channels are utilized for telephony in each band?

(2.) How many channels in each analog emission segment are used by Commission-licensed amateur stations for domestic third party telephony communications? What is the general nature of these communications? How many phone patches are transmitted per channel per day? What effect does the transmission of such communications have upon the amateur service? Why isn't a public telecommunication system, maritime service, or other radio service used for such communications?

(3.) How many channels in each analog emission segment are used by Commission-licensed amateur stations for international third party telephony communications? What is the general nature of these communications? How many phone

patches are transmitted per channel per day? What effect does the transmission of such communication have upon the amateur service? Why isn't a public telecommunication system, maritime service, or other radio services used for such communications?

(4.) How many channels in each analog emission segment are used by Commission-licensed amateur stations for information bulletin telephony communications? How many amateur operators listen to one of these transmissions? How many information bulletin communications are transmitted per day? What effect does the transmission of such communications have upon the amateur service? Why aren't amateur digital systems used exclusively for such communications? What stations transmit such bulletin type messages? Is the transmission of such messages desirable or necessary?

(5.) How many channels in each analog emission segment are used by Commission-licensed amateur stations for telegraphy practice communications? How many persons make use of these transmissions for telegraphy practice? Why is an analog emission segment used for such communications? What effect does the transmission of such communications have upon the amateur service? In view of the availability of recorded telegraphy training material, why are amateur service frequencies still used for this purpose?

(6.) Please suggest a statement of practices that you believe should be followed by amateur stations transmitting third party communications, information bulletins, and telegraphy practice. Comment on whether the amateur service can voluntarily adopt your suggested practices, or should Section 97.101, General standards, 47 C.F.R. Section 97.101, be expanded.

Please feel free to provide any other factual information that would assist in a more complete understanding of the issues involved in the dispute. An envelope is enclosed for your reply.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Robert H. McNamara
Chief, Special Services Division

That's it. I think this may tie in with some recent subject matter being discussed here. My gut <<impression>> is that the above text is authentic.

73,

Pete Ferris, N5KBD
pff@thumper.bellcore.com

3926. Bearcat 800XLT Guru Needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-10 02:21:38 UTC
From: pff@thumper.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <1774@thumper.bellcore.com>
Source record: 15581

Lately my Bearcat 800XLT seems to be getting "tired". Specifically, if I leave it on for several hours (maybe a day or so), turn it off for awhile, then turn it on again, the display is VERY dim. I have NEVER liked the display - especially mobile. I always thought it was dim when compared to say an old 210XLT I used to own, etc. On a sunny day in the truck, forget it! But for the past year or so I've been running it strictly off of AC (de-spiked at that!). Sooo, no matter when I turn it on, the display is almost not visible, and gets usable after maybe 45 seconds or so. Any suggestions? Hint: I don't have any service manual / schematic for the creature (but wouldn't whine if someone wanted to photocopy one for me :-)). Any part#'s, etc; will have to referrenced accordingly (ie; "The third IC over in the second row...").

Bob Parnass, are you reading this? Anyone else? HEEEeeeeellllpppp!

Many thanks!

Please e-mail your best bets to:
Pete Ferris, N5KBD
pff@thumper.bellcore.com

3927. Where is the FCC when you need them? (long)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-10 07:35:38 UTC
From: mgb@APG-TECNET.APG.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8911100735.AA11411@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil>
Source record: 15597

vsi1!wyse!stevew@ames.arc.nasa.gov (Steve Wilson xttemp dept303)
Steve Wilson writes:

Lots of good stuff deleted......

>As for giving into the FCC, it seems that they keep forgetting
>that they work for the public, and this type of operation is nothing
>but for the public good! If they would simply bust some jerks instead
>of making more things illegal when they aren't willing/capable to
>enforce the laws that are ALREADY on the books things would be
>a lot more civil.

HEAR HEAR!!!!!!! Typical bureaucracy... Never enforce the law, that
costs too much money! Simply make a NEW one and that makes everybody
think that you are doing something POSITIVE! COW MANURE!

Let me tell the net a little story... well a LONG story! About 10 years
ago a fella showed up on the local repeater using the call WB4EYE. Some-
thing about him didn't ring true so I looked him up in the callbook. Hmmm.
No WB4EYE listed, PLUS this guy says that he got his ticket very recently
... and got a WB4 call? Not likely.

So myself and a few other guys engage this fella in a nice conversation
while alerting each other over the phone to start recording this whole
thing. We then actually talked the guy into meeting us for a cup of coffee!
Well, he actually showed up and we then asked him to see his license. He was
VERY upset and wanted to know why. We told him that we suspected he was a
bootlegger and would sincerely apologize if he could produce a ticket...

Well, he left it at home don't you know! (Yeah right) In any case, we warned
him to stay off the air and to not use his radio again until he could produce
a valid amateur radio license. We even told him where there were some local
amateur classes being held if he wanted to try and get a valid ticket, but
he wanted none of that "since he already had one". By the way, we actually
got his name and address in the process. Well, then our repeater started to
get jammed and suspecting where it was coming from, it wasn't too hard to DF.
We called the FCC in Norfolk and they really could have cared less. They told
us to call the Federal District Attorney for our state!

Then all of a sudden all the jamming stopped and we heard no more from this
fella. ONE YEAR LATER, a guy comes on the repeater again using the call
WB4EYE (I guess he thought we all must have left the area) and sure enough
our same old friend is back. We call his parents and find out that he has
joined the Navy! We trace him back and call some of the local repeater ops
in the places he has been and sure enough, they all remembered him but never
realized he was a bootlegger (he had gotten pretty good by this time). So

out came the recorders again and we all start calling the FCC. Again these people could have cared less and said (and I quote) "As long as he is not causing interference to emergency communications, then we really have no time to deal with it". We told them we had the tapes from BOTH times and had witnesses to the whole thing... IT DID NOT MATTER! We then called the Federal District Attorney and he LAUGHED at us (can't say I blame him!).

We put the word out on one repeater after another about this guy, but he would continue to just move around to different repeaters. Then we heard that he had bought a HF rig and was putting up antennas. This was a little much, plus by this time I was getting seriously P.O.'ed at this guy, since the jamming on our repeater was starting up again.

Well, we finally had a brain storm. Being that I was in the Marine Corps and so were a few other hams in the area, and that there was a retired Navy Captain in the club.... we decided to prefer charges on this guy under the UCMJ (Uniform Code of Military Justice). Ran up a real neat list of charges and had everybody sign them. We took this mess to his Commanding Officer. At first he was not impressed, but then the C.O. took a look at who had SIGNED the charge sheet and ALSO that we were sending a copy to SECNAV (Secretary of the Navy). Now THAT got his attention REAL quick! Well, he brought in this jerk and then confiscated his ever present handheld and put him up for NJP. So ... in the end, we finally got the SOB, but NOT with any help from the FCC.

With all the discussions I read on this net concerning what is legal and what is not, it always strikes me as ironic that this guy didn't even need a license to operate any amateur gear that he wanted to!

I am really curious... would any brave souls stand up and tell the net when they were last or EVER violated by the FCC, even for an honest mistake? I have NEVER received even a warning in over 20 years! That's not saying I didn't DESERVE a few... but I or no one that I know EVER got one!

These days we have intentional jamming of emergency communication nets, we have self appointed FCC reps "taking over" frequencies, profanity galore on 75 meters (in fact a LOT of bands) and who knows what else! Is there then any need to argue whether it is legal to order a pizza on the autopatch, or whether digital music files are legal, or phone patches, or etc., etc.? I am starting to think that you really can do just about anything and get away with it, because complaining to the FCC just pisses them off to where they will "teach us a lesson" by passing some new and ridiculous law and then we can argue about that!

Self policing is a joke if we have no enforcement arm.

Mark Bitterlich mgb@apg-tecnet.apg.ary.mil
or
WA3JPY@WB4UOU mgb@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil

3928. Re: Magnetic effects

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-10 13:53:07 UTC
From: pierson@cimnet.dec.com
Message-ID: <6064@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 15604

In article <12540965679019@osu-20.ircc.ohio-state.edu>,
BERTSCH-S@osu-20.ircc.ohio-state.edu (Steve Bertsch) writes [in part...]:
>I just read a posting by Bill, KB3YV looking for info on the effects
>of magnetic fields on humans. Since my outgoing mail bounces so often
>I thought I'd post the reply here.
...

Having missed the original posting, let me add three more pointers:

Biological Effects of Power Frequency Electric and Magnetic Fields
a summary prepared by the Office of Technology Assessment, US Congress
ca 100 pps, $4.75 from the US Government Printing Office. GPO book
stores are in "major cities". Order desk phone number is
202-783-3238, they take Visa, M/C, etc.. Order number is
052-003-01152-2.

Reportedly, there is an article on this subject in the November '89
issue of Consumer Reports.

Also, some discussion is going on the net in sci.skeptic, started
about two days back, just picking up "volume" now...

There is a series of articles by Paul Brodeur in the June issues
of The New Yorker. I have reservations about these articles.

..
>
>I found this in my local public library. One point that stood out
>from the authors research was that low frequency (60 Hz) fields
>were far more dangerous than HF thru Microwave (at the same energy
>level).
>
>Steve N8KWV

FWIW, this does not match my understanding, or my understanding of the
data and conclusions in the OTA Study, for one. Briefly, OTA study seems to
be saying (as I read it...):

There have been "effects" demonstrated, reproducibly, in lab work.
We can't tell now if there is a risk.
If there is a risk, it is probably small.
If there is a risk, it is not just due to "high voltage lines".

BIG DISCLAIMER: These are my PERSONAL Opinions.

thanks
dave pierson The opinions above are my own,

Digital Equipment Corporation The facts as accurate as I can manage.
600 Nickerson Rd
Marlboro, Mass
01742 pierson@cimnet.enet.dec.com

3929. Re: ARRL NR 83: JAS-1 DEAD

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-10 14:09:43 UTC
From: jay@splut.conmicro.com
Message-ID: <3027@splut.conmicro.com>
Source record: 15603

In article <6193@pitt.UUCP> hoffman@speedy.cs.pitt.edu (Bob Hoffman) writes:
>>... JAS-1B, AS THE SUCCESSOR OF FO-12, WHICH HAS THE SAME
>>MISSION CONFIGURATION AS THAT OF FO-12 EXCEPT FOR ITS ORBIT.
>Does this mean that they're not going to improve the power budget?
>It will be most unfortunate if they don't.

As I understand it, they claim to have improved the power budget.
The full extent of the improvement isn't known, as they didn't come to
AMSAT looking for advice this time either...

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jay@splut.conmicro.com (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
{attctc,bellcore}!texbell!splut!jay +--
Shall we try for comp.protocols.tcp-ip.eniac next, Richard? - Brandon Allbery

3930. Re: Tuning dipoles and antennas.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-10 14:52:11 UTC
From: jmseb@cbnewsd.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <3028@cbnewsd.ATT.COM>
Source record: 15614

In article <1260003@hpmwtlb.HP.COM>, timb@hpmwtd.HP.COM (Tim Bagwell) writes:
> John, I do mean it literally and I'm not talking about transmission line loss.
>
> If you understand that what I mean by "transmitted power" is the maximum
> available power from the transmitter. This is the amount of power delivered
> to a matched load. This is also the power incident on the antenna if the
> transmitter is matched to the transmission line (say both are 50 ohms and
> neglect losses for the moment). A mismatched antenna causes a portion of the
> incident power to be reflected back to the transmitter. This reflected power
> is completely absorbed in the transmitter load if it is matched. For the
> purpose of radiating energy, this reflected power is lost.

[more explanation]
>
>
> Personally, I have done pretty well with 100 watts and a good dipole and tuner.
> If you don't like the minimal effort of adjusting the tuner, then you can
> spend your time building tuned dipoles for every band and eventually burn-out
> your finals on a mismatched antenna system.
>
> Let me know if this still doesn't make sense.
>
> de WB9MVP/6

Thanks, Tim. It certainly makes sense that if the reflected energy sees
a matched resistive load, it will be dissipated in that load. That must mean
that when you are using a tuner, the reflected energy does *not* see
a matched resistive load and gets re-reflected back down the line.
Same thing for any impedence matching network (tank circuit in the final).

When I made my comments, I guess I was thinking there was some impedence
transformation device at the transmitter.

Thanks for clearing this up.

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
John Sebeson
KB8RY
Naperville, IL

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

3931. Re: Tuning dipoles and antennas.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-10 16:35:42 UTC
From: mark@adec23.uucp
Message-ID: <1989Nov10.163542.14298@adec23.uucp>
Source record: 15602

In article <1260002@hpmwtlb.HP.COM>, timb@hpmwtd.HP.COM (Tim Bagwell) writes:
> It is not necessary to have a resonant antenna to efficiently radiate energy.
True, but resonant antenna has the remarkable ability of NOT creating
cancelling fields. This is like putting energy into pushing as well as pulling.
I have a perfect match to my G5RV on 10M, but its 32M length is no match for
radiation efficiency to my 2:1 matched 5/8 wave 6M long antenna. Granted 1/8
of a wavelength of my 5/8 is cancelling some of the field, but the G5RV
cancels every 10M leaving only about 4M of radiating section with a heluva lot
of loading in between doing nothing.

> If an antenna is matched to the source, regardless of how it is matched,
> all the energy sent down the transmission line is radiated.
Nope, some of it is heating the air :-{ cancelling itself out.

73 de VE6MGS,
--
Ciao,
-- Mark Salyzyn @ alberta!adec23!mark

3932. Re: FCC ALLOWS UPS ON 220 NOW !!!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-10 17:52:54 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7120093@hpcupt1.HP.COM>
Source record: 15623

What other frequencies?
73's
Jim,WA6SDM
holly@hpcupt1.hp.com

3933. why JAs send multiple QSL cards

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-10 17:53:19 UTC
From: kawai@csli.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <10992@csli.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 15606

Steve (N2IC/0) writes:

> It seems that every JA sends me a card for every QSO, regardless of whether
> they need Colorado on that band/mode. ... But for Gods sake, why do people
> like JF1SEK send me cards for EVERY 15 meter SSB QSO they have made with me?

Oriental courtesy requires that you express your gratitude over and over.
In the United States, I have noticed that if you are invited to a party,
you thank the host when you are invited, when you arrive at the party,
when you leave, and later, you may send a thank you card. However, I rarely
see people thanking each other some time after the event. Not to say that
they are not grateful - it is just a difference in customs.

In the far east, Chinese tradition (especially Confucian teachings) require
that you repeatedly express your favorable emotions towards others.
Therefore, if you feel grateful, it is polite to repeatedly assert your
gratitude. In amateur radio, this principle is realized as multiple QSL
cards, which means, "I thank you for another enjoyable QSO with you, dear
OM. You are not one of those operators with whom I may engage in polite
conversation, but actually not enjoy it very much. I want to be friends
with you. To show my sincerity, I am sending you multiple cards, even though
I know this is redundant, not to mention time and money consuming. I will
not necessarily be hurt if you do not reply - I know that Americans do
not recriprocate as heavily as we do in the far east - but I would appreciate
it if you could kindly remember me and the nice QSOs we have had. If you
hear me on the bands, do drop me a call. If I hear you, I would like to
call you again. My English may not be good - I hope my actions express
my true feelings, which I cannot adequately enunciate with my English."

The main reason you do not receive multiple cards from HL, BY, BV, HS,
and 3W is not because they are not part of this cultural tradition, but
because QSLs cost money. A minor reason is because you don't often have
multiple QSOs with hams from these places!

>goh<
(kawai@csli.stanford.edu [arpanet]) (76056,1726 [CompuServe]) (n6uok [radio])

3934. Latest update on HyperCard Ham Stacks

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-10 17:54:41 UTC
From: peterss@yvax.byu.edu
Message-ID: <903peterss@yvax.byu.edu>
Source record: 15622

My thanks to Diana for putting together these hypercard stacks. I've been in a novice ham radio class now for only two weeks. I got the stacks off of tank.uchicago.edu yesterday. Even though I'm only 1/2 way through "Tune in the World with Ham Radio" I still managed an 80% on my first crack at the NoviceHam stack! (That's enough to pass, right? Rest assured I'll study the rest of the manual before I take the real test.) Anyway, I anxiously await the posting of the updated stacks (I've got the October 20 tank.uchicago.edu versions).

AND....

Are there any Macintosh programs out there for Morse code practise?

Stan Peters, Brigham Young University, peterss@yvax.byu.edu, 801/378-3617
also PETERSS@BYUVAX.bitnet

3935. Re: Where is the FCC when you need them? (long)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-10 17:56:12 UTC
From: jmseb@cbnewsd.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <3035@cbnewsd.ATT.COM>
Source record: 15616

In article <8911100735.AA11411@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil>, mgb@APG-TECNET.APG.ARMY.MIL writes:
> vsi1!wyse!stevew@ames.arc.nasa.gov (Steve Wilson xttemp dept303)
> Steve Wilson writes:
>
[interesting story about bootlegging and FCC inaction deleted]

>
> I am really curious... would any brave souls stand up and tell the net when
> they were last or EVER violated by the FCC, even for an honest mistake?
> I have NEVER received even a warning in over 20 years! That's not saying
> I didn't DESERVE a few... but I or no one that I know EVER got one!
>
>
> Mark Bitterlich mgb@apg-tecnet.apg.ary.mil
> or
> WA3JPY@WB4UOU mgb@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil

I have to back further than 20 years. I remember getting several ARRL OO reports and two slips from the FCC 'round about 1964 when I was in high school and a new ham (WA8HBS). One of the FCC warnings was when I accidently slipped just below the band edge. The other was for having a second harmonic that they detected outside the ham bands. For the latter, I had to write to them and explain what I was going to do to fix up my transmitter. To a high school kid, getting slapped by an agency of the Federal Government was kinda scary back in those days, and I took it all very seriously (so did my parents). But it did impress me that transmitting radio was a responsibility as well as a hobby. The impression it made was strong enough that I have never knowingly violated the provisions of my license since then (well....I have kerchunked a repeater a few times).

Thanks, Mark, for an interesting story.

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
John Sebeson
KB8RY
Naperville, IL

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

3936. Garry Shandling

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-10 18:03:00 UTC
From: rajiv@ee.rochester.edu
Message-ID: <1989Nov10.180300.4994@ee.rochester.edu>
Source record: 15608

Yes, Garry Shandling is a ham. I guess it's just part of his style, and it seems to work for him. Now Jay Leno, on the other hand...OH!! You mean a HAM OPERATOR! Silly me! You see...I thought...comedy.... Never mind.

:-) :-) :-) :-) :-) :-) :-) :-) :-) :-)

Rajiv Arora
--
Addresses:
UUCP: ...!rochester!ur-valhalla!rajiv
ARPA: rajiv@ee.rochester.edu

3937. Re: Cross band repeater

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-10 18:33:12 UTC
From: bks@ucbarpa.Berkeley.EDU
Message-ID: <32477@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU>
Source record: 15607

In article <37@kiere.ericsson.se> hat_uhl@kiere.ericsson.se writes:
>
>Yes, there are HT:s that can do it.
>YAESU FT470 for example,,,,
>/Urban

i have tried used the cross-band repeater features of both the ft470
and the ic32at, and must say that the ft470 does not perform nearly
as well. the repeated signal from the ft470 sits under a good deal
of noise, whereas the added noise from the ic32at is negligible.

brian

3938. QSLing - another twist

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-10 18:53:39 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.UUCP
Message-ID: <20760@ut-emx.UUCP>
Source record: 15613

I just received a reply to a QSL card I sent for a South Shetlands station. The manager (an HL) sent my card, but also sent me 6 other cards, in sealed enevlopes, to send on to other USA stations. Being a Good Guy, of course I'll shell out the $1.50 to do this. He did send me a couple of IRCs to help towards the cost.

I've had this happen several times, and usually I have to supply the 25c stamp, or even a 45c one to send a card to S. America. But if all these 6 guys whose cards I'm supposed to send on actually sent 2 IRCs with their requests, it's a pretty good deal for the manager: input = 12 IRCs, output = 2 IRCs to have good old AA5BT send the cards on.

On the other hand, maybe these W stations sent SAEs but no return postage, and this is a way of getting cards to them cheaply. Most managers would use the bureau in this case, though, I suspect.

Still, I wonder if this practise explains why I sometime don't get my cards returned - they are sent via (insert name of your favorite non-QSLing contester here) and never get forwarded.

In a similar vein, I always feel a little cheated when I have sent 2 or 3 IRCs and an overseas card comes back with a 25c stamp on it, from NYC. Still, I was willing to spend the money on getting a card, and I got a card, so I shouldn't complain, right?

Derek "QSL sure via buro OM" Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)

Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu

"Hold this feedline", said Tom, coaxingly

3939. Re: 455KHz IFs....., Chuck Forsberg WA7KGX

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-10 18:57:14 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <8911101919.AA17124@ti.com>
Source record: 15624

Chuck writes, "You could rewire a tube car radio into a 6 meter
transceiver without too much trouble."
I go back at least that far in fooling around with radios, but I never did
find or hear of a way to convert the 200-meter radios (tube, transistor;
car or home) to a 6-meter rig without an awful lot of trouble. Perhaps
Chuck refers to some of the "add-on" transverters that have been used in which
the auto radio became a tuneable IF for the Rx, and a completely separate
the auto radio became a tuneable IF for the Rx, and which included a completely
separate transmitter circuit........

Regards,
Dube Todd.....N5PDK

3940. QSLing - a new twist

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-10 19:01:38 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.UUCP
Message-ID: <20762@ut-emx.UUCP>
Source record: 15609

(sorry - reposting this as I was too frugal with the line lengths,
making the posting more garbled than it was without that).

I just received a reply to a QSL card I sent for a South Shetlands station.
The manager (an HL) sent my card, but also sent me 6 other cards, in sealed
enevlopes, to send on to other USA stations. Being a Good Guy, of course
I'll shell out the $1.50 to do this. He did send me a couple of IRCs to
help towards the cost.

I've had this happen several times, and usually I have to supply the 25c
stamp, or even a 45c one to send a card to S. America. But if all these 6
guys whose cards I'm supposed to send on actually sent 2 IRCs with their
requests, it's a pretty good deal for the manager: input = 12 IRCs, output =
2 IRCs to have good old AA5BT send the cards on.

On the other hand, maybe these W stations sent SAEs but no return postage,
and this is a way of getting cards to them cheaply. Most managers would use
the bureau in this case, though, I suspect.

Still, I wonder if this practise explains why I sometime don't get my
cards returned - they are sent via (insert name of your favorite non-QSLing
contester here) and never get forwarded.

In a similar vein, I always feel a little cheated when I have sent 2 or 3
IRCs and an overseas card comes back with a 25c stamp on it, from NYC. Still,
I was willing to spend the money on getting a card, and I got a card, so I
shouldn't complain, right?

Derek "QSL sure via buro OM" Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)

Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu

"Hold this feedline", said Tom, coaxingly

3941. 2 way radio in China

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-10 20:26:41 UTC
From: rfc@briar.philips.com
Message-ID: <67809@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 15625

I wrote a question if Ham radio exists in China, and how restricted it is,
etc, on soc.culture.china newsgroup. Below is a response posting that
appeared on scc:

>From: shuang@alberta.uucp (Shuang Deng)
Newsgroups: soc.culture.china
Subject: Re: Ham radio in China
Date: 9 Nov 89 01:46:15 GMT
Organization: U. of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

In article <67119@philabs.Philips.Com> rfc@briar.philips.com.UUCP (Robert Casey) writes:
>... Maybe trying to get an amateur radio license
>there would attract a lot of undesired "attention". Anyone know?
>---
>73 (best wishes) de (from) WA2ISE (my radio callsign) rfc

Sure, big brother has been listening already.

I don't know the regulation on amature radio in China.
But I had used both radios (HF & UHF) and satellite transmitter
for data communication in China. As far as I know, there have been
lots of attention already. First, purchase and installation of
any (communication) radio have to get approval from local
Administration Commission of Radio (ACR) in advance. The frequency
intended to use must be registered at ACR. Then, the actual use
of radio will be monitored by ACR and some other agents.

One morning, on their way pursuing better data communication quality,
some of my colleagues forgot the rules and tuned out off our specified
frequency for a while. In the afternoon, investigators came to our
lab. Boy, they not only pinpointed the location, but also decoded
almost all messages!

The government control is basically effective on senders only.
Occasionally, we did turn to other users' frequency to listen their
conversions as taking a break in frustrating experiments. With a 50
watts HF radio in Beijing, we could listen some guy yelling from
Guangzhou (in southern China) to Bao3ji1 (in western China).

(end of his posting)--

I suppose that these guys can hear American hams talking to each other.

I know someone who grew up in China, and he once built a small FM broadcast
band transmitter (a few milliwatts at most) just to see if he could do it. He
set it transmitting an unmodulated carrier, then rode a bycycle with a radio
to see how far he could recieve it. Then he went back home to turn it off

quick before it would get noticed by thier "FCC". Seems that he would have gotten into big trouble if they found him. I did the same thing back before I was a ham. I suppose that it would take a few hours for the Chinese fcc to (a) notice it, (b) fire up thier tracking van, or equivalent, and (c) DF it. I suppose it would take the FCC a week or more to notice mine, and maybe another week to even worry about it. I guess that he might get jail, I'd get told to not do it again, at worse a small fine.

Anyway, I suppose that we should be glad that the FCC doesn't listen to the ham bands that much. I'd put up with a few bozos like the ones on 14.313 (or whatever) rather than having an FCC that comes down on you if you so much as sneeze on the air. This doesn't mean that I like the bozos, but I would err on the side of too little control than too much. One thing for sure: any bozo who intentionally interferes with emergency traffic should lose thier license, or worse.

(please e-mail any flames)

73 de WA2ISE

3942. Help with frequencies in S.E. CA desert

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-10 21:06:03 UTC
From: stone@apple.com
Message-ID: <5144@internal.Apple.COM>
Source record: 15615

I'm going to be in the desert in the S.E. corner of California.
I was wondering if anyone could give me any info on "where" to
listen. I understand there is a lot of military traffic. I have a
scanner that covers 25-550 AM,NFM,WFM.

Thx,
Glen Stone

3943. Re: QSLing - a new twist

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-10 21:16:16 UTC
From: elmore@stout.ucar.edu
Message-ID: <5136@ncar.ucar.edu>
Source record: 15612

In article <20762@ut-emx.UUCP> oo7@ut-emx.UUCP (Your Tax Dollars At Work) writes:
>
Stuff about getting multiple cards from DX hams that you are asked to
distribute.
>
>Derek "QSL sure via buro OM" Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
>
>Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
>Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
>oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
>--
>"Hold this feedline", said Tom, coaxingly
>--

Funny, I just had a similar experience with a VU ham. I felt a little
odd about it. I sent the card on, supplying the envelope and postage because
I like to think of myself as a Good Guy (regardless of what Boulder County
thinks of me because I'm a ham) but I felt a bit used. It was presumptuous
of the DX ham to assume that, because I'm an American, I'm defacto fortunate
enough to have the resources to indulge him. I know US hams who would not
be able to do this. I'm curious why some DX hams don't just send their
outgoing QSL's via a buro? Is it an underlying philosophical problem with
bureaus, or are their bureaus unreliable?

Kim Elmore, N5OP

Discalimer: Say WHAT?!

3944. Re: Where is the FCC when you need them? (long)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-10 23:18:17 UTC
From: prager@Data-IO.COM
Message-ID: <1336@pilchuck.Data-IO.COM>
Source record: 15619

In article <8911100735.AA11411@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil> mgb@APG-TECNET.APG.ARMY.MIL writes:

>thing. We then actually talked the guy into meeting us for a cup of coffee!
>Well, he actually showed up and we then asked him to see his license. He was
>VERY upset and wanted to know why. We told him that we suspected he was a
>bootlegger and would sincerely apologize if he could produce a ticket...
>
>Well, he left it at home don't you know! (Yeah right) In any case, we warned
>him to stay off the air and to not use his radio again until he could produce

This is not an act of self-policing. This is vigilantism, maybe even terrorism. Who are you anyway, some self appointed lord of harassment.

How would you respond if surrounded my men you had never met and they demanded that you produce certain documents for their inspection.

The (civil) police can't to this and I think the Attorney General's office would think considerably less kindly about this act than any transgression of the FCC's rules.

What if your kid comes home from school some day and a gang of his alledged peers do this to him. How do react in that situation? Anger? Rage? Violence?

The bottom line is that Amateur Radio is a privledge, but it's still just a regulated HOBBY.

David

PS I'd normally use a signature that includes my address. I'm afraid if used you'll come around and check my yard for antennae

3945. Re: New subject: Tesla vs gauss, and other obscure units

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-10 23:32:51 UTC
From: <>
Message-ID: <18188@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 15610
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

>Only in the past ten years have nanofarads come into use

So far the unit seems to be most popular in Europe. Unfortunately, it's still almost unknown in the US. It's so much easier to say "10 nF" (a common enough value) instead of .01uF or 10000 pF.

How many people do you know who know the peta- and exa-
>prefixes, and the femto- and atto- prefixes? (Admittedly not useful to most >of us, unless you're measuring the circumference of Pluto's orbit in electronic >radii....;^)

Some of these larger prefixes are becoming useful when describing the size of digital databases, or the number of bits you can send over a fiber in a day, or the average age of the US ham population. :-)

Actually, the differences between cgs and MKS are trivial in comparison to the *real* problem, which is the brain-damaged English system of units. It's a considerable embarassment to me as an American that we're still not metric. I for one would love to take all the money that's currently being wasted on "OSI migration" in the US and put it into going metric. (See? I'm not an American with an NIH syndrome. When the Europeans -- even the French -- come up with an idea that's actually *better* than what we're already using, I'm all in favor of converting.)

Phil

3946. DAK Catalog Scanner.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-10 23:35:55 UTC
From: jmasters@pcocd2.intel.com
Message-ID: <1232@mipos3.intel.com>
Source record: 15620

I received my DAK catalog yesterday, and saw a scanner for sale. $299 for (I can't remember) a Bearcat 800XLT (?). Is this a decent scanner? There were very little in the way of details (except frequencies scanned). There was no mention of memories available. It did say it had a 15 freq/sec scan rate. That could tell me that it has at least 15 memories...or 5 memories that it scans through 3 times/sec...etc.....

Is my car the only one in America where someone breaks in and turns up my radio every time I park? - Steven Wright | Justin "Ice Cream Monster" Masters | jmasters@fmdgr1.intel.com

3947. FM Parasitics....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-11 00:26:00 UTC
From: PERRYR@WABASH.BITNET
Message-ID: <8911140804.AA05137@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 15611

This has very little to do with Ham Radio, but I figure that it can hurt, so here goes.....

Recently I took over as the Technical Director of our Campus radio Station , WNDY-FM. I did this for three reasons, 1) a personal favor to the General Manager, 2) a ham background, and 3) I was the only one they knew who could figure out which end of a soldering iron to grab.... (liberal arts colleges are fun..) I am a History and Technical Theater major.... but I ramble on. The problem is as follows. WNDY has recentely upgraded to 3000 watts ERP. The antenna is right on campus... Major lobe goes directly across town. We have the reputation of being the "station you can pick up on your toaster". We are causing QRM to everything in sight. The Kappa Sigma fraternity house on campus objects to us being heard on their phone lines. We have to keep the 3000watts to keep our advertisers, though. How can I cut down on front-end loading, without cutting power, or installing filters on every blessed thing on campus? Any ideas?

de Todd Perry, "Mr. Lapsed Licence..."

p.s. I'm getting back into the Ham end of radio. Anyone want to get rid of a used HT or HF rig? The Eico rock-bound rig i used to use has had it, and I'd rather buy used from another ham anyday..........

3948. Re: DAK Catalog Scanner.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-11 01:37:38 UTC
From: cyamamot@girtab.usc.edu
Message-ID: <6403@merlin.usc.edu>
Source record: 15621

In article <1232@mipos3.intel.com> jmasters@fmdgr1.intel.com (Justin Masters ~) writes:
>
>I received my DAK catalog yesterday, and saw a scanner for sale. $299 for (I
>can't remember) a Bearcat 800XLT (?). Is this a decent scanner?

I don't have the scanner so I can't say, but you CAN get it cheaper. I have
my Grove catalog in front of me and they have it for $249.00. It has 40
channels (two banks of 20), 15 ch/sec scan rate, covers 29-54, 136-174,
118-136, 406-512 and 840-912 Mhz.

And for those with $$$$, Grove is selling the R9000 for $4795.00. Not bad
for a receiver retailed at $5495.00.

Cliff Yamamoto

3949. Re: Havana Moon's "Los Numeros" On-Line

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-11 02:04:43 UTC
From: HAVANAMOON@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <23907@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 15617
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.crypt,sci.electronics

COME TALK TO THE LEGENDS, AND THEN SOME . . .

Join me, Zel Eaton (of 'Sharkhunters' fame) and Kristin Kaye
(of Umbra et Lux's 'Bits, Bytes & BBSs') at 8 Pacific time
this Saturday night (11/11) for a real-time 'live' conversation
on Portal.

There is no particular topic for this first discussion - we just
want to get to know you - and hear your thoughts about what you'd
like to see on "Los Numeros" On-Line. Bring your ideas and your
questions - we'll give 'em our best shot!

Hope to see you there.

Adios . . .

Havana Moon y Amigas

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

3950. Re: AR on TV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-11 02:31:23 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <263@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 15626

Regarding the Ham Radio references on the Garry Shandling show,
his call is KD6OY.

73,
Tad KT7H

3951. Spy numbers transmissions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-11 03:54:02 UTC
From: anarch@eleazar.dartmouth.edu
Message-ID: <16746@dartvax.Dartmouth.EDU>
Source record: 15618
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.crypt,sci.electronics,alt.conspiracy

In article <28978@shemp.CS.UCLA.EDU> pierce@lanai.UUCP (Brad Pierce) writes:
>In article <23733@cup.portal.com> Havana_-_Moon@cup.portal.com writes:
>
>> ** WHO IS HAVANA MOON? **
>>
>> Havana Moon is the pseudonym of a very well known figure in
>> Shortwave Radio, on both the hobby and the professional levels.
>> He is a former Intelligence Officer who is acknowledged to be
>> one of the leading experts in the curious shortwave phenomenon
>> known as "Spy Numbers Transmissions."
>
>What is Spy Numbers Transmissions?
>
>-- Brad

I am far from an expert on this, so anyone, feel free to correct me, but I believe that 'spy numbers transmissions' refers to the seemingly random and meaningless strings of numbers that can occasionally be heard on shortwave radio. They are believed to be coded intelligence reports of spies in foreign countries, sending their info back home over the airwaves.

--
+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-anarch@dartmouth.edu+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+-+
There is no governor anywhere;|Thy hand, great Anarch! lets the curtain fall,
you are all absolutely free. |And universal darkness buries all.
D I S C L A I M E R : E V E R Y T H I N G I W R I T E I S F A L S E

3952. Re: FCC ALLOWS UPS ON 220 NOW !!!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-11 10:42:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500278@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 15628

> Subject: UPS Now on 220 MHz!
>
> On October 31st, 1989, The Federal Communications Commission, Gettysburg, PA
> issued a radio license to UPS, authorizing immediate access to a protion of
> the 220 MHz band, in addition to other amateur radio frequencies.
> ^^

The FCC has not establish service rules yet. This would thus have to be
under a part for experiment service or some for of STA.

> The new communications center will be located in Bethel, Connecticut. The
> station's trustee is listed as Miss. Jennifer Rogers -- K A 1 U P S.

So this is a joke, right? That's a ham call.

> :-)

That's what I thought.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

3953. Re: DAK Catalog Scanner.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-11 13:24:39 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewsc.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <4682@cbnewsc.ATT.COM>
Source record: 15627

x
In article <1232@mipos3.intel.com>, jmasters@pcocd2.intel.com (Justin
Masters ~) writes:

> I received my DAK catalog yesterday, and saw a scanner for sale. $299 for (I
> can't remember) a Bearcat 800XLT (?). Is this a decent scanner?

The 800xlt has 40 channels in two banks of 20 each. DAK is no bargain
here. I think the Uniden/Bearcat 760xlt 100 channel scanner with
service search and wider frequency coverage is a better value for
about $279 from Grove Enterprises (in Brasstown, NC).

I've owned both models -- two 760xlts, in fact, and I still use one
daily. If you absolutely must buy an 800xlt, Grove's price is
only $249. The best current model scanner is probably still the
Radio Shack PRO-2005, which Grove lists for $389.

Attached is my 'dated' review of the 800xlt, written long before
the 760xlt era. In summary,

"The 800XLT's tendency to overload on strong signals and
awkward squelch action detract from an otherwise good
performance."

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- 1 -

OWNER'S REPORT: UNIDEN/BEARCAT 800XLT SCANNER

Bob Parnass, AJ9S

Manufactured in Taiwan, the 800XLT is the first programm-
able Uniden/Bearcat scanner to cover a portion of the 800
MHz band. Covering 40 channels in 2 banks the 800XLT is
specified to receive in the following ranges:

TABLE 1. 800XLT Frequency Coverage

```
_________________________
| 29 - 54 fm|
| 118 - 135.975 am|
| 136 - 174 fm|
| 406 - 512 fm|
| 806 - 912 fm|
|_________________________|
```

Only a portion of the new 902-928 MHz ham band is covered.

Differs From Past Models

There are several differences between this scanner and its Bearcat predecessors.

- There is only a single scan/search speed: fast!

- 800XLT channel banks contain 20 channels, not 10 as in previous models. Although we should be thankful for the inclusion of a channel bank feature, doubling the number of channels in a bank is a step backwards.

- Scan delay, channel lockout, and priority enable are indicated by separate, colored LEDs rather than the numeric display, making a colorful light show.

- Both the selectable scan delay and the priority sampling period are 3 seconds vs. 2 seconds in the older scanners. Although a matter of personal preference, I like the 3 second scan delay, but would opt for a 1 or 2 second priority sampling period.

- Despite claims on the 800XLT box to the contrary, a 2 digit channel counter is displayed while scanning, as in the BC350, rather than "rolling zeroes" of the BC210/220/250/300. This is unfortunate, as rolling

zeroes make it easier to discern what channels are locked out from scanning without having to step through each one manually.

- The keyboard has a good feel, although quite different from the "chicklet" keyboards on Bearcat 250 and 300 scanners. Keys travel further, with less of a positive click. The 800XLT keyboard is much easier to read, as each key has its function printed right on the keytop, rather than labeled above it on an inlay.

- The 800XLT seems to lack "window detection" circuitry, so the scanner may stop prematurely (off frequency) in the SEARCH mode.

- There is no date of manufacture stamped on the cabinet.

- Mobile DC power cord is optional, but is supplied as standard equipment with other Bearcat scanners.

Inside Appearance Pleasing

The inside of the 800XLT consists of 3 circuit boards:

1. a main receiver board, containing vhf/uhf front ends, IF stages, audio amplifier,

2. a feature board, containing microprocessor and keyboard logic, and

3. an 800 MHz front end board, which uses surface mount components.

The boards appear very neat, and it is obvious that computer aided design and automated component insertion techniques were used. What a welcome change from the chaos inside a hand assembled BC250!

No schematic diagram is furnished. Whereas the identity of many of the ICs in earlier Bearcat scanners was obscured by the use of "house numbers", the ICs in my 800XLT are clearly marked with their original designations (e.g. National LM382). This makes repair easier, as one may obtain parts from several sources rather than being forced to buy from Uniden.

- 3 -

Side-by-Side Performance Comparison

Side-by-side tests were performed, switching a Butternut SC3000 tri-band antenna at 20 feet among 3 scanners: the 800XLT, a new Bearcat 260, and an old Bearcat 300 workhorse. The test equipment used was a pair of human ears, which we all use when scanning.

As the following table shows, the 800XLT was more sensitive on some frequencies, but suffered much more overload from strong signals. This is important if the 800XLT will be used with an outdoor antenna. The 800XLT had fewer annoying birdies than the other models tested.

- 4 -

TABLE 2. Performance of Bearcat 800XLT vs. 260 vs. 300

Band	Bearcat 800XLT	Bearcat 260	Bearcat 300
30-37 MHz	more sensitive	more sensitive	less sensitive
	weak birdies	moderate birdies	moderate birdies

	overloaded by	no overload	no overload
	paging, police	detected	detected
	mobile phones		
_____	_____	_____	_____
37-50 MHz	equally	equally	equally
	sensitive	sensitive	sensitive
	overloaded by	no overload	no overload
	paging, police	detected	detected
	mobile phones		
_____	_____	_____	_____
vhf	more	N/A	less
aircraft	sensitive		sensitive
_____	_____	_____	_____
vhf-hi	slightly more	slightly more	slightly less
	sensitive	sensitive	sensitive
	overloaded	no overload	no overload
	by paging	detected	detected
	heard 162.55 wx		
	on 147.19		
	and elsewhere		
_____	_____	_____	_____
uhf	more	less	less
	sensitive	sensitive	sensitive
	overloaded	no overload	no overload
	by paging	detected	detected
_____	_____	_____	_____

On the 800 MHz band, several police, business and cellular telephone stations were received using the supplied 3" antenna. Clear reception of a repeater used to dispatch Chicago Tribune photographers was possible from 50 miles distant.

The 800XLT audio output is clean and strong, with little synthesizer whine.

- 5 -

Early Problem Fixed: Memory Loss

My 800XLT lost its memory contents when unplugged from 117VAC, even though loaded with a fresh pair of alkaline AA batteries. The problem was traced to a metal contact, installed backwards in the battery holder. Repair required desoldering a red wire, repositioning the contact, then resoldering the wire. No further memory problems have been encountered.

Too Much Hysteresis in Squelch

There is too much "free play" in the stock 800XLT squelch control, the same affliction designed into Radio Shack scanners. The remedy consists of replacing the 860K ohm resistor on pin 14 of the MC3359P IC with a 2.2M ohm resistor.

Not As Selective as Older Bearcats

At -55 dB @ +- 25 KHz, the 800XLT IF selectivity is not as good as the BC350 and BC300, which are rated at -60 dB @ +- 25 KHz. The wider selectivity causes the scanner to stop prematurely in the SEARCH mode, and makes it difficult to determine, for example, if a station is transmitting on 855.0250 as opposed to 855.0125 MHz.

Since the 800XLT tunes in 12.5 KHz steps on the 800 MHz band, the wider selectivity is handy when scanning telephone cell sites, which are on channels spaced on 30 KHz apart.

Overall Evaluation

The 800XLT is the most conventional and easiest to operate of the new 800 MHz-capable scanners. It is plagued neither with the slow scan/search rate of the Regency MX7000, the low audio output of the MX4000, nor the unfriendliness of the Yaesu scanning algorithms.

The 800XLT's tendency to overload on strong signals and awkward squelch action detract from an otherwise good performance.

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--
==========
Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass (312)979-5414

3954. Can anyone recommend a Kaypro II Packet BBS program

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-11 15:10:15 UTC
From: dinda@vms.macc.wisc.edu
Message-ID: <2672@dogie.macc.wisc.edu>
Source record: 15629
Cross-posted to: comp.os.cpm,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

Can anyone recommend a Packet BBS program running under CP/M for a two floppy Kaypro II? We just got this machine as a donation to the campus amateur radio club and are trying to find something useful to do with it. Many thanks. Please direct E-mail to the following address:


```
+----------------------------+--------------------------------------+
: Peter A. Dinda : Microcomputer Information Center at :
: dinda@VMS.macc.wisc.edu <*> : Madison Academic Computing Center :
: dinda@gumby.cs.wisc.edu : 1210 W Dayton St., Rooms 1150A, 1106A :
: MIC@MACC BBS => 608 263 6057: Madison, WI 53706 :
: "Microsoft? Ick!" : 608 263 7744 :
+----------------------------+--------------------------------------+
```

3955. Re: 2 way radio in China

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-11 16:33:58 UTC
From: kawai@csli.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <11004@csli.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 15631

On the topic of ham radio in the People's Republic of China:

Only club stations (most of them university stations) were allowed until recently. Nowadays, people have started receiving individual callsigns, and use club station equipment.

The recent influx of BY stations, especially some of the 2-by-3 callsigns, seem to be a result of this.

I did not know it was possible to even purchase ham radio equipment for private use - perhaps the original author in soc.culture.china was talking about two-way radio gear for research use. It is illegal to own devices that can be used to disseminate information in the PRC. For example, it is illegal to own printing presses. Perhaps the rules have changed. A friend of mine from Shanghai told me that if you have a VCR, you must register it along with all the tapes you have with the nearest police department. An adventurous individual who had been secretly watching soft porn video tapes (smuggled from Hong Kong) with his friends was arrested and sentenced to two years hard labor. (Which, as you probably know, means he has a very slim chance of getting a respectable job for the remainder of his life.)

The above info is all hearsay from what I believe are informed sources.

Have any of you engaged in a meaningful ragchew with PRC hams? I can only manage to get quick contest exchanges. My Mandarin is certainly not native speaker quality, but much better than a regular non-Chinese ham's, and I would like to try it out.

>goh<
(kawai@csli.stanford.edu [arpanet]) (76056,1726 [CompuServe]) (n6uok [radio])

3956. REC.RADIO.SHORTWAVE voting results: 265 yes, 10 no

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-11 18:38:59 UTC
From: rshapiro@BBN.COM
Message-ID: <48092@bbn.COM>
Source record: 15630
Cross-posted to: news.groups,news.announce.newgroups,rec.ham-radio

Rec.radio.shortwave passes with a comfortable margin: 265 yes, 10 no.
In accordance with the guidelines, the complete list of votes appears
at the end of this article.

The distribution over time was as follows: 84% of the votes were cast
in the first week (including 9 of the 10 'no' votes); another 10% the
second week; and the rest dribbled in during the rest of the period.

I'm working right now on the getting the swl-l gateway set up.
Hopefully it will be in place not long after the group is created
(assuming no problems arise during the 5-day waiting period).

Thanks to everyone who voted.

YES votes

abj@ida.liu.se [Andreas Bjorklind]
adrian@cindy.altos.com [Adrian Jefferies]
ae201vk%prism@gatech.edu [V Kaladi]
allbery@ncoast.org [Brandon S. Allbery]
AllanWS@cup.portal.com [Allan W Schlaugat]
amb@cs.columbia.ed [Andrew Boardman]
amull@morgan.com [Andrew Mullhaupt]
arv@hcx.psu.edu [Appa Rao Vaddempudi]
as.mjp@forsythe.stanford.edu [Mike Peters]
austin@caen.engin.umich.edu [Richard Austin]
avr%mtgzx.att.com [Adam V Reed]
bakken@arizona.edu [Dave Bakken]
[bandy] capmkt!bandy@uunet.uu.net
bartsch@thor.acc.stolaf.edu [Eric A Bartsch]
bentrup@cs.uiuc.edu [John Bentrup]
bill@videovax.Tek.com [Bill McFadden]
bjslagt@cs.vu.nl [Bart J Slagt]
bjw@BBN.COM [Benjamin J Woznick]
bosslet@hpscad.enet.dec.com
bporn@finabo.abo.fi
brewer@ace.enet.dec.com [John Brewer]
brooks%csd4.csd.uwm.edu.uucp [Brooks Smith]
[bruceha] microsoft!bruceha@uunet.uu.net
broug@sloth.wimsey.bc.ca [Chris Brougham]
BUTLERC@mof.govt.nz [Chris Butler]
[carlo] electro!carlo@watcgl.waterloo.edu [Carlo Sgro]
castillo@media-lab.media.mit.edu [Brian C Anderson]
cerys@bbn.com [Dan Cerys]
chilcog@jacobs.cs.orst.edu [Greg Chilcote]

[childers] avsd!childers@ucbvax.berkeley.edu [Richard Childers]
chuckb%fluke.uucp [Chuck Bowden]
chuq@apple.com [Chuq von Rospach]
cmp7130@information-systems.east-anglia.ac.uk [Richard O'Neill]
conor@inmos.com [Conor O'Neill]
cook@pinocchio.encore.com [Dale Cook]
cosc6ud@uhvax1.uh.edu [Dwight Everhart]
csg@pyramid.pyramid.com [Carl S Gutekunst]
csshare@mtsu.edu [Brad ?]
dalex@eleazar.dartmouth.edu [Dave Alexander]
[dan] salt!china!dan@uunet.uu.net [Dan Williams]
danj1%ihlpa.att.com [Daniel Jacobson]
darcy@deceat.enet.dec.com [George Darcy]
[davel] vision!davel@relay.eu.net [Dave Lockwood]
daves@amc.com [Dave Schmidt]
dawar@linc.cis.upenn.edu [Anuj Darwa]
dbilar@antares.tymnet.com [Dave Bilar]
[deepak] hpda!hpindda!deepak@uunet.uu.net [Deepak S Sabnis]
defee@tut.fi
[dem] devil!dem%mead.uucp [Dave Myers]
dennett@cygnus.Kodak.COM [Charlie Dennett]
ddodell@stjhmc.fidonet.org [Dave Dodell]
dong@husc8.harvard.edu [Rui-Tao Dong]
doug@hokulea.hig.hawaii.edu [Doug Myhre]
DJCURT01%ULKYVX.BITNET
dross@cs.wisc.edu [Dan Ross]
dww@stl.stc.co.uk [David Wright]
Ed@alderaan.scrc.symbolics.com [Ed Schwalenberg]
eddjp%althea.uucp [Dewey Paciaffi]
edward@pro-harvest.cts.com [Edward Floden]
edwards@ncratl2.atlanta.ncr.com [Gordon Edwards]
egranthm@centec.COM [Ewan Grantham]
emv@math.lsa.umich.edu
erja@daimi.dk [Erik Jacobsen]
etxtsg@solsta.ericsson.se [Thomas Grennefors]
fair@apple.com [Erik E. Fair]
[fal] tuvie!fal@vexpert [Franz Lackinger]
[fel] hpda!hplabs!hpda!fel@uunet.uu.net [Skip La Fetra]
felix@ai.sri.com [Francois Felix]
[fireman] tippy!fireman@newton.physics.purdue.edu [Robert Dale]
[fjb] cbnewsl!fjb%att.att.com
fk00133r@uwasa.fi [Jari Perkiomaki]
flash@lopez.UUCP [Gary Bourgois]
FYSY@vax5.cit.cornell.edu [Don Drinkwater]
gary%sci34hub.sci.com [Gary Heston]
[gary] mrklund!gary@uunet.uu.net [Gary W Marklund]
gbh@dell.dell.com [Geoff Hoese]
gek@sun.com [Jerry Kreuscher]
gelato@astrosun.tn.cornell.edu [Sergio Gelato]
geoff@uunet.uu.net [Geoff Allen]

gmp@rayssd.ray.com [Greg Paris]
guncer%nunki.usc.edu@usc.edu [Selim Guncer]
HAGGT@finabo.abo.fi
hamlin@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL [Joe Hamlin]
HARTJ%WSUVM1.BITNET [Judy Hart]
HAVANAMOON@cup.portal.com
hbe@jato.jpl.nasa.gov [Harris Boldt Edelman]
heller@lewis.crd.ge.com [Aaron Heller]
henry@garp.mit.edu [Henry Mensch]
huopio@lut.fi [Kauto Huopio]
JACKSON%IUBACS.BITNET@uicvm.uic.edu
jak9213@TAMU.EDU [John Arthur Kane]
jay@splut.conmicro.com [Jay Maynard]
jburnell@kean.ucs.mun.ca
jeff@jato.jpl.nasa.gov
[jeffc] pyrdc!eliot!jeffc@uunet.uu.net [Jeffrey Chilton]
jejones%mcrware.uucp [James Jones]
jeremy@inmos.com [Jeremy Thorp]
jeuck@unix.sri.com [Philip Jeuck]
jim@rand.org [Jim Gillogly]
[jim] whuts!jim%att.att.com [Jim Malcolm]
[jim] sequent!jim%ursa-major.spdcc.com.uucp [Jim King]
jj@alice.att.com
jjc@unix.cis.pitt.edu [Jeffrey JB Carpenter]
jk3k+@andrew.cmu.edu [Joe Keane]
joeisham@attctc.dallas.tx.us [Joe Isham]
John_Braden@Stratus.COM [John Braden]
[johnc] sunriv!johnc@uunet.uu.net [John Crittenden]
jonathan@cs.ucla.edu [Jonathan Katz]
jpl@edison.cho.ge.com [Pim Little]
jstolzy@nrtc.northrop.com [Janice Stolzy]
jt@mentat.com [Jerry Toporek]
jusufgun@vondrake.cc.utexas.edu [Jimmy G. Jusuf]
[jwt] atari!jwt@ames.arc.nasa.gov [Jim Tittsler]
kannan@cis.ohio-state.edu [Kannan Varadhan]
katzmann@robotics.jpl.nasa.gov [Steve Katzmann]
kchen@apple.com [Kok Chen]
keegan@sungod.crd.ge.com [James G Keegan]
keenan%sal-sun47.usc.edu@usc.edu [Robert N Keenan]
kenji@jj1bdx.ampr.jp [Kenji Rikitake]
kim@uts.amdahl.com [Kim E DeVaughn]
kingdon@wam.umd.edu [John Kingdon]
[kirsch] gmdzi!kirsch@uunet.uu.net [Berthold Kirsch]
kjl%atexnet.uucp [Ken Lebowitz]
kkelly@elbereth.rutgers.edu [Kevin Kelly]
klee@wsl.dec.com [Ken Lee]
km3t%jjmhome.uucp [D Pascoe]
lakhani@en.ecn.purdue.edu [Salim Lakhani]
larry@lut.fi [Lauri Toropainen]
lear@net.bio.ne [Eliot Lear]

levin@BBN.COM [Joel B Levin]
liuzzo%ihlpl.att.com [James G Liuzzo]
lrj@fibercom.com [Larry Johnson]
lsefton@apple.com [Laurie Sefton]
lyndon@cs.athabascau.ca [Lyndon Nerenberg]
mac@harris.cis.ksu.edu [Myron A Calhoun]
MACNUTT%RCN.BITNET [Glenn MacNutt]
[marc] infmx!marc@apple.com [Marc Kenig]
markt@wpi.wpi.edu [Mark Robert Tsombakos]
marr-leon@YALE.EDU [Leon T Marr]
maybee%pogo.wv.tek.com [Joe Maybee]
mbates@tusun2.mcs.utulsa.edu [Mike Bates]
mbn@fpssun.fps.com [Mike Northam]
mcb@ncis.tis.llnl.gov [Michael C Berch]
mcnamee%hpspkla.uucp [Mike D McNamee]
mcw%wet.uucp [Martin Warnett]
mike%kc5n.uucp
mitchell@community-chest.mitre.org [George Mitchell]
mjallen@stl.stc.co.uk [Matthew Allen]
[mjeanf] lopez!mjeanf@sharkey.cc.umich.edu
mjh%mvuxd.att.com [Mark Miller]
mjw@neon.stanford.edu [Michael Wolverton]
mkc@squid.graphics.cornell.ed [Mitch Collinsworth]
morganh%shazam.wv.tek.com [Morgan Hall]
mosley@peyote.cactus.org [Bob Mosley III]
mrm@puffin.sun.com [Marianne Kreuscher]
msmith@topaz.rutgers.edu [Mark Robert Smith]
na@cunixa.cc.columbia.edu [Nicole Adaniya]
nan@lancelot.avalon.cs.cmu.edu [Nan Ellman]
newsadm@pioneer.arc.nasa.gov
nieuwendijk%agrt06%rcl.wau.nl [Robert van den Nieuwendijk]
nimalr@ecse.rpi.edu [Nimal Ratnayake]
[njs] scifi!njs@uunet.uu.net [Nicholas J Simicich]
[nrt] scifi!nrtpc!nrt@uunet.uu.net [Nicholas R Trio]
[oltman] motcid!ivory!oltman@uunet.uu.net [Bruce Oltman]
parnass%ihuxz.att.com [Robert S Parnass]
patta@cs.sfu.ca [T. Pattabhiraman]
paul@urbana.mcd.mot.com [Paul Jones]
[paulk] convex!paulk@uxc.cso.uiuc.edu [Paul Kalapathy]
pbhx@tank.uchicago.edu [Peter B Hayward]
peper1@unix.cis.pitt.edu [J Christian A Peper]
peraino@gmuvax.gmu.edu
pete%indep1.uucp [Peter Franks]
pete%ittg.uucp [Pete Sherwood]
peter@ms.washington.edu [Peter Guttorp]
phd_jacquier@gsbacd.uchicago.edu [Eric Jacquier]
[philr] radian!philr@cs.utexas.edu [Phil Riba]
piet@cs.ruu.nl [Piet van Oostrum]
plh@raybed2.msd.ray.com [Paul Hilcoff]
polo%ihlpm.att.com [Mark B Colosia]

poynton@sun.com [Charles A Poynton]
[preacher] lopez!preacher@sharkey.cc.umich.edu
[psmith] convex!psmith@uxc.cso.uiuc.edu [Presley Smith]
pswecker@med.unc.edu [Peter St.Wecker]
rae@gpu.utcs.utoronto.ca [Reid Ellis]
rajiv@ee.rochester.edu [Rajiv Arora]
ralph%lzfme.att.co [Ralph Brandi]
randy@m2xenix.uucp [Randy Bush]
rayan@cs.toronto.edu [Rayam Zachariassen]
rbm%mozart.att.com [Rob Murray]
rcj@caen.engin.umich.edu [Rod Johnson]
rfc@philabs.philips.com [Robert Casey]
rfm@sun.com [Richard McAllister]
rh%well.uucp [Robert Horvitz]
ritz@decwrl.dec.com [John Ritz]
rk76073@tut.fi
rick@pavlov.bcm.tmc.edu [Richard H. Miller]
rja@edison.cho.ge.com
rliyanap@kean.ucs.mun.ca [Ranjith Liyanapathirana]
rmz@ifi.uio.no [Bjorn Remseth]
rod@apollo.com [Rod Owen]
roskos@ida.org [Eric Roskos]
ROSS@mscf.med.upenn.edu [Andy Ross]
rph@sq.sq.com [Pontus Hedman]
rsk@boulder.colorado.edu [Rich Kulawiec]
RSMITH@macc.wisc.edu [Rusty Smith]
rub@aerospace.aero.org
rwlee@ebay.sun.com [Ron Lee]
s_dowman@leaf.enet.dec.com [Steve Dowman]
saaf@joker.optics.rochester.edu [Lennart Saaf]
sac@apple.com [Steve Cisler]
sachin@uivlsi.csl.uiuc.edu [Sachin Sapatnekar]
samson@mipos2.intel.com
savage@dg-rtp.dg.com [Ed Savage]
schinder@astrosun2 [Paul Schinder]
schvan@nmsu.edu [Roger Schvaneveldt]
scott@clmqt.marquette.mi.us [Scott Reynolds]
seth@vax.ftp.com [Seth D Hollub]
sewilco@datapg.mn.org [Scot E Wilcoxon]
shamma@ccu.umanitoba.ca [Walid Chamma]
shari@wpi.wpi.edu
shep@ALLSPICE.LCS.MIT.EDU [Tim Shepard]
[simon] vision!simon@relay.eu.net
sivagnan@handel.cs.colostate.edu [S. Vasanthan]
sjk%WLBR@wlv.imsd.contel.com [Steven Kafka]
SLF@stl.stc.co.uk [Steve Fagg]
smackey@rads32.dayton.ncr.com
soomre@books.enet.dec.com
sp@pro-palace.cts.com [Sten Peeters]
spectre@unix.cis.pitt.edu [Robert Sillett]

springer@dsad.nac.dec.com [Kent Springer]
[st] unhd!st@uunet.uu.net [Sriram]
stan%floyd.att.com [Stan King]
stoppani@slough.enet.dec.com [Pete Stoppani]
stuart@apollo.com [Stuart Troutman]
sundar@hpsrad.enet.dec.com [Ganesh Sundaresan]
switzer@amelia.nas.nasa.gov [George F Switzer]
[swll] portal!cup.portal.com!SWLL@Sun.COM [Christine]
taber@pstjtt.enet.dec.com [Patrick Taber]
tenspeed%fluke.uucp [Jim Ehrmin]
tgt@amine.ecn.purdue.edu [Conan the Librarian]
thompson@BBN.COM [William Thompson]
[thorob] ima!thorob%auto-trol.uucp [Thornton Roby]
thumper@clmqt.marquette.mi.us
tim@attdso.att.com [Tim J Ihde]
tjk%csd4.csd.uwm.edu.uucp [Thomas Krueger]
tjw@unix.cis.pitt.edu [Terry J. Wood]
tl53529@tut.fi [Llyttyniemi Tapio]
Todd.Kaufmann@nl.cs.cmu.edu
tom@mims-iris.waterloo.edu [Tom Haapanen]
tomf%tekigm2.men.tek.com [Tom Flynn]
tuttle@mdaali.cancer.utexas.edu [David C. Tuttle]
urlichs%smurf.uucp@nisc.nyser.net [Matthias Urlichs]
versto%cs.vu.nl.uucp [C Verstoep]
victor@vondrake.cc.utexas.edu [Victor Menayang]
wales@cs.ucla.edu [Rich Wales]
walt@portia.stanford.edu [Walter Garcia-Fontes]
wheeler@ucunix.san.uc.edu [Dan Wheeler]
wright@mdcbbs.com [Dave Wright]
wtm@bunker.uucp [Bill McGarry]
xberri@arecibo.aero.org [Priv Berri]
zawada@en.ecn.purdue.edu [Paul J Zawada]
702WFG%SCRVMSYS.BITNET [Bill Gunshannon]
76703.407@compuserve.com [Scott Loftesness]
8243274@wwu.edu [S Lee Odegard]
8431827@max.acs.washington.edu [Erik Larsen]

NO votes

blob@apple.com [Brian Bechtel]
fwar1%pyuxv.uucp [Frank Warren]
harrism@dg-rtp.dg.com [Mike Harris]
howard@dahlbeck.ericsson.se [Howard Gayle]
[hsu] unisoft!hsu [Jeffrey Hsu]
jad@dayton.dhdsc.mn.org [J Deters]
jrp%rducky.uucp [Jim Pickering]
matthew@cs.ucla.edu [Matthew Merzbacher]
michaelk%copper.wr.tek.com [Michael D Kersenbrock]
pgraham@wyse.com [Philip Graham]

3957. Re: Third Party Traffic, MM net and BARF get letters from FCC

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-11 20:00:27 UTC
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <18189@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 15632

>In article <8910310803.AA27197@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> 702WFG@SCRVMSYS.BITNET (bill gunshannon) writes:
>>But today things are different. Today you can call anywhere in the world
>>from the comfort of your living room using the telephone....

Yes, things today are different -- but in another, far more important way: it is no longer US government policy to protect the monopoly of a single large telecommunications carrier (i.e., AT&T). Given the divestiture of AT&T and the radical changes in US telecommunications policy that have since led to wide-open competition in domestic telecommunications, I find it VERY hard to understand how the use of an amateur phone patch to avoid domestic toll charges could somehow be considered "illegal".

Of course, there are caveats here -- the communication has to be otherwise suitable for amateur radio transmission (no business use, no obscenity, etc) and it must be between points in the US; international third-party traffic rules still apply. But there is absolutely NO reason not to use your local autopatch merely because a cellular company *could* have carried your traffic.

Phil

3958. Re: airport security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-11 20:26:51 UTC
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <18190@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 15633

I'm a fairly frequent flyer, and I almost always have an HT (an Icom IC-32AT) in my carry-on briefcase.

My experience with US airport security has been VERY consistent. If I remember to disconnect the antenna from the radio, no problem. But if I leave the antenna on the radio, it looks sufficiently suspicious that the X-ray operator invariably asks about it. Usually they want to see it, but some times they'll ask "Is that a radio?" and they're satisfied with a verbal answer.

Things are quite different at non-US airports. I usually bury my HT (if I carry it at all) in my checked luggage. Cameras loaded with film are the real problem; even though ICAO member countries are required to provide hand inspection on request, I've had problems. In Montreal they made me take a picture of the floor to prove that my camera was "real". Most recently in Stockholm the cretin at the security checkpoint insisted that my camera go through the X-ray machine, even after a heated argument in which I mentioned the ICAO rule, took the lens off to show that nothing was hidden, and complained that my camera was loaded with high speed (ASA 1000) film.

I wonder if there's any place one can obtain some sort of official-looking document that describes the ICAO rule about hand-searching in as many languages as possible.

Phil

3959. Re: Where is the FCC when you need them? (long)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-12 00:58:07 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <265@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 15634

I thought that WA3JPY's use of military justice against a serviceman
who was bootlegging on the ham bands was really interesting and
creative.

He asked for examples of the FCC actually busting anyone, and I know
of a few.

Here in the Seattle area we have had a problem with fishermen using
2 mtr handhelds in Puget Sound. The local amateur auxillary FCC
folks (really ARRL Official Observers). The auxillary did some of
the footwork and this resulted in some arrests.

Also I know of a few unlicensed folks operating in this area who have
been busted.

The FCC is severely restricted by budget cutbacks. I think we can
blame this on the Reagan era cutbacks at ALL regulatory agencies, including
the FCC, bank regulation, SEC, etc, rather than bureaucratic lethargy.

73,
Tad
KT7H @ N7HFZ
tad@ssc.UUCP

3960. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-12 01:59:58 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8911120804.AA01361@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 15637

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial RCP/M, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial RCP/M may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

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- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #599 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 62B-A 1 89298.08291942 .00000334 00000-0 39056-3 0 2417
2 00424 80.4656 157.8399 0023000 155.2232 205.0031 13.67220667350568
SOLRAD R/B
1 00727U 64001 A 89305.07740594 .00000304 00000-0 26257-3 0 3152
2 00727 69.9038 162.6827 0015915 277.2957 82.6310 13.93610655312167
Cos 185 R/B
1 03019U 67104 B 89305.37135633 .00011764 00000-0 80088-3 0 4831
2 03019 64.0698 38.4497 0203163 210.6270 148.2851 14.91327925125523
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 89300.25725662 -.00000074 00000-0 99999-4 0 2630
2 03029 12.9069 23.1025 0016795 201.7829 158.1132 1.00272546 80469
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 89305.85587296 .00067235 15552-5 41771-3 0 2166
2 04966 51.5144 72.5433 2443627 91.5829 296.3493 10.68860700566978
Starlette
1 07646U 89297.57791331 -.00000012 00000-0 37922-4 0 9951
2 07646 49.8237 8.1317 0206386 133.2297 228.6033 13.82123198743196
LAGEOS
1 08820U 76039 A 89306.05124533 .00000005 00000-0 00000 0 0 9121
2 08820 109.8524 277.3043 0044756 286.7736 72.8083 6.38664400 59436
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1 10061U 77048 A 89303.39501513 -.00000004 00000-0 00000 0 0 3217
2 10061 7.4911 66.5804 0007654 172.3567 187.5966 1.00274128 6737
GPS-0001
1 10684U 78020 A 89303.07790317 .00000010 00000-0 99999-4 0 2604
2 10684 63.6888 96.6396 0112715 197.7228 161.8944 2.00559218 71230
GPS-0002
1 10893U 78 47 A 89303.04179173 -.00000027 00000-0 00000 0 0 521
2 10893 64.4748 337.5242 0156092 26.7665 334.1009 2.00552391 84051
GOES 3
1 10953U 78062 A 89304.44075520 .00000084 00000-0 99999-4 0 7632
2 10953 6.3708 69.2195 0007176 237.8896 121.9794 1.00284301 2307
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 78064 A 89304.25161251 .00001503 00000-0 56997-3 0 1861
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GPS-0003
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GPS-0004
1 11141U 89295.96680370 0.00000010 0 2240
2 11141 63.6087 96.7840 0055890 319.5668 40.0329 2.00567263 79622
NOAA 6
1 11416U 79 57 A 89306.00770516 .00001491 00000-0 63842-3 0 9208
2 11416 98.5170 299.1671 0012973 69.2393 291.0101 14.26131037537540
GPS-0005
1 11690U 89295.10446709 0.00000011 0 8620
2 11690 64.0916 98.7609 0108875 203.1569 156.3640 2.00558531 85466
Solar Max
1 11703U 89311.16023248 0.00265965 96471-3 0 1770
2 11703 28.4976 331.3996 0002668 184.1278 175.8118 15.86686516542258
GPS-0006
1 11783U 80 32 A 89305.39752741 -.00000026 00000-0 00000 0 0 9837
2 11783 63.8136 333.4547 0143045 61.6052 299.8980 2.00570776 69751
GOES 4
1 11964U 80 74 A 89301.89291395 .00000083 00000-0 00000 0 0 954
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2 12472 2.8901 78.8099 0002104 191.1548 168.7804 1.00258223 29968
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1 12887U 81100 A 89306.10189536 .00023542 00000-0 69850-3 0 3569
2 12887 97.6727 337.1775 0003206 95.7738 264.3881 15.34816256446264
Meteor 2-08
1 13113U 82 25 A 89299.42906849 .00000310 00000-0 26846-3 0 6726
2 13113 82.5394 314.4472 0017005 57.1928 303.0857 13.84066504383391
Salyut 7
1 13138U 89306.32756272 0.00014459 28315-3 0 8494
2 13138 51.6094 358.2784 0000875 32.8150 327.3091 15.47640562429548
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 89305.97237550 -.00000151 00000-0 -28539-4 0 1534
2 13367 98.1978 7.5725 0003633 118.0060 242.1480 14.57112720388214
Meteor 2-09
1 13718U 82116 A 89303.04253087 .00000650 00000-0 33526-3 0 8295
2 13718 81.2473 149.6253 0056097 336.4786 23.3808 14.13349014354603
IRAS
1 13777U 83 4 A 89303.37435184 .00000068 00000-0 59810-4 0 6907
2 13777 99.0347 138.5904 0012369 300.5314 59.4627 13.98663201 14812
Cosmos 1447
1 13916U 83 21 A 89303.73750311 .00000209 00000-0 21012-3 0 6575
2 13916 82.9488 181.6647 0039928 58.9382 301.5682 13.73967936331163
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1 13969U 83 26 B 89302.30216588 -.00000208 00000-0 00000 0 0 8632
2 13969 3.9048 67.7560 0004643 133.4191 226.5781 1.00276044 90761
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1 14050U 83 41 A 89300.50022297 .00000115 00000-0 00000 0 0 282
2 14050 1.6392 80.4984 0002069 181.0162 179.2984 1.00286459 7936
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1 14129U 83 58 B 89306.03769871 .00000077 00000-0 00000 0 0 4367
2 14129 25.9223 236.2566 6028884 89.6677 334.8537 2.05879726 20057
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1 14189U 83 72 A 89303.99086555 .00000009 00000-0 99999-4 0 6729
2 14189 63.2507 95.0862 0139322 215.2960 143.7651 2.00563961 46169
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1 14452U 83109 A 89304.03116500 .00000999 00000-0 42306-3 0 7822
2 14452 81.1654 157.4005 0096022 65.2455 295.8667 14.22397527311854
LandSat 5
1 14780U 84 21 A 89306.00079170 .00002463 00000-0 55634-3 0 9660
2 14780 98.1512 5.4821 0003028 146.3257 213.8203 14.57124346301638
UOSAT 2
1 14781U 84 21 B 89305.22395775 .00002795 00000-0 53869-3 0 5376
2 14781 97.9872 359.9735 0011908 249.0763 110.8959 14.64251792302599
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1 14898U 89307.09196360 0.00075302 76599-3 0 368
2 14898 28.5052 270.3279 0000164 221.7761 138.3110 15.63697076313117
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1 15039U 84 59 A 89303.05424526 .00000008 00000-0 00000 0 0 7530
2 15039 63.0532 94.3582 0017705 250.0465 109.7697 2.00563657 39423
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1 15055U 84 62 A 89304.87190235 .00000220 00000-0 22525-3 0 7963
2 15055 82.9542 230.5674 0026008 238.8370 121.0222 13.73286408268730
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1 15099U 84 72 A 89303.89168536 .00000223 00000-0 19206-3 0 9745
2 15099 82.5260 258.4299 0011819 214.5588 145.4802 13.83720564268886
GPS-0010
1 15271U 84 97 A 89301.45800773 -.00000027 00000-0 00000 0 0 7211
2 15271 63.3158 333.2709 0102874 321.7155 37.6252 2.00569382 36501
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 89307.67341348 0.00004388 62618-3 0 1086
2 15331 82.5418 209.6328 0024130 354.6052 5.4969 14.76353073274799
NOAA 9
1 15427U 84123 A 89304.03231234 .00000782 00000-0 44593-3 0 4483
2 15427 99.1560 293.7436 0014606 294.1832 65.7812 14.12244370251635
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1 15516U 85 13 A 89304.72039137 .00000586 00000-0 51544-3 0 1275
2 15516 82.5379 196.1547 0017898 89.9652 270.3540 13.84205164239941
Cosmos 1686
1 16095U 85 86 A 89306.00472150 .00008912 00000-0 17795-3 0 4013
2 16095 51.6127 359.8709 0001796 21.8109 338.4102 15.47628786230594
GPS-0011
1 16129U 85 93 A 89304.60684529 .00000009 00000-0 00000 0 0 3608
2 16129 63.7890 95.0807 0121144 149.8383 210.8618 2.00561978 29771
Meteor 3-1
1 16191U 85100 A 89304.96630584 .00000043 00000-0 99999-4 0 8712
2 16191 82.5461 139.0528 0019358 320.8672 39.1077 13.16881568193522
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1 16408U 85119 A 89304.94467406 .00000219 00000-0 18701-3 0 5423
2 16408 82.5337 110.8536 0015417 281.4232 78.5200 13.84229333194478
Mir
1 16609U 89306.33658130 -.00058707 -84805-3 0 1782
2 16609 51.6251 30.1226 0006166 262.2505 97.7229 15.55607235212717
SPOT 1
1 16613U 86 19 A 89305.90776074 .00001095 00000-0 53201-3 0 6532
2 16613 98.7265 18.6509 0001524 116.1025 244.0414 14.20036486 31673
Meteor 2-14
1 16735U 86 39 A 89305.01460390 .00000240 00000-0 20574-3 0 3335
2 16735 82.5383 137.6931 0015116 353.4301 6.6656 13.83985538173380
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 86 55 A 89305.91375422 .00003647 00000-0 52390-3 0 7840
2 16881 82.5196 270.6018 0023136 17.2921 342.9090 14.76056126175602
EGP
1 16908U 86 61 A 89304.02055883 -.00000016 00000-0 18794-3 0 1554
2 16908 50.0104 240.5066 0010893 330.4310 29.5907 12.44381948146326
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1 16909U 86 61 B 89304.07884460 -.00000025 00000-0 99999-4 0 1749
2 16909 50.0168 240.6055 0010698 329.6461 30.3754 12.44402062146327
NOAA 10
1 16969U 86 73 A 89304.05683889 .00000851 00000-0 39304-3 0 2984
2 16969 98.6277 331.9083 0013016 213.6616 146.3736 14.23248752162013
Meteor 2-15
1 17290U 87 1 A 89304.74547094 .00000377 00000-0 33102-3 0 3037
2 17290 82.4647 44.2395 0011627 240.7728 119.2270 13.83784008142502
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2 17527 99.1355 16.0921 0000767 84.2118 275.9198 13.94871102137579
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1 17561U 87 22 A 89305.16701663 -.00000075 00000-0 00000 0 0 3620
2 17561 0.0678 62.2244 0000584 214.9119 82.8977 1.00207676 3134
Kvant
1 17845U 87 30 A 89305.95052698 .00037196 00000-0 53607-3 0 8980
2 17845 51.6228 32.0500 0004972 254.0696 102.4781 15.55627625148926
DMSP B5D2-3
1 18123U 87 53 A 89305.04284494 .00000421 00000-0 24220-3 0 4139
2 18123 98.8191 133.7049 0014043 314.3101 45.6909 14.13638542122167
RS-10/11
1 18129U 87 54 A 89305.86325931 .00000244 00000-0 25747-3 0 9287
2 18129 82.9235 136.4791 0012688 34.6863 325.5123 13.72019893118271
Cosmos 1867
1 18187U 87 60 A 89305.88304642 .00000658 00000-0 29230-3 0 9950
2 18187 65.0147 358.2264 0016743 252.4382 107.4947 14.29439402120808
Meteor 2-16
1 18312U 87 68 A 89304.95372454 .00000219 00000-0 18868-3 0 3302
2 18312 82.5508 111.1776 0011052 168.8548 191.2855 13.83535510111422
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 88 5 A 89305.15411318 .00000349 00000-0 30290-3 0 1668
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2 18820 82.5470 171.7147 0015414 246.0980 113.8566 13.84235012 88633
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1 18822U 88 6 A 89305.03811243 .00000848 00000-0 40833-3 0 3131
2 18822 98.6730 183.4279 0006060 204.2889 155.8039 14.21010120 90412
AO-13
1 19216U 89290.09120728 0.00000482 37172+0 0 508
2 19216 57.1143 186.3015 6814391 213.3923 73.7401 2.09694922 10298
OKEAN 1
1 19274U 88 56 A 89305.88317497 .00003708 00000-0 53815-3 0 5474
2 19274 82.5202 9.2596 0023532 141.3901 218.9163 14.75595646 71380
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1 19336U 88 64 A 89304.87849350 .00000391 00000-0 99999-3 0 2934
2 19336 82.5408 78.9584 0014841 158.0467 202.1238 13.16865410 60909
NOAA 11
1 19531U 88 89 A 89305.75811054 .00000997 00000-0 57277-3 0 1569
2 19531 98.9526 249.2205 0011862 201.2890 158.7814 14.11239963 56884
TDRS 2
1 19548U 88 91 B 89296.38658310 .00000132 00000-0 99999-4 0 458
2 19548 0.0140 233.3160 0003444 320.0742 166.6198 1.00277209 3070
Cosmos 2001
1 19796U 89 11 A 89305.39465651 -.00000978 00000-0 10112-1 0 2506
2 19796 62.8855 122.6199 7201869 319.5129 4.8931 2.00630810 5236
GPS-0014
1 19802U 89281.68171902 0.00000016 10000-3 0 544
2 19802 55.0882 207.3326 0063992 158.0327 202.2596 2.00559422 4704
Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89 18 A 89305.28346444 .00000117 00000-0 99999-4 0 911
2 19851 82.5229 50.0278 0012701 285.2811 74.7256 13.83860525 34047
TDRS 3
1 19883U 89 21 B 89290.04165570 -.00000234 00000-0 99999-4 0 333
2 19883 0.0328 263.4283 0006148 337.4358 118.9390 1.00261505 1455
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1 20061U 89280.87090057 -.00000030 0 355
2 20061 54.6429 26.0899 0082887 167.3155 192.9165 2.00568920 2430
Nadezhda
1 20103U 89 50 A 89305.09641196 .00000198 00000-0 20034-3 0 440
2 20103 82.9575 93.1318 0037406 315.7615 44.0552 13.73518536 16400
GPS-0015
1 20185U 89 64 A 89298.79060532 .00000015 00000-0 99999-4 0 212
2 20185 54.9529 207.5354 0025372 139.3926 220.8319 2.00572367 5990
Progress M
1 20191U 89 66 A 89306.01470164 .00046828 00000-0 67202-3 0 631
2 20191 51.6251 31.7285 0005169 266.7121 89.4612 15.55636076 11070
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1 20218U 89 71 A 89306.01471057 .00037701 00000-0 54318-3 0 576
2 20218 51.6283 31.7314 0005349 253.7746 102.4478 15.55628138 8923
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1 20232U 89307.06014179 0.00000004 0 234
2 20232 82.5747 135.6619 0010825 276.3117 83.6741 12.65098703 6273
Cosmos 2039
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1 20233U 89281.73787093 0.00000004 0 119
2 20233 82.5823 151.9023 0015723 329.1459 30.8712 12.65887701 3078
Cosmos 2040
1 20234U 89307.09151014 0.00000004 0 194
2 20234 82.5882 135.8634 0004530 68.7531 291.4042 12.62285197 6267
Cosmos 2041
1 20235U 89299.01282557 0.00000004 0 161
2 20235 82.5844 140.8923 0008466 305.5606 54.4700 12.64510000 5263
Cosmos 2042
1 20236U 89307.10818638 0.00000004 0 190
2 20236 82.5796 135.7400 0004228 272.3400 87.7205 12.63875175 6286
Cosmos 2043
1 20237U 89292.00979109 0.00000004 0 149
2 20237 82.5780 145.4095 0002358 6.9061 353.2063 12.63091135 4360
1989 074G
1 20238U 89306.41478462 0.00000004 0 136
2 20238 82.5897 136.7280 0041603 94.7788 265.8049 12.55209541 6150
1989 077A
1 20253U 89297.82071484 -.00000151 10000-3 0 308
2 20253 4.9623 305.4801 0000923 168.9189 190.8448 1.00282052 290
1989 077B
1 20254U 89308.19001358 0.00062423 20971-4 18788-2 0 713
2 20254 28.4380 302.8752 7197554 205.0331 88.2559 2.43068192 977
Molniya1-76
1 20255U 89299.19849953 0.00000322 38808-2 0 377
2 20255 62.8121 171.5444 7355952 288.2454 9.5519 2.00644502 609
1989 078B
1 20256U 89299.23374591 0.13799275 42989-4 24516-3 0 740
2 20256 62.8052 66.9312 0025738 121.7385 238.1190 16.44993496 4529
1989 078C
1 20257U 89297.30600474 0.23904803 43496-4 39607-3 0 713
2 20257 62.8096 74.5113 0025323 105.0164 255.8269 16.45472312 4222
1989 078D
1 20258U 89296.85282225 0.00000291 74449-3 0 167
2 20258 62.7893 171.7169 7312708 288.1735 9.8142 2.06171125 557
Cosmos 2046
1 20259U 89309.33398098 0.00051591 84830-3 0 863
2 20259 65.0317 155.7802 0010206 269.2528 90.5822 15.52019226 6008
InterCos 24
1 20261U 89308.75277529 0.00002087 65514-3 0 1018
2 20261 82.5973 10.9293 1263681 125.3260 247.2505 12.42632663 4708
1989 080C
1 20262U 89300.05301050 0.00001969 61710-3 0 449
2 20262 82.6012 16.4356 1263811 144.9220 224.2128 12.42664468 3627
Gorizont 19
1 20263U 89306.38348734 -.00000255 10000-3 0 468
2 20263 1.3488 276.1628 0000941 291.1377 69.4080 1.00270678 362
1989 081D
1 20266U 89303.29822252 -.00000247 10000-3 0 124
2 20266 1.3838 275.7338 0032692 309.0460 50.2639 1.00602746 348
```

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Cosmos 2047
1 20279U 89310.76872715 0.00613255 28014-4 40057-3 0 1097
2 20279 67.1087 107.3777 0111367 114.7908 246.4328 16.04424667 5512
Maigon-2
1 20281U 89310.76417779 0.00003012 94189-3 0 981
2 20281 82.5962 9.6494 1264212 120.7953 252.3459 12.42713547 4958
1989 083C
1 20294U 89290.96417205 0.01408787 14751-2 14558-2 0 24
2 20294 62.8044 169.4304 0008886 259.8309 100.1383 16.10636997 66
1989 084C
1 20299U 89310.84758569 0.00003916 22602-2 0 213
2 20299 34.2169 139.4423 7092244 13.5616 358.4979 2.49573875 471
GPS-0016
1 20302U 89309.49302046 -.00000031 10000-3 0 139
2 20302 54.7810 326.1755 0036651 303.3524 56.3338 2.00576127 260
1989 085B
1 20303U 89308.58152003 0.00004179 54855-3 0 137
2 20303 35.6487 243.3219 0338648 211.7520 146.2377 14.47184599 2056
1989 085C
1 20304U 89310.14093603 0.00191448 12729-4 20836-2 0 349
2 20304 37.6947 312.2100 6020058 212.0139 90.4079 4.11638427 651
Meteor 3-3
1 20305U 89306.78155603 0.00000770 20168-2 0 152
2 20305 82.5577 17.6866 0016296 169.5569 190.5893 13.15843177 1179
1989 086B
1 20306U 89308.90895912 0.00003178 83495-2 0 194
2 20306 82.5569 16.1812 0016745 165.2922 194.8206 13.16053116 1454
1989 087A
1 20315U 89310.97494587 -.00000220 10000-3 0 84
2 20315 0.0499 58.6773 0013176 203.8960 97.3802 1.00278232 67
1989 087B
1 20316U 89310.82407839 0.00006808 50316-2 0 94
2 20316 7.0645 192.3614 7264045 187.1432 146.0527 2.27478412 233
1989 070C
1 20317U 89309.16052548 -.00000133 10000-3 0 30
2 20317 1.6194 288.0919 0235354 230.2160 127.3592 0.98765592 87
--
Dr TS Kelso Asst Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
```

3961. Re: More on the RZ-1

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-12 05:48:40 UTC
From: alan@km4ba.UUCP
Message-ID: <310@km4ba.UUCP>
Source record: 15635

Having owned & used the RZ-1 since april, I would say that I am pleased with the radio. There are some qualifiers, however:

1) This radio was never designed or intended to be a Communication quality SW receiver! It *is* however a convenient way to swl while riding around in the car. I have both a TS-440AT & the RZ-1 in my car..... given the poor preformance of my short antennas, I can tell little or no difference between it & the 440 rx. It is nice to be able to listen to foreign broadcast & TV.

2) It was never intended to be the "be all-do all" scanner! It is not a 1000 channel, turbo scan scanner nut box. It is a usefull, compact easy to use scanner for Pub. Serv., Ham, and (god forbid!) cellular. It does have most of the features of the best scanners, and a few they don't have.

As to the front end, I have used it next to Pro-2004's, and could tell little difference in sensitivity. So it uses a CATV front end! That means it is rugged,wide band, Voltage tuneing, and cheap. Makes sense to me! (sounds alot like an early Bearcat circuit) It is much more sensitive than my 721 mobile, when listening to pub service.

3) All the reviewers/commenteers were comparing it to radios costing much more, which did less. Yes it is a compromise, but it is a good one. It is ideal for mobile all purpose RX. Look at the size! DIN pkg. 2"x6"x7". Yet it replaced 2-3 cubic feet of equivilant gear in my car!

The radio has several attributes which attracted me to it:

1) It was compact. I got tired of having 47 radios in my front seat. I mainly used my hf rig for swl anyway (hf mobile got tiresome), and I did not want a full sized scanner installed for the same reason. I used to run it stacked under my 721 dual band. I am now going to replace my AM/FM with this and use an external amp. (Yes, it does do conventional FM stereo) If you have a jap car, there are installation kits in Japan which I/F it to your factory sound system.

2) The Alpha display feature more than offsets the slow scanning speed! IE: DEA CH1 is much better than 418.xxx. Broadcast band stations listed by country! ham repeaters by city & club. this should be on all radios.

3) It is handy to listen to TV while mobile. I even sometimes plug in a 9" CCTV monitor (12v even) and watch TV.

4) due to the bad reviews, it was priced aggressivily, with $50 of RS Pro scanners, and you got HF & alpha to boot! much cheaper than a cheap SW receiver and a scanner would have cost. Not much more than a good FM/cassette.

Bottom line: I like it enough that I am considering a second one for the shack, to set next to the TS-440 & the bearcat. it is just a handy radio.

Ya'll keep up the bad press, so I can get another good deal!
73,

Alan Barrow KM4BA

hplabs!hp-col!hpuagaa!km4ba!alan
gatech!kd4nc!km4ba!alan

3962. Military Callsign Info Needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-12 13:27:12 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <7861.255D76B1@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 15636

> From: ewb@raybed2.UUCP (EUGENE BALINSKI)
>
> I'm looking for some help in verifying some military aircraft callsigns
> heard on the NORAD channels on the east coast. I have the usual ones
> but 2 new ones "WASHBURN" and "ZEUSE" (a tanker), and one repeat offender
>
> "FRED" have recently shown up.
>
> Any information as to the aircraft type, home base, or mission would be
> appreciated. I believe that Zeuse is probably a KC-10 but the others
> are unknown. You can mail or post responses. Thanks

Out of curiosity, where do you draw the line between shortwave listening and espionage?

73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT

W8GRT

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

3963. Using A Dentron Clipperton-L On WARC Bands

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-12 13:27:20 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <7862.255D76B5@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 15638

> From: noel@ubbs-nh.MV.COM (N. Del More)
>
> Anyway... the question at hand, can the Clipperton be used on the WARC
> bands?

S 97.313 Transmitter power standards.

(a) An amateur station must use the minimum transmitter
power necessary to carry out the desired communications.
(b) No station may transmit with a transmitter power
exceeding 1.5 kW PEP. Until June 2, 1990, a station transmitting
emission A3E is exempt from this requirement provided the power
input (both RF and direct current) to the final amplifying stage
supplying RF power to the antenna feed line does not exceed 1 kW,
exclusive of power for heating the cathodes of vacuum tubes.
(c) No station may transmit with a transmitter power
exceeding 200 W PEP on:
(1) The 3.70-3.75 MHz, 7.10-7.15 MHz, 10.10-10.15 MHz and
21.1-21.2 MHz segments;
(2) The 28.1-28.5 MHz segment when the control operator is a
Novice or Technician operator; or
(3) The 7.050-7.075 MHz segment when the station is within
ITU Regions 1 or 3.

n is within
ITU Regions 1 or 3.

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

3964. Re: airport security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-12 14:58:21 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <894@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 15640

In article <18190@bellcore.bellcore.com> karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn) writes:
]Stockholm the cretin at the security checkpoint insisted that my camera go
]through the X-ray machine, even after a heated argument in which I mentioned
]the ICAO rule, took the lens off to show that nothing was hidden, and
]complained that my camera was loaded with high speed (ASA 1000) film.

What did the Xray do to the film? Enquiring minds want to know...
--
John Moore (NJ7E) mcdphx!anasaz!john asuvax!anasaz!john
(602) 861-7607 (day or eve) long palladium, short petroleum
7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253
The 2nd amendment is about military weapons, NOT JUST hunting weapons!

3965. Re: Where is the FCC when you need them? (long)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-12 15:03:20 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <895@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 15641

In article <265@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
]
]He asked for examples of the FCC actually busting anyone, and I know
]of a few.
]

Yeah... me too. We had two hot air balloonists bootlegging on
220. With help from the amateur auxilary, FCC hit both with $750 fines.
We had a ham who was interfering on HF and VHF. FCC hit him with $1500
fine. Numerous out of band CB'ers (sidebanders) around here have
had unpleasant and expensive visits. A computer company that didn't meet
part 15 got hit. A CB linear manufacturer had a large find and lots
of amplifiers confiscated.

They're out there, folks!
--
John Moore (NJ7E) mcdphx!anasaz!john asuvax!anasaz!john
(602) 861-7607 (day or eve) long palladium, short petroleum
7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253
The 2nd amendment is about military weapons, NOT JUST hunting weapons!

3966. Re: Vertical HF Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-12 19:45:58 UTC
From: noel@ubbs-nh.MV.COM
Message-ID: <165@ubbs-nh.MV.COM>
Source record: 15639

In article <12296@fluke.COM> frank@tc.fluke.COM (Frank Tomlinson) writes:
>I am considing a vertical antenna, the Cushcraft R5 No-Ground-Radial
>Vertical. I am interested in hearing from others using multiband
>vertical antennas. What is your opinion of there performance?

Buy it! In my opinion this is one great little (?) antenna. I purchased mine about 4 weeks ago, worked great with the mast bungied to the rail of my back porch and even better when I put it up on the roof of the house (chimney mount) about 30 feet up.

I worked the DX WW contest the first weekend it was up and can honestly say that in three days of operation I could count the number of stations I couldn't work on one hand. Basically, I found that if I could hear them I could work `em, given enough persistence.

10 Meters is basically flat across the band, and SWR on the others is more than acceptable.

I have ABSOLUTELY no complaints about this antenna, except the price, but even that is within the realm of reason. I'm planning to buy another for the QTH in VO0 land when I go up next summer.

BTW, at this time the R5 is the only HF antenna that I have, so if I were unhappy withit I'd surely know by now.

>Is the R5 design different from other verticals in some significant
>way as to eliminate the need for ground radials?

It does have radials... built in, that is. Their are 4 48" stainless steel radials at the base of the antenna, a matching network of some sort, sorry I didn't crack it open to check it out.

>How is the R4 different from the R5?

They have, I believe, added 17 meters which is by the way a blast! Buy the antenna, have fun but please don't work 17 meters, I want it all for myself!

73's

Noel
N2AXI
--
Noel B. Del More | decvax!ubbs-nh!noel
17 Meredith Drive | noel@ubbs-nh.mv.com
Nashua, New Hampshire 03063 | It's unix me son! `taint spozed tah make cents

3967. Where is the FCC when you need them?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-12 19:57:40 UTC
From: mgb@APG-TECNET.APG.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8911121957.AA26402@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil>
Source record: 15642

I wrote:

>thing. We then actually talked the guy into meeting us for a cup of coffee!
>Well, he actually showed up and we then asked him to see his license. He was
>VERY upset and wanted to know why. We told him that we suspected he was a
>bootlegger and would sincerely apologize if he could produce a ticket...
>
>Well, he left it at home don't you know! (Yeah right) In any case, we warned
>him to stay off the air and to not use his radio again until he could produce

>>pilchuck!prager@uunet.uu.net (David Prager) replied:
>>This is not an act of self-policing. This is vigilantism, maybe even
>>terrorism. Who are you anyway, some self appointed lord of harassment.

This is GREAT! I tried to tell a true story with some humor David and
your response left me rolling in the isles! Thanks! However, I think for
the non-hams that read this posting some clarification is in order. First
of all David I was (am) a control operator for the repeater that this gent
was using. As such when I suspect that a NON HAM is using that repeater
including autopatch, it is my RESPONSIBILITY to check it out. I did not
beat the guy over the head, I did not threaten him, I asked to see his
license. This is a rational request that any HAM would understand. I
noticed that you did not list your callsign David, are you a licensed
ham? However if your definition of a "Lord of Harassment" pertains to
a repeater control operator asking to see a hams ticket whose callsign
happens to not be listed in the Callbook, then yes... I am a Lord of
Harassment, especially to bootleggers which this gent turned out to be.
Do you support non licensed people using the amateur bands?

>>How would you respond if surrounded my men you had never met and
>>they demanded that you produce certain documents for their inspection.

If I was a HAM (which I am) in a area that I did not normally operate
from and 4 control operators from the repeater I was using asked to see
my Amateur Radio License (while at the same time presenting theirs, which
we did by the way) I would be PROUD to present it to them or to anyone
else that asked for it. To the best of my recollection the FCC wants you
to have it in your possession anyway when you operate. As a pilot of
General Aviation aircraft, I have been asked to present my pilots license
on two occasions. It was a pleasure to comply... I earned it, and I am
proud to show it off. PLUS, if this situation happened to me, I know that
it would embarrass the 4 gents talking to me TREMENDOUSLY if they questioned
that I was a HAM and then I pulled out an EXTRA CLASS TICKET! I'd get a real
kick out of that! Does that answer your question?

>>The (civil) police can't to this and I think the Attorney General's
>>office would think considerably less kindly about this act than
>>any transgression of the FCC's rules.

The police can't ask for your drivers license? OH REALLY? I'll have to remember that the next time I am caught speeding! Can I quote you? :-) Remember that driving a car on our highways is a privilege too!

If a HAM refuses to show his license to the control operator of a repeater, I do not think that he can then continue to demand to use that repeater, remember it is not just his ticket on the line here especially if he happens to be a BOOTLEGGER, which he was.

>>What if your kid comes home from school some day and a gang of his
>>alleged peers do this to him. How do react in that situation? Anger?
>>Rage? Violence?

We talked to his parents and asked if he had an Amateur Radio License. We also found out later that he was using a commercial handheld on the local fire department frequencies and was jamming them. He had been kicked out of the local volunteer fire department. I should clarify this. He had the radio, the fire department was experiencing jamming as soon as he was kicked out. We never could actually PROVE it was him, but after we nailed this jerk the jamming stopped. Draw your own conclusion.

If I had a son that used my amateur radio equipment illegally, his ass would remain red for weeks, but then I guess I'm not a "modern" parent! :-)

>>The bottom line is that Amateur Radio is a privilege, but it's
>>still just a regulated HOBBY.

True David, but that does not mean that you can use the hobby without a license and that we are powerless to stop those that do. In addition the final action was accomplished at a military level which I am afraid that you are not qualified to comment on, but if you are interested I will explain to you that under the UCMJ this man committed a FELONY. He got off lightly and very easily could have received a Court Martial.

>>PS I'd normally use a signature that includes my address. I'm
>> afraid if used you'll come around and check my yard for antennae.

If you don't have an Amateur License and you lived in my area, yes you are right.... I probably would!

Mark Bitterlich
mgb@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil
WA3JPY@WB4UOU

3968. Re: 2 way radio in China

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-13 00:25:23 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <268@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 15645

(A BUNCH OF STUFF DELETED ABOUT RADIO REGULATION IN PRC)

A friend was visiting recently from Hong Kong. He said that 10 mtr
CW is almost unusable in PRC because of the government looking the
other way when non-ham interests want to use 2 way radio there.
This is also true outside of PRC. I guess the availability of
10 and 11 mtr radios is just too tempting.

73,

Tad Cook
tad@ssc.UUCP
KT7H @ N7HFZ

3969. Keeping a traveler company...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-13 10:30:25 UTC
From: GFWT@ALASKA.BITNET
Message-ID: <8911160801.AA25428@ucbva|.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 15643

Hello, All... I have done it... I am leaving Alaska, and I have a
rather long drive ahead of me, and I am looking for people that might have
some time to chat whilst I drive... I plan to leave this weekend, and will
probably be on the road for 4-5 days. If you will have some HF radio time, and w
anna chat,
please E-Mail to me direct... see ya... Wigi, AL7IF

3970. Keeping a traveler company...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-13 10:30:25 UTC
From: GFWT@ALASKA.BITNET
Message-ID: <8911160801.AA25428@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 15644

Hello, All... I have done it... I am leaving Alaska, and I have a
rather long drive ahead of me, and I am looking for people that might have
some time to chat whilst I drive... I plan to leave this weekend, and will
probably be on the road for 4-5 days. If you will have some HF radio time, and w
anna chat,
please E-Mail to me direct... see ya... Wigi, AL7IF

3971. 42mHz

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-13 11:49:46 UTC
From: jls@itivax.iti.org
Message-ID: <4407@itivax.iti.org>
Source record: 15648

For the past 4 days I have been picking up police transmissions on 42mHz from California. Pretty good skip, I would say, considering I am in Michigan. I have caught 18 different frequencies in the 42 mHz range from 10:00 am EST - 2:00 pm EST. The locations that have been given range from San Diego to Sacramento/Oakland/Berkeley. My question is - is the 42 mHz range a statewide Sheriff frequency for California? There have been no license designations given (i.e. KMG367, etc). Can anyone give me some information about this? I have been having a great time listing to these transmissions! I have a Bearcat 800XLT with an outside antenna.
Thanks
Janet L. Smith jls@itivax.iti.org
Industrial Technology Institute

3972. Re: Unknown satellite on 432.875

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-13 12:51:15 UTC
From: LANG@UNB.CA
Message-ID: <ID8005.D891113.T085116.LANG@UNB.CA>
Source record: 15672

> Date: 9 Nov 89 19:05:02 GMT
> From: vsi1!daver!lynx!neal@apple.com (Neal Woodall)
> Subject: Unknown satellite on 432.875
>
> Who are the Dallas Remote Imaging Group? I lived in Dallas for about

The Dallas Remote Imaging Group run the Datalink RBBS (214-394-7438)
dedicated to satellite tracking, decoding of NOAA/Soviet
meteorological satellite telemetry, and digital image processing of
satellite pictures. They are also an AMSAT bulletin board and have
just taken over the editorship of the Environmental Satellite Amateur
Users Group journal.

For further info, contact:

Jeff Wallach
Dallas Remote Imaging Group
P.O. Box 117088
Carrollton, TX 75011-7088
Phone: 214-394-7325

==========

Richard B. Langley BITnet: LANG@UNB.CA or SE@UNB.CA
Geodetic Research Laboratory Phone: (506) 453-5142
Dept. of Surveying Engineering Telex: 014-46202
University of New Brunswick FAX: (506) 453-4943
Fredericton, N.B., Canada
E3B 5A3

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3973. A new ham

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-13 13:21:33 UTC
From: dls@genrad.com
Message-ID: <28686@genrad.UUCP>
Source record: 15650

I was quite touched to receive the following email from a new ham, and thought it was worth sharing with the rest of the world. (I have deleted the name, since I didn't get his permission to print this letter):

Dear Diana,

I want to thank you very much for creating the
hypercard stacks, they helped me allot to study for my exams. I study best when I can "hang" the information on something.

When I took the exam, I was so nervous that I forgot my street address. One of the questions asked me to draw a block diagram of a simple ham station, the supervisors were impressed.

I actually knew some theory to begin with. When I took your simulated exam I didn't pass, but after about 20 rounds I was progressing into the 70's-80's. I couldn't have done it without you!

Sincerely,
<name deleted>, N6WUR (Technician)

P.S. I am 13 years old.

CONGRATULATIONS are in order for another young HAM. Now if I can just get my 13 year old going on this....

-> Diana L. Syriac CAP: SM, Freedom 690 Mobile Ham: N1GZS <-
->USmail: GenRad Inc., Mail Stop 6, 300 Baker Ave, Concord, Mass. 01742 <-
->usenet: {decvax,mit-eddie}!genrad!dls or dls@genrad.com <-
->tel: (508) 369-4400 x2459 I'D RATHER BE FLYING!!! <-

3974. RE: Magnetic Effects

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-13 13:36:22 UTC
From: Tim_McNamara_office@es.UUCP
Message-ID: <8911130836.1D560103D9D8@es.office>
Source record: 15478

A very comprehensive 3 Part article was done regarding the effects of radiation on the human body by New Yorker Magazine.

The issue dates I believe are: May - July 1989.

I have'nt yet read all the articles, but for example the article on Power Line generated radiation is about 28 pages long.

73,
Tim McNamara - KC1LM

3975. Re: Latest update on HyperCard Ham Stacks

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-13 13:53:46 UTC
From: dls@genrad.com
Message-ID: <28689@genrad.UUCP>
Source record: 15651

In article <903peterss@yvax.byu.edu> peterss@yvax.byu.edu writes:
>My thanks to Diana for putting together these hypercard stacks. I've been in a
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^ THANK YOU for the nice posting

>manual before I take the real test.) Anyway, I anxiously await the posting of
>the updated stacks (I've got the October 20 tank.uchicago.edu versions).
I just yesterday completed and sent out 12 diskettes, including one to
Peter, so these should be available shortly.

>Are there any Macintosh programs out there for Morse code practise?
There is a public domain package called MacMorse and a commercial package
called MacMorse also. I have both, having first paid for the latter....
I do believe they are from the same person....they do operate identically
the same. In any case, I'm at work and don't have the addresses available
here. If you're still interested, send me an email and I'll hunt them
up at home.

CHEERS! Thanks!
Diana

-> Diana L. Syriac CAP: SM, Freedom 690 Mobile Ham: N1GZS <-
->USmail: GenRad Inc., Mail Stop 6, 300 Baker Ave, Concord, Mass. 01742 <-
->usenet: {decvax,mit-eddie}!genrad!dls or dls@genrad.com <-
->tel: (508) 369-4400 x2459 I'D RATHER BE FLYING!!! <-

3976. Planning a DX-Expedition

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-13 14:09:00 UTC
From: STELLABO@CSHLAB.BITNET
Message-ID: <8911160801.AA25451@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 15646

Next Feburary I am planning a vacation to the Cayman Is. I am interested in bringing along my TS-440 and a G5RV. Can anyone tell me how to get a license to operate in the Cayman Is. Also any other info .. such as what to do about QSL cards and equip would be greatly appreciated.

Fred Stellabotte - N2JCD
stellabo@cshlab.bitnet

3977. ZETRON MODEL 48B REPEATER MANAGER

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-13 14:14:00 UTC
From: ppddc@uwocc1.uwo.ca
Message-ID: <0626951948@uwovax.uwo.ca>
Source record: 15673

We are looking at installing two commercial repeaters on Campus plus inhouse paging (all on UHF).

Does anyone have any experience with the Zetron Repeater Managers? They seem to have alot to offer for the money but would be interested in any pros or cons.

Dave Colvin VE3ZDC
Systems Development & Communications Officer
Dept. of Physical Plant
Univ. Western Ontario
London, Ontario, Canada
(519) 661-3301

3978. Re: 42mHz

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-13 14:19:29 UTC
From: reisert@tallis.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <6082@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 15652

In article <4407@itivax.iti.org>, jls@itivax.iti.org (Janet L. Smith) writes...
>For the past 4 days I have been picking up police transmissions on
>42mHz from California. Pretty good skip, I would say, considering I
>am in Michigan.

It's been better than that. 6 meters (50 MHz) was wide open to Europe Wednesday through Saturday this past week (11/8-11/11), and yesterday, 11/12, the band was open to the west coast (W6/W7, but alas, no Alaska or Hawaii yet). Some solar flares this weekend seem to have taken the edge off, but look for good conditions to return no later than this same time next month.

jim, AD1C

=-=

"The opinions expressed here in no way represent the views of Digital Equipment Corporation."

Jim Reisert Internet: reisert@tallis.enet.dec.com
Digital Equipment Corp. UUCP: ...decwrl!tallis.enet!reisert
Littleton, MA 01460

3979. Re: aitport security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-13 14:27:27 UTC
From: 702WFG@SCRVMSYS.BITNET
Message-ID: <8911140804.AA05138@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 15674

I have never been hassled over my HT, but I was once refused permission to board an airplane in ATLANTA because I was hand carrying my tool kit. It is a typical kit, canvas bag and lots of screwdrivers. Xrays well and they opened it up to look at it. Then they told me carrying tools on an airplane was in violation of Federal Law and made me take it back to the ticket counter. I made the flight, but not by much. Of course I have a solution to problems like this, being as my job at that time required that I carry my tools when I travel, I merely told my employer that no matter what the additional cost, I would not travel using that airline again.

I guess they thought if I got bored on the flight, I would start dismantling the plane or something. "Lets see, if I take this bolt out I wonder if the wing will fall off." :-) :-) :-)

bill gunshannon
702WFG@SCRVMSYS.BITNET

3980. mod for tm721A,731A (corrected version)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-13 14:29:25 UTC
From: rfc@briar.philips.com
Message-ID: <67971@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 15654

copied from packet:
From: KA2YKC@KA2YKC
To: MODS@ALLBBS

The attached file is the corrected version of the KENWOOD TM-721A/731A expanded RX/TX frequency modification which has been circulated throughout the USA. I had tried the procedure previously and was unable to complete it with results. I got lucky and an anonymous source with pull at Kenwood USA was able to obtain the correct procedure for me, including a diagram!!!!!... I have tried the procedure on both a 721A and a 731A, and it works perfect.

**** DISCLAIMERs ****

The above information is intended to be distributed for overseas, military, government, and laboratory/experimental use only. I assume no responsibility for the results obtained by this modification.

P.S.> The repeater modification for the new TM-731A/631A rigs is identical and exactly the same as the procedure on the TM-721A/631A rigs.

73 and enjoy Eric ka2ykc @KA2YKC-4
(note: I haven't tried this, proceed at your own risk! WA2ISE)

<< KENWOOD TM-721A/731A EXPANDED RX/TX FREQUENCY COVERAGE MODIFICATION
------- ------- ---- -------- -- -- --------- -------- ------------

The following is the modification for the TM-721/731, which will allow TX/RX out of band, and allow tuneable windows from 100-200 MHz and 400 to 500 Mhz.

1 - Disassemble the radio as per the instructions in the cross band modification, so that you have the control panel exposed.

2 - On the board vertically mounted to the main chassis now exposed, locate R57 (TM-721A, R25 on TM-731A) towards the middle and bottom of this circuit board and remove. Be careful not to confuse this resistor with R58 (R26 on TM-731A) at the top of this board.

3 - Look on the board which is part of the front sub-chassis which is now free of the main unit, on the same side as the lithium battery, for a line of resistors, R110, R113, and R114. Between R113 and R114 is a pair of pads. They are SMT pads, so they are small and hard to identify.

4 - Connect a jumper across the pads. Be careful of this one because there is another conductor running between the opening of the pads. DO NOT SHORT !!

5 - There is another pad pair on the other side of R114, about one one inch and very close to the lithium battery. It has a blue surface mount resistor connecting it presently. Add a jumper here, thus shorting across the resistor. The first jumper is approximately 1 inch from the bottom of the board. The second is about one quarter of an inch from the bottom. This area is very sparse, and these resistors are all dead in line, and about slightly less that 1/2 inch apart.

It is strongly suggested that you do not attempt to do these mods unless you have the right equipment and skills. Also, the VCO has to be adjusted as per the service manual, and receiver allignment is also recommended for out of band operation above 460.000 Mhz.

**** For MARS/CAP frequency transmit enable only (142 - 152 Mhz), complete **** STEP 2 ONLY
---- - ----

Original procedure written by NZ2T, corrected by KA2YKC with help from an anonymous ham friend at Kenwood USA.

73 de
ka2ykc @ KA2YKC-4 BBS

0308z, 794 msgs, #8912 last @KD6TH-4 MailBox>

3981. Re: 42mHz

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-13 14:53:10 UTC
From: cyamamot@girtab.usc.edu
Message-ID: <6451@merlin.usc.edu>
Source record: 15653

In article <4407@itivax.iti.org> jls@itivax.iti.org (Janet L. Smith) writes:
... [stuff about all the transmissions picked up near 42 MHz] ...
>My question is - is the 42 mHz range a statewide Sheriff frequency
>for California? There have been no license designations given
>(i.e. KMG367, etc). Can anyone give me some information about
>this? I have been having a great time listing to these
>transmissions! I have a Bearcat 800XLT with an outside antenna.
>Thanks
>Janet L. Smith jls@itivax.iti.org
>Industrial Technology Institute

Wow, all the way into Michigan!? Well what you have been listening to is our California Highway Patrol (aka CHiPs). That's pretty good considering how far that is. Unfortunately, you won't be able to pick up the mobile units (but who knows?). They run extremely low power, so low in fact that I use an antenna up 40 feet plus a GaAs FET preamp to listen to them. I can get about 20-30 miles range.

As Bob Parnass can attest, the 800XLT is extremely sensitive. Usually in metropolitan areas this causes intermod and overload problems, but fortunately it's in advantage in your case.

If you're interested, send me email and I'll send you a list of frequencies along with their city/area designations.

Cliff Yamamoto de KA6JRG

3982. Re: A Contesters Viewpoint on QSLing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-13 16:23:13 UTC
From: wolff@cpoint.UUCP
Message-ID: <2820@cpoint.UUCP>
Source record: 15647

As the author of the K1EA contest program I figure I should finally post something. I share N2IC's problem and views on QSL'ing almost entirely. The cards come from the buro in 1 to 5 pound packages and I have stopped opening them because they are easier to store that way. What I HAVE done, in fairness to the many stations who want my card, is write a program that accepts K1EA .BIN files and produces QSL labels. The program keeps a MASTER.QSL file which contains all the band-calls from all the .BIN files ever run through the program. The first time a station works me on a band he gets a card, thereafter he never gets one again for that band. Up to four band contacts fit on a label to further reduce the number of cards sent. This algorithm results in about 50% fewer cards sent than 100% QSLing. Roughly 40% of the stations worked each year are new to the hobby. Callsigns seem to appear for 1 to 2 years then drop out. I try to reduce the QSL burden further by asking guest ops to use their own call. The net result is that of the 25,000 QSO's my station made last year I only had to send 4,000 cards, I didn't have to look at the incoming pile and everyone who wanted my card got one. My apologies to the stations who didn't want my card who got it.

If there is interest, I am willing to post comments on the design of my program (CT) and post the data structures so other people can fool with K1EA .BIN files.

The reason I haven't distributed sources to CT is that my family life can't tolerate any more phone calls. There are 400 registered users of CT who have manuals and roughly 2,000 unregistered users who don't. I have no objection borrowed copies, as long as I don't have to support them. A normal weekday evening results in 1 to 10 calls starting in the middle of dinner and continuing through my kids bedtime stories. I'm proud of my code, but it really wasn't written with the idea that dozens or hundreds of programmers of unknown experience would have a whirl. It really needs a full program specification and alot of internal comments before it could be unleased upon the world...

73 - Ken, K1EA

3983. Re: HW-2036A Harmonics???

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-13 16:40:57 UTC
From: lkraft@hpccc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <5540030@hpccc.HP.COM>
Source record: 15649

johnr@videovax.tv.tek.com (John Reynolds) writes:
>
> I built a Heathkit HW-2036A (2m synthesized rig) about 10 years ago. It's
> always worked fine as far as I could tell... However, last week I looked
> at its output on a Tek 2710 spectrum analyzer and was dismayed to see that
> the 2nd harmonic (around 290 MHz) was only down about 20 db from the
> carrier.
>
There was a mod. to minimize the 2nd harmonic. It consisted of
placing a series-tuned trap across the antenna terminals. It was
made by cutting the leads of a small value SM capacitor (I don't
remember the value) to a certain length. The assembly was installed
between the PA board and the heatsink.

> The higher harmonics were also right up there falling off with
> what appeared to be a sin(x)/x shape. I got out the Heathkit manual and
> retweaked the final amp, but nothing I did significantly reduced the
> harmonics. The specs in the manual say harmonics and spurs are -60dB.
>
> Is this radio broken or are all HW-2036A rigs like this?
>
This sounds pretty unusual. I'm tempted to say that some part(s)
is missing/broken in either the exciter section or PA section.
It's also possible that things are way out of tune.

> The design of the output filter looks somewhat cheesy... That is, the coils
> just mount on the circuit board with no real shielding. It looks like high
> frequency components would couple right through to the output (which they
> apparently do in my radio!).
>
> Has anyone else looked at a HW-2036A on a spectrum analyzer? Any comments
> or suggestions appreciated.
>
Outside of doing the obvious things like checking all solder joints,
etc., and since you have access to a spectrum analyzer, look at the
excitation going into the PA. It should be relatively clean but not
perfect (the PA section adds additional filtering). If that
signal looks noisy, the problem is further back.

> 73 and Good DX,
>
> John Reynolds NZ7J
> Tektronix TV Division
> Beaverton, Oregon

Lyle "Heathkit repair tech in a former life" Kraft
AA6LK

3984. VHF DX

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-13 17:29:57 UTC
From: rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
Message-ID: <8911131729.AA00848@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 15479

To amplify on Jim Reisert's comments, the 50 MHz band is now hitting its sunspot-maximum stride at last. Now that most European countries have joined the rest of the world in allowing hams on 6, we're seeing what a good place it is for the band. The Gs have been working Australia, Japan, and all over the middle east, Africa and South America, as well as much of North America. As stated, this past week has been especially good, the best day being Saturday. At last the openings didn't stop in the northern states, and we in the D.C. area had a chance. I picked up 7 new "countries" (GU, GI, OH, LA, F, SM, PA), as well as wokring a number of Gs. Other locals worked Senegal, etc, and of course the HCs have been in most days. Saturday the opening extended into Texas and even New Mexico (to Europe), and there was one Washington (state) to G contact.

Propagation is best when it is around mid-day at the path mid-point. In other words the US West Coast works Japan and VK in late afternoon PST.

ALL of this operation is using CW and SSB, and spreads over the 50.0 - 50.3 MHz region of the band, peaking 50.1 to 50.15 MHz.

Come join us on 6.
Bob, W3OTC
(BTW - Jim AD1C, I assume you are related to W1JR.)

3985. Re: airport security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-13 17:41:23 UTC
From: dave@ka3adu.UUCP
Message-ID: <572@ka3adu.UUCP>
Source record: 15664

I haven't had any problems so far taking my HT with me on domestic flights. Last week I went thru security 4 times without any hassle at all. In fact the security people didn't even ask any questions. At 3 of the checks I sent the HT thru the x-ray machine packed in my briefcase with my RS PRO-2004 scanner. The last time I handed the HT to the guard as I went thru the metal detector. He handed it back to me on the other side of the security checkpoint without a question. I have mixed feelings about this. After 8 security checks of my bags at various US airports not one has even questioned me about my HT or scanner. While I am happy not to be hassled, it makes me feel less confident about the quality of our security checks.

--
------------------| UUCP: uunet!wa3wbu!ka3adu!dave |-------------------
Dave Hultberg KA3UZR
1407 Concord Rd.
Mechanicsburg, Pa. 17055

3986. Re: General Coverage for ICOM 730

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-13 18:50:59 UTC
From: paulf@jessica.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <6598@portia.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 15658

In article <8911061322.AA07428@wrdis41.af.mil> writes:
>
> Does anyone know of a mod for a ICOM 730 transciver which would
>allow general coverage receive/transmit.
>
>
>tnx - Michael mglennon@wrdis01.af.mil

I used to own a 730 (before that, a 720, and after a year, I went back to a
720); As I Recall, the 730 uses several different vcos, one for each band.
If the vcos could be stretched out of band, then GC is a possibility. But
I doubt that's the case, and in any event, you'd have to reprogram the
cpu which controls the synth.

If you can deal with the rotary relay noise, go out and find a 720.

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | "I asked for a dissertation topic, and for my
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | sins, they gave me one."

3987. Re: Cross band repeater

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-13 18:56:22 UTC
From: datwyler@esunix.UUCP
Message-ID: <1657@esunix.UUCP>
Source record: 15655

In article <32477@ucbvax.BERKELEY.EDU>, bks@ucbarpa.Berkeley.EDU (Brian K. Shiratsuki) writes:
> In article <37@kiere.ericsson.se> hat_uhl@kiere.ericsson.se writes:
> >
> >Yes, there are HT:s that can do it.
> >YAESU FT470 for example,,,,
> >/Urban
>
> brian

I must have missed a part of the discussion about ht's which can be modified to be cross-band repeaters. Can someone please post or e-mail me the mods for the FT-470?

Thanks,

Douglas L. Datwyler, WR7O
Evans & Sutherland
600 Arapeen Drive
Salt Lake City, UT 84108

3988. Re: airport security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-13 19:07:43 UTC
From: cb@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <31830@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 15480

In article <3018@splut.conmicro.com> jay@splut.conmicro.com (Jay "you ignorant splut!" Maynard) writes:
>In article <31655@cci632.UUCP> cb@cci632.UUCP (Just another hired gun (n2hkd)) writes:
>>Is that what it all boils down to, money?
>
>No, it boils down to a technology difference.
>
>Cellphone base stations are really close together in airplane terms. The
>inflight telephones use similar technology but on different frequencies
>and with the cells much, much farther apart. They do not interoperate.

What difference, You're still transmitting a RF signal from an airplane, Using a downconverter(mixer, local osc, etc) inside the plane. What's the diffenence in my using a 1.2G handie or a two meter handy (other than then external antenna)??? The question was what am I missing in the technology difference? Are these planes modified somewhat? Are they using a particular group of frequencies which are guaranteed not to second (3,4,5) harmonic on a nav freq?

All the prevouis stated ideas (from the last year's news) put forth the propostion that the RADIO would effect the airplanes EQUIPMENT!!!. So where's the technology difference?? Enquiring minds want to know....
--
I volunteered for the rights in America, and now I'm losing them, AAARGHH
email: cb@cci632 or !rochester!kodak!n2hkd!curtis Fight for your RIGHTS!
Curtis Braun, N2HKD, Computronics, PO Box 1002 Fairport NY, 14450

3989. Re: DAK Catalog Scanner.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-13 19:34:22 UTC
From: paul@hpldola.HP.COM
Message-ID: <12120030@hpldola.HP.COM>
Source record: 15656

Speaking of scanners in catalogs...

Anyone else get the new EEB SWL catalog with a "soon to be available" scanner
in the back - supposedly to be imported by Heath - with a large LCD display
on which a *spectrum* is displayed? I know a spectrum analyser/monitor
would be great for sleuthing those military aircraft freqs and I wonder
if anyone has ever heardof/seen this scanner and whether the spectrum
display thing is any good.

-Paul Bame N0KCL
paul@hpldola.hp.com
719 590 5557

3990. Re: 2 way radio in China

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-13 19:35:03 UTC
From: rodman@mfci.UUCP
Message-ID: <1115@m3.mfci.UUCP>
Source record: 15661

In article <11004@csli.Stanford.EDU> kawai@csli.stanford.edu (Goh Kawai) writes:

>It is illegal to
>own devices that can be used to disseminate information in the PRC.
>For example, it is illegal to own printing presses. Perhaps the rules

I have a interesting story to relate about this subject.

On June 6th I was in a small car going to the Beijing airport [for
obvious reasons!]. We stopped at a traffic light, and up ahead at the
next light could see some small crowd of people. I happened to glance
to my left, and saw an old man, in the classic asian resting-squat
position, as you might see anywhere in China. Except, in this case, HE
WAS TALKING INTO AN HT, and looking toward the next intersection.

Needless to say, I got very excited and I scanned the crowd at the
next intersection, locating one man with another HT.

Apparently, the old guy was a lookout for police and military types, and
was reporting us in as just bunch of tourists, so we got waved through
without trouble.

The HT looked like a low-range 49Mhz type of thing, probably from Hong
Kong.(?)

Paul K. Rodman / KA1ZA / rodman@multiflow.com
Multiflow Computer, Inc. Tel. 203 488 6090 x 236
Branford, Ct. 06405

3991. Re: Butternut Vertical Questions answered

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-13 19:37:21 UTC
From: myers@hpfcdj.HP.COM
Message-ID: <18230008@hpfcdj.HP.COM>
Source record: 15657

>The 62" length of 72 ohm cable is referred to by Butternut as a matching
>section. What it matches, I don't know, but it is roughly a quarter wave
>at 10 meters, so that must be where it's doing its transformation. The

A quarter-wave matching section has an input impedance equal to the
geometric mean of the section's charateristic impedance and the load.
As a vertical antenna has a feedpoint impedance half that of a dipole -
about 37 ohms, in other words - this section would provide an input
impedance of:

SQRT(37 x 72) = 52 ohms!

(And now we start to see that the characteristic impedances chosen for
"standard" cables weren't quite so random after all! :-))

Bob Myers KC0EW HP Graphics Tech. Div.| Opinions expressed here are not
Ft. Collins, Colorado | those of my employer or any other
myers%hpfcla@hplabs.hp.com | sentient life-form on this planet.

3992. How good is SONY ICF-7601 ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-13 19:43:45 UTC
From: nrg@nsscb.UUCP
Message-ID: <1059@nsscb.UUCP>
Source record: 15663

I recently bought a SONY ICF-7601 radio(12 bands). I would like to know how good is this. The transmission on this seems to be intermixed with other adjacent channels. Also I am using an indoor external antenna which came with the radio. Please e-mail me directly.

thanks

Reddy reddy@attctc.Dallas.TX.US reddy@pooh.att.com

--
=--
Narotham Reddy ulysses!nsscb!nrg
=--

3993. Re: airport security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-13 19:51:26 UTC
From: cb@cci632.UUCP
Message-ID: <31834@cci632.UUCP>
Source record: 15481

In article <894@anasaz.UUCP> john@anasaz.UUCP (John Moore) writes:
]In article <18190@bellcore.bellcore.com> karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn) writes:
]]Stockholm the cretin at the security checkpoint insisted that my camera go
]]through the X-ray machine, even after a heated argument in which I mentioned
]What did the Xray do to the film? Enquiring minds want to know...
]--
According to a friend of mine (can you guess where she works?), the xray
at the airports can take at least one years of the film's life out of it.
I had a similiar problem coming bakc from Germany. I had lot's of 1000 spd
film which was exposed, in my luggage., I didn't remember that they Xray that
too. I asked about my pictures and she pointed out to me that the film
has lost two years worth of life (ie if you bought film off the shelf that
was two years old, that's why professionals use a frigerator). When I
looked at the date, the two years would have put it out of date!!.
Anyway grainy pictures with not do great color... the faster the film
the more effect it has. She also said that it effects ALL film and if you
want to enlarge that 25spd film, you'll be very disappointed after the
trip past the security guard.

Rule # 1 let them check the film by hand

Rule # 2 It doesn't matter whether the film is exposed or not

Rule # 3 It effects all film

If I missed something feel free to note it, maybe I can get here to post
the real truth (providing it isn't a secret :-).

--
I volunteered for the rights in America, and now I'm losing them, AAARGHH
email: cb@cci632 or !rochester!kodak!n2hkd!curtis Fight for your RIGHTS!
Curtis Braun, N2HKD, Computronics, PO Box 1002 Fairport NY, 14450

3994. Re: 42mHz

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-13 22:07:08 UTC
From: mikew@hpsad.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1530036@hpsad.HP.COM>
Source record: 15659

> From: jls@itivax.iti.org (Janet L. Smith):
>
> For the past 4 days I have been picking up police transmissions on
> 42mHz from California. Pretty good skip, I would say, considering I
> am in Michigan. I have caught 18 different frequencies in the 42
> mHz range from 10:00 am EST - 2:00 pm EST. The locations that have
> been given range from San Diego to Sacramento/Oakland/Berkeley.
> My question is - is the 42 mHz range a statewide Sheriff frequency
> for California? There have been no license designations given
> (i.e. KMG367, etc). Can anyone give me some information about
> this? I have been having a great time listing to these
> transmissions! I have a Bearcat 800XLT with an outside antenna.
> Thanks
> Janet L. Smith jls@itivax.iti.org
> Industrial Technology Institute
>

The CHP (California Highway Patrol) operate on a bunch of frequencies
in the 42 MHz area, throughout their operating regions in California.
I can post specifics if you'd like.

--Not a bad DX catch, BTW.

****
Mike Weihman n1dje: RACES, CDF-VIP
mikew@hpsadmjw.hp.com
mikew%hpsadmjw@hp-sde.sde.hp.com

HP Signal Analysis Div. Volunteer firefighter/EMT
1212 Valley House Dr. Penngrove Fire Prot. Dist.
Rohnert Park, CA 94928 Penngrove, CA
(707)794-4454
****

3995. Military aircraft callsigns...Eugene Balinski

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-13 22:48:50 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <8911132339.AA08957@ti.com>
Source record: 15675

My question is: Why would you be interested in what the call signs are or represent?

"Knowledge improperly used is worse than ignorance"

73,
Dube Todd, N5PDK

3996. Military aircraft callsigns...Eugene Balinski

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-13 22:48:50 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <8911132339.AA08955@ti.com>
Source record: 15676

My question is: Why would you be interested in what the call signs are or represent?

"Knowledge improperly used is worse than ignorance"

73,
Dube Todd, N5PDK

3997. VK2SG RY DX 11/10/89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-13 23:31:32 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1344@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 15671

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
============================================================

RTTY DX Notes for Weekending 10th November 1989
part 1 of 2
BID: RTDX1011

As this weekend is the W.A.E. RTTY DX Contest, we hope to see some good
DX and some new callsigns around the various bands. We wish that the
conditions will help us all to work many new countries. Well, i guess
that we can all hope.

We thank the following for their contributions to our DX notes this
week: DU1AUJ, G3XTL, I5FLN, JA1BLV, OD5NG, TG9VT, VK2EG, W1DA, W2JGR,
W5KSI, W6/G0AZT, W9CD, W0LHS, and others. Thanks for your help.

Bandpass

Friday

ZD8BOB 14078 at 0237Z ARQ
6Y5EW 14074 at 0335Z ARQ
TA3B 28091 at 1030Z
EA8ZO 14088 at 1340Z
UB5IPU 28087 at 1450Z
UQ3FKD 28070 at 1630Z NOTE/ARQ
9M8AX 14090 at 1948Z QSL
SU1ER 14074 at 2010Z ARQ
YN5JR 14094 at 2211Z QSL
6W6JX 14084 at 2310Z NOTE
TU2BB 14090 at 2315Z
EA9JV 14088 at 2339Z

Saturday

5W1VB 28088 at 0035Z QSL
HC5K 14077 at 0040Z ARQ
EA8RA 1408 at 0410Z
V31AR 14076 at 0527Z ARQ
5V7DP 21084 at 0806Z
BV2B 28092 at 1100Z
J37EH 21084 at 1110Z
KD7P/NH2 28091 at 1146Z QSL/NOTE
ZD8BOB 28075 at 1150Z ARQ
5N0ALE 21089 at 1934Z QSL/ARQ
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EA9JV 14081 at 2150Z

Sunday

TA4A 14087 at 0120Z
9M8AX 28089 at 0150Z
UA9MBM 14090 at 0215Z QSL
KD7P/NH2 14093 at 0600Z
5B4AA 1:077 at 0637Z ARQ
P29KK 14074 at 0640Z ARQ
CT3FF 14084 at 0837Z
EA9IB 28098 at 1113Z
TU2BB 28090 at 1135Z
LY2BOK 21081 at 1329Z NOTE
9J2AL 21087 at 1428Z
SV9JA 21087 at 1428Z
OX3XR 28085 at 1540Z QSL
A22BW 28099 at 1600Z
6W6JX 21084 at 1851Z
YB8HX 14085 at 1905Z QSL
FM5FA 14084 at 2250Z
5W1VB 21088 at 2320Z

Monday

5W1VB 28088 at 0030Z
5H3NL 14090 at 0430Z
UZ3DWH 14090 at 0435Z NOTE
4X4UO 14087 at 0525Z
5Z4TA 1409 at 1725Z ARQ
EA9JV 14090 at 2245Z

Continued in part 2.
RTTY DX Notes for Weekending 10th November 1989
part 2 of 2
BID: RTDX1111

Tuesday

FO5LQ 21070 at 0255Z
SV1NN 14079 at 0505Z
ZK2RY 14088 at 1000Z 1024Z
EA9JV 14090 at 2355Z NOTE

Wednesday
at 0245Z
FO5LQ 21090 at 0310Z
UB5IPU 14085 at 14083 at 0515ZTM 14083 at 0615Z QSL
5H3LR 28095 at 1540Z
KP2BH 14097 at 2211Z

Thursday

ZK2RY 28088 at 0050Z
CU2EM 21086 at 0925Z
BZ1FB 14090 at 1935Z QSL

QSL Information.

9M8AX requests that his cards go to JA5DQH.

5W1VB cards go via OH3GZ, as do the cards for ZK2RY.

KD7P/NH2 cards go to Robert Winters, NCWP, MOU 3 Guam, P.O. Box 8265, Dededo, Guam 96912-8265.

5N0ALE says to QSL via DJ2VZ.

UA9MBM cards go to Box 71, Omsk USSR.

OX3XR will QSL via OZ3PZ.

YB8HX will QSL from Box 4, Makassar, 90001, Indonesia.

YN4JR collects his cards from Box 122, Jinotepe, Nicaragua.

BZ1FB says to QSL via Hugh Dean, 420 West Rose, Lebanon, Oregon 97355 U.S.A.

ZD7CW has a QSL manager who is N4CID.

Notes of Interest.

6W6JX has returned from holidays and is active with a new antenna system, making a big noise.

KD7P/NH2 and NY6M/NH2 will go to Midway Island (KH4) from the 23rd to the 30th of November, all mode operation, including RTTY after the CQ CW Contest. They would appreciate donations for the costs of the trip, and they may be sent to Robert Winters as per QSL QTH.

LY2BOK is a special call from Lithuania.

Raimo, ZK2RY, says that they will remain on Nuie Island until November 15th, then they will return to 5W1 for a short period.

UZ3DWH is running a robot station, not much different from the Commodore 64 type.

EA9JV reports that all is go for the (S0) Western Saraha trip from November 13th to 17th. He is expected to operate around 14090 KHz, plus or minus the dogpile.

Bouvet Island. One of the many groups due to attack Bouvet will include HB9CEP. His group will be there in February and will be the only ones to include RTTY. The other groups will only include white knuckle microphone holders and sore arm key thumpers. HI!

GL DE DX1

Forwarded via packet by Tad, KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM/SWL/SCANNER BBS (1200/2400/PEP) 614-457-4227

3998. How to get the Yaesu ft-411 into extended receive?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-14 00:05:53 UTC
From: spector@cmcl2.NYU.EDU
Message-ID: <43166@cmcl2.NYU.EDU>
Source record: 15665

I just got the Yaesu FT-411 and the FT-811; and I understand that at least the 411 cn be set into an extended receive mode.. is this possible without a hardware modification? Is there a way to enable this mode from the keypad? (like the APO and reset modes?)

Thanks in advance for any pointers..

Regards,
_DHMS, N2BCA
PS: In case anyone is curious as to why I got two separate radios as opposed to just buying a Yaesu FT-470 (the dual-band rig); there is a rather nasty microphonic feedback problem that happens on a bunch of frequencies in the FT-470 on both bands...

David HM Spector
Macintosh Software Developer & Nice Guy 310 West 18th Street 5A
ARPAnet: SPECTOR@NYU.EDU New York, N.Y. 10011
Usenet: ..!{uunet,rocky,harvard}!cmcl2!spector voice: (212) 243-5548
HamRadio: N2BCA (44.68.0.50) MCIMail: DSpector data: (212) 255-6995
AppleLink: DHMSpector CompuServe: 71260,1410
"Capital punishment is our society's recognition of the sanctity of human life"
- Senator Orrin Hatch
"The two most common things in the universe are hydrogen and stupidity."
- Harlan Ellison

3999. Re: airport security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-14 01:25:01 UTC
From: gjunell@polyslo.CalPoly.EDU
Message-ID: <1989Nov14.012501.15990@polyslo.CalPoly.EDU>
Source record: 15666

I've taken my handheld scanner through X-Ray (Uniden BC-100XLT) and have never been questioned. I was questioned about a Laerdal Portable Suction unit that I had, and was asked to show it (it's a medical suction unit I was taking for repairs, as I work for an ambulance company). At Sacramento Airport, I was also asked to place my pager (Motorola Bravo, little display pager) on the belt to be X-rayed. This thing is tiny, and I can't imagine anyone fitting a bomb into it (I can barely understand how Motorola gets a 900MHz receiver, LCD display, speaker, and vibrator in it! ;-).

Since I'm here, I'll post on my earlier message too... Regarding Missouri Radio Center, I received 3 email replies. One requested a followup, one requested the address, and another said that they had bought a Kenwood mobile from them and had good results. It looks like I'll be giving them a try for the Icom IC-U16 land-mobile handheld. I'm going to call Icom tomorrow and try to get a service manual for this radio. I'm hoping that they sell service manuals for their commerical stuff (and not just to commerical techs licensed by the FCC).

-Kirk (using gjunell's account)

--
><> . . ><> <>< . . ><>
. ><> . . <><
<>< . . ><> .. gjunell@polyslo.calpoly.edu
><> . <>< . ><>

4000. Re: Spy numbers transmissions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-14 01:37:48 UTC
From: HAVANAMOON@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <24033@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 15660
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.crypt,sci.electronics

"Spy Numbers Transmissions" are a shortwave oddity which have
been around for the last 25 years. They are commonly heard
in English, German, Spanish and the Slavic languages and take
the form of four and five digit groups of numbers which are
preceded by a three digit "identifier" and "group count".
They are generally broadcast by a mechanical-sounding female
voice, although Morse code (CW) "cut number" transmissions
are also frequently reported.

The who, where and why aspects of these transmissions are,
for the most part, unknown. Their mysterious nature has
resulted in their common characterization as 'spy' trans-
missions.

The spy theory has been enhanced over the years by the FCC's
inconsistent position in response to numerous inquiries by
the Shortwave Listening community.

If you've never heard a numbers transmission, tune your
radio to 11468 kHz any Saturday at 4pm EST (2100 UTC).
You'll almost certainly hear a 'classic' numbers transmission
which will run from 15-30 minutes. The signal from this
Saturday transmission is very powerful and can be heard
across the United States.

If you're interested in additional information, I've written
two books on the subject - "Uno, Dos, Cuatro: A Guide to the
Numbers Stations" and "Los Numeros: The Numbers Stations Guide"
both are available through Tiare Publications, Department P/U,
Box 493, Lake Geneva, WI 53147.

Numbers continue to fascinate the Shortwave Listening community.
There are a number of other publications which detail this topic
on a regular basis. If you'd like to know more, let me know.

Havana Moon

4001. Re: airport security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-14 01:43:25 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500279@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 15667

> real problem; even though ICAO member countries are required to provide hand
> inspection on request, I've had problems. In Montreal they made me take a

> I wonder if there's any place one can obtain some sort of official-looking
> document that describes the ICAO rule about hand-searching in as many
> languages as possible.

Is there a list of the countries, too?

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

4002. Getting mods from manufacturer

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-14 01:43:30 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500280@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 15668

The current policy of the radio manufacturers is to NOT give out mods info except to those with a MARS license. I would like to know why I need to have a MARS license to:

1. Expand my UHF radio to operate in 420-440 Mhz.

2. Expand a VHF or UHF radio for wide band operation so that I can drive a transverter and get full band coverage on a microwave band.

They cite two things to me when I ask for the info:

1. It is against FCC rules to sell radios that can transmit outside of ham bands.

2. The radios might be used on public service bands which is illegal since they are not type-accepted for it.

Number 1 is totally bogus. They could not cite FCC rules or any law, and said that someone from the FCC simply told them so, and could not name either the person or the office.

Number 2 applies just as much to someone with a MARS license since a MARS licensee cannot operate on public service bands (with a non-type-accepted radio) any more than other licensed hams can.

My point is that licensed hams DO HAVE LEGITIMATE needs and uses for modifying radios to transmit on frequencies other than what they are marketed for. This includes both expansion of full band coverage where the foreign radio makers failed to know and understand the American radio system and rules, as well as use in driving transverters.

To one manufacturer, when they told me that the mods would open up public service bands, I described how they could make their NEXT radio model so that it would NOT. The diode selectable bands are coded into the uCPU ROM memory, which simply can have things like 420-430 added, and make 430-440 NOT mutually exclusive with 440-450. Their response to my suggestion is that the radios are designed in Japan and they have no control over such things.

BALONEY AGAIN...

Maybe it is the case that NO ONE at the American offices communicates to people in Japan about design issues. Surely they must have at one time or we would not have even seen any 220 Mhz radios. But I do know that radios are coming out of Japan with incorrect or silly designs. For instance, 23cm radios have channeling in 10 khz incrments instead of the 25 khz standard the ARRL has establish in the USA. They CAN MAKE them with 25 khz because the European versions do it (time for yet

another diode surgery session).

What the manufacturers could do is this: when someone wants the info
for the mods, they write a letter to the manufacturer with the appropriate
documentation of what they need the mod for, and include a signed statement
that they understand the potential illegal uses of the radio and will not
be using it for such purposes. I see no reason why the manufactures have
to discriminate between different legitimate uses.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

4003. SuperDF

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-14 01:57:17 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <898@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 15669

I have had a few email requests regarding how well the SuperDF worked out...

Well... I finished building the SuperDF kit Saturday in time to take it out for the evening transmitter hunt. Although we did most of our DF'ing with the doppler, the few times that the SuperDF was needed, it worked extremely well. We got snookered by a reflection, resulting in us being on the wrong side of a freeway, about 250 yards from the "T". We got out of the vehicle and fired up the SuperDF, and followed its bearings in a perfect straight line (taking bearings as we went) to the edge of the freeway. Across the freeway we could see a restaurant directly in line with the bearings.

Climbed back into the truck and drove to the restaurant. The doppler said the T was hidden in a thick hedge near the street corner by the restaurant. However, a quick on-foot survey didn't yield anything (it was a VERY thick hedge). Pulling out the (by now) trusty SuperDF, took a bearing next to the sidewalk that said the "T" was on a line parallel to the sidewalk about 4 feet in. Walked down the sidewalk until it said the signal was from straight into the hedge (about 20 feet from first bearing point). Sure enough, 4 feet into the hedge was an antenna and two well hidden operators.

The unit is as sensitive as the radio attached to it. It gives a very sharp indication of the bearing - you could probably read that indication to within a fraction of a degree (although other anisotropies would probably prevent the bearing from actually be that accurate).

The kit was of medium difficulty. The documentation is excellent, but the mechanical construction was a bit tricky (at least for one with 10 thumbs). The device quality is quite good, although I had to troubleshoot it because one 51K resistor turned out to measure at 900 ohms. However, the troubleshooting flow chart pointed out exactly where the problem was.

To forestall EMAIL queries, I'll give out the address here for queries. The unit can be purchased from

BMG Engineering
9935 Garibaldi Ave
Temple City, CA 91780
818-285-6963 (after 5PM, weekends, or 0600-0700 PST)

--
John Moore (NJ7E) mcdphx!anasaz!john asuvax!anasaz!john

(602) 861-7607 (day or eve) long palladium, short petroleum
7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253
The 2nd amendment is about military weapons, NOT JUST hunting weapons!

4004. airport security, another anecdote

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-14 02:05:36 UTC
From: faunt@CISCO.COM
Message-ID: <8911140804.AA05210@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 15477

I once bought a degaussing coil in Washington DC, for use on a stopover in St. Louis, and had to give them my business card, and show them the instructions for use that had come with the unit in order to get it on the aircraft. They wanted to unwind the tape on the thing. Apparently it looked really weird on their display.

4005. Re: Trying to build a fluxgate magnetometer -- help!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-14 04:07:26 UTC
From: geller@bnlux0.bnl.gov
Message-ID: <1540@bnlux0.bnl.gov>
Source record: 15662
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio,sci.astro,sci.space

I would like to send some notes on magnetometers to mahaun@sactoh0
but, my email keeps bouncing; please send your full email address or regular
mail address to geller@bnlux0.bnl.gov or to bnl, bldg911A (ags), Upton,
NY, 11973.

4006. Re: Product Review: HMC-2 VOX HEADSET

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-14 05:11:59 UTC
From: storkus@arrakis.nevada.edu
Message-ID: <1022@unsvax.NEVADA.EDU>
Source record: 15670

The following mail bounced, but I figured someone on the new may be able to benefit from it as well, or post a good reply. 73's, Mike, N7MSD
****

Date: Mon, 13 Nov 89 20:18:52 PST
From: Mike Storke <storkus@arrakis.nevada.edu>
Message-Id: <8911140418.AA18953@arrakis.nevada.edu>
To: ultb!cep4478
Subject: Re: Product Review: HMC-2 VOX HEADSET
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
In-Reply-To: <1568@ultb.UUCP>
Organization: Univ of Nevada System Computing Services - Las Vegas
Cc:

I was wondering how much it cost you and if it would work with my radio.
I have a Santec ST-20T, and the pinout looks like this:

Plug 1 (Microphone): 3/32", combines PTT and audio lines (audio thru a cap).
Plug 2 (Speaker): 1/8" (That may be inaccurate, but it's the next size up), direct connection.
Both plugs are 2 leads only. I THINK it delivers its own power (I operate it off my PK-88 all the time). Could you let me know what you think? 73's,
****
--
Mike P. Storke, N7MSD @ University Nevada/Las Vegas-only a student, sorry :-)
Inet: storkus@arrakis.nevada.edu Packet: KF7TI @ LAS:K7WS-1 or ANGEL:K7WS-2
Snailmail: Box 462 Las Vegas, NV 89119 Sorry, what I say comes from my fingers.
"Pascal: The Handcuff of the Programmer"-ME! I WANT MY C!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
Mike P. Storke, N7MSD @ University Nevada/Las Vegas-only a student, sorry :-)
Inet: storkus@arrakis.nevada.edu Packet: KF7TI @ LAS:K7WS-1 or ANGEL:K7WS-2
Snailmail: Box 462 Las Vegas, NV 89119 Sorry, what I say comes from my fingers.
"Pascal: The Handcuff of the Programmer"-ME! I WANT MY C!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

4007. Status of WB3FFV BBS?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-14 11:24:55 UTC
From: geertj@philica.ica.philips.nl
Message-ID: <381@philica.ica.philips.nl>
Source record: 15483

Hi Netlanders,

I have added WB3FFV's BBS in our uucp list, after his last announcement
a few weeks ago. However, when I try, I always get the busy tone.

Has something terrible happened once more to Howard's system, is he that
busy, or is there another explaiation?

Thanks, 73

Geert Jan, pe1hzg

--8<--nip-nip----------

Geert Jan de Groot, Email: geertj@ica.philips.nl
Philips ICA, ..!mcvax!philica!geertj
Room T-214, Ham: PE1HZG
Weisshausstrasse,
5100 Aachen, West-Germany "Programs are like waffles:
phone: +49 241 6003 714 you should always throw the first one out"
[Standard disclaimers apply] - Sutherland

4008. Re: airport security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-14 12:52:03 UTC
From: aw0g+@andrew.cmu.edu
Message-ID: <wZM0dnK00WA1A0bloW@andrew.cmu.edu>
Source record: 15482

I put my knapsack with the small sony shortwave reciever and a game boy (atari hand held game) through the airport x-ray machine. The electronics where in the top pouch which may have flopped over onto the bag ahead of mine. They let me pick up my bag no problem. As I was running for my flight I heard them asking the guy who was in front of me 'you must have something in there we saw it'. Aaron

4009. Re: Latest update on HyperCard Ham Stacks

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-14 13:08:26 UTC
From: dls@genrad.com
Message-ID: <28726@genrad.UUCP>
Source record: 15484

I dislike posting this, but I've gotten enough responses from net users that it warrants posting.

A number of people have emailed me to request the Ham Stacks. I don't have any problem sending the diskettes out IF I KNOW WHERE TO SEND THEM. I've received a number of requests saying "please send me your stacks".... and no address. A few others have sent "please send the stacks to the address below".....and forget to provide a complete mailing address. The name of a University is NOT sufficient mailing address for USnail. What city? What state? What's the Zip code????

Might I suggest that net users change their .signature to include a valid mailing address? Just a suggestion. Meanwhile, I still have one request from the University of Illinois who will not be receiving any diskettes until an address is sent (hope he figures out who he is....:-). The one from University of Maine finally realized his mistake and sent the request again WITH an address.

Sorry to bother the net with this.

Diana

-> Diana L. Syriac CAP: SM, Freedom 690 Mobile Ham: N1GZS <-
->USmail: GenRad Inc., Mail Stop 6, 300 Baker Ave, Concord, Mass. 01742 <-
->usenet: {decvax,mit-eddie}!genrad!dls or dls@genrad.com <-
->tel: (508) 369-4400 x2459 I'D RATHER BE FLYING!!! <-

4010. RFI in Airliners

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-14 13:53:17 UTC
From: rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
Message-ID: <8911141353.AA02599@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 15502

Noting months of continuing postings about carrying [insert favorite active electronic device] in aircraft, I think it useful to add to the traffic!

Over in Annapolis, MD, there is an organization called Aeronautical Radio, Inc. (ARINC), which is sort of a consortium of the major airlines in the radio/ communications field. Among other things, they have served as an anti-trust umbrella so that the airlines can get together and work out standard connector pinouts with theirs suppliers, etc. They also operate the HF communications which acts as the path between the air traffic controllers and transatlantic flights. I understand that they operate VHF nets for company traffic for some of the US airlines.

For many years ARINC (has) operated the electromagnetic compatibility center for the Department of Defense. This operation has a data base of spurious emmisions and sensitivities for all the military's gear.

It wouldn't take much imagination to think that ARINC would be involved is a xxxxx in a similar undertaking for the commercial air carriers, and would be a suitable place to determine that the airborne phones wouldn't interfere with the rest of the plane's vital electronics.

And then there was the Braniff flight I took back from Hawaii, where the HF SSB transmitter on the plane got into the PA system whenever the cabin staff was making announcements --- and when they stood too near a speaker and the PA oscillated the redaing-light pattern moved down the plane like a moving electric sign!!!

73, Bob W3OTC

4011. Re: A new ham

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-14 15:06:07 UTC
From: pete@indep1.UUCP
Message-ID: <322@indep1.UUCP>
Source record: 15489

In article <28686@genrad.UUCP> dls@genrad.com (Diana L. Syriac) writes:
>I was quite touched to receive the following email from a new ham, and
>thought it was worth sharing with the rest of the world. (I have deleted
>the name, since I didn't get his permission to print this letter):
>
> [letter followed]
>Sincerely,
> <name deleted>, N6WUR (Technician)

Diana,

Have you ever heard of a CALLBOOK? If not (and it's obvious you
haven't), let me tell you about it. By looking in the U.S. Callbook,
ANYONE having a U.S. amateur's call letters (assuming they are valid and
not too new), can find out the name and address that are listed on that
license.

What that means is that, by providing call letters, you HAVE
provided his name -- maybe not right now, but definitely when the Callbook
or Supplement containing it comes out.

Maybe you should get his permission.

--
+---+
| Peter Franks | pete@indep1.mcs.com OR pete@indep1.uucp |
| NI9D | Use whichever one works for you |
+---+

4012. Microwave hops on localtalk network

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-14 16:15:00 UTC
From: U009@CCIW.BITNET
Message-ID: <89Nov14.111810est.57392@ugw.utcs.utoronto.ca>
Source record: 15504

A co-worker recently remembered an article (with photograph) read in a computer related magazine 2 or 3 years ago. It dealt with a localtalk network with one or more of the hops handled by microwave links. The frequency could have been 3 or 10 GHz but the author specified that rather small dishes were required for 10 mile distances.

He suspects the installation is (was) on a university somewhere. Exhaustive search of various magazines (Dr Dobbs, etc) has not proved fruitful. Does anyone remember the article, better yet was anyone a participant? We would like to build up something similar.

Regards, Stu Beal, VE3MWM, (U009@CCIW.BITNET),
National Water Research Institute,
Burlington, Ontario, Canada.

4013. Callsign database, Macmorse.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-14 16:23:03 UTC
From: JORDAN@LL.LL.MIT.EDU
Message-ID: <8911150803.AA02729@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 15505

>From: ka9q.bellcore.com!karn@bellcore.com (Phil Karn)
>By the way, my copy of this year's callbook is about 5 megabytes smaller
>than last year's: 43,160,647 bytes vs 48,180,089. One change had already
>been made to it when I received it - the three date fields are now expressed

Is the callbook database on any machine from whence it be FTPed ??
I have had no luck with the callsign server on marvin.cs - I can Telnet
to the default port & get the login prompt, but when I ask for port 2000
all I get is silence...

>From: genrad!dls@husc6.harvard.edu (Diana L. Syriac)
>There is a public domain package called MacMorse and a commercial package
>called MacMorse also. I have both, having first paid for the latter....
>I do believe they are from the same person....they do operate identically
>the same. In any case, I'm at work and don't have the addresses available
>here. If you're still interested, send me an email and I'll hunt them
>up at home.

I'm sure I'm not the only one that would be interested in a public domain
Morse program. There seem to be any number of MD-DOS programs out there
but very few Mac ones. I even tried to cobble one together myself. It
sort of works, but requires MS-Basic. Please Diana, post the info
preferably including where we can download the PD version from.
P.S. Thanks for the Stacks. I'm now waiting for my US Advanced call
in the mail. (It sure has been a long month....)

73s de

Mike G4ASQ/KC1?? very soon...

4014. Re: 42mHz

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-14 17:25:30 UTC
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250089@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 15485

That's good DX all right but the bands have been very good.
Locals here in Northern California have been working South Africa
on 6 meters recently.

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.ampr.org
glenne@nmd.hpcom

4015. Re: Vertical HF Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-14 17:36:51 UTC
From: mark@adec23.uucp
Message-ID: <1989Nov14.173651.678@adec23.uucp>
Source record: 15487

In article <12296@fluke.COM>, frank@tc.fluke.COM (Frank Tomlinson) writes:
> I am considing a vertical antenna, the Cushcraft R5 No-Ground-Radial
> Vertical. I am interested in hearing from others using multiband
> vertical antennas. What is your opinion of there performance?
>
> Is the R5 design different from other verticals in some significant
> way as to eliminate the need for ground radials?
>
> How is the R4 different from the R5?

The Vertical HF Antenna, generally, refers to a quarter wave vertical
antenna. This antenna requires ground plane radials to `mirror' the
vertical (as far as field dynamics) so that it looks like a half wave
dipole antenna. The R3, R4 and R5 verticals are half wave vertical
antennas. These half wave verticals do not require a counterpoise to
to `mirror' the vertical since the antenna is already resonant. However,
two design considerations: The half wave is too big, so they do have
saome inherent loading due to the traps that shorten the antenna; And,
an end fed half wave (voltage fed) are VERY sensitive to interference
of it's field (and thus it's impedance)by conductive objects near by, thus
requires a small decoupling counterpois. It is tricky to end feed a half wave,
but cushcraft has managed to do it, I praise them for being able to do it on
a mass produced product.

The R3 was a three band version 10, 15 and 20M. R4 added 12M I think, and
the R5 added the other WARC band for a total coverage of 10/12/15/17/20 Meter
bands. The reports on this antenna are VERY good (I don't own one .. yet)
but not as good as available 5/8 Wave antennas (which by no means provide the
bands the R# series have) but often provide surprising better results than
some HF beam antennas !!!

Ciao,
-- Mark Salyzyn alberta!adec23!mark
--
Ciao,
-- Mark Salyzyn @ alberta!adec23!mark

4016. POSTSCRIPT QSL File, by NW2M

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-14 19:01:30 UTC
From: pescatore_jt%ncsd@gte.COM
Message-ID: <8911141901.AA27011@bunny.gte.com>
Source record: 15503

```
%AMATEUR RADIO QSL CARD POSTSCRIPT.
% NOTE: THIS FILE IS KIND OF WASHINGTON DC SPECIFIC, BUT YOU
%CAN EASILY MODIFY IT TO YOUR LOCALE
%
%GENERATED BY AL RABASSA NW2M - GTE CORP ROCKVILLE, MD.
%
%BEFORE YOU ATTEMPT TO CHANGE THIS ROUTINE, PLEASE EXECUTE THIS FILE
%AND FOLLOW ALONG SO YOU GET A FEEL FOR THE X,Y COORDINATE SYSTEM.
%
%INSERT YOUR CALL WITH NAME AND ADDRESS INTO THE APPROPIATE SPACES.
%THEN SIMPLY CHANGE THE X VALUE OF THE 'moveto' COMMAND TO PROVIDE
%THE PROPER CENTERING. NO NEED TO MOVE Y-AXIS VALUES.
%
% BE VERY CAREFUL OF THE SCALE COMMAND !!!! IF YOU SCALE SOMETHING TO
%A SCALE OF .9 .9 scale (reduce x-axis by 90%, reduce y-axis by 90%)
%THEN YOU MUST PERFORM A 1.1 1.1 scale TO PUT YOU BACK TO THE
%ORIGINAL SCALE--A SCALE COMMAND OF 1 1 scale DOES NOTHING !!!!!
%
% REGARDS, AND GOOD LUCK !!! AL NW2M
%
%
/yourcall {

/Helvetica-BoldOblique findfont %DEFINE AND USE BIG LETTERS
45 scalefont setfont %65 IS BIG !!!
.1 setlinewidth

1 1.25 scale
135 10 moveto
(WB2EKK)true charpath
gsave .9 setgray fill grestore %PRINT THE SHADOW IMAGE
stroke

.1 setlinewidth
130 8 moveto
(WB2EKK)true charpath
gsave .0 setgray fill grestore %PRINT THE BOLD IMAGE
stroke

1 .75 scale

%INSERT NON-STANDARD FUNNY PHEONITICS OR DELETE THIS SECTION
%/Helvetica-BoldOblique findfont
% 6 scalefont setfont
%.1 setlinewidth
%150 3 moveto
```

```
%(" No Where to Move ")
%true charpath
%gsave .0 setgray fill grestore
%stroke

%make outside card border
1 setlinewidth
-18 -135 moveto
345 -135 345 90 10 arcto forpops
345 90 -28 90 10 arcto forpops
-28 90 -28 -135 10 arcto forpops
-28 -135 -10 -135 10 arcto forpops
stroke

%make name and address section
%insert name and address here !!! move x-axis moveto's to center text
/Helvetica-BoldOblique findfont
15 scalefont setfont
.1 setlinewidth
175 -20 moveto
(John Pescatore)true charpath
.0 setgray fill
/Helvetica-BoldOblique findfont
8 scalefont setfont
.1 setlinewidth
200 -30 moveto
(1135 Radio Drive)true charpath
190 -40 moveto
(Silicon Junction, MD 20904)true charpath
225 -50 moveto
(USA)true charpath
.0 setgray fill
190 -65 moveto
(Quearrem County)true charpath
195 -75 moveto
(FM-19 ZONE 5)true charpath
.0 setgray fill

%make box for call/freq/date....etc.
1.0 setlinewidth
-15 -85 moveto
325 -85 lineto
325 -115 lineto
-15 -115 lineto
-15 -85 lineto
closepath
stroke
95 -85 moveto
95 -115 lineto
165 -85 moveto
165 -115 lineto
```

```
215 -85 moveto
215 -115 lineto
275 -85 moveto
275 -115 lineto
stroke

%make qsl/tnx check box
.1 setlinewidth
50 -120 moveto
55 -120 lineto
55 -125 lineto
50 -125 lineto
50 -120 lineto
stroke
200 -120 moveto
205 -120 lineto
205 -125 lineto
200 -125 lineto
200 -120 lineto
60 -125 moveto
(PSE QSL)true charpath
210 -125 moveto
(TNX, 73)true charpath
stroke

%insert names into information box
/Helvetica-BoldOblique findfont
6 scalefont setfont
.1 setlinewidth
-10 -90 moveto
(CALL)true charpath
100 -90 moveto
(FREQUENCY)true charpath
170 -90 moveto
(MODE)true charpath
220 -90 moveto
(DATE/TIME)true charpath
280 -90 moveto
(SIGNAL)true charpath
gsave .0 setgray fill grestore

stroke
}def

%begin to define the ARRL symbol. very delicate !! don't mess with !!
/forpops
{ 4 {pop} repeat } def
/frame
{
/Helvetica-BoldOblique findfont
6 scalefont setfont
```

```
311 -52 moveto
320 -70 330 -50 1 arcto forpops
330 -50 320 -30 5 arcto forpops
320 -30 310 -50 1 arcto forpops
310 -50 312 -54 5 arcto forpops
} def

/doall
{
yourcall %execute all of the above 'def' definition !

frame
1 setlinewidth
.0 setgray
stroke

%insert ARRL letters into ARRL symbol box
/Helvetica-Bold findfont
6 scalefont setfont
.1 setlinewidth
317.5 -40 moveto
(A)true charpath
312 -52 moveto
(R)true charpath
323 -52 moveto
(R)true charpath
318 -64 moveto
(L)true charpath
307 -76 moveto
(MEMBER)true charpath
.0 setgray fill

%make aerial symbol
.3 setlinewidth
320 -41 moveto
320 -47.5 lineto
320 -41 moveto
323 -41 lineto
320 -44 lineto
317 -41 lineto
320 -41 lineto

%connect to inductor whic will be drawn in a moment
320 -53.5 moveto
320 -56 lineto

%make ground symbol
317 -56 moveto
323 -56 lineto
318 -57 moveto
322 -57 lineto
319 -58 moveto
```

```
321 -58 lineto
319.75 -59 moveto
320.25 -59 lineto
stroke

%make inductor symbol
%very delicate calculations here !!! don't mess with !!!
320 -47 translate
/circle1
{ 5 setlinewidth
0 0 30 90 270 arc stroke } def
/circle2
{ 8 setlinewidth
0 0 20 270 90 arc stroke } def
/inductor
{ 1 .5 scale
4 { 0 -40 translate
circle1} repeat
0 140 translate
1 .5 scale
3 { 0 -80 translate
circle2} repeat
} def

.06 .07 scale
inductor
16 55 scale
-330 52 translate
%end of inductor drawing and ARRL symbol .... wow!

%make washington diamond
55 -20 moveto
85 -50 lineto
55 -80 lineto
25 -50 lineto
55 -20 lineto
.9 setgray fill %lightly filled

%make the beltway
.3 setlinewidth
1 .80 scale %a scaled circle is an ellipse
55 -62 40 0 360 arc
0 setgray stroke
1 1 scale

%begin putting names to the map area
/Helvetica-BoldOblique findfont
15 scalefont setfont
.7 setlinewidth
0 -55 moveto
(WASHINGTON)true charpath
40 -70 moveto
```

```
(D.C.)true charpath
40 90 moveto
(Pig Farmers Radio Club)true charpath
stroke

%draw route 270
/Helvetica-BoldOblique findfont
8 scalefont setfont
.1 setlinewidth
30 -30 moveto
-10 65 lineto
80 -30 moveto
120 65 lineto
stroke
%lets add some city names
-10 15 moveto
(ROCKVILLE)true charpath
-35 67 moveto
(FREDERICK)true charpath
85 67 moveto
(BALTIMORE)true charpath
85 25 moveto
(LAUREL)true charpath
stroke
%put your city with the proper x-y coordinates here... be sure that the
%'fill' command is used to provide the bold highlight
40 30 moveto
(ASHTON)true charpath
0 setgray fill

} def

45 145 translate %start near the bottom to begin this program

%30 100 translate %un-comment '%' for 5x8 inch BIG-ONE
%1.5 1.5 scale %un-comment '%' for 5x8 inch BIG-ONE

doall %perform the contents of 'doall' (everything)

%un-comment this '%' section to provide 3 QSL cards per page
%KEEP COMMENTED OUT OF BIG-ONE IS TO BE PRINTED !!!! ONLY ONE WILL FIT !!
%-3 310 translate
%1.037 1.3 scale
%doall

%-3 310 translate
%1.037 1.3 scale
%doall

showpage %PUTS ALL OF THIS ON THE PAPER!! THAT'S ALL FOLKS !!
```

4017. Re: 42mHz

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-14 19:10:49 UTC
From: myers@hpfcdj.HP.COM
Message-ID: <18230009@hpfcdj.HP.COM>
Source record: 15486

Wow, 42 milliHertz!!!! What'd you pick it up on, the power lines? :-)

Bob Myers KC0EW HP Graphics Tech. Div.| Opinions expressed here are not
Ft. Collins, Colorado | those of my employer or any other
myers%hpfcla@hplabs.hp.com | sentient life-form on this planet.

4018. customer feedback to manufacturers - suggestion

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-14 19:53:49 UTC
From: kawai@csli.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <11029@csli.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 15488

Phil Howard, KA9WGN, writes:

> This includes both expansion of full band coverage where
> the foreign radio makers failed to know and understand the American radio
> system and rules, as well as use in driving transverters.

If a company fails to understand the needs of a market, you need not buy
their product. Or, more constructively, you might tell them what to do.
The key is to talk directly to the people who design the product.

> Their response to my
> suggestion is that the radios are designed in Japan and they have no
> control over such things.
> ...
> Maybe it is the case that NO ONE at the American offices communicates to
> people in Japan about design issues.

Quite likely. Those Japanese companies may not even listen to retailers
in Japan. Same thing goes for your favorite brand washing machine. How
much input you give to your sales rep actually makes it back up to the
design board? I believe it is much more effective to write to the company
design team direct, rather than complain to a local office.

> What the manufacturers could do is this: when someone wants the info
> for the mods, they write a letter to the manufacturer with the appropriate
> documentation of what they need the mod for, and include a signed statement
> that they understand the potential illegal uses of the radio and will not
> be using it for such purposes. I see no reason why the manufactures have
> to discriminate between different legitimate uses.

There is a marketing issue here concerning liablity which you may not
be aware about. I will not go into the details here - suffice it to say
at this moment that your attitude may well be shrugged off as perfectly
sound yet so naive that it is senseless for the manufacturer to produce
a new product line or release modification info.

I would suggest that you contact the head offices of the companies you
are dissatisfied with, and let them know of the various radio practices
you feel they do not understand. They tend to have staff that understand
English.

>goh<
(kawai@csli.stanford.edu [arpanet]) (76056,1726 [CompuServe]) (n6uok [radio])

4019. Requesting Info-hams mailer

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-14 20:05:12 UTC
From: David_Waters.M1@smtp.ESL.COM
Message-ID: <8911142011.AA07216@esl.ESL.COM>
Source record: 15506

```
Requesting Info-hams mailer
12:03 11/14/89
I hope this is the right address to request this - could I be added to the
distribution of Info-Hams? Thank you.
Dave Waters
ESL Inc.
(408)738-2888 x4611
```

4020. Cleaning Old RIgs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-14 20:58:38 UTC
From: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <181463@Wayne-MTS>
Source record: 15507

Just had a very interesting conversation with Wade at Associated Radio while locating (and ordering) the Omni D of my dreams (No, couldn't find a Swan/Cubic 103, but now I can unload my TS-140 rice rocket....). Wade was telling me about the methods they use for reconditioning radios, and in particular how to remove the cosmoline-like (his phrase) residue from cigarette and cigar smoke. His wonder product? Lysol Bathroom Cleaner. You read it here first. Me, I'm off to the car to attack the TM-211.

1001001 de ke8yy
Wayne State University / 5925 Woodward / Detroit, MI 48202
Michael_Edelman@um.cc.umich.edu (reliable)
Michael_Edelman%Wayne-Mts@um.cc.umich.edu (direct)
MEDELMAN@WAYNEST1 / 1-313-577-0742 / fax: 1-313-577-5500

4021. Kenwood 430 below 150 KHZ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-14 21:17:18 UTC
From: lcz@dptspd.sat.datapoint.com
Message-ID: <208@dptspd.sat.datapoint.com>
Source record: 15490

My Kenwood TS-430S will not receive anything below 150 KHZ. There is a definite, sharp, cutoff at that frequency. Does anyone know how to change this? I realize that performance may be less than great, but I would like to at least give it a try.

Thanks!
-Lee Ziegenhals, N5LYT

4022. Re: airport security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-14 22:03:35 UTC
From: pff@thumper.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <1777@thumper.bellcore.com>
Source record: 15499

In article <> karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn) writes:
>
>I'm a fairly frequent flyer, and I almost always have an HT (an Icom
>IC-32AT) in my carry-on briefcase.
>

Ditto the '32AT, tho I have a Armadillo nylon case I'm fond of... :-) I imagine I've paid Mr. Crandall's mortgage payment more than once (if he has one!). Anyhow, I frequent the EWR <--> DFW <---> TUL route.

>My experience with US airport security has been VERY consistent. If I
>remember to disconnect the antenna from the radio, no problem. But if I
>leave the antenna on the radio, it looks sufficiently suspicious that the
>X-ray operator invariably asks about it. Usually they want to see it, but
>some times they'll ask "Is that a radio?" and they're satisfied with a
>verbal answer.
>

Hmmm. Hadn't made the connection (no pun intended!) as to antenna being on or off. I may check this. To bolster ones confidence on the topic of airport security, I'll share my "true story":

I recently made my trip - but last time it was a little different. A good friend had asked me if I could take a look at an extension phone he had in his garage. Fine. After I packed my bags, I realized I'd forgotten the tools. Having the room in my 'dillo bag and NOT in my suitcase, I threw the following goodies into my carry on - among other things:

In addition to the '32AT, I had:

Butt-in test set (with amp & memories, etc.- outta look good on the x-ray, no?!), a Progressive Electronics 77M tone tracer & line aid (inductive amp / "sniffer" for the tone tracer - more electronics), a Fluke 87 DVM (Oh boy!), Paladin automatic strippers, about 25' of Teflon station cable, cable spudger, cable connectors, misc screwdrivers, etc; etc.

Well, I hadn't given this much thought until I walked down the long red carpet corridor at Newark. Then it hit me! I thought:"Omigod! I'm gonna miss my plane while I wait for a manager to show up and interrogate me...". Boy was I wrong! I kept my mouth shut, flung the bag on the conveyer, walked through the detector (with plastic handled-metal bladed flip knife, {thanks Apple!} in pocket). The gal watched the monitor - as I did - DIDN'T SAY A WORD. I'm not trained in operation of that hardware, but based on what I saw on the screen, I might've at least wanted a closer look!

As a test, leaving Tulsa (I knew I'd get to the airport early), I decided to leave the tools in my carry on. I was stopped immediately at the x-ray deal.

The gal opened the bag looked at most of the items, and said:"Oh, you do field service?" I said:"Yeah, something like that!". "Oh okay..." and asked me for a business card (either to substaintiate my "story" in case anything "happened" {in the air}, or else she liked me - in either case she never called! :-)).

While neither event slowed me down enough to cause any real aggravation, and that's good, it does make me wonder if terrorists and other hombres need to go through the hassle of stuffing the PE inside of cassette player or ghetto blaster (or "Third World Briefcase" as I once heard them called!).

>Things are quite different at non-US airports. I usually bury my HT (if I
>carry it at all) in my checked luggage. Cameras loaded with film are the

Dunt know about that, Phil, I haven't left the US of A in YEARS!

(rest of stuff deleted)

>Phil

73 all,
Pete, N5KBD
pff@thumper.bellcore.com

4023. 1st Experience with Cushcraft R5 (works great but have TVI/RFI)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-14 22:04:36 UTC
From: forrest@sybase.com
Message-ID: <7071@sybase.sybase.com>
Source record: 15497

I recently decided to bite the bullet after many years of fooling around with vertical antennas with radials. So, I bought a Cushcraft R5. I first checked around the mailorder places for the best price. The range was from $239 to $259. The funny thing was almost everybody was out of stock. I instead bought one from a local Ham Radio Outlet store which had a whole bunch. They only charged $249.

I assembled the antenna without any problems except they had forgotten to put two minor parts in the box. I was able to assemble the antenna without them. The construction looks well done and all the metal looked like stainless steel. I was carefull to measure the spacing between the various sections carefully. Although the instructions weren't the step by step kind you'll find in Heathkits, they were good enough to put the antenna together.

I put the antenna on a standard 10' Radio Shack steel mast and attached some new Belden RG/8 to the antenna. Since my rig is a solid-state Icom IC-730 I first wanted to check the SWR to make sure I wouldn't be transmitting on too high an SWR. Much to my pleasure, the SWR was just about what they claimed it would be in the instructions.

Since there was a JA contest going on last weekend I was able to try out the antenna on some DX right away. I was able to work every JA I heard. Since they always give a 5x9 report I really couldn't tell how well I was doing. Then I heard a KH3 on Johnston Island who was causing a big pileup. There were many very loud stations calling him. Much to my amazement, after giving him several calls, he came back to me. He only gave me a 5x5 but the fact that he heard me at all with all those big signals made me feel very good.

Then came the bad news. My father-in-law, who lives next door, called to tell me I was getting into his TV. The strange thing was I wasn't interfering with the picture, only the sound. Also strange was the fact that he could still hear me even with the TV turned off. (It turned out that his TV is one of those TV's that are never actually turned off unless they are unplugged in order to keep the picture tube warmed up). He was also able to hear me on his telephone. I tried my TV and heard nothing but I could hear myself on my stereo. I didn't try my phone. I should add that I have the negative side of my power supply connected through some heavy copper wire to a 4' ground rod.

The next working day I called Cushcraft to ask for the missing parts. They right away agreed to send them to me without the slightest hassle. I also described my interference problems to the person I was talking

to. He said they've heard that before and that the low angle of radiation of the R5 sometimes causes problems. He recommended that I raise the antenna and also use filters on the TV and phone, something that I will do when I get a chance.

So, to summarize, I'm quite happy with the antenna but concerned about my interference problems. I'd be glad to hear from anyone who might have some advice on how to solve the interference problem.

Anything you read here is my opinion and in no way represents Sybase, Inc.

Jon Forrest WB6EDM
forrest@sybase.com
{pacbell,sun,{uunet,ucbvax}!mtxinu}!sybase!forrest
415-596-3422

4024. Re: airport security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-14 22:33:15 UTC
From: jay@splut.conmicro.com
Message-ID: <3041@splut.conmicro.com>
Source record: 15498

In article <31830@cci632.UUCP> cb@cci632.UUCP (Just another hired gun (n2hkd)) writes:
>All the prevouis stated ideas (from the last year's news) put forth
>the propostion that the RADIO would effect the airplanes EQUIPMENT!!!.
>So where's the technology difference?? Enquiring minds want to know....

Aircraft radios are tested and approved by the FAA. One of the tests is
to insure that it does not interfere with other equipment aboard the
aircraft. Your cellphone or ham HT doesn't have this testing and
approval.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jay@splut.conmicro.com (eieio)| adequately be explained by stupidity.
{attctc,bellcore}!texbell!splut!jay +--
Shall we try for comp.protocols.tcp-ip.eniac next, Richard? - Brandon Allbery

4025. Re: FM Parasitics....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-14 23:55:10 UTC
From: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP
Message-ID: <5393@cps3xx.UUCP>
Source record: 15493

In article <8911140804.AA05137@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> PERRYR@WABASH.BITNET (GWYFFD) writes:
>the reputation of being the "station you can pick up on your toaster". We are
>causing QRM to everything in sight. The Kappa Sigma fraternity house on campus
>objects to us being heard on their phone lines. We have to keep the 3000watts

Phones are not designed to act like shortwave (or FM BC) receivers, and
when they do, there is something wrong with the phones and/or the phone
lines. Contact the phone company and ride herd on them until they put
filters on all the lines. They are required to do this.

>to keep our advertisers, though. How can I cut down on front-end loading,
>without cutting power, or installing filters on every blessed thing on campus?
>Any ideas?

Beg borrow or steal a spectrum analyser that goes up to at least 1 GHz,
and check out the purity of your signal. If there is a problem, use
standard troubleshooting techniques to find and correct it. Make sure
all your antenna connections are good and tight, with no corrosion
anyplace. Make sure you aren't overdriving any amplifier stages in your
transmitter. Make sure your exciter is clean. (That spectrum analyser
will come in handy here also.) After that, the only thing you can do is
look into another site for your transmitter.

In the rare case that original ideas Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN
are found here, I am responsible. Owen W328, E. Lansing, MI 48825
Internet: hendrick@frith.egr.msu.edu UUCP: ...!uunet!frith!hendrick

4026. To QSL, or not to QSL?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-15 00:48:02 UTC
From: PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK
Message-ID: <13.Nov.89.18
Source record: 15491

Question: Why do hams insist on QSLing? OK if you're trying for WAS or
something, fine. Go ahead, send off your QSL card.
But for every QSO with somebody just down the road?
I've been asked for QSLs when working through a repeater!
If i want to write to people, I would join a pen-pals society.
I dont QSL. I make it obvious during QSOs that this is the case.
Keeping the postal service in profit doesnt turn me on.
I dont participate in contests or go in for awards, but accept that
some hams do and have nothing against them for it.
Thought: If you have a video camera, scanner, or a fax, you
could digitise your QSL card, capture it on your PC or whatever, and send
the file to someone using packet, then they print it out on their
machine. Would this be a valid QSL card?
'Sorry OM, no QSL - my printer is not PostScript compatible'.
(could open up interesting possibilities though...)
Or would they then ask you for a QSL card to confirm your packet QSO?

>-=Pete=-<

4027. Re: airport security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-15 01:40:45 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500281@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 15494

> repairs, as I work for an ambulance company). At Sacramento Airport, I was
> also asked to place my pager (Motorola Bravo, little display pager) on the belt
> to be X-rayed. This thing is tiny, and I can't imagine anyone fitting a bomb
> into it (I can barely understand how Motorola gets a 900MHz receiver, LCD
> display, speaker, and vibrator in it! ;-).

There are some pretty small guns around.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

4028. Re: airport security, another anecdote

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-15 01:40:48 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500282@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 15495

> Rule # 1 let them check the film by hand

DEMAND that they check the film by hand. Refuse to pass until they do.
If you encounter trouble in a foreign country, by all means let EVERYONE
know about it and name the country.

> Rule # 2 It doesn't matter whether the film is exposed or not

But, X-ray exposure does not affect the film the same as leaving it on the
shelf. The effect varies according to how well the film is shielded. The
best shield, unfortunately, is one that can also hide a gun.

> Rule # 3 It effects all film

It effects already processed film much less, though.
One alternative is to process the film before leaving the foreign country.
In Europe, either use a PROFESSIONAL film processor that knows about the
appropriate C-41 or E-6 processing, OR use a European film such as Agfa,
which is still using their own processing chemsitry. In Japan, you are
probably best off using Fuji or other Japanese film as the processing there
is sure to best match that film as opposed to Kodak.

Rule # 4 Never mail unprocessed film home or to a USA lab as it can get
X-rayed that way as well.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

4029. Re: customer feedback to manufacturers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-15 01:40:51 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500283@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 15496

> > This includes both expansion of full band coverage where
> > the foreign radio makers failed to know and understand the American radio
> > system and rules, as well as use in driving transverters.
>
> If a company fails to understand the needs of a market, you need not buy
> their product. Or, more constructively, you might tell them what to do.
> The key is to talk directly to the people who design the product.

There are no American manufacturers of a full line of VHF and UHF HT's
and mobile rigs. Your suggestion rules out Japanese imports. Like I
said in my posting, I do suggest to them what to do, but they just rebut
with the excuse that the radios are designed in Japan. I guess I need
to call Japan.

While I am disappointed there are no American manufacturers making the ham
equipment of this type (Ten-Tec, are you listening, really?), I am not
against buying from Japan except for the apparent ignorance of the American
market on the part of the Japan designers, which may well be a result of
shielding by the American offices who are primarily concerned with marketing
issues rather than innovative solutions to problems non-existant in Japan.

> Quite likely. Those Japanese companies may not even listen to retailers
> in Japan. Same thing goes for your favorite brand washing machine. How
> much input you give to your sales rep actually makes it back up to the
> design board? I believe it is much more effective to write to the company
> design team direct, rather than complain to a local office.

I guess I need to call the local office and ask them this. I did that
yesterday as a matter of fact for one company, and I could get no further
than the head of marketing who said it would do no good. I will try one
more time and refuse to explain to them WHY I want to talk to Japan, in hopes
that they won't "try" to deal with it locally. If I get the numbers and
addresses, I will post them on the newsgroup.

> There is a marketing issue here concerning liablity which you may not
> be aware about. I will not go into the details here - suffice it to say
> at this moment that your attitude may well be shrugged off as perfectly
> sound yet so naive that it is senseless for the manufacturer to produce
> a new product line or release modification info.

They have plenty of oppurtunity to tell me this, and have only mentioned that
their concern is being accused of selling non-type-accepted radios into the
public service, land mobile, or maritime markets. The concern is valid, but
they still recognize a legitimate need for the mods regardless, and fail to
recognize other legitimate needs; I call that discrimination.

I could make an issue that since they refuse to give out the info to a limited number of people who understand the type acceptance problem, they are effectively encouraging a "black market" of mods information that is in fact bigger, and lets less legally concerned individuals, including non-hams, have a radio that is operable on public service, land mobile, and maritime bands. If I wanted to make waves, I could do this, but I will restrain myself.

> I would suggest that you contact the head offices of the companies you
> are dissatisfied with, and let them know of the various radio practices
> you feel they do not understand. They tend to have staff that understand
> English.

You got phone numbers and addresses of the 3 big Japanese Companies?
I'll be happy to call Japan.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

4030. Six Metre Band Opening to JA

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-15 02:00:36 UTC
From: grogers@Janus.MtRoyal.AB.CA
Message-ID: <891114190058.094@Janus.MtRoyal.AB.CA>
Source record: 15508

For all hams who are (or WILL BE) 6m ops: the promised band openings off-continent has started! I logged 8 Japanese QSOs on or about 50.125 from 12-Nov-89 2333Z to 13-Nov-89 0009Z. If you are one of those who dusts off the 6m rig from 1-Apr until 1-Sep - better RE-DUST! The upswing is with us.

For info's sake, I run an Icon IC-575A at 10w PEP out into a 4-el YAGI at about 10m (about 30 feet if you have average-sized feet).

The sigs hit a peak at about S9.

Good dx!

73, Gil VE6GIL Calgary, Alberta Canada

4031. doppler vs. superDF

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-15 03:10:37 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <901@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 15500

I got an email from someone at NCAR but lost the mail before I
had a chance to reply, so I'm doing it here.

The question was essentially why I use both a doppler and a super-DF,
and which is best.

The doppler has the following advantages:
(1) it has no moving parts. This means that one person can drive
a vehicle and read the doppler at the same time. The SuperDF
requires you to rotate it to determine the bearing. I suppose
you could fix mount it on the car and rotate the car, but that's
a bit awkward also!
(2) it can take bearings on short signals such as a ker-chunk.

The SuperDF has other advantages:
(1) it is portable. It can be used on foot.
(2) It gives very accurate bearings.
(3) It works with weaker signals than available dopplers
can process (although in theory the doppler should
be better at this).
(4) It costs less.

--
John Moore (NJ7E) mcdphx!anasaz!john asuvax!anasaz!john
(602) 861-7607 (day or eve) long palladium, short petroleum
7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253
The 2nd amendment is about military weapons, NOT JUST hunting weapons!

4032. SuperDF Principle of Operation

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-15 04:34:41 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <902@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 15492

Sorry to keep posting about the SuperDF, but I just got two email
requests to post the principles of operation of the SuperDF.

The unit has two identical dipoles, which are alternately connected
to an FM receiver through switching diodes. If the antennas are at
equal distance from the source (ie the bearing to the source is
perpendicular to the line between the antennas), essentially
nothing happens to the signal when the antennas are switched. However,
when one antenna is closer than the other, a positive phase shift
is generated when switching to one antenna, and a negative when
switching to the other. When this phase modulated signal is
fed to an FM receiver, it results in positive or negative
pulses, somewhat delayed from the time of switching. The SuperDF
uses a synchronous detector (essentially a switch between the
signal and the signal inverted) to convert the pulses to the
same polarity, then uses a narrow sampling window to grab the
peak of each pulse, which is then applied to a filter. The output
of the filter is a signal whose polarity depends on which antenna
is closer to the signal (thus resolving the 180 degree bearing
ambiguity you would expect from two antennas), and whose amplitude
is non-linearly related to how far off center the bearing is.
The polarity of this signal is used to either driver LED's or
a variable frequency oscillator. These are used by the operator
to determine which way (if any) to turn the antenna.

[PS to KA6S - yes, it is similar to the Double Ducky, but is a
much improved design. The trick you mentioned may work, but the
filter is very narrow, giving either a 10Hz or a 1Hz bandwidth,
which makes it pretty tough!]
--
John Moore (NJ7E) mcdphx!anasaz!john asuvax!anasaz!john
(602) 861-7607 (day or eve) long palladium, short petroleum
7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253
The 2nd amendment is about military weapons, NOT JUST hunting weapons!

4033. Re: customer feedback to manufacturers - addresses

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-15 06:12:47 UTC
From: kawai@csli.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <11036@csli.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 15501

Phil (ka9wgn) asks for the addresses of the big three Japanese ham radio companies. I didn't know that you couldn't find that out here in the U.S. ... not that I ever paid notice.

Here they are:

Kenwood
Shionogi Building, 2-17-5 Shibuya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150, Japan

Yaesu
1-20-2 Maruko, Ota-ku, Tokyo 146, Japan

Icom
6-9-16 Kamihigashi, Hirano-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka 547, Japan

If you need others, such as Alinco, Uniden, Standard, Azden, and so on, let me know, and I will supply you with the info.

>goh<
(kawai@csli.stanford.edu [arpanet]) (76056,1726 [CompuServe]) (n6uok [radio])

4034. Tubes

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-15 15:02:39 UTC
From: rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
Message-ID: <8911151502.AA03122@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 15523

Somebody recently asked about sources for tubes for their Motorola rig. One type mentioned was the 6907. That is a type made by Amperex, a Philips company. I think a 6252 would be essentially identical. They are "much better" versions of the old 832.

Bob, W3OTC

4035. Re: A new ham

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-15 15:18:40 UTC
From: toto@tank.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <6280@tank.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 15510

```
In article <322@indep1.UUCP> pete@indep1.UUCP (Peter Franks) writes:
:In article <28686@genrad.UUCP> dls@genrad.com (Diana L. Syriac) writes:
:>I was quite touched to receive the following email from a new ham, and
:>thought it was worth sharing with the rest of the world. (I have deleted
:>the name, since I didn't get his permission to print this letter):
:>
:> [letter followed]
:>Sincerely,
:> <name deleted>, N6WUR (Technician)
:
:Diana,
:
:Have you ever heard of a CALLBOOK? If not (and it's obvious you
:haven't), let me tell you about it. By looking in the U.S. Callbook,
:ANYONE having a U.S. amateur's call letters (assuming they are valid and
:not too new), can find out the name and address that are listed on that
:license.
:
:What that means is that, by providing call letters, you HAVE
:provided his name -- maybe not right now, but definitely when the Callbook
:or Supplement containing it comes out.
:
:Maybe you should get his permission.
:
:--
:+---------------------------------------------------------------------------+
:| Peter Franks | pete@indep1.mcs.com OR pete@indep1.uucp |
:| NI9D | Use whichever one works for you |
:+---------------------------------------------------------------------------+

This, humble readers, is an example of a communication that should
have been email rather than a posting to Usenet.

Of course, perhaps it is also an example of the bad manners reportedly
used by some big ticket holders on the air.
--
Sandra Jessica Smyth Believer in lost causes
toto@tank.uchicago.edu
```

4036. Re: New subject: Tesla vs gau

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-15 15:19:00 UTC
From: greg.trice@canremote.uucp
Message-ID: <89111609053575@masnet.uucp>
Source record: 15509

But both systems are ARBITRARY. Neither is really better than the other.
I really cannot see that a system based on the distance from the North
Pole to the Equator passing through Paris (based on an incorrect survey)
and various properties of water is any more logical than one based on
the average length of a man's foot.
It is about time that all these units were swept away and replaced by a
logically consistent set based on universal physical constants such as
the velocity of light in vacuo, Planck's and Boltzmann's constants and
the universal gravitational constant.
The much-vaunted "consistency" of SI only comes about by giving some
quantities fictitious dimensions divorced from physical reality. B and H
should logically have the same dimensions (which they do in cgs units)
as should D and E. A thoroughly confusing situation.
---
* Via ProDoor 3.1R

4037. Re: doppler vs. superDF

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-15 16:29:14 UTC
From: kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <1989Nov15.162914.25269@Neon.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 15513

In article <901@anasaz.UUCP> john@anasaz.UUCP (John Moore) writes:

>The doppler has the following advantages:
> (1) it has no moving parts. This means that one person can drive
> a vehicle and read the doppler at the same time...

Don't do it! I can't tell you all the "almost" accidents I had trying to drive and read a doppler display simultaneously. It is REALLY distracting! I always take along a copilot, and HE watches the doppler. Besides, you have to give it somewhat undivided attention to average out the multipath when you are moving. NOT a good thing to do in traffic.

Marc Kaufman (kaufman@Neon.stanford.edu)

4038. Costas Loop in Digital Form

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-15 17:28:45 UTC
From: charlie@oakhill.UUCP
Message-ID: <2628@radio.oakhill.UUCP>
Source record: 15511
Cross-posted to: comp.dsp,sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

I am looking for software implementations of a Costas Loop. I
have the original old paper written by the man himself but I
was looking for someone who might have done this in software
such as DSP code for one of the DSP's or even C for that matter.

Any leads would be appreciated.

-Charlie Thompson

4039. Curtis Braun...radios on aircraft

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-15 17:33:50 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <8911151839.AA26649@ti.com>
Source record: 15524

The airplane radios use external antennae. Rf radiated within the system ground can't go anywhere but into the wiring so that the entire airplane becomes the receiving antenna.
"Rights without responsibilities is like a bull in a china shop"
-73, Dube Todd, N5PDK

4040. Re: Military aircraft callsigns...Eugene Balinski

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-15 17:47:47 UTC
From: ewb@raybed2.UUCP
Message-ID: <1404@raybed2.UUCP>
Source record: 15526

In article <8911132339.AA08957@ti.com>, dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com (DUBE TODD) writes:
> My question is: Why would you be interested in what the call signs are or
> represent?
>
> "Knowledge improperly used is worse than ignorance"
>
> 73,
> Dube Todd, N5PDK

Why am I interested ? Because it is one part of the hobby (the hobby being radio in general) that I enjoy. There are many people who enjoy scanning the mil aircraft band or the FBI or the CIA or the DEA etc. If you were to do this professionally for some government agency you would be known as a "spook". Ther are MANY amateur spooks as can be exemplified by Pop Comm and Monitoring Times Mag. If you watch any of the "utility" columns you will see this type of information (mil callsigns, frequencies, etc) published on a regular basis. There have been many books published on this and other spook subjects. What do you think this "havana moon" stuff is all about ?? Their area of spooking is the number stations. The bottom line is.... LIGHTEN UP ! No one is betraying the security of the United States. It's all just another part of this facinating hobby. You should give it a try. You never know when you will hear a flight of F-16's practicing in a Military Operating Area (MOA) or couple of ANG A-10s refueling.

73
Gene Balinski

4041. Re: FM Parasitics....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-15 19:07:35 UTC
From: myers@hpfcdj.HP.COM
Message-ID: <18230010@hpfcdj.HP.COM>
Source record: 15512

Re: too much signal in the wrong places...

If you're determined to keep the 3000W, have you considered asking
Uncle Charlie for permission to change the pattern? You'd still be
"3000 watts" as far as the advertisers are concerned, but you'd cut out
that nasty lobe that's causing all the trouble.

(I am assuming that the usual checks have already been made, and you *are*
broadcasting with a nice, clean, legal signal....right? :-))

Bob Myers KC0EW HP Graphics Tech. Div.| Opinions expressed here are not
Ft. Collins, Colorado | those of my employer or any other
myers%hpfcla@hplabs.hp.com | sentient life-form on this planet.

4042. Re: Product Review: HMC-2 VOX HEADSET

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-15 19:14:04 UTC
From: cep4478@ultb.UUCP
Message-ID: <1618@ultb.UUCP>
Source record: 15514

In article <1022@unsvax.NEVADA.EDU> storkus@arrakis.nevada.edu (Mike Storke) writes:
> I was wondering how much it cost you and if it would work with my radio.

Hi Mike + Net ...

The headset lists for around $57.00 from Kenwood. Unfortunately, it looks like EVERYBODY sells such accessories at list price, with no discounts to be find - when it comes to hand/speaker mics, headsets, PL boards, etc. it is REALLY worth waiting for your next hamfest.

As far as what radio it will work on ... this is an interesting question, that I've fought with several times hooking packet TNC's up to various handhelds. For the kenwood 215 and 25 series HT's, there is a separate PTT line. It is from this line that the vox unit in the HMC-2 is powered. It is probably not worth modifying and building connectors for this headset to work on your radio ... you would be better off with one that uses the same PTT scheme (of the radio sensing the presence or lack of the microphone element itself upon PTT) as yours does. I think that the IC-2AT's use that scheme, and the older Yaesu's, don't they?

Furthermore, if you were to buy an ICOM model instead of the Kenwood, you would get the "traditional" earphone style, rather than the separate ear plug arrangement that is attatched to the HMC-2.

I am curious ... does anybody know why manufacturers would go to the trouble to have the microphone-in-line PTT system, instead of just a wire that goes to the switch and gets grounded when you push it? It sure seems like a lot more work to build the radio that way. I'm glad most of them don't do that any more.

73, Chris N2JGW
cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu
n2jgw@wb2wxq

4043. Military aircraft callsigns...Eugene Balinski

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-15 19:30:51 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <8060.2561BBFC@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 15516

> From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com (DUBE TODD)
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
>
> My question is: Why would you be interested in what the call signs are
> or
> represent?
>
> "Knowledge improperly used is worse than ignorance"

Amen!!! I'm becoming upset not only with this type of posting but also the people who refer to the ECPA as the "American No Right to Listen GESTAPO Law". Whatever happened to respect for privacy? When I was a kid, among the first things I was taught was "Keep your paws off other people's stuff and your nose out of other people's business."

73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT

Origin: Fight Nuclear Waste Dumps, Kids Should Grow Not Glow! (1:234/1)
--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

4044. Re: Callsign database, Macmorse.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-15 20:05:39 UTC
From: bowen@cs.Buffalo.EDU
Message-ID: <13319@eerie.acsu.Buffalo.EDU>
Source record: 15515

In article <8911150803.AA02729@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>,
JORDAN@LL.LL.MIT.EDU ("Mike Jordan G4ASQ") writes:
> I have had no luck with the callsign server on marvin.cs - I can Telnet
> to the default port & get the login prompt, but when I ask for port 2000
> all I get is silence...

I have heard this from a number of people. It's most likely a problem with
your software not answering my telnet option requests. It can probably be
fixed, but I need to watch the software as someone with this problem tries
to connect. And when I tell these people that, I never hear from them again.
I'm willing to put my time into making it work, but I have to have help from
the other end.

Sorry, you just hit one of my pet peeves...

Devon

4045. SuperDF... how does it work?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-16 00:36:56 UTC
From: david@mmsac.UUCP
Message-ID: <2548@cygnus.mmsac.UUCP>
Source record: 15519

How does the SuperDF work? I have read about how the doppler units work, but I haven't seen any articles about the SuperDF yet.

--

David L. Kensiski, KB6HCN Martin Marietta Data Systems
Software Engineer 1540 River Park Drive, Suite 213
Phone: (916) 929-8844 Sacramento, CA 95815
UUCP: sun!sacto!mmsac!david INTERNET: mmsac!david@sacto.West.Sun.COM

4046. Re: A new ham

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-16 01:34:10 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500284@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 15518

I didn't get the impression it should be email only. I was not offended by it being posted. There are probably quite many people and hams that are not aware that their address is readily available not only by the Callbook (they usually learn it within a couple years) as well as ONLINE on internet (via marvin and other servers).

By the way, your BIRTHDATES are known to us now, too :-)
....so we can tell if you are an "old fart" :-) (or just a kid)

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

4047. Re: airport security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-16 01:50:19 UTC
From: rlwest@flopn2.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <8911160207.AA01060@ti.com>
Source record: 15525

>Subj: Re: airport security
>
> > to be X-rayed. This thing is tiny, and I can't imagine anyone fitting a bomb
> > into it (I can barely understand how Motorola gets a 900MHz receiver, LCD
> > display, speaker, and vibrator in it! ;-).
>
> There are some pretty small guns around.
>
> --Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
> <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
>

Yeah, and HOW MUCH plastic explosive does it take to blow a significant hole in a L-1011? Just how big WAS the device that took out that 747 over Scotland?

I am happy to demonstrate my HT and I try to remember to keep my camera unloaded until I get through the security gate at least. I think I would rather go through a little inconvenience on the ground than a MAJOR inconvenience at 30 kilofeet...

There's more than one way to have a bad day.

73,
Bob WA8YCD
RLWEST@FLOPN2.CSC.TI.COM

4048. Re: Military aircraft callsigns...Eugene Balinski

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-16 01:50:25 UTC
From: kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <1989Nov16.015025.10069@Neon.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 15520

In article <8060.2561BBFC@stjhmc.fidonet.org> Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
-> From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com (DUBE TODD)
- > Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
- >
- > My question is: Why would you be interested in what the call signs are
- > or represent?

>Amen!!! I'm becoming upset not only with this type of posting but also the
>people who refer to the ECPA as the "American No Right to Listen GESTAPO Law".
>Whatever happened to respect for privacy? When I was a kid, among the first
>things I was taught was "Keep your paws off other people's stuff and your nose
>out of other people's business."

Wait a minute! The Air Force transmissions are deliberately sent unscrambled because we have an agreement with the Russians that normal traffic will be sent unscrambled so that each side can tell that there is nothing nefarious afoot.

Are you telling me that it is OK for the Russians to listen to SAC, but NOT OK for Americans to listen to SAC?

When I was a kid, we had the Communications Act of 1934, which said I could listen to ANYTHING, so long as I didn't use it for commercial gain. I'm certainly not going to trust YOU to decide what I can listen to!

Marc Kaufman (kaufman@Neon.stanford.edu)

4049. Re: Product Review: HMC-2 VOX HEADSET

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-16 01:51:12 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewsc.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <4800@cbnewsc.ATT.COM>
Source record: 15521

In article <1618@ultb.UUCP>, cep4478@ultb.UUCP (C.E. Piggott) writes:

> ... Unfortunately,
> it looks like EVERYBODY sells such accessories at list price, with no
> discounts to be find - when it comes to hand/speaker mics, headsets, PL
> boards, etc. it is REALLY worth waiting for your next hamfest...

I lamented the same thing until I noticed The Ham Station, a
dealer based in Evansville, IN, sold just about everything at
a discount. I bought my Paragon and accy's at discount prices
from The Ham Station.

Check 'em out. They advertise in QST.

--
==========
Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass (312)979-5414

4050. More Heathkit/Standard

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-16 03:39:16 UTC
From: skoh@aludra.usc.edu
Message-ID: <6518@merlin.usc.edu>
Source record: 15517
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

Hello again,

Since I have been getting a large amount of mail asking for more information
regarding my recent post about a friends HeathKit radio, I thought that
I would post the info. over the net, so here it goes:

The unit is a Heathkit HWS-24-HT and, from what he understands, it
is made by Standard radio (model C500) in Tokyo Japan and imported
to be sold/distributed here by HeathKit.

The unit is only sold fully assembled (as it comes from Japan), and
receives from 130-170Mhz and from 418-470Mhz. It stores 20 memory
channels.

What my friend is looking for is any advice or information that might
be passed along to him (i.e. do's and don't for the radio); also
he has heard that the radio can me modified for more memory and for
the MARS/CAP frequencies.

He has requested a service manual for the radio, but since it is
new, Standard says that it will be some months before one is out;
so if ANYONE has any information about the unit please send it to
me and I will pass it along.

Thank you,
skoh@aludra.usc.edu

4051. Re: doppler vs. superDF

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-16 03:44:58 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <907@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 15534

In article <1989Nov15.162914.25269@Neon.Stanford.EDU> kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU (Marc T. Kaufman) writes:
]In article <901@anasaz.UUCP> john@anasaz.UUCP (John Moore) writes:
]
]>The doppler has the following advantages:
]> (1) it has no moving parts. This means that one person can drive
]> a vehicle and read the doppler at the same time...
]
]Don't do it! I can't tell you all the "almost" accidents I had trying to
]drive and read a doppler display simultaneously. It is REALLY distracting!
]I always take along a copilot, and HE watches the doppler. Besides, you have
]to give it somewhat undivided attention to average out the multipath when you
]are moving. NOT a good thing to do in traffic.

I do it all the time. However, I have the doppler mounted on the dash,
and the display is bright enough I can watch it in my peripheral vision
while watching the road. I've been doing this for 10 years - no accidents.

--
John Moore (NJ7E) mcdphx!anasaz!john asuvax!anasaz!john
(602) 861-7607 (day or eve) long palladium, short petroleum
7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253
The 2nd amendment is about military weapons, NOT JUST hunting weapons!

4052. Re: airport security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-16 03:46:01 UTC
From: phil@diablo.amd.com
Message-ID: <28061@amdcad.AMD.COM>
Source record: 15529

>You might be interested that my boss, who takes domestic flights quite
>frequently, ALWAYS makes outgoing calls on his RS portable cellular phone
>WHILE AIRBORNE.. and continues to do so, since to my knowledge he has never
>been hassled.

I was on an America West flight just yesterday where a guy was using
his cellular phone while we were sitting on the taxiway. I pointed out
the prohibition in the safety manual in the back of the seat to the
flight attendent and she shut him down.

Maybe most people don't know about the hazard but that's no reason not
to educate the people you come in contact with.

--
Phil Ngai, phil@diablo.amd.com {uunet,decwrl,ucbvax}!amdcad!phil
Come witness the failure of democracy in California!

4053. Re: customer feedback to manufacturers - suggestion

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-16 07:00:48 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <275@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 15532

If you guys don't think Japanese manufacturers listen to U.S. hams,
talk to Chip Margelli, K7JA at Yaesu.

Yaesu is so interested in feedback from American hams that they
assembled a board of hams of varying background to help them in
picking features for new radios. A guy from this area, WW7Q is
on that committee.

73,
Tad Cook
tad@ssc.UUCP
KT7H @ N7HFZ

4054. Re: FM Parasitics....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-16 07:09:17 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <276@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 15533

Regarding the statement that the telephone company is required to get the radio interference out of your phones, this is not quite true.

Since the MFJ breaking up AT&T, most LECs (local exchange carriers) have not been in the business of supplying phones, or even inside wire. They just supply dialtone up to the "point of demarcation" (often the "protector" on the side of your house.

If your inside wire is picking up RF and your phones are rectifying and detecting it, this is probably YOUR responsibility.

So in the case of the campus FM station, if the transmitter is clean, then the RFI responsibility falls to the owner of the affected phones, or the private company that they have contracted with to maintain their inside wire and phone gear.

73,

Tad Cook
tad@ssc.UUCP
KT7H @ N7HFZ

4055. Re: Sailing and HAMS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-16 07:11:00 UTC
From: jim.shutsa@canremote.uucp
Message-ID: <89111609053597@masnet.uucp>
Source record: 15522

Have any of you hams every talked with round-the-world sailors or
those in ocean-going races etc.?

Curiously,
js
---
* Via ProDoor 3.1R

4056. Re: Question about Ace Communications i

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-16 10:49:07 UTC
From: jlt00316@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <121900053@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 15528

I have an AOR AR-900 and we can say that the thing is less than perfect.
Mind you, it does a good job and has lots of features. Here is a list
of complaints. I think that this scanner was designed quickly or not tested
very well.

-- pauses when scanning locked out channels. If I am scanning bank A and have
channels 11-20 locked out, the scanner gets to 10 and then pauses a while
before going back to 1. It may take the same amount of time to scan a bank no matter how
many channels you're actually looking at.

-- sometimes the delay doesn't work right. It will keep going right after the
carrier drops. And sometimes it delays several seconds. It's unpredictable.

-- On mine, memory channel A1 (first one in bank A) doesn't work as well as
others. i.e. if I have the same freq. in 2 memories, it will skip A1 but
catch the other. If I open the squelch more, it will catch either.

-- Fairly picky about squelch. Sometimes a memory will click as it's scanning.
This means that there is a station on that channel but the squelch didn't open.
If you open the squelch more, it will stop.

-- The audio is very quiet. Without mods, you cannot put it on your belt
outside and expect to hear what's going on.

But, there are many nice features. 5 sets of upper and lower band scan limits
instead of 1 set like most radios. 800 MHz, of course. It does a good job
and isn't too expensive, but is not always as predicatble as it should be.

Jeff Tucker N9HZQ
tucker@uieea.ece.uiuc.edu Senior, Electrical Engineering
tucker@uiucvmd.bitnet University of Illinois

4057. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-16 13:10:27 UTC
From: PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK
Message-ID: <16.Nov.89.13
Source record: 15527

I've got a Regency HX2000E Scanner (I think the 'E' designates it as a
'European' model) coverage 60-89, 118-174 and 406-512MHz.
It is troubled by two serious symptoms::
1) In-band spurii, particularly in the 60-89MHz band, so strong as to open the
squelch and stop scanning.
2) Synthesizer whine accompanied by a 'wobbly' spurious, that creeps
HF to LF for about 10 minutes after switch-on. I think that this is
the LCD Display multiplexing oscillator, as it stops when i disconnect
the display power feed.

I have taken the thing to pieces and made sure that the shielding cover of
the microprocessor/display is adequately soldered to the PCB, also added
a number of 1nF decouplers at what look obvious places (power supply feed to
synthesizer, across battery terminals, across the tuning-voltage-to-frontend
feeds) and this has made a slight improvement. Anyone else got one of these
beasties and cured the noise? Or should i start putting ferrite beads on all
the non-RF wiring?

++Pete

4058. 42 millihertz (mHz)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-16 14:58:20 UTC
From: rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
Message-ID: <8911161458.AA06225@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 15540

***** Mounting Soapbox *****
Where do you get a receiver for 42 millihertz (mHz) ? I didn't know that
one could achieve enough bandwidth there for useful communication. etc. etc.
***** Dismounting *****

Seriously, there are good reasons to use correct abreviations for units, and
mHz is an example. Though the poster likely MEANT MHz (megahertz), the
posting specifically SAID something the poster DIDN'T MEAN.

Universally accepted multiplier prefixes for units are:

Factor Prefix Symbol Example
10**12 tera T THz
10**9 giga G 1 GHz (1000 MHz)
10**6 mega M MHz
10**3 kilo k kHz
10**2 hecto h hg 100 grams
10**1 deca da dam (decameter)
10**-1 deci d dl deciliter
10**-2 centi c cm centimeter (re)
10**-3 milli m mm millimeter
10**-6 micro u (l.c. Greek mu) uF microfarad
10**-9 nano n nH nanohenry
10**-12 pico p pF picofarad
10**-15 femto f fW femtowatt (FM rcvr sens)
10**-18 atto a am attometer

You will note that multipliers of a million and greater have capital-letter
symbols. The common computer K multiplier is an unoffical
indicator for 2**10 times. M and G are used loosely in the computer world
to mean 2**20 and 2**30.

As for the units themselves, the ordinary rule is that the spelled-out
name of the unit is NOT capitalized. The abreviation is capitalized ONLY
IF THE UNIT IS NAMED FOR A PERSON.
W James Watt s second
H Joseph Henry S Siemens
Hz Heinrich Hertz F Mike Faraday
V Volta A Ampere
m meter g gram
t tonne (1 Mg, 1000 kg) K (Lord) Kelvin
As best I can tell, there aren't standard abreviations for bit, baud, & byte.
I'd like to see b, Bd, and by - but then, who cares what I'd like.

Bob W3OTC

4059. TEST

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-16 15:00:59 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <8911161543.AA06217@ti.com>
Source record: 15542

This is a test message. Do not acknowledge.

4060. re: INFO-HAMS Digest V89 #876

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-16 15:01:20 UTC
From: ERNIE.T@ENP.Prime.COM
Message-ID: <8911170804.AA22955@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 15541

please take me off the mailing list

4061. Emergency Communications

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-16 15:46:52 UTC
From: AXVSCCN@UICVMC.BITNET
Message-ID: <8911170806.AA23165@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 15544

John has made some interesting points about his bad experiences with hams in emergency communications. I feel the biggest problem is the lack of dedication of most hams to serve their communities. Most hams I've met refuse to accept formal training. My personal experience comes from SKYWARN training. The attitude I run into is..."when we're needed we'll be there"..."but don't call us before that". Many feel that working a 2-3 hour shift at the yearly homecoming parade clears them of any further "community service". I put on an intensive SKYWARN training program this past January. It covered weather, communications, safety..etc. The only hams that showed up were those who were directly affiliated with our local emergency services agencies. Where were the rest? With the "me have license...me communicator" attitude that so many hams have it's no wonder that many emergency officials refuse to deal with them. My suggestion is that hams re-evaluate their traditional thinking about emergencies and start concentrating on more useful aspects --namely tactical traffic. It *is* just a matter of time before we see more VHF frequencies dissappear. Simply licensing more hams (greater numbers) will not provide the voice we need to maintain our ground. We need to prove our usefulness on a daily basis --not just when the big one hits. ...Chris...

Chris Novy - WA9V BITNET: axvsccn@uicvmc
Southern Illinois Univ. Internet: axvsccn@uicvmc.aiss.uiuc.edu
Morris Library - Systems Packet: wa9v@wd9ebq FAX: (618) 453-8109
Carbondale, IL 62901-6632 Phone: (618) 453-2336 or (618) 457-6149
ICBM: 37.43N 89.12W

4062. AR on TV, now celebrities

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-16 17:06:10 UTC
From: faunt@CISCO.COM
Message-ID: <8911170805.AA23062@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 15543

The newest Newsline claims that Marlon Brando has had many different ham calls, and that a biographer is looking for people who may have had contacts with him. I looked up Brando on marvin, with no results. He probably has a real name that he has on his license.

4063. Re: Microwave hops on localtalk network

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-16 17:31:21 UTC
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250090@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 15530

Stu,
See December issue of Ham Radio Magazine.

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.ampr.org
glenne@nmd.hpcom

4064. OSCAR 13 - Need tracking info!!!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-16 17:40:12 UTC
From: labelle@hpl-opus.HP.COM
Message-ID: <64840021@hpl-opus.HP.COM>
Source record: 15531

I would like to work through OSCAR 13, mode B.

Just joined AMSAT and was told all the software they have is for
PCs. I don't have one. Is there anyone with C-code for tracking
satellites? What other options do I have? How about a hardcopy
of the apogee for next few months?

How about formulas and data - I'll write my own.

George La Belle uucp: hplabs!hpl-opus!labelle
Hewlett Packard Labs smtp: labelle@hpl-opus
P.O. Box 10490 arpanet: labelle%hpl-opus@hp-sde.hp.com
Palo Alto, Ca. 94303 hpdesk: GEORGE LABELLE /HP1900/UX
phone (415) 857-4679
ham WB6YZZ

4065. References for Info on Gel Cells

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-16 18:52:53 UTC
From: bmp@hpcupt1.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7120094@hpcupt1.HP.COM>
Source record: 15539

I was sure I had an article at home on the care and feeding
(charging) of gell cells. As I rumaged through stacks of
magazines, I didn't find what I thought I had read only
a few weeks ago. Does such an article ring a bell with anyone?
Can anyone provide me with a good reference?

Thanks in advance
Brian Perkin - N6RSW

(Starting to think about emergency power resources for
the big one !)

4066. The un-net, and I'll be gone a week!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-16 23:02:45 UTC
From: rusty@cadnetix.COM
Message-ID: <10312@cadnetix.COM>
Source record: 15538

Well, just a short note about the saturday un-net.

I'll be gone the next two weekends and thus unable to participate
in the un-net. But that's no reason to stay off the air if you
had previously planned to be on, so go for it. NM1D and I
had a pretty good time talking last saturday (well, ok, I
had a very good time, and since he had such a problem hearing
me I'm assuming that he had not such a good time :-)).

(And, thanks, Rich, for the FIRST CONTACT in N.H, usenet or
otherwise! Sometime in the next year I'll get my QSL cards
made and I'll send you one!)

---Join the usenet un-net, 28.410 and/or 28.390(+-) 1600Z to 1700Z saturdays!
Rusty Carruth. Radio: N7IKQ ^^ or later :-)
DOMAIN: rusty@cadnetix.com UUCP:{uunet,boulder}!cadnetix!rusty
home: POB. 461, Lafayette CO 80026

4067. Re: To QSL, or not to QSL?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-16 23:46:31 UTC
From: barry@hprmokg.HP.COM
Message-ID: <23380001@hprmokg.HP.COM>
Source record: 15557

PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK ("Pete Lucas writes:

>Question: Why do hams insist on QSLing? etc. etc

I enjoy sending and receiving QSL cards. I don't collect stacks of them
but I always QSL when requested and I enjoy a QSL from a good friend that
I meet over the air. A conversation can be forgotten over a year or so but
I always find it enjoyable to "go through the stack" and be pleasantly
reminded of an old friend. It's kinda like looking through an old photo
album... it's nostalgic. My reason for getting on the air isn't simply
to "add to the stack". I enjoy meeting people over the waves.
I'm not a "5-9 QSL" conversationalist.

I don't usually QSL to "locals" unless I run into them repeatedly and
set up a schedule or the like.

("old fart" talk coming...)

Yes, I have been licensed for 21 years. I have lost contact with many
of the high school era friends I met "back then" but I can still
browse through the stack and remember the 10 meter nets on an otherwise
dead SSB band that we had weekly. I recall when someone on "one of those
damned cards" used to suggest to go out, at a spur of the moment and grab
a pizza or go to the local school and whack a tennis ball around. I still
can look at the QSL card from my first contact (Okinawa on 40 CW). I still
can look at the same for my second contact (WA6EYN, who later became a real
good friend of mine, he lived about 5 miles away). I can still look at
the card from the person that got me interested in ham radio (WN6DNA).
Do we have the same satisfaction getting on a repeater on 2 meters? Most
likely, the answer is "no".

We really had a lot of fun on the air and were on daily.

I also look at cards from more recent contacts with the similar pleasure.

VHF as we know it didn't seem very interesting then. I have never QSLed
or received a QSL from a VHF contact. Maybe that's why QSLing is on the
decline. There are a lot of people hanging out on two meters. 'A lot of
mobile "I'm 10 minutes from home, do you need anything at the store"
conversations and nets where people say their call letters to one another
without much else to say.

Believe it or not, we even had CW nets in high school and ENJOYED it!

There wasn't as much grumping then, with a greater number of operators
on the band.

QSL cards are a great tradition of amateur radio.

It was (and is) just another fraternal aspect of the hobby.
I hope that aspect isn't obsolete.

- .... .- - ... .- .-.. .-.. ..-. --- .-.. -.- ... --..--

Barry
WB6JZL

4068. Re: customer feedback to manufacturers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-17 01:39:21 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500285@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 15535

> If you guys don't think Japanese manufacturers listen to U.S. hams,
> talk to Chip Margelli, K7JA at Yaesu.
>
> Yaesu is so interested in feedback from American hams that they
> assembled a board of hams of varying background to help them in
> picking features for new radios. A guy from this area, WW7Q is
> on that committee.

Might be interesting to talk with him if he has the time. Maybe I could also tell him why I have decided not to buy anything from Yaesu. Maybe he could even reverse those reasons? He'd have some work to do.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

4069. Re: doppler vs. superDF

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-17 01:39:25 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500286@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 15536

Is SuperDF a commercial product or a technical project?
Sorry John, but mail to you is still getting bounced back.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

4070. FM Sensitivity of Sony ICF-2010?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-17 03:47:38 UTC
From: qaea@cbnewsh.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <5879@cbnewsh.ATT.COM>
Source record: 15537

Does anybody have any data on the FM sensitivity of the Sony ICF-2010
shortwave receiver? I currently own an old Panasonic RF-2200 (8-band),
and I am quite impressed with the sensitivity of the FM section--for
instance it's the only radio in the house that can pull in some weak
FM stations from where I live. I don't have the specs on its FM sensitivity,
but I wonder if anybody outthere knows how these 2 sets compare in this
regard. The ICF-2010 is feature-rich, yet I just would like to know
whether I would be able to tune-in to these weak FM stations before getting it.

Please send email to: qaea@hoqax.att.com
or to: att!hoqax!qaea
Thanks.

4071. Re: Celebrity HAMS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-17 13:16:31 UTC
From: 702WFG@SCRVMSYS.BITNET
Message-ID: <8911180803.AA17555@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 15545

>The newest Newsline claims that Marlon Brando has had many different
>ham calls, and that a biographer is looking for people who may have
>had contacts with him. I looked up Brando on marvin, with no results.
>He probably has a real name that he has on his license.

Yes, Marlon Brando's call was under his real name (which I don't remember
at the moment) and if I also remember correctly, he let his US license
expire when he retired cause he settled down in Tahiti. He fell in love
with the island during the filming of "Mutiny on the Bounty" and also held
a ham license from there for many years. Actually a better solution might
be to look in the INTERNATIONAL volume of the CALL BOOK cause I don't
imagine there are all that many hams in Tahiti. As a matter of fact I think
I will when I get home today.
More info to follow.

Does anyone remeber the call signs of:
Arthur Godfrey, Clayton Moore (The Lone Ranger)

bill gunshannon
702WFG@SCRVMSYS.BITNET

4072. Help for obtaining licenses in other countries

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-17 13:47:03 UTC
From: pescatore_jt%ncsd@gte.COM
Message-ID: <8911171347.AA12361@bunny.gte.com>
Source record: 15546

There have been a number of messages looking for information on getting licensed to operate on vacation outside of the U.S. (I guess the cold weather is starting!). The ARRL has everything you need to know about obtaining a license, and will send you (free of charge! no SASE or green stamp!) the info and forms for most countries. Call 203-666-1541 and ask for information on reciprocal licensing. Yes, you actually have to resort to copper wire, and actual human intercourse.

Your reception at customs in the incoming country will vary quite a bit. It helps a lot to have a ham from the host country meet you at the airport. Jim Talens N3JT wrote a good article for QST on this topic, somewhere around the Fall of 1988.

73 John WB2EKK @N4QQ or PESCATORE_JT%NCSD@GTE.COM

4073. Re: customer feedback to manufacturers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-17 14:10:52 UTC
From: reisert@tallis.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <6199@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 15549

In article <30500285@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes...

>> If you guys don't think Japanese manufacturers listen to U.S. hams,
>> talk to Chip Margelli, K7JA at Yaesu.
>>
>Might be interesting to talk with him if he has the time. Maybe I could
>also tell him why I have decided not to buy anything from Yaesu. Maybe he
>could even reverse those reasons? He'd have some work to do.

According to the December issue of CQ Magazine, Yaesu will be supplying the radios for the upcoming Bouvet operation in February. I guess this would be the real test to see if they can keep up with the Joneses (Kenwood and ICOM).

jim, AD1C (If I won't work them, should I blame *their* rigs for not being able to pull me out of the pileup? ;-)

=-=

"The opinions expressed here in no way represent the views of Digital Equipment Corporation."

James J. Reisert Internet: reisert@tallis.enet.dec.com
Digital Equipment Corp. UUCP: ...decwrl!tallis.enet!reisert
295 Foster Street
P.O. Box 1123
Littleton, MA 01460

4074. Re: SuperDF Principle of Operation

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-17 14:25:08 UTC
From: abm@mbunix.mitre.org
Message-ID: <80742@linus.UUCP>
Source record: 15547

John,

are kits of this available ? have you any experience using the superDF for maritime mobile operation. I've been looking for a cheap way to use amateur vhf repeaters for line of position fixes while sailing.

Alex Murphy
WD2T
abm@mbunix.mitre.org

4075. Re: Costas Loop in Digital Form

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-17 15:22:05 UTC
From: esker@abaa.uucp
Message-ID: <4858@abaa.UUCP>
Source record: 15548
Cross-posted to: comp.dsp,sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <2628@radio.oakhill.UUCP> charlie@oakhill.UUCP (Charlie Thompson) writes:
>I am looking for software implementations of a Costas Loop. I
>have the original old paper written by the man himself but I
>was looking for someone who might have done this in software
>such as DSP code for one of the DSP's or even C for that matter.
>-Charlie Thompson

I've found that the Costas loop is not very good compared to some later developments. It was also impossible to convert to a digital form (as hardware counters, multipliers, etc.) Get the book Phaselock Techniques by Floyd M. Gardner and read chapter 11. It presents several evolved forms, such as the Early-Late gate and the Transition Tracking Loop that are superior in performance than the Costas loop, are hybrid digital/analog designs, and can trace their functional for back to the Costas loop.

I've personally designed an all digital version of the Transition Tracking Loop and it was an order of magnetude less complexity than an all digital version of the Costas loop would be. Admittadly, this has nothing to do with DSP or C code, but if an all digital hardware solution is obvious from the theory and simpler to design, I would think a software solution would be obvious and computationally less expensive.
--
---------- Lawrence W. Esker ---------- Modern Amish: Thou shalt not need any computer that is not IBM compatible.
UseNet Path: __!mailrus!sharkey!itivax!abaa!esker == esker@abaa.UUCP

4076. Re: AR on TV, now celebrities

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-17 15:40:29 UTC
From: kirk%enterprise@Sun.COM
Message-ID: <128036@sun.Eng.Sun.COM>
Source record: 15556

From article <8911170805.AA23062@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>, by faunt@CISCO.COM (Doug Faunt N6TQS 415-688-8269):
> The newest Newsline claims that Marlon Brando has had many different
> ham calls, and that a biographer is looking for people who may have
> had contacts with him. I looked up Brando on marvin, with no results.
> He probably has a real name that he has on his license.

From what I heard his callsign is not a US callsign. Does marvin have international callsigns also?

****
* 'Captain' Kirk DeHaan | "There's a lot to be said *
* Sun Microsystems Inc. | For a blow to the head" *
* | *
* net - kirk@sun.com | Blue Oyster Cult *
* packet - n6sxr.ampr.org | *
* | *
****

4077. radar laws?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-17 15:43:29 UTC
From: BHB3@PSUVM.BITNET
Message-ID: <89321.104329BHB3@PSUVM.BITNET>
Source record: 15558

I have the specs on the MPH Industries K-55 radar gun. It is by far the most commonly used unit by police departments. The output power is less than 100 milliwatts. I beleive that you don't have to be lisenced to use under 100 mW. To the best of my knowledge police are not lisenced. With regard to the legalities of jamming: FCC regs permit the reieving of any frequency, but specifically forbid use of the airwaves for illegal purposes. The subject of jamming has been heavily discussed on rec.autos and jamming would fall under state laws of "obstructing an officer in the performance of his duties, etc." Radar detectors are pretty much cut and dried legal(except in D.C., Conn., and maybe Maryland) since they are just recievers.

Brent H. besler

4078. Re: References for Info on Gel Cells

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-17 16:08:07 UTC
From: ford@iris.ucdavis.edu
Message-ID: <5960@ucdavis.ucdavis.edu>
Source record: 15559

In article <7120094@hpcupt1.HP.COM> bmp@hpcupt1.HP.COM (Brian M. Perkin) writes:
>I was sure I had an article at home on the care and feeding
>(charging) of gell cells. As I rumaged through stacks of
>magazines, I didn't find what I thought I had read only
>a few weeks ago. Does such an article ring a bell with anyone?
>Can anyone provide me with a good reference?
>
>Thanks in advance
>Brian Perkin - N6RSW
>
Take a look at "A New Chip For Charging Gelled-Electrolyte Batteries,"
by Warren Dion, N1BBH, in QST, pp 26-29, June 1987. I have used the
circuit described to maintain a charge on a 6.5 Ahr gel cell for my
VHF & UHF HTs for about a year and a half -- works fine. Charging
current is from either a wall transformer or a 5W solar panel.

Gary Ford, N6GF

4079. Re: customer feedback to manufacturers - suggestion

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-17 16:31:29 UTC
From: collier@eagle.hf.intel.com.ogc.edu
Message-ID: <740@gandalf.littlei.UUCP>
Source record: 15561

In article <275@ssc.UUCP> tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
>
>If you guys don't think Japanese manufacturers listen to U.S. hams,
>talk to Chip Margelli, K7JA at Yaesu.

I agree. When I bought the FT727R with the first version of firmware, I was dissatisfied with a lot of the little firmware program quirks. I fed them back to the small ham dealer who sold me the radio, and she passed them on to Chip. A number of the changes did make it into the second firmware version, and (aside from the size of the radio) I was a happy FT727R owner (who has since upgraded to the FT470).

4080. Re: airport security (really aircraft EMI)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-17 16:46:17 UTC
From: pfluegerm@valley.UUCP
Message-ID: <46e4a785.15840@valley.UUCP>
Source record: 15564

With fly-by-wire technology coming to commercial aviation, I am
getting particularly nervous about EMI from ANY electronics...

I knew someone who worked on these systems; based on some of the
stories he told me, it would make me a little nervous to even turn
on the overhead light...

re: carrying on HT's - I've been flying round trips at least twice a
month lately, in addition to my normal 4 times a year or so. In the
last 4 years, They've only looked in my briefcase to see the HT a
couple of times, but never wanted it turned on or questioned about
my license or intended use. I've never been checked when the antenna
is removed. Surprises me they aren't more curious. Also see lots of
cellular phones carried on, but never any warning...
--
Mike Pflueger @ AG Communication Systems (formerly GTE Comm. Sys.), Phoenix, AZ
UUCP: {...!ames!ncar!noao!asuvax | uunet!zardoz!hrc | att}!gtephx!pfluegerm
Work: 602-582-7049 FAX: 602-581-4850 Home: 602-439-1978
Packet: WD8KPZ @ W1FJI

4081. Re: New subject: Tesla vs gau

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-17 16:54:11 UTC
From: koning@koning.dec.com
Message-ID: <6202@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 15560

In article <89111609053575@masnet.uucp>, greg.trice@canremote.uucp (GREG
TRICE) writes:
> Path:
shlump.nac.dec.com!decuac!haven!aplcen!uunet!mnetor!tmsoft!masnet!canrem
ote!greg.trice
> From: greg.trice@canremote.uucp (GREG TRICE)
> Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
> Subject: Re: New subject: Tesla vs gau
> Message-ID: <89111609053575@masnet.uucp>
> Date: 15 Nov 89 15:19:00 GMT
> Organization: Canada Remote Systems Limited, Mississauga, ON, Canada
> Lines: 15
>
> But both systems are ARBITRARY. Neither is really better than the other.
> I really cannot see that a system based on the distance from the North
> Pole to the Equator passing through Paris (based on an incorrect survey)
> and various properties of water is any more logical than one based on
> the average length of a man's foot.
> It is about time that all these units were swept away and replaced by a
> logically consistent set based on universal physical constants such as
> the velocity of light in vacuo, Planck's and Boltzmann's constants and
> the universal gravitational constant.
> The much-vaunted "consistency" of SI only comes about by giving some
> quantities fictitious dimensions divorced from physical reality. B and H
> should logically have the same dimensions (which they do in cgs units)
> as should D and E. A thoroughly confusing situation.
> ---
> * Via ProDoor 3.1R
Of course both (or rather, ALL) systems are arbitrary. That includes systems
based on physical constants, if we ever get any such systems, because you
would have to choose WHICH of the many constants are to be considered the
fundamental units and which the derived units!

But I think you missed my earlier point. The merit of the SI system does
not lie in how the meter was originally chosen. Some fraction of the circum-
ference of the earth is no better than the length of King Henry's foot, nor
is the length of a meter more or less "convenient" than the length of a foot.

Instead, the reason the SI system is superior is that it is a complete and
coherent system. It is the only such system, though cgs comes fairly close.
If you read Dutch, I have an excellent reference I can point to for a more
detailed discussion ... :-)

As for why Planck's constant etc. aren't used to define units, that's very
simple: they cannot be measured with the same accuracy as the things that ARE

being used to define units. When that changes, the definitions may change too. This has already happened in one case mentioned: the speed of light in vacuo IS now used to define the meter. But it wasn't when the definition came up for review in 1960, since c could not then be measured accurately enough
to compete with the Krypton lamp. By 1983 this has changed, so the definition of the meter changed.

paul, ni1d

4082. Need Hallicrafters S-53 info

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-17 18:24:12 UTC
From: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <182226@Wayne-MTS>
Source record: 15550

Anyone have a Hallicrafters S-53 schematic/alignment data? I'll pay
postage and costs, of course, on request.

ke8yy
Wayne State University / 5925 Woodward / Detroit, MI 48202
Michael_Edelman@um.cc.umich.edu (reliable)
Michael_Edelman%Wayne-Mts@um.cc.umich.edu (direct)
MEDELMAN@WAYNEST1 / 1-313-577-0742 / fax: 1-313-577-5500

4083. Re: doppler vs. superDF

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-17 19:34:01 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <910@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 15572

In article <30500286@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
]
]Is SuperDF a commercial product or a technical project?
]Sorry John, but mail to you is still getting bounced back.
It started as a technical project. It is now a commercial product.
--
John Moore (NJ7E) mcdphx!anasaz!john asuvax!anasaz!john
(602) 861-7607 (day or eve) long palladium, short petroleum
7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253
The 2nd amendment is about military weapons, NOT JUST hunting weapons!

4084. Re: FTP Access to FCC Stacks and Morse Code Program

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-17 19:55:17 UTC
From: bmp@hpcupt1.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7120095@hpcupt1.HP.COM>
Source record: 15551

What is the IP address ?
Brian Perkin
N6RSW

4085. looking for apple code software

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-17 19:59:57 UTC
From: cwhetten@ohs.UUCP
Message-ID: <468@ohs.UUCP>
Source record: 15552

I am currently taking a novice class. There are some people who would
like an apple II and Mac program for learning code. If anyone knows of a good
public domain or shareware code learning program for the apple II or mac
would you please send me information about how to obtain it. Thanks from
a whole new group of novices

Clarence Whetten Computer Science Teacher cwhetten@ohs.UUCP
Orem High School uunet!iconsys!ohs!cwhetten
175 South 400 East
Orem Utah 84058 USA (801)227-8765

4086. Re: INFO-HAMS Digest V89 #876

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-17 20:06:39 UTC
From: aardvark@marvin.prime.com
Message-ID: <8911172006.AA01950@marvin>
Source record: 15553

please take me off the mailing list

Done.

4087. Re: Spy numbers transmissions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-17 20:09:58 UTC
From: Havana_-_Moon@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <24157@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 15554
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.crypt,sci.electronics

In his article, neal@lynx.uucp (Neal Woodall) writes:

>You are somewhat correct, but I can clarify what you
>have posted....

Neal gives good information. He references the source as Popular Communications Magazine - with some very few exceptions - the "Numbers" articles published in Popular Communications have been mine. I offer the following to further elaborate on a subject which has fascinated me for much longer than I care to acknowledge.

As Neal notes, some few numbers transmission sites have been identified, most notably in Warrenton and Reming-ton, Virginia and Miami, Florida. Also, live (non-computer generated) 5-digit Spanish transmissions have been traced to a site in the vicinity of the Galapagos Islands.

A new - and totally amazing - site has very recently been identi-fied with the aid of extremely sophisticated RDF (Radio Direction Finding) equipment. Specific information about this location will be published in the December edition of the Umbra et Lux Newsletter. Further, the purpose and suspect-ed identities of those responsible for SOME forms of numbers transmissions will be detailed in the January edition of UeL.

(UeL is available for the asking and a #10 SASE sent to DX/SWL Press, 10606-8 Camino Ruiz, Department UKK#, Suite 174, San Diego, CA 92126)

Regarding what appears to be a widespread belief that these numbers are to be decoded using a one-time pad or derivative, it is curious to note that in many cases, the same 5 digit group repeats 3-4 times in a single crypt.

Additionally, these messages are often repeated from week to week, and in some cases from month to month. It has been noted that the tapes are repeated so often that tape breaks sometimes occur, and when spliced back together, one digit of a group will have been spliced out, resulting in a not uncommon situation where a four digit group will be found mixed in with the other five-digit groups!

It would therefore appear that much of this traffic is 'phantom' or 'dummy' in nature, or without any real meaning other than to keep a frequency open over a long period of time.

The majority of 5-digit Spanish transmissions are badly overmodulated. The end result is extreme signal distortion and numerous spurs up and down frequency. Spurs can often be heard from 15-25 kHz on either side of the carrier frequency. Even with the NRD-525's narrow filter, this anomaly is often observed.

So it appears that while the individuals responsible are very skilled at maintaining their anonymity, their technical abilities leave much to be desired. It's worth noting that this same technical ineptitude is NOT noted in 4-Digit Spanish or English transmissions.

Assuming that these transmissions are of some importance, it would behoove those responsible to endeavor to 'clean up their act.' They are often so badly distorted that it is extremely difficult to copy an entire crypt without numerous errors. As an example, the numbers 'sies' and 'siete' are almost indistinguishable when broadcast under such conditions.

Readers should be aware that there is probably no SINGLE explanation for these curious transmissions. Several distinctly different numbers transmission formats have been studied and identified and the findings published - ("Uno, Dos Cuatro: A Guide To The Numbers Stations, Havana Moon, Tiare Publications, 1987. ISBN 0-936653-06-X.)

Unfortunately, the sheer volume and global implications of this unceasingly fascinating topic have conspired to prohibit all but the most very basic research into the subject. Oh, for enough time and money . . .

By way of interest - it has been reported that German submarines during WWII received weather information by way of 5-digit German numbers transmissions. Any further information in this regard would be greatly appreciated.

Havana Moon

4088. How does one become an OO?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-17 20:14:12 UTC
From: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <182249@Wayne-MTS>
Source record: 15555

I'm interested in OO-dom, particularly when I hear some of the %@$#!
on 20 and 80- including a certain Net that once found its way into this
list. How does one become an OO? What are the requirements? I'm an
advanced (obvious, from the call) licensed for about 10 years. Do I
pass?
--mike ke8yy

4089. Hams in disasters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-17 20:45:29 UTC
From: herbster@b11.ingr.com
Message-ID: <6620@b11.ingr.com>
Source record: 15571

It was November 15 at about 1600 CST here in northern Alabama when the big storm moved in. I checked into the local NWS net that took over the .94 machine on 2m. Lots of hams making very efficient reports of hail, lightning, etc. Then at about 1630, the NATIONAL GUARD at the old airport in Huntsville reported a tornado on the ground at the golf course. The net control op asked this guy for HIS CALLSIGN! Precious time wasted till a REAL ham confirmed this as cars were airborne in front of him.

To make a long story short, we (the hams) had a beautiful comm network, lots of mobiles and information pouring in.....but the net was not plugged into anything important. Lots of info and nowhere to send it. The police would not let hams near the area at all. These same individuals were ASKED to report to a staging point by the local EOC for the purpose of crowd control and putting a portable radio with each group of volunteer rubble searching parties. The only way we found to be useful was to drop the HTs in the car, pick up a shovel and start digging. When it became appearent that the EOC was not able to get to the on-site people and coordinate, the repeater became swamped H/W traffic. Fortunately, KB4CRG came on and volunteered his machine (with operating patch) and himself to offload the H/W stuff (at least someone was helpful). The point here is not to berate the hams in this effort. Goodness knows the effort, will, and response was there. But for some reason the local police and city officials REFUSED to make use of it when it was obvious they were in over their heads. WE were organized, WE were capable, WE had practiced, but for some reason, the whole thing was handled rather poorly (IMHO). What is a group to do??

de km4jn

P.S. my r5 vert isn't polarized right anymore.....

4090. Re: AR on TV, now celebrities

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-17 21:03:45 UTC
From: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP
Message-ID: <5429@cps3xx.UUCP>
Source record: 15566

In article <8911170805.AA23062@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> faunt@CISCO.COM (Doug Faunt N6TQS 415-688-8269) writes:
%The newest Newsline claims that Marlon Brando has had many different
%ham calls, and that a biographer is looking for people who may have
%had contacts with him. I looked up Brando on marvin, with no results.
%He probably has a real name that he has on his license.

I heard a while back that he now lives on a colonial French island in the Pacific, and he has a F* callsign. I also understand he is spelling his name "Brandeau" or "Brandeaux".

In the rare case that original ideas Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN
are found here, I am responsible. Owen W328, E. Lansing, MI 48825
Internet: hendrick@frith.egr.msu.edu UUCP: ...!uunet!frith!hendrick

4091. Re: FM Parasitics....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-17 21:17:38 UTC
From: goldstein@delni.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <6210@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 15565

This came up in comp.dcom.telecom a few months ago, though it was
mentioned here.

If you're an AM station, then anything that'll rectify will pick
you up. Nothing you can do about it. That's the nature of AM.

BUT since I think you're an FM station, you should nominally have
zero "AM component" on your signal. That means if you feed it
into a diode you get DC, not recovered audio. Obviously it's not
working that way!

The problem is sometimes caused "synchronous AM", if I recall.
It's caused by mis-tuning the FM transmitter. If the final amplifier
stage is peaked too tightly, then when there's audio, its amplitude
will vary a bit, causing AM to be generated. You get MORE power out
this way, but it causes this type of interference and usually means
you're putting out more power than the FCC intended your transmitter to
put out. (The efficiency goes up beyond the rated value!)

The fix is to retune the transmitter according to spec. It may take
a bit of manufacturer's help but one hopes the instructions are
adequate. If that doesn't do it, call the transmitter manufacturer.
fred k1io (former chief eng. of WSPN Saratoga Springs NY)

4092. FTP Access to FCC Stacks and Morse Code Program

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-17 22:13:17 UTC
From: pbhx@tank.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <6317@tank.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 15567

(Please don't flame me for correcting this again; I am having
a terrible day.)

The archives at the University of Chicago have now been updated
with the most recent versions of Diana Syriac's hypercard
stacks for the ham exams.

Novice V2.0
Technician V2.0
General V1.0
Technician V2.0

Also in the archive is a morse code program.

The net address is

tank@uchicago.edu

(or if numbers are your life... 128.135.4.27)

Using FTP, login as anonymous with any password. The files are
in /pub/public

--
Peter B. Hayward N9IZT
University of Chicago Computing Organizations
pbhx@tank.uchicago.edu ....mimsy!oddjob!tank!pbhx

4093. Re: airport security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-17 22:26:21 UTC
From: chuck@ncrcce.StPaul.NCR.COM
Message-ID: <1732@ncrcce.StPaul.NCR.COM>
Source record: 15562

On my way home from Hawaii last January, the Honolulu airport security xrayed my carry-on baggage and checked baggage. Well the HT in my carry-on baggage went through without a notice. But, my checked baggage caused a big scene when they xrayed and found my bocce ball set.

I got no reply when I asked them what they thought they had found. Contraband coconuts maybe :-)

--
Chuck Rissmeyer (KE0VG) | All ideas are mine alone!
chuck@ncrcce.stpaul.ncr.com
PACKET - KE0VG @ WB0GDB

4094. Re: AR on TV, now celebrities

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-17 23:09:36 UTC
From: bowen@cs.Buffalo.EDU
Message-ID: <13487@eerie.acsu.Buffalo.EDU>
Source record: 15568

In article <128036@sun.Eng.Sun.COM>, kirk%enterprise@Sun.COM ('Captain' Kirk DeHaan) writes:
> From what I heard his callsign is not a US callsign. Does marvin have
> international callsigns also?

No, but if anyone has access to that data, I'm interested.

Devon

4095. Re: AR on TV, now celebrities

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-17 23:55:18 UTC
From: rusty@cadnetix.COM
Message-ID: <8911172355.AA18700@sunrot.cadnetix.COM>
Source record: 15563

Hi, Doug (and the rest of info-hams :-)) You said:

>The newest Newsline claims that Marlon Brando has had many different
>ham calls, and that a biographer is looking for people who may have
>had contacts with him. I looked up Brando on marvin, with no results.
>He probably has a real name that he has on his license.
>

Thats a pretty good bet. Anybody know Marlon (sp?) Brando's real name?

(Sure, we could check one of the rec.tv or rec.movies groups, but
lets check here first...)

--rusty

4096. Re: radar laws?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-18 00:24:22 UTC
From: wb8foz@mthvax.cs.miami.edu
Message-ID: <1082@umigw.MIAMI.EDU>
Source record: 15569

```
#
# The output power is less than 100
# milliwatts. I beleive that you don't have to be lisenced to use under 100
# mW. To the best of my knowledge police are not lisenced.

Sorry Charlie, only the best tasting tuna...

1) On the wall of every department I visited hung both the comm
licences (with a c) and the radar one. It was titled
"radiolocation service" or such, and it seems to me that it
specified a maximum number of units. I checked to make sure they
had not expired. The Chief tends to get POed about nasty letters
from those DC types....

2) FCC Field Enforcement types used to get nailed in a trap,
generally in a small town. When they told the cop
"let's see YOUR licence, too"
the ticket magically disappeared. Alas, the small
towns soon learned this lesson, and did the needed paperwork.

--
A host is a host & from coast to coast...wb8foz@mthvax.cs.miami.edu
no one will talk to a host that's close..............(305) 255-RTFM
Unless the host (that isn't close).....................pob 570-335
is busy, hung or dead..................................33257-0335
```

4097. RE: INFO-HAMS Digest V89 #891

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-18 07:48:00 UTC
From: N1ZEN@ISUEVAX.BITNET
Message-ID: <8911180822.AA19354@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 15570

Please sign me off. I am having difficulty signing off from LISTSERV.
Thank you.

4098. Re: Hams in disasters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-18 15:29:19 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <914@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 15576

In article <6620@b11.ingr.com> herbster@b11.ingr.com (Joe Herbster) writes:
...many words about Huntsville disaster deleted...
] was obvious they were in over their heads. WE were organized,
] WE were capable, WE had practiced, but for some reason, the
] whole thing was handled rather poorly (IMHO). What is a group
] to do??

(1) For the weather reporting, get with the NWS Skywarn program. They
should provide training to the hams (yes... in this case, as John DeArmond
said, the hams need to be able to do more than communicate). Then,
you can feed weather reports to them and be believed!

(2) As far as local authorities, there is no way to force yourself on
them. However, now might be a good time to talk to them - they will
no doubt be reviewing all of their disaster planning after this event.

--
John Moore (NJ7E) mcdphx!anasaz!john asuvax!anasaz!john
(602) 861-7607 (day or eve) long palladium, short petroleum
7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253
The 2nd amendment is about military weapons, NOT JUST hunting weapons!

4099. * SpaceNews 20Nov89 *

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-18 18:56:38 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <29@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 15573

Bulletin ID: SPC91120

SpaceNews

MONDAY NOVEMBER 20, 1989

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, NJ, and is distributed weekly around the world. It is available for UNLIMITED distribution.

* SAREX NEWS *

Ron Parise, WA4SIR is scheduled to operate a 2-meter packet radio and voice transceiver from the Space Shuttle next year. Launch time for STS-35 is currently set for April 26, 1990 at 05:02 UTC.

The following chart provides a schedule of potential operating windows for crew tended operation, but do not include the much longer periods in which robot packet operations will be available.

Potential Operating Windows for SAREX
Based on 26-Apr-90 05:02 UTC Launch

Window Open - Close Rev

MET UTC
(dd/hh:mm) (at window open)

(dd-mmm-yy hh:mm)

00/10:30 - 00/11:00 26-Apr-90 15:32 - 16:02 08
00/19:00 - 00/22:00 27-Apr-90 00:02 - 03:02 13
01/10:15 - 01/12:00 27-Apr-90 15:17 - 17:02 23
01/20:00 - 01/21:15 28-Apr-90 01:02 - 02:17 30
02/08:45 - 02/10:30 28-Apr-90 13:47 - 15:32 38
02/18:30 - 02/20:00 28-Apr-90 23:32 - 01:02 44
03/07:45 - 03/09:30 29-Apr-90 12:47 - 14:32 53
03/17:30 - 03/19:00 29-Apr-90 22:32 - 00:02 59
04/06:45 - 04/08:30 30-Apr-90 11:47 - 13:32 68
04/16:30 - 04/18:00 30-Apr-90 21:32 - 23:02 75
05/05:45 - 05/08:00 01-May-90 10:47 - 13:03 83
05/16:00 - 05/17:30 01-May-90 21:02 - 22:32 90
06/05:45 - 06/08:00 02-May-90 10:47 - 13:02 99
06/16:00 - 06/17:30 02-May-90 21:02 - 22:32 106
07/05:30 - 07/07:00 03-May-90 10:32 - 12:02 115

07/15:00 - 07/16:30 03-May-90 20:02 - 21:32 121
08/04:15 - 08/05:45 04-May-90 09:17 - 10:47 130
09/05:15 - 09/05:45 05-May-90 10:17 - 10:47 146
09/11:45 - 09/13:45 05-May-90 16:47 - 18:47 150

Note that not all of these windows will have sarex operation in them.
These are only possible windows. The US will have very few passes which occur
within these windows. On the other hand, Japan, S. America, Australia, and
S. Africa will have good coverage.

* STS-35 NEWS *

Astro-1 power-up testing was completed on the morning of 08-Nov-89, and the
HDRR functional test was successfully completed. IPS power on retests were
made two weeks ago. After testing, the decision was made not to change out
the HDRR-TU.

* NEW ASTRONAUT/HAM! *

There is an excellent chance of another "ham-in-space" Space Shuttle mission
shortly after Ron's mission in April. Ken Cameron, a Pilot scheduled to fly
on STS-37, has recently passed his Amateur Radio license exam, and has been
issued the callsign KA5EWP. His success in obtaining a license is a result
of the Johnson Space Center Amateur Radio Club's efforts to promote Amateur
Radio, especially among its astronauts. NASA Headquarters approval for KA5EWP
to operate an Amateur station on STS-37 has been received following submission
of a joint ARRL/AMSAT letter. Ken's operations may include an FSTV uplink and
SSTV downlink.

* SHUTTLE NEWS *

The launch date for STS-33 and the Space Shuttle DISCOVERY is being evaluated,
but will not be any earlier than 22-Nov-89.

* MIR NEWS *

High levels of solar activity caused Mir cosmonauts Alexander Viktorenko and
Alexander Serebrov to flee from Mir and take shelter in the Salyut-7 space
station. Salyut-7 has higher radiation shielding than does Mir.

These high solar radiation levels were the cause of the IHU upsets on
OSCAR-13.

* GALILEO NEWS *
---
14 November 1989

The first course change maneuver for Galileo was successfully completed on
11-Nov-89. The two day maneuver began on 09-Nov-89 at a distance of 28,200,000
miles from Earth, and consisted of a long series of time pulses of Galileo's
2.2 pound thrusters. A shorter continuous period of firing would have
overheated the thrusters.

The total speed change was 38 mph which will move Galileo closer to its target point near Venus, but changes the arrival time to Venus on February 9th by only a few minutes.

During the maneuver, a temperature sensor on one of the thrusters failed. However, in the future the temperature of that thruster can be deduced from nearby thruster readings.

Galileo is now 55,162,000 miles from Earth and traveling at 60,807 mph. After gaining momentum from Venus's gravity, Galileo will return to Earth in December next year, use Earth's gravity to loop out to the asteroid belt, and return back to Earth again two years later for a final gravity push to reach Jupiter in December 1995.

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *

Feedback regarding SpaceNews can be directed to the author (John) via any of the following paths:

UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z

<<< Stay on course......Say YES to Morse! >>>

* SpaceNews * >> Satellite News You Won't Find Everywhere Else << * SpaceNews *

<eof>

4100. Re: Military aircraft callsigns...Eugene Balinski

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-18 21:36:35 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <8329.2565CDEE@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 15428

> From: ewb@raybed2.UUCP (EUGENE BALINSKI)
>
> In article <8911132339.AA08957@ti.com>, dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com (DUBE
> TODD) writes:
> > My question is: Why would you be interested in what the call signs are
> or
> > represent?
> >
> > "Knowledge improperly used is worse than ignorance"
> >
> > 73,
> > Dube Todd, N5PDK
>
> Why am I interested ? Because it is one part of the hobby (the hobby
> being
> radio in general) that I enjoy. There are many people who enjoy scanning
> the
> mil aircraft band or the FBI or the CIA or the DEA etc.

...and the fact you're eavesdropping on things not intended for you is
irrelevant, right?

you is
irrelevant, right?

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

4101. Re: AR on TV, now celebrities

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-19 00:21:02 UTC
From: bateman@nsslsun.gcn.uoknor.edu
Message-ID: <1989Nov19.002102.28384@uokmax.ecn.uoknor.edu>
Source record: 15574

I thought I saw this posted recently, but many are asking, so here goes....

in the book, _BIGGER SECRETS_, William Poundstone reveals:

Dave Ingram, columnist for CQ magazine, has spoken with a ham in
French Polynesia, callsign: FO8GJ - callbook: Martin Brandeaux.

This may be Marlon's real name, or a French adaptation of his stage name,
in deference to where he resides. Brando lives on Tetiaroa; he bought
the island from a British heiress in 1966.
Beam Heading: 241 from the East Coast;
about 209 from the West Coast.

mailing address: c/o Radio Club of Tahiti, BP 5006 Pirae, Tahiti, French
Polynesia. Poundstone reports that a polite inquiry sent to this address
"brought no reply."

.....that's all I know.

Monte Bateman - WB5RZX

4102. Re: Mexico operating

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-19 01:42:42 UTC
From: bobw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <4380065@col.hp.com>
Source record: 15575

>/ col:rec.ham-radio / jim@foobar.hf.intel.com (Jim Garver) / 3:48 pm Nov 8, 1989 /
>A friend is traveling to Mexico next month and wants to operate
>on 10 meters and 2 meters. Is there a reciprical agreement
>between the US and Mexico similar to the Canadian agreement?
>What does he need to do? He has talked to the local Mexican
>consulate and they seem to think he can just take his radio
>along and operate as he pleases. What modifications to the
>callsign should he use? Thanks for any info.
>
>--
>Jim Garver Intel Corp. <tektronix!psueea | uunet!littlei>!foobar!jim
> WA7LDV Hillsboro, Oregon jim@foobar<.hf.intel.com|.uucp>
>----------

* For general interest, you can write to the ARRL and get info
on whatever country you wish to operate in and they will tell
you what they know about it.

* The agreement between the US and Canada is unique -- there is
no hassle at all, you just start operating, using the appropriate
call sign protocol (which I forget, but is probably your call/VE6, etc.)

* MEXICO: There is a reciprocol operating agreement with Mexico
which means that you don't have to take a test to get a license
if you have a valid US ham license. However, you cannot simply
go into the country and start operating. The procedure seems to vary
a little depending on exactly where you go in Mexico, but it
goes something like this: You have to go to Mexico, get your
Tourist Visa/Card which you need to get across the border
(regardless of any radio activity). Then you spend about 1/2
day doing the legwork of obtaining the license. (This info, by
the way, was supplied by some US hams living in the Guymas/San
Carlos area.) This has to be done at the Mexico equivalent of
the FCC, which means that you will need to go to a relatively
large city. I believe a sidetrip to another government agency
is required to actually pay the license fee. Yes, there is a
license fee, I seem to recall that it is equivalent to $20 or
$30 US. The license/call sign is issued right on the spot and
you get an XE call sign. (Many of the XE's you hear on the air
are US folks who live/vacation down there.)

I thought this was all a good deal and I wanted to get an Mexican
license until I found out that it is only good for 6 months.
After 6 months, you get to do it all over again. So my conclusion
was that you have to want to operate pretty badly to spend 1/2

day doing the legwork on a vacation and its only good for that trip (unless you go back within 6 months).

Some of the folks who live close to the border (like in So. Calif.) may be able to make the scheme work a little better.

Bob Witte HP Colorado Springs Division
bobw@col.hp.com P.O. Box 2197
Phone:(719) 590-3230 Colorado Springs, CO 80901
Radio: KB0CY

4103. Re: Military aircraft callsigns...Eugene Balinski

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-19 02:39:43 UTC
From: sampson@attctc.Dallas.TX.US
Message-ID: <10253@attctc.Dallas.TX.US>
Source record: 15429

Before this gets too far... Military communications in the "clear" are not as sensitive as you all have been so quick to point out. As a matter of fact, if you can put the callsign with the unit, then find the units address, you will get a QSL card confirming your reception. You have to include a lot of information though. Stuff like: "I heard you, send me a card" get thrown out. Stuff that contains a signal report, and quality, etc, get a response. Most of the callsigns refered to were static callsigns - assigned to specific units. They are published, and public domain. You just have to know where to look. Tactical callsigns however are almost never confirmed. As an avid radio listener myself, both SWL and Amateur, I can appreciate someone having a hobby that includes listening to military aviation and fixed base. As an OpSec (Operational Security) tool, reception reports are handy for analysis. As a political statement - I personally feel that first they take your radios, then they take your guns. I would rather they forced secure communication on the Cellular Lobby, than ban radios. The ECPA was forced on Congress by an active PAC and the public didn't seem to care. If you were worried about your election, how would you vote?

4104. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-19 09:42:57 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8911200802.AA10274@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 15427

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial RCP/M, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial RCP/M may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

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- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #603 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 62B-A 1 89317.91443840 .00000490 00000-0 57637-3 0 2426
2 00424 80.4646 138.2952 0024107 104.8734 255.5121 13.67236368353277
SOLRAD R/B
1 00727U 64001 A 89317.42255927 .00000358 00000-0 30346-3 0 3170
2 00727 69.9011 136.2783 0016399 267.2813 92.6432 13.93620084313886
Cos 185 R/B
1 03019U 67104 B 89317.50701519 .00016133 00000-0 10910-2 0 4955
2 03019 64.0627 359.6969 0200567 208.8772 150.1108 14.91718402127330
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 89316.21324956 -.00000074 00000-0 99999-4 0 2656
2 03029 12.9261 22.9696 0018048 204.4486 155.4581 1.00272677 80627
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 89318.28094547 .00090688 15983-4 56351-3 0 2535
2 04966 51.5187 43.1778 2433995 113.6394 273.7692 10.70994342568303
Starlette
1 07646U 75010 A 89313.41220473 .00000044 00000-0 00000-0 0 9979
2 07646 049.8274 305.6635 0206525 185.6199 174.2907 13.82124455745388
LAGEOS
1 08820U 76039 A 89317.63897937 .00000005 00000-0 00000 0 0 9313
2 08820 109.8539 281.2753 0044701 284.0799 75.4516 6.38664160 60170
GOES 2
1 10061U 77048 A 89314.36420535 -.00000005 00000-0 00000 0 0 3255
2 10061 7.5199 66.4493 0008069 171.6147 188.3239 1.00275746 6847
GPS-0001
1 10684U 78020 A 89318.03603765 .00000009 00000-0 99999-4 0 2749
2 10684 63.5202 96.1524 0113222 198.7047 160.9124 2.00558912 71534
GPS-0002
1 10893U 78 47 A 89317.00327800 -.00000026 00000-0 00000 0 0 590
2 10893 64.4687 337.0927 0156402 27.1378 333.7220 2.00552255 84339
GOES 3
1 10953U 78062 A 89316.40583895 .00000080 00000-0 99999-4 0 7669
2 10953 6.3927 69.1044 0007078 237.6426 122.1619 1.00287381 2423
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 78064 A 89318.05401248 .00002876 00000-0 10497-2 0 1944
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2 10967 108.0078 236.3829 0002812 253.2778 106.8116 14.35058687595581
GPS-0003
1 11054U 78093 A 89316.81124658 -.00000026 00000-0 00000 0 0 1170
2 11054 64.0123 333.4823 0055077 120.1757 240.4154 2.00563995 81347
GPS-0004
1 11141U 78112 A 89315.91016921 .00000009 00000-0 00000 0 0 2296
2 11141 63.6207 96.1606 0055896 319.3627 40.1982 2.00566928 80028
NOAA 6
1 11416U 79 57 A 89317.51370376 .00001809 00000-0 77071-3 0 9264
2 11416 98.5136 310.3554 0008329 84.4459 275.7718 14.26177074539186
GPS-0005
1 11690U 80 11 A 89315.04872120 .00000011 00000-0 00000 0 0 8650
2 11690 64.0998 98.1570 0109449 203.0010 156.4806 2.00558202 85869
Solar Max
1 11703U 89319.12824513 0.00669126 15215-2 0 1939
2 11703 28.4934 271.8550 0001490 240.7513 119.3707 15.94906306543528
GPS-0006
1 11783U 80 32 A 89317.36335169 -.00000026 00000-0 00000 0 0 9872
2 11783 63.8125 333.0803 0142462 61.0489 300.4154 2.00571121 69993
GOES 4
1 11964U 80 74 A 89311.97352998 .00000024 00000-0 00000 0 0 1003
2 11964 5.8218 73.2495 0119799 75.4792 285.5157 0.99230012 3458
GOES 5
1 12472U 81049 A 89313.26520775 -.00000246 00000-0 99999-4 0 7705
2 12472 2.9100 78.5868 0002290 190.5882 169.4000 1.00255232 30045
SME
1 12887U 81100 A 89316.07463644 .00040778 00000-0 11775-2 0 3721
2 12887 97.6706 347.5558 0003370 86.8821 273.2806 15.35549389447797
Meteor 2-08
1 13113U 82 25 A 89314.97169383 .00000349 00000-0 30301-3 0 6743
2 13113 82.5329 302.0843 0016258 16.4721 343.6987 13.84075029385547
Salyut 7
1 13138U 82 33 A 89317.81844604 .00039828 00000-0 74127-3 0 8730
2 13138 51.6080 301.4760 0001611 74.0564 286.0579 15.48459147431322
Cosmos 1383
1 13301U 82 66 A 89312.91922537 .00000185 00000-0 20508-3 0 5179
2 13301 82.9280 102.2092 0029145 48.1109 312.2533 13.67765645367565
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 89317.78339859 .00004093 00000-0 91726-3 0 1603
2 13367 98.1957 19.1950 0003773 83.8186 276.3475 14.57149960389932
Meteor 2-09
1 13718U 82116 A 89312.59959215 .00000553 00000-0 28468-3 0 8315
2 13718 81.2471 140.2743 0055658 309.4549 50.1700 14.13357239355957
IRAS
1 13777U 83 4 A 89317.32383283 .00000487 00000-0 36278-3 0 6928
2 13777 99.0319 152.3341 0011887 258.1056 101.8776 13.98672545 16769
Cosmos 1447
1 13916U 83 21 A 89317.64660793 .00000221 00000-0 22324-3 0 6597
2 13916 82.9477 171.3890 0039440 21.4429 338.8384 13.73973413333074
TDRS 1
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1 13969U 83 26 B 89317.25865374 -.00000208 00000-0 00000 0 0 8747
2 13969 3.9525 67.1345 0004026 191.8772 167.8654 1.00272210 90918
GOES 6
1 14050U 83 41 A 89314.45964869 .00000110 00000-0 00000 0 0 365
2 14050 1.6672 80.9006 0002779 185.9244 174.0121 1.00291703 8079
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 83 58 B 89314.29319876 -.00000098 00000-0 00000 0 0 4375
2 14129 25.9145 234.8642 6026686 91.9516 333.6250 2.05884371 20225
GPS-0008
1 14189U 83 72 A 89316.95424119 .00000009 00000-0 99999-4 0 6743
2 14189 63.2542 94.6716 0140094 215.5025 143.5337 2.00563562 46429
Meteor 2-10
1 14452U 83109 A 89318.09960415 .00001231 00000-0 52286-3 0 7867
2 14452 81.1610 143.2953 0095722 25.1360 335.4431 14.22429923313855
LandSat 5
1 14780U 84 21 A 89317.26241362 .00010208 00000-0 22683-2 0 9746
2 14780 98.1497 16.5033 0003798 121.0100 239.7656 14.57186383303279
UOSAT 2
1 14781U 84 21 B 89318.20721832 .00004093 00000-0 78246-3 0 5486
2 14781 97.9837 12.5611 0011976 206.8997 153.1702 14.64360091304490
LDEF
1 14898U 89319.27219549 0.00114946 10567-2 0 490
2 14898 28.5021 182.7036 0000744 329.9860 30.1604 15.66140378315025
GPS-0009
1 15039U 84 59 A 89316.51631196 .00000008 00000-0 00000 0 0 7617
2 15039 62.9946 93.9271 0015471 243.4714 116.3477 2.00563187 39698
Cosmos 1574
1 15055U 84 62 A 89314.78073931 .00000210 00000-0 21474-3 0 7991
2 15055 82.9555 223.2674 0026300 209.4127 150.5565 13.73290222270090
Meteor 2-11
1 15099U 84 72 A 89318.20893943 .00000585 00000-0 51917-3 0 9794
2 15099 82.5302 247.0424 0012792 170.7262 189.4140 13.83735567270863
GPS-0010
1 15271U 84 97 A 89316.91396939 -.00000026 00000-0 00000 0 0 7266
2 15271 63.3136 332.7676 0103636 321.9378 37.3775 2.00569802 36818
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 84105 A 89317.16164757 .00006458 00000-0 92093-3 0 1144
2 15331 82.5402 200.8673 0022781 322.7812 37.1847 14.76473663276199
NOAA 9
1 15427U 84123 A 89318.27266547 .00001390 00000-0 77565-3 0 4525
2 15427 99.1567 308.2879 0014351 251.6729 108.2882 14.12281363253641
Meteor 2-12
1 15516U 85 13 A 89315.05702682 .00000445 00000-0 38833-3 0 1309
2 15516 82.5373 187.9353 0017924 63.3549 296.9448 13.84212462241379
Cosmos 1686
1 16095U 85 86 A 89316.85038222 .00012105 00000-0 23259-3 0 4128
2 16095 51.6083 306.2660 0001697 29.3245 330.9157 15.48366314232272
GPS-0011
1 16129U 85 93 A 89316.57318419 .00000009 00000-0 00000 0 0 3632
2 16129 63.7811 94.7095 0121247 149.8791 210.8003 2.00561708 30014
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Meteor 3-1
1 16191U 85100 A 89314.91927952 .00000044 00000-0 99999-4 0 8740
2 16191 82.5430 132.0124 0018864 295.2548 64.6622 13.16881860194830
Meteor 2-13
1 16408U 85119 A 89317.88330794 .00000328 00000-0 28403-3 0 5464
2 16408 82.5322 100.5554 0014849 241.2521 118.7186 13.84238323196269
Mir
1 16609U 86 17 A 89317.83220633 .00045097 00000-0 62581-3 0 2037
2 16609 51.6241 332.6249 0005005 311.8191 48.2420 15.56563224214507
SPOT 1
1 16613U 86 19 A 89317.88605337 .00001717 00000-0 82439-3 0 6676
2 16613 98.7264 30.4633 0001633 100.1090 260.0285 14.20053743 33376
Meteor 2-14
1 16735U 86 39 A 89314.99140760 .00000182 00000-0 15475-3 0 3360
2 16735 82.5374 129.7604 0014280 325.9152 34.1084 13.83987553174761
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 86 55 A 89317.84406823 .00006731 00000-0 96613-3 0 7983
2 16881 82.5165 259.5512 0021241 337.6763 22.3569 14.76216972177363
EGP
1 16908U 86 61 A 89304.02055883 -.00000016 00000-0 18794-3 0 1554
2 16908 50.0104 240.5066 0010893 330.4310 29.5907 12.44381948146326
FO-12
1 16909U 86 61 B 89304.07884460 -.00000025 00000-0 99999-4 0 1749
2 16909 50.0168 240.6055 0010698 329.6461 30.3754 12.44402062146327
NOAA 10
1 16969U 86 73 A 89317.06253492 .00001073 00000-0 49061-3 0 3048
2 16969 98.6263 344.6515 0013514 174.8923 185.2409 14.23277684163860
Meteor 2-15
1 17290U 87 1 A 89317.25439597 .00000573 00000-0 50893-3 0 3084
2 17290 82.4680 34.2112 0012107 200.3538 159.7151 13.83799130144231
MOS-1
1 17527U 87 18 A 89317.87943328 .00000006 00000-0 17327-4 0 3105
2 17527 99.1353 27.9506 0000624 73.7260 286.3981 13.94890291139242
GOES 7
1 17561U 87 22 A 89318.13979794 -.00000056 00000-0 00000 0 0 3699
2 17561 0.0997 66.9533 0000231 241.4921 51.5717 1.00207071 3263
Kvant
1 17845U 87 30 A 89316.80492787 .00073915 00000-0 10202-2 0 9100
2 17845 51.6214 337.7718 0005400 322.2484 37.6637 15.56493047150615
DMSP B5D2-3
1 18123U 87 53 A 89317.92442427 .00001655 00000-0 89525-3 0 4219
2 18123 98.8191 146.4099 0013917 276.9840 82.9762 14.13680035123981
RS-10/11
1 18129U 87 54 A 89317.89604221 .00000948 00000-0 10329-2 0 9397
2 18129 82.9223 127.5892 0011970 2.4840 357.6375 13.72027675119927
Cosmos 1867
1 18187U 87 60 A 89317.91654338 .00001590 00000-0 65638-3 0 79
2 18187 65.0128 324.6383 0016411 252.4717 107.4612 14.29453164122521
Meteor 2-16
1 18312U 87 68 A 89314.93379780 .00000219 00000-0 18868-3 0 3333
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2 18312 82.5509 103.2721 0012817 140.4114 219.7993 13.83538582112804
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 88 5 A 89314.98456999 .00000309 00000-0 26715-3 0 1699
2 18820 82.5460 163.9040 0015568 215.9267 144.0862 13.84239929 89996
DMSP B5D2-4
1 18822U 88 6 A 89317.43049600 .00001522 00000-0 71848-3 0 3240
2 18822 98.6722 195.5967 0006748 167.9913 192.1591 14.21054374 92178
AO-13
1 19216U 89290.09120728 0.00000482 37172+0 0 508
2 19216 57.1143 186.3015 6814391 213.3923 73.7401 2.09694922 10298
OKEAN 1
1 19274U 88 56 A 89317.88522347 .00006511 00000-0 94439-3 0 5594
2 19274 82.5183 358.1516 0024180 104.8067 255.5898 14.75720918 73154
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 88 64 A 89317.71884001 .00000391 00000-0 99999-3 0 3035
2 19336 82.5405 69.8774 0016927 127.3864 232.8670 13.16865990 62593
NOAA 11
1 19531U 88 89 A 89314.26594329 .00001539 00000-0 87204-3 0 1610
2 19531 98.9548 257.7068 0012221 176.8113 183.3146 14.11262041 58083
TDRS 2
1 19548U 88 91 B 89308.35404435 .00000131 00000-0 99999-4 0 488
2 19548 0.0121 134.3737 0002322 92.2857 133.3404 1.00275755 3196
Cosmos 2001
1 19796U 89 11 A 89317.35735426 -.00001051 00000-0 99999-4 0 2613
2 19796 62.8802 121.0184 7195522 319.5455 4.8806 2.00607817 5473
GPS-0014
1 19802U 89281.68171902 0.00000016 10000-3 0 544
2 19802 55.0882 207.3326 0063992 158.0327 202.2596 2.00559422 4704
Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89 18 A 89318.22549489 .00000117 00000-0 99999-4 0 979
2 19851 82.5236 39.7225 0012467 245.4732 114.5143 13.83871360 35835
TDRS 3
1 19883U 89 21 B 89314.97483781 -.00000234 00000-0 99999-4 0 351
2 19883 0.0297 7.4091 0005563 231.3475 121.3681 1.00270705 1706
GPS-0013
1 20061U 89 44 A 89316.76781513 -.00000031 00000-0 00000 0 0 365
2 20061 54.6660 24.6273 0083119 169.0552 191.1370 2.00568042 3150
Nadezhda
1 20103U 89 50 A 89315.00353235 .00000218 00000-0 22192-3 0 479
2 20103 82.9577 85.8279 0036678 287.4290 72.2857 13.73522549 17760
GPS-0015
1 20185U 89 64 A 89298.79060532 .00000015 00000-0 99999-4 0 212
2 20185 54.9529 207.5354 0025372 139.3926 220.8319 2.00572367 5990
Progress M
1 20191U 89 66 A 89316.86918078 .00017169 00000-0 24423-3 0 742
2 20191 51.6254 337.4459 0005298 307.8523 52.3344 15.56461936 12768
Soyuz TM-8
1 20218U 89 71 A 89316.74075728 .00031762 00000-0 44518-3 0 686
2 20218 51.6244 338.0938 0004836 308.2284 51.8860 15.56462731 10592
Cosmos 2038
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1 20232U 89307.06014179 0.00000004 0 234
2 20232 82.5747 135.6619 0010825 276.3117 83.6741 12.65098703 6273
Cosmos 2040
1 20234U 89307.09151014 0.00000004 0 194
2 20234 82.5882 135.8634 0004530 68.7531 291.4042 12.62285197 6267
Cosmos 2041
1 20235U 89299.01282557 0.00000004 0 161
2 20235 82.5844 140.8923 0008466 305.5606 54.4700 12.64510000 5263
Cosmos 2042
1 20236U 89307.10818638 0.00000004 0 190
2 20236 82.5796 135.7400 0004228 272.3400 87.7205 12.63875175 6286
Cosmos 2043
1 20237U 89292.00979109 0.00000004 0 149
2 20237 82.5780 145.4095 0002358 6.9061 353.2063 12.63091135 4360
1989 074G
1 20238U 89306.41478462 0.00000004 0 136
2 20238 82.5897 136.7280 0041603 94.7788 265.8049 12.55209541 6150
1989 077A
1 20253U 89297.82071484 -.00000151 10000-3 0 308
2 20253 4.9623 305.4801 0000923 168.9189 190.8448 1.00282052 290
1989 077B
1 20254U 89308.19001358 0.00062423 20971-4 18788-2 0 713
2 20254 28.4380 302.8752 7197554 205.0331 88.2559 2.43068192 977
Molniya1-76
1 20255U 89299.19849953 0.00000322 38808-2 0 377
2 20255 62.8121 171.5444 7355952 288.2454 9.5519 2.00644502 609
1989 078B
1 20256U 89299.23374591 0.13799275 42989-4 24516-3 0 740
2 20256 62.8052 66.9312 0025738 121.7385 238.1190 16.44993496 4529
1989 078C
1 20257U 89297.30600474 0.23904803 43496-4 39607-3 0 713
2 20257 62.8096 74.5113 0025323 105.0164 255.8269 16.45472312 4222
1989 078D
1 20258U 89296.85282225 0.00000291 74449-3 0 167
2 20258 62.7893 171.7169 7312708 288.1735 9.8142 2.06171125 557
Cosmos 2046
1 20259U 89315.77766119 0.00039250 64555-3 0 1019
2 20259 65.0314 134.0046 0009867 272.0146 87.9628 15.52107000 7007
InterCos 24
1 20261U 89308.75277529 0.00002087 65514-3 0 1018
2 20261 82.5973 10.9293 1263681 125.3260 247.2505 12.42632663 4708
1989 080C
1 20262U 89300.05301050 0.00001969 61710-3 0 449
2 20262 82.6012 16.4356 1263811 144.9220 224.2128 12.42664468 3627
Gorizont 19
1 20263U 89306.38348734 -.00000255 10000-3 0 468
2 20263 1.3488 276.1628 0000941 291.1377 69.4080 1.00270678 362
1989 081D
1 20266U 89303.29822252 -.00000247 10000-3 0 124
2 20266 1.3838 275.7338 0032692 309.0460 50.2639 1.00602746 348
```

```
Cosmos 2047
1 20279U 89319.17767657 0.00975144 28384-4 43792-3 0 1298
2 20279 67.1062 79.0064 0080531 120.5530 251.0454 16.14086652 6863
Maigon-2
1 20281U 89318.73477289 0.00003608 11299-2 0 1137
2 20281 82.5956 4.6010 1263881 102.8168 271.6843 12.42767847 5943
1989 084C
1 20299U 89315.65492079 0.00004493 25787-2 0 261
2 20299 34.2215 137.6630 7091995 16.1773 358.1377 2.49620780 598
GPS-0016
1 20302U 89317.46981767 -.00000031 10000-3 0 206
2 20302 54.7709 325.8586 0037248 303.8423 55.8092 2.00575420 425
1989 085B
1 20303U 89318.10208419 0.00008174 10637-2 0 227
2 20303 35.6531 190.4829 0338275 286.3939 69.9892 14.47343457 3439
1989 085C
1 20304U 89317.15402025 0.00192659 11782-4 19441-2 0 421
2 20304 37.7073 307.2674 6003470 218.7277 77.5651 4.14368230 946
Meteor 3-3
1 20305U 89318.33922688 0.00000549 14327-2 0 201
2 20305 82.5557 9.5369 0016851 141.7259 218.5067 13.15843976 2699
1989 086B
1 20306U 89318.33619044 0.00003178 83495-2 0 327
2 20306 82.5591 9.5323 0016105 139.3258 220.8939 13.16059184 2697
IntelSat 6A
1 20315U 89316.95854608 -.00000221 10000-3 0 151
2 20315 0.1074 51.6964 0014706 212.1412 96.0316 1.00272958 129
1989 087B
1 20316U 89314.76806624 0.00007814 58742-2 0 141
2 20316 7.0344 190.7575 7263018 190.2740 136.3658 2.27545899 324
1989 070C
1 20317U 89315.23560177 -.00000168 10000-3 0 68
2 20317 1.6078 288.1741 0235600 229.8294 127.7530 0.98765817 141
--
```

Dr TS Kelso Asst Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

4105. Military Aircraft Callsigns....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-19 18:59:03 UTC
From: mgb@APG-TECNET.APG.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8911191859.AA26817@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil>
Source record: 15436

> From: ewb@raybed2.UUCP (EUGENE BALINSKI)
>
> In article <8911132339.AA08957@ti.com>, dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com (DUBE
> TODD) writes:
> > My question is: Why would you be interested in what the call signs are
> or
> > represent?
> >
> > "Knowledge improperly used is worse than ignorance"
> >
> > 73,
> > Dube Todd, N5PDK
>
> Why am I interested ? Because it is one part of the hobby (the hobby
> being
> radio in general) that I enjoy. There are many people who enjoy scanning
> the
> mil aircraft band or the FBI or the CIA or the DEA etc.

* cs.utexas.edu!asuvax!stjhmc!f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org!Jim.Grubs
* @tut.cis.ohio-state.edu (Jim Grubs) replies:
* ....and the fact you're eavesdropping on things not intended for you is
* irrelevant, right?

Just another persons 2 cents thrown in... Yes Jim it is irrelevant! Most of the Communications Act of 1934 still applies in this country, thankfully!

I, like you wondered why this gent wanted the information he asked for but it really didn't concern me. Tactical callsigns are "official use only" but are not classified per se. "Air Force One" is a callsign, are you upset that people know about it? :-)

Odds are that if he writes a letter to the military public relations officer that he suspects belongs to the unit, he will receive an answer and probably a confirmation.

But the point is, I see nothing wrong with listening in on unencoded transmissions and trying to figure out what you are listening to. Do you have a general coverage HF receiver? Have you ever listened to anything (other than broadcast) in those segments of the bands? Have you ever copied AP or Reuters news broadcasts on RTTY or SITOR transmissions around 8 MHz? None of these transmissions were "meant for you".

Believe me, if our military doesn't want you to hear what they are saying ... you won't! If they broadcast "in the clear" then they are not worried about what anyone hears... why should you be?

Mark Bitterlich
WA3JPY@WB4UOU
mgb@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil

4106. Cross-Field Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-19 19:19:06 UTC
From: kchen@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <36635@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 15430

For those of you who have been trying to get more info on Cross
Field Antennas, there is a 3-page article in the November 1989
issue of "Electronics World & Wireless World," by a C. Bryan Wells.

In the article, the author gives the dimensions and photographs
of an experimental x-field antenna (aerial, sorry :-) and the matching
networks he used. I quote one paragraph:

I cannot claim that the CFA is as efficient as a
full-size wire dipole, although it is only very
slightly down on a 40m twin lead dipole, also up
in the roof space, which I have used as a reference.

But then, the entire antenna is 70cm high and 20cm wide, using coffee
cans (coffee-tins, sorry :-) as the main material source.

On a different matter: how does one directly measure the radiation
resistance (not the antenna impedance, unless it is 100% efficient :-)
of an antenna? Can it be done? Any ideas, anyone?

--

Kok Chen kchen@apple.COM
Apple Computer, Inc.

4107. Talking Out your Ears

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-19 19:20:36 UTC
From: cep4478@ultb.UUCP
Message-ID: <1635@ultb.UUCP>
Source record: 15440

[27 megahertz] (bug? where are you?)

DAK (Drew Kaplan, "The Guy with the Neatest Job in the Whole World") Industries has reduced the price of the all-in-the-ear 49mhz FM communicators. It's now under $40.00.

I wish I had the money to experiment with it. I'm hoping that this posting might inspire someone to try? It's an FM intercom, which says that the VOX unit would be appropriate for hookup to an HT, and I'm sure that impedance matching the microphone and the earphone isn't too hard.

I'm not sure of the audio quality of this in-the-ear microphone thing. (Have seen some rec.ham-radio comments about it, a long time ago). Doesn't seem like it'd sound too good when you "talked out your ear".

Chris N2JGW
cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu

4108. VK2SG RTTY DX 11/17/89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-19 20:08:24 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1353@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 15431

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
============================================================

RTTY DX Notes for Week Ending 17th November 1989.
BID: RTDX1711
Part 1 of 2.

Due to equipment malfunction, we regret that there may be some slight
delay in the delivery of these DX notes this week. But with the help of
my good friend TG9VT, we will get them to you by whatever means
possible. We hope for better things next week.

Our thanks this week go to G3XTL, G0ABI, I5FLN, JA1BLV, OD5NG, OH2LU,
TG9VT, VK2EG, W1DA and many others. Thanks chaps for your interest and
help.

Bandpass:

Friday:
ZK2RY 21087 at 0557Z QSL
CU3EM 14086 at 0700Z
FK8BK 14074 at 1015Z ARQ
TA1AR 14091 at 1255Z
ZA1ST/OH2BM 28095 at 1500Z Note
HK0BKX 28088 at 1529Z QSLQ
TU2OP 14099 at 1730Z
S92LB 14081 at 2145Z Note
FP5HL 14086 at 2237Z
KP2BH 14091 at 2240Z
PJ2MI 14074 at 2315Z ARQ

Saturday:
HV3SJ 21084 at 0005Z
TA4A 14082 at 0010Z
9K2DZ 14072 at 0040Z ARQ
6Y5EW 14074 at 0200Z ARQ
5W1GZ 14074 at 0500Z ARQ
UA9FOC 14091 at 0513Z
UI8FM 21095 at 1130Z
EL3MR 28085 at 1407Z
FP5HL 28085 at 1626Z
5H3NL 28093 at 2135Z Note
TR8CU 21085 at 2120Z
PW2A 21093 at 2135Z Note
```

Sunday:
ZK2RY 21089 at 0325Z
HH2FX 21094 at 0332Z
UZ3AYR 14082 at 0357Z
UA3TN 14085 at 0505Z
FK8BK 14073 at 0610Z ARQ
5W1GZ 14074 at 0645Z
TA3T 14083 at 0710Z
TU2BB 28093 at 1700Z
V31AR 14074 at 1715Z
TR8KXJ 14085 at 1734Z

Monday:
FM2FA 14085 at 0045Z
J6LB 14085 at 0228Z QSL
AL7BB 14092 at 0400Z
TU2BB 14095 at 2005Z
BZ1FB 14081 at 2020Z ARQ
UQ1GWW 14084 at 2035Z QSL
FM5WE 14088 at 2145Z
S92LB 14086 at 2152Z
TK5IU 14089 at 2155Z
EA9KQ 14086 at 2222Z

Continued in part 2.
RTTY DX Notes for Week Ending 17th November 1989.
BID: RTDX1811
Part 2 of 2.

Tuesday:
8P6AL 14085 at 0030Z
UQ1GWW 14082 at 0035Z
9K2DZ 14074 at 0140Z ARQ
J6LB 14086 at 0230Z
FK8BK 14074 at 0610Z
6W6JX 14085 at 0658Z
EA8ZO 14085 at 1045Z
JY9IU 21088 at 1335Z
9Y4GZ 14085 at 2125Z
EA9KQ 14088 at 2300Z

Wednesday:
S0RASD 14086 at 0100Z QSL
CO2BB 14086 at 0235Z
9K2KA 14073 at 1140Z QSL
VK9NS 21084 at 1145Z
GU0/KD7TT 14077 at 2137Z QSL/Note

Thursday:
UC1AWW 14083 at 0045Z
S0RASD 14083 at 0225Z
6W6JX 14083 at 0645Z

QSL Information:

HK0BKX says to QSL via the callbook address, which in my old book says WB9NUL.

TU2BB will QSL via N2HOS.

UQ1GWW reports that his QSL address is Box 618, Riga 226001 USSR.

A9KQ QSL address is Box 21, Melilla, Spain.

EA9JV, when at home, or if he signs S0/EA9JV, will QSL via Box 100, Melilla, Spain.

S0RASD will QSL via EA2JG.

J6LB cards go to Box 1328, Castries, St. Lucia.

9K2KA will QSL via Box 30, Safat, 13001, Kuwait.

GU0/KD7TT appears to QSL via 6 Rue de Douzaine, St Peter Port, Guernsey, U.K.

Notes of Interest:

S92LB appeared for the first time after Walter's operation, with SM0AGD at the keys. Hope that gives Luiz a little incentive for more operation.

PW2A is a special call for Brazil during the contest.

It is expected that GU0/KD7TT will be on Guernsey for about three years.
Walvis Bay now has a new prefix of ZS9.
There is some doubt about the call of ZA1ST/OH2BM, as the wrong name was given for the OH2BM station. We are checking to ascertain the validity of this operation.

It seems that the Bouvet Island operations have all agreed to carry RTTY operations. Now that's nice. The Norwegian group will start around December 23rd for a 25 day stay. They will have antennas first on one side of the mountains, and then for the second half of the operation they will be shifted to the other side, thereby giving everyone a fair signal, we hope. Later the W9 group will also operate RTTY with W9CEP as the RTTY operator, but that will be in February.

Anyone who has not received a QSL card for the VU7JX operation should apply to J. Srinivasan, 340, 5th Main, 2nd Cross, First Block, Koramangala, Bangalore, 360034. India. Strange address, but the mail does get thru.

GL DE DX1 (VK2SG) via TG9VT.

Relayed via packet by Tad, KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM/SWL/SCANNER BBS (1200/2400/PEP) 614-457-4227

4109. PRO-2005 mods

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-20 00:03:24 UTC
From: marc@noe.UUCP
Message-ID: <720@noe.UUCP>
Source record: 15448

I know this has gone by a thousand times, but could someone e-mail me
the PRO-2005 mods? I have a friend who wants to get one.

^Marc

--
Marc de Groot (KG6KF) These ARE my employer's opinions!
Noe Systems, San Francisco
UUCP: uunet!hoptoad!noe!marc
Internet: marc@kg6kf.AMPR.ORG

4110. Re: SuperDF Principle of Operation

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-20 01:16:19 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <920@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 15433

In article <80742@linus.UUCP> abm@mbunix.mitre.org (Murphy) writes:
]John,
]
]are kits of this available ? have you any experience using the superDF for
Yes - mine was
]maritime mobile operation. I've been looking for a cheap way to use amateur
^^^no
]vhf repeaters for line of position fixes while sailing.

You might be able to use this for what you wanted. The only problem would
be any multipath from metal on the sailboat which might bias the bearings
a bit. Should be at least as accurate as a doppler, more sensitive,
and has a simpler antenna.

NOTE: I've gotten a lot of email about the SuperDF. I have had poor luck
in responding (our mailer is not too smart). A couple of comments:

(1) SuperDF has been around for a number of years.
(2) It is sold as a kit or assembled.
(3) I have no interest in it other than that I have one, and that I know
Russ Andrews, the creator of it.
(4) In theory, a doppler system can be as sensitive and accurate as
the SuperDF. In practive, I haven't seen one that is either.

--
John Moore (NJ7E) mcdphx!anasaz!john asuvax!anasaz!john
(602) 861-7607 (day or eve) long palladium, short petroleum
7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253
The 2nd amendment is about military weapons, NOT JUST hunting weapons!

4111. News From OSCAR-11 17-Nov-89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-20 02:48:01 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <33@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 15432

UOSAT 2 COMPUTER STATUS INFORMATION

FAD1 OPERATING SYSTEM V2.0
TODAY'S DATE IS 20 /11 /89
UNIVERSAL TIME IS 2 :11 :14 DAY 2
AUTO MODE IS SELECTED
SPIN PERIOD IS - 315
Z MAG FIRINGS = 0
+ SPIN FIRINGS = 41
- SPIN FIRINGS = 3
RAM WASH POINTER AT 89C4
WOD COMMENCED 20 /11 /89 AT 0 :0 :10
WITH CHANNELS 1 ,2 ,3 ,61 ,
LAST CMD RECEIVED WAS 109 TO 0 WITH DATA 0

ATTITUDE CONTROL INITIATED, MODE 1

DATA COLLECTION IN PROGRESS

DIGITALKER ACTIVE

**** UoSAT-OSCAR-11 BULLETIN - 205 17th November 1989 ****

UoSAT MISSION CONTROL CENTRE
University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey, GU2 5XH, England

*** UoSAT-D & E LAUNCH ADVANCED! ***

In a surprise move this week, the launch of the UoSAT-D & E spacecraft and the Microsats has been brought forward to 09 January 1990 - due to problems with the SUPERBIRD satellite that was scheduled for launch in mid-December. UoSAT-D & E are now undergoing pre-flight preparations before being shipped (with the launch integration team) to Paris on 30 Nov and then Kourou on 01 Dec in readiness for mating to the ASAP on 12 Dec.

UoSAT-D & E have ccmpleted RF tests in the screen room at UoS and have been exposed to low temperature tests in the Clean Room 'freezer'at -20 C. Marc Fouquet, designer of the CCD camera on-board UoSAT-E, has been taking 'bench-mark' images for comparison with orbital images. Totally 'black' images have been collected to provide data for image processing using the Transputer Data Processing Experiment - also on UoSAT-E in collaboration with the European Space Agency. The additional solar simulation tests planned for next week have had to be cancelled due to the advance in departure date, and the spacecraft are now undergoing final cleaning and assembly in the Clean Room. Uplink & downlink calibrations in an RF anechoic chamber are planned for next week - providing that the chamber can be made available within the very tight schedule. Numerous visitors from several countries (as well as the UK) have

recently come to UoS to view the new UoSAT spacecraft.

** Phase III-D **

AMSAT-DL announced that they have received substantial funding for the Phase III-D satellite which, as outlined by DJ4ZC's paper presented at the 1988 AMSAT-UK Colloquium, will depart quite radically from its predecessors -- it is designed to have an RF output of 250 W, will weigh 200 to 400 kg and will be placed in a high-altitude Molniya orbit, similar to OSCAR-13.

** OSCAR-13 OPERATING SCHEDULE **

MODE B MA 060 to MA 160 NOTE: MODE S Operation will
MODE JL MA 160 to MA 195 return Nov. 23rd after
MODE B Beacon MA 195 to MA 200 the next AO-13 attitude
MODE B MA 200 to MA 240 re-adjustment.
OFF MA 240 to MA 060

** AMSAT OSCAR-10 Status Report **

Please DO NOT USE the Mode B transponder on AO-10 until 20-Nov-89 since AO-10 does not have sufficient solar illumination to support the general use of the Mode-B transponder at this time.

*** Thanks for Reports ***

Thanks to all those who have sent in reports and telemetry from the last days of UO-9. Dave Guimont, Jr. WB6LLO still holds the record with telemetry at 05:15 UTC (13 October). Can anyone do better?

Reports received this week from:-

Angus Newman, G6CSG

** $BID **

Please use BID $UOSAT.205 for PR BBS use.

--
AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z (Neptune, NJ)
UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
"For every problem, there is one solution which is simple,
neat and wrong." -- H.L. Mencken

4112. Re: Military aircraft callsigns...Eugene Balinski

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-20 03:07:00 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <8387.256772D9@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 15434

> From: kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU (Marc T. Kaufman)
> In article <8060.2561BBFC@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
> Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
> -> From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com (DUBE TODD)
> - > Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
> - >
> - > My question is: Why would you be interested in what the call signs are
> - > or represent?
>
> >Amen!!! I'm becoming upset not only with this type of posting but also the
>
> >people who refer to the ECPA as the "American No Right to Listen GESTAPO
> Law".
> >Whatever happened to respect for privacy? When I was a kid, among the
> first
> >things I was taught was "Keep your paws off other people's stuff and your
> nose
> >out of other people's business."
>
> Wait a minute! The Air Force transmissions are deliberately sent
> unscrambled
> because we have an agreement with the Russians that normal traffic will
> be sent
> unscrambled so that each side can tell that there is nothing nefarious
> afoot.

Wrong! For example, ALL messages on AUTODIN are encrypted for the express purpose of denying any potential adversary the knowledge that any messages are more imprtant than the others.

> Are you telling me that it is OK for the Russians to listen to SAC, but
> NOT OK
> for Americans to listen to SAC?

It's not OK for either.

> When I was a kid, we had the Communications Act of 1934, which said I
> could
> listen to ANYTHING, so long as I didn't use it for commercial gain. I'm
> certainly not going to trust YOU to decide what I can listen to!

You interpretation of the Communications Act is erroneous. The ECPA became necessary because electronic Peeping Toms abused the privacy portions of the CommAct.

You shouldn't have to trust me. I'm not involved. It's the message sender's right to say "This is none of your business." This right is protected by the constitution and laws of the United States.

It's true the public owns the spectrum, but then the public also owns the highways. That doesn't give you any rights with regard to anyone else's car or its contents.

73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT

't give you any rights with regard to anyone else's car or
its contents.

73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

4113. (#1 in series) Listen to store security guards catch shoplifters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-20 03:07:24 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <8388.256772DD@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 15435

> From: parnass@cbnewsc.ATT.COM (Bob Parnass, AJ9S)
>
> It's getting near the holiday season -- a great time for listening
> to store security guards catch shoplifters. If you have a scanner,
> or extended coverage ham transceiver, you can get in on the action.
> Most of the following frequencies are for Illinois, but may also be
> used in other parts of the country.

Parnass, you've gone off the deep end with this irresponsible posting. Is your hobby of electronic voyerurism so vital to you that it justifies aiding criminals to evade detection and apprehension? I think you need to recheck your priorities.

73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT

ies.

73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

4114. callsigns

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-20 05:20:05 UTC
From: cep4478@ultb.UUCP
Message-ID: <1637@ultb.UUCP>
Source record: 15441

Hmm ...

The callsign server says the following ... N2JGW (me) was
issued on April 25, 1989. N2JGQ was issued on August 1, 1989.
Q comes *BEFORE* W (explain this one?) and, furthermore, I am quite
certain that there are more than five callsigns issued between August
and April, in 2-land.

Just a curiosity...no nastygrams, please.

Chris N2JGW

4115. Re: (#1 in series) Listen to store security guards catch shoplifters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-20 08:59:53 UTC
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <18266@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 15439

(I tried mail, but it got caught in a forwarding loop between andy.bgsu.edu and saqqara.cis.ohio-state.edu.)

Jim, chill out. Have you heard of the legal concept of "reasonable expectation of privacy"? If not, it says that one's privacy may be protected (e.g., against eavesdropping without a warrant) ONLY when the circumstances are such that the speaker had a reasonable expectation of privacy in the first place. For example, if you discuss a drug deal in the middle of Grand Central Station and somebody overhears your conversation, he is entirely within his rights to report the conversation to the police.

It is only the public's ignorance of the nature of radio communications that allowed the ECPA to come into being. Common sense should tell you that unencrypted radio communications have no greater "reasonable expectation of privacy" than a conversation in the middle of Grand Central Station. Less, in fact, since at least in the latter situation you can look around to see if anybody is nearby.

Phil

4116. Re: Military aircraft callsigns...Eugen

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-20 10:39:04 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500288@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 15437

> Wrong! For example, ALL messages on AUTODIN are encrypted for the express
> purpose of denying any potential adversary the knowledge that any messages are
> more imprtant than the others.
>
> > Are you telling me that it is OK for the Russians to listen to SAC, but
> > NOT OK
> > for Americans to listen to SAC?
>
> It's not OK for either.
>
> > When I was a kid, we had the Communications Act of 1934, which said I
> > could
> > listen to ANYTHING, so long as I didn't use it for commercial gain. I'm
> > certainly not going to trust YOU to decide what I can listen to!
>
> You interpretation of the Communications Act is erroneous. The ECPA became
> necessary because electronic Peeping Toms abused the privacy portions of the
> CommAct.
>
> You shouldn't have to trust me. I'm not involved. It's the message sender's
> right to say "This is none of your business." This right is protected by the
> constitution and laws of the United States.
>
> It's true the public owns the spectrum, but then the public also owns the
> highways. That doesn't give you any rights with regard to anyone else's car or
> its contents.

While I'm not disputing the interpretations of the laws as we have them today, I do feel that these things do not need to be, and indeed SHOULD NOT BE as they are in a free society we think of ourselves as having (but actually do not because of the paranoia of politicians). Although it is not the case in 1934, it *IS* the case that today we have scrambling and cryptographic systems so thorough that privacy and secrecy can almost be assured by their use. The military knows these things VERY well, and implements it. These systems are good enough that there should be NO NEED for an ECPA.

I will extend your analogy about the car on the highway a little to explain what I mean. If I leave my car unattended on the highway and locked, I should not expect someone to be rummaging around in its contents. If on the other hand I empty its contents on the side of the road and leave those unattended, I can full well expect someone to rummage through it, take what they want, and if they are really cruel, substitute items so that when I return to collect my things, I will have been given something I may not want. These two scenarios apply to ENCRYPTED and OPEN radio communications where the waves pass by my legal place of being. This is my opinion.

He who does not encrypt is foolish (except hams).
Cellular phone users are foolish, too.
The ECPA is a farce.
This is all my opinion.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

4117. Re: SuperDF Principle of Operation

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-20 10:39:10 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500287@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 15438

> NOTE: I've gotten a lot of email about the SuperDF. I have had poor luck
> in responding (our mailer is not too smart). A couple of comments:

And the other way around does not work well for some of us, either.
Oh well.

> (1) SuperDF has been around for a number of years.

Never heard of it until recently here on the net.

> (2) It is sold as a kit or assembled.

Am very interested in who sells it. Pointers to ads in latest issues of QST,
HR, CQ, 73, would be good, if they advertise there. Otherwise a company name,
address, and phone number would sure help.

> (3) I have no interest in it other than that I have one, and that I know
> Russ Andrews, the creator of it.

Where does one find Russ Andrews, and are there any technical articles on
how it works?

> (4) In theory, a doppler system can be as sensitive and accurate as
> the SuperDF. In practive, I haven't seen one that is either.

Haven't tried any yet, but I sure want to.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

4118. Ham Radio programs for the MacIntosh computer

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-20 12:48:32 UTC
From: dls@genrad.com
Message-ID: <28984@genrad.UUCP>
Source record: 15446

I have received many requests for info concerning some of the Ham Radio
programs I have. So here's what I have:

Four Stacks for practicing for the Ham Tests:
Novice Ham Stack
Technician Ham Stack
General Ham Stack
Advanced Ham Stack
from Diana L. Syriac
49A Meadow Pond Drive, Leominster, Mass 01453
These are public domain.

MacMorse
Shareware from David A. Kall
#314, 700 Marine Parkway
New Port Richey, Florida 34652
(sorry, I don't remember how much, but it's about $20 and you
get a worthwhile manual with it)

A number of shareware or public domain:
Hurrican Tracker
Satellite Locator
Convert 1.0
MacSat
MacMorse
Ohm 1.0
Pad Design
Red Ryder/Packet
KA9Q Terminal Internet Protocal Packet
Electronic Fonts
LCS
Digisim2.0
EEnotes
PackitIII
etc, etc, etc.
from Kinetic Designs
PO Box 1646
Orange Pk, Florida 32067-1646
$4.00 a diskette

Hope this helps!
Diana

-> Diana L. Syriac CAP: SM, Freedom 690 Mobile Ham: N1GZS <-
->USmail: GenRad Inc., Mail Stop 6, 300 Baker Ave, Concord, Mass. 01742 <-
->usenet: {decvax,mit-eddie}!genrad!dls or dls@genrad.com <-

->tel: (508) 369-4400 x2459 I'D RATHER BE FLYING!!! <-

4119. Re: Military aircraft callsigns...Eugene Balinski

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-20 13:12:57 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewsc.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <4910@cbnewsc.ATT.COM>
Source record: 15447

In article <8387.256772D9@stjhmc.fidonet.org>,
Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) wrote:

| It's true the public owns the spectrum, but then the public also owns the
| highways. That doesn't give you any rights with regard to anyone else's car or
| its contents. 73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT

Anyone has the right to observe the car or the contents which
are in public view.
--
==
Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass (708)979-5414

4120. Pointer to archives re: NiCd zapping?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-20 13:38:00 UTC
From: WMLBTAM@UCCCVM1.BITNET
Message-ID: <8911210838.AA11947@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 15466

Date: 20 November 1989, 08:34:04 EST
From: WMLBTAM at UCCCVM1
To: INFO-HAMS at WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
subj: Pointer to archives re: NiCd zapping?

SOMEWHERE about a year ago SOMEBODY put together a real nice compendium of stuff about recharging, zapping old, etc., NiCad batteries/cells. Trouble is, I can't find it. Bob Parnass (?) recently tacked on a short bibliography to a Bearcat 800XLT article, but the items I could track down didn't cover the part I was most interested in recalling, namely, the zapping of weak cells.

Can someone, perhaps the author, point me to the right volume/issue of the archives, or even e-mail me? I don't know if it's worth reposting if we can just FIND the d*mn thing!

Thanks,

Ted

==
Theodore Allan Morris | 231 Bethesda Avenue, ML# 574
University of Cincinnati Medical Center | Cincinnati, OH 45267-0574
Medical Center Information and Communications | 513-558-6046 (W), 731-3451 (H)
Information Research and Development | WMLBTAM@UCCCVM1, NTS WB8VNV,
==| or AppleLink U1091
Call me up and I'll talk data to ya'! | (you-one-zero-nine-one)
==

4121. Every one uses them -how do they work?Matching networks-

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-20 14:55:07 UTC
From: derek@hppad.HP.COM
Message-ID: <3330002@hppad.HP.COM>
Source record: 15442

For the past week I have been trying to build and design a trans-match
so I can match my 50 ohm transmitter to my "random length" wire antenna
(I live in an apartment so my antenna is quite crude) - a good solid
transmatch in my situation is absolutely necessary.

I am aware of many garden variety circuits in many magazines but I wanted
to do maore than just blindly follow some step by step construction notes -

how exactly does a pi network or a T network transform a mismatched load
into an apparently matched one? I attempted to perfrom basic calculations
on admittance vs. frequency and after getting lost in the complex algebra
I found it behaved somewhat like a tunned circuit - but why? My brute force
calculations provided me with the response but I still don't have a "feeling"
for how these networks work.

Can any one suggest the network best suited for antenna-matching and perhaps
briefly explain why and how these networks can transform impedances and perhaps
how one might go about home-brewing his own??

Any help will be greatly appreciated!!!!
Derek VE3 OXK
derek@hppad.HP.COM

4122. Costas Loops - Some Info

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-20 15:28:34 UTC
From: charlie@oakhill.UUCP
Message-ID: <2644@radio.oakhill.UUCP>
Source record: 15443
Cross-posted to: comp.dsp,sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

For those of you who expressed interest in Costas Loops in software
the following reference provides good information on the subject:

"A Survey of Digital Phase-Locked Loops" by Lindsey and Chie.
Proceedings fo the IEEE Vol 69, No. 4, April 1981.

happy reading!

Charlie Thompson

4123. Amateur Radio Exams for PC (AutoExam)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-20 15:36:01 UTC
From: rbono@necis.UUCP
Message-ID: <1175@necis.UUCP>
Source record: 15449

Seeing all the questions about the Mac' Hyper-card stack that is
available for brushing up on the Amateur exams reminded me that I
have not yet released my version for the IBM-PC family...

Is anyone interested in this type of thing? Here are some
specs:

AutoExam: Generates an exam from Novice to Extra. Different
version *every* time. Answers to a particular question are also randomized!!
This program (at this time) does NOT use any graphics, or special colors.
This allows it to be accessed via packet radio (i.e., under DOSGATE).
The program can be used interactivly, or to print exams and answer keys.
It can also print a study guide.

Limitations: Not currently using graphics, so some questions that
deal with drawings (schematics) are *crude* to say the least (I am currently
working on makeing a graphics version of this.
Runs under MS-DOS (version 3.x or newer). OS/2 version upon next compile.

Last years question pools... Novice to Extra... need to obtain the
new question pools... (this is not too much of a limitiation as most questions
in last years pools *very* similar to the new pools.

I am not in the distribution business, the software currently has
a 'shareware' type of label on it... I am about to remove this 'restriction',
that was actually placed on it to deter requests for me to send copies
of the program to each individual...

Also I have AutoCW, with runs under DOS or OS/2. This program makes use of
the computers hardware for timing and requires NO calibration routines or
other fear of bad timing... It is NOT a flashy graphic-color program, but
a good tool for generating either random code or keyboard/file driven code.

If there is an interest in this stuff, I will make it more available
to the usenet community..

Rich (NM1D)

--
/***\
* Rich Bono (NM1D) If I could only 'C' forever!! rbono@necis.nec.com *
* (508) 635-6300 NEC Technologies Inc. NM1D @ WB1DSW-1 *
***/

4124. Re: A Contesters Viewpoint on QSLing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-20 16:10:07 UTC
From: price@MARLIN.NOSC.MIL
Message-ID: <8911201610.AA08668@marlin.nosc.mil>
Source record: 15474

Ken--Just a comment on your netnote. I would like to go on record that I REALLY appreciate what you've done for the ham radio community with your brilliant contest logging program. And I also appreciate your apparently generous spirit in making the program available vice $29.95 here, $19.95 there, etc. Your product could clearly be sold!

It seems we're all terribly "busy," but you can at least look upon your program with pride knowing you've made DX contesting a more pleasant experience for several thousand of us. I'll be using it at N6ND's during CQWW CW this coming weekend.

73--Jim, K6ZH

4125. Re: (#1 in series) Listen to store security guards catch shoplifters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-20 16:22:49 UTC
From: jgd@rsiatl.UUCP
Message-ID: <624@rsiatl.UUCP>
Source record: 15444

In article <8388.256772DD@stjhmc.fidonet.org> Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
>> From: parnass@cbnewsc.ATT.COM (Bob Parnass, AJ9S)
> >
> > It's getting near the holiday season -- a great time for listening
> > to store security guards catch shoplifters.
> > used in other parts of the country.
>
>Parnass, you've gone off the deep end with this irresponsible posting. Is
>your hobby of electronic voyerurism so vital to you that it justifies aiding
>criminals to evade detection and apprehension? I think you need to recheck
>your priorities.
>

Aw come on Jim. Lighten up. I hardly think that Bob's posting of
publicly available frequencies is going to have any effect on shoplifting.
How many shoplifters do you think have access to this net, have a scanner,
and would take the time to monitor during the crime? And how many of those
do you think could not simply buy the frequency book?

Bob,

I want you to know that some of us really appreciate your work in
cataloging frequencies. I tend not to save the posting but I do know
where to come if I need assistance. Thanks.

John

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | Manual? ... What manual ?!?
Radiation Systems, Inc. Atlanta, GA | This is Unix, My son, You
emory!rsiatl!jgd **I am the NRA** | just GOTTA Know!!!

4126. World-wide 6-meter regulations.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-20 16:36:16 UTC
From: wjc@athena.mit.edu
Message-ID: <1989Nov20.163616.17097@athena.mit.edu>
Source record: 15450

Can anyone provide a list (or pointer thereto) of the power,
frequency, antenna, etc. regulations concerning the 6-meter band for
countries other than the US?

Thanks,
Bill Chiarchiaro
N1CPK

4127. Re: callsigns

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-20 16:52:59 UTC
From: trey@ut-emx.UUCP
Message-ID: <21191@ut-emx.UUCP>
Source record: 15445

In article <1637@ultb.UUCP>, cep4478@ultb.UUCP (C.E. Piggott) writes:
> The callsign server says the following ... N2JGW (me) was
> issued on April 25, 1989. N2JGQ was issued on August 1, 1989.
> Q comes *BEFORE* W ...

Perhaps N2JGQ filed a change of address or upgraded in July and the FCC
sent him a new license with the updated info.

Trey Garlough
Computation Center, University of Texas, Austin, Texas 78712
trey@emx.CC.UTEXAS.EDU (internet) (512-471-3241)

4128. RE: How does one become an OO?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-20 17:43:08 UTC
From: rlwest@flopn2.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <8911201752.AA13416@ti.com>
Source record: 15465

```
>From: TILDE::"Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU" 19-NOV-1989 00:57:23.28
>Subj: How does one become an OO?
>
>How does one become an OO?
Official Observer is an ARRL APPOINTMENT. The appointment is confirmed
by the ARRL when recommended by the SECTION MANAGER.

See the "masthead" page of QST for your SECTION MANAGER if you don't
know who it is. (I don't have a copy here at the moment.)

>What are the requirements?
As far as I know the requirements are [probably] a license and
[definitely] willingness to do the job. It is serious business.
You are responsible for the reports you file.

>I'm an advanced (obvious, from the call)
likely, but not obvious. You might be an Extra who never checked the
box on the 610 to get a new call!
> --mike ke8yy

73,

Bob WA8YCD

_____________________________________________________________________
/ Bob West WA8YCD | "I didn't know you were doin' Social Studies!" \
| RLWEST@FLOPN2.CSC.TI.COM | "Whaddya mean? That was Kirchoff's Law!" |
| WA8YCD@W5TOO.TX.USA.NA | "Yeah! CURRENT Events!" |
| (214) 995-1908 (office) | - conversation overheard following a |
| (214) 618-4347 (home) | physics 102 lecture, circa 1971. |
\__________________________|_____________________________________________/
```

4129. Re: Military aircraft callsigns...Eugene Balinski

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-20 17:59:42 UTC
From: ron@hpfcmgw.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1690043@hpfcmgw.HP.COM>
Source record: 15457

Re: Amateur Spooks

As a former military officer, I've heard the radios on both sides of
the encryption equipment. If it isn't encrypted, it isn't very interesting
as a national security matter. It might only be news. (Emergency
freqs are particularly interesting.)
(" Denver Center, United XXX with you at 18 thousand. "
< pause>
"Ooops")

I enjoy listening to Police, Fire, military etc.

Besides, how else are you going to know how badly screwed up the News
Media get the stories :-)

Given the Communications Privacy Act of 1934, there is a long established
tradition which allows this. It might even be useful in terms of understanding
what the military is *really* doing ....

Ron Miller
NW0U

4130. (#1 in series) Listen to store security guards catch shoplifters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-20 18:24:05 UTC
From: mgb@APG-TECNET.APG.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8911201824.AA07859@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil>
Source record: 15469

cs.utexas.edu!asuvax!stjhmc!f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org!Jim.Grubs
@tut.cis.ohio-state.edu (Jim Grubs) writes:

Subject: (#1 in series) Listen to store security guards catch shoplifters

>> From: parnass@cbnewsc.ATT.COM (Bob Parnass, AJ9S)
>>
>> It's getting near the holiday season -- a great time for listening
>>to store security guards catch shoplifters. If you have a scanner,
>> or extended coverage ham transceiver, you can get in on the action.
>> Most of the following frequencies are for Illinois, but may also be
>> used in other parts of the country.

>Parnass, you've gone off the deep end with this irresponsible posting.
>Is your hobby of electronic voyerurism so vital to you that it justifies
>aiding criminals to evade detection and apprehension? I think you need to
>recheck your priorities.

What is the purpose of posting these kinds of comments to the net?
Jim, could you lighten up a little? Direct insults among a public
forum are not going to change anyone's mind one way or the other. They
are only going to make people mad... and people that are mad don't
discuss, they don't learn, they don't exchange ideas. They just get
mad. A little sarcasm with a smile is one thing.... direct insults
are quite another. The information he posted is available to anyone,
he didn't "steal it", it wasn't "bought from a spy". If you are going
to get mad at someone, get mad at the government that releases that
information to anyone that wants it. The fact that it is considered to
be one of the freedoms that this country is built around shouldn't
matter. Argue with the FEDS not Parnass... let us all know how you
make out.

Mark Bitterlich
WA3JPY@WB4UOU
mgb@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil

4131. Re: Military aircraft callsigns...Eugene Balinski

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-20 18:39:32 UTC
From: kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <1989Nov20.183932.15898@Neon.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 15451

In article <8387.256772D9@stjhmc.fidonet.org> Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
>> From: kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU (Marc T. Kaufman)

> > Wait a minute! The Air Force transmissions are deliberately sent
> > unscrambled
> > because we have an agreement with the Russians that normal traffic will
> > be sent
> > unscrambled so that each side can tell that there is nothing nefarious
> > afoot.

>Wrong! For example, ALL messages on AUTODIN are encrypted for the express purpose of denying any potential adversary the knowledge that any messages are >more imprtant than the others.

You obviously have never listened to the transmissions in question. The SAC air frequencies (Giant Talk) are NOT encrypted most of the time.

- > Are you telling me that it is OK for the Russians to listen to SAC, but
- > NOT OK
- > for Americans to listen to SAC?

>It's not OK for either.

Right. Well, you get the Russians to stop, then maybe I'll stop.

- > When I was a kid, we had the Communications Act of 1934, which said I
- > could
- > listen to ANYTHING, so long as I didn't use it for commercial gain. I'm
- > certainly not going to trust YOU to decide what I can listen to!

>You interpretation of the Communications Act is erroneous. The ECPA became >necessary because electronic Peeping Toms abused the privacy portions of the >CommAct.

Your interpretation of MY interpretation is erroneous. The act meant JUST what it said: You can (could) listen to ANYTHING, but you can't make commercial gain of it. As I remember, the question was discussed in my study text for the 1st Class Radiotelephone license. The ECPA was sponsored (IMHO) by drug dealers who wanted to be able to conduct business over cellular phones, but be protected from arrest and prosecution by eavesdropping police.

For communication that MUST be secure, encryption devices are readily available. The presumption is, then, that plain text transmissions do not fall into the category of MUST be secure.

>You shouldn't have to trust me. I'm not involved. It's the message sender's >right to say "This is none of your business." This right is protected by the

>constitution and laws of the United States.

Oh? Just where in the constitution does it say that? If you choose to use a message sending medium that is inherently non-selective, such as a billboard, what right do you have to tell me not to read it? And do you also have the right to tell me not to listen to, say, Radio Moscow? or Voice of America?

Facists ALWAYS believe that THEY are the keepers of the one TRUE WORD.

Marc Kaufman (kaufman@Neon.stanford.edu)

4132. Re: Military aircraft callsigns...Eugene Balinski

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-20 18:46:03 UTC
From: ewb@raybed2.UUCP
Message-ID: <1405@raybed2.UUCP>
Source record: 15475

In article <8329.2565CDEE@stjhmc.fidonet.org>, Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
>
> ...and the fact you're eavesdropping on things not intended for you is
> irrelevant, right?

Mr. Grubs, Am I to presume from your posting that we should not listen to anything not specifically intended for us ? Hmmm, that would leave out almost all scanner type listening, (police, fire, ambulance, snow plows, commercial aircraft, etc) as well as a good part of the short wave spectrum as we might stumble upon a coast guard rescue in progress, or something else. And if all the above is true, then all radios should be designed with all of these illicit frequencies locked out, or better yet, make them all crystal type and force us to go down to the U S government crystal store where we can register our radios and get only the "APPROVED" crystals for our radios. Oh yes, don't forget the once-a-year inspection of our approved radios. You're living in the wrong country, Mr. Grubs. And there are fewer and fewer places for you to go. I think Albania, and Rumania may still have the the "thought police". Even the Berlin Wall is starting to come down.....

>
> you is
> irrelevant, right?
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
What exactly is your point, Mr Grubs ????

> Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
> Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

Gene Balinski

NOTE: I will not burden the net with any more discussion of this subject. I will however still post requests for information regarding things that I have heard and have no information on. THANKS to all those answered my inquiries. 73
GENE

4133. A mobile vhf kilowatt

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-20 18:58:00 UTC
From: CHR%UTRC@utrcgw.utc.COM
Message-ID: <8911210810.AA09993@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 15473

Greetings,

Since I have moved into a condo, I have been thinking about running a kilowatt
out of my van..... some problems I have thought of are:

o the power source - perhaps 5 or 6 car batteries connected in series.

o bypass the ac input to the amplifier.

o protective inclosure for the batteries and amplifier.

o mounting hf and vhf transceivers - perhaps vertically.

That enough for a start..... comments please!

Chuck Rothauser
K1QKZ

4134. ? Info on aux power source wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-20 19:26:53 UTC
From: gdk@hpindda.HP.COM
Message-ID: <5120003@hpindda.HP.COM>
Source record: 15282

I'm looking for a source for a 120 (120/240?) VAC generator that can be powered from a utility engine (I've already got the engines, so I'm not looking for an integrated engine/generator unit.) I assume the emergency-service and field-day operators know about this, and would appreciate info. Email is fine. (Comments on regulators and frequency governors appreciated, too.)

Thanks, Gary (preparing for the next big quake...)

hphphphphphphphphphphphphphphphphphphphphphphphphphphphphphphphphphphphphphphphphp
Gary Koerzendorfer gdk@hpda.hp.com
Hewlett-Packard Information Networks Division (408) 447-2231
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4135. Re: Ham Radio programs for the MacIntosh computer

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-20 19:29:57 UTC
From: winter@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <36656@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 15452

In article <28984@genrad.UUCP> dls@genrad.com (Diana L. Syriac) writes:
>I have received many requests for info concerning some of the Ham Radio
>programs I have. So here's what I have:
>
>[items deleted]
>
>KA9Q Terminal Internet Protocal Packet
>etc, etc, etc.
> from Kinetic Designs

Just a note that the "official" (translation: the KA9Q project is
low on fiats, so this is as official as we get :-)) source for updates
to the Macintosh version of Phil's software is:

Doug Thom N6OYU
1405 Graywood Drive
San Jose, CA 95129

(He's also thom@apple.com)

The programming on this version is being coordinated (and mostly done)
in this area, and Doug always has the latest release. So if you're interested
in amateur TCP/IP, I'd strongly recommend that you get on Doug's mailing
list so you'll know about the latest updates directly from the source.

We also now have a European "distributor." :-) Write to me for details.

73,
Patty

--
****
Patty Winter N6BIS INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44] UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
****

4136. Re: Costas Loop in Digital Form

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-20 19:48:29 UTC
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <503@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 15453
Body handling: HTML body converted to readable text

From article <4858@abaa.UUCP>, by esker@abaa.uucp (Lawrence Esker):
> In article <2628@radio.oakhill.UUCP> charlie@oakhill.UUCP (Charlie Thompson) writes:
>>I am looking for software implementations of a Costas Loop. I
>>have the original old paper written by the man himself but I
>>was looking for someone who might have done this in software
>>such as DSP code for one of the DSP's or even C for that matter.
>>-Charlie Thompson
>
> I've found that the Costas loop is not very good compared to some later
> developments. It was also impossible to convert to a digital form (as hardware
> counters, multipliers, etc.) Get the book Phaselock Techniques by Floyd M.
> Gardner and read chapter 11. It presents several evolved forms, such as the
>

This answer is completely and totally wrong that I just can't resist jumping in. In the future, please keep your ignorance to yourself. As a matter of fact, HAVE implemented a Costas loop for BPSK and QPSK on the DSP56001 and in 'C'. It performs (MEASURED) within 0.1 dB of THEORETICAL BECAUSE the things you mentioned counters, multipliers, filters, etc. WHICH ARE NEVER perfect in analog hardware, ARE nearly perfect in digital form. I apologize for the tone but your statements are just plain completely false. The transition followers, and other forms of hard limiting you mentioned, are decidedly INFERIOR. This is called Van Vleck's law about the approximately 2 dB (in a perfect implementation) loss in output SNR caused by the limiting process (which is an information theoretic result which follows intuitively since you are throwing away all the information except when zero crossings occur).

On the other hand, you have given EXCELLENT advice in reading material. It is outdated when considering all that has been done in DSP, but it is still excellent reading. I find myself returning to it over and over. I recently wrote a sampled-derivative clock recovery algorithmn in C and DSP56001 assembler for several modems, the details of the ANALOG implementation are in Gardner, and have been used suboptimally by WA4DSY in the 56 KBPS MSK modem. Another, slightly more modern treatment of modems and other interesting topics can be found in the book Digital Communications by Edward Lee and ?. Messerschmidt. It's treatment of PLL's carrier tracking, clock recovery, Trellis encoding decoding (Viterbi) are good and the references are excellent. Charlie, you know how to contact me, you can get details in readable "C" from me on the Costas Loop and an even better algorithm based on an Arctangent phase error detector (BETTER because it CAN BE DONE IN DIGITAL FORM; NEXT TO IMPOSSIBLE IN ANALOG form). I will talk to my partners about giving out the DSP56001 code, and TMS320C25 code for doing the Costa's Loop and make

it freely available somehow if we all agree.

Bob McGwier N4HY
--
____
My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

4137. Ten Tec Corsair Inquiry

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-20 20:16:42 UTC
From: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <182727@Wayne-MTS>
Source record: 15470

A week ago I posted an inquiry asking for advice about the Ten-Tec
Omni-D. Wel,, they shipped it and IT'S AN OMNI_A!!! ARRGGGHHH!!!

Okay, I'm better now.

I'm shipping the Omni back from whence it came, and have located
instead an excellent deal on a Corsair II- less than half the current
retail price, too. Thus the Omni question is amended for Corsairs:

-- difficulties?
-- good mods?
-- operating hints?
-- service hints?
&tc.?

73 de ke8yy
Mike Edelman
Wayne State University / 5925 Woodward / Detroit, MI 48202
Michael_Edelman@um.cc.umich.edu (reliable)
Michael_Edelman%Wayne-Mts@um.cc.umich.edu (direct)
MEDELMAN@WAYNEST1 / 1-313-577-0742 / fax: 1-313-577-5500

4138. Scanner with spectrum analyzer

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-20 21:20:01 UTC
From: phil@east.Berkeley.EDU
Message-ID: <19778@pasteur.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 15454

Paul Bame asked about a scanner with a LCD spectrum analyzer he saw in an EEB catalog. I saw a full page ad for what I suspect is the same scanner in Electronics and Wireless World.

The model is the the Standard AX700E Scanning Receiver. It's hard to tell from the photo, but I'd guess it's about the same size as a FRG 9600, maybe a bit smaller, with about a 3"x4" LCD display that shows the frequency and the spectrum. It covers 50 to 905 MHz, receives AM, WBFM, and NBFM, and can scan in 5, 10, 12.5, 20, and 25 kHz increments. There is also a 1 or 5 kHz up/down button. It runs on 12 V and has 100 memories. The pan display can be set for 100 kHz, 250 kHz, or 1 MHz wide.

The company selling it is Lee Electronics, 400 Edgeware Rd, London W2, England. I'd be very interested in comments from people who've actually used one.

Phil Lapsley, N6TCT phil@ucbarpa.Berkeley.EDU ...!ucbvax!phiL

4139. FT980 INFO

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-20 21:21:17 UTC
From: cfishman@PICA.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8911201621.aa15535@AC4.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 15467

WANTED-- schmatic diagram and pc-board layout for the
RF power amplifier section of the Yaesu FT- 980 HF tranceiver.

I will be most happy to pay copying and postage. Tnx,
Clark Fishman WA2UNN
` 9 Sunset drive Andover, NJ 08821

4140. Re: Costas Loop in Digital Form

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-20 22:20:21 UTC
From: kchen@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <36666@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 15455

mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier) writes:

>From article <4858@abaa.UUCP>, by esker@abaa.uucp (Lawrence Esker):

>BECAUSE the things you mentioned counters, multipliers, filters, etc.
>WHICH ARE NEVER perfect in analog hardware, ARE nearly perfect in digital form.
>I apologize for the tone but your statements are just plain completely
>false. The transition followers, and other forms of hard limiting you
>mentioned, are decidedly INFERIOR. This is called Van Vleck's law about
>the approximately 2 dB (in a perfect implementation) loss in output SNR
>caused by the limiting process (which is an information theoretic result
>which follows intuitively since you are throwing away all the information
>except when zero crossings occur).

Van Vleck's (also known as the Arcsine law [e.g., in Papoulis' Probability theory book]) sqrt(2.pi) result is in fact only good for small signals in Gaussian noise - AND you have to adjust the spectrum by the arcsine law to boot. In practice, I expect Mr. Esker's system to underperform Mr. McGwier's system by MORE than 1.96 db.

For those unfamiliar with Van Vleck, it is described in the series of MIT Rad. Lab. books on radar that were unclassified after the war. One of the amazing result of applying it was when Sandy Weinreb (then at MIT, now at NRAO) used it to build instrumentation in the mid-60's that finally detected the OH radical in galatic space. I had hoped to catch a glimpse of Van Vleck in the recent PBS documentary on Radar during WWII, but he was not interviewed. Perhaps some Harvardite can tell us if Van Vleck is still among us (or, did we lose another Nobel laurate to old age?).

If you REALLY have small-signal-in-Gaussian-noise case (like you guys working satellites), then an extension to Van Vleck shows that a 16-level (4-bit) quantizer only sustains a loss of 0.05 db if the levels can be AGC'ed appropriately to the RMS noise level.

--

Kok Chen kchen@apple.COM
Apple Computer, Inc.

4141. INTERNET CALLSIGN SERVER CLIENT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-20 22:56:59 UTC
From: cep4478@ultb.UUCP
Message-ID: <1639@ultb.UUCP>
Source record: 15463

In their infinite wisdom, the people at R.I.T. saw necessary to
remove alternate port access via telnet. Thus, I lost access to the
callsign server for a month or so.

To counter this, I have written my own interface to the server.

It is for any BSD compatible system (ultrix-32 is what I used, but it
worked on the 4.3 machine here, too). (Sorry, I don't do VMS -
actually, I wouldn't mind, if somebody would teach me how sockets
work under vms).

Anyhow, if you have telnet alternate port access already, you don't
really gain much by using this program, except maybe a little typing
here and there, so if you don't need it, it's probably best not to
confuse yourself. The one thing you DO gain is that you can batch
your requests into files, and use the < and > shell operators to
process the lists. For example, you could create a file called "input"
that looks like this:

```
ka2rvo
n2jgw
n1gph
```

and then type:

```
ncall < input | lpr
```

or something like that.

Anyhow, here are the rules:

(1) Please don't fool with the code. If you DO modify
it, you may not distribute it further.

(2) I'm not responsible for any of this. No warranties
etc. Devon looked at the code and has no
objection to the program, but it's not his
problem, either :-) (actually, I'm a nice
guy with lots of time to kill, so I'll help)

(3) Please drop me a note if you find this thing useful.
I'm a poor college student, and I'm very vain. =)

So, here goes.

Christopher E. Piggott
internet: cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu
packet: cep4478@wb2wxq

uucp: ..!rutgers!rochester!ritcv!ultb!cep4478
BITNET: cep4478@RITVAXA.BITNET

------------------------------ cut here ------------------------------------

```
/*
* ncall.c - a local interface to Devon Bowen's internet callsign server
* written by Christopher E. Piggott, N2JGW cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu
* This program (c)1989 Christopher Piggott, all rights reserved.
*/

#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/socket.h>
#include <netinet/in.h>
#include <netdb.h>
#include <stdio.h>
#include <signal.h>

#define PORT 2000
#define PROMPT ">>"

main()
{
int sock;

(void) signal(SIGINT, SIG_IGN);

if(isatty(0))
(void) puts("Callsign client (local interface) written by Christopher Piggott,
N2JGW\nCallsign server by Devon Bowen, bowen@cs.buffalo.edu");
sock = find_marvin();
process(sock);

}

int find_marvin()
/* open the connection to marvin, print hello message, and wait for prompt */
{
int sock;
char buf[128];
struct sockaddr_in server;
struct hostent *hp, *gethostbyname();

sock = socket(AF_INET, SOCK_STREAM, 0);

if(!sock)
oops("error creating socket");

server.sin_family = AF_INET;

hp = gethostbyname("marvin.cs.buffalo.edu");
if(!hp)
oops("error looking up host");
```

```
bcopy(hp->h_addr, (char *) &server.sin_addr, hp->h_length);
server.sin_port = htons(PORT);

if(connect(sock, (struct sockaddr_in *)&server, sizeof(server)) < 0)
oops("connnect()");

(void) read(sock, buf, 6);
(void) write(sock, "\377\375\001\377\375\003", 6);

if(isatty(0)) {
if(!expect("Call", sock, 0)) /* this looks stupid, but "trust me" =) */
oops("Didn't receive expected output");
(void) printf("Call");
}

if(!expect(PROMPT,sock, (isatty(0) ? 1 : 0) ))
oops("Didn't receive expected prompt");
return(sock);
}

oops(s)
char *s;
{
perror(s);
exit(1);
}

process(sock_fd)
int sock_fd;
{
char c;
int i;
char buf[128], call[64];

while(1) {
if(isatty(0)) {
(void) printf("\nCallsign? ");
(void) fflush(stdout);
}
if(!(fgets(call,63,stdin) && strlen(call)-1))
break;

switch(*call) {
case 'n': case 'N': /* valid callsigns */
case 'a': case 'A':
case 'w': case 'W':
case 'k': case 'K':
(void) (void) sprintf(buf, "call %s\r", call);
break;
case 'q': case 'Q': /* search by QTH */
for(i=0;call[i]!='\0'&&call[i]!=' ';++i);
(void) (void) sprintf(buf, "city %s\r",&call[++i]);
break;
case 'i': case 'I': /* view callserve info */
```

```
(void) strcpy(buf, "info\r");
break;
case 'l': case 'L': /* search by last name */
for(i=0;call[i]!='\0'&&call[i]!=' ';++i);
(void) (void) sprintf(buf, "name %s\r",&call[++i]);
break;
case 'h': case 'H': case '?': /* help */
list_help();
continue;
default: /* oops! */
(void) puts("\nBad command.");
continue;
}

if(write(sock_fd,buf,strlen(buf))<0) /* send command to marvin */
oops("write() failed");

if(!expect("\n",sock_fd,0)) /* absorb command echo */
oops("Didn't get expected text");
putchar('\n');

if(!expect(PROMPT,sock_fd,1)) /* dump output to stdout */
oops("Expected prompt from marvin");
}

(void) sprintf(buf, "quit\r"); /* issue terminating command */
(void) write(sock_fd, buf, strlen(buf));

while(read(sock_fd, &c, 1)); /* flush fd */
if(shutdown(sock_fd, 2))
oops("shutdown()");
}

expect(s,fd, echo_flag)
char *s;
int fd, echo_flag;
/* expect - wait for a contiguous group of characters 's' from stream fd */
{
char c;
register int i=0, j, sl;

sl=strlen(s);

while(read(fd, &c, 1)) {
if(c==s[i]) {
if(++i==sl)
break;
}
else {
if(echo_flag) { /* do not echo expected string */
for(j=0;j!=i;j++)
putchar(s[j]);
putchar(c);
```

```
}

i=0;
}
}

return(i==sl);

}

list_help()
{
(void) puts("\n\
Callsign Server local interface commands:\n\n\
\ti - info about callsign server\n\n\
\tl lastname - search by surname\n\n\
\tqth city state - list all hams at QTH\n\n\
\t<callsign> - look up <callsign> - prefix must be W, K, A, or N\n\n");
}
```

4142. Never heard of "BEGOHMS" before...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-20 23:25:58 UTC
From: rlwest@flopn2.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <8911202353.AA27951@ti.com>
Source record: 15471

Reference recent postings discussing UNITS

I have a rather yellowed and crumbling "Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary"
Copyright (c) 1956 by G. & C. Merriam Co., which has on page 78, right-hand
column, about 8th entry from the bottom,

beg'ohm (...), n. Elec. A unit of resistance equal to one billion ohms, or
one thousand megohms.

that's one I never heard about in school... interesting.

4143. Anyone ever heard of "begohms" ??

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-20 23:45:28 UTC
From: rlwest@flopn2.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <8911210042.AA28540@ti.com>
Source record: 15468

Reference recent postings discussing UNITS

I have a rather yellowed and crumbling "Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary" Copyright (c) 1956 by G. & C. Merriam Co., which has on page 78, right-hand column, about 8th entry from the bottom,

beg'ohm (...), n. Elec. A unit of resistance equal to one billion ohms, or one thousand megohms.

that's one I never heard about in school... interesting.

4144. Anyone ever heard of "begohms" ??

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-20 23:45:28 UTC
From: rlwest@flopn2.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <8911210042.AA28542@ti.com>
Source record: 15472

Reference recent postings discussing UNITS

I have a rather yellowed and crumbling "Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary" Copyright (c) 1956 by G. & C. Merriam Co., which has on page 78, right-hand column, about 8th entry from the bottom,

beg'ohm (...), n. Elec. A unit of resistance equal to one billion ohms, or one thousand megohms.

that's one I never heard about in school... interesting.

4145. Re: Mexico operating

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-21 00:31:17 UTC
From: ballard@cohesive.UUCP
Message-ID: <582@cohesive.UUCP>
Source record: 15462

I was in Mexico last year as the skipper of a sailboat which was
equipped with ham radio. The procedure for getting a Mexican ham
license is as follows:

1) get your mexican tourist card. (necessary for travel in Mexico)
2) Make a copy of your US ham license.
3) Get a letter of sponsorship from a Mexican ham.
4) Take all of the above to the SCT office in a state capital.
(SCT = Secretary of Communications and Transportation)
The SCT controls Radio, TV and Bus service.
If you are going to Baja, the state capitals are Mexicali for
Baja California Norte, and LaPaz for Baja California Sur. If
you go anywhere else besides a capital you will not be able to
get your license the same day as the paperwork must be sent to
the state capital.
5) The SCT will give you a form to take to the Hacienda (the people who
take your money) where the fee will be collected. $25-$35 depending
on where you go. The Hacienda will stamp the form which then must be
taken back to the SCT office. The SCT will issue you a callsign on the
spot. They look up available callsigns on greenbar computer printouts
and scratch off the one that they assign to you. There seems to be a pool
of callsigns assigned to each state.

P.S. The Hacienda collects money for all government agencies, and they are never
located near the agency that you are going to which requires a taxi ride. Taxis
are regulated by the SCT also.
When I went to get my license I did not have a letter from a Mexican ham, the
gentleman in the SCT office told that he would issue me a license this time
without the letter but that I should have it with me when I came back for
renewal. The license is good for the duration of you tourist card. This is
usually six months but I heard that they would issue two year tourist cards
for transiting yachtsmen.

Good Luck!
John KI6PS ex XE2HVC

4146. Re: 42 millihertz (mHz)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-21 02:07:42 UTC
From: jans@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <6402@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM>
Source record: 15456

<Universally accepted multiplier prefixes for units are:>

you forgot:
Factor Prefix Symbol
10**18 exa E
10**15 pita P

Jan Steinman - N7JDB
Tektronix Electronic Systems Laboratory
Box 500, MS 50-370, Beaverton, OR 97077
(w)503/627-5881 (h)503/657-7703

4147. MFJ Packet Controller

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-21 02:58:32 UTC
From: root@raider.MFEE.TN.US
Message-ID: <155@raider.MFEE.TN.US>
Source record: 15286
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

Has anyone out there used the MFJ-1278 Multimode Data Controller ? The ad in QST says it has 9 modes, two more than the PK-232. What is your opionion of this unit ? For the list price of 279.00, its 30 bucks cheaper and seems to have more features. Well, hams, what say ye ?

Please email, and I will post a summary.

Bob, N4CDO
--
* RaiderNet Public Access *Middle Tenn's Unix Gateway* Murfreesboro, TN *
* Data:(615)896-8716 896-7905 Voice:(615)684-4490 Mail:PO Box 2371 Zip 37133 *
* Domain: root@raider.MFEE.TN.US UUCP: uunet!knuth!raider!root HAM: N4CDO *

4148. Re: Scanner with spectrum analyzer

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-21 03:30:22 UTC
From: gordon@prls.UUCP
Message-ID: <28298@prls.UUCP>
Source record: 15464

In article <19778@pasteur.Berkeley.EDU> phil@east.Berkeley.EDU (Phil Lapsley) writes:
->Paul Bame asked about a scanner with a LCD spectrum analyzer he saw in
->an EEB catalog. I saw a full page ad for what I suspect is the same
->scanner in Electronics and Wireless World.
->
->The model is the the Standard AX700E Scanning Receiver. It's hard to
-{lines omitted -gpv}
->WBFM, and NBFM, and can scan in 5, 10, 12.5, 20, and 25 kHz
->increments. There is also a 1 or 5 kHz up/down button. It runs on 12 V
->and has 100 memories. The pan display can be set for 100 kHz, 250
->kHz, or 1 MHz wide.
->
->The company selling it is Lee Electronics, 400 Edgeware Rd, London W2,
->England. I'd be very interested in comments from people who've actually
->used one.
>

I've been thinking of getting a spectrum analyzer, maybe I just need
a new scanner. I'm a bit dissapointed in my PRO-2004, too many memories
to keep track of.

The AX700E sounds interesting. Don't suppose it allows full control
via RS232 and the ability to override the default de-modulation mode ?

Any idea on what these sell for ?

Prehaps someone who owns one of these would care to do a "product review"
for us ?

Gordon Vickers 408/991-5370 (Sunnyvale,Ca); {mips|pyramid|philabs}!prls!gordon
---
Earth is a complex array of symbiotic relationships:
Every extinction, whether animal, mineral, or vegetable, hastens our own demise.

4149. Re: Celebrity HAMS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-21 03:54:57 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <8552.256964FB@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 15287

> From: 702WFG@SCRVMSYS.BITNET (bill gunshannon)
>
> >The newest Newsline claims that Marlon Brando has had many different
> >ham calls, and that a biographer is looking for people who may have
> >had contacts with him. I looked up Brando on marvin, with no results.
> >He probably has a real name that he has on his license.
>
> Yes, Marlon Brando's call was under his real name (which I don't remember
> at the moment) and if I also remember correctly, he let his US license

I've been told that his original last name is Brandeaux (same pronunciation,
Americanized spelling).

> expire when he retired cause he settled down in Tahiti. He fell in love
> with the island during the filming of "Mutiny on the Bounty" and also

Hehehe. Actually he fell in love with a Tahitian, namely, the island beauty who
was his love interest in that movie. Don't know if he married her, but they had
a child, a boy, I believe.

Incidentally, Brando played Fletcher Christian, whose descendent, Tom
Christian, VP6TC, still lives on Pitcairn Island to this day.

> Does anyone remeber the call signs of:
> Arthur Godfrey, Clayton Moore (The Lone Ranger)
K4LIB ??????

73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT

??????

73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

4150. Re: Military aircraft callsigns...Eugene Balinski

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-21 03:55:33 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <8553.256964FE@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 15290

> From: kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU (Marc T. Kaufman)
> In article <8387.256772D9@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
> Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
> >> From: kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU (Marc T. Kaufman)
>
> >Wrong! For example, ALL messages on AUTODIN are encrypted for the express
> purpose of denying any potential adversary the knowledge that any
> messages are
> >more imprtant than the others.
>
> You obviously have never listened to the transmissions in question. The
> SAC
> air frequencies (Giant Talk) are NOT encrypted most of the time.

As a member of USAF MARS BST acrtivities I did more of that sort of thing than
you might imagine.

> - > Are you telling me that it is OK for the Russians to listen to SAC, but
> - > NOT OK
> - > for Americans to listen to SAC?
>
> >It's not OK for either.
>
> Right. Well, you get the Russians to stop, then maybe I'll stop.

Poor excuse! Do you also apply that logic to, say, income tax evasion? Vote
fraud? Shoplifting?

> - > When I was a kid, we had the Communications Act of 1934, which said I
> - > could
> - > listen to ANYTHING, so long as I didn't use it for commercial gain.
> I'm
> - > certainly not going to trust YOU to decide what I can listen to!
>
> >You interpretation of the Communications Act is erroneous. The ECPA became
> >necessary because electronic Peeping Toms abused the privacy portions of
> the
> >CommAct.
>
> Your interpretation of MY interpretation is erroneous. The act meant
> JUST what
> it said: You can (could) listen to ANYTHING, but you can't make
> commercial
> gain of it.

The privacy portions of it were intended to forbid disclosure of private (as opposed to BC) information which one happened upon by chance. I do not believe the authors anticipated that a cult of people who search out such information would arise. In that sense ECPA is a correction of an omission. If the authors of the CommAct had anticipated that cult, the CommAct provisions you cite as permission would not likely exist.

> >You shouldn't have to trust me. I'm not involved. It's the message
> sender's
> >right to say "This is none of your business." This right is protected by
> the
> >constitution and laws of the United States.
>
> Oh? Just where in the constitution does it say that? If you choose to

The Bill of Rights provision forbiding unlawful search and seizure.

> a message sending medium that is inherently non-selective, such as a
> billboard,
> what right do you have to tell me not to read it? And do you also have
> the
> right to tell me not to listen to, say, Radio Moscow? or Voice of
> America?

Both are "broadcast" media.

> Facists ALWAYS believe that THEY are the keepers of the one TRUE WORD.

Generous of you to admit it.

73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT

ts ALWAYS believe that THEY are the keepers of the one TRUE WORD.

Generous of you to admit it.

73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

4151. Re: Butternut Vertical Questions answered

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-21 07:03:23 UTC
From: rkarlqu@hpscdc.scd.hp.com
Message-ID: <5490073@hpscdc.scd.hp.com>
Source record: 15458

Bob Myers writes:

> >The 62" length of 72 ohm cable is referred to by Butternut as a matching
> >section. What it matches, I don't know, but it is roughly a quarter wave
> >at 10 meters, so that must be where it's doing its transformation. The
>
> A quarter-wave matching section has an input impedance equal to the
> geometric mean of the section's charateristic impedance and the load.
> As a vertical antenna has a feedpoint impedance half that of a dipole -
> about 37 ohms, in other words - this section would provide an input
>
> SQRT(37 x 72) = 52 ohms!

Sorry Bob, the 72 ohm line will transform 37 ohms to 140 ohms
SQRT(140 X 37) = 72 ohms!!
Perhaps the vertical has 100 ohms input impedance on 10 meters
since it is more than a 1/4 wave long. The 72 ohm coax would
convert this to 50 ohms.

>
> (And now we start to see that the characteristic impedances chosen for
> "standard" cables weren't quite so random after all! :-))

As explained in the MIT Rad. Lab. series, 50 ohm air line has minimum
loss for a given maximum usable frequency (based on high order mode
conversion being the limiting factor). 74 ohm air line has minimum
copper loss for a given diameter. Accidentally, it turns out that
50 ohm polyethylene line has approximately minimum copper loss for
a given diameter. Finally, 30 ohm air coax has maximum power handling
for a given diameter, assuming power is limited by breakdown voltage
of air.

> Bob Myers KC0EW HP Graphics Tech. Div.| Opinions expressed here are not

--------------------------Rick N6RK

4152. Re: AR on TV, now celebrities

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-21 07:11:28 UTC
From: rkarlqu@hpscdc.scd.hp.com
Message-ID: <5490074@hpscdc.scd.hp.com>
Source record: 15459

The DX callbook has a "Martin Brandeux" listed with an FO call in French Polynesia. The book "More Big Secrets" claims this is actually Marlon Brando. You believe what you want.

N6RK

4153. Re: Military aircraft callsigns...Eugene Balinski

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-21 07:46:26 UTC
From: dave@ka3adu.UUCP
Message-ID: <573@ka3adu.UUCP>
Source record: 15460

The ECPA was pushed thru congress by the cellular phone people so they could convince yuppies that their conversations couldn't be overheard. The fact that older UHF tuners can pick up some of it and that it is NOT illegal to make or sell receivers that include coverage of frequencies that contain protected conversations is overlooked in phone company ads. The phone company tried to have the FCC force manufacturers to delete coverage of these frequencies from scanners or other receivers, but the FCC refused, pointing out that the frequencies could be used for both protected and non-protected communications, depending on geographic location and other factors. If you really want or need privacy don't depend on this unenforceable toothless law. Do as the military does, if you say something over an unencrypted radio transmission assume that people are listening and act accordingly. If you don't want easedroppers, encrypt your transmissions!

--
==========
UUCP: uunet!wa3wbu!ka3adu!dave Dave Hultberg KA3UZR CIS: 72437,3215
1407 Concord Road
Mechanicsburg, PA 17055

4154. Re: (#1 in series) Listen to store security guards catch shoplifters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-21 07:58:31 UTC
From: dave@ka3adu.UUCP
Message-ID: <574@ka3adu.UUCP>
Source record: 15461

I really think you need to lighten up Jim before you give yourself a stroke. Your attitude is like our local police used to have before scanner owners monitoring their transmissions helped them nab bank robbers and other criminals. The lady that helped the cops with the bank robbers, by the way was a granny in her 80's. She got an award from the city for her actions. As I said in my previous postings anyone wanting or needing private communications should not assume that omnidirectionally transmitted radio signals are not being monitored. The major manufacturers all have plenty of secure radios that police and security companies can use. You can't legislate what people do with their receivers in the privacy of their homes. The base where I work has both encrypted and "in the clear" radio channels. The security force uses the secure channel and the fire department, public works, base taxi etc. use the unencrypted ones. BTW the ECPA also makes it illegal to listen to encryped transmissions if you figure out how to break them. ;-) The ECPA is just a stupid law that the phone lobby pushed thru a congress that doesn't understand diddly about radio. It had nothing to do with scanner owners monitoring the cops, fire company, mall security or other frequencies. The only ones who backed the ECPA were the cellular phone companies.

--
==========
UUCP: uunet!wa3wbu!ka3adu!dave Dave Hultberg KA3UZR CIS: 72437,3215
1407 Concord Road
Mechanicsburg, PA 17055

4155. Re: Military aircraft callsigns...Eugen

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-21 10:34:28 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500289@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 15279

> Your interpretation of MY interpretation is erroneous. The act meant JUST what
> it said: You can (could) listen to ANYTHING, but you can't make commercial
> gain of it. As I remember, the question was discussed in my study text for
> the 1st Class Radiotelephone license. The ECPA was sponsored (IMHO) by drug
> dealers who wanted to be able to conduct business over cellular phones,
> but be protected from arrest and prosecution by eavesdropping police.

IMHO you have this backwards. The ECPA was sponsered by the (Gestapo) police
to make the drug dealers believe that their cellular telephone transmissions
were not being listened to so they would not try to scramble them. Today
(unlike in 1934) Constitutional freedoms (such as the right to burn the very
symbols of those freedoms which does not hurt them) are being tossed out with
the drugs. :-)

> For communication that MUST be secure, encryption devices are readily
> available. The presumption is, then, that plain text transmissions do not fall
> into the category of MUST be secure.

That's what they want the drug dealers to think.

> >You shouldn't have to trust me. I'm not involved. It's the message sender's
> >right to say "This is none of your business." This right is protected by the
> >constitution and laws of the United States.
>
> Oh? Just where in the constitution does it say that? If you choose to use
> a message sending medium that is inherently non-selective, such as a billboard,
> what right do you have to tell me not to read it? And do you also have the
> right to tell me not to listen to, say, Radio Moscow? or Voice of America?

I agree.

> Facists ALWAYS believe that THEY are the keepers of the one TRUE WORD.

I agree even more.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

4156. CW interface

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-21 12:36:57 UTC
From: pescatore_jt%ncsd@gte.COM
Message-ID: <8911211236.AA07787@bunny.gte.com>
Source record: 15476

From: medin@cod.nosc.mil (Ted Medin)
Subject: needed circuit to read cw

> Got the pc sending cw via the serial port driving the key now i need a
> circuit to read cw and toggle the serial port so the pc can read cw alos.

I built a pretty good circuit for doing this about 10 years ago. I got it
from an article in Ham Radio magazine in either 1979 or 1980, written by
Frank W3EBS (I think). Basically, it was a PLL on the front end that would
lock on an audio range signal. You could set the lock frequency and bandwidth.
It then used a 555 timer/oscillator to regenerate an audio tone, but I also
had a TTL output on the thing. I had it interfaced to a Shadio Rack Color
Computer which I sold along with the CW interface.

It actually worked pretty well, but the wide variances in CW fists is a
real challenge to a CW recognition program. My program went strictly on
a character by character basis and did a decent job on keyer sent CW but
you really need some back end processing to look at syntax and vocabulary
choices to have a machine decipher average hand sent code. Typical QSO
vocabulary is pretty limited, so you could have the program go back and
change "rsg" to "rig" and "ph gbl" to "pse qsl".

If you can get hold of the December 1979 and 1980 issues of HR you should
be able to look in the annual index.

73 John WB2EKK @N4QQ pescatore_jt%ncsd@gte.com

4157. Nicad Messages in archives

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-21 13:10:00 UTC
From: U009@CCIW.BITNET
Message-ID: <89Nov21.082511est.57383@ugw.utcs.utoronto.ca>
Source record: 15277

Hi there. Just did a quick scan of the "Today's Topics:" in my data base
for infohams and came up with messages dealing with NiCads in digests
numbers 280, 472, 474, 477, 479, 504 and 507. Good luck.

Regards, Stu Beal, VE3MWM, (U009@CCIW.BITNET),
National Water Research Institute,
Burlington, Ontario, Canada.

4158. Free Vacuum Forever!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-21 13:57:14 UTC
From: rodman@mfci.UUCP
Message-ID: <1132@m3.mfci.UUCP>
Source record: 15284

In article <1989Nov20.183932.15898@Neon.Stanford.EDU> kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU (Marc T. Kaufman) writes:
>
>Facists ALWAYS believe that THEY are the keepers of the one TRUE WORD.
>

Right on. Was he trying to say that I don't have the right to listen
to E&M radiation that somebody has SENT RIGHT THROUGH MY LIVING ROOM?!

I have the right to detect and demodulate any frequency I choose....
Those that don't agree should perhaps close their eyes, for good. :-)

Paul K. Rodman / KA1ZA / rodman@multiflow.com
Multiflow Computer, Inc. Tel. 203 488 6090 x 236
Branford, Ct. 06405

4159. Custom QSLs - how to

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-21 14:14:14 UTC
From: harrism@aquila.DG.COM
Message-ID: <518@xyzzy.UUCP>
Source record: 15278

Somebody was asking about using a silk screen kit for producing custom QSL cards. My experience (in printing shirts with one) is that the regular kits, with the screens provided, won't give enough resolution unless the type is fairly large. Regular sized printing wouldn't cut it.

I enjoy sending out custom QSLs for special contacts. Here is my trick. I make custom photo QSL cards. I use a double exposure method which produces a white call against whatever non-white background is convenient - such as you & your shack!

To do this, you must produce a large negative of your callsign. Do this with a piece of white translucent material (milk jug plastic, etc). Buy a sheet of vinyl letters from the Hobby/Stationary store. The ones I bought had the letters cut out, however, they left all the plastic on the sheet. Peel out the letters from the inside & stick 'em on your refrigerator or your kid. Cut out the border & stick it on your translucent plastic. Do this for each letter and number of your call. Then fill in the spaces & gaps with an opaque marker and electrical tape. You now have a negative of your call sign! (Oh - I bought the one inch size. Anything about that size is fine. You get to pick your font also!).

Next, take a box (I used a photo copier paper box) and stand it on end. Then make a cutout on the bottom for your negative. Tape your negative to it & make a good light seal around the edge. Place a lamp (careful - incandescent lamps can get hot esp if it tips) inside. I used a 60 watter. Seal the edges of the box and put it at the end your dark closet. Then, prop your camera on a tripod a couple of feet away. Adjust the camera distance, etc, until your call sign is in focus, is the desired size, and is in the desired place in the frame.

The cards are made by double exposing the call sign & then your mug. This procedure overexposes the film where your call sign is & produces a white background. Not a lot of contrast is required - just don't place your white callsign against your white wall.

You will have to experiment with a roll of film to determine the proper exposure for your film/camera/lens/call-sign-apparatus. I was using an f3.5 35-70 zoom with ISO 100 film & a 100 watt bulb. Proper exposures were had with about 1/2 - 1 second exposures. Your second exposure should be metered as normal. Shoot a whole roll, documenting every parameter. Bracket heavily. My first roll, I shot from 1 second to 1/60 second & against a variety of backgrounds. (I would reccomend bracketing from 2 - 1/8 second). After the first test roll, you can determine which exposures are correct for you & which backgrounds are best.

When you find the right combo(s), shoot a whole roll (it's the cheapest way to get reprints). From then on, just order more reprints from the negatives!

Several companies make convenient rubber stamps to stamp the "form" on the back. Look in the back of your favorite rag. It'll run you about $7.00.

Work me on 40 or 10 & you can see what mine look like!

73's & happy QSLing . . .

Mike Harris - KM4UL harrism@dg-rtp.dg.com
Data General Corporation {world}!mcnc!rti!dg-rtp!harrism
Research Triangle Park, NC

4160. Re: (#1 in series) Listen to store security guards catch shoplifters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-21 15:16:21 UTC
From: toto@tank.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <6366@tank.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 15285

In article <8388.256772DD@stjhmc.fidonet.org> Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
:> From: parnass@cbnewsc.ATT.COM (Bob Parnass, AJ9S)
: >
: > It's getting near the holiday season -- a great time for listening
: > to store security guards catch shoplifters. If you have a scanner,
: > or extended coverage ham transceiver, you can get in on the action.
: > Most of the following frequencies are for Illinois, but may also be
: > used in other parts of the country.
:
:Parnass, you've gone off the deep end with this irresponsible posting. Is your
:hobby of electronic voyerurism so vital to you that it justifies aiding
:criminals to evade detection and apprehension? I think you need to recheck your
:priorities.
:
:73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT
:
:
:ies.
:
:73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT
:
:--
:Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
:Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

Pray tell, dear Jim: what is the difference between Bob's posting of
the frequencies of department store dicks and Radio Shack's selling
the frequencies of all the police frequencies in the USA?

--
Sandra Jessica Smyth Believer in lost causes
toto@tank.uchicago.edu

4161. [To: info-hams: FT980 INFO]

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-21 15:36:52 UTC
From: cfishman@PICA.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8911211036.aa26931@AC4.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 15280

I SCREWED UP MY OWN ADDRESS...

SHOULD BE : CLARK FISHMAN
9 SUNSET DRIVE
ANDOVER, NJ 07821

----- Forwarded message # 1:

Date: Mon, 20 Nov 89 16:21:17 EST
From: Clark Fishman (FSF) <cfishman@PICA.ARMY.MIL>
To: info-hams@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil
cc: cfishman@PICA.ARMY.MIL
Subject: FT980 INFO
Message-ID: <8911201621.aa15535@AC4.PICA.ARMY.MIL>

WANTED-- schmatic diagram and pc-board layout for the
RF power amplifier section of the Yaesu FT- 980 HF tranceiver.

I will be most happy to pay copying and postage. Tnx,
Clark Fishman WA2UNN
` 9 Sunset drive Andover, NJ 08821

----- End of forwarded messages

4162. .....I can listen to anything...Marc Kaufman

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-21 15:51:43 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <8911211613.AA10780@ti.com>
Source record: 15281

Where do you get your info about agreements with Russians? Who said anything
about SAC? Who said anything about who could listen? My problem is not with the listening,
but why the curiosity? I don't believe any individual is so great that all others MUST
satisfy his curiosity. Just because you have a receiver
doesn't grant you rights to know everything about what you hear on it.
Dube Todd

4163. Re: Military Callsign Info Needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-21 15:56:48 UTC
From: pfluegerm@valley.UUCP
Message-ID: <46f89926.15840@valley.UUCP>
Source record: 15288

In article <1399@raybed2.UUCP>, ewb@raybed2.UUCP (EUGENE BALINSKI) writes:
> I'm looking for some help in verifying some military aircraft callsigns
> heard on the NORAD channels on the east coast. I have the usual ones
> but 2 new ones "WASHBURN" and "ZEUSE" (a tanker), and one repeat offender
> "FRED" have recently shown up.
> [some stuff deleted]
> Gene WA1UXA

Well, I don't believe there is ANYTHING illegal or immoral about posting this; the information is readily available (both to you & me and the Soviets), and if the military didn't want to be heard, they'd be encrypted and/or use spread-spectrum or frequency hopping - they definitely would NOT send in the clear.

For all you anti-freedom-of-anything people, here goes. Dontcha just love America? This is precisely what makes us different (better), people!

----- cut here ----------
Upper side band is used almost exclusively, except for some LSB VIP communications.

Skyking, Foxtrot, and EAM (Emergency Action Messages) appear to be related to the status of nuclear defense forces (coded messages are passed via clear voice). They are generally in one of two nets, SAC or GCCS (Global Command and Control System).

MAC is Military Airlift Command. VIP planes generally are out of 89th MAW (Military Airlift Wing).

Here are some of the more interesting (or common) callsigns. I'll assume the meaning of some of the more common acronyms is obvious. Any of the "1" callsigns signifying president aboard can be replaced with "2" for the VP. In some cases, there are 2 callsigns with the same meaning; I show them on the same line.

Callsign

Acrobat - Andrews AFB
Agar + 2 digits - EC-135N (Flying Command Post)
Crown - White House Comm Agency
Dropkick - SAC HQ, Offutt AFB, NE
Electric - National Emergency Airborne Command Post
Edgy + digits, Sentry - AWACS, Tinker AFB, OK
Army 1 - Army helo with President
Exec 1 - Commercial flight with President
Exec 1F - Commercial flight with President's family

Fertile - SAGE/NORAD network center, Ft. Lee, VA
Fivespot, Fletcher - Commando unit designator
Flynest - Nuclear & Chem/Bio Warfare Disaster Team
Golden - General net Air->Ground for any TAC station
Goliath - NORAD, Duluth, MN
Hilda - MAC Command
Jolly + 2 digits - SAR (Search and Rescue) helo (not on mission)
King + 2 digits - SAR aircraft (not on mission)
Marine 1, Night Hawk - USMC helo with President
Mac + digits - MAC aircraft
Mainsail - General net Air->Ground for any GCCS station
Pedro + 2 digits, Save - Local rescue craft
Phantom - MAC, European Theater Control
Ringmaster - NORAD HQ, Cheyenne Mt., CO
SAM + digits - VIP mission
01 = foreign head of state
86971 = Secretary of State
86972 = National Security Advisor
Skybird - General net Air->Ground for any SAC station
Skyking - General net Ground->Air for any SAC station
Spar, Afkai + 2 digits - 89th MAW, VIP
Swan, Teal - Weather recon
Tonight - MAC Pacific Control
USAF + digits - Flights over foreign territories
3 letter word + 3 digits - Student on training mission
6 letter word + 1 digit - Combat training mission
3-5 letter word + 2 digits - SAC bomber or tanker
6-15 letter word or 2 words - SAC ground station
Abnormal 10 - SAMTEC, Vandenberg AFB
Abnormal 20 - SAMTEC, Wheeler AFB

Some frequencies (KHz):
SAC A (Alfa): 11243
SAC B (Bravo): 11220
SAC Q (Quebec): 6761 (very busy and probably easiest to hear regularly)
SAC YQ: 11408
GCCS 6750, 6753
NORAD 9723, 11141, 11441, 14894
SAMTEC 10780, 13218, 17248, 20390

It's easiest to find military traffic in the following ranges:
6700-6900, 8950-9020, 11100-11300, 13200-13300

VIP aircraft tend to be found in the 11 and 13 MHz ranges. Also, almost
all of the RTTY traffic is encrypted.

It may seem obvious, but if you take the spectrum (applies to VHF/UHF too),
eliminate the KNOWN frequencies (e.g. ham, broadcast, public service, marine),
what's left is generally what the military uses (although they can be found
almost anywhere).

Also, spy stations (e.g. "numbers" stations, RTTY) like to hide in the skirts of a broadcast station signal, which makes them hard to find and copy.

So, what does this mean to WASHBURN looks like a SAC ground station, while ZEUS (correct spelling) and FRED look like either bombers or tankers. ZEUS is almost certainly a bomber. Fred is a Flintstone.

Have Fun!

73
--
Mike Pflueger @ AG Communication Systems (formerly GTE Comm. Sys.), Phoenix, AZ
UUCP: {...!ames!ncar!noao!asuvax | uunet!zardoz!hrc | att}!gtephx!pfluegerm
Work: 602-582-7049 FAX: 602-581-4850 Home: 602-439-1978
Packet: WD8KPZ @ W1FJI

4164. Re: Military Callsign Info Needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-21 16:04:27 UTC
From: pfluegerm@valley.UUCP
Message-ID: <46f8a000.15840@valley.UUCP>
Source record: 15289
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

In article <1399@raybed2.UUCP>, ewb@raybed2.UUCP (EUGENE BALINSKI) writes:
> I'm looking for some help in verifying some military aircraft callsigns
> heard on the NORAD channels on the east coast. I have the usual ones
> but 2 new ones "WASHBURN" and "ZEUSE" (a tanker), and one repeat offender
> "FRED" have recently shown up.
>
> Any information as to the aircraft type, home base, or mission would be
> appreciated. I believe that Zeuse is probably a KC-10 but the others
> are unknown. You can mail or post responses. Thanks
> 73
> Gene WA1UXA
>
> ...!cg-alta!raybed2!ewb
> ...!rayssd!raybed2!ewb
> ewb@raybed2.ray.com

Well, I don't believe there is ANYTHING illegal or immoral about posting this; the information is readily available (both to you & me and the Soviets), and if the military didn't want to be heard, they'd be encrypted and/or use spread-spectrum or frequency hopping - they definitely would NOT send in the clear.

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Edgy + digits, Sentry - AWACS, Tinker AFB, OK
Army 1 - Army helo with President
Exec 1 - Commercial flight with President
Exec 1F - Commercial flight with President's family
Fertile - SAGE/NORAD network center, Ft. Lee, VA
Fivespot, Fletcher - Commando unit designator
Flynest - Nuclear & Chem/Bio Warfare Disaster Team
Golden - General net Air->Ground for any TAC station
Goliath - NORAD, Duluth, MN
Hilda - MAC Command
Jolly + 2 digits - SAR (Search and Rescue) helo (not on mission)
King + 2 digits - SAR aircraft (not on mission)
Marine 1, Night Hawk - USMC helo with President
Mac + digits - MAC aircraft
Mainsail - General net Air->Ground for any GCCS station
Pedro + 2 digits, Save - Local rescue craft
Phantom - MAC, European Theater Control
Ringmaster - NORAD HQ, Cheyenne Mt., CO
SAM + digits - VIP mission
01 = foreign head of state
86971 = Secretary of State
86972 = National Security Advisor
Skybird - General net Air->Ground for any SAC station
Skyking - General net Ground->Air for any SAC station
Spar, Afkai + 2 digits - 89th MAW, VIP
Swan, Teal - Weather recon
Tonight - MAC Pacific Control
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Have Fun!

73

--
Mike Pflueger @ AG Communication Systems (formerly GTE Comm. Sys.), Phoenix, AZ
UUCP: {...!ames!ncar!noao!asuvax | uunet!zardoz!hrc | att}!gtephx!pfluegerm
Work: 602-582-7049 FAX: 602-581-4850 Home: 602-439-1978
Packet: WD8KPZ @ W1FJI

4165. The "right to receive"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-21 18:13:00 UTC
From: Ed@ALDERAAN.SCRC.SYMBOLICS.COM
Message-ID: <19891121181318.6.ED@PEREGRINE.SCRC.Symbolics.COM>
Source record: 15283

Date: 21 Nov 89 00:24:32 GMT
From: vsi1!daver!lynx!neal@apple.com (Neal Woodall)

If radio waves reach into my home, then I have a right to receive and attempt to demodulate them.

Where did you get this idea from? It's not in the Bible, the Constitution, the Communications Act of 1934, the ECPA, or anyplace else that I know about. It's a nice idea, it's one that I approve of, but it is NOT one of the recognized rights of society, in the USA or in any other country.

Governments have the unlimited right, which they have exercised in the past and continue to exercise, to determine not only who may transmit via radio and what they may transmit and when they may transmit it and what kind of equipment and antennas they may use, and who may fix them when they break, but also to regulate the reception of radio waves (including who and when and how and with what). The various state scanner and radar-detector laws are examples, as are the ECPA and the Communications Act of 1934 and the zoning regulations of Boulder County.

If you think that the government's rights in this area ought to be restricted, or the individual's rights made clearer, you should exercise your unquestioned right to petition your government for redress of grievances. However, simply declaring that you have a right to receive based on some layman's notion of the laws of trespass does not create that right.

Again, let me say that I agree with the spirit of what you're saying. And I'm not picking on Neal particularly; he's one of many people in this group who have said or thought the same thing. But wishful thinking, even if it has a certain amount of moral force, is not the same as a right, God-given or otherwise.

4166. ANARC BBS - A Review!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-21 19:17:59 UTC
From: ckp@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <24319@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 15296

This article was originally published in Kristin Kaye's "Bits, Bytes & BBSs" column in the Umbra et Lux Newsletter. It appears here with the permission of the author.

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The Pick for December

The ANARC BBS, moderated by Kirk Baxter, President of ACE, ought to be the next stop on your electronic itinerary. This system is sponsored by the Association of North American Radio Clubs and carries a diverse and extensive selection of radio-related material.

Kirk offers 'equal time' to any Radio Club that wishes to establish a messaging system. Clubs which are accessible through the ANARC BBS at this time include The Association of Clandestine Radio Enthusiasts (ACE), The Canadian International DX Club, Radio Netherlands' Media Network, the Radio Communications Monitoring Association (RCMA), and lots more.

Downloadable files include extensive frequency listings, equipment reviews and mods, station schedules and an amazing variety of radio-related MS-DOS format programs ranging from code tutors to an FCC algorithm for skywave fieldstrength calculation.

The ANARC Board is a member of the Fidonet (E-mail address 1:280/3). Kirk is Moderator of the National Shortwave Echo and carries the Ham and TVRO Echos, as well. More on the Fidonet Echo System next month.

One interesting item - a Shortwave DX programming database which operates on a 'key word search' principle. Now you remember that from last month's column, don't you? Remember KWIC/KWOC? The ANARC system prompts for a keyword or phrase to begin its search and will retrieve all frequency or programming entries which reference the search key - a good practical example of modern electronic technology and what it can do for Shortwave Radio!

Try this system at 913-345-1978. It's popular and can be difficult to reach during peak weekend and evening hours, but it's worth the effort. Tell Kirk "kk" sent you!
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The Umbra et Lux newsletter continues to be available for
the asking and a #10 SASE:

Umbra et Lux
DX/SWL Press
Department U/KK/BBB
10606-8 Camino Ruiz, Suite 174
San Diego, CA 92126

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4167. military call signs.....etc.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-21 20:18:03 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <8911212358.AA17672@ti.com>
Source record: 15299

Several prople have correctly cited the freedom to listen to any radio communications. I support that. However, Balinski asked about the aircraft home base, etc. While thr radio transmissions he heard were obviously unclassified, the association of the call signs with aircraft type, unit of assignment and home baseis classified information. That is why I asked why he was interested in that information. The "discussion" quickly spread to a more general area, however, and I'd like to toss in my 2-cents' worth. If any "in-the-clear" radio trans missions are subject to intercept and disposition as the interceptor sees fit, then we should get concerned about our use of cordless phones. Anyone can park in front of your home and receive/record all your personal conversation that you care to "dump" into the public domain and do whatever he/she pleases with it; possibly resulting in some embarrassment to you and your family. As someone mentioned, it's like overhearing a conversation in any public gathering.
We can't have it both ways. Think about it.
Regards,
Dube Todd
"Rights without responsibility is a dangerous dissociation"

4168. Re: (#1 in series) Listen to store security guards catch shoplifters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-21 20:22:31 UTC
From: koning@koning.dec.com
Message-ID: <6301@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 15292

I guess I'm not the only one that thinks Bob Parnass's postings are perfectly acceptable (and interesting). But anyways, my 2c worth:

1. Those postings came from (as I understand it) public, open records. If the FCC can publish them, why not Bob?

2. Those transmissions are "readily accessible to the general public" so even under the latest and most bizarre laws, anyone is perfectly free to listen to them. If you're free to listen to them, what's wrong with reporting their existence?

paul, ni1d

4169. RS-232 in Turbo Pascal

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-21 20:24:59 UTC
From: MROWEN@STLAWU.BITNET
Message-ID: <8911220808.AA09412@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 15300

Anyone out there have any experience controlling the
IBM serial port (COM1 or COM2) using Turbo Pascal?

I need to turn on/off the DTR and RTS lines (in order to
send CW). This is easy in BASIC, but I can't figure out
how to do it in Pascal. I imagine it will require an
Assembly Language routine, but the addressess are unknow to
me.

Any ideas?

4170. Re: A mobile vhf kilowatt

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-21 21:43:25 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7120096@hpcupt1.HP.COM>
Source record: 15304

Chuck,
Have you thought about a Metron MA-1000B? It is a mobile 1 KW solid
state rig. Don't own one or used one, but just a suggestion.
Runs on 13.6VDC, 40A average.
73's
Jim, WA6SDM

4171. Re: Talking Out your Ears

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-21 21:43:49 UTC
From: jle@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880095@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 15297

> / hpfcdc:rec.ham-radio / cep4478@ultb.UUCP (C.E. Piggott) / 12:20 pm Nov 19, 1989 /

> DAK (Drew Kaplan, "The Guy with the Neatest Job in the Whole World")
> Industries has reduced the price of the all-in-the-ear 49mhz FM
> communicators. It's now under $40.00.

> I wish I had the money to experiment with it. I'm hoping that this
> posting might inspire someone to try? It's an FM intercom, which
> says that the VOX unit would be appropriate for hookup to an HT, and
> I'm sure that impedance matching the microphone and the earphone isn't
> too hard.

> I'm not sure of the audio quality of this in-the-ear microphone thing.
> (Have seen some rec.ham-radio comments about it, a long time ago).
> Doesn't seem like it'd sound too good when you "talked out your ear".

Woops! I bought one last month at the higher $ price.
I am singularily unimpressed with the talk-out-the-ear.
It is not sensitive enough unless you talk very loud.
The voice transcription is "muddy"...
It uses a 9v cell instead of 4AA cells.
It is nice that it has all 5 channels.

However... The motorcycle headset-intercom works wonderfully.
Unfortunately, it only exists on channel "C".

Jer/ Eberhard, (SLASH), N0FZD | Hewlett-Packard - MS99, 1UP10, 15' East
CAP SAR Pilot, COMM,INST,CFI-GLIDER | 3404 East Harmony Road (303) 229-2861
mail: {ihnp4 | hplabs}!hpfcla!jle | Fort Collins, Colorado 80525-9599

4172. Help Needed Expanding Frequencies on Scanner

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-21 22:39:54 UTC
From: ptownson@eecs.nwu.edu
Message-ID: <4730001@eecs.nwu.edu>
Source record: 15291

I need assistance in expanding a Radio Shack PRO-34 scanner to enable
it to receive other frequencies which are presently locked out.
This is scanner model 20-135 from Radio Shack.

I am told a relatively simple modification can be made which enables
the scanner over a range of frequencies otherwise unavailable.

Can anyone help me? Please reply to me direct in email. Thanks.

4173. Re: Talking Out your Ears

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-21 22:54:57 UTC
From: jgd@rsiatl.UUCP
Message-ID: <632@rsiatl.UUCP>
Source record: 15298

>DAK (Drew Kaplan, "The Guy with the Neatest Job in the Whole World")
>Industries has reduced the price of the all-in-the-ear 49mhz FM
>communicators. It's now under $40.00.
>
>I'm not sure of the audio quality of this in-the-ear microphone thing.
>(Have seen some rec.ham-radio comments about it, a long time ago).
>Doesn't seem like it'd sound too good when you "talked out your ear".
>

I have a couple of these things we use to communicate among a bunch
of dirt bike riders. They work great. Audio quality is amazingly good,
at least as good as the typical handheld microphone. It does a good
job of blocking noise -as long as you keep your mouth shut!

We've looked at using these things as a VOX microphone for handhelds. It
should work just fine.

I highly recommend these things for motorcycles, tower work or any
other area where you don't really want to use your hands.

John

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | Manual? ... What manual ?!?
Radiation Systems, Inc. Atlanta, GA | This is Unix, My son, You
emory!rsiatl!jgd **I am the NRA** | just GOTTA Know!!!

4174. Re: Military aircraft callsigns...Eugene Balinski

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-22 03:10:24 UTC
From: kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <1989Nov22.031024.6074@Neon.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 15308

In article <8553.256964FE@stjhmc.fidonet.org> Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
>> From: kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU (Marc T. Kaufman)

- > You obviously have never listened to the transmissions in question. The
- > SAC
- > air frequencies (Giant Talk) are NOT encrypted most of the time.

>As a member of USAF MARS BST acrtivities
>I did more of that sort of thing than you might imagine.

The comment stands, however. If you HAD listened to the transmissions, you would realize that they were NOT encrypted. As a member of the military, you should also be aware that anything they want secure, will be secure. If they transmit in the clear, they don't care who listens. Why should you?

- > - > Are you telling me that it is OK for the Russians to listen to SAC, but
- > - > NOT OK
- > - > for Americans to listen to SAC?
- >
- > >It's not OK for either.
- >
- > Right. Well, you get the Russians to stop, then maybe I'll stop.

>Poor excuse! Do you also apply that logic to, say, income tax evasion? Vote
>fraud? Shoplifting?

Non sequitor. What you are implying, is that it is somehow "immoral" to listen to the radio. This is part of your personal belief system, perhaps, but you should be aware that not all of us share it... and we are not doing anything illegal by not sharing it.

- > - > When I was a kid, we had the Communications Act of 1934, which said I
- > - > could
- > - > listen to ANYTHING, so long as I didn't use it for commercial gain.
- > I'm
- > - > certainly not going to trust YOU to decide what I can listen to!

>The privacy portions of it were intended to forbid disclosure of private (as
>opposed to BC) information which one happened upon by chance. I do not believe
>the authors anticipated that a cult of people who search out such information
>would arise. In that sense ECPA is a correction of an omission. If the authors
>of the CommAct had anticipated that cult, the CommAct provisions you cite as
>permission would not likely exist.

And for some reason, no one noticed for 50+ years. Sure.

- > Oh? Just where in the constitution does it say that? If you choose to

>The Bill of Rights provision forbiding unlawful search and seizure.

Note the use of the word "unlawful". To be unlawful there must be a LAW prohibiting the reception in question. There is none.

- > a message sending medium that is inherently non-selective, such as a
- > billboard,
- > what right do you have to tell me not to read it? And do you also have
- > the
- > right to tell me not to listen to, say, Radio Moscow? or Voice of
- > America?

>Both are "broadcast" media.

Are you sure of that? Who told YOU? How do you a priori distinguish them? Besides, the billboard analogy is more appropriate. If you shout something in my ear, I am under no obligation to ignore it.

Marc Kaufman (kaufman@Neon.stanford.edu)

4175. Re: ARRL DX 46: 17 NOV 1989

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-22 03:16:03 UTC
From: winter@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <36712@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 15307

>DX Bulletin 46 ARLD046
>From ARRL Headquarters Newington CT
>November 17, 1989
>
>Bouvet, 3Y, and Sandwich, VP8. A package operation by the North
>California DX Foundation and the Indianapolis, Indiana DXers, who
>are now joined by WA4JQS, XE1VIC, W9ARV and KM4KJ, is expected in
>February 1990.

I don't know where the person who writes the ARRL DX bulletins got the idea that the NCDXF is a participant in this DXpedition, but it isn't. One of the Foundation directors (the president, to be specific) is going on the trip, but that's simply because he's an ardent DXpeditioner. He's going as a "private citizen," not as a Foundation official.

In fact, we aren't even putting up any money for this DXpedition; they are so well funded (mostly by the Saturday Evening Post) that they don't even need our help with the cost of QSL cards.

The Foundation is happy that Bouvet will again be on the air, but we aren't involved in either of the planned DXpeditions.

73,
Patty N6BIS
(NCDXF Advisor)

p.s. I increased the distribution on this to "world" because folks outside North America might have received the ARRL bulletin through other means, and I wanted to correct this misinformation as widely as possible.

--
****
Patty Winter N6BIS INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44] UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
****

4176. Re: (#1 in series) Listen to store security guards catch shoplifters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-22 03:32:29 UTC
From: bowen@cs.Buffalo.EDU
Message-ID: <13663@eerie.acsu.Buffalo.EDU>
Source record: 15309

In article <8388.256772DD@stjhmc.fidonet.org>,
Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
> Parnass, you've gone off the deep end with this irresponsible posting. Is
> your hobby of electronic voyerurism so vital to you that it justifies aiding
> criminals to evade detection and apprehension? I think you need to recheck
> your priorities.

Look who's gone off the deep end. What country do you think this is?? If
there are any criminals on the net they are probably bright enough to know
that this type of info and the helping hardware is trivial to come by.

Devon

4177. Re: Military aircraft callsigns...Eugene Balinski

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-22 04:19:54 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <8586.256A1EB9@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 15312

> From: neal@lynx.uucp (Neal Woodall)
>
> Jim Grubs writes:
>
> >> Are you telling me that it is OK for the Russians to listen to SAC, but
> >> NOT OK for Americans to listen to SAC?
>
> >It's not OK for either.
>
> I would like to see you try to tell the Soviet intelligence people to
> stop
> listening to SAC because it is "not OK" for them to do so!
>
> When you say it is "not OK", do you mean in a legal or moral sense? If

Moral.

> What a bunch of B.S.! If you want security, then encrypt! If your idea of
> "security" is to rely on a law that is practically unenforcable, then you
> are very confused.

As a practical matter, it is necessary. It should NOT be necessary. To return to the ubiquitous highway/automobile analogy, it is illegal to strip a car in a mall parking lot, even if the owner forgot to lock it. Finding an unlocked car does not make it or its contents public property.

> >This right is protected by the constitution and laws of the United States.
>
> Really? In what way? There is no "privacy" clause in the US Constitution.

Unreasonable search and seizure.

73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT

search and seizure.

73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

4178. Re: (#1 in series) Listen to store security guards catch shoplifters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-22 04:20:04 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <8587.256A1EBD@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 15313

> From: neal@lynx.uucp (Neal Woodall)
> Jim Grubs writes:
> Bob Parnass writes:
>
> >>It's getting near the holiday season -- a great time for listening
> >>to store security guards catch shoplifters.
>
> >Parnass, you've gone off the deep end with this irresponsible posting. Is
> >your hobby of electronic voyerurism so vital to you that it justifies
> aiding
> >criminals to evade detection and apprehension? I think you need to recheck
> >your priorities.
>
> Grubbs, I think that you are really in need of help. Lighten up, will
> you?
> How in the hell will listening to security guards catch petty thieves aid
> the theives in getting away?

If you are the shoplifter, knowing the shop cop frequency is a helluva lot of
help.

73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT

lot of
help.

73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

4179. Re: (#1 in series) Listen to store security guards catch shoplifters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-22 04:20:13 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <8588.256A1EC0@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 15305

> From: toto@tank.uchicago.edu (Sandra Jessica Smyth)

> Pray tell, dear Jim: what is the difference between Bob's posting of
> the frequencies of department store dicks and Radio Shack's selling
> the frequencies of all the police frequencies in the USA?

In principle, none. In practice, the shop cop frequencies (combined with a handheld scanner) have a much more easily implemented immediate, practical use. When I was a police dispatcher, my chief had a rule: "We can't stop them, but we can sure is hell make them fight uphill for everything they get."

73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT

Jim Grubs, W8GRT

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

4180. Free Vacuum Forever!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-22 04:20:28 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <8589.256A1EC3@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 15306

> From: rodman@mfci.UUCP (Paul Rodman)
>
> In article <1989Nov20.183932.15898@Neon.Stanford.EDU>
> kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU (Marc T. Kaufman) writes:
> >
> >Facists ALWAYS believe that THEY are the keepers of the one TRUE WORD.
> >
>
> Right on. Was he trying to say that I don't have the right to listen
> to E&M radiation that somebody has SENT RIGHT THROUGH MY LIVING ROOM?!

Listen to the "radiation" all you want. It's the message content I'm concerned about. But enough of this. We have all stated our obviously irreconcilable views. You're snoops and I'm a fuddy duddy for not approving your bad manners.

> Those that don't agree should perhaps close their eyes, for good. :-)

Nice talk.

73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT

:-)

Nice talk.

73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

4181. Re: Military aircraft callsigns...Eugene Balinski

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-22 06:28:44 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <934@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 15326

In article <1989Nov22.031024.6074@Neon.Stanford.EDU> kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU (Marc T. Kaufman) writes:
]The comment stands, however. If you HAD listened to the transmissions, you
]would realize that they were NOT encrypted. As a member of the military, you
]should also be aware that anything they want secure, will be secure. If they
]transmit in the clear, they don't care who listens. Why should you?

This former member of the military would disagree with you. I once heard a FLASH priority message which indicated a hostile ballistic missile launch - in the clear! Turns out it was a drill, but you couldn't tell from the message.

After the USS Pueblo was captured (1968?), we (Navy ASW Air) operated in the clear for several months because our code books had been comprimised.

We used to practice highly classified anti-submarine tactics, communicating with the trainers on UHF unencrypted voice. Anyone listening (including the Soviet trawlers that were frequently within 20 miles) could decipher the transmissions (they were, after all, in the clear) and deduce the exact tactics we were using.

I must add, however, that I also think Jim got out of hand in harrassing Bob Parnass for publishing store detective frequencies. If you don't want it to be intercepted, ENCRYPT IT!

By the way, it is the policy of the local (Phoenix) police to transmit all but the most sensitive communications in the clear. They want the press and the public to hear what they are doing, and recognize the public's legitimate interest in monitoring those frequencies to see if the agencies are acting properly!

--
John Moore (NJ7E) mcdphx!anasaz!john asuvax!anasaz!john
(602) 861-7607 (day or eve) long palladium, short petroleum
7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253
The 2nd amendment is about military weapons, NOT JUST hunting weapons!

4182. Re: The "right to receive"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-22 09:34:20 UTC
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <18285@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 15310

> If radio waves reach into my home, then I have a right to receive and
> attempt to demodulate them.
>
>Where did you get this idea from? It's not in the Bible, the Constitution,
>the Communications Act of 1934, the ECPA, or anyplace else that I know about.

I would argue that it is in the Constitution. Not directly, perhaps, but
it's still there. It's the Fourth Amendment that prohibits unreasonable
searches and seizures.

Why the Fourth Amendment? Because, local oscillators notwithstanding,
there's no way to know that someone is monitoring radio communications from
the privacy of his home unless you break in and catch him in the act.

A law, like the ECPA, that prohibits the passive reception of radio signals
is unenforceable outside a police state. Perhaps even in one; the Soviet
Union and China have not been thoroughly successful in their attempts to
stop their citizens from listening to western radio broadcasts.

Phil

4183. Re: Military aircraft callsigns...Eugen

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-22 10:40:12 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500290@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 15302

> The privacy portions of it were intended to forbid disclosure of private (as
> opposed to BC) information which one happened upon by chance. I do not believe
> the authors anticipated that a cult of people who search out such information
> would arise. In that sense ECPA is a correction of an omission. If the authors
> of the CommAct had anticipated that cult, the CommAct provisions you cite as
> permission would not likely exist.

This depends on WHO writes it and WHEN. If *I* were to write it today, it
would probably be just about the same as it is, except that there would be
EXPLICIT references to requiring the use of scrambling and encryption for
secret communications, and ensuring no more secrecy of communication than
the scrambling or encryption itself can assure.

> The Bill of Rights provision forbiding unlawful search and seizure.

I fully believe, and stand by my position, that searching out and seizing
the little electrical currents in MY wires on MY property caused by someone
else who was making BIG currents in his wires, thus causing the little
currents in mine, is NOT an invasion of his privacy no matter how fast or
how slow he happens to make those currents alternate.

If I come onto your property and disrobe, I don't see how I can possibly
support an accusation of unlawful search and seizure on your part.

> > Facists ALWAYS believe that THEY are the keepers of the one TRUE WORD.
>
> Generous of you to admit it.

Each of us has their own words, of course, called opinions.

Facists (and some others) actually try to cause it to be that everyone has
the same exact words.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

4184. Re: A mobile vhf kilowatt

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-22 10:40:18 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500292@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 15301

> Since I have moved into a condo, I have been thinking about running a kilowatt
> out of my van..... some problems I have thought of are:
>
> o the power source - perhaps 5 or 6 car batteries connected in series.
>
> o bypass the ac input to the amplifier.
>
> o protective inclosure for the batteries and amplifier.
>
> o mounting hf and vhf transceivers - perhaps vertically.
>
> That enough for a start..... comments please!

I suggest moving back out of the condo.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

4185. Can't reach service dept

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-22 10:40:28 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500294@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 15311

If anyone is considering buying a radio from one of the big three, consider the following experiences I have had in trying to call the service departments of all of them (was getting technical info, so the marketing types said to call the service dept).

ONE of the companies has installed an automatic phone answering and response system ahead of several departments including the service department. I was asked to press a touch tone button for the appropriate department. When it said what the number for service was, I pressed it and the machine then said "please wait". A few seconds later it said "the line is busy", then started the original message all over again. Each time the line was busy.

Typically service departments are busy. While one can gripe about that, it can be expected and is expected.

What is very bad about this is that I have to pay for a long distance phone call to find out that a department that is usually very busy, is busy. With an ordinary direct phone line, I may have to try the line several times and soon will get in. This automatic system has got to go for service.

I will be writing a letter to this company explaining my disgust with the way they treat customers, and that I will no longer purchase products from their company until definitive action is taken (and implemented) to correct the problem.

Until I have given them a chance to make quick corrections, I will not name them, but of course you would only have to try an average of 1.5 phone calls to figure it out. What I would suggest if you are considering making a major purchase is to contact the service department of the manufacturer and see if the way they do business is satisfactory TO YOU.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

4186. [To: CHR%UTR%utrcgw.utc.com: MOBILE KW]

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-22 13:48:39 UTC
From: cfishman@PICA.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8911220848.aa15543@AC4.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 15343

----- Forwarded message # 1:

Date: Tue, 21 Nov 89 16:11:09 EST
From: Clark Fishman (FSF) <cfishman@PICA.ARMY.MIL>
To: CHR%UTR%utrcgw.utc.com@RELAY.CS.NET
cc: cfishman@PICA.ARMY.MIL
Subject: MOBILE KW
Message-ID: <8911211611.aa24879@AC4.PICA.ARMY.MIL>

My friend Sam Povone W2DDN runs a KW on 20 meters from his
Dodge pickup truck using a homebrew 3CX800 amplifier powered
off the truck's alternator. He tapped off the AC output from
the alternator and feeds it into three custom made (in Florida)
transformers. This was written up in QST a while back. The
supply puts out about 2500 volts and since it is a grounded grid
amp triode only filament voltage is necessary. I don't
have Sam's address handy. He lives in Boonton, NJ and is good
in the callbook. Contact him and mention my name..we work at
the same place.
Have fun
Clark Fishman WA2UNN

----- End of forwarded messages

4187. test message

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-22 14:58:50 UTC
From: Mark@HAMSTER.business.5wo.CA
Message-ID: <220@HAMSTER.business.5wo.ca>
Source record: 15293

This is a test to see if I am able to post a message to the info-hams digest. Sorry for any inconvience I may have ca5sed.

4188. test message

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-22 14:58:50 UTC
From: Mark@HAMSTER.business.uwo.CA
Message-ID: <220@HAMSTER.business.uwo.ca>
Source record: 15338

This is a test to see if I am able to post a message to the info-hams digest. Sorry for any inconvience I may have caused.

4189. Re: military call signs.....etc.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-22 14:59:43 UTC
From: hoffman@speedy.cs.pitt.edu
Message-ID: <6267@pitt.UUCP>
Source record: 15318

In article <8911212358.AA17672@ti.com> dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com (DUBE TODD) writes:
>... we should get concerned about our use of cordless phones. Anyone
>can park in front of your home and receive/record all your personal
>conversation that you care to "dump" into the public domain and do
>whatever he/she pleases with it;

Exactly! The ECPA specifically omitted cordless phones from its
restricted-list because they have "no reasonable expectation of privacy".
I have heard stories about how criminals have been successfully
prosecuted with evidence obtained from monitoring cordless phones.

I don't use them. If I did, I would build scrambling circuitry into it.

---Bob.

--
Bob Hoffman, N3CVL {allegra, bellcore, cadre, idis, psuvax1}!pitt!hoffman
Pitt Computer Science hoffman@cs.pitt.edu

4190. Re: INFO-HAMS Digest V89 #916

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-22 15:15:34 UTC
From: bobw@BIOCAT.CHEM.USU.EDU
Message-ID: <8911221515.AA28585@biocat.chem.5su.edu>
Source record: 15294

Keith, you may drop me from direct distribution. I now have a USENET feed direct to this computer. Thanks. Bob, WA7MXZ

4191. Re: INFO-HAMS Digest V89 #916

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-22 15:15:34 UTC
From: bobw@BIOCAT.CHEM.USU.EDU
Message-ID: <8911221515.AA28585@biocat.chem.usu.edu>
Source record: 15335

Keith, you may drop me from direct distribution. I now have a USENET feed direct to this computer. Thanks. Bob, WA7MXZ

4192. Re: Military aircraft callsigns...Eugene Balinski

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-22 15:21:55 UTC
From: jimv@hienergy.East.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <1071@east.East.Sun.COM>
Source record: 15314

Can we pleeeease take this discussion to somewhere else? Alt.flame perhaps? This discussion is going nowhere fast and taking up lots of bandwidth doing it!

Jim Vienneau - KC1OU
Sun Microsystems - Billerica, MA
sun!suneast!jimv
(508)671-0372

4193. scanners and privacy (was Military callsigns)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-22 15:49:03 UTC
From: 702WFG@SCRVMSYS.BITNET
Message-ID: <8911230804.AA04479@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 15336

>From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com (DUBE TODD)
>Subject: military call signs.....etc.
>
> then we should get concerned about our use of cordless phones. Anyone
>can park
> in front of your home and receive/record all your personal conversation that
> you
>care to "dump" into the public domain and do whatever he/she pleases with it;
>possibly resulting in some embarrassment to you and your family. As someone
> mentioned, it's like overhearing a conversation in any public gathering.
>We can't have it both ways. Think about it.
> Regards,
> Dube Todd

Anyone who uses a cordless phone and thinks that nobody else can hear
it is a fool. I don't monitor anything but the ham bands (because I
don't really care about the rest), but I have frequently heard cordless
phones at the bottom of 6 meters while tuning around. I have on
occasion stopped long enough to hear where they were from. I have picked
up cordless phone transmissions from as far away as 8 miles over rather
mountainous terrain. What makes it even worse is I have compared the
sensitivity of my scanner and my 6 meter rig and the scanner was better.
I hardly think anyone needs to park in front of your house to listen.
Just for the sake of showing how little the public really knows about
the technology they use on a day to day basis, I once overheard the
beginning of a conversation between 2 family members that started with:
"Don't tell this to anybody....." While every scanner freak within a
8 mile radius listened in!!!!!

KB3YV

bill gunshannon
702WFG@SCRVMSYS.BITNET

4194. Re: Can't reach service dept

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-22 16:09:40 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7120097@hpcupt1.HP.COM>
Source record: 15295

Yes the big three are somewhat difficult to do service bussiness with.
I have had a unpleasant experience also with one of the big three. It
took SIX WEEKS to get an estimate for repair. Either they are very
understaffed, or the radios break a lot. Well since the big three are
Japanese, perhaps one should consider American. Ten-Tec makes some
very good radio and have a very excellent repair department, which by
the way the phone is answered by a person. They will also help you fix
your own radio, sending you the parts before you pay for them. Seems
like they want a happy customer.
73's
Jim, WA6SDM
holly@hpcupt1.HP.COM

4195. Re: .....I can listen to anything...Marc Kaufman

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-22 16:16:03 UTC
From: kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <1989Nov22.161603.26216@Neon.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 15316

In article <8911211613.AA10780@ti.com> dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com (DUBE TODD) writes:
.My problem is not with the listening, but why the curiosity? I don't
.believe any individual is so great that all others MUST satisfy his curiosity.
.Just because you have a receiver doesn't grant you rights to know everything
.about what you hear on it.
. Dube Todd

Some people are like sheep, and feel content to be lead, and to believe what they are told by others. Others of us tend to be distrustful of "authority", and want to find out for ourselves.

What I don't understand, is why YOUR being uncomfortable with MY curiosity should make you want to supress it. My "rights" to know everything don't depend on my owning a receiver. When the actions I engage in are not illegal, where is your "right" to supress it?

Marc Kaufman (kaufman@Neon.stanford.edu)

4196. Re: Free Vacuum Forever!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-22 16:19:25 UTC
From: trey@ut-emx.UUCP
Message-ID: <21320@ut-emx.UUCP>
Source record: 15315

In article <8589.256A1EC3@stjhmc.fidonet.org>, Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
> > Right on. Was he trying to say that I don't have the right to listen
> > to E&M radiation that somebody has SENT RIGHT THROUGH MY LIVING ROOM?!
>
> Listen to the "radiation" all you want. It's the message content I'm
> concerned about. But enough of this. We have all stated our obviously
> irreconcilable views. You're snoops and I'm a fuddy duddy for not
> approving your bad manners.

Aren't the ill-mannered ones those who are beaming this energy through my house?

The police want to send a secret message to one of their drug operatives in Santa Cruz, California, so to get the message to their man, they fire up the Civil Defense bullhorns and broadcast their secret message all over the city.

Their man gets the message. Unfortunately so do many of the other people who happen to be in Santa Cruz at the time. The police are concerned as their message was not intended for the ears of the public, yet somehow it ended up in the hands of private citizens. The police don't seek a technological solution as that would cost them money. Instead, they lobby the legislature to pass laws that would define "intercepting" announcements made via bullhorns as "criminal eavesdropping."

In an attempt to prevent these "criminal eavesdroppers" from jeopardizing police operations, the legislature passes a law that requires everyone (save for the police, of course) to wear earmuffs.

Trey Garlough
Computation Center, University of Texas, Austin, Texas 78712
trey@emx.CC.UTEXAS.EDU (internet) (512-471-3241)

4197. Thought Police (or just another stupid posting)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-22 16:34:35 UTC
From: mgb@APG-TECNET.APG.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8911221634.AA03130@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil>
Source record: 15344

dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com (DUBE TODD) writes:
>Where do you get your info about agreements with Russians? Who said
>anything about SAC? Who said anything about who could listen? My
>problem is not with the listening, but why the curiosity? I don't
>believe any individual is so great that all others MUST satisfy his
>curiosity. Just because you have a receiver doesn't grant you rights
>to know everything about what you hear on it.
> Dube Todd

Let me get this right. Your problem is not with his listening, but with his curiosity. You are upset because he is curious. I.E. You don't like the way he "THINKS"? People should only be allowed to be curious about things that YOU approve of? Would you not agree that this is a rather radical point of view?

A person posted a request asking for some information on something that he was curious about, he did not say "EVERYONE ON THE NET WILL IMMEDIATELY GIVE ME THIS INFORMATION ON PAIN OF DEATH". He simply ASKED... he did not demand. No one "MUST satisfy his curiosity, only those that feel generous enough to do so".

No one has said anything in any of the postings that I have read to date that people HAVE THE RIGHT to know what they are listening to. However, given that this is a free country (it still is isn't it?) I believe that anyone has the right to ASK.

If you disagree with that, and want to also control peoples curiosity, then I am afraid that your views contradict those of our founding forefathers.

Is this discussion about ham radio? Is the next topic going to be whether people should be allowed to believe in Buddah? Is this reply as ridiculous as the original posting? Hmmm... yes it is.

Mark Bitterlich
mgb@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil

Oh yeah... WA3JPY.... I forgot this is a ham radio net! :-)

4198. Re: Free Vacuum Forever!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-22 17:34:08 UTC
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <506@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 15317

From article <1132@m3.mfci.UUCP>, by rodman@mfci.UUCP (Paul Rodman):
>
> In article <1989Nov20.183932.15898@Neon.Stanford.EDU> kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU (Marc T. Kaufman) writes:
>>
>>Facists ALWAYS believe that THEY are the keepers of the one TRUE WORD.
>>
>
> I have the right to detect and demodulate any frequency I choose....
> Those that don't agree should perhaps close their eyes, for good. :-)
>
>
>

Paul and Mark:

I could not agree more but you should read the Electronic Communications and Privacy Act carefully. Further, don't get caught by a sheriff in certain New Jersey counties with a 2 meter rig that is CAPABLE of receiving police communications or they will charge you with a crime and put you in the klink. This is being fought here but these are the facts, as despicable as they seem to hams and shortwave listeners and scanner buffs.

Bob

--

My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

4199. dx information

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-22 17:45:02 UTC
From: tiefel@kodak.UUCP
Message-ID: <2213@kodak.UUCP>
Source record: 15319
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

hope this question isn't too stupid.
But where can I find the operating
frequencies for BBC London, Radio Moscow,
and other foreign stations.

I know nothing about shortware listening,
but I'm willing to learn.

(I received a shortware radio for my
birthday, and now I need a "TV GUIDE" for
shortwave listening.)

Len Tiefel
(email tiefel@kodak.com)
(716) 722-2250

4200. Re: The "right to receive"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-22 18:35:00 UTC
From: rma@mhgki.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <6968@cbnewsm.ATT.COM>
Source record: 15322

In article <18285@bellcore.bellcore.com>, karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn) writes:
>
> I would argue that it is in the Constitution. Not directly, perhaps, but
> it's still there. It's the Fourth Amendment that prohibits unreasonable
> searches and seizures.
>
> Why the Fourth Amendment? Because, local oscillators notwithstanding,
> there's no way to know that someone is monitoring radio communications from
> the privacy of his home unless you break in and catch him in the act.
>
> A law, like the ECPA, that prohibits the passive reception of radio signals
> is unenforceable outside a police state. Perhaps even in one; the Soviet
> Union and China have not been thoroughly successful in their attempts to
> stop their citizens from listening to western radio broadcasts.

Phil, there's no way to know if anyone is doing anything illegal in the
privacy of their own home unless you break in and catch them in the act.
Does that mean you can use illegal drugs, decode encrypted cable TV or
tear the "do not remove" tags from mattresses with total disregard for
the law? If it is illegal to wiretap phones, then why should it not be
illegal to "airtap" cellular phones. The results are the same, though
the means are different. Agreed, enforcement is a problem and cellular
phone conversations should be encoded, but if it is not illegal it is
de facto legal and therefore, by default, approved. I don't like that
idea much either.
Bob Atkins

4201. The Morality of Monitoring

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-22 18:36:32 UTC
From: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <183234@Wayne-MTS>
Source record: 15346

I think the best statement on this was from a Sercret Service higher-up, when asked why they use code names for the persons they protect when everyone knows wha they mean. It's not for secrecy, he explained, but for simple convenience. We have a simple rule: Don't say anything on your radio that you wouldn't want to hear broadcast over the PA system.

And that's the size of it. The ECPA sets a terrible precedent. Funny, isn't it? As the USSR shuts down its jammers and the wall comes down, we have more laws restricting our freedom. Stupid ones at that. Scanner laws are like many of the gun laws: They don't stop the regular criminals, they just make new criminals out of technical violators. What societal purpose is served by imprisoning someone for listeing to 800MHz? As long as you don't disclose what you've heard, fine with me. If you want security, go microwave point-to-point, or encode, or...

This has been an unpaid, and hopefully not excessively flaming, editorial comment from ke8yy

(...and about all those flames: There is a nice way to criticize and argue, and there is an immature way. I don't care how wrong, misguided or mistaken someone is. When I was a small child I was taught to say "I think you may be mistaken...." or "I would disagree..."; *not* "Keep your ignorance to yourself" or whatever. We all have an equal right to be wrong. Sometimes this group makes the top 10KHz of 75 look like a tea party. And anyways, my mom says if you don't all play nice I can't come over any more.)

4202. (Lack of) Service

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-22 18:44:24 UTC
From: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <183240@Wayne-MTS>
Source record: 15340

I have a lot of sympathy with Phil H's comments in Digest 918, but I think they're only the tip of the iceberg. Actual service is worse. Rigs go in for 6 weeks and show up with the same problem. Service manuals are unavailable, dealers are no help, etc. and etc.

That's one reason I decided to go back to Ten Tec. If you've never dealt with them, be prepared for a shock. They always answer the phone, they mail out service manuals (or copies of out-of-production manuals) with a bill (no prepayment needed), they answer service questions on the phone, they will mail you modules to plug-and-switch on approval, they credit returned modules against new ones, and in general they act like you're doing *them* a favor for doing business with them instead of the other way around.

I have absolutely no connection with this company or its dealers; I just had to say how refreshing it is dealing with them again.

--ke8yy

4203. Re: The "right to receive"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-22 19:35:44 UTC
From: paulf@jessica.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <6945@portia.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 15321

In article <19891121181318.6.ED@PEREGRINE.SCRC.Symbolics.COM>
Ed@ALDERAAN.SCRC.SYMBOLICS.COM (Ed Schwalenberg) writes:
>Where did you get this idea from? It's not in the Bible, the Constitution,
>the Communications Act of 1934, the ECPA, or anyplace else that I know about.
>It's a nice idea, it's one that I approve of, but it is NOT one of the
>recognized rights of society, in the USA or in any other country.

Read the Communications Act of '34. The spectrum is defined as a PUBLIC
resource, to be managed in the best interests of the citizens. The ECPA
was a legal necessity, because up to that time, USCA34 was interpreted as
prohibiting restrictions on reception. It was thought that this interpretation
was most consistent with the first amendment.

>Governments have the unlimited right, which they have exercised in the past
>and continue to exercise, to determine not only who may transmit via radio
>and what they may transmit and when they may transmit it and what kind of
>equipment and antennas they may use, and who may fix them when they break,
>but also to regulate the reception of radio waves (including who and when
>and how and with what). The various state scanner and radar-detector laws
>are examples, as are the ECPA and the Communications Act of 1934 and the
>zoning regulations of Boulder County.

Sorry, but this is the United States, and the rights of the government are
limited by the Constitution, and not those of the citizens. The FCC does have
the power (subject to review by the courts) to make spectrum allocation
decisions, based upon public interest. When it fails to do so, you sue them.

The actions that you mention are mostly to prohibit criminal use of the
spectrum, which is consistent with public interest. Where it is not, lawmakers
have sought to redress (the various exceptions to scanner laws for hams).
The ECPA is bad law, and will probably wind up being deemed unconstitutional
when finally challenged. The Boulder County zoning stuff is clearly an
attempt to circumvent what has been called "overriding public and federal
interest" in PRB-1.

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | "I asked for a dissertation topic, and for my
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | sins, they gave me one."

4204. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-22 19:51:48 UTC
From: GOLDFINGER%ATF.MFENET@CCC.NMFECC.GOV
Message-ID: <891122115148.5280012c@CCC.NMFECC.GOV>
Source record: 15337

Could you please put me on your E-mailing list for the INFO-HAMS digest?
Thanks

4205. Re: military call signs.....etc.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-22 20:01:43 UTC
From: pfluegerm@valley.UUCP
Message-ID: <46fe7b97.15840@valley.UUCP>
Source record: 15325

Edited to fit in 80 columns, not 200 or so:
In article <8911212358.AA17672@ti.com>, dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com (DUBE TODD) writes:
> and I'd like to toss in my 2-cents' worth. If any "in-the-clear" radio trans
> missions are subject to intercept and disposition as the interceptor sees
> fit, then we should get concerned about our use of cordless phones. Anyone
> can park in front of your home and receive/record all your personal
> conversation that you
> care to "dump" into the public domain and do whatever he/she pleases with it;
> possibly resulting in some embarrassment to you and your family. As
> someone mentioned, it's like overhearing a conversation in any public
> gathering.
> We can't have it both ways. Think about it.
> Regards,
> Dube Todd
> "Rights without responsibility is a dangerous dissociation"
^^

Yes, and a little knowledge is a dangerous thing :-)

But these rights are what the country is based on. Unfortunately, and obviously, we cannot legislate away ignorance or irresponsibility. This is one of the risks/costs of a FREE SOCIETY. Therefore, I'm willing to accept it. The only alternative is a closed society.

Where do you draw the line at what's acceptable and what's not? Suppose that is different from where I draw the line - who decides? The easiest way is make it an all or nothing situation. Once the precedent has been set for SOME restrictions, others follow very easily - which is very scary in situations like the "Moral Majority" book bannings and burnings, and DWI checkpoints. As you say, "we can't have it both ways" - either we can receive EVERYTHING (which has no reasonable expectation of privacy) or NOTHING - just like cops either are NEVER allowed to stop you without probable cause, or can stop you to check for ANY potential crime (DWI, tax fraud check, pants on right). Look what this mentality has done for Iran. WHAT YOU ARE SAYING IS NO DIFFERENT!!! I DON'T WANT TO BE LED DOWN THIS PATH.

ECPA opens the door for OTHER SIGs (Special Interest Groups) to request additional restrictions. Tomorrow it could be illegal to receive ANYTHING except TV or commercial AM/FM radio. We could require that all receivers be licensed and incapable of receiving anything other than what is authorized. Maybe we need door-to-door spot checks to make sure everyone is complying. Begins to sound a lot like communism, doesn't it.

Yes, anyone can (legay under Comm Act of 1934, not so under ECPA) listen to cordless phone conversations. Very easy to do so.

What is NOT legal in either case is DISSEMINATION (rebroadcast, gossip, etc.) or USE FOR GAIN of that information (i.e. a "dump into the public domain"). I don't think anyone on the net is proposing that.

It is, for some at least, fun and interesting to see what you can receive and see what they're talking about. Especially the military, which you and I pay for, and which holds the fate of the planet under its thumb.

Yes, this outrages me. But this is at the very root of all the freedoms we enjoy, and I think everyone should be outraged at thoughts like this.

I'm attacking the thought, not the person.

> We can't have it both ways. Think about it.
Amen.

--
Mike Pflueger @ AG Communication Systems (formerly GTE Comm. Sys.), Phoenix, AZ
UUCP: {...!ames!ncar!noao!asuvax | uunet!zardoz!hrc | att}!gtephx!pfluegerm
Work: 602-582-7049 FAX: 602-581-4850 Home: 602-439-1978
Packet: WD8KPZ @ W1FJI

4206. INFO-HAMS Item

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-22 20:05:00 UTC
From: nix%muppet.decnet@CONSRT.ROK.COM
Message-ID: <8911230807.AA04739@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 15339

I'm looking for some other Tentec Paragon owners who have, or are interested in, using the optional RS-232 port to control the radio.

I have an Amiga Computer and, although there aren't any `canned' interface programs (for the Amiga), to provide access to the Paragon, I've had reasonably good results by using a public domain terminal emulator.

I have documentation on the IBM (and `compatibles') BASIC program which Tentec sells and, have been using it to understand the format of the Status `word' (several bytes in length) that's supposed to come back from the Amiga. There appear to be inconsistances in the portion reporting the radio's operating frequency.

If anybody's had experience in writing/modifying a computer program to control the Tentec Paragon, I'd be grateful for thoughts/comments.

Paul WB5AGF

4207. Are we ALLOWED to listen?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-22 20:08:44 UTC
From: mgb@APG-TECNET.APG.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8911222008.AA07757@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil>
Source record: 15345

*cs.utexas.edu!asuvax!stjhmc!f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org!Jim.Grubs
*@tut.cis.ohio-state.edu (Jim Grubs) replies yet again:
(And this is all out of order from many different postings)

> Pray tell, dear Jim: what is the difference between Bob's posting of
> the frequencies of department store dicks and Radio Shack's selling
> the frequencies of all the police frequencies in the USA?

*In principle, none. In practice, the shop cop frequencies (combined with a
*handheld scanner) have a much more easily implemented immediate, practical
*use. When I was a police dispatcher, my chief had a rule: "We can't stop
*them, but we can sure is hell make them fight uphill for everything they get."

Yes, I have found this to be the attitude held by various police agencies
that I have run into also. They care very much about catching the bad guys
and they sometimes start feeling that ANYTHING they can do to further that
goal is "ok". This includes harassment, restricting civil liberties,
"interpreting" the law to their advantage, etc., etc. I understand the
frustration they have and sympathize with them, but I still can not condone
the liberties they sometimes take with the freedoms of law abiding citizens.

I think that your postings on the matter of publishing the frequencies
(and listening to) any type of law enforcement activities is a reflection
of your former Chiefs advice. I.E. I can't STOP them but I can sure give
them HELL (read: harass) for everything they get. Instead of petitioning
the government or trying to change the policy of "Freedom of Information"
from the top down, you have decided to approach it "from the bottom up",
the result being that you attack, belittle and bemoan all those that while
abiding by existing laws, don't happen to support your view of what is
moral or "right".

The facts are that these frequencies are published by commercial activities.
The fact is that the government itself will supply this information to any-
one that asks (and that in itself is a pretty strong indication that they
feel it to be legal).

> How in the hell will listening to security guards catch petty thieves aid
> the thieves in getting away?

*If you are the shoplifter, knowing the shop cop frequency is a helluva lot
*of help.

And if a shoplifter uses a scanner in the commission of a crime (or for the
purpose of evasion) he is guilty of a violation of federal statutes and can
be charged with same. You see we already have laws on the books that address
the problem, but you want to carry it a step further than that and start
restricting access to information for the general public. This was addressed

in the "Freedom of Information" act and while you may not like it, it IS law. Please cite cases where anyone was charged and convicted of distributing "illegal" frequency lists. You see it does not matter how YOU interpret the law, it matters how OUR COURTS interpret the law. You are NOT judge, jury, and executioner, but you ARE pretty effective at giving people a hard time and that goes back earlier to what I said about "various police agencies".

> Right on. Was he trying to say that I don't have the right to listen
> to E&M radiation that somebody has SENT RIGHT THROUGH MY LIVING ROOM?!

*Listen to the "radiation" all you want. It's the message content I'm
*concerned about.

Be "concerned" all you want, but don't try to FORCE that concern on others, and when they don't agree call them "snoops" and "eavesdroppers" and accuse them of having "bad manners" etc.

*You're snoops and I'm a fuddy duddy for not approving your bad manners.

"Snoops" in your mind only, "bad manners" in your mind only and if you will notice, no one was calling you names of any kind. You are the only person that is attaching labels to people for what they happen to believe in, although I admit that there was a reference to "fascism" in one message after you attacked that poster.

I do not like to see this wonderful information asset that we have reduced to a tool for making personal insults and "to the death" verbal battles. It seems that this net is forever waging war on one thing or another and sometimes the results are interesting and sometimes they are rather offensive. To those that found my reply to Mr. Grubs distasteful please accept my sincerest apologies. I realize that now I am part of the problem instead of being part of the cure. :-(Oh well.....

M. Bitterlich
mgb@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil
Oh yeah ..... WA3JPY@WB4UOU

4208. Need IC-04 Mods!!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-22 20:20:47 UTC
From: marke@hpscdc.scd.hp.com
Message-ID: <5490075@hpscdc.scd.hp.com>
Source record: 15355

The subject of "mod's" for the IC-04AT have probably been brought up before here on the NET, but for some reason I have managed to miss them all. So, if some kind ol radio amateur could dig in to his or her files one more time, and post them for me, it would be muchly apprieciated. I am specifically looking for the mod's that pertain to out of band operation, and RX audio volume improvement.

Please post or e-mail, and thanks.

Mark Espinosa/WA6RGD

4209. NEC UPC1651G?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-22 21:22:28 UTC
From: gb@sunpix.UUCP
Message-ID: <1007@greens.UUCP>
Source record: 15303

Can anyone give me the specifications for a NEC UPC1651G? I understand from the All Electronics catalog that it is a wideband RF amplifier, with 19dB gain and 1200MHz bandwidth. I'd like to know the noise figure at HF and the 3rd order intercept (or the 1db compression point, or the maximum standing current, or some parameter from which I can estimate the signal handling capacity). They are selling these things for $0.50 each or 100 for $35.00. I'd like to know if they're some good before I buy them.

gb wa4fut

4210. Re: Every one uses them -how do they work?Matching networks-

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-22 21:55:17 UTC
From: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP
Message-ID: <5494@cps3xx.UUCP>
Source record: 15327

In article <3330002@hppad.HP.COM> derek@hppad.HP.COM (Derek Schuurman) writes:
>how exactly does a pi network or a T network transform a mismatched load
>into an apparently matched one?

Your best bet is to get a book on linear circuit analysis, or talk to some electrical engineers over there at HP. Basically, energy storage devices are used, because they store energy but do not dissipate energy (for ideal devices). The impedance of a Capacitor is -j/wC. The impedance of an inductor is jwL. The impedance of a resistor is R. Use Ohm's law, and Kirchoff's voltage and current laws. If the matching circuit is small (in terms of wavelengths) these techniques may be used, because radiation from the matching network can be neglected. If the impedance of the antenna is known, it may be matched to any other impedance. This may or may not be practical in your circumstance. These are all standard techniques, and every amateur radio operator should know them.

In the rare case that original ideas Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN
are found here, I am responsible. Owen W328, E. Lansing, MI 48825
Internet: hendrick@frith.egr.msu.edu UUCP: ...!uunet!frith!hendrick

4211. Re: RS-232 in Turbo Pascal

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-22 22:17:12 UTC
From: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP
Message-ID: <5497@cps3xx.UUCP>
Source record: 15328

In article <8911220808.AA09412@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> MROWEN@STLAWU.BITNET (Mike Owen W9IP) writes:
>Anyone out there have any experience controlling the
>IBM serial port (COM1 or COM2) using Turbo Pascal?

No, I haven't done either. I've never programmed an ACIA/PIA/serial port on an IBM PC; I have written code to control an 8250 in other special purpose computers. I have also written code to control Motorola chips. I don't use Turbo Pascal; I don't use any kind of Pascal - it's input/output capabilities are non-existant. I use C and assembly. However, I think I may be able to point you in the correct direction.

>I need to turn on/off the DTR and RTS lines (in order to
>send CW). This is easy in BASIC, but I can't figure out
>how to do it in Pascal. I imagine it will require an
>Assembly Language routine, but the addressess are unknow to
>me.

Interrupt 21h, function 44h seems to be the one you want. It is well documented in books like Peter Norton's Guide to the IBM PC. I would recommend this book (or the new version also including PS/2) if you are doing this kind of programming. I don't think this is the place to go into detail about techniques, however.

In the rare case that original ideas Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN
are found here, I am responsible. Owen W328, E. Lansing, MI 48825
Internet: hendrick@frith.egr.msu.edu UUCP: ...!uunet!frith!hendrick

4212. Re: Military aircraft callsigns...Eugene Balinski

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-22 22:21:28 UTC
From: ron@hpfcmgw.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1690045@hpfcmgw.HP.COM>
Source record: 15332

Jim, why are you making all this fuss? Bob's postings and Eugene's questions about scanner frequencies aren't meant for you. You weren't supposed to read them.

Stop reading their postings. Stop it right now! Bob was talking to Eugene and myself.

He wasn't talking to you. But you listened anyway. You are supposed to read the *other* notes strings. We didn't agree that you could listen to *our* notestring.

Maybe we'll have to confiscate your computer........

Ron Miller
NW0U

PS- Would you believe I've *gained* respect for my local police department because I've listened to them? Yup. It's true.

4213. Icom 720 Mods

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-22 23:44:55 UTC
From: PROVERO@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <12544374086.16.PROVERO@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 15341

I have been totally unsuccessful in obtaining ALLBAND MODS from the mods
server up in Canada. Is there anyone that has access to
the server that could e-mail me the file? It would be greatly appreciated.

Another non-frequency coverage mod that I would be interested in hearing about
concerns mods to the AM detector. Again, thanks in advance....

Josh Rovero Internet: PRovero@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil
Packet Radio: KK1D@WD4MIZ
==========----------==========

4214. Re: The "right to receive"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-22 23:47:43 UTC
From: storkus@arrakis.nevada.edu
Message-ID: <1059@unsvax.NEVADA.EDU>
Source record: 15329

I'm afraid I have to disagree with you. Just because the constitution doesn't allow the president to fight undeclared wars doesn't mean he doesn't fight them anyway. And just because the constitution doesn't give the Congress the right to make committees and give the power of judicial review to the court doesn't mean they do that too.
And just the same way, just because the constitution or law doesn't say that you can receive and decode transmissions that enter YOUR house doesn't mean that you can't do it with YOUR OWN EQUIPMENT IN YOUR OWN HOME ANYWAY YOU CAN!
The point is that if the police or whoever wanted to keep people from listening in on their conversations, they should use spread spectrum or cryptography. And even there, there's always the chance that someone will be able to decode it. So unless they switch to a system that EXPLICITLY does not allow you to get the the signal in the first place (like cable tv or spread spectrum for example), I believe I have the right to intercept ANYTHING that enters my own home, and the only way they're going to keep me from intercepting it is to keep it from entering it in the first place. 73's,
****
Mike P. Storke, N7MSD @ University Nevada/Las Vegas-only a student, sorry :-)
Inet: storkus@arrakis.nevada.edu Packet: KF7TI @ LAS:K7WS-1 or ANGEL:K7WS-2
Snailmail: Box 462 Las Vegas, NV 89119 Sorry, what I say comes from my fingers.
"Pascal: The Handcuff of the Programmer"-ME! I WANT MY C!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

4215. Re: A mobile vhf kilowatt

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-22 23:55:09 UTC
From: storkus@arrakis.nevada.edu
Message-ID: <1060@unsvax.NEVADA.EDU>
Source record: 15330

The Metron MA-1000B is an HF linear amplifier! I haven't seen any kilowatts out for a while, but you might want to try some people, esp. Henry Radio in Los Angeles. They advertise in all the ham magazines, and I believe they always say they have any amplifier for any application (or something to that effect). Hope this helps some. 73's,

****

Mike P. Storke, N7MSD @ University Nevada/Las Vegas-only a student, sorry :-)
Inet: storkus@arrakis.nevada.edu Packet: KF7TI @ LAS:K7WS-1 or ANGEL:K7WS-2
Snailmail: Box 462 Las Vegas, NV 89119 Sorry, what I say comes from my fingers.
"Pascal: The Handcuff of the Programmer"-ME! I WANT MY C!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

4216. Scanners/freedom to listen/

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-23 00:11:27 UTC
From: David_Waters.M1@smtp.ESL.COM
Message-ID: <8911230011.AA24436@esl.ESL.COM>
Source record: 15342

Scanners/freedom to listen/etc debate
Comments, re: bad guys using scanners: I've asked several police officers while wondering how often they encounter bad guys that use scanners. The best reply was that if they were smart enough to use a scanner to commit a crime, then they probably are smart enough not to commit the crime in the first place. This makes a lot of sense, and seems to be the case in most things. As stated already, any of the information thus far published here and on other BBS systems (concerning VHF/UHF business/public service scanning anyway) is public information, and can be had through numerous "legal" sources, including the FCC itself. Freedom of information, you know?
Also, most police officers welcome the public's help, although madly pursuing calls heard on the scanner in order to "get involved" is not condoned. Several times I have had the opportunity to assist police simply due to the fact that I was 1) there and 2) aware (via a scanner) of what they were after. I never do anything that puts either 1) them or 2) me, in jeopardy. I think this is what most citizens would do anyway. As also stated previously, the police officers noted to me that they are very well aware of the fact that people are listening and that most are hobbyists like myself. They do not consider it eavesdropping, since they have secure communications available if necessary.
Thanks for the opportunity to throw MY 2 cents worth in!

David Waters, WA6AWZ
Internet: David_Waters.M1@smtp.ESL.COM

4217. KA9Q users mailing list

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-23 00:31:17 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <10158@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 15320
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio,comp.protocols.tcp-ip

If you are a user of the KA9Q Networking package, there is a mailing list you may join to communicate with kindred souls.

The primary orientation of the discussions is toward use of the package on Amateur (ham) Radio, but some of the discussions may apply to other uses.

To subscribe to the mailing list, send a message to 'listserv@ucsd.edu' (or whatever variation of that address is appropriate for you), with the text
subscribe ka9q-users
in the body of the message. You will receive confirmation of your subscription by mail, if our admittedly-stupid parser could figure out your message and return address.

Note that an earlier message in these groups mentioned the 'tcp group' mailing list; that is a technical workgroup mailing list and probably isn't what you were looking for.
- Brian

4218. Re: dx information

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-23 00:54:47 UTC
From: bmp@hpcupt1.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7120098@hpcupt1.HP.COM>
Source record: 15354

The closest thing to TV GUIDE is a magazine called MONITORING
TIMES published monthly. Available in most scanner/ham radio
stores. I will post the address next week if someone doesn't
beat me to it.
Brian Perkin

4219. Scanners with 12.5khz increments

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-23 01:41:58 UTC
From: larry@tapa.uucp
Message-ID: <1989Nov23.014158.7715@tapa.uucp>
Source record: 15323

I've notices more and more scanners are not offering 15khz. as a standard increment for scanning. According to the freq. info I looked at high band is pretty much 15khz increments as well as most of 2m.

Anybody have any ideas why 12.5khz. seems so popular and not 15khz?

Larry, WA9QOO

4220. Re: Military aircraft callsigns...Eugene Balinski

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-23 01:45:34 UTC
From: jeffg@orca.WV.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <5450@orca.WV.TEK.COM>
Source record: 15331

In article <8387.256772D9@stjhmc.fidonet.org> you write:
>You shouldn't have to trust me. I'm not involved. It's the message sender's
>right to say "This is none of your business." This right is protected by the
>constitution and laws of the United States.
>
>It's true the public owns the spectrum, but then the public also owns the
>highways. That doesn't give you any rights with regard to anyone else's car or

>its contents.
>
>73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT

This analogy stinks. If you don't want me to exercise my right to look into your car on the freeway, you tint your windows. If you don't want me to listen to the communications you are transmitting through my house because you aren't careful enough to send it directly, then you encrypt it.

You certainly have the right to say "This is none of your business."

However, you don't have the right to take away one of my rights in the process. Especially if your right is contrived to save you money.

I fail to see how my right to listen or look saves me any money. However, it may save my life and/or liberty.

Jeff
jeffg%orca.wv.tek.com@relay.cs.net -or- ...!uunet!tektronix!orca!jeffg

4221. 42 MHZ dx

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-23 02:10:17 UTC
From: David_Waters.M1@smtp.ESL.COM
Message-ID: <8911271612.AA11935@esl.ESL.COM>
Source record: 15324

42 MHZ dx
Re: police from CA on 42 MHZ- the frequencies you mention are allocated (in CA) to the California Highway Patrol (CHP). They use a semi-duplex system (eg: the mobiles and base are on separate frequencies). There's quite a scheme for allocating the channels, so I can't tell you the exact locations, but typically you'll hear a lot of highway numbers that, with a map, can tell you geographically where you are hearing. The only consistent identifier for unit numbers is the first digit(s) which signify the CHP office #. If you hear 'Mary', that means it's a 'motor unit', or motorcycle. The other alphas stand for other obscure things. E-mail me if you'd like the complete list.
The skip I hear from here, on CHP channels, is usually from the deep south and Texas and I have yet to identify where it's coming from!!

David Waters, WA6AWZ
Internet: David_Waters.M1@smtp.ESL.COM

4222. Re: The "right to receive"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-23 03:54:35 UTC
From: <>
Message-ID: <18364@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 15349

In article <6968@cbnewsm.ATT.COM> rma@mhgki.ATT.COM writes:
>Phil, there's no way to know if anyone is doing anything illegal in the
>privacy of their own home unless you break in and catch them in the act.

Bob, you're quite right. Unless, of course, the crime has a victim or witness in the house who is willing to complain to the police. They would have to establish "probable cause" before a judge who could then issue a search and/or arrest warrant. Then, and only then, does the Constitution allow the police to break into a private home without the permission of the owner. This is long-established American law, and I wouldn't have it any other way.

I live alone. If I listen to a forbidden frequency, who is going to know? How is the requirement for "probable cause" going to be satisfied? The fact is, it can't -- not unless you start loosening the standards for probable cause to the point where Constitutional guarantees lose all meaning. The Fourth (and Fifth) Amendments are specifically intended to keep the government from conducting "fishing expeditions", but a fishing expedition is the only way you could enforce the ECPA against someone who violates it from the privacy of his own home.

>Does that mean you can use illegal drugs, decode encrypted cable TV or
>tear the "do not remove" tags from mattresses with total disregard for
>the law?

It's interesting that you should mention drugs. As time goes on, I am starting to lean more and more in the direction of those who say that the "war on drugs" (and the competition between the dealers) are greater threats to the country than the drugs themselves.

I've occasionally tuned across the tabloid TV show "COPS". Judging from the show's ratings, the show depicts what most Americans probably perceive as a heroic group of fighters battling the evil drug menance. When I tune in, however, I often see highly questionable activities that, in my opinion, border on Gestapo tactics. Is it really necessary to severely penalize the use of drugs even when it's done in private? Do the ends always justify the means?

Apparently a lot of Americans think so. I turn pale when I read polls that show a majority willing to give up their Constitutional rights "if it will help the war on drugs".

Fortunately, unlike drugs, there has as yet been no hysterical public outcry against radio monitoring. If there were, I shudder to think of the consequences.

Phil

4223. Re: (#1 in series) Listen to store security guards catch shoplifters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-23 04:07:04 UTC
From: marks@mgse.UUCP
Message-ID: <1031@mgse.UUCP>
Source record: 15333

In article <8587.256A1EBD@stjhmc.fidonet.org> Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
-> From: neal@lynx.uucp (Neal Woodall)
- > Jim Grubs writes:
- > Bob Parnass writes:
- >
- > >>It's getting near the holiday season -- a great time for listening
- > >>to store security guards catch shoplifters.
- >
- > >Parnass, you've gone off the deep end with this irresponsible posting. Is
- > >your hobby of electronic voyerurism so vital to you that it justifies
- > aiding
- > >criminals to evade detection and apprehension? I think you need to recheck
- > >your priorities.
- >
- > Grubbs, I think that you are really in need of help. Lighten up, will
- > you?
- > How in the hell will listening to security guards catch petty thieves aid
- > the theives in getting away?
-
-If you are the shoplifter, knowing the shop cop frequency is a helluva lot of
-help.
-

I could not agree more, why just the other day i was thinking about buying
a $100 dollar scanner so I could fly to Chicago and steal a pair of socks
or maybe a new shirt or something, anything to test out my scanner. 8-)
--
Mark Seiffert, Metairie, LA.
uucp: rex!mgse!marks
bitnet: marks%mgse@REX.CS.TULANE.EDU
internet: marks%mgse@rex.cs.tulane.edu

4224. Listening to private communications

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-23 06:52:55 UTC
From: kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <1989Nov23.065255.3372@Neon.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 15334

From the Associated Press, 11/22/89:

Regarding the Discovery Shuttle mission -
"Sources close to the project reported the astronauts are to deploy a
$300 million 2 1/2 ton signal intelligence satellite designed to eavesdrop
on military and diplomatic communications in the Soviet Union and other
countries."

Jim... isn't that immoral? Why don't you make them stop it.

Marc Kaufman (kaufman@Neon.stanford.edu)
[that sounds like more fun than a Radio Shack scanner, though]

4225. Re: Free Vacuum Forever!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-23 11:27:42 UTC
From: ke4zv@kd4nc.UUCP
Message-ID: <3207@kd4nc.UUCP>
Source record: 15347

In article <322@km4ba.UUCP> alan@km4ba.UUCP (Alan Barrow) writes:
>In article <506@idacrd.UUCP> mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier) writes:
>
>stuff deleted....
>>and Privacy Act carefully. Further, don't get caught by a sheriff in
>>certain New Jersey counties with a 2 meter rig that is CAPABLE of receiving
>
>This confirms my suspicion that everything is illegal in NJ. If it

Don't you know that EVERYTHING is legal in Jersey unless you get
caught. It's the state motto or something.

73 Gary KE4ZV

4226. Mobile VHF (almost) Kilowatt

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-23 12:29:38 UTC
From: pat@KD9UU.AMPR.ORG
Message-ID: <1141@kd9uu.ampr.org>
Source record: 15348

FYI.. I'm sure you've seen the adds for:

CCI, Communication Concepts, INC.
508 Millstone Dr.
Xenia, OH 45385

PH# (513) 426-8600 MC/Visa

They have parts/kits for a 300W VHF amp.. Not sure if it runs on 12V
or 24/28 volts. Hey what's a few Db among friends??
I can't tell you if it's class C or quasi-linear.
I have nothing to gain by revealing this "secret".. I DO NOT know the
people.. I have never built one. I know, it's just not the same.
You want REAL POWER so you can stall all those new-fangled computer brain-box
controlled vehicles you are around, possibly your OWN :-)->--< .

KD9UU, pat.davis@mail.admin.wisc.edu 128.104.198.10

4227. Re: Scanners/freedom to listen/

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-23 13:40:06 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <10167@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 15350

Our local Fire Department dispatches "Code N" events - to alert the news media who are monitoring on scanners of newsworthy events, such as big fires.

Usually it's too late to get pictures of the flames, which is what the director wanted for the 5 o'clock, but helpful none the less.

And don't tell me that's a private transmission. Hah!

But this is, and mommy will get mad at you for listening.
- Brian

4228. RS Discone? Good or Bad?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-23 14:07:31 UTC
From: PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK
Message-ID: <23.Nov.89.14
Source record: 15351

Anyone got any comments (Good? Bad?) on the RS Discone antenna? I am needing a portable antenna for covering 86, 144-147 and 169-173MHz. Important thing is that it can be easily assembled & dismantled again. I dont have access to a lathe anymore, or I'd build myself a discone with quick-disconnect features.

++Pete

4229. Planes and HT's.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-23 14:27:47 UTC
From: PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK
Message-ID: <23.Nov.89.14
Source record: 15352

A metal-bodied airframe will act as a faraday shield, hence any RF radiated outside the airframe will tend not to make it to the inside except by passing through any non-metallic holes (windows, cockpit glazing). The internal avionics are therefore screened from much of the RF fields found outside the airframe. However, any RF generated INSIDE the plane is confined, and cannot radiate freely into space, so it hangs around trying to upset things!

Bear in mind that typical HF SSB airplane radios are able to put out several hundred watts. I dont know how efficient the antennas on a plane are, or how well they are matched, but i guess a fair amount of the RF actually gets radiated. However, hoping that the avionics are RF-proof, and using a HT/cellular phone is IMHO a risk. Electromagnetic compatibility and RFI-proofing doesnt come cheap, and we all live in a world where cost-cutting is a fact of life. RFI-filters are often the first to be omitted when building to a budget...!
11111000 de G6WBJ

Please use the following addresses for reply: + \/Natural
+ \/\Environment
JANET: PJML@UK.AC.NERC-WALLINGFORD.IBMA + \/\/Research
ARPA : PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSS.CS.UCL.AC.UK + \/\/\Council
EARN : PJML%UK.AC.NWL.IA@UKACRL + NERC Computer Services
AX25 : G6WBJ {144.650MHz} + Holbrook House
SPAN : STAR::"PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSS.CS.UCL.AC.UK" + Station Road
PHONE: +44 793 411613 + SWINDON SN1 1DE
FAX : +44 793 411503 + GREAT BRITAIN

4230. From junk to a jewel - how I monitor while away from home

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-23 14:46:19 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewsc.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <5010@cbnewsc.ATT.COM>
Source record: 15353
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

x
FROM JUNK TO A JEWEL
or How I Listen to My Home Radio Receiver
While Away From Home

by Bob Parnass, AJ9S

One Saturday morning a few years ago, my wife Pam, N9HRZ, brought home 3 large gray steel relay boxes from a garage sale. She didn't know what they were, but was sure they were a "steal" at $5 apiece.

My examination brought disappointment. These 35 lb. "boat anchors" appeared to be something ripped out of a factory control system. The outsides were filthy, and someone had spilled oil inside of them.

Pam sensed my unhappiness with her find, so she offered to ask her dad, KA9CAI, to sell these boat anchors at a hamfest so we could get back some of the $15.

For a year, one box sat in my garage, and the other boxes two sat in my father-in-law's garage.

Junk Reexamined

Each box had a large hinged door, protected against the weather by a gasket. On the inside was a thick steel panel with about 8 DPDT relays, a time delay relay, and several toggle switches.

All relays were made by Potter & Brumfield, a top relay manufacturer. Each had a 117 VAC coil, 10 amp contacts, and was in a high quality Amphenol socket. The DPDT relays were enclosed in clear plastic dust covers, and had neon bulbs and resistors wired across their coils, which provided a visual indication of relay activation.

Components were wired together neatly to 2 large Bakelite barrier (terminal) strips. All interconnecting wires had terminals crimped on at the ends, so a screwdriver was the only tool necessary to service the unit.

Now for the challenge:

- I wanted a way to listen to my home radio receivers while I was away from home. Could this "junk" be

converted into a remote receiver controller?

I dreamed up a remote receiver scheme when back when I was presiding over our club at Bell Labs which operated on a poverty level budget. When the club telephone line rings, our controller:

1. Grabs the phone line by placing a resistor across it
2. Starts a timer
3. Connects the audio output of the remote 2 meter receiver to the phone line through an old phone patch

After the timer times out, the controller drops the phone line.

We had originally thought of modifying a telephone answering machine to serve as a controller, but our home-built controller proved cheaper and more reliable.

Time Delay Relay

The plug in time delay relay was a DPDT configuration, enclosed in a yellow cover. Instructions printed on the side revealed that the delay time was between 0.1 and 10 seconds, and was determined by the value of an external resistor.

Older delay relays use a thermal switch, which heats up over time, making or breaking contact after reaching a given temperature. Fortunately, my delay relay employed more modern circuitry. Inside was a printed circuit board with an actual solid state timer. The current Newark catalog lists this relay at $45, socket extra.

I wanted a delay adjustable between a few seconds and an 60 minutes. Not having a schematic of the timer, I applied 117 VAC to the coil and probed the circuit with a voltmeter. I found the capacitor that, along with the external resistor, determined the delay time.

A much larger capacitor was needed for long delays, but wouldn't fit within the relay case. I removed the original timing capacitor, and ran 2 wires from its old location to an external 220 ufd capacitor through a hole drilled in the case.

A Controller Takes Shape

I rewired the relays, and mounted a rheostat to set the timeout delay. The addition of pilot lights, 1/4" phone jacks, and modular telephone jacks complete the construction.

The remote receiver controller at IHARC requires use of an external phone patch to connect the telephone line to the receiver audio. We currently use a deluxe patch made by Waters.

Not wanting to tie up a phone patch for my home controller, I brewed up an interface to feed the audio output of a receiver to the phone line. It used a capacitor and 600 ohm transformer salvaged from a discarded PC board, and a varistor cut out from a telephone handset. The varistor clips residual voltage spikes that could appear on the telephone line from ringing voltage and damage the receiver.

The 35 lb. receiver controller works well. The only problem to date is that the timer was unstable. Sometimes it timed out after 10 minutes, sometimes after 20 minutes, sometimes .... I replaced the timing capacitor with a better grade component.

I use the setup to listen to a home scanner while I'm away from home. The scanner is powered from an AC outlet which becomes live when the controller answers a phone call.

The controller also came in handy for monitoring the NASA frequencies on shortwave during Shuttle missions. I connected the controller to my Japan Radio NRD-525 HF receiver and called it up from my office at work.

During Hurricane Hugo, I set up the controller to monitor the Hurricane Net on 20 meters and gave out my phone number to coworkers with relatives living in the affected area. They could call my home and listen to 15 minutes of hurricane news more current than reports available from the press.

The "Junk to a Jewel" controller is connected to spare phone line. I wouldn't connect it to my main telephone line without adding a circuit that waits for several rings before grabbing the line.
--
==========
Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass (708)979-5414

4231. Listening between 29.7 and 30 MHz - Russian aero?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-23 17:12:38 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewsc.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <5011@cbnewsc.ATT.COM>
Source record: 15356

x
The band between 29.7 and 30 MHz receives almost no
coverage in the radio monitoring press. This may be due
to several years of poor propagation and unreliable
reception. This year, however, propagation has been
great, and listeners in the US can hear several
interesting, albeit difficult to identify communications
in that band.

Spanish language communications can be heard on FM
repeaters, like on 29.9 MHz, for example. I can hear a
dispatcher speak in an Eastern European language on 29.86
MHz USB.

Anyone else heard what sounds like Russian aero military
traffic using USB above the 10 meter ham band? By
agreement (WARC '79) the spectrum from 29.7 - 30.005 MHz
is allocated worldwide for fixed and mobile use only.

The language I heard could be Russian or other Eastern
European, but not French, Spanish, German, or anything
spoken in the Americas or in Asia.

Some of the stations sounded like they are transmitted
from an aircraft due to the ever present (400 Hz?) whine
on their signals. Net control was the strongest and had
no such whine.

29.9350 call?_____unidentified: air to ground comms,
sounds like Russian language, usb, 11/23/89
@1615Z
[location?] (B. Parnass)
--
Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass (708)979-5414

4232. Re: NEC UPC1651G?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-24 01:23:11 UTC
From: beale@sierra.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <397@sierra.stanford.edu>
Source record: 15357

NEC uPC1651G "Silicon monolithic bipolar integrated circuit"

I just put together a circuit using that IC from All Electronics.
(A spec. sheet comes with it). Gain is flat out to ~300 MHz, peaks
around 700 Mhz (+23 dB), and drops stone-like beyond 1.1 Ghz.
Anyway, below 300 Mhz it's +19.5 dB +/- 0.5 dB, at 5 V, 20 mA.
Noise figure is specified 5.5 dB typ, 6.5 dB max at 500 Mhz, but
I didn't measure it. Not the best low-noise preamp around!

Power gain is specified at 16 dB min, 19 dB typ (500 Mhz).
Max. output spec. as 3 dBm typ, 5 dBm max (500 Mhz). At 200 Mhz,
I measured 1 dB gain compression at 0 dBm output, with 2nd harmonic:

Fundamental 2nd Harm.
0 dBm -10 dBm
-10 -28
-20 -56

Hope this helps! -- John Beale, N8JUF
beale@sierra.stanford.edu

4233. Re: AR on TV, now celebrities

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-24 02:34:15 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <284@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 15361

In article <5490074@hpscdc.scd.hp.com>, rkarlqu@hpscdc.scd.hp.com (Rick Karlquist) writes:
> The DX callbook has a "Martin Brandeux" listed with an
> FO call in French Polynesia. The book "More Big Secrets"
> claims this is actually Marlon Brando. You believe what
> you want.
>
> N6RK

A friend of mine, K7SS, worked FO5GJ several years ago when he was visiting Maui. He said it sounded like the Godfather on 75 meters. Brando was ragchewing with some folks in the Pacific.

The callbook says the island is Teriaroa.

73,

Tad Cook
tad@ssc.UUCP
KT7H @ N7HFZ

4234. Re: Ten Tec Corsair Inquiry

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-24 04:04:34 UTC
From: eyg@hpnjld.HP.COM
Message-ID: <4140001@hpnjld.HP.COM>
Source record: 15365

> I'm shipping the Omni back from whence it came, and have located
> instead an excellent deal on a Corsair II- less than half the current
> retail price, too. Thus the Omni question is amended for Corsairs:
>
> -- difficulties?
> -- good mods?
> -- operating hints?
> -- service hints?
> &tc.?
>
> 73 de ke8yy
> Mike Edelman

I have owned a Corsair II for about a year. I am primarily a CW op,
interested in contesting and DXing. From my perspective:

Corsair positives
- Passband tuning is real nice.
- 3 filters selectable (most xcvrs only have wide/narrow).
- Tentec service is the best -- fast, inexpensive, reliable.
- No PLL phase noise (no PLL).

Corsair negatives
- Main tuning know has terrible feel to it. I think it's string
driven. Sometimes there's backlash, and the tuning is very touchy
due to 20KHz per dial revolution.
- CW sidetone has a mushy sound, and gives the effect of heavy weight
in the keying, which is not at all pleasant at high speeds.
- The IF filters are only 6-pole, not as steep-sided as on most rigs.
There is noticeable leakage around the CW filters from signals that
are 2 or 3 KHz away.
- You need to buy optional remote VFO to operate split freq. The
combination of Corsair, VFO, and power supply takes up lots of desk
space.
- The CW offset is set at 750Hz, too high for most people. Thus you
end up always using RIT. You have to remember to go on the minus side
with RIT on 160, 80, and 40, and on the plus side on 20, 15 and 10.
- Power output is less than 100 watts. It's fine with my Titan linear,
but I can't use it to drive my homebrew 4-1000.
- Part of its high-SWR protection strategy involves tripping a circuit
breaker in the power supply. Sometimes this breaker trips with as
little as 1.5/1 SWR. This is a real hassle if you try to adjust
an antenna tuner with full output, or if your antennas aren't
perfectly matched.
- I don't like the AGC action at all. It clicks on the leading edge

of a strong signal, and the trailing edge is very abrupt.
- The gain distribution between the RF, IF, and audio is such that there is always an audible white-noise hiss coming from somewhere that doesn't disappear if you remove the antenna. In other words, there's too little RF gain, too much IF gain. This may have been done to give the front end better strong signal handling capability, but I don't like to hear the hiss.

In summary, the Corsair II is not a bad little rig, but it is an old design which doesn't have many of the features of the newer rigs, and it has a number of little annoyances that I have noted above.

Ed Gilbert, WA2SRQ

4235. Re: Scanners with 12.5khz increments

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-24 04:09:51 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <10169@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 15358

larry@tapa.uucp (Larry Pajakowski) writes:
>Anybody have any ideas why 12.5khz. seems so popular and not 15khz?

Because in many metro areas, the 450 MHz band is where all the action
is, and they're starting to go to splinter channels there, spaced
in between the 25 KHz split channels.

The scanners I've played with did 5 KHz on loband and highband, and
12.5 KHz on UHF.
- Brian

4236. Icom 720 Wierdness

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-24 04:15:50 UTC
From: paulf@bodega.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <1989Nov24.041550.3510@Neon.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 15359

Does anyone else have a problem with the power on reset for the 720? It seems like every once in a while, my display comes up all zeroes instead of on 40m...

-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX | "I asked for a dissertation topic, and for my
->paulf@shasta.Stanford.EDU | sins, they gave me one."

4237. Re: Military aircraft callsigns...Eugene Balinski

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-24 04:58:15 UTC
From: lyndon@cs.AthabascaU.CA
Message-ID: <1271@atha.AthabascaU.CA>
Source record: 15360

In article <8387.256772D9@stjhmc.fidonet.org> Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
>> From: kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU (Marc T. Kaufman)
> > In article <8060.2561BBFC@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
> > Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
> > -> From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com (DUBE TODD)

[TONS of typical American paranoia deleted]

Hi! I'm a Canadian, and not governed by the ECPA, or any other American laws. Could someone please explain to *me* what these US military aircraft callsigns are all about?

--
Lyndon Nerenberg VE6BBM / Computing Services / Athabasca University
{alberta,decwrl,lsuc}!atha!lyndon || lyndon@cs.AthabascaU.CA

The Connector is the Notwork.

4238. ARF DOES 313

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-24 06:30:24 UTC
From: arf@jolnet.ORPK.IL.US
Message-ID: <2198@jolnet.ORPK.IL.US>
Source record: 15362
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

4

ARF DOES 313

It is with pleasure that I announce the additon of 14.313 to
the schedule for the Amateur Radio Forum.

ARF is a curent events discussion net where no topic is too
hot to debate. We have been meeting on 75, 40 and two
meters for three years and decided, we could do no harm
adding ARF to the bedlam on 313.

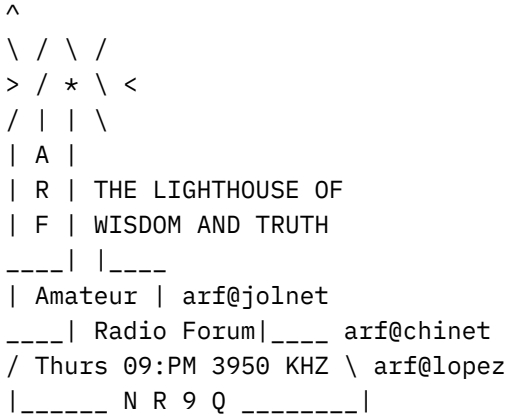
If you are interested in what's going on in the world and
are looking for a place to vent you spleen, and haven't been
able to participate on the 75 meter net, join us on 313.

The tentative schedule is:

Mon thru Fri 10:00 AM CST 14.313 USB

If you would like more info and a copy of the ARF news
letter, send SASE to

Jack Schmidling
4501 Moody
Chicago, 60630



4239. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-24 14:59:03 UTC
From: MATT@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK
Message-ID: <24.Nov.89.14
Source record: 15375

Subject: Re: Listen to store security guards catch shoplifters

> From: mgb@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil
>Subject: Re: Listen to store security guards catch shoplifters

>>>t.cis.ohio-state.edu (Jim Grubs) writes:

>>> From: parnass@cbnewsc.ATT.COM (Bob Parnass, AJ9S)
>>>
>>> It's getting near the holiday season -- a great time for listening
>>>to store security guards catch shoplifters. If you have a scanner,
>>> <rest of message deleted...Matt>

>>Parnass, you've gone off the deep end with this irresponsible posting.
>>Is your hobby of electronic voyerurism so vital to you that it justifies
>>aiding criminals to evade detection and apprehension?
>> <rest of mild flame deleted..Matt>

>What is the purpose of posting these kinds of comments to the net?
>Jim, could you lighten up a little? Direct insults among a public
>forum are not going to change anyone's mind one way or the other...
<and then....>
> ..... get mad at the government that releases that
>information to anyone that wants it. The fact that it is considered to
>be one of the freedoms that this country is built around shouldn't
>matter. Argue with the FEDS not Parnass... let us all know how you
>make out.

>Mark Bitterlich
>WA3JPY@WB4UOU
>mgb@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil

Interesting comments from Mark. Over here in the UK the law lets you
listen to licensed radio amateurs, licensed CB operators and
broadcasters AND THAT IS IT. I believe the basic letter is 'if its not
meant for you, you mustn't listen to it'. (UK readers of the list
please correct me! ;-). How would Jim (or anyone else on the list)
like our situation?? I'd be interested to know. Bob is obviously
'on the ball' when it comes to monitoring, mods to radios, etc, as
we can see by his prolific postings, and while most are not of much
use to me, I still find them fascinating. Keep it up!!

Matt Brunton
++
Please use the following addresses for reply: + \/Natural
+ \/\Environment
JANET : MATT@UK.AC.NERC-WALLINGFORD.IBMA + \/\/Research

ARPA : MATT%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSS.CS.UCL.AC.UK + \/\/\Council
EARN : MATT%UK.AC.NWL.IA@UKACRL + NERC Computer Services
+ Holbrook House
SPAN : STAR::"MATT%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSS.CS.UCL.AC.UK" + Station Road
Usenet : try ...!mcvax!ukc!ia.nwl.ac.uk!matt + SWINDON SN1 1DE
PHONE : +44 793 411741 +

4240. Re: Every one uses them -how do they work?Matching networks-

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-24 15:03:30 UTC
From: eyg@hpnjld.HP.COM
Message-ID: <4140002@hpnjld.HP.COM>
Source record: 15363

> Can any one suggest the network best suited for antenna-matching and perhaps
> briefly explain why and how these networks can transform impedances and perhaps
> how one might go about home-brewing his own??

The most practical matching network for matching a wide range of unbalanced
loads to 50 ohms is the tee network. Schematically it looks like

```
----- X1 ------------ X2 --------
|
Zg X3 Zl
|
---------------------------------
```

This works best when X1 and X2 are the same type of reactance, and opposite
of X3. Usually X1 and X2 are capacitors, X3 an inductor, which makes
the overall circuit have a high-pass filter frequency response. If
X1 and X2 are selected to have capacitive reactance of ~100 ohms
at maximum C, and X3 ~100 ohms at maximum L, you'll be able to match
loads anywhere from 1 ohm to over 1000 ohms at some combinations of
the 3 reactances. Somewhere I have a C program which cranks out tables
of Zl for 50 ohm Zg while sweeping X1, X2, and X3 over their ranges.
I can dig this up and email to you if you're interested.

Ed Gilbert, WA2SRQ

4241. Yaesu HT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-24 15:19:10 UTC
From: group@nmtsun.nmt.edu
Message-ID: <3555@nmtsun.nmt.edu>
Source record: 15364

A friend of mine bought a Yaesu FTC-1143 HT, and the friend he bought it from had lost the programming instructions.

If someone out there can mail them to me, it would make Jason very happy.

It seems that Yaesu and many of the dealers don't want to give out this information for some reason.

Thanks!

---
group@jupiter.nmt.edu ....nmtsun!group

4242. Re: scanners and privacy (was Military callsigns)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-24 18:48:40 UTC
From: gordon@prls.UUCP
Message-ID: <28405@prls.UUCP>
Source record: 15366

In article <8911230804.AA04479@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> 702WFG@SCRVMSYS.BITNET (bill gunshannon) writes:
->
->Anyone who uses a cordless phone and thinks that nobody else can hear
->it is a fool. I don't monitor anything but the ham bands (because I
->don't really care about the rest), but I have frequently heard cordless
->phones at the bottom of 6 meters while tuning around. I have on
->occasion stopped long enough to hear where they were from. I have picked
->up cordless phone transmissions from as far away as 8 miles over rather

Guess what ? Many of the Baby Monitors broadcast on the same frequancy !
Yesterday as I was up (and through) the 49M Hz area, I heard an commercial
FM radio station. I thought this curious, so I listened in for a while.
In a few minutes, the music stopped (someone turned off their radio) and
the conversations begun. It's amazing how sensitive those baby monitors
are, I was able to hear conversations from other rooms!

4243. Radios in crime (was: Re: (#1 in series) Listen to store security guards catch shoplifters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-24 18:52:56 UTC
From: val@swamps.UUCP
Message-ID: <159@swamps.UUCP>
Source record: 15370

In article <8388.256772DD@stjhmc.fidonet.org> Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
>> From: parnass@cbnewsc.ATT.COM (Bob Parnass, AJ9S)
> >
> > It's getting near the holiday season -- a great time for listening
> > to store security guards catch shoplifters. If you have a scanner,
> > or extended coverage ham transceiver, you can get in on the action.
>
>Parnass, you've gone off the deep end with this irresponsible posting. Is your
>hobby of electronic voyerurism so vital to you that it justifies aiding
>criminals to evade detection and apprehension? I think you need to recheck your
>priorities.
>73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT

While it is conceivable that someone may use a scanner to assist common shoplifting activities, it seems doubtful that a significant percentage of shoplifters would employ such techniques. I'll use a parallel. In NY State, there is a section of Vehicle and Traffic Law (397 if memory serves me well), which makes it a misdemenor (NOT a traffic violation) to have an operable scanner or radio receiver capable of receiving police frequencies in a motor vehicle. The law was apparently justified as a means of prosecuting people who use scanners to evade police in traffic (and criminal?) matters.

The parallel is that the legislature thought people would use radio receivers to evade traffic enforcement, or perhaps to evade police in criminal matters. Additionally, (somewhere) there is federal leglislation which says to the effect that the use of radio equipment in the commission of a crime is also a federal offense.

The irony of all this is that the predominant use of section 397 is in eliminating "call chasers". One deputy told me he had a car appear in the vicinity of three jobs in one night. He pulled the car over, and found a scanner in the vehicle. This apparently is principle use of the law in NYS (at least according to an undersheriff and an Asst. DA).

In my research on this law, I also found out that there were very few cases where radios were used in crimes, with the exception of CB-type radios used for communication, usually in home and business burglaries. Therefore, I submit that the publication of store frequencies would unlikely result in their use for illegal activities. Furthermore, if one were to use a scanner to monitor the store detective frequencies, and were apprehended,

it is possible that additional charges (the federal statues I can't cite off the top of my head) would be made.

...and about the NY law...the reason I looked into it is that most new ham equipment is capable of receiving VHF and UHF police frequencies. Ham equipment is exempted in the law...but only when capable of use on exclusive ham frequencies. If keyboard entries permit the receiver to tune a police frequency, then...well... I hope they aren't after you. Furthermore, 900 MHz equipment may not be expempted, as an example, because the 900 MHz band is not exclusively allocated to hams. [If enough people want, I can write more on this law, including the text...]

4244. Weather Facsimile Reception

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-24 23:02:05 UTC
From: don@aeshq.UUCP
Message-ID: <341@aeshq.UUCP>
Source record: 15367
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

I have been an occasional shortwave listener for several years, but haven't been very active for a while. Recently, however, I saw some information on weather facsimile reception in rec.ham-radio that got me interested this area (as a one-time meteorologist and a sailor, I'd love to be able to get current weather maps while I'm sailing).

Could someone please tell me:

- what do I need in the way of a receiver; for instance, is a Sony 2010 suitable or do I need a more expensive system? Some of the specific issues are direct SSB reception like the 2010 or a BFO (like the Sangean 803A?), tuning increments, width of reception window; there are no doubt others I know even less about!

- what sort of demodulator can I get; all the ones I see at my local ham shop are really for packet radio and do fax on the side. I've heard about ones from someplace called A&A but the people at the shop had never heard of them. Also, what do they need by way of a port and software on the PC? I don't mind putting a kit together or hacking some software, but not too heavy duty!

- WEFAX satellite imagery has also been mentioned; what radio, demodulator, port, and software do I need to get this as well?

This should do for starters. Please respond by mail; I will pass info along to others who are interested (mailer willing).

Don A. Dueck Atmospheric Environment Service, Environment Canada
uucp: don@aeshq OR {utgpu | mnetor}!geac!aeshq!don

4245. Re: Multiband mobile antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-25 00:05:28 UTC
From: collier@eagle.hf.intel.com.ogc.edu
Message-ID: <745@gandalf.littlei.UUCP>
Source record: 15368

In article <30500303@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>
>> I have recently purchased a used Yaesu FT-727R handheld, which operates
>> on both 2m and 70cm. I am quite happy with it, but I have a question
>> about how best to 'antenna' it. A little quick math shows me that a
>> 1/4 wave 2m antenna is approximately 20 inches long. This also happens
>> to be 3/4 wavelength on 450MHz (more or less). What are the impedance
>> and resonant characteristics of a 3/4 wave antenna? What's the rule:

>This gives you some better broadbandedness on UHF, as 3/4 wave and collinears
>narrow the bandwidth.

I was wondering just how well a 2M 1/4-wave whip would work as a
3/4-wave 450 MHz whip, so I plugged it into my MiniNec-type program.
Turns out that the radiation pattern is pretty strange--like a peak lobe
about 35 degrees in elevation. Of course, whether this is acceptable or
not depends on your situation... Antenna seems to load up nicely on 450
MHz, but then again, so does a dummy load...

73's
Collier Chun
NM7B
OEM Microcomputer Platforms Division
Intel Corporation
Hillsboro, Oregon

4246. Re: Military aircraft callsigns...Eugen

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-25 01:38:42 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500295@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 15371

> >Can we pleeeease take this discussion to somewhere else? Alt.flame perhaps?
> >This discussion is going nowhere fast and taking up lots of bandwidth doing
> >it!
>
> Sorry, Jim, but I think that this discussion is relevant....the flames are
> being kept to a minimum, and this is a discussion of the legal/"moral"
> aspects of radio monitoring.

UNLIKE most of alt.flame, this discussion has merit. I just hope we don't get into the act of flaming. So far, I have seen that my opinions are different than those of Jim Grubs, and more like Neal's (of lynx.uucp).

This affects amateur radio operators because they need to know and understand the differences in the political climate of opinions that they very own regulations are being controlled by.

I happen to believe Jim Grubs' analogy of the car on the highway does NOT match the situation of radio waves traversing my property or person. So I am benefiting from this by being more prepared to deal with others (such as FCC or Congress) who might also try to use the same flawed analogy. Anything left unchallenged ends up being accepted as if acceptable to all, so I need to be able and ready to challenge what I disagree with.

On the other hand, Jim Grubs will be more prepared to defend his position and analogy by hearing the accusations against it. In the end, hopefully, as long as we all stick to sensible discussion, and NO FLAMES, we might all at least learn a little more, even if no one's opinion changes.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

4247. Re: Can't reach service dept

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-25 01:38:47 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500296@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 15372

> Yes the big three are somewhat difficult to do service bussiness with.
> I have had a unpleasant experience also with one of the big three. It
> took SIX WEEKS to get an estimate for repair. Either they are very
> understaffed, or the radios break a lot. Well since the big three are
> Japanese, perhaps one should consider American. Ten-Tec makes some
> very good radio and have a very excellent repair department, which by
> the way the phone is answered by a person. They will also help you fix
> your own radio, sending you the parts before you pay for them. Seems
> like they want a happy customer.
> 73's
> Jim, WA6SDM
> holly@hpcupt1.HP.COM

Well... since I am at a point where I am preparing to equip my Jeep Cherokee with radios to cover 144-148 (rcv 138-174), 220-225, and 430-450 (rcv 420-470) Mhz, maybe you could tell me about the Ten-Tec radios that cover all these frequencies. Have you actually used them before? How is their service of VHF and UHF mobile radios? I'm glad to hear than an American manufacturer has finally gotten into the lucrative VHF/UHF ham mobile market. When are their 50 Mhz, 900 Mhz, and 1240 Mhz models due out? And what about HT's?

You know what I mean :-)

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

4248. Re: The "right to receive"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-25 01:38:54 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500297@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 15373

(This is the other Phil answering, KA9WGN, not KA9Q)

> Phil, there's no way to know if anyone is doing anything illegal in the
> privacy of their own home unless you break in and catch them in the act.
> Does that mean you can use illegal drugs, decode encrypted cable TV or
> tear the "do not remove" tags from mattresses with total disregard for
> the law? If it is illegal to wiretap phones, then why should it not be
> illegal to "airtap" cellular phones. The results are the same, though
> the means are different. Agreed, enforcement is a problem and cellular
> phone conversations should be encoded, but if it is not illegal it is
> de facto legal and therefore, by default, approved. I don't like that
> idea much either.
> Bob Atkins

Consumer removal of the tags from mattresses is LEGAL. I do it all the time.

There are MANY things that bad laws have been written to make illegal. IMHO you should be able to do any of those things in the privacy of your home as long as the way you do so does not infringe on the rights of any other person. As a civil libertarian I favor legalizing many many things, from receiving any radio signal that passes your property or person (vehicle on public property included), to legalizing abortion, drugs, guns, prostitution, etc. Yes, there are laws making things illegal, and those wanting laws to make other things illegal. I believe all such laws are bad laws.

So far I have not yet heard of anyone who is proposing to make it illegal for the consumer to remove the tags from his/her own mattress, but if you do hear of anyone suggesting this, please let me know. :-)

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

4249. RE: RS Discone? Good or Bad?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-25 02:11:44 UTC
From: rlwest@flopn2.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <8911250216.AA16083@ti.com>
Source record: 15374

>From: TILDE::"PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK" "Pete Lucas 0793-411613" 24-NOV-1989 16:08:06.37
>Subj: RS Discone? Good or Bad?
>
>Anyone got any comments (Good? Bad?) on the RS Discone antenna? I am needing
>a portable antenna for covering 86, 144-147 and 169-173MHz. Important thing
>is that it can be easily assembled & dismantled again. I dont have access to
>a lathe anymore, or I'd build myself a discone with quick-disconnect features.
>
> ++Pete

Pete, I have been using the RS Discone for about 4 months now my on packet mailbox on 145.07, the local voice repeaters, and sometimes on 440.

It works just fine, omnidirectional, SWR as advertized (about 1.5 or so on the ham bands...)

I like the idea of having an antenna that works on all those frequencies. It ain't gain, but I can use it on 145, 220, and 440 (I don't have 902 or 1270 at this time) or use it with scanner, etc.

I found one accidentally at a RS retail outlet a couple of days before a field exercise in which I was planning to use my dual bander. I bought it at the too-high-price, then was pleasantly surprised with the performance.

Try one-- all things considered, it's a neat thing for them to have. The price is a bit high, but not ridiculous.

73,

Bob WA8YCD

____
/ Bob West WA8YCD | "I didn't know you were doin' Social Studies!" \
RLWEST@FLOPN2.CSC.TI.COM	"Whaddya mean? That was Kirchoff's Law!"
WA8YCD@W5TOO.TX.USA.NA	"Yeah! CURRENT Events!"
(214) 995-1908 (office)	- conversation overheard following a
(214) 618-4347 (home)	physics 102 lecture, circa 1971.
_________________________|____/

4250. * SpaceNews 27-Nov-89 *

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-25 02:41:28 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <34@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 15379

Bulletin ID: SPC91127

SpaceNews

MONDAY NOVEMBER 27, 1989

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, NJ, and is distributed weekly around the world. It is available for UNLIMITED distribution.

* SAREX NEWS *

Ron Parise, WA4SIR is scheduled to operate a 2-meter packet radio and voice transceiver from the Space Shuttle next year. Launch time for STS-35 is currently set for April 26, 1990 at 05:02 UTC.

Here is a preliminary Keplerian element set for STS-35. Note that these elements might change slightly prior to launch due to some new ascent performance predictions, and are not yet official:

Name : STS-35
Set # : JSC-004
Epoch : 90 116.2618056
Incl : 28.4867
RAAN : 120.8747
Eccn : 1.2355E-03
ArgPer : 10.1548
MeanAn : 355.7859
MeanMo : 15.71276482
Drag : 2.8E-04
Rev # : 2
SMA : 6736.21 Km

* UoSAT-D & E NEWS *

In a surprise move last week, the launch of the UoSAT-D & E spacecraft and the Microsats has been brought forward to 09 January 1990 - due to problems with the SUPERBIRD satellite that was scheduled for launch in mid-December. UoSAT-D & E are now undergoing pre-flight preparations before being shipped (with the launch integration team) to Paris on 30 Nov and then Kourou on 01 Dec in readiness for mating to the ASAP on 12 Dec.

UoSAT-D & E have completed RF tests in the screen room at UoS and have been exposed to low temperature tests in the Clean Room 'freezer'at -20 C. Marc Fouquet, designer of the CCD camera on-board UoSAT-E, has been taking 'bench-mark' images for comparison with orbital images. Totally 'black' images have

been collected to provide data for image processing using the Transputer Data Processing Experiment - also on UoSAT-E in collaboration with the European Space Agency. The additional solar simulation tests planned for next week have had to be cancelled due to the advance in departure date, and the spacecraft are now undergoing final cleaning and assembly in the Clean Room. Uplink & downlink calibrations in an RF anechoic chamber are planned for next week - providing that the chamber can be made available within the very tight schedule. Numerous visitors from several countries (as well as the UK) have recently come to UoS to view the new UoSAT spacecraft.

* NEWS FROM JAPAN *

Japanese Missions: MUSES-A and MOS-1B

ISAS (Institute of Space and Aeronautical Science) plans to launch MUSES-A, a Mu Space Engineering Spacecraft, on January 23 or later, which will attain a swing-by orbit of the moon, following an orbit synchronized with the period of the moon and changing its orbit by using the gravitational pull of the moon upon passing by.

NASDA (National Space Development Agency of Japan) plans to launch MOS-1B, a Marine observation satellite, on February 1 or later, which will observe oceanographic phenomena, in particular the color and temperature of the ocean surface. The satellite will be launched by H-1 rocket into a Sun-synchronous subrecurrent orbit at an altitude of about 900 km.

(Sources: the Asahi Shinbun, November 23, morning edition, and
Science & Technology in Japan, August/September, 1988)

[Story by Yoshiro Yamada]

* PHASE III-D NEWS *

AMSAT-DL announced that they have received substantial funding for the Phase III-D satellite which, as outlined by DJ4ZC's paper presented at the 1988 AMSAT-UK Colloquium, will depart quite radically from its predecessors -- it is designed to have an RF output of 250 W, will weigh 200 to 400 kg and will be placed in a high-altitude Molniya orbit, similar to OSCAR-13.

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *

Feedback regarding SpaceNews can be directed to the author (John) via any of the following paths:

UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z

<<< Stay on course......Say YES to Morse! >>>

* SpaceNews * >> Satellite News You Won't Find Everywhere Else << * SpaceNews *

<eof>

--
AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z (Neptune, NJ)
UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
"For every problem, there is one solution which is simple,
neat and wrong." -- H.L. Mencken

4251. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-25 02:52:53 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8911250803.AA16636@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 15377

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial RCP/M, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial RCP/M may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

```
- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #606 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 62B-A 1 89317.91443840 .00000490 00000-0 57637-3 0 2426
2 00424 80.4646 138.2952 0024107 104.8734 255.5121 13.67236368353277
SOLRAD R/B
1 00727U 64001 A 89317.42255927 .00000358 00000-0 30346-3 0 3170
2 00727 69.9011 136.2783 0016399 267.2813 92.6432 13.93620084313886
ATS 1
1 02608U 66110 A 89313.27141334 .00000056 00000-0 99999-4 0 743
2 02608 13.3407 15.4419 0001517 4.6393 355.3415 1.00384676 347
Cos 185 R/B
1 03019U 67104 B 89317.50701519 .00016133 00000-0 10910-2 0 4955
2 03019 64.0627 359.6969 0200567 208.8772 150.1108 14.91718402127330
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 89316.21324956 -.00000074 00000-0 99999-4 0 2656
2 03029 12.9261 22.9696 0018048 204.4486 155.4581 1.00272677 80627
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 89318.28094547 .00090688 15983-4 56351-3 0 2535
2 04966 51.5187 43.1778 2433995 113.6394 273.7692 10.70994342568303
Starlette
1 07646U 75010 A 89313.41220473 .00000044 00000-0 00000-0 0 9979
2 07646 049.8274 305.6635 0206525 185.6199 174.2907 13.82124455745388
LAGEOS
1 08820U 76039 A 89317.63897937 .00000005 00000-0 00000 0 0 9313
2 08820 109.8539 281.2753 0044701 284.0799 75.4516 6.38664160 60170
GOES 2
1 10061U 77048 A 89314.36420535 -.00000005 00000-0 00000 0 0 3255
2 10061 7.5199 66.4493 0008069 171.6147 188.3239 1.00275746 6847
GPS-0001
1 10684U 78020 A 89318.03603765 .00000009 00000-0 99999-4 0 2749
2 10684 63.5202 96.1524 0113222 198.7047 160.9124 2.00558912 71534
GPS-0002
1 10893U 78 47 A 89317.00327800 -.00000026 00000-0 00000 0 0 590
2 10893 64.4687 337.0927 0156402 27.1378 333.7220 2.00552255 84339
GOES 3
1 10953U 78062 A 89316.40583895 .00000080 00000-0 99999-4 0 7669
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2 10953 6.3927 69.1044 0007078 237.6426 122.1619 1.00287381 2423
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 78064 A 89318.05401248 .00002876 00000-0 10497-2 0 1944
2 10967 108.0078 236.3829 0002812 253.2778 106.8116 14.35058687595581
GPS-0003
1 11054U 78093 A 89316.81124658 -.00000026 00000-0 00000 0 0 1170
2 11054 64.0123 333.4823 0055077 120.1757 240.4154 2.00563995 81347
GPS-0004
1 11141U 78112 A 89315.91016921 .00000009 00000-0 00000 0 0 2296
2 11141 63.6207 96.1606 0055896 319.3627 40.1982 2.00566928 80028
NOAA 6
1 11416U 79 57 A 89317.51370376 .00001809 00000-0 77071-3 0 9264
2 11416 98.5136 310.3554 0008329 84.4459 275.7718 14.26177074539186
GPS-0005
1 11690U 80 11 A 89315.04872120 .00000011 00000-0 00000 0 0 8650
2 11690 64.0998 98.1570 0109449 203.0010 156.4806 2.00558202 85869
Solar Max
1 11703U 89324.12266154 0.00897180 42785-3 14620-2 0 2029
2 11703 28.4910 234.1006 0001471 284.0568 75.8424 16.02329755544328
GPS-0006
1 11783U 80 32 A 89322.84768059 -.00000026 00000-0 00000 0 0 9891
2 11783 63.8188 332.9359 0143071 60.7308 300.7260 2.00571734 70105
GOES 4
1 11964U 80 74 A 89311.97352998 .00000024 00000-0 00000 0 0 1003
2 11964 5.8218 73.2495 0119799 75.4792 285.5157 0.99230012 3458
GOES 5
1 12472U 89319.24878916 -.00000245 10000-3 0 7714
2 12472 2.9252 78.5518 0002182 190.0454 169.6133 1.00253654 30107
SME
1 12887U 81100 A 89316.07463644 .00040778 00000-0 11775-2 0 3721
2 12887 97.6706 347.5558 0003370 86.8821 273.2806 15.35549389447797
Meteor 2-08
1 13113U 82 25 A 89314.97169383 .00000349 00000-0 30301-3 0 6743
2 13113 82.5329 302.0843 0016258 16.4721 343.6987 13.84075029385547
Salyut 7
1 13138U 89319.62539845 0.00038355 71061-3 0 8752
2 13138 51.6092 292.5365 0001652 80.3139 279.7512 15.48607815431603
Cosmos 1383
1 13301U 82 66 A 89312.91922537 .00000185 00000-0 20508-3 0 5179
2 13301 82.9280 102.2092 0029145 48.1109 312.2533 13.67765645367565
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 89317.78339859 .00004093 00000-0 91726-3 0 1603
2 13367 98.1957 19.1950 0003773 83.8186 276.3475 14.57149960389932
Meteor 2-09
1 13718U 82116 A 89312.59959215 .00000553 00000-0 28468-3 0 8315
2 13718 81.2471 140.2743 0055658 309.4549 50.1700 14.13357239355957
IRAS
1 13777U 83 4 A 89317.32383283 .00000487 00000-0 36278-3 0 6928
2 13777 99.0319 152.3341 0011887 258.1056 101.8776 13.98672545 16769
Cosmos 1447
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1 13916U 83 21 A 89317.64660793 .00000221 00000-0 22324-3 0 6597
2 13916 82.9477 171.3890 0039440 21.4429 338.8384 13.73973413333074
TDRS 1
1 13969U 83 26 B 89317.25865374 -.00000208 00000-0 00000 0 0 8747
2 13969 3.9525 67.1345 0004026 191.8772 167.8654 1.00272210 90918
GOES 6
1 14050U 83 41 A 89314.45964869 .00000110 00000-0 00000 0 0 365
2 14050 1.6672 80.9006 0002779 185.9244 174.0121 1.00291703 8079
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 89314.29316551 -.00000098 0 4388
2 14129 25.9139 234.7983 6026851 92.0239 333.5975 2.05884287 20222
GPS-0008
1 14189U 83 72 A 89316.95424119 .00000009 00000-0 99999-4 0 6743
2 14189 63.2542 94.6716 0140094 215.5025 143.5337 2.00563562 46429
Meteor 2-10
1 14452U 83109 A 89318.09960415 .00001231 00000-0 52286-3 0 7867
2 14452 81.1610 143.2953 0095722 25.1360 335.4431 14.22429923313855
LandSat 5
1 14780U 84 21 A 89321.93169603 .00002649 00000-0 59713-3 0 9781
2 14780 98.1478 21.0703 0004017 116.7051 243.4521 14.57147295303951
UOSAT 2
1 14781U 84 21 B 89318.20721832 .00004093 00000-0 78246-3 0 5486
2 14781 97.9837 12.5611 0011976 206.8997 153.1702 14.64360091304490
LDEF
1 14898U 89322.71230417 0.00107751 96440-3 0 525
2 14898 28.5005 157.9000 0001018 0.9810 359.2115 15.66818965315563
GPS-0009
1 15039U 84 59 A 89316.51631196 .00000008 00000-0 00000 0 0 7617
2 15039 62.9946 93.9271 0015471 243.4714 116.3477 2.00563187 39698
Cosmos 1574
1 15055U 84 62 A 89314.78073931 .00000210 00000-0 21474-3 0 7991
2 15055 82.9555 223.2674 0026300 209.4127 150.5565 13.73290222270090
Meteor 2-11
1 15099U 84 72 A 89318.20893943 .00000585 00000-0 51917-3 0 9794
2 15099 82.5302 247.0424 0012792 170.7262 189.4140 13.83735567270863
GPS-0010
1 15271U 84 97 A 89316.91396939 -.00000026 00000-0 00000 0 0 7266
2 15271 63.3136 332.7676 0103636 321.9378 37.3775 2.00569802 36818
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 84105 A 89317.16164757 .00006458 00000-0 92093-3 0 1144
2 15331 82.5402 200.8673 0022781 322.7812 37.1847 14.76473663276199
NOAA 9
1 15427U 84123 A 89318.27266547 .00001390 00000-0 77565-3 0 4525
2 15427 99.1567 308.2879 0014351 251.6729 108.2882 14.12281363253641
Meteor 2-12
1 15516U 85 13 A 89315.05702682 .00000445 00000-0 38833-3 0 1309
2 15516 82.5373 187.9353 0017924 63.3549 296.9448 13.84212462241379
Cosmos 1686
1 16095U 89320.01260610 0.00012209 23259-3 0 4148
2 16095 51.6093 290.6230 0000800 177.2817 182.8830 15.48599768232762
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GPS-0011
1 16129U 85 93 A 89316.57318419 .00000009 00000-0 00000 0 0 3632
2 16129 63.7811 94.7095 0121247 149.8791 210.8003 2.00561708 30014
Meteor 3-1
1 16191U 85100 A 89314.91927952 .00000044 00000-0 99999-4 0 8740
2 16191 82.5430 132.0124 0018864 295.2548 64.6622 13.16881860194830
Meteor 2-13
1 16408U 85119 A 89317.88330794 .00000328 00000-0 28403-3 0 5464
2 16408 82.5322 100.5554 0014849 241.2521 118.7186 13.84238323196269
Mir
1 16609U 89320.27208281 0.00107936 15426-2 0 2082
2 16609 51.6249 320.4145 0004287 42.0968 318.1336 15.55384791214886
SPOT 1
1 16613U 86 19 A 89317.88605337 .00001717 00000-0 82439-3 0 6676
2 16613 98.7264 30.4633 0001633 100.1090 260.0285 14.20053743 33376
Meteor 2-14
1 16735U 86 39 A 89314.99140760 .00000182 00000-0 15475-3 0 3360
2 16735 82.5374 129.7604 0014280 325.9152 34.1084 13.83987553174761
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 86 55 A 89317.84406823 .00006731 00000-0 96613-3 0 7983
2 16881 82.5165 259.5512 0021241 337.6763 22.3569 14.76216972177363
EGP
1 16908U 86 61 A 89304.02055883 -.00000016 00000-0 18794-3 0 1554
2 16908 50.0104 240.5066 0010893 330.4310 29.5907 12.44381948146326
FO-12
1 16909U 86 61 B 89304.07884460 -.00000025 00000-0 99999-4 0 1749
2 16909 50.0168 240.6055 0010698 329.6461 30.3754 12.44402062146327
NOAA 10
1 16969U 86 73 A 89321.28051454 .00001315 00000-0 59694-3 0 3065
2 16969 98.6253 348.7837 0013841 162.2709 197.8969 14.23293842164468
Meteor 2-15
1 17290U 87 1 A 89317.25439597 .00000573 00000-0 50893-3 0 3084
2 17290 82.4680 34.2112 0012107 200.3538 159.7151 13.83799130144231
MOS-1
1 17527U 87 18 A 89317.87943328 .00000006 00000-0 17327-4 0 3105
2 17527 99.1353 27.9506 0000624 73.7260 286.3981 13.94890291139242
GOES 7
1 17561U 87 22 A 89318.13979794 -.00000056 00000-0 00000 0 0 3699
2 17561 0.0997 66.9533 0000231 241.4921 51.5717 1.00207071 3263
Kvant
1 17845U 89320.01485833 0.00070743 10202-2 0 9121
2 17845 51.6197 321.7010 0004277 38.4846 320.5171 15.55329370151111
DMSP B5D2-3
1 18123U 87 53 A 89317.92442427 .00001655 00000-0 89525-3 0 4219
2 18123 98.8191 146.4099 0013917 276.9840 82.9762 14.13680035123981
RS-10/11
1 18129U 89320.01088864 0.00000329 35139-3 0 9412
2 18129 82.9226 126.0265 0011838 357.2405 2.8686 13.72027755120216
Cosmos 1867
1 18187U 87 60 A 89317.91654338 .00001590 00000-0 65638-3 0 79
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2 18187 65.0128 324.6383 0016411 252.4717 107.4612 14.29453164122521
Meteor 2-16
1 18312U 89319.85149404 0.00000219 18868-3 0 3348
2 18312 82.5522 99.3766 0013090 126.1758 234.0633 13.83541691113483
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 88 5 A 89314.98456999 .00000309 00000-0 26715-3 0 1699
2 18820 82.5460 163.9040 0015568 215.9267 144.0862 13.84239929 89996
DMSP B5D2-4
1 18822U 88 6 A 89317.43049600 .00001522 00000-0 71848-3 0 3240
2 18822 98.6722 195.5967 0006748 167.9913 192.1591 14.21054374 92178
AO-13
1 19216U 89317.74564182 0.00000231 37172+0 0 519
2 19216 57.1202 182.3096 6831353 215.0976 70.6209 2.09708029 10873
OKEAN 1
1 19274U 88 56 A 89317.88522347 .00006511 00000-0 94439-3 0 5594
2 19274 82.5183 358.1516 0024180 104.8067 255.5898 14.75720918 73154
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 88 64 A 89317.71884001 .00000391 00000-0 99999-3 0 3035
2 19336 82.5405 69.8774 0016927 127.3864 232.8670 13.16865990 62593
NOAA 11
1 19531U 89318.30710379 0.00001670 94455-3 0 1623
2 19531 98.9559 261.7378 0012368 165.2246 194.9281 14.11276972 58654
TDRS 2
1 19548U 88 91 B 89308.35404435 .00000131 00000-0 99999-4 0 488
2 19548 0.0121 134.3737 0002322 92.2857 133.3404 1.00275755 3196
Cosmos 2001
1 19796U 89318.35429513 -.00000989 10324-1 0 2634
2 19796 62.9093 120.8952 7194412 319.5447 4.8671 2.00606325 5499
GPS-0014
1 19802U 89318.07872726 0.00000016 10000-3 0 551
2 19802 55.0784 205.8997 0062753 156.9923 203.3780 2.00560039 5439
Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89320.24992018 0.00000117 10000-3 0 1007
2 19851 82.5206 38.1041 0013686 241.2737 118.7075 13.83875227 36112
TDRS 3
1 19883U 89 21 B 89314.97483781 -.00000234 00000-0 99999-4 0 351
2 19883 0.0297 7.4091 0005563 231.3475 121.3681 1.00270705 1706
GPS-0013
1 20061U 89317.76500304 -.00000031 0 378
2 20061 54.6687 24.5908 0084070 169.2506 190.9578 2.00567681 3178
Nadezhda
1 20103U 89 50 A 89315.00353235 .00000218 00000-0 22192-3 0 479
2 20103 82.9577 85.8279 0036678 287.4290 72.2857 13.73522549 17760
GPS-0015
1 20185U 89 64 A 89298.79060532 .00000015 00000-0 99999-4 0 212
2 20185 54.9529 207.5354 0025372 139.3926 220.8319 2.00572367 5990
Progress M
1 20191U 89 66 A 89321.87828728 .00016537 00000-0 24423-3 0 794
2 20191 51.6206 312.3939 0003551 32.6656 327.5442 15.55475479 13549
Soyuz TM-8
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1 20218U 89 71 A 89316.74075728 .00031762 00000-0 44518-3 0 686
2 20218 51.6244 338.0938 0004836 308.2284 51.8860 15.56462731 10592
Cosmos 2038
1 20232U 89307.06014179 0.00000004 0 234
2 20232 82.5747 135.6619 0010825 276.3117 83.6741 12.65098703 6273
Cosmos 2040
1 20234U 89307.09151014 0.00000004 0 194
2 20234 82.5882 135.8634 0004530 68.7531 291.4042 12.62285197 6267
Cosmos 2041
1 20235U 89299.01282557 0.00000004 0 161
2 20235 82.5844 140.8923 0008466 305.5606 54.4700 12.64510000 5263
Cosmos 2042
1 20236U 89307.10818638 0.00000004 0 190
2 20236 82.5796 135.7400 0004228 272.3400 87.7205 12.63875175 6286
1989 074G
1 20238U 89306.41478462 0.00000004 0 136
2 20238 82.5897 136.7280 0041603 94.7788 265.8049 12.55209541 6150
1989 077B
1 20254U 89308.19001358 0.00062423 20971-4 18788-2 0 713
2 20254 28.4380 302.8752 7197554 205.0331 88.2559 2.43068192 977
Molniya1-76
1 20255U 89299.19849953 0.00000322 38808-2 0 377
2 20255 62.8121 171.5444 7355952 288.2454 9.5519 2.00644502 609
1989 078B
1 20256U 89299.23374591 0.13799275 42989-4 24516-3 0 740
2 20256 62.8052 66.9312 0025738 121.7385 238.1190 16.44993496 4529
Cosmos 2046
1 20259U 89315.77766119 0.00039250 64555-3 0 1019
2 20259 65.0314 134.0046 0009867 272.0146 87.9628 15.52107000 7007
InterCos 24
1 20261U 89308.75277529 0.00002087 65514-3 0 1018
2 20261 82.5973 10.9293 1263681 125.3260 247.2505 12.42632663 4708
1989 080C
1 20262U 89300.05301050 0.00001969 61710-3 0 449
2 20262 82.6012 16.4356 1263811 144.9220 224.2128 12.42664468 3627
Gorizont 19
1 20263U 89306.38348734 -.00000255 10000-3 0 468
2 20263 1.3488 276.1628 0000941 291.1377 69.4080 1.00270678 362
1989 081D
1 20266U 89303.29822252 -.00000247 10000-3 0 124
2 20266 1.3838 275.7338 0032692 309.0460 50.2639 1.00602746 348
Cosmos 2047
1 20279U 89321.28010204 0.01014247 28605-4 35101-3 0 1337
2 20279 67.1054 71.8130 0073043 118.5532 242.3326 16.18150997 7205
Maigon-2
1 20281U 89321.23047500 -.00001059 -33552-3 0 1176
2 20281 82.5944 3.0200 1263875 97.1649 277.4407 12.42778015 6251
1989 084C
1 20299U 89319.66030688 0.00005136 30662-2 0 296
2 20299 34.2162 136.1180 7090533 18.4605 357.8498 2.49665854 691
```

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GPS-0016
1 20302U 89323.45246969 -.00000031 10000-3 0 255
2 20302 54.7633 325.6172 0037638 304.3952 55.2616 2.00575140 544
1989 085B
1 20303U 89323.96620349 0.00008655 11241-2 0 256
2 20303 35.6523 157.9251 0337959 332.2669 26.0381 14.47450817 4286
1989 085C
1 20304U 89322.68613989 0.00169654 11019-4 19126-2 0 532
2 20304 37.6875 303.2814 5989550 224.0334 68.6924 4.16248238 1179
Meteor 3-3
1 20305U 89318.33922688 0.00000549 14327-2 0 201
2 20305 82.5557 9.5369 0016851 141.7259 218.5067 13.15843976 2699
1989 086B
1 20306U 89324.26625817 0.00003178 83495-2 0 398
2 20306 82.5541 5.3482 0017145 126.8191 233.4504 13.16040242 3474
IntelSat 6A
1 20315U 89318.95303440 -.00000222 10000-3 0 168
2 20315 0.1004 46.8383 0014605 217.1669 95.7635 1.00269130 140
1989 087B
1 20316U 89322.64692500 0.00007982 58332-2 0 177
2 20316 6.9964 187.5682 7262653 196.6139 112.3993 2.27680376 505
1989 070C
1 20317U 89322.32369989 -.00000058 10000-3 0 107
2 20317 1.5897 287.8923 0231273 233.5191 124.4184 0.98762583 211
1989 088A
1 20320U 89324.11899923 0.00385864 75273-4 48842-3 0 122
2 20320 64.7828 244.6920 0039275 77.1481 283.3825 16.05515385 432
1989 088B
1 20321U 89323.41213813 0.15972281 37988-4 34525-3 0 117
2 20321 64.7860 247.1374 0025615 73.7460 286.9437 16.43881345 322
1989 089A
1 20322U 89323.29162194 0.00033906 22795-1 0 63
2 20322 99.0232 330.9119 0006166 232.5804 127.4619 14.00351918 96
1989 089B
1 20323U 89323.27444123 0.00000017 10142-4 0 37
2 20323 97.0713 331.6024 0080118 291.0995 68.1695 14.40054488 93
--
Dr TS Kelso Asst Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
```

4252. Seeing in the dark (sort of)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-25 04:04:08 UTC
From: ee5391aa@hydra.unm.edu
Message-ID: <1018@ariel.unm.edu>
Source record: 15369
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

Yew electronickers out there take notice -- this might be useful.

Prices on infrared motion-sensor outdoor lights have dropped down to the $15 (sale) level here in Albuquerque. I picked one up back when they were stable at $17 (Price Club) and took the controller apart to play with it.

The meter probes showed about 16VDC running around in there, and subsequent experimentation had the thing working just fine on 12VDC.

Of course, the triac was no longer in the circuit (hard to turn off on DC) and the 110VAC->16VDC circuitry was bypassed, but placing an LED in place of the optocoupler made for handy experimentation.

I'm convinced that we have here the basis for a hard-to-defeat (hard-to-detect, even) space alarm. You have to have a unit which has a sense position that isn't shut down in daylight, but all the ones I've worked with (all two of them) had that capability.

Replacing that LED with a resistor and the base of an NPN transistor, and putting a 12VDC relay in the collector circuit gives a handy combination: I'm in the process of mounting that in a box. A modular motion-sensing switch, which runs on 12VDC and can be moved around quite conveniently, offers possibilities to me. A sensor for wildlife photography, a coyote scarer, a portable trail or road "eyeball",...the mind boggles.

I think I'll take it down to the next cavers' regional get-together, and put it in the camper on my truck, driving a Radio Schlock 49-489 piezo siren. That's one LOUD siren, folks. Check it out.

Think about it. What would YOU do with such a device? Tell the net. We're listening....

Click, click, ZAP!
d

Give the gift that keeps on giving...a female kitten.
Duke McMullan n5gax nss13429r phon505-255-4642 ee5391aa@hydra.unm.edu

4253. Baby Monitors (Or.. Is Baby Talking?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-25 04:10:08 UTC
From: mgb@APG-TECNET.APG.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8911250410.AA06692@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil>
Source record: 15376

mips!prls!gordon@apple.com (Gordon Vickers) writes:
<previous posting that Gordon was replying to...deleted>

> Yesterday as I was up (and through) the 49M Hz area, I heard an commercial
> FM radio station. I thought this curious, so I listened in for a while.
> In a few minutes, the music stopped (someone turned off their radio) and
> the conversations begun. It's amazing how sensitive those baby monitors
> are, I was able to hear conversations from other rooms!

Just to show how REALLY sick and perverted I am... Has it struck anyone else how easy it would be to put some serious power on these frequencies and what the reaction would be when "baby" started asking someone to PLEASE change the channel on that radio? Or asking "Hey I'm hungry... when do I eat?!" or... MOMMY MOMMY... COME QUICK I DID A BOOBOO!!

Mark Bitterlich <Voices from Beyond Inc.>
mgb@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil

p.s. I know, I know... illegal as you know what... but it is humorous to think about!

4254. Antique Newsgroup?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-25 17:17:48 UTC
From: adams@swbatl.UUCP
Message-ID: <983@swbatl.UUCP>
Source record: 15378
Cross-posted to:
misc.wanted,misc.consumers.house,rec.woodworking,rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics,rec.arts.books,soc.culture.misc,news.groups

Is there, a newsgroup appropriate for the discussion of antiques and
collectables? If so would somone please direct me to it. If not, are
there others interested in starting a mailing list?

My interests include antique radios, books, and books about radio as
well as furniture restoration, auctions and collecting trivia.
There seems to be a few people in rec.arts.books interested in book
collecting, a few in rec.woodworking interested in antique restoration,
and a few in sci.electronics interested in antique radio and radio history
but no forum dedicated to the (admittedly limited) audience for these
topics. Perhaps they could coexist in a mailing list. I will volunteer
to run said list, at least at the beginning.

Any interest?
Send mail to uunet!swbatl!adams or adams@swbatl.swbt.com
please have the word antique in the subject line. The perl
mailing list is swamping my in box :).
--
---Tom Adams--- | uunet!swbatl!adams or adams@swbatl.swbt.com
I collect pre-1930 wireless, electrical and scientific books.
opinions... Opinions? I don't think I'm allowed to have opinions.
--
---Tom Adams--- | uunet!swbatl!adams or adams@swbatl.swbt.com
I collect pre-1930 wireless, electrical and scientific books.
opinions... Opinions? I don't think I'm allowed to have opinions.

4255. ao-13 operating schedule

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-25 21:09:46 UTC
From: joehol@microsoft.UUCP
Message-ID: <9155@microsoft.UUCP>
Source record: 15380

could someone please send me AO-13's current operating shedule ?

the one i have ends on the 16th of November...

73 joe

ps. and if you could, AO-13s element set for 89317 ...

4256. Re: Every one uses them -how do they work?Matching networks-

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-25 22:36:27 UTC
From: kjh@pollux.usc.edu
Message-ID: <21394@usc.edu>
Source record: 15381

In article <> eyg@hpnjld.HP.COM (Ed Gilbert tel 586-5903) writes:
>The most practical matching network for matching a wide range of unbalanced
>loads to 50 ohms is the tee network. Schematically it looks like
>
> ----- X1 ------------ X2 --------
> |
> Zg X3 Zl
> |
> ---------------------------------
>
> Ed Gilbert, WA2SRQ

The PI network also works well, and I believe that for most cases of
matching a low impedance load (30 - 70 ohm antenna) to a high impedance
source, the PI network works out to be a low pass filter. PI networks
were used almost exclusively for tube type final amplifiers in the not
so distant past. [My HF IF strips all have tube type final amplifiers (I
don't operate on HF anymore, so they are all IF strips).]
The PI network looks like the greek letter PI:

```
-----+----- Z1 -----+-----
| |
Zg Z2 Z3 Zl
| |
-----+--------------+-----
```

In the rare case that original ideas Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN
are found here, I am responsible. Owen W328, E. Lansing, MI 48825
Internet: kjh@pollux.usc.edu UUCP: ...!uunet!pollux!kjh

4257. Re: RS Discone? Good or Bad?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-26 00:07:34 UTC
From: psfales@cbnewsc.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <5038@cbnewsc.ATT.COM>
Source record: 15382

In article <23.Nov.89.14:09:15.GMT.#6683@UK.AC.NWL.IA>, PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK (Pete Lucas 0793-411613) writes:
> Anyone got any comments (Good? Bad?) on the RS Discone antenna? I am needing
> a portable antenna for covering 86, 144-147 and 169-173MHz. Important thing
> is that it can be easily assembled & dismantled again.

Well, I am not particularlyl knowledgable about antennas, but I have the RS Discone and have been reasonable pleased with it. I purchased it because it met my three major constraints: reasonable price, covers the 144 and 440 MHz bands, and would find inside my attic.

However, I am not sure how well it fits your constraint of being easily dismantled. I foresee two problems: 1) The antenna is held on the mast with three tiny screws which are easily lost and a little hard to start. This might not be a problem for portable operation, since you might not even need to use them. (The coax feeds up the inside of the antenna and would do a fairly good job of holding the antenna in place.) 2) The eight "Cone" elements are hollow aluminum tubes which strike me as being a little flimsy for rough service and repeated assembly.

Neither of these complaints would be a problem for a fixed station.
--
Peter Fales AT&T, Room 5B-420
N9IYJ 2000 N. Naperville Rd.
UUCP: ...att!ihlpb!psfales Naperville, IL 60566
Domain: psfales@ihlpb.att.com work: (708) 979-8031

4258. What's a good "FCC class B" PC/AT clone?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-26 00:57:52 UTC
From: elmquist@NIPS.SSESCO.COM
Message-ID: <8911252258.AA00191@nips.ssesco.com>
Source record: 15385

Just wondering what types of clone PCs people are using and what
kinds of problems they are finding with RFI from said boxes?
My recent expedition to local stores found plenty of chassis with
"CLASS B" certification that produced S9/+60 noise on my 2m HT at
5' or more distance... I'm sure the chassis was CLASS B *before*
they put the computer in it... it cer
they put the computer in it... I'm looking for a 20 or 25 MHz 386
ideally... but may have to settle for a lower speed box since the
higher speed ones appear less likely to meet CLASS B. Anyone have
any recommendations?
73, Chris N0JCF
---
elmquist@nips.ssesco.com

4259. listserv@ucsd.edu

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-26 06:32:28 UTC
From: kg19+@andrew.cmu.edu
Message-ID: <wZPsBw600WB64ekbwL@andrew.cmu.edu>
Source record: 15383

```
subscribe ka9q-users
```

4260. Oldtimers: TV Ads Save Amateur Radio?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-26 06:46:52 UTC
From: kg19+@andrew.cmu.edu
Message-ID: <AZPsPQG00WB6EekdZv@andrew.cmu.edu>
Source record: 15384

I seem to remember in my very early youth (12 years or younger, I can't remember exactly) there were a series of TV ads for Amateur Radio. I saw them before I knew what Amateur Radio was, but I still remember them and I think at least one of them starred Dick Van Dyke. Do any "oldtimers" remember these?

What I am wondering is A) who sponsored these (ARRL?) and B) why were they run at the time? Was there a lull in membership back then too? Do you think TV or radio ads would do anything today? Are they even affordable today?

- Kurt

Kurt Geisel SNAIL :
Carnegie Mellon University 65 Lambeth Dr.
ARPA : kg19+@andrew.cmu.edu Pittsburgh, PA 15241
UUCP : uunet!nfsun!kgeisel "I will not be pushed, filed, indexed, stamped,
BIX : kgeisel briefed, debriefed, or numbered!" - The Prisoner

4261. Re: airport security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-26 15:56:00 UTC
From: akcs.larry@nstar.UUCP
Message-ID: <[256fec36:39.18]rec.ham.radio;1@nstar.UUCP>
Source record: 15386

I have carried a handheld aircraft radio (both transmit/receive) on board
US Air flights without problems.

4262. Re: RS Discone? Good or Bad?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-26 16:59:51 UTC
From: dave@ka3adu.UUCP
Message-ID: <575@ka3adu.UUCP>
Source record: 15392

The Radio Shack discone antenna has worked very well for me. I have it mounted on a 20 foot mast attached to the chimney on my one story house. I use it both with my PRO-2004 scanner and as a transmitting antenna with my 25 watt 2 meter rig. I am able to bring up repeaters about 100 miles away with this setup. As a receive antenna used with the PRO-2004 it is great. The wide bandwidth matches that of the scanner. So far the antenna has performed well for me across its advertised bandwidth.

I guess you could disassemble it and use it as a portable if you don't mind unscrewing the 16 rods that make up the disc and the cone.

--
==========
UUCP: uunet!wa3wbu!ka3adu!dave Dave Hultberg KA3UZR CIS: 72437,3215
1407 Concord Road
Mechanicsburg, PA 17055

4263. transverters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-26 17:14:38 UTC
From: root@mjbtn.UUCP
Message-ID: <530@mjbtn.UUCP>
Source record: 15390

Hello,

I am interested in getting more information about transverters that work with an HF rig. What VHF/UHF bands can be used? What are some of your personal experiences and comments on them? Who makes them and how can I get in touch with some of these dealers/manufacturers? What I really want to do is add 2 meters (some form) with my Icom IC-740. It is capable of working with a transverter. It might also prove convenient to get access to 50, 220, and 450 MHz, I don't know. Right now, I know next to nothing about them and have had a hard time finding information. Any good articles in past 73's, CQ's, Ham Radio's, or QST's?

Any and all comment would be *GREATLY* appreciated!

Thanks in advance!

Mark.

--
Mark J. Bailey, N4XHX "Ya'll com bak naw, ya hear!"
USMAIL: 511 Memorial Blvd., Murfreesboro, TN 37129 _____
VOICE: +1 615 893 0098 | JobSoft
UUCP: ...!{ames,mit-eddie}!attctc!mjbtn!mjb | Design & Development Co.
DOMAIN: mjb@mjbtn.MFEE.TN.US CIS: 76314,160 | Murfreesboro, TN USA

4264. scanner laws

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-26 19:13:24 UTC
From: jschwart@hardees.rutgers.edu
Message-ID: <Nov.26.14.13.23.1989.13175@hardees.rutgers.edu>
Source record: 15387

I am more than a little confused with all the talk over so called
scanner laws. I once saw a copy of a senate bill from the state of
NJ. stating that the only people in the state permitted to have a
scanner in their cars was rescue workers and hams with a Tech license
or higher. Now I hear that isn't the case.
I am planning a long road trip from N.J. to Florida in about a month.
I would like to bring my H.T. along (receives police and fire as well)
and I am wondering what various state laws are as of now on this
matter.
The states I am in need of info for are

New Jersey
Delaware
Maryland
Virginia
North Carolina
South Carolina
Georgia
and Florida.

Any info would be most helpfull

Thanks in advance,
--

-Jeff
jschwart@hardees.rutgers.edu Amateur Call: KA2QOU

Jeff Schwartz
RPO 6129 Box 5063
New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903
(201) 878-2340

4265. Re: Every one uses them -how do they work?Matching networks-

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-26 20:04:10 UTC
From: michael@fe2o3.UUCP
Message-ID: <260@fe2o3.UUCP>
Source record: 15391

In article <4140002@hpnjld.HP.COM> eyg@hpnjld.HP.COM (Ed Gilbert tel 586-5903) writes:
>> Can any one suggest the network best suited for antenna-matching and perhaps
>> briefly explain why and how these networks can transform impedances and perhaps
>> how one might go about home-brewing his own??
>
>The most practical matching network for matching a wide range of unbalanced
>loads to 50 ohms is the tee network. Schematically it looks like
>
> ----- X1 ------------ X2 --------
> |
> Zg X3 Zl
> |
> ---------------------------------
>
>This works best when X1 and X2 are the same type of reactance, and opposite
>of X3. Usually X1 and X2 are capacitors, X3 an inductor, which makes
>the overall circuit have a high-pass filter frequency response. If
>X1 and X2 are selected to have capacitive reactance of ~100 ohms
>at maximum C, and X3 ~100 ohms at maximum L, you'll be able to match
>loads anywhere from 1 ohm to over 1000 ohms at some combinations of
>the 3 reactances. Somewhere I have a C program which cranks out tables
>of Zl for 50 ohm Zg while sweeping X1, X2, and X3 over their ranges.
>I can dig this up and email to you if you're interested.

A very good technical note appears in the Motorola RF Databook (Vol 2) AN721.
To explain how you get a change in impeadence, first put a reactance, say
a capacitor C in series with your load R. Then do the mathematics to change
the (R-jXc) to (G+jYc). i.e. a series to parrallel conversion. looking
at it as a two-port black box they are both the same. When you do this
transformation you will see that the G value (conductance) is not the same
as simply 1/R !!! Thus if we resonate out the capacitive reactance that we
have added (Y) with a -Y inductor, our original R is transformed to 1/G.
This is one of the simplest L-matching networks. Other types, Pi etc help
with broadbanding and cam be made to work over a larger range.

---
email to
UUCP: uunet!mimsy!{arinc,fe203}!vk2bea!michael

_ _ _ _
Amateur | VK2BEA (Australia) '))) / //
Radio | G4NYV (United Kingdom) / / / o _. /_ __. _ //
Stations| NV3Z (United States) / ' (_<_(__/ /_(_/|_</_</_

Michael Katzmann
Broadcast Sports Technology.

2135 Espey Ct. #4
Crofton Md. 21114 USA

Ph: +1 301 721 5151

4266. amsat bbs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-26 20:24:54 UTC
From: joehol@microsoft.UUCP
Message-ID: <9162@microsoft.UUCP>
Source record: 15389

anybody have the current AMSAT BBS phonne number ?

please send if you do...

73 Joe

microsoft!joehol
uw-beaver!joehol@microsoft.uucp

4267. Re: 220Mhz vs Unix-pc

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-26 20:51:03 UTC
From: psfales@cbnewsc.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <5042@cbnewsc.ATT.COM>
Source record: 15388
Cross-posted to: unix-pc.general,rec.ham-radio

In article <2261@jato.Jpl.Nasa.Gov>, lyman@jato.Jpl.Nasa.Gov (Peter T Lyman) writes:
> My unix-pc does a *power-on-reset* anytime I key my 220 Mhz handheld
> unit, (in the same room). This does not happen with a 144 Mhz radio
> nor a 440 Mhz radio.
>
> Is there any body out there with the same/simular experience?

I have had the same experience with a 144MHz handheld, though it only happens when the radio is within about three feet of the computer. It appeared (though I didn't want to experiment too many times trying it out :-) that the power supply was shutting down while the transmitter was being keyed.

--
Peter Fales AT&T, Room 5B-420
N9IYJ 2000 N. Naperville Rd.
UUCP: ...att!ihlpb!psfales Naperville, IL 60566
Domain: psfales@ihlpb.att.com work: (708) 979-8031

4268. Contests

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-26 21:32:00 UTC
From: LEY@UWSTOUT.BITNET
Message-ID: <8911270800.AA22750@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 15396

On occasion I hear "CQ Contest" on the air. I do not participate in contests myself and wonder whether I should answer the call and give the caller a contact or whether I would be a hinderance since I don't know all the numbers and things that the contesters use and would thus slow him or here down.

Any advice from contesters?

Jim, NX9F

4269. Restrictions on RECEIVING signals in England....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-26 22:24:48 UTC
From: neal@lynx.uucp
Message-ID: <6563@lynx.UUCP>
Source record: 15407

In article <24.Nov.89.14:59:49.GMT.#7127@UK.AC.NWL.IA> Matt Brunton writes:

>.....Over here in the UK the law lets you
>listen to licensed radio amateurs, licensed CB operators and
>broadcasters AND THAT IS IT.

Do you thin this is GOOD? If you do, I feel sorry for you.....

Just another reason for me to think that England is a police state. This may not be ther proper forum, but then again maybe it is....I will let the readers decide.....

England seems to have many laws that classify it as a police state: No right of free speech, very restrictive gun laws, an oppressive "Big Brother"-type government, high taxes.....and now I find out this: you cannot even listen to radio waves passing through your own body!

Did you hear the recent story about how the English government gave the environmental group Greenpeace a hard time? You may not agree with the politics or the actions of Greenpeace, but the story tells much about how the Police State in England operates.....

It seems that Greenpeace was trying to promote their new record album called "Rainbow Warriors". All the procedes go to help Greenpeace fight for their environmental concerns. Several English rock stars are on the album, and they wanted to air commercials in England for the album.

Well, the English gov't took issue with this. Then they forced Greenpeace to follow certain "guidelines" set up especially for the advertising of the Greenpeace album: the ads could NOT suggest that the artists supported Greenpeace, could NOT use the words "Greenpeace", "green", "tree", or "whale"! The artists could not even SUGGEST that they were concerned over the state of the environment! According to the English gov't, it was all too "political".

Now, contrast this with the SOVIET UNION, where there were NO such restrictions set up by the government.

According to Ian Flooks, a media promoter in London who helped Greenpeace with their legal battles, "I began to wonder who was living in the police state".

>How would Jim (or anyone else on the list) like our situation??

If you cannot tell from my above posting, I will spell it out for you:
I think it stinks! Now, you did not post what YOU think about the situation... do you agree with it, or does it make you mad? Why don't you work to try and change it.....but, I suspect that not enough people in England care about the situation.

Neal

4270. My Father Talks to Hams (HUMOR)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-26 22:31:54 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <36@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 15413

The following is a true story:

It was about 17 years ago and I was in the second grade at Washington Street School, in West Orange, New Jersey. The weather was rainy, and all the students had to stay indoors during lunch time because of the bad weather, except those who went home for lunch.

After eating lunch in our classroom, the teacher left and we were left alone in our classroom. We were all talking amongst ourselves when the subject of hobbies, sports and fathers came up. Some of the students explained how their fathers watched sports on television, and followed the progress of different teams as a hobby, and even went to a few games on the weekends.

Then, one of the students turned to me and said, "John! What team does your father like??". "Oh, my father could care less about sports", I said. "Well, what does he do in his spare time?", someone asked. "He talks to hams", I answered.

At that point silence fell over the entire classroom and every student began to stare at me as if I were from the planet Xenon! After a few seconds of thought, Gina S. broke the silence and tried to "save" me from looking like a fool. She turned to one of the students and said, "Well, you talk to a dog? His father talks to hams!".

73, de John/KD2BD (A "ham" and proud of it!)
26-November-1989

--
AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z (Neptune, NJ)
UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
"For every problem, there is one solution which is simple, neat and wrong." -- H.L. Mencken

4271. re: Scan the garbage trucks and waste dumps :-)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-27 02:23:15 UTC
From: judice@kyoa.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <8911270223.AA00415@decwrl.dec.com>
Source record: 15397

Now it's one thing to be able to buy frequencies allocated to your local police or DEA office. But entirely another to disclose critical information relating to the trash-removal industry and dump sites! Can you imagine this information in the wrong hands?

The next time someone puts green glass in the clear glass recylcing container and gets away with it, because THEY could monitor the carting company frequencies, well, it's on your conscience, not mine.

;)

4272. Holy Code Practice!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-27 03:23:03 UTC
From: sxn%ingersoll@Sun.COM
Message-ID: <128395@sun.Eng.Sun.COM>
Source record: 15393

While tuning the dial this evening I heard W6ADO sending "code practice" at 7.1 MHz (about 6:30 pm PST Sunday). Here's a bit of the content:

"Fix our thoughts on Jesus, the apostle and high priest whom we confess. Be faithful to the one who appointed him - just as Moses was faithful in all God's use."

Kind of odd text for code practice, eh? (Unless W6ADO is actually engaged in proselytizing.) Anyone know how long this has been going on?

Steve Nahm sxn@sun.COM or sun!sxn

4273. Re: transverters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-27 03:29:24 UTC
From: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP
Message-ID: <5529@cps3xx.UUCP>
Source record: 15395

In article <530@mjbtn.UUCP> root@mjbtn.UUCP (Mark J. Bailey) writes:
>Hello,
>I am interested in getting more information about transverters that work
>with an HF rig.

Good move. You will pay less than half the price that you would for a
Japanese rice box, and at current performance levels, you will get twice
the performance.

>What VHF/UHF bands can be used? What are some of your

Just about everything from 50 MHz to 10 GHz is now commercially
available.

>personal experiences and comments on them? Who makes them and how can I
>get in touch with some of these dealers/manufacturers? What I really want

I think the best are Microwave Modules, from Liverpool, and
Single-Sideband Electronics, from someplace in W. Germany. They are
distributed in this country (USA) by a number of vendors.

In the rare case that original ideas Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN
are found here, I am responsible. Owen W328, E. Lansing, MI 48825
Internet: kjh@pollux.usc.edu UUCP: ...!uunet!pollux!kjh

4274. Re: (#1 in series) Listen to store security guards catch shoplifters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-27 04:00:21 UTC
From: johnd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <37@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 15416

Gee Look at all this bandwith... Gee Was the Fido gateway invited? Or
are they "eavesdropping" on USENET? Just who authorized this monitoring
of our postings anyway? :-)

Lighten up Jim, Im not sure about the FIDO users, but here on USENET,
we really done have that many criminals. Just "RADIO CRIMINALS", and
we're proud of it! You see we believe it takes a really small brain
for a body of lawmakers to vote somthing as absurd as the ECPA into
law. Its really sad when we get down to things like this here in the US.
One day the public will realize they got screwed , and fight it (I HOPE).

And Bob P., Let me take this opportunity to THANK you for your informative
postings over the years.

Far more good than anyone can tally up comes from the monitoring of
Municipal frequencies. If more people would constructively get involved
(not in the way), Far more REAL criminals would be caught. (but then
we dont have room to lock em up, but thats another problem,hihi)

Best Regards to you all de johnd/ka2qhd

PS
Better buy the little wife that diamond she always wanted, else she
might turn me in to "The Radio Police" for tuning across channel 77
on my regular tv tuner. :-)

4275. Re: Holy Code Practice!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-27 04:06:16 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <10188@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 15394

W6PDA (nee' WB6ZMS) in San Diego ran the complete New Testament as "code practice" for more than a year until his radio flamed out. That was several years ago, but I've heard other stations doing it at one place or another on the bands off and on for a long long time.

Must be a conspiracy.
- Brian

4276. Re: RS Discone? Good or Bad?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-27 07:15:34 UTC
From: onymouse@netcom.UUCP
Message-ID: <4623@netcom.UUCP>
Source record: 15406

The RS discone is far better than the inbuilt antenna but it still not quite enough, it seems.

I often monitor CHP in the SillyCon Valley area and find that I cannot pick up mobiles more than a few mile away. I also have never picked up the East COast skip that I get on the mobile in the low VHF band.

The cable is 50 feet of RG-8A/U which should not be too lossy at 50MHz and the discone is 67 feet above ground and 3 feet above the peak of the roof.

I have one particular gripe about this antenna: the connector is a SO-239 UHF connector. It is a bad choice for UHF work. Better a N-type or BNC/TNC type connector.

jd
onymouse@netcom.UUCP

4277. My backyard, your backyard ...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-27 07:41:30 UTC
From: die@cpoint.UUCP
Message-ID: <2942@cpoint.UUCP>
Source record: 15408

I have read the recent flurry of comments on the issue of one's
"right" to interpret the electromagnetic energy impinging on one's property
and have some questions about what is being said:

It seemed very clear to one poster that it was improper
to make use of services transmitted over the airwaves (such as pay tv) to which
one does not subscribe.

I find it hard to understand why if I have an absolute "right"
to interpret voltages induced across my backyard aluminum that that "right" ends
just because somebody has defined their communication as something I
must pay for. In essence if I have an absolute right to demodulate
what signals I find in my backyard or living room than it seems to logically
follow that there is no such crime (and yes people have been punished for it)
as rf signal piracy, at least as far as concerns private individuals making
private and incidental use of nominally pay-for-reception information streams.

And if I do not have a fundemental right to demodulate what shows
up in my backyard, then why is it not perfectly appropriate for Congress
to define certain essentially private communications as restricted in the
same sense as pay-for-reception transmissions are ? Is there some important
difference between assuring that the provider of a signal gets his fee and
and protecting the privacy of personal communications from casual
evesdropping ?

Why, in short, should I have a right to listen to your phone calls but
not watch HBO's video ?

And the fact HBO uses DES to make it slightly harder for me
to interpret their signal (because they use DES sloppily, not because it
isn't potentially effective) should or shouldn't make a difference in whether
I can watch it ? In other words if I can break encryption, can I use the
fruits thereof - does my "absolute right" to interpret energy in my yard
extend to even those communications protected by encryption if weak
enough so it can be broken ?

4278. Re: What's a good "FCC class B" PC/AT c

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-27 10:38:59 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500298@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 15402

Whether or not the manufacturers are actually meeting the requirements of "CLASS B", I can also tell you that CLASS B is very inadequate for use in a hamshack.

I recommend either using tightly shielded coax (meaning Belden 9913 or 9311) everywhere AND placing your antennas FAR FAR away, or building your own system from those CPU motherboards you can buy (from Jameco and others) and put it on your own real Faraday cage. If you hunt around you can even build your own system cheaper than buying one complete.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

4279. Re: 220Mhz vs Unix-pc

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-27 10:39:09 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500299@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 15403

In article <2261@jato.Jpl.Nasa.Gov>, lyman@jato.Jpl.Nasa.Gov (Peter T Lyman) writes:
> My unix-pc does a *power-on-reset* anytime I key my 220 Mhz handheld
> unit, (in the same room). This does not happen with a 144 Mhz radio
> nor a 440 Mhz radio.
>
> Is there any body out there with the same/simular experience?

My Denon cassette deck slows down to about half speed when I transmit on
220 Mhz near it. No noticeable effect from 144 Mhz or 440 Mhz. This deck
is the dual capstan type with something controlling the exact phase and
speed of each capstan independently to maintain the right tension. I guess
the 220 Mhz is wiping out that function.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

4280. Re: Holy Code Practice!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-27 10:39:13 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500300@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 15404

It might be some hidden form of preaching, but....

....it is a workable way to have VERIFYABLE text if the announcement of the practice says what version is being used, chapter and verse.

How about some FCC rules........ every would be ham has those, right? :-)

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

4281. Re: ICOM 2-SAT repair problems

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-27 10:39:18 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500301@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 15405

This would seem to discourage people from buying the radios the japanese makers put out right when they do. But since there is usually such a sudden demand when they do, they really would not be much interested in encouraging people to buy them so suddenly. They have trouble even getting the whole radios in supply at first.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

4282. Contests and non-contesters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-27 10:56:43 UTC
From: MROWEN@STLAWU.BITNET
Message-ID: <8911280801.AA18626@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 15398

Jim -

By all means, jump in and make contacts! You will
be entirely welcome and will help out the "contesters."
It's a good idea to listen for a while to figure out the
exchange, but don't be afraid to just ask someone on the
air, either. By far, the largest number of QSOs made
by any hard-core contesting station are with non-contesters.

Have fun -

4283. Transverters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-27 11:03:02 UTC
From: MROWEN@STLAWU.BITNET
Message-ID: <8911280801.AA18720@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 15399

Mark -

Transverters are great for getting on VHF one
band at a time. If totaled, however, the cost of
single-band transverters for 50-1296 MHz can exceed
the cost of a multi-band box like the FT736. But
costly or not, they will generally out-perform the
currently-available Japanese rigs because they use
a high-quality low-band rig as the IF.

Which brings me to another point. You mentioned that
you want to run the transverters from an ICOM IC-740.
ICOM makes fine low-band rigs, but (as far as I know)
they ALL have very low (<0.5 mw) output from their
"transverter" jacks. I don't know why they do this,
because no transverter on the market will run from such
a low level. You will have to either (1) dig around inside
the rig to find a higher 10-meter level to drive the transverter,
or (2) build an external amplifier to bring the 10-meter
power up to the 10-50mw needed. What a pain.

Mike Owen W9IP

4284. Info required on BC-312 or 342 radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-27 14:00:40 UTC
From: jfoster@linus.axion.bt.co.uk
Message-ID: <1989Nov27.140040.15063@axion.bt.co.uk>
Source record: 15420

I'm posting this for a friend who doesn't have access to the net.
He is Mark Evans (G0KFV), and he needs some information in order
to restore a BC-312 (or it might be a BC-342).

The radio comes from RCA, Hollywood, CA and was made in 1944. Mark
believes it was originally mounted in a Liberator bomber on duties
overseeing North Atlantic convoys in 1945.

The PA stage is operational, and all valves are present and test OK.
The big problem is that the dynamotor has been removed at some point,
leaving a collection of loose wires in the region of the VFO. Mark
needs the relevant part of the circuit diagram, and would appreciate
hearing from anyone who has it or knows where he could locate it.
He'd also like to know how to recognise a suitable dynamotor, or
failing that, what the spec is for its power output so that he can
build an alternative supply.

Any useful info would be gratefully received, including further
historical details. Serial numbers etc can be provided if required.
I'll pass on any EMAILs received, or Mark can be reached at:
16, Rosabelle Ave, Wivenhoe, Colchester CO7 9NX, UK.

Thanks in advance for any help.

| John Foster, RT3151, Room G44C, SSTF, British Telecom Research Labs, |
| Martlesham Heath, Ipswich, IP5 7RE, UK. |
| Phone: +44 473 646019 Fax: +44 473 643019 Telex: 987137 |

4285. MAILIMG list

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-27 14:02:23 UTC
From: GOLDFINGER%ATF.MFENET@CCC.NMFECC.GOV
Message-ID: <891127060223.5280012c@CCC.NMFECC.GOV>
Source record: 15401

Please put me on your mailing list for ham/communications info.
Thanks,
R.
Goldfinger

4286. removing "coaxseal"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-27 14:27:32 UTC
From: rfc@briar.philips.com
Message-ID: <68893@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 15418

copied from packet:
Msg# TSF Size #Rd Date/Time MsgID From To
9859 BF 560 4 1125/1554 10759_WA2SNA WM8J ALL@LOCAL
Sb: COAX SEAL REMOVAL

I'VE FOUND A GOOD WAY TO REMOVE THE PRODUCT CALLED "COAX SEAL" FROM
CONNECTORS. THE PRODUCT "LIQUID WRENCH" DISSOLVES COAX SEAL
NICELY, ESPECIALLY IF YOU USE A TOOTH BRUSH TO SCRUB THE
CONNECTOR.

---
73 de WA2ISE
==========
communism sucks

4287. How to fix bugs yourself in my Hypercard Ham Stacks

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-27 14:31:19 UTC
From: dls@genrad.com
Message-ID: <29250@genrad.UUCP>
Source record: 15411

This is a reposting of a previous posting that I made to describe how to fix minor problems in my Ham Stacks. I have had three requests for this data in the past week, so figured I'd repost it for those who are interested. For any who have (or may have in the future) these Ham Stacks, I suggest that you print this and save it, since these are general directions and not specific to any one of the stacks. Others can press 'n' now.

I do have specific corrections which I will make available via email for anyone who currently has version 2.0 of the Technician Ham Stack. If you wish a copy of this, please let me know. As for the on-line versions, Peter will be upgrading those as soon as I send that list of instructions to him as well (no, I haven't done that yet).

One more thing: If you DO find and fix any "bugs" in these stacks, PLEASE send me your corrections, so that I can fix my own stacks. Email the list to dls@genrad.com. I will need the Stack name (Novice, etc.), Stack version (found in Info), card name (or first word of question, like 2A-1.1, which is always unique), and a description of the problem. And THANKS!

There are three major types of bugs in these stacks: 1. Misspelled words in the question or answers, 2. Incorrect answer choice, 3. Incorrect card name, causing card to never be accessed.

To fix these stacks yourself (expert HyperCard users, please bear with me, this is written for an uninitiated user), first do the following (these commands can be done from ANY CARD in the stack):

1. Ctrl M to get the message box.
2. Type in the message box "set userlevel to 5".
3. Type in the message box "show menubar".

4A. To correct misspelled words in question or answers, first go to the card in question...you're probably already there....but if not, type in message box "go to card "#123"" (assuming you want card #123).
a. Pull down the Tools Menu, then choose Field (top far right ICON).
b. Select the field to fix by clicking in that field.
c. Pull down the Object Menu, then choose Field Info.
d. Unlock Text (click in the checkbox).
e. Pull down the Tools Menu, then choose Browse (top far left ICON).
f. Edit the text in the field as necessary to correct it.
g*. Repeat Steps a-c to get to the Field Info again.
h*. Lock Text (click in the checkbox).
i*. Pull down the Tools Menu, then choose Browse.
CORRECTION COMPLETE.
*(If you are doing a lot of typo corrections, it's sometimes easier to unlock all of the answers and question, fix all of the typos,

even on other cards, THEN lock all of the answers and question.
Just don't forget to lock them when you are done, or you take the
chance of inadvertently changing or destroying the text accidentally
while taking the test.)

4B. To correct incorrect answer choice, first go to the card in question...
as described in 4A above.
a. Go to card script, either by holding down Option and Ctrl keys,
and pressing C (only works with HyperCard v1.1 or newer), or
by pulling down Object Menu, then choose Card Info, then click
the Script button.
b. Edit the answer line as appropriate. To choose A as the answer,
this line should be in script:
put "A" into rightone
NOTE that the letter should be capitalized.
c. Press OK button.
CORRECTION COMPLETE (Note this correction will not actually
appear until the NEXT time you come to this card, so it's
not obvious that it has been fixed).

4C. To correct the card name....this one's more difficult. First you must
figure out what IS the right card name....unless you already know (ie,
I tell you). The symptom of THIS bug is that when you press the NEXT
arrow, nothing happens, but when you press the NEXT arrow a second time,
it goes to the question AFTER the next question. Pressing PREV arrow
twice will get you to the question BEFORE the bad question.
a. To determine the right card name, look at the question number of
the previous question (say 20), add one to it, then type in the
message box:
put item 21 of questlist
b. The correct card name will appear in the message box.
c. Now go to the PREVIOUS card (let's say the card you want is
#122) by typing in the message box:
go to card "#121"
d. Now go to the next card by pulling down the Go Menu, then
choosing Next. DON'T use the NEXT arrow at the bottom of the
card!!! You already know that doesn't work.
e. Pull down Object Menu, and choose Card Info.
f. Edit the correct name into the card field. It should be a
number sign (#) followed by the card number you want (if this
is the 10th card in the stack, the card name will be #8; card
name is always 2 less than its card sequence in the stack).
CORRECTION COMPLETE

5. The stack has now been fixed, and you don't HAVE to hide the menubar
and change the userlevel to use the test, but when you come back into
the stack for the first time after the fix, these will have been set
to their correct state. Here's how to fix these without exiting the
stack:
a. Type in the message box:
hide menubar

b. Type in the message box:
set userlevel to 1

As I said before, I will have some "fixes" that you can try your hand
at with the Technician stack shortly. Email me if you desire the list.

CHEERS!
Diana

-> Diana L. Syriac CAP: SM, Freedom 690 Mobile Ham: N1GZS <-
->USmail: GenRad Inc., Mail Stop 6, 300 Baker Ave, Concord, Mass. 01742 <-
->usenet: {decvax,mit-eddie}!genrad!dls or dls@genrad.com <-
->tel: (508) 369-4400 x2459 I'D RATHER BE FLYING!!! <-

4288. Multiband mobile antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-27 14:53:47 UTC
From: davet@tsdiag.ccur.com
Message-ID: <639@tsdiag.ccur.com>
Source record: 15414

I have recently purchased a used Yaesu FT-727R handheld, which operates on both 2m and 70cm. I am quite happy with it, but I have a question about how best to 'antenna' it. A little quick math shows me that a 1/4 wave 2m antenna is approximately 20 inches long. This also happens to be 3/4 wavelength on 450MHz (more or less). What are the impedance and resonant characteristics of a 3/4 wave antenna? What's the rule: Even 1/4 wavelengths, odd 1/4 wavelengths? Both? Are there any antennas out there (for construction or, heaven forbid, purchase 8-)) that will give me reasonable SWR on both bands? (I hope to use this mobile, so a RS discone would be a little conspicuous.) Any ideas/pointers/vectors/ articles/etc will be greatly appreciated.

PS - Anyone know how to speed up the squelch opening time on this handheld?

Thanks in advance from:

--
David E. Tiller N2KAU | Concurrent Computer Corp.
FAX: 201-870-5952 Ph: (201) 870-4119 (w) | 2 Crescent Place, M/S 117
UUCP: ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!davet | Oceanport NJ, 07757
ICBM: 40 16' 45" N 73 59' 00" W | davet@tsdiag.ccur.com

4289. RS Discone? To buy or not to buy?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-27 15:05:47 UTC
From: PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK
Message-ID: <27.Nov.89.15
Source record: 15409

Thanks to all of you who've replied to my query on RS Discone antenna.
I've decided not to buy the RS one - I've ordered a REVCONE (this is a UK
made version - stainless steel hardware, with a 'N' connector for the coax and
a tapped hole in the top so i can add a 1/4 wave whip for my favourite band.
Its no more pricey than the RS product, and of course theres nowhere for a
whip to fit on the RS one!
Will let the net know how it behaves. I dont know if REVCO products are
available in the States - methinks probably not.

++Pete

Please use the following addresses for reply: + \/Natural
+ \/\Environment
JANET: PJML@UK.AC.NERC-WALLINGFORD.IBMA + \/\/Research
ARPA : PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSS.CS.UCL.AC.UK + \/\/\Council
EARN : PJML%UK.AC.NWL.IA@UKACRL + NERC Computer Services
AX25 : G6WBJ {144.650MHz} + Holbrook House
SPAN : STAR::"PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSS.CS.UCL.AC.UK" + Station Road
PHONE: +44 793 411613 + SWINDON SN1 1DE
FAX : +44 793 411503 + GREAT BRITAIN

4290. Re: Oldtimers: TV Ads Save Amateur Radio?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-27 16:55:37 UTC
From: stevew@wyse.wyse.com
Message-ID: <2532@wyse.wyse.com>
Source record: 15417

In article <AZPsPQG00WB6EekdZv@andrew.cmu.edu> kg19+@andrew.cmu.edu (Kurt A. Geisel) writes:
>I seem to remember in my very early youth (12 years or younger, I
>can't remember exactly) there were a series of TV ads for Amateur Radio.
>I saw them before I knew what Amateur Radio was, but I still remember
>them and I think at least one of them starred Dick Van Dyke. Do any
>"oldtimers" remember these?
>
>What I am wondering is A) who sponsored these (ARRL?) and B) why were
>they run at the time? Was there a lull in membership back then too?
>Do you think TV or radio ads would do anything today? Are they even
>affordable today?

Am I that old? I believe the adds were sponsored by the ARRL(don't swear to that one) but they were done by Mr. Van Dyke as a favor to a long-time associate (I think his manager) who was a ham. I believe the spots were done in the late 70's as part of the League's Tune-in-the-World promotion effort of amateur radio. Gee, everyone who blames the league about not attempting to grow our numbers always seems to forget that little effort? Seems thats about when we had the greatest spurt in our growth as I recall...I would guess they were aired as public service spots. As I further recall, you usually only saw them after 11:00pm ;-)

73's de Steve KA6S

4291. Re: Celebrity HAMS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-27 16:55:53 UTC
From: wynkoop@esquire.UUCP
Message-ID: <1619@esquire.UUCP>
Source record: 15231

In article <8911180803.AA17555@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> 702WFG@SCRVMSYS.BITNET (bill gunshannon) writes:
>
>Does anyone remeber the call signs of:
> Arthur Godfrey, Clayton Moore (The Lone Ranger)
> ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

K4LIB....as he used to say on his morning radio show when I was a Kid "Love It Baby"

-Brett Wa3yre

4292. Re: Free Vacuum Forever!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-27 17:02:17 UTC
From: rodman@mfci.UUCP
Message-ID: <1140@m3.mfci.UUCP>
Source record: 15415

>
>Paul and Mark:
>
>I could not agree more but you should read the Electronic Communications
>and Privacy Act carefully. Further, don't get caught by a sheriff in
>certain New Jersey counties with a 2 meter rig that is CAPABLE of receiving
>police communications or they will charge you with a crime and put you
>in the klink. This is being fought here but these are the facts, as
>despicable as they seem to hams and shortwave listeners and scanner buffs.
>

I'm quite aware that what I belive is right and what is law do not
agree, but thanks for your concern/warning anyway.

Cheers from Ct,
pkr

{ where radar detectors are "illegal" to use and the
state police has been illegally taping all outgoing calls for
years .....:-(}

4293. Re: Weather Facsimile Reception

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-27 17:07:28 UTC
From: bobm@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <1510@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 15410
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

My two cents on FAX stuff.

I just got into wefax reception. I had NO background with SW radios, antennas or any of that stuff. However so far everything is starting to come together pretty good. My setup is :

the radio - radioShak Dt440 or something like that. Cost ~ 200

the computer - either my AT or PC the pc has a CGA LCD which is pretty bad for viewing but when i get it battery powered it'll be fine for traveling.

The AT is a Herc card and makes great pic's.

The demodulator is from Software Systems Consoulting(sp) in CA. They advertise in Pop Comm alot (at least the 3 issues I have) and it cost $99 for the demodulator and software. The demodulator runs on the serial port and the software runs under DOS.

My first antenna was the radio Shak long wire. From Phoenix I could get good pictures from San Fran. but not much else. I just bought a REAL antenna (name slips me at the moment) around 70 bucks and was tuned for the freq's I need.

Although I don't yet have a coax leadin from the antenna the pictures are MUCH better. I now can get Norfolk and Hawaii with no problem. The pics are great from CA and Norfolk although I still can't figgure out some of the Hawaii maps.

Currently I'm writing my own driver under QNX to allow me to capture maps and download them to other sites.

Well that's what I'm doing (sat pics will be later)

bob

4294. Tiltover vs. Crankup Towers.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-27 17:10:52 UTC
From: henryb@hpspdra.HP.COM
Message-ID: <12280001@hpspdra.HP.COM>
Source record: 15422

I'm currently seeking permits and in the market for a 50ft or so tower.
I've already decided on galvanised steel (rather than Al.), but being
unkeen on the prospect of tower climbing, I'm thinking of either a
tiltover or a crankup (telescoping?) tower. So questions:
1. Do all types of (triangular section) tower have to be climbed when
erecting them, even if they later tiltover etc..
2. What are the pros and cons of tiltover vs. telescoping.
3. Any other good alternatives for 50ft.

Henry Black G4NOC/W6 415 857 6655

4295. Re: RS Discone? Good or Bad?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-27 17:13:52 UTC
From: kthompso@entec.Wichita.NCR.COM
Message-ID: <424@entec.Wichita.NCR.COM>
Source record: 15423

It is a good discone, but to fragile I think for portable use.

--
Ken Thompson N0ITL
NCR Corp. 3718 N. Rock Road
Wichita,Ks. 67226 (316)636-8783
Ken.Thompson@wichita.ncr.com

4296. DOSGATE - Update...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-27 17:16:06 UTC
From: rbono@necis.UUCP
Message-ID: <1178@necis.UUCP>
Source record: 15421
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

Here is info on the latest version of DOSGATE:

The current version of the DOSGATE driver *should* now support
most any TNC. The previous version only worked well with Kantronix TNC's.

DOSGATE allows a PC (XT, AT, compatibles too) to be used from
a remote packet terminal. This allows *almost* any MS-DOS program that
is available on the disk drives to be run from the remote packet terminal.

"*Almost* any" does not include programs that bypass MS-DOS function
calls for terminal I/O, or (because of limitations of the remote packet users)
programs that require graphics, etc.

DOSGATE installs as a 'device' driver in place of the standard
ANSI.SYS driver, although (at this time) is does not support ANSI escape
sequences.

DOSGATE has been tested with Kantronix, and AEA TNC's at this time.
Hopefully more will be added to this list as users send me reports (Sorry,
I can't afford to own one of each type of TNC!).

What can DOSGATE do for you? Just about anything that you can think
of, and have/write the software for.... controlling things in your shack,
allowing access to a telephone modem, compiling programs, etc.

My DOSGATE system (NM1D-2 on 145.070 in Derry, NH accesable through
node SNH) has the following applications available to users via the packet
network (users include regular checkins from Canada to Arkansas):

SeeSats - Real time OSCAR tracking
AutoExam - Online Ham radio exams from Novice to Extra, can be
used interactivly or to print out written exams, full
question pools, each exam is randomly different.

AutoCall - Online callbook database (kudos to N7IKQ), look up
any call in the US (currenly limited by disk space to
the W1 call area, should contain entire US by December).

Games - Several INFOCOM 'adventure' style games that can be played
on-line.

Repeater database - Repeaters in the New England area which can be
searched by frequency, Town, State, etc.

Club database - Local radio club member database can be searched by
name, call, address, town, state, etc.

DOSMAIL - SIMPLE (local only, no autoforwading at this time) mail
system that works similar to other packet BBS's.

Misc - Several other databases, and programs too numerous to mention
here.

How to get DOSGATE for your area:

There is NO COST for the DOSGATE software if you use it for
Amateur Radio on-the-air applications. To get a copy send the
following to me:

1 Formatted 5 1/4 inch 360K floppy diskette
1 Self-addressed, STAMPED diskette mailer to
allow me to return your disk to you.
Your Name and Address
Your request for DOSGATE.

Send to:
Rich Bono
7 Redfield Circle
Derry, NH 03038

If you forget to include any of the above items, then your disk
will probably not be returned to you!!!

DOSGATE is not available via electronic transfer...

YES!!! Packet can be used for MUCH more than just email!!!

DOSGATE allows you to easily write your own programs and not
have to worry about the program to TNC interface.
Support a DOSGATE in your local area.....

Rich (NM1D)

--
/***\
* Rich Bono (NM1D) If I could only 'C' forever!! rbono@necis.nec.com *
* (508) 635-6300 NEC Technologies Inc. NM1D@WB1DSW *
***/

4297. Where is lat week's SCDX ??

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-27 17:18:01 UTC
From: huopio@kannel.lut.fi
Message-ID: <HUOPIO.89Nov27121801@kannel.lut.fi>
Source record: 15400

Where is last week's Sweden Calling DXers electronic edition? If someone has
seen it, please e-mail it to me! (It is not in rec.radio.shortwave either..)
And to ALL: ATTENTION! PLEASE DO NOT LIMIT DISTRIBUTION OF POSTINGS AT THIS
AREA IF NOT ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY! You know..Europe would like to listen..!!

..Kauto
--
********** Kauto Huopio (huopio@kannel.lut.fi) **********
*US Mail: Kauto Huopio, Punkkerikatu 1 A 10, SF-53850 Lappeenranta, Finland *
*Project: Learn some GNU Emacs first.. :-) *
****

4298. A Computing Decision: Apple vs. IBM

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-27 18:12:43 UTC
From: KENDALLG@VTVM1.CC.VT.EDU
Message-ID: <8911280802.AA18984@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 15248

I'd like some general input from our fine studio audience here... 8)

Hopefully within the next few months I'm going to buy myself a decent PC system to use at home. In addition to the 'usual' software (word processing, spread-sheet, terminal emulation, etc.) I'd like to be able to use it for ham radio as well (like packet, station logs, etc.). My dilemma is whether a Macintosh would *really* be worth the extra $$$ in comparison to an IBM-compatible system, especially in terms of available 'plug-in' hardware boards (I guess I'd have to go with the Mac II for that capability). I've worked with both systems; I thing the Mac is more 'user friendly' but I haven't dabbled seriously enough with either system to know what they can really do (I have to buy something that my wife can use, too!)

Any input would be most appreciated. Thanks.
Acknowledge-To: <KENDALLG@VTVM1>

4299. Re: My backyard, your backyard ...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-27 18:14:10 UTC
From: jgd@rsiatl.UUCP
Message-ID: <685@rsiatl.UUCP>
Source record: 15419

In article <2942@cpoint.UUCP> die@cpoint.UUCP (David I. Emery) writes:

> And if I do not have a fundemental right to demodulate what shows
>up in my backyard, then why is it not perfectly appropriate for Congress
>to define certain essentially private communications as restricted in the
>same sense as pay-for-reception transmissions are ? Is there some important
>difference between assuring that the provider of a signal gets his fee and
>and protecting the privacy of personal communications from casual
>evesdropping ?
>
> Why, in short, should I have a right to listen to your phone calls but
>not watch HBO's video ?
>
> And the fact HBO uses DES to make it slightly harder for me
>to interpret their signal (because they use DES sloppily, not because it
>isn't potentially effective) should or shouldn't make a difference in whether
>I can watch it ? In other words if I can break encryption, can I use the
>fruits thereof - does my "absolute right" to interpret energy in my yard
>extend to even those communications protected by encryption if weak
>enough so it can be broken ?
>

YES I do have a fundamental right, if not in current law, then in principle,
to receive ANYTHING that makes it to my property.

Until very recently, it was a recognized principle of law that personal
rights, especially personal rights that do not affect others, were
inalienable. This was exemplified by the concept of "fair use" for example.
Fair use says that the individual may use intellectual property for his
own private purposes without license or control. This concept is further
illustrated by the language in the Comm Act of 34 which established the
unfettered right to receive any signal provided certain restrictions on
its use were observed. This very sensible language preserved both the
rights of the private individual and the rights of the owner of the
information transmitted.

The law said basicly that one could receive any signal as long as the
information is not disclosed and is for personal use. (Simplified
interpretation.)

Under this language, I could receive:

The police
Land mobile transmissions,
Marine radio transmissions,
Sattelite transmissions,

any other electromagnetic radiation that penetrated my property.

I could not:
reveal it to another person,
Use it for personal gain,
Interefer with the transmission.

Unfortunately as of late, two concepts have florished in government circles. One is that "collective interests" are more important than individual rights and must be served at the expense of these rights. One only has to look at the things the government does "in the public interest" or "for Society's benefit" to see this point illustrated.

The other concept is that it is intrinsicly wrong to have fun. Especially if that fun is different from yours. Some people who disagree with the concept of scanner monitoring as "Voyeurism." As one who enjoys several somewhat socially unacceptable hobbies (shooting, motorcycling, ham radio, computers), I've seen my share of this effect. I used to attribute it to other causes such as snobism but I realized awhile back that the root cause is that many people just hate to see others have fun!

Then, of course, we have to take into consideration the propensity of the government to sell resources to the highest bidder.

We've so far allowed the HBO types and the Cellular industry get away with one public resource grab. The question is will we let it continue? I hope not. I hope the ECPA will get the proper constitutional challenge and that it succeeds. If not, a logical conclusion to this process could be that one day any "unauthorized" reception of electromagnetic radiation - including that which we call light - will be banned unless specifically designated as legal. Think about that one for a minute.

John

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | Manual? ... What manual ?!?
Radiation Systems, Inc. Atlanta, GA | This is Unix, My son, You
emory!rsiatl!jgd **I am the NRA** | just GOTTA Know!!!

4300. How to save your car's electrical stuff?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-27 18:20:51 UTC
From: cyamamot@girtab.usc.edu
Message-ID: <6709@merlin.usc.edu>
Source record: 15412
Cross-posted to: ca.driving,sci.electronics,rec.audio,rec.autos.tech,rec.ham-radio

In article <1989Nov27.160950.13937@sj.ate.slb.com> poffen@molehill writes:
>My friend bought a Mazda MX-6 last year. Earlier this year the regulator on
>the alternater went berserk. As near as the dealer can figure, the voltage
>out of the alternater probably went as high as 100V! Everything, and I mean
>EVERYTHING electrical in the car blew out. Virtually every light bulb, all of
>the computers (engine, transmission, turbo boost, etc) blew out. The stereo
>smoked, the air conditioner fryed, the windshield wiper motor melted, the
>battery exploded. In addition, several wiring harnesses burned up.
>
>Russ Poffenberger DOMAIN: poffen@sj.ate.slb.com

This got me thinking about the audio/ham-radio gear I have installed in my
car. Can anyone confirm if the following would work:

```
(-) 12 Vdc (+) 30 Amp
+--- battery ---o-fuse-o--+----> to your favorite & expensive equipment
| |
| -
| ^ 30 Amp +15 Vdc Zener diode ( just match the
| | diode rating with
+-------------------------+----> car chassis the fuse rating )
```

Are there any better ideas out there? What can be done to clamp a large
voltage surge or at least blow out the fuse when a surge occurs?

Thanks,
Cliff

4301. DELETE NANE FROM MAILING LIST

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-27 18:45:26 UTC
From: kevin@NCSC.NAVY.MIL
Message-ID: <8911271845.AA04167@ncscnavy.mil>
Source record: 15242

PLEASE DELETE MY NAME FROM YOUR MAILING LIST.
THANK YOU

4302. Re: Military aircraft callsigns...Eugene Balinski

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-27 18:58:44 UTC
From: wilson@ccop1.ocpt.ccur.com
Message-ID: <267@ccop1.ocpt.ccur.com>
Source record: 15241

As a SWL, former USAF Officer, Ham & USAF MARS operator, I support the right of anyone to listen to anything that is transmitted over the public airwaves, whether encrypted on not, provided they are not doing so for gain. This was the concept of the Communications Act prior to its corruption by the ECPA. The ECPA came into being only to allay fears of the celluar telephone lobby that fear of monitoring would cut into their profits.

Incidently, there is no such thing as a "secure" radio link. One of the principles of electronic security is that encryption merely DELAYS the time that the enemy will recieve information from your transmission, hopefully till after the information is already known to him by the bombs falling on his position! Any device made by man can be broken by man given enough time and money. Encryption in the military costs the enemy time; encryption in the civilian community costs the snooper money.

Finally, don't overlook the value of signal intelligence (SIGINT) even if the signals are encrypted. Just the presence, absense or change in volume or routings of encrypted messages is valuable information.

73

Gary Wilson WB2BOO@KB1BD-4 AFB1WA@AFA1NC-4

wilson@ocpt.ccur.com

4303. Termination of Info-Hams

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-27 19:56:33 UTC
From: Amxtmlme@REDSTONE-EMH2.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8911280803.AA19156@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 15243

Request this office be removed from mailing of INFO-HAMS.
Your cooperation is greatly appreciated.

JEAN S. MCGOWAN
Chief, Equipment Management Branch

4304. Re: Restrictions on RECEIVING signals in England....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-27 20:16:52 UTC
From: rma@mhgki.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <7110@cbnewsm.ATT.COM>
Source record: 15425

In article <6563@lynx.UUCP>, neal@lynx.uucp (Neal Woodall) writes:
> In article <24.Nov.89.14:59:49.GMT.#7127@UK.AC.NWL.IA> Matt Brunton writes:
>
> >.....Over here in the UK the law lets you
> >listen to licensed radio amateurs, licensed CB operators and
> >broadcasters AND THAT IS IT.
>
> Do you thin this is GOOD? If you do, I feel sorry for you.....
>
> Just another reason for me to think that England is a police state. This may
> not be ther proper forum, but then again maybe it is....I will let the readers
> decide.....
>
> England seems to have many laws that classify it as a police state: No right
> of free speech, very restrictive gun laws, an oppressive "Big Brother"-type
> government, high taxes.....and now I find out this: you cannot even listen
> to radio waves passing through your own body!

Neal,
I think you are going a bit far to call England a police state. The UK
government (Thatcher in particular) has, and always has had, the attitude that
it knows best when it comes to matters of what they regard as "security". Hence
there is no freedom of information act and they do tend to try to repress
politically awkward stories. (I'm sure the US government would like to do the
same if they could!). To say England has no right of free speech is rubbish. Go
to speaker's corner (Hyde park) in London any day and you will see for yourself.In addition
take a look at real English TV if you ever get the chance. It is far, far more
uncensored than american TV. As for guns, well, I would guess that more people
are shot in New York on an average DAY than in an average YEAR in England.
You can certainly own a hunting weapon (shotgun) in the UK, they just make sure
you are a responsible citizen first - what's the problem with that?
To top it all, they actually have a no code licence - free access to the
amateur bands with only a tech exam. There's liberty for you. I could say
much more, but it would be inappropriate for this newsgroup. This posting
probably is too, but I couldn't let your statement go unchallenged.

4305. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-27 20:51:07 UTC
From: JORDAN@LL.LL.MIT.EDU
Message-ID: <8911280803.AA19155@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 15244

Sorry to spend the bandwidth on this, but to set the record straight on U.K. politics.

>England seems to have many laws that classify it as a police state:
>No right of free speech,
Nonsense. With the caveat below, relating to political ads, you can say what you like, when you like, and to whom you like.
>very restrictive gun laws,
True, thank goodness - and a murder rate a fraction of the U.S. as a result.
>an oppressive "Big Brother"-type government,
Where did you get this? If Thatcher were any more in agreement with Reagan she'd have divorced Denis & married him.. She even got him a knighthood! (given by the queen, but put forward by the P.M.)
>high taxes.....
Last time I was in a position to notice, the standard rate of tax in the U.K. was around 30%. I'm currently paying 28% Fed + 7% FICA + 6% State = 41%. There is a higher U.K. rate for top earners, there is also a 33% Federal rate in the U.S. .
>and now I find out this: you cannot even listen to radio waves
>passing through your own body!
Actually, I agree with you on this one, unfortunately it seems that the U.S. is going the same way.

Re Greenpeace:

This probably ran afoul of the paid political ad laws. Here in the U.S., the 'speech' of political ads is NOT 'free' - its bought & paid for. This means that the party with the most money gets the most T.V. time, and gets the attention of the masses, & presumably their votes. In England, TV political ads ARE free - i.e. the broadcasters have to give free time for political ads, and every party gets their share - even the loonies on left & right. A fairer system IMHO. It means you have to be fairly strict about what constitutes a political ad, or everyone else would cry foul...

I now return to the regularly scheduled discussion of shoplifting, pizza, BARF, gun laws, free speech, and, maybe, ham radio.....

Mike G4ASQ / KC1?? - soon I hope

4306. FCC monitoring law

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-27 20:58:24 UTC
From: mn@atari.UUCP
Message-ID: <1821@atari.UUCP>
Source record: 15237
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

With all the flames on this net about snoops vs. uncurious types I for one would like to know EXACTLY what the law says about monitoring various communications.
I'm familar with the now obselete law of 1934 that says in essence that you can receive anything that's out there, just don't pass along anything you may hear.
Now the law has changed and if I put any stock in the rumors, opinions and flames, I would conclude you can only listen to international broadcasters, public broadcasters and hams.
Does anyone happen to have a copy of the new FCC law so when can all see it?

| Michael Nowicki N6LUU Atari Corp,Sunnyvale CA {ames!atari!mn} |
|.....|
| char *disclaimer="Views expressed are my own, not my employer's"; |
| char *good_quote=" 'Nyuk,nyuk,nyuk,nyuk,nyuk' - Curly Howard"; |

4307. VLF time and frequency radio stations list

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-27 21:07:09 UTC
From: rfc@briar.philips.com
Message-ID: <68905@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 15424

```
copied from packet:
From: ka2raf@nn2z.ampr.org (Chris Crosby)
To: swls@allbbs
Subject: VLF World Time Stations by Frequency

WORLD STANDARD TIME and FREQUENCY STATIONS (sorted by freq)
_____________________________________________________________________

Station | Power | Std Freq |Accr'cy|DUT1
-------------------------------|---------|--------------|-------|--------
Call Sign|Approximate|Latitude |Carrier |Carrier |Mod |Parts |
|Location |Longitude|Power |(KHz) |(Hz) | 9 |
| | | (kw) | | |in 10 |
--------|-----------|---------|---------|--------|-----|-------|--------
GBR(1) |Rugy, |52 22'N | 750 | 15.95 | 1(9)|+/-0.02|CCIR code by
(31) |UK |01 11'W | 60(2) | 16.00 | (9) | |dble pulse
---------|-----------|---------|---------|--------|-----|-------|---------
NDT(1) |Yosami,Jap |34 58'N | 40(2) | 17.4 | nil |+/-0.1 |
(32) |137 01'E
---------|-----------|---------|---------|--------|-----|-------|---------
NAA(1) |Cutler,ME |44 38'N | 2000 | 17.8 | nil |+/-0.1 |
(22)(32) |USA |67 17'W | 1000(2)
---------|-----------|---------|---------|--------|-----|-------|---------
NLK(1) |Jim Creek, |48 12'N | 1200 | 18.6 | nil |+/-0.1 |
(32) |Wash.,USA |121 55'W | 130(2)
---------|-----------|---------|---------|--------|-----|-------|---------
UQC3 |Khabarovsk,|48 30'N | 300 | 26.6 |1,10,|
|USSR |134 51'E | | 25.1 |40 | |
| 25.5 | | |
| 23.0 |(42) | |
| 20.5 | | |
---------|-----------|---------|---------|--------|-----|-------|---------
UTR3 |Gorky, |56 11'N | 300 | 25.0 |1,10,| |
|USSR |43 58'E | | 25.1 |40 | |
| 25.5 | | |
| 23.0 |(42) | |
| 20.5 | | |
---------|-----------|---------|---------|--------|-----|-------|---------
NSS(1) |Annapolis, |38 59'N | 1000 | 21.4 | nil |+/-0.1 |
(32) |MD,USA |76 27'W | 400(2) | | | |
---------|-----------|---------|---------|--------|-----|-------|---------
NWC(1) |North West |21 49'S | 1000(2) | 22.3 | nil |+/-0.1 |
(22)(32) |Cape,Astrla|114 10'E | | | | |
---------|-----------|---------|---------|--------|-----|-------|---------
NPM(1) |Lualualei |21 25'N | 1000 | 23.4 | nil |+/-0.1 |
```

```
(22)(32) |HI,USA |158 09'W | 630(2) | | | |
---------|----------|---------|---------|--------|-----|-------|---------
JJF-2(1) |Sanwa, |36 11'N | 10 | 40 | 1 |+/-0.1 |
JG2AS |Sashima, |139 51'E | | | (21)| |
|Ibaraki,Jap| | | | | |
---------|----------|---------|---------|--------|-----|-------|---------
OMA |Podebrady, |50 08'N | 5 | 50 | 1 |+/-10 |No DUT1
|CZECH.,SR |15 08'E | | | (90 | |trans
---------|----------|---------|---------|--------|-----|-------|---------
RTZ(1) |Irkutsk |52 18'N | 10 | 50 | 1; |+/-0.1 |CCIR Code by
|USSR |104 18'E | | | 10 | |dble pls(41)
---------|----------|---------|---------|--------|-----|-------|---------
MSF |Rugby |52 22'N | 25(2) | 60 | 1 |+/-0.02|CCIR Code
|UK |01 11'W | | | (12)| |dble pulse
---------|----------|---------|---------|--------|-----|-------|---------
WWVB(1) |Ft Collins |40 40'N | 13(2) | 60 | 1 |+/-0.1 |No CCIR
|CO,USA |105 03'W | | | (3) | |code
---------|----------|---------|---------|--------|-----|-------|---------
RBU(1) |Moskva, |55 19'N | 10 | 66 2/3 | 1; |+/-0.1 |CCIR Code by
|USSR |38 41'E | | | 10 | |pulse(41)
---------|----------|---------|---------|--------|-----|-------|---------
HBG(39) |Prangins |46 24'N | 20 | 75 | 1 |+/-0.2 |No DUT1
|Switz |06 15'E | | | (28)| |trans
---------|----------|---------|---------|--------|-----|-------|---------
DCF77(1) |Mainflingen|50 01'N | 20 | 77.5 | 1 |+/- |No DUT1
|FR Germany |09 00'E | | | |0.005 |trans
---------|----------|---------|---------|--------|-----|-------|---------
? |Donebach, |49 34'N | 250 | 151 | nil |+/-0.5 |
|FR Germany |09 11'E | | | | |
---------|----------|---------|---------|--------|-----|-------|---------
? |Allouis, |47 10'N | 1000 to | 163 | nil |+/-0.1 |
|France |02 12'E | 2000 | 84(33) | | |
---------|----------|---------|---------|--------|-----|-------|---------
? |Droitwich, |52 16'N | 400 | 200 | nil |+/-0.2 |
|UK |02 09'W | | | | |
---------|----------|---------|---------|--------|-----|-------|---------
RW-166 |Irkutsk, |52 18'N | 40 | 200 | |+/-0.1 |
|USSR |104 18'E | | | | |
-------------------------------------------------------------------------

1858z, 744 msgs, #9941 last @KD6TH-4 MailBox>
++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
73 de WA2ISE
```

4308. Re: Multiband mobile antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-27 21:39:38 UTC
From: jmseb@cbnewsd.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <3336@cbnewsd.ATT.COM>
Source record: 15228

In article <639@tsdiag.ccur.com>, davet@tsdiag.ccur.com (Dave Tiller N2KAU) writes:
>
>
> I have recently purchased a used Yaesu FT-727R handheld, which operates
> on both 2m and 70cm. I am quite happy with it, but I have a question
[stuff deleted]
> Are there any antennas
> out there (for construction or, heaven forbid, purchase 8-)) that will give
> me reasonable SWR on both bands? (I hope to use this mobile, so a RS
> discone would be a little conspicuous.) Any ideas/pointers/vectors/
> articles/etc will be greatly appreciated.
>
> Thanks in advance from:
>
>
> --
> David E. Tiller N2KAU | Concurrent Computer Corp.

David (and others out there who might be interested):

For mobile operation with my 2m/70cm rig, I purchased the Icom dual-band
antenna (the AH-32). I have been very pleased with its performance.
It is relatively small, screws into a SO-239 connector, and has
high quality materials and construction. The price was about $35 (I think).
For base station operation, I purchased the Austin Suburban Tribander
(144/220/440) from Austin Custom Antennas in NH. This latter antenna
was reviewed in the April 1989 issue of 73. Price, about $69.
Also excellent quality and performance. I recommend both. BTW, I think
Austin makes several multiband mobile antennas as well.
Hope this was of some help,

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
John Sebeson
KB8RY
Naperville, IL

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

4309. Re: Holy Code Practice!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-27 22:24:58 UTC
From: brian@positron.amd.com
Message-ID: <28147@amdcad.AMD.COM>
Source record: 15236

sxn%ingersoll@Sun.COM (Stephen X. Nahm) writes:
> Kind of odd text for code practice, eh? (Unless W6ADO is actually
> engaged in proselytizing.)

Not really, here's why:

I just learned code and passed the Tech test. (And oh, how slow the FCC seems to be moving!)

While on the way to the local library to look for a copy of QST to check my code copy against, I tried to think of more available sources for code practice material. This is what I came up with:

1) The Bible (version, book, chapter and verse needed)
-- many have no copyright, most others don't care
2) Any major newspaper (The Wall Street Journal and the New York Times come to mind) -- stock reports could be used for letter/number practice, copyrights are a real problem
3) A well known cook book (Better Homes & Gardens, Betty Crocker, Joy of Cooking) -- at least one can be found in most homes, but versions aren't standard.
4) Telephone books (only useful for a limited geographical area) -- copyright only applies to the format, the data is free
5) Any major catalog (Sears, Wards, etc.) -- probably too commercial in nature

Of these four (and I'd like to see additions to this list) only the Bible is widely distributed, standardized, and free of copyright hassles. My next choice for distribution and availability would be last week's Wall Street Journal. QST is probably a good choice for W1AW because it eliminates any copyright problems and it can be found in many libraries.

If the quoted material was in fact from the Bible (I didn't recognize it), then it would be quite useful as code practice. If not, then it isn't code practice at all since it is not verifiable!

Brian McMinn brian@neptune.amd.com N5Q??

4310. Kenwood TS-790A satellite xcvr

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-27 22:35:29 UTC
From: labelle@hpl-opus.HP.COM
Message-ID: <64840022@hpl-opus.HP.COM>
Source record: 15235

Just recently purchased a Kenwood TS-790A "satellite" transceiver.
The manual is very unclear about how to use the "sat" mode, however. Has
anyone had experience with this rig? Any tips?

George La Belle uucp: hplabs!hpl-opus!labelle
Hewlett Packard Labs smtp: labelle@hpl-opus
P.O. Box 10490 arpanet: labelle%hpl-opus@hp-sde.hp.com
Palo Alto, Ca. 94303 hpdesk: GEORGE LABELLE /HP1900/UX
phone (415) 857-4679
ham WB6YZZ

4311. Discone de: RS revisited

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-27 23:08:00 UTC
From: PAT.DAVIS@MAIL.ADMIN.WISC.EDU
Message-ID: <9BRH0808@mail.admin.wisc.edu>
Source record: 15245

Comment: Processed by UWGATE

to: info-hams@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil

> ' there's no place to put a whip on a RS discone'

My RS discone came with a plastic cap on top which covered a 3/8" (or so)
bolt which protruded from the top. I took a 1/4 wave UHF whip and screwed
it right on there..

As to the elements, yes they are light duty. If you can get it in the air
without damaging it you're ok.. I know somone who broke a few on the way up
, his name is CHRIS :-). I think he got some parts from RAdio Shack and tried
again.. If you're impulsive but careful, go to RAd Shack. If you are
prudent and patient, possibly a chronic antenna bender, go else where.
ICOM sells one too I think.. As I recall, it has a 6 Meter whip on top
and costs maybe 30% more than the RS..

4312. Re: Transceiver buying advice

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-27 23:54:15 UTC
From: timb@hpmwtd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1260004@hpmwtlb.HP.COM>
Source record: 15233

Mike,

I have the same interest in the rigs that you mentioned. Please post some of your more enlightening responses.

Thanks,
de WB9MVP/6, Tim.

4313. The "Right to Receive"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-28 00:03:16 UTC
From: mgb@APG-TECNET.APG.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8911280003.AA13222@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil>
Source record: 15246

*att!cbnewsm!mhgki!rma@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU (atkins, robert m) writes:
<Just about EVERYTHING left out>

*The "crime" is invasion of privacy".
^^^^^ ^^ ^^^^^^^^ ^^ ^^^^^^^

*Let me say that I am all for freedom of speech and action, where it does
*not interfere with my right to privacy.
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

*You can say whatever you want to - I
*don't have to listen. But when you listen in to my phone calls, where is my
*right to privacy?
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

*Could you, or "the authorities" listen in to my cellular phone calls and use
*whatever was heard as evidence in court, without prior court permission? Now
*where is the "police state".

*Isn't the right to privacy often cited as a constituational right?
^^
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

I broke out the Bill of Rights and read through it, I can't find any
"Right to Privacy".

I haven't read all the way through the "Constituation" in awhile but I don't
remember anything like this. Robert could you please tell me about the
"Right to Privacy"? I'd like to keep abreast of my rights and I don't
remember ever having heard about this one.

Mark Bitterlich
mgb@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil

4314. Re: Holy Code Practice!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-28 00:09:55 UTC
From: mn@atari.UUCP
Message-ID: <1826@atari.UUCP>
Source record: 15238

In article <128395@sun.Eng.Sun.COM> sxn%ingersoll@Sun.COM (Stephen X. Nahm) writes:
>While tuning the dial this evening I heard W6ADO sending "code
>practice" at 7.1 MHz (about 6:30 pm PST Sunday). Here's
>a bit of the content:
>
> "Fix our thoughts on Jesus, the apostle and high
> priest whom we confess. Be faithful to the one who
> appointed him - just as Moses was faithful in all
> God's use."
>
>Kind of odd text for code practice, eh? (Unless W6ADO is actually
>engaged in proselytizing.) Anyone know how long this has been
>going on?
>
I've noticed this going on for a couple of years altho I don't know if it's
all the work of the same ham. In CW 'u' is short for 'you' but how do you
shorten 'ye' ?

```
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
| Michael Nowicki N6LUU Atari Corp,Sunnyvale CA {ames!atari!mn} |
|.......................................................................|
| char *disclaimer="Views expressed are my own, not my employer's"; |
| char *good_quote=" 'Nyuk,nyuk,nyuk,nyuk,nyuk' - Curly Howard"; |
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

4315. Re: The "right to receive"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-28 01:39:09 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500302@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 15426

> property so can they do what they want? The "crime" is invasion of privacy.
> If I use a telescope to peek into my neighbours bedroom and videotape all I
> see, is that OK as long as I don't sell the tape? To be a "victim" does not
> require property loss or damage.

IMHO that depends. If they are blatantly displaying it, such as sex right in
front of a huge picture window, then I'd say it sure is OK.

> Let me say that I am all for freedom of speech and action, where it does
> not interfere with my right to privacy. You can say whatever you want to - I
> don't have to listen. But when you listen in to my phone calls, where is my
> right to privacy? Could you, or "the authorities" listen in to my cellular
> phone calls and use whatever was heard as evidence in court, without prior
> court permission? Now where is the "police state".
> Isn't the right to privacy often cited as a constituational right? Do I
> have to scramle all my phone calls to achieve this, or should interception of
> conversations intended to be private, be a violation of the law?

You don't have a right to privacy if you explicitly give up that right. If you
and your spouse choose to make love in a public place, then do you have a
reasonable expectation of privacy? Of course not. You could not claim any
such right in that case.

Your right to privacy exists when you have taken reasonable precautions to
ensure it. You go inside your home, pull down the shades, and do whatever
you wish.

> (By the way, whatever happened to amateur radio on this newsgroup??)

The feeling that most of us have is that if you transmit messages IN THE CLEAR
on a radio frequency which is technically easy to receive, then you have NOT
taken reasonable precautions to ensure privacy. Cellular phone transmissions
are IN THE CLEAR, so and are FM just like your 2 meter HT is. You can even
receive cellular transmission on an 82 channel TV set.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

4316. Re: Multiband mobile antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-28 01:39:16 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500303@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 15227

> I have recently purchased a used Yaesu FT-727R handheld, which operates
> on both 2m and 70cm. I am quite happy with it, but I have a question
> about how best to 'antenna' it. A little quick math shows me that a
> 1/4 wave 2m antenna is approximately 20 inches long. This also happens
> to be 3/4 wavelength on 450MHz (more or less). What are the impedance
> and resonant characteristics of a 3/4 wave antenna? What's the rule:
> Even 1/4 wavelengths, odd 1/4 wavelengths? Both? Are there any antennas
> out there (for construction or, heaven forbid, purchase 8-)) that will give
> me reasonable SWR on both bands? (I hope to use this mobile, so a RS
> discone would be a little conspicuous.) Any ideas/pointers/vectors/
> articles/etc will be greatly appreciated.

Larsen makes a dual band mobile antenna for several of the mounts they
support. I just ordered the model NMO-2/70 ("motorola compatible mount")
and an NMO-MM magmount base. I can let you know how well it works.

Alternatives are to use a duplexer and separate VHF and UHF antennae.
This gives you some better broadbandedness on UHF, as 3/4 wave and collinears
narrow the bandwidth. If you plan to use 430 Mhz as well, you might need
the 1/4 wave to get reasonable SWR on all 20 Mhz at once.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

4317. EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS VAN

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-28 03:09:00 UTC
From: ppddc@uwocc1.uwo.ca
Message-ID: <0628208391@uwovax.uwo.ca>
Source record: 15247

I AM GATHERING INFORMATION ON THE FEASIBILITY OF ESTABLISHING A VAN FOR DISASTER AND PUBLIC SERVICE SITUATIONS.

THIS WOULD BE CO-ORDINATED BY LOCAL HAM RADIO CLUBS AND WILL HOPEFULLY GAIN THE SUPPORT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT. WE WOULD EXPECT TO INSTALL UHF, VHF, HF, PACKET, AIRCRAFT, MARINE, AND SEVERAL OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE RADIOS. THE THOUGHT OF A PORTABLE REPEATER HAS ALSO CROSSED OUR MINDS.

WE WOULD APPRECIATE ANY INFORMATION FROM ANY PERSON OR GROUP THAT HAS GONE THROUGH THIS PROCESS.

THANKS FOR YOUR HELP.

DAVE COLVIN
SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT & COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER
PHYSICAL PLANT DEPARTMENT
UNIV. WESTERN ONTARIO
SERVICES BUILDING ROOM 5
LONDON, ONT., CANADA
N6A 5B9
PACKET VE3ZDC @ VE3GYQ
EMAIL PPDDC@UWOCC1.UWO.CA

4318. Re: Holy Code Practice!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-28 03:15:08 UTC
From: kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <1989Nov28.031508.28265@Neon.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 15229

In article <128395@sun.Eng.Sun.COM> sxn%ingersoll@Sun.COM (Stephen X. Nahm) writes:
-While tuning the dial this evening I heard W6ADO sending "code
-practice" at 7.1 MHz (about 6:30 pm PST Sunday). Here's
-a bit of the content:

> "Fix our thoughts on Jesus, the apostle and high...

-Kind of odd text for code practice, eh? (Unless W6ADO is actually
-engaged in proselytizing.) Anyone know how long this has been
-going on?

A couple of years, anyway. Don't knock it. It's on almost continuously, and there is a certain... incentive shall we say... to get your code speed up so you don't have to listen to it any more. I got my speed up to Extra level by listening to this station. I read the frequency as 7.099.

Marc Kaufman (kaufman@Neon.stanford.edu)

4319. Re: What's a good "FCC class B" PC/AT c

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-28 03:18:05 UTC
From: kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <1989Nov28.031805.28441@Neon.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 15230

In article <30500298@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:

>I recommend either using tightly shielded coax (meaning Belden 9913 or 9311)...

Last I saw, 9913 was low loss, but not well shielded (something like 85-90%).

For in-shack use, try RG-55 (RG-58 size) or RG-214 (RG-8 size). Both are
double braid shields.

Marc Kaufman (kaufman@Neon.stanford.edu)

4320. Re: Multiband mobile antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-28 05:31:50 UTC
From: turner@ics.uci.edu
Message-ID: <25721846.21424@paris.ics.uci.edu>
Source record: 15232

In article <30500303@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>
>> I have recently purchased a used Yaesu FT-727R handheld, which operates
>> on both 2m and 70cm. I am quite happy with it, but I have a question
>> about how best to 'antenna' it. ....
>
>Larsen makes a dual band mobile antenna for several of the mounts they
>support. I just ordered the model NMO-2/70 ("motorola compatible mount")
>and an NMO-MM magmount base. I can let you know how well it works.
>.........
>
>--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
><phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

Yep, the Larsen dual band mobile antenna is a decent choice if you want to purchase such a thing. I have the Yaesu FT470 dual band and I use the Larsen with a mag mount on the auto and it works like a charm...cost around $70.00 though. I believe it is 1/2 wave on 2 meters and 5/8 for 70 cm. If you live in a marginal reception area, a 5/8 wave antenna for 2 meters does outperform the dual bander there (in such a case you can purchase a duplexer and install separate antennas - probably the 'best' but least flexible choice.) Then again, with a duplexer and a J-pole for each band is a reasonable solution for the roof - and the J-poles are so easy to build yourself.

Clark S. Turner "When the going gets weird,
WA3JPG the weird turn pro."
turner@ics.uci.edu -Hunter Thompson

4321. Re: Restrictions on RECEIVING signals in England....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-28 06:07:01 UTC
From: jmseb@cbnewsd.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <3350@cbnewsd.ATT.COM>
Source record: 15234

In reading these various postings on military communications, restrictions in the UK, etc., I am reminded of several books I have read that give various peeks at the world of SIGINT (signals intelligence). Two popular ones are THE PUZZLE PALACE (about the NSA) and SPY CATCHER (about British counterintelligence by one of its one-time officers). One interesting part of the latter was the story of how the British made use of the fact that the local oscillators of radio receivers are actually little transmitters. They developed a fairly elaborate scheme for detecting what the in-country spies (usually Russians) were listening to by monitoring local oscillator signals. They used mobile vans, overflying airplanes, etc. It was apparently a great secret at the time. Both books make the point of the tremendous value of SIGINT and the cloak of secrecy that is required to protect methods and technology. Perhaps this is part of the reason for the sensitivity of the British to even unauthorized reception of radio, albeit a historical reason that may not be relevant today. Also, multiply Bob Parnass's postings on scanner frequencies by several orders of magnitude, and you get a feel for one aspect of SIGINT. Again, as I read these various postings and flames (unfortunately), I would hope that hams understand a little bit of history.

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

John Sebeson
KB8RY
Naperville, IL

~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

4322. emissions...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-28 07:24:34 UTC
From: dsmythe@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <24532@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 15239

Hmmm. Can I really listen to any EM that goes through my house? (I'm
sure the answer is yes, but I needed a lead-in... read on)
I remeber a while back hearing of the ability of reading what is on a
computer display via the stray EM emissions from the connectors, etc.
Anyone who has tried to watch low-channel VHF TV near many home computers
knows how efficient the computers are as transmitters :-). Living in an
apartment in CA (where the walls are paper thin) it might be no trouble at
all toread" the screen of my neighbor's terminal/word-processor/etc.
Is this legal? (probably) Is it ethical (probably not -- it wasn't
intended to be transmitted and security in this type of case would be
most likely more than a trivial inconvenience.)
How about sound? Sure, shouting in a public place leads to an obvious
conclusion. How about using a parabolic microphone to listen to my neighbor
who happens to leave his window open? Is this eavesdropping? Why? If so,
Why isn't listening to a cordless telephone?

I bring this up because I think that the questions are interesting,
not because I am trying to push a point of view.

Another thought: what about more sophisticated listening devices than a
simple parabolic antenna? What about a laser on their window? Also,
suppose that I hear (via radio) an encrypted message -- is it legal
(assume for the purpose of discussion that I have no access to classified
information and simply use my own ingenuity) for me to decrypt and listen-in?
How does this compare to decrypting microwave-broadcasted pay-TV?

(do these questions belong elsewhere? If so, sorry...)

Dave Smythe
dsmythe@cup.portal.com (no callsign yet -- gonna take the test soon :-)

4323. Re: ECPA (was: Military aircraft callsi

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-28 12:41:10 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500304@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 15240

> "According to our engineers, the ONLY way you could be receiving any
> cellular phone transmissions is with a radio tuned to our frequencies.
> Of course, any such monitoring is illegal, and if you keep it up, we'll
> be required to have you prosectuted. Are you aware of the "Communications
> Privacy Laws?"
>
> After assuring him that I was, I asked him what HIS qualifications were to
> make a statement like the one above. He hemmed and hawed, and talked about
> how "good our engineers are", and other such nonsense.
>
> After I told him three or four times that I did NOT have a scanner that
> was capable of receiving those frequencies, and that I would NOT "talk
> about what you heard", I just thanked him for calling me and gave up.
>
> That was a or so ago. I wonder if the "scanner police" are going to
> come knock at my door some nite?
>
> (I'm sure glad I didn't do "that" mod to my Pro-2004).

Since you put yourself out like that, I'd sure like to suggest you follow up on it. You need to get some REALLY qualified engineering opinions (call them "second opinions" to the lawyer type). There are some people here on the net would might be able to help.

As close as you are, I would not be surprised that you can get the cellular transmissions on many other frequencies as well.

Based on the way the lawyer talked, it is clear and obvious to me that the only reason they wanted the ECPA in the first place is for hassling people like you, so hassle'm back.

Tell them if they don't send engineers out, and actually coordinate with you on checking the equipment, that you will be filing a formal written complaint with the FCC for "transmitting on unauthorized frequencies and causing intentional (for failing to try to correct after a reasonable period of time) interference to other radio services".

And last but not least, post everything on here, including names of people, companies, phone numbers, addresses, etc. Some of us might like to know what companies are screwing up.

By the way, I had plan placing an advertisement in the local newspaper that tells people something like:

Are you aware that due to FCC frequency changes, cellular (mobile) radio transmissions can be received on an ordinary TV receiver on

channels 70-83 and that your children may be hearing things on "TV" that you would not want them to hear, like personal and private telephone conversations between individuals? Receiving any of these unscrambled signals is also a VIOLATION OF FEDERAL LAW.

What can you do about this? First, NEVER allow your children to freely tune the UHF dial on your TV without you being present. NEVER tune above channel 69 for ANY REASON. And also contact your congressman and demand that they make a law that requires the FCC to either make the cellular phone scramble their signals or move to another frequency. Newer TV sets do not have channels above 69, so if you have an older TV with 70-83, destroy it as soon as possible and replace it with a new model.

Scary, isn't it. Well, I'm holding off on the idea, because it just might create TOO MANY waves :-). I know the cellular industry would not like it one bit.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

4324. Re: was: What's a good "FCC class B" PC/AT c, now: shielded coax

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-28 14:12:51 UTC
From: rfc@briar.philips.com
Message-ID: <68975@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 15252

In article <1989Nov28.031805.28441@Neon.Stanford.EDU> kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU (Marc T. Kaufman) writes:
>In article <30500298@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>>I recommend either using tightly shielded coax (meaning Belden 9913 or 9311)...
>Last I saw, 9913 was low loss, but not well shielded (something like 85-90%).
>For in-shack use, try RG-55 (RG-58 size) or RG-214 (RG-8 size). Both are
>double braid shields.

If you can find some, Ethernet coax has an excellent shield. 2 braids and 2 foil shields. Other than that, it looks like RG8 with a solid center conductor. And a bright yellow or orange color on the outside.

73 de WA2ISE

4325. Re: transverters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-28 14:39:59 UTC
From: rbono@necis.UUCP
Message-ID: <1181@necis.UUCP>
Source record: 15257

In article <530@mjbtn.UUCP>, root@mjbtn.UUCP (Mark J. Bailey) writes:
> Hello,
>
> I am interested in getting more information about transverters that work
> with an HF rig. What VHF/UHF bands can be used? What are some of your
> personal experiences and comments on them? Who makes them and how can I
> get in touch with some of these dealers/manufacturers? What I really want
> to do is add 2 meters (some form) with my Icom IC-740. It is capable of
> working with a transverter. It might also prove convenient to get access
> to 50, 220, and 450 MHz, I don't know. Right now, I know next to nothing
> about them and have had a hard time finding information. Any good articles
> in past 73's, CQ's, Ham Radio's, or QST's?
>

Transverters can get you an just about *any* band, and for a lot
less money than buying a rig that band!!

A note: The ICOM (I think the 740 also has the same output)
transverter output (which is REAL handy to have) has an output of 30mv into
50 ohms... (if my math is correct) this is about 18 uw (yes micro-watts)..
The commercial transverters that I have seen need a drive of about 1 mw to
500 mw (milli-watts)... So, some power gain will be needed, and the
transverter will probably not direct connect to the ICOM radio.
By the way, I use an ICOM-735, and have checked the manual for several
of the newer rigs... they *seem* to have the same transverter levels.

There are several ways that this can be done, a simple gain circuit
would only need to operate at 28 to 30 MHz (considering a 10 meter to whatever
transverter).

Has anyone done this? Do you have a simple and proven circuit to
share with the rest of us?

Another way, would be to attenuate the ouput of the rig, and bring
the 100 Watts down to the 500 mw (milli-watt) level (about 26 Db of
attenuation). Some have told me to just lower the output of the rig down
to the 10 watt level with the front panel control, and then attenuate that
down to the proper level, but I think this would be UNSAFE! What would happen
the first time I forget to lower the drive control on the rig, and dumped
100 watts into a circuit that was expecting only 10????

So.... any working solutions out there in net land????

Thanks, Rich (NM1D).

--
/**\

```
* Rich Bono (NM1D) If I could only 'C' forever!! rbono@necis.nec.com *
* (508) 635-6300 NEC Technologies Inc. NM1D@WB1DSW *
\*************************************************************************/
```

4326. Need IC-04AT MOD's PLEASE!!!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-28 15:19:17 UTC
From: marke@hpscdc.scd.hp.com
Message-ID: <5490076@hpscdc.scd.hp.com>
Source record: 15258

The subject of "mod's" for the IC-04AT have probably been brought up before here on the NET, but for some reason I have managed to miss them all. So, if some kind ol radio amateur could dig in to his or her files one more time, and post them for me, it would be muchly apprieciated. I am specifically looking for the mod's that pertain to out of band operation, and RX audio volume improvement.

Please post or e-mail, and thanks.

Mark Espinosa/WA6RGD

4327. How to answer CQ TEST

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-28 15:33:17 UTC
From: pescatore_jt%ncsd@gte.COM
Message-ID: <8911281533.AA10487@bunny.gte.com>
Source record: 15268

>Date: Sun, 26 Nov 89 15:32 CST
>From: "James P. Ley" <LEY%UWSTOUT.BITNET@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU>
>Subject: Contests

>On occasion I hear "CQ Contest" on the air. I do not participate in contests
>myself and wonder whether I should answer the call and give the caller a
>contact or whether I would be a hinderance since I don't know all the numbers
>and things that the contesters use and would thus slow him or here down.

>Any advice from contesters?

> Jim, NX9F

Definitely call! But, as a minimum, first listen to the guy calling CQ work a
few people and figure out the exchange you should send. If you have enough
time, look in QST or CQ magazine to see if it is a DX or domestic contest
and what the exchange is. But in most contests (the CQ WW CW/SSB contests
the last weekends in October and November and the ARRL DX contest in Feb/March
being the only real exceptions) a contact from the US counts as points for
a US contester.

What to send? If you hear WB2EKK calling CQ TEST, return with your call sent
ONCE. When he sends back NX9F 599 08 (IARU HF contest) you send back the
exchange ONCE (599 07 or whatever) and that is it. You don't have to send
your call again (unless WB2EKK asks for it and he always gets the call right
the first time) and you need only send the exchange once. On CW send at
the highest speed you are comfortable with. A good contester will slow down
to match your rate.

See you in the 10 meter contest weekend after next. 73 John WB2EKK @N4QQ

PESCATORE_JT%NCSD@GTE.COM

4328. Re: Restrictions on RECEIVING signals in England....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-28 16:45:07 UTC
From: pottera@cs.glasgow.ac.uk
Message-ID: <3865@vanuata.cs.glasgow.ac.uk>
Source record: 15276

In article <6563@lynx.UUCP> neal@lynx.UUCP (Neal Woodall) writes:
>In article <24.Nov.89.14:59:49.GMT.#7127@UK.AC.NWL.IA> Matt Brunton writes:
>
>>.....Over here in the UK the law lets you
>>listen to licensed radio amateurs, licensed CB operators and
>>broadcasters AND THAT IS IT.
>
>Do you thin this is GOOD? If you do, I feel sorry for you.....
>
>Just another reason for me to think that England is a police state. This may
>not be ther proper forum, but then again maybe it is....I will let the readers
>decide.....
>
>England seems to have many laws that classify it as a police state: No right
>of free speech,

Erm - eh?

>very restrictive gun laws,

Personally, I think that this is a damned good idea...

>an oppressive "Big Brother"-type government,

Big sister, please...

>high taxes.....

Not really, our top rate is 40%. I think (but can't promise) that that
makes us the lowest taxed nation in Europe...

>and now I find out this: you cannot even listen to radio waves passing
>through your own body!

My understanding of this law is that one may listen, but not take any
actions becuase of what one hears or pass the information on to a third party.
Specifically may not make any financial gain through listening to such
broadcasts.
>
>Did you hear the recent story about how the English government gave the
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

Ahem. There is no such organisation. The government at Westminster is the
government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain (ie England, Scotland and
Wales) and Northern Ireland. An equivalent may be for us to start referring
to the entire USA as Washington.

>environmental group Greenpeace a hard time? You may not agree with the
>politics or the actions of Greenpeace, but the story tells much about how
>the Police State in England operates.....
>
>It seems that Greenpeace was trying to promote their new record album called
>"Rainbow Warriors". All the procedes go to help Greenpeace fight for their
>environmental concerns. Several English rock stars are on the album, and they
>wanted to air commercials in England for the album.
>
>Well, the English gov't took issue with this. Then they forced Greenpeace to
>follow certain "guidelines" set up especially for the advertising of the
>Greenpeace album: the ads could NOT suggest that the artists supported
>Greenpeace, could NOT use the words "Greenpeace", "green", "tree", or "whale"!
>The artists could not even SUGGEST that they were concerned over the state
>of the environment! According to the English gov't, it was all too "political"

No - they were not told that they couldn't say that they were concerned about
the environment, or use those words. What they were told was that they were
not allowed to advertise Greenpeace.

In Britain, at that time, *no* charities were allowed to advertise on TV. The
idea was that since smaller charities cannot afford such advertising, it was
better not to allow any to advertise. Now that rule is about to change, and
such an advert will probably be okay. However, political organisations are not
allowed to advertise on television or radio, in order that we do not end up
in the US situation where the party with most cash to spend on nauseating
adverts wins the election.

>
>Now, contrast this with the SOVIET UNION, where there were NO such restrictions
>set up by the government.
>
>According to Ian Flooks, a media promoter in London who helped Greenpeace with
>their legal battles, "I began to wonder who was living in the police state".

I wonder how much Greenpeace would have prospered if its development had
been in the USSR rather than the UK.

>
>>How would Jim (or anyone else on the list) like our situation??
>
>If you cannot tell from my above posting, I will spell it out for you:
>I think it stinks! Now, you did not post what YOU think about the situation...
>do you agree with it, or does it make you mad? Why don't you work to try
>and change it.....but, I suspect that not enough people in England care
>about the situation.
>

I don't know what Matt thinks, but I reckon that we don't have things
too bad. There are problems, of course. A major one is the ban on
reporting of speeches made by terrorists and their apologists WRT
Northern Ireland. I abhor these lunatics and their evil ways, but
to ban them from showing themselves up in public is, IMHO, a very bad

piece of legislation. We have pretty autocratic government, but that may
be changing fairly soon.

regards,
Alan

PS I'd agree that this is not the right forum for this discussion. How about
/dev/null?

--
| Janet : pottera@uk.ac.glasgow.cs | USEnet : mcvax!cs.glasgow.ac.uk!pottera |
| ARPAnet: pottera@cs.glasgow.ac.uk | Comp Sci, Glasgow Univ, Scotland, UK |
Hand me the wine and the dice, while there are grapes on the vine
And I have thirst and lust for living...

4329. My R4 experience

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-28 16:50:03 UTC
From: harrism@aquila.DG.COM
Message-ID: <727@xyzzy.UUCP>
Source record: 15250

I'd like to throw in my two cents worth in concerning my recent encounter with an R4. I'm sure it applies equally well to an R5.

First, I just purchased an R4 from Ross Distributers in Idaho for $189! That is $40 less than the old price for the R4 & $80 less than that for an R5. With that difference I can have an R5 (conversion kit is $45) for the same as an R4 was normally. I'm not sure how many more Ross has.

Second, I installed mine on a chimney mount with a 5 foot mast. This put it at 23 ft. Most importantly, however, it was only 5 feet above my metal roof vent strip & the ground radials were only just above the Chimney cap.

The SWR curves for 20 & 15 (don't have the other bands) was horrible with 15 being the worst (1.9 being the BEST swr). As an experiment, I replaced the 5 ft mast with a 10 foot one. The results were incredible! SWR on 20 & 15 especially came dowm to match their curves. I measured the roof vent & it was close to 1/2 wave long on 15. This was most likely the problem.

I had to put the 5 footer back in as the 10 was too spindly, rusty, and my chimney mounts were only 18" apart. Too much of a moment for proper support.

I'm going to put it on a 30 ft push up mast as soon as I can.

Otherwise, I love the antenna - The performance is very good & the SWR curves are excellent. Just remember that it is VERY sensitive to nearby metal object - esp if they are resonant lengths. I don't think that the documentation stresses this enough.

Enjoy!

Mike Harris - KM4UL harrism@dg-rtp.dg.com
Data General Corporation {world}!mcnc!rti!dg-rtp!harrism
Research Triangle Park, NC

4330. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-28 17:04:56 UTC
From: tcs@GANDALF.LL.MIT.EDU
Message-ID: <8911281704.AA06247@GANDALF.LL.MIT.EDU>
Source record: 15266

>Date: 23 Nov 89 06:53:04 GMT
>From: gem.mps.ohio-state.edu!usc!henry.jpl.nasa.gov!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!zardoz!dhw68k!dave egan@tut.cis.ohio-state.edu (Dave Egan)
>Subject: Heath SB102A - $ = ?

>I have just recently passed my Novice exams (and anxiously awaiting my ticket)

Congratulations and welcome to the world of HAM radio. You'll find the nicest people on the radio. Especially us "old farts".

>and working on the Tech. I have a friend who is selling his Heathkit SB102A
>radio. I have some questions about it.

>First: Heathkit SB102A (this guy built it himself)
>with Power Supply Speaker, clock, etc. (3 modules to make a console)
>Noise Blanker SWR 10 - 80 meter coverage.

>Now on to the questions:

>1) What is this worth?

Not much, however if it works, NEVER argue with success!

>2) Is it worth buying?

If it's the "right" price! (I GAVE away my SB102A to a new ham a while back!)
{Not too relavant, I seem to always find a needy HAM when I want a new rig!}
{And after 33 years of ham radio my XYL still lets me get away with it!!!}
{Must be love.}

>3) Any problems with these units that you can relate?

Lots! The finals (Transistors) were always blowing out when the rig had a minor (very temporary) interface with a less than PERFECT antenna!

There are MANY "birdies" in the receiver.

VFO is unstable (as designed).

>4) Anything I forgot?

On the positive side, I worked lots of stations world wide, used it on field day, and even in my truck.

It went back to Grief-Quit after I was un-sucessfull in making it all work. (After I built it!) It turned out they had mis-marked parts... get this... diodes with the band on the WRONG side! Poly-Packs parts I guess...

(Heath wrote to me and said that as a technician for MIT, I was too underpowered to be able to assemble a kit that complex... but they found NO assembly errors)

The station console is a beauty, watch out for bad displays, punched thru phone patch capacitors, 7490's that are tired. And NO battery backup on the clock!!! (However, I still use mine!)

The power supply/speaker is O.K. (Hard to mess that up too bad.)

I'd say, taking into account my bias, it's worth $200.00, the WHOLE thing!

>I'd appreciate mail; I'll post the answers if there is interest!

>Thanks for the replies.....,
>--

Your (gulp) welcome, Free advice is worth as much!

73
Tom (The guy who never posts to INFO_HAMS!!!)
W3CRS, er, WB5QHJ er, WA1RHP, yea thats it! WA1RHP
etc.

4331. Re: How to save your car's electrical s

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-28 17:39:33 UTC
From: kenny@m.cs.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <13900012@m.cs.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 15251

>Are there any better ideas out there? What can be done to clamp a large
>voltage surge or at least blow out the fuse when a surge occurs?

The usual thing to do, rather than use a humpin' big Zener diode, is
to use a crowbar circuit built around a small Zener diode and a big
SCR. I'm not going to try to do the schematic with ASCII graphics.
The idea is that you connect the cathode of the Zener to the positive power
supply, and the anode to a resistor to ground. The anode will remain
at ground potential until the supply voltage exceeds the breakwn
voltage of the Zener.

From the anode of the Zener you also connect a capacitor to ground, to
bypass noise, and you connect the anode of the Zener to the gate of
the SCR. The anode of the SCR goes to the positive supply, and the
cathode goes to ground.

Under normal operation, the Zener doesn't conduct, the gate of the SCR
is at ground potential, the SCR is off, and the crowbar circuit is
dead. When the voltage exceeds the Zener breakdown voltage, the Zener
starts to conduct, and its anode rises above ground potential. When
the voltage at the anode of the Zener reaches the trigger voltage of
the SCR -- foof! -- the SCR turns on, and stays on until the fuse is
blown.

It helps if you can put some resistance and/or inductance between the
crowbar and the load.

A-T

4332. Re: The "Right to Receive"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-28 18:21:03 UTC
From: rma@mhgki.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <7145@cbnewsm.ATT.COM>
Source record: 15255

In article <8911280003.AA13222@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil>, mgb@APG-TECNET.APG.ARMY.MIL writes:
>
.....lots left out to conserve net bandwidth....

> I broke out the Bill of Rights and read through it, I can't find any
> "Right to Privacy".
>
> I haven't read all the way through the "Constituation" in awhile but I don't
> remember anything like this. Robert could you please tell me about the
> "Right to Privacy"? I'd like to keep abreast of my rights and I don't
> remember ever having heard about this one.
>
> Mark Bitterlich
> mgb@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil

As a poor ex-patriot englishman, trying to make sense of a foreign culture, please excuse my lack of detailed knowledge. I hear "the right to privacy" cited as a "right to chose (abortion)" arguement. I believe it is derived from the protection against unlawful search and seizure but I'm not sure exactly how. By the way, this discussion is getting too far away from ham radio to be in this news group. Please address replies via e-mail to me at att!mhgki!rma, or whatever header appears on this posting.
Bob Atkins KA1GT

4333. Direct Digital Synthesis - DDS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-28 18:26:35 UTC
From: dtheriau@wellfleet.com
Message-ID: <8911281826.AA00205@dt.Wellfleet.Com>
Source record: 15267

The November 09, 1989 edition of EDN magazine has an article on DDS and a list of companies with some modules. May help inform a few of you interested in learning what DDS is all about.

==
[Doug H. Theriault <dtheriau@wellfleet.com> ARS: NO1D]
==
[Wellfleet Communucations, Inc.]
[12 DeAngelo Drive Bedford, MA]
[01730-2204 (617)275-2400 x242]
==
[uucp: harvard!talcott!wellflt!dt]
[internet: no1d@wellfleet.com]
==

4334. Re: military call signs.....etc.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-28 18:31:10 UTC
From: ewb@raybed2.UUCP
Message-ID: <1408@raybed2.UUCP>
Source record: 15275

In article <8911212358.AA17672@ti.com>, dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com (DUBE TODD) writes:
> Several prople have correctly cited the freedom to listen to any radio communications. I support that. However, Balinski asked about the aircraft home base,
> etc. While the radio transmissions he heard were obviously unclassified, the
>association of the call signs with aircraft type, unit of assignment and home
>base is classified information. That is why I asked why he was interested in
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

Classified information ?? ARE YOU SURE ?? Could this come under the heading of "GEE, I THINK it should be classified". An awful lot of things that people THINK are classified are not. Let me give you an example of why I believe you are wrong.
Anyone with who lives on the seacoast of New Hampshire can easily listen to Pease AFB tower and approach on the commercial aircraft band. In fact while flying in the area I actually had a nice conversation with the tower. Anyway, during busy times, the tower will "simulcast" his "UNIFORM" (UHF) radio and his commercial aircraft radios to keep everyone aware of each other. After a while you become aware that there are certain callsigns that keep appearing and re-appearing. Hmmm RAZOR xx and PAC xx. (xx is a number). HMMM, could this be their HOME BASE ?? After all from reading the newspapers in the area you know there is a squadron of FB-111's and KC-135's. So what's next ?? Well you realize that there is an OPEN HOUSE and AIR SHOW comming up. So you go to the show and find one of the FB-111s on display. Standing right next to it is 1 each, driver, FB-111, official. You walk over to him and start a conversation with him. He is friendly and answers your questions. You learn that this is his home base. You ask if they use the "RAZOR" callsign. He says yes and this is RAZOR 5-1. Lets stop and look at this picture. If the callsign and his home base WERE classified, do you think that he would have given you this information ? I really doubt it. Is this an isolated incident ? No. I have asked for the callsigns of attack hellicopters and other aircraft and have been given this info.
In the new england area we have various agencies using various callsigns. MOOSE are the B-52's from LORRING, and PAC are the KC-135 from the NH ANG. Therefor, please don't assume that things that you think should be classified are.
In my original posting I was only looking for similar info. NOTHING CLASSIFIED.

> and I'd like to toss in my 2-cents' worth. If any "in-the-clear" radio trans
> missions are subject to intercept and disposition as the interceptor sees fit
>then we should get concerned about our use of cordless phones. Anyone can
>park in front of your home and receive/record all your personal conversation
>that you

YEP, Your right !! I wouldn't own one

> Regards,
> Dube Todd

BTW For those who think my original posting was "DANGEROUS", you should see this months (DEC '89) Monitoring Times. It has a very nice article about NELLIS AFB, home of the STEALTH programs, along with some interesting frequencies !!

73
Gene Balinski

<STANDARD DISCLAIMER APPLIES>

4335. Re: Contests

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-28 18:43:31 UTC
From: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP
Message-ID: <5559@cps3xx.UUCP>
Source record: 15253

In article <8911270800.AA22750@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> LEY@UWSTOUT.BITNET ("James P. Ley") writes:
>On occasion I hear "CQ Contest" on the air. I do not participate in contests
>myself and wonder whether I should answer the call and give the caller a
>contact or whether I would be a hinderance since I don't know all the numbers
>and things that the contesters use and would thus slow him or here down.
>Any advice from contesters?
> Jim, NX9F

I suggest you work the guy, and give him the point. If he is sitting there running a string of other contacts, then maybe not, but if he is calling CQ with no response, his time won't be wasted by your contact. He should be able to explain to you quickly the information you need to tell him.

Disclaimer: I only participate in VHF/UHF/SHF/EHF contests. (I haven't participated in any for the last year; I'm now a full time student again.) This advice should be good for contests on the "DC bands" also.

In the rare case that original ideas Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN
are found here, I am responsible. Owen W328, E. Lansing, MI 48825
Internet: kjh@pollux.usc.edu UUCP: ...!uunet!pollux!kjh

4336. Re: Restrictions on RECEIVING signals in England....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-28 18:53:26 UTC
From: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP
Message-ID: <5560@cps3xx.UUCP>
Source record: 15254

With all the lack of rights that Brits have, I think it is good for us (Americans) that we fought the revolutionary war. "That government governs best that governs least" - Jefferson. Beware, American citizens: YOUR RIGHTS ARE BEING TAKEN AWAY FROM YOU slowly. Examples include ECPA, gun control, checkpoints on roads to supposedly check for alcohol or drugs. Please stand up and _DO_ (not just say) something! Don't let this continue!

In the rare case that original ideas Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN are found here, I am responsible. Owen W328, E. Lansing, MI 48825 Internet: kjh@pollux.usc.edu UUCP: ...!uunet!pollux!kjh

4337. DU5Q Info request

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-28 19:18:07 UTC
From: herbster@b11.ingr.com
Message-ID: <6712@b11.ingr.com>
Source record: 15264

HELP! Need info on DU5Q. This one sounds funny. I have the new
1990 callbooks, not in there. All other DU5s are 2x2 calls.
This fellow pronounced his name "Jock", but spelled it JOKE, and
claimed to be running from YAP island. Any info appreciated.

de km4jn

4338. Re: A Computing Decision: Apple vs. IBM

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-28 19:35:03 UTC
From: phil@diablo.amd.com
Message-ID: <28164@amdcad.AMD.COM>
Source record: 15249

In article <8911280802.AA18984@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> KENDALLG@VTVM1.CC.VT.EDU ("Gary F. Kendall") writes:
|I think the Mac is more 'user friendly' but I haven't dabbled
|seriously enough with either system to know what they can really do (I have to
|buy something that my wife can use, too!)

In the very short term the Mac is more friendly (but not perfect) but you have to consider how much money there will be in selling Mac Killers, that is, PCs which have the graphical interface but cost much less. Excel on the PC is quite nice and I have seen Word for Windows already. Lots of people are coming up with icon type enhancements for Windows and of course there's always OS/2. There's all kinds of neat and cheap software for PCs like the geography program called PCGLOBE, $40.

If you want to run engineering applications, the PC has much much more software available.

Well, Mac lovers, flame away!
--
Phil Ngai, phil@diablo.amd.com {uunet,decwrl,ucbvax}!amdcad!phil
AT&T Unix System V.4: Berkeley Unix for 386 PCs!

4339. Instructions for MININEC

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-28 19:39:53 UTC
From: rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
Message-ID: <8911281939.AA09850@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 15269

Having down loaded MININEC3 from SIMTEL20, I now need instructions on its use. At very least the input data format would be helpful. Reading the hardly-commented Basic source is certainly the hard way of finguring it out.

Any suggestions?

73, Bob W3OTC rc@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov

4340. Re: How to save your car's electrical s

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-28 19:50:49 UTC
From: <>
Message-ID: <18384@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 15261

Commercially made crowbars are also available. I've seen them show up occasionally at hamfests. They're usually made by Lambda, a major power supply manufacturer. They consist of a long, thin grey rectangular metal box with two pigtail leads and captive screws for mounting on the side of a power supply chassis. Cost is usually $5 or so.

One advantage of these commercial crowbars is that the trip voltage is usually adjustable with a trimpot.

Phil

4341. Re: FCC monitoring law

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-28 19:59:03 UTC
From: sterling@cbmvax.UUCP
Message-ID: <8739@cbmvax.UUCP>
Source record: 15256
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

In article <1821@atari.UUCP> mn@atari.UUCP (Mike Nowicki) writes:
>
> With all the flames on this net about snoops vs. uncurious types I for one
> would like to know EXACTLY what the law says about monitoring various
> communications.
> I'm familar with the now obselete law of 1934 that says in essence that
> you can receive anything that's out there, just don't pass along anything
> you may hear.
> Now the law has changed and if I put any stock in the rumors, opinions and
> flames, I would conclude you can only listen to international broadcasters,
> public broadcasters and hams.
> Does anyone happen to have a copy of the new FCC law so when can all see
> it?
>
>
> --
> | Michael Nowicki N6LUU Atari Corp,Sunnyvale CA {ames!atari!mn} |
> |...|
> | char *disclaimer="Views expressed are my own, not my employer's"; |
> | char *good_quote=" 'Nyuk,nyuk,nyuk,nyuk,nyuk' - Curly Howard"; |
> --

My personal opinion is that anything other than the rules set forth in the
Communications Act of 1934 would be unenforcible and probably unconstitutional.

If some entity using the publicly owned radio spectrum does not want me to
receive their signal in my home then they'll just have to keep the signal
out of my house.

note: Police States work under different rules, so they above would not apply
in some other countries. ;-)

Rick Sterling Commodore Technology Group (215)-431-9275
Test Engineering UUCP ...{uunet,allegra,rutgers}!cbmvax!sterling

---

4342. Protecting Mobile Rigs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-28 20:38:16 UTC
From: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <184150@Wayne-MTS>
Source record: 15270

There are two dangers- overcurrent, best protected by the rig itself, and overvoltage- which most rigs are designed to handle. Sort of.

Most commercial specs call for protection against a certain amount of alternator dumping, but are not prpared for the worst case. This can happen when you've got a low battery, high charging rate and the regulator opens, for one reason or another. According to a friend in the business of supplying electronics for military vehicles, the voltage can rise to many times the regulated voltage.

So what should the careful ham do? First, put in your own voltage regulator or crowbar to protect against dumping, and perhaps a current limiting system as well. Both of these can be accomplished very simply with a fuse or circuit breaker and a stout zener. If either overvoltage or excessive current occurs, the fuse/breaker pops.

--ke8yy

4343. Re: A Computing Decision: Apple vs. IBM

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-28 23:05:02 UTC
From: david@mmsac.UUCP
Message-ID: <2718@cygnus.mmsac.UUCP>
Source record: 15259

In article <8911280802.AA18984@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
KENDALLG@VTVM1.CC.VT.EDU ("Gary F. Kendall") writes:

> My dilemma is whether a Macintosh would *really* be worth the extra $$$
> in comparison to an IBM-compatible system...

> (I have to buy something that my wife can use, too!)

It is for that very reason that I now own a Macintosh (SE/30) instead of
a '386 box. Of course, if I had the '386, I'd run Unix on it, not DOS.

--
David L. Kensiski, KB6HCN Martin Marietta Data Systems
Software Engineer 1540 River Park Drive, Suite 213
Phone: (916) 929-8844 Sacramento, CA 95815
UUCP: sun!sacto!mmsac!david INTERNET: david%mmsac@sacto.West.Sun.COM

4344. Re: Multiband mobile antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-28 23:24:26 UTC
From: jim@mmsac.UUCP
Message-ID: <2719@mmsac.UUCP>
Source record: 15260

You said you are considering using the 727 in your mobile. Those things (along with the 209 and 709) have terrible audio, and unless you have a very quiet automobile, you aren't going to be able to hear what people are saying. I have a 709 myself, and while it is barely adequate in quiet surroundings, it leaves much to be desired in noisy surroundings. On the other hand, if you put an external speaker on it, it will be fine. Seems that little wimpy speaker they put in those things just don't cut it. I have a friend who traded his 709 for a 708 (the preceeding model) because the 708 had much better audio. Also, the battery on the 708 lasts all day in rx mode, where the 709 only lasts about 5 or 6 hours. I have a friend who has a 727, and the battery in that thing only lasts about 3-4 hours in continuous receive. When are these designers going to get rid of all this fancy computer-controlled radio stuff that draws too much current in rx mode, shortening the charge time on the radio? I can't tell you how nice it is to have a radio that I can just leave on all day, all on one battery. I realize they have "Battery save circuits", but they don't do that much, and they end up chopping off the first few words of someone when they "freshly" key up.

--
Jim "Lips" Earl UUCP: sun!sacto!mmsac!jim
KB6KCP INTERNET: mmsac!jim@sacto.West.Sun.COM
==
The opinions stated herein are all mine.

4345. scanners and privacy (was Military callsigns)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-29 02:26:45 UTC
From: faunt@CISCO.COM
Message-ID: <8911290807.AA12469@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 15274

It appears to me, that driving around with a transmitter broadcasting "interesting stuff" at highest ERP that is legal, would be an interesting way of sensitising people to some of the possibilities. Matt Binder of KPFA, a listener sponsored radio station in the SF Bay Area, actually did a short piece on the vulnerablities of baby monitors and cordless phones.

4346. emissions...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-29 02:40:12 UTC
From: faunt@CISCO.COM
Message-ID: <8911290808.AA12495@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 15272

Back when I was working with spooks, I was told about a display unit for some classified work that emitted so much RF, that a standard TV set on the street outside the highly secure building the unit was in could pick up a pretty good picture. The spooks in question saw this as their problem, and the vendor's, not the people with TV sets in the street.

4347. Re: emissions...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-29 02:50:58 UTC
From: storkus@arrakis.nevada.edu
Message-ID: <1064@unsvax.NEVADA.EDU>
Source record: 15263

Considering the thread of discussion, yes, it belongs here. But if this discussion wasn't going on, it wouldn't belong here.
Anyway, all of those things you said (the eavesdropping, laser on the window, perhaps bugs, etc.) ARE illegal for all but police with a court order *B*U*T* ordinary (?) people (especially the corporate world) do it all the time to try to get an edge on what their competitor is doing. And don't forget Russia breaks that law everytime the KGB does some spying on our soil.
So is it ethical? By your ethics, no (I HAVE no ethics except my own!). Is it legal? Mostly no. Is anyone going to catch you? NO! (Unless you publicize it throughout the US loud enough for someone to hear). The only people who will really pay any attention to that kind of thing are the FCC (and we already know how fast they would catch you on something like that - a century maybe?) and the FBI (who probably won't really go after you unless you're a MAJOR crook they're looking for or you're into drugs or the like - something BIG and NASTY) or CIA (who probably won't care so long as you don't get a hold of anything important).
Since I'm here, this is an interesting subject: those wireless microphones that run on FM (usually FM broadcast) sold by, among others, Radio Shack. They clip onto your shirt and the antenna is small enough to run down the inside of your shirt. Since they are only about 1"X1/2"X1/2" (those are rough estimates) I figure they could easily be used as a bug. Plant it someplace someone will probably never find it (like those couch cushions with the foam that have a zipper to put it in; cut out a small piece of foam and put the mic in the middle, then replace the foam. No one will ever suspect until years later when they go to replace the foam, but the battery will have long since been dead!).
It is unethical and illegal (I think) to do this, but we all do it (I did it to my sister many times when I was little, just with different things).
But radio in general should NEVER be considered a secure communications medium because no matter how illegal something is, if someone wants to break the law, they will do it (ring a bell BARF and the druggies?). And I will NOT listen to any law restricting what I can LISTEN to because people should know that no matter how many laws they make against it, somewhere, somehow, someone will be listening, and if they hear something bad, the public will hear about it (probably through the already incredibly unethical American Press (may it never die)). Oh well, enough of me, lets hear what you all have to say now!
73's!
****
Mike P. Storke, N7MSD @ University Nevada/Las Vegas-only a student, sorry :-)
Inet: storkus@arrakis.nevada.edu Packet: KF7TI @ LAS:K7WS-1 or ANGEL:K7WS-2
Snailmail: Box 462 Las Vegas, NV 89119 Sorry, what I say comes from my fingers.
"Pascal: The Handcuff of the Programmer"-ME! I WANT MY C!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

4348. Part 15

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-29 03:07:07 UTC
From: BERTSCH-S@osu-20.ircc.ohio-state.edu
Message-ID: <12545983759010@osu-20.ircc.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 15262

Since the rewrite of Part 15 rules, I believe it is no longer required to obtain FCC type acceptance to market low power RF gizmos. I take this to mean that I can now legally experiment with RF intercom's, remote control devices, and other stuff I might dream up - as long as I stay within certian frequency and power limits.

Does anyone know where I might find a copy of Part 15 rules - I only saw a brief summary in a magazine (don't remember which), or better yet, maybe someone could summarize the frequency,power,modes, etc these unlicensed devices are allowed to use.

Thanks,
Steve N8KWV

4349. The Right To Privacy

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-29 04:34:50 UTC
From: ST7501@SIUCVMB.BITNET
Message-ID: <8911290808.AA12535@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 15273

As this seems to be a hot topic, I thought I'd put my 2c in.
The right to privacy is defined by criminal law, it applies to people, not spaces (as in property). What this means is that people have a right to privacy anywhere there is a REASONABLE EXPECTATION of privacy.
A few examples:
A man conducts a drug deal on a public telephone that is in an enclosed booth. In an attempt to gather evidence, government agents tap the phone without a court order. They are legal in doing so because it is a public phone, right? WRONG!!!!! The U.S. Supreme Court decided (case info supplied upon request) that a person has a reasonable expectation of privacy in an enclosed phone booth. Now if that booth was one of the newer ones where it isn't totally enclosed, one would expect a lesser expectation of privacy.

This also applies to airwaves, whether specifically or intuitively. A person has a lesser expectation of privacy when talking on a cellular-type phone than he does on a landline.{ This is how the U.S. Supreme Court interprets the U.S. Constitution on privacy. And since there hasn't been a case before the Supreme Court that deals with the receiving of cell-tel transmissions, (at least, none that I am familiar with), we can only assume that the law will be interpreted the same way. Which might make the law that makes it illegal to listen to cell-tel unconstitutional. Wouldn't that be something!!

KB9ANK - Robin M. Hanus

The stations with the best music always have the weakest signals

4350. Re: Military aircraft callsigns...Eugene Balinski

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-29 06:29:17 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <8770.25738040@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 15179

> From: kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU (Marc T. Kaufman)
> In article <8553.256964FE@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
> Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
> >> From: kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU (Marc T. Kaufman)
>
> - > You obviously have never listened to the transmissions in question.
> The
> - > SAC
> - > air frequencies (Giant Talk) are NOT encrypted most of the time.
>
> >As a member of USAF MARS BST acrtivities
> >I did more of that sort of thing than you might imagine.
>
> The comment stands, however. If you HAD listened to the transmissions,
> you
> would realize that they were NOT encrypted. As a member of the military,
> you
> should also be aware that anything they want secure, will be secure. If
> they
> transmit in the clear, they don't care who listens. Why should you?

I guess you forgot that I didn't get testy until the issue got beyond the radio signals and became inquiring into bases and missions.

> - > - > Are you telling me that it is OK for the Russians to listen to SAC,
> but
> - > - > NOT OK
> - > - > for Americans to listen to SAC?
> - >
> - > >It's not OK for either.
> - >
> - > Right. Well, you get the Russians to stop, then maybe I'll stop.
>
> >Poor excuse! Do you also apply that logic to, say, income tax evasion?
> Vote
> >fraud? Shoplifting?
>
> Non sequitor. What you are implying, is that it is somehow "immoral" to
> listen
> to the radio.

Only if it involves snooping into other's private lives/business. I guess my hangup is the mentality of the people engaged in the practice. I can't fathom why any moral, intelligent person would WANT to snoop like that.

> - > - > When I was a kid, we had the Communications Act of 1934, which said
> I
> - > - > could
> - > - > listen to ANYTHING, so long as I didn't use it for commercial gain.
> - > I'm
> - > - > certainly not going to trust YOU to decide what I can listen to!
>
> >The privacy portions of it were intended to forbid disclosure of private
> (as
> >opposed to BC) information which one happened upon by chance. I do not
> believe
> >the authors anticipated that a cult of people who search out such
> information
> >would arise. In that sense ECPA is a correction of an omission. If the
> authors
> >of the CommAct had anticipated that cult, the CommAct provisions you cite
> as
> >permission would not likely exist.
>
> And for some reason, no one noticed for 50+ years. Sure.

No, it did not develop to the present blatancy until fairly recently. Before that, people voluntrily minded their own business simply because it was the polite thing to do.

But enough of this. Neither of us is going to change his mind, so why beat the issue to death?

73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT

ugh of this. Neither of us is going to change his mind, so why beat the
issue to death?

73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

4351. Re: (#1 in series) Listen to store security guards catch shoplifters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-29 06:29:30 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <8771.25738049@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 15180

> From: bowen@cs.Buffalo.EDU (Devon Bowen)

> Look who's gone off the deep end. What country do you think this is?? If
> there are any criminals on the net they are probably bright enough to
> know
> that this type of info and the helping hardware is trivial to come by.

This net is not that difficult to access. In a town with a UFGate, any kid with
a C64 can do it.
73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT

do it.

73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

4352. Re: Military aircraft callsigns...Eugene Balinski

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-29 06:29:33 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <8772.25738050@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 15181

> From: ron@hpfcmgw.HP.COM (Ron Miller)
>
> Jim, why are you making all this fuss? Bob's postings and Eugene's
> questions about scanner frequencies aren't meant for you. You weren't
> supposed to read them.
>
> Stop reading their postings. Stop it right now! Bob was talking to Eugene
> and myself.

On my machine, it says "To: All".

73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT

de Jim Grubs, W8GRT

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

4353. Re: (#1 in series) Listen to store security guards catch shoplifters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-29 06:29:43 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <8773.25738058@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 15182

> From: tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook)
>
>
> Regarding the controversey that Jim Grubbs has been stirring up as an
> "advocate" of the ECPA, I think he just LOVES to argue. A couple of
> months ago on the national Fidonet ham radio echo he got things jumping
> over there by telling a lot of prospective hams that checking out a
> piece of ham gear ON THE AIR before buying it was a federal crime,
> because there was obvious pecuniary interest! (In the examples being
> discussed, all parties were licensed). When I jumped in and told
> these poor Novices that trying out a radio before buying it was legal,

It is NOT legal, Tad. Darin Arrick asked if it is legal. I replied by quoting
Part 97, to wit:

S 97.113 Prohibited transmissions.
(a) No amateur station shall transmit any communication the
purpose of which is to facilitate the business or commercial
affairs of any party. No station shall transmit communications as

In response you became so confused you started to try to convince everyone that
the FCC no longer issues amateur station licenses.

Sheesh!

73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT

Grubs, W8GRT

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

4354. Listening to private communications

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-29 06:29:58 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <8774.25738062@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 15183

> From: kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU (Marc T. Kaufman)
>
> From the Associated Press, 11/22/89:
>
> Regarding the Discovery Shuttle mission -
> "Sources close to the project reported the astronauts are to deploy a
> $300 million 2 1/2 ton signal intelligence satellite designed to
> eavesdrop
> on military and diplomatic communications in the Soviet Union and other
> countries."
>
> Jim... isn't that immoral?

Yes, as is everything about war or quasi-war.

> Why don't you make them stop it.

I'm too busy trying to get them to stop matching every cost-of-living increase
in my Social Security benefits with equal increases in my Medicare premiums.

73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT

th equal increases in my Medicare premiums.

73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

4355. Are we ALLOWED to listen?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-29 06:30:11 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <8775.2573806B@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 15184

> From: mgb@APG-TECNET.APG.ARMY.MIL
> *cs.utexas.edu!asuvax!stjhmc!f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org!Jim.Grubs
> *@tut.cis.ohio-state.edu (Jim Grubs) replies yet again:
> (And this is all out of order from many different postings)
>
> > Pray tell, dear Jim: what is the difference between Bob's posting of
> > the frequencies of department store dicks and Radio Shack's selling
> > the frequencies of all the police frequencies in the USA?
>

> *In principle, none. In practice, the shop cop frequencies (combined with

.....

> accept my sincerest apologies. I realize that now I am part of the
> problem instead of being part of the cure. :-(Oh well.....

"We have met the enemy and he is us." - Pogo

ve met the enemy and he is us." - Pogo

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

4356. Re: FCC monitoring law

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-29 06:56:34 UTC
From: castillo@mit-amt.MEDIA.MIT.EDU
Message-ID: <1104@mit-amt.MEDIA.MIT.EDU>
Source record: 15265
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

In article <8739@cbmvax.UUCP> sterling@cbmvax.UUCP (Rick Sterling - QA) writes:
>
>My personal opinion is that anything other than the rules set forth in the
>Communications Act of 1934 would be unenforcible and probably
>unconstitutional.
>
Of course that didn't stop Congress from passing just such a law. The Electronic Communications Privacy Act makes every owner of a TV with an older UHF tuner a potential felon. The uppermost few channels (80 - 83) were reallocated for cellular phone use, and listening in is now a crime.

Congress basically knuckled under to the cable TV interests when it made it illegal to receive (even if only for personal use) certain transmissions "not intended" for reception (like HBO, etc.). Instead of dealing with the physics of the situation and telling HBO to develop a better scrambler, they made a recourse to lawyers available.

Of course this won't provide any real security for cellular phone users, nor will it prevent anyone with even a modest knowledge of microwave receiver technology from tapping into HBO, but it will provide furthur employment for additional attorneys (which is just what this country needs to become more competitive in the international electronics marketplace :-)

4357. Over-voltage protection for mobiles.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-29 10:24:25 UTC
From: PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK
Message-ID: <29.Nov.89.10
Source record: 15271

```
Over-voltage Crowbar circuit
----------------------------

The following circuit is better than the suggested idea of a high power
Zener (where would you get one, and how much would it cost?)
Mine uses a low power zener and a slave thyristor/SCR, which
are easier to come by (and cheaper if you actually have to pay hard cash!)
Befriend anyone in AC power engineering if you want a supply of SCRs.

+------!30-amp-fuse!---------------------------------------->to radio
12V ! !
supply. ! __+__
! /~\ 20-volt zener
! /---\ 1 watt rating.
! !
__+__ !
SCR /~\------------!
100 volt / \ /
100amp /-----\ \100 ohms
! / 5 watt resistor
! !
-earth------------------------------------------------------>to radio

This will protect you if the voltage goes above 20 or so. It has the
merit that the SCR will 'latch' and always blow the fuse. If the supply
has spikes on it (alternator commutation whine, or induced voltages from
electronic ignition) then it may trigger falsely. A 10nF capacitor in parallel
with the 100 ohm resistor acts as excellent electronic Valium,
alternatively, stock up with 30-amp fuses.
Similarly, if the radio is one with defective RF filtering on the supply
leads, and RF gets into it, then the crowbar circuit will false trigger.
You can hang this circuit on the output of your 12-volt shack power source
too - it will save your rig should one of the series-pass regulator transistors
in the power unit decide that its going to go short-circuit.
It is cheaper to protect your rig than have to replace all the
semiconductors!

Please use the following addresses for reply: + \/Natural
+ \/\Environment
JANET: PJML@UK.AC.NERC-WALLINGFORD.IBMA + \/\/Research
ARPA : PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSS.CS.UCL.AC.UK + \/\/\Council
EARN : PJML%UK.AC.NWL.IA@UKACRL + NERC Computer Services
AX25 : G6WBJ {144.650MHz} + Holbrook House
SPAN : STAR::"PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSS.CS.UCL.AC.UK" + Station Road
PHONE: +44 793 411613 + SWINDON SN1 1DE
```

FAX : +44 793 411503 + GREAT BRITAIN

4358. new AMSAT software

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-29 13:36:37 UTC
From: look@uicsrd.csrd.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <54900005@uicsrd.csrd.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 15177

I was just wondering if anyone had heard from AMSAT about the new satellite tracking program that was recently reviewed in 73 magazine? I sent in the SASE almost immediately but have yet to hear anything. I realize they are probably up to their necks in responce to that article. Does anyone know the status of this? Thanks.

Steve Look KA9SZW
look@uicsrd.csrd.uiuc.edu

4359. Re: Protecting Mobile Rigs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-29 14:17:00 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.bacs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <12600084@silver>
Source record: 15178

ke8yy writes:

>There are two dangers- overcurrent, best protected by the rig itself,
>and overvoltage- which most rigs are designed to handle....

If you use a crowbar, put a bypass capacitor at the SCR gate to provide protection against tripping by fast transients and RF. I recommend double bypassing, i.e., large and small capacitors in parallel. (Large capacitors may look inductive at RF.) It wouldn't hurt to make the zener diode's resistor out of a series of resistors with capacitors to ground in between.

BTW, the linear regulator in my Icom power supply failed and put 30 volts on my IC-720. It quit working and the lights got very bright, but when I cleared the problem (a stray solder blob), the rig was undamaged.

--

Frank W9MKV reid@gold.bacs.indiana.edu

4360. Heath Remote ANtenna Tuner

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-29 15:24:28 UTC
From: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <184351@Wayne-MTS>
Source record: 15211

The local Heathkit store, who were busy cleaning out non-computer and discontinued stock a few months back, still had one (*1*) remote antenna tuner in stock when I called- for only $35! Not bad, off an original retail price of $120+. I couldn't resist; I bought it. I had a few vague ideas about using it in a small loop antenna for perhaps 160, or some such, but I mainly bought it 'cause it was cheap.

SO: Any contented or creative users of this beast out there who'd like to share your experiences, suggestions and wild ideas? For those unfaliliar with this, it's simply a large air variable cap with a remote mechanism.

Mike Edelman
Wayne State University / 5925 Woodward / Detroit, MI 48202
Michael_Edelman@um.cc.umich.edu (reliable)
Michael_Edelman%Wayne-Mts@um.cc.umich.edu (direct)
MEDELMAN@WAYNEST1 / 1-313-577-0742 / fax: 1-313-577-5500

4361. Ham Personalities

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-29 16:05:03 UTC
From: carrigan@PICA.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8911291105.aa16849@COR3.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 15213

Regarding interesting personalities who are hams, don't forget the radio/TV host/commentator Jean P. Shepard, K2ORS. Jean used to be listed from here in NJ but last time I saw, had a FL address.

Chuck (W2RK)

4362. Re: military call signs.....etc.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-29 17:22:55 UTC
From: jmasters@pcocd2.intel.com
Message-ID: <1295@mipos3.intel.com>
Source record: 15185

In article <1408@raybed2.UUCP> ewb@raybed2.UUCP (EUGENE BALINSKI) writes:
>In article <8911212358.AA17672@ti.com>, dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com (DUBE TODD) writes:
>> Several prople have correctly cited the freedom to listen to any radio communications. I support that. However, Balinski asked about the aircraft home base,
>> etc. While the radio transmissions he heard were obviously unclassified, the
>>association of the call signs with aircraft type, unit of assignment and home
>>base is classified information. That is why I asked why he was interested in
> ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
>
> Classified information ?? ARE YOU SURE ?? Could this come under the
>heading of "GEE, I THINK it should be classified". An awful lot of things
>that people THINK are classified are not. Let me give you an example of
>why I believe you are wrong.

When I was in the Air Force as a crypto tech, we were told not to divulge anything, with the assumption that everything was being monitored. True, small pieces of information could be unclassified, but put together, they could divulge some information that could be considered harmful to the nations ability to maintain a strategic advantage.

There have been times that I've had to hang up the phone to keep someone from blabbing more than they already have.

[stuff about information gathering deleted]

> In my original posting I was only looking for similar info. NOTHING
>CLASSIFIED.

That may be true, but your piecing it together and putting it on the net in one piece may be a violation.

That can seem close minded, sure, but the basic idea is that if you want the info, you should hunt for it, not be given it.

>
>
>> Regards,
>> Dube Todd
>
>BTW For those who think my original posting was "DANGEROUS", you should
>see this months (DEC '89) Monitoring Times. It has a very nice article
>about NELLIS AFB, home of the STEALTH programs, along with some interesting
>frequencies !!
>
Oh really? I'll have to pick up a copy. :)

> 73
> Gene Balinski
>
> <STANDARD DISCLAIMER APPLIES>

(ditto for me)

Is my car the only one in America where | Justin "Ice Cream Monster" Masters
someone breaks in and turns up my radio |
every time I park? - Steven Wright | jmasters@fmdgr1.intel.com

4363. Right to privacy (verdict handed down)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-29 17:27:37 UTC
From: jmasters@pcocd2.intel.com
Message-ID: <1296@mipos3.intel.com>
Source record: 15186

I read in the paper this morning that a judge had stated that videotaping of a sex act without the knowledge of the other is a violation of privacy, since the sex act is considered an act of communication.

I didn't read the article too well, since I don't videotape my activities (I can get a replay any time ;)).

Is my car the only one in America where someone breaks in and turns up my radio every time I park? - Steven Wright | Justin "Ice Cream Monster" Masters | jmasters@fmdgr1.intel.com

4364. DDS Information Request

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-29 18:26:01 UTC
From: dtheriau@wellfleet.com
Message-ID: <8911291826.AA03482@dt.Wellfleet.Com>
Source record: 15215

The November 09, 1989 edition of EDN magazine has an article on DDS and a list of companies with some modules. May help inform a few of you interested in learning what DDS is all about.

```
================================================================
[ Doug H. Theriault <dtheriau@wellfleet.com> ARS: NO1D ]
================================================================
[ Ham Radio - Surfing on the Ultimate Wave - Electro Magnetic ]
================================================================
[ uucp: harvard!talcott!wellflt!dtheriau ]
[ internet: no1d@wellfleet.com ]
================================================================
```

4365. Re: FCC monitoring law

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-29 19:22:19 UTC
From: turner@ics.uci.edu
Message-ID: <25742C6C.28070@paris.ics.uci.edu>
Source record: 15190
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

In article <1104@mit-amt.MEDIA.MIT.EDU> castillo@media-lab.media.mit.edu (Brian Anderson) writes:
>In article <8739@cbmvax.UUCP> sterling@cbmvax.UUCP (Rick Sterling - QA) writes:
>>
>>My personal opinion is that anything other than the rules set forth in the
>>Communications Act of 1934 would be unenforcible and probably
>>unconstitutional.
>>
>Of course that didn't stop Congress from passing just such a law. The
>.....
..... but it will provide furthur
>employment for additional attorneys (which is just what this country
>needs to become more competitive in the international electronics
>marketplace :-)

Here, Here!

And then there are the attorneys (we'll never know how many they number, they aren't the ones "in the headlines" or hired by the "large firms" to do the "important" work...) who see this ECPA for the nonsense that it is, don't have the independent wealth to go out and challenge it, and don't have the clients with the independent wealth to go out and challenge it, and besides, are just struggling to pay for the FT 470 they just purchased on their VISA card.

Perchance, if anyone gets into a jam with this law, please post the info so that such attorneys (and other interested parties) can come together in some sort of networking group to (hopefully) set this thing straight eventually.....the same should be said for the NJ scanner law - if anyone knows of a case or an attorney involved, maybe we all ought to know so that we can have some input if it is needed.

Clark S. Turner "When the going gets weird,
WA3JPG the weird turn pro."
turner@ics.uci.edu -Hunter Thompson

4366. Re: RS Discone? To buy or not to buy?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-29 19:24:27 UTC
From: jsb@hpfinote.HP.COM
Message-ID: <16170008@hpfinote.HP.COM>
Source record: 15204

I've been using a homebrew discone for about a month now and love it.

The antenna is made out of 1/2 inch 'hardware cloth'. This makes it very hard to see and has little wind load. Total cost of the antenna is something less than $10. I put it together and had it mounted in an afternoon.

The lower design frequency was 140Mhz. The impedence was for the most part flat between 144 and 1Ghz, with several cusps near the lower limit. If you intend to use this antenna beyond 1GHz, feedthrough leakage comes into play so you might want to use finer material.

It sure beats the $60-$80 price tag.

--... ...-- --... ...-- -.. . .-- --- ----- .---
Jeff Beauprez WO0J

Hewlett-Packard CICD R&D jsb@hpfijsb.HP.COM
3400 E. Harmony Rd (303)229-3964
Ft. Collins, CO 80525
--.- .-. .--. .. -. - .... . .-. --- -.-. -.- .. . ...

4367. Re: Restrictions on RECEIVING signals in England....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-29 19:28:12 UTC
From: dmt@Pacbell.COM
Message-ID: <1251@pbdmt.PacBell.COM>
Source record: 15208

In article <3350@cbnewsd.ATT.COM> jmseb@cbnewsd.ATT.COM (john.m.sebeson) writes:
>In reading these various postings on military communications, restrictions
>in the UK, etc., I am reminded of several books I have read that give
>various peeks at the world of SIGINT (signals intelligence). Two popular
>ones are THE PUZZLE PALACE (about the NSA) and SPY CATCHER (about British

Another book on SIGINT is THE SIGINT SECRETS which includes everything on
the subject from 1900 to the present. It has some of the same subjects as
SPY CATCHER and more.

The book is at home so I can't give the author's name.

--
Dave Turner 415/823-2001 {att,bellcore,sun,ames,decwrl}!pacbell!dmt

4368. Military Callsigns ....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-29 19:35:26 UTC
From: mgb@TECNET.NAVY.MIL
Message-ID: <8911291935.AA05766@tecnet.navy.mil>
Source record: 15214

Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Jim Grubs writes:

*I guess you forgot that I didn't get testy until the issue got beyond the
*radio signals and became inquiring into bases and missions.

Which is something I still don't understand. Why did you get "testy"
because someone ASKED about the base and mission of a military callsign?
A question was asked, if it was inappropriate (in your mind or anyone
else's) then they or you did not have to answer. Did you bother to
query any military authorities on the legitimacy of such questions or
did you just decide on your own that this was not a good thing to ask?
It seems to me that asking a question should never in itself be condemned,
and that the only stupid question is the one that is not asked.

*Only if it involves snooping into other's private lives/business. I guess
*my hang-up is the mentality of the people engaged in the practice. I can't
*fathom why any moral, intelligent person would WANT to snoop like that.

Why do people climb mountains, jump out of airplanes and race cars? These
are not "immoral pursuits" but some question the intelligence of people
that do these things. To most people that use scanners, the thrill is
just in being able to HEAR things. Not the content per se, but the fact
that it "can be done". This is similar in a lot of ways to just normal
everyday ham radio. Some hams really don't enjoy ragchewing with people,
but instead enjoy the technical challenge of building and modifying the
station. To those that do listen to the police and other public service
agencies, they do so to keep informed of what is going on in their
community. U.S. law does not prohibit this, maybe you feel that it should,
but the idea here is that the minority has to go along with the majority.
If enough people echo your sentiments, then there may someday be a law
passed to that effect (however unenforcable it would be), but until then
it is not fair of anyone to CONDEMN and BLAST someone who is not breaking
the law. As to listening to phone calls, (or anything else) you have to
understand and accept that when it is sent via an omnidirectional RF system
it can be easily intercepted and overheard. The morality of those that do
this is really not germane. If you concern yourself with other peoples
morality, then you can look into their sex practices, their religion, and
a whole lot of other subjects that will ALWAYS lead to name calling and
hot tempers. I would like to see a degree of privacy inherent in cellular
telephones, but I have accepted as fact that this will never be the case
until they scramble. Discussions of the law, and people's morality will not
prevent SOMEBODY from listening. Everyone on the net agrees that they should
scramble because they LIKE the idea of a private conversation, but these

same people ACCEPT that the current law will do LITTLE to prevent people from "tuning in". They would like private conversations but accept that if changing peoples morality is the vehicle chosen to attempt this, it is doomed to failure.

*No, it did not develop to the present blatancy until fairly recently. *Before that, people voluntarily minded their own business simply because *it was the polite thing to do.

In the early days of police radios, they used a range of frequencies directly above the commercial A.M. broadcast band. It was a very popular mod to "convert" a standard broadcast receiver into a "police monitor". Mods to do this were passed from hand to hand especially among amateur operators. The same thing was true for the frequencies that the cops were using. How do I know this? I talked to a rather old ham about this subject (callsign on request but not "posted") and he SHOWED ME SOME LISTS! As far as listening to and discussing other peoples business... well, are you saying that "people" didn't start doing this until recently? Have you ever heard the expression "this is a small town and everyone knows everything about everyone" or words to this effect? People have ALWAYS minded other peoples business however impolite it was to do so! This is human nature.

So the bottom line is that you consider people that own and listen to scanners to be "impolite" (depending on what they listen to). The definition of "polite" is broad enough that you could be correct. However how you discuss a subject and how you feel about others and express those feelings in a world wide forum also fall into the category of being "polite" or "impolite".

Interesting thought?

*But enough of this. Neither of us is going to change his mind, so why *beat the issue to death?

This is a very good question. Do people post things with the intent of changing the minds of others? Somehow I doubt it. I think the idea is to exchange information and learn from the experiences of others. If nothing else, a lot of people saw a lot of different viewpoints expressed on this string and also gave a lot of thought on HOW to express their feelings in a logical manner without getting too emotional. Experience turned out to be a good teacher.

Mark Bitterlich
WA3JPY@WB4UOU
mgb@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil

4369. Info on TI SN16913P

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-29 19:39:45 UTC
From: wjc@athena.mit.edu
Message-ID: <1989Nov29.193945.25530@athena.mit.edu>
Source record: 15191

Does anyone in net-land have any information on an IC made by Texas Instruments called the SN16913P? There are two of them in one of my commercially-manufactured radios, but TI disavows any knowledge. Judging from the radio's schematic, the chip looks to be an RF mixer. I've seen the same chip in another radio made by a different manufacturer, therefore I don't think it's a custom part.

Thanks,

Bill
N1CPK

4370. Re: Holy Code Practice!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-29 21:21:24 UTC
From: timb@hpmwtd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1260005@hpmwtlb.HP.COM>
Source record: 15205

I doubt if you would have any difficulty with copyright licensing since verifiable code would encourage purchase of the printed material. Heck, you could probably get someone like the Wall Street Journal to pay for the station.

de Tim, WB9MVP/6

4371. Re: Transverters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-29 21:22:13 UTC
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250091@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 15201

Actually my IC735 only puts out about -20 to -15 dBM before it distorts.
This is about the same level as my old IC751 had. However
the Microwave Module transverters will run with about 1 miiliwatt
drive in the low power configuration.
For the 50 MHz through 10 GHz transverter "stack" I use and
described in Ham Radio magazine last year I show a circuit for
20-30 MHz amplifiers to make up the necessary gain.
Actually, 0 dBm is a pretty good level for a transverter output
since almost any mixer used, other than a very high level one,
probably doesn't want to see a whole lot more signal than that to
keep the spurious performance in line.

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.ampr.org
glenne@nmd.hpcom

4372. LISTENING BELONGS IN SWL

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-29 22:45:08 UTC
From: kg19+@andrew.cmu.edu
Message-ID: <oZR5joi00WB54AKMst@andrew.cmu.edu>
Source record: 15192

This clogging of listening and privacy discussion is another reason to start a SWL group. I never saw a vote for one. Is someone out there still trying to start one?

- Kurt

Kurt Geisel SNAIL :
Carnegie Mellon University 65 Lambeth Dr.
ARPA : kg19+@andrew.cmu.edu Pittsburgh, PA 15241
UUCP : uunet!nfsun!kgeisel "I will not be pushed, filed, indexed, stamped,
BIX : kgeisel briefed, debriefed, or numbered!" - The Prisoner

4373. Re: new AMSAT software

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-29 22:45:55 UTC
From: <>
Message-ID: <18408@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 15203

"Instant Track", version 1.00, by Franklin Antonio N6NKF is now
available through the AMSAT office. I have it, and it's just
wonderful. Steve Roberts' review in 73 was right on the mark.

Perhaps the person who is happiest to see Instant Track is Bob McGwier,
N4HY, author of Quiktrak (AMSAT's standard tracking program until now).
Far from being miffed at having been outdone, Bob has expressed
considerable delight that from now on it'll be Franklin, not him, who
will get all the letters, email and phone calls at all hours of the day
and night asking questions about satellite tracking software! Being in
the volunteer-software-for-amateur-radio "business" myself, I know *exactly*
how he feels...

Phil

4374. Wall Street Journal on cordless phone listening

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-29 22:46:35 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewsc.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <5131@cbnewsc.ATT.COM>
Source record: 15199

Here's a timely piece from the Wall Street Journal:

Wednesday, November 29, 1989

NO PRIVACY -- "...Since the early 1980s, the courts have ruled in at least a half-dozen cases that private citizens talking on cordless phones don't have a reasonable expectation of privacy and therefore aren't covered by the Fourth Amendment. ... Both the courts and Congress have reasoned that radio technology used in cordless phones makes the calls easy to intercept, whether inadvertently or not. So, legal protections would be difficult to enforce. ... Lawyers say the courts haven't yet directly considered the rights of the person on the other end of a cordless telephone conversation ... but judges have indicated that if someone using a conventional phone knows the other party to the call is using a cordless phone, neither end of the discussion will be protected."

--

==========

Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass (708)979-5414

4375. Direct Digital Synthesis

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-29 23:17:56 UTC
From: hcooper@esunix.UUCP
Message-ID: <1685@esunix.UUCP>
Source record: 15187

For info on DDS, look at the Nov. 9 issue of EDN. They have an article describing it (haven't read it yet). I also have a couple of copies of articles from another engineer here at work which describes it as well - if interested, I'll post those sources as well (if I can find it).

H Cooper
N7KST

4376. Re: Contests

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-30 00:05:35 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <290@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 15209

In article <8911270800.AA22750@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>, LEY@UWSTOUT.BITNET ("James P. Ley") writes:
> On occasion I hear "CQ Contest" on the air. I do not participate in contests
> myself and wonder whether I should answer the call and give the caller a
> contact or whether I would be a hinderance since I don't know all the numbers
> and things that the contesters use and would thus slow him or here down.
>
> Any advice from contesters?
>
> Jim, NX9F

I would encourage non-contesters to give out a few points in a contest, especially late in the event when many stations are desperate for a little "action". Often you can listen around a bit and figure out if they are exchanging serial numbers or zones, and if calling another station in your country would be appropriate or not.

If you hear someone calling CQ Contest and getting no response, he would probably not mind spending 15 seconds explaining what information you need in an exchange.

73,

Tad Cook
tad@ssc.UUCP
KT7H @ N7HFZ

4377. Re: (#1 in series) Listen to store secu

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-30 01:32:24 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500305@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 15193

> From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
> > From: tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook)
...
> > over there by telling a lot of prospective hams that checking out a
> > piece of ham gear ON THE AIR before buying it was a federal crime,
> > because there was obvious pecuniary interest! (In the examples being
...
> It is NOT legal, Tad. Darin Arrick asked if it is legal. I replied by quoting
> Part 97, to wit:
>
> S 97.113 Prohibited transmissions.
> (a) No amateur station shall transmit any communication the
> purpose of which is to facilitate the business or commercial
> affairs of any party. No station shall transmit communications as

I believe it is ***LEGAL*** and here is why.....

The keyword is "communication". That is referring to the content of the communication. If use the radio to actually talk to the salesman and ask him the price, or otherwise discuss the potential transaction, then the actual communication, that is to say, the CONTENT of the transmission, is pertaining to the business at hand. That is not legal as I understand 97.113.

However, if the actual communication is nothing more than simple amateur communication, such as "This is KA9WGN testing" (something legal to do in any other setting) then I believe that the COMMUNICATION was legal because it had no bearing on the business at hand. I would be conducting an ordinary amateur transmission/communication while at the same time also observing the correct function of the equipment to determine if it suits my needs.

Others will argue that if I was not actually conducting the business, I would not have made that transmission, and therefore it did facilitate my business. My argument is that the loaning of the equipment to my portable station was the act of facilitating my business, and now that I have (for however brief a time) this equipment in my station, I want to determine if it operates in a suitable and legal manner. The facilitation of my business is incidental to the communication.

That's where I stand on the issue. Since I am not a lawyer (and am not trained or educated in law), you may consider my opinion worthless, and it certainly is not legal advice. It's what I would do, and you know how many things YOU do which you never consult a lawyer about anyway.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

4378. Re: What's a good "FCC class B" PC/AT c

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-30 01:32:28 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500306@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 15194

> From: kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU
> In article <30500298@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>
> >I recommend either using tightly shielded coax (meaning Belden 9913 or 9311)...
>
> Last I saw, 9913 was low loss, but not well shielded (something like 85-90%).
>
> For in-shack use, try RG-55 (RG-58 size) or RG-214 (RG-8 size). Both are
> double braid shields.
>
> Marc Kaufman (kaufman@Neon.stanford.edu)

Oh, now I guess we will start up into a "braid vs. foil" debate thread?

The radio theory I understand to be the case is that RF currents are
ordinarily found on the INSIDE of the shield, but with braid, because
there are some holes and because some conductors eventually make it
to the OUTSIDE, then SOME of the current flows on the outside.

Braided coax is typically rated at 80-90% shielding (because it is 20-10%
hole) and DOUBLE BRAIDED can be as good as 95-98% because there is yet
another braid layer (usually insulated from the first) that further isolates
the inner conductor. However foil shielded coax where there is NO HOLES
are typically rated with a shielding of 100% and the inner RF currents do
not reach the outside except where breaks or flaws (such as at poor connectors
like PL-259's) occur.

9913 is RG-8 size bonded foil shielded coax with a low density braid added
for DC/ground draining. 9311 is RG-58 size foil shielded coax.

If you need references, I'll have to go look them up.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

4379. Re: FCC don't keep the info! that's pre

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-30 01:32:30 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500307@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 15195

I have kept all my licenses. I will need my first TECH one since it proves that I am TECH(1) instead of TECH(2), where 1 is the one that already passed the General written. CSC's expire in 1 year, but because I was issued a license based on that exam, my credit for it is infinite (and someday I will make use of it). Obviously a copy of that will have to go to the FCC since they don't have any records (apparently) of that.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

4380. Re: (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-30 01:32:33 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500308@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 15196

> >very restrictive gun laws,
> True, thank goodness - and a murder rate a fraction of the U.S. as a
> result.

England also has a much more homogenous population, with far fewer people
who can be so easily discriminated against

> >an oppressive "Big Brother"-type government,
> Where did you get this? If Thatcher were any more in agreement with
> Reagan she'd have divorced Denis & married him.. She even got him a
> knighthood! (given by the queen, but put forward by the P.M.)

That's probably just a summation of the other feelings about England

> >and now I find out this: you cannot even listen to radio waves
> >passing through your own body!
> Actually, I agree with you on this one, unfortunately it seems that
> the U.S. is going the same way.

and of course we are trying to reverse that trend.

> Re Greenpeace:
>
> This probably ran afoul of the paid political ad laws. Here in the U.S.,
> the 'speech' of political ads is NOT 'free' - its bought & paid for.
> This means that the party with the most money gets the most T.V. time,
> and gets the attention of the masses, & presumably their votes. In
> England, TV political ads ARE free - i.e. the broadcasters have to give
> free time for political ads, and every party gets their share - even the
> loonies on left & right. A fairer system IMHO. It means you have to
> be fairly strict about what constitutes a political ad, or everyone
> else would cry foul...

I agree with that system. I like that. By why is it that Greepeace is
still not allowed its position on the air?

> I now return to the regularly scheduled discussion of shoplifting,
> pizza, BARF, gun laws, free speech, and, maybe, ham radio.....

Don't forget, cigarette ads are banned from radio and TV in the USA.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

4381. Re: The "Right to Receive"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-30 01:39:13 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500309@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 15197

> Note: we are way off ham-radio here. Please follow up by email...
...
> Again, please route any follow up comments by e-mail to att!mhgki!rma

I guess I will have to invade your right of privacy to get at all this interesting thread of conversation. I agree it's better in another newsgroup, so let's figure out where an move it. Maybe talk.politics or misc.legal?

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

4382. Re: Part 15

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-30 01:39:20 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500310@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 15198

My standard advice is to order the 5 volume set of Title 47 of the Code of Federal Regulations. Part 15 is in book 1 and part 97 is in book 5. They can be ordered from the U.S. Government printing office or some such agency.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

4383. Modification Info

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-30 01:44:06 UTC
From: skoh@aludra.usc.edu
Message-ID: <6760@merlin.usc.edu>
Source record: 15188
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

Hello all,

Once more I am here posting for information regarding a CAP mod
for a Heathkit HWS-24HT dual band radio. Last time, the only
mail that I received, and lots of it, were questions asking about
the radio.

Well, needless to say we are still looking for the CAP modification
or the radio. I understand from the helpful people at Zenith
(how about it any of you guys reading this??) that it involves
inserting a diode and pressing a key sequence into the radio.
Does this sound correct? Anyone have any other ideas? Anyone
know the key sequence?

Lastly, I seem to be receiving mail instructing me to ask
Mr. Parnass; so here it goes. . . Mr. Parnass do you have any
ideas, thoughts, etc.?

Thank you all, and please keep responding directly to my email
address of: skoh@aludra.usc.edu

4384. Re: LISTENING BELONGS IN SWL

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-30 01:45:45 UTC
From: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP
Message-ID: <5590@cps3xx.UUCP>
Source record: 15202

In article <oZR5joi00WB54AKMst@andrew.cmu.edu> kg19+@andrew.cmu.edu (Kurt A. Geisel) writes:
%This clogging of listening and privacy discussion is another reason to
%start a SWL group. I never saw a vote for one. Is someone out there
%still trying to start one?

rec.radio.shortwave has been created and is available here.
There are currently 242 messages in /news/spool/rec/radio/shortwave

In the rare case that original ideas Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN
are found here, I am responsible. Owen W328, E. Lansing, MI 48825
Internet: kjh@pollux.usc.edu UUCP: ...!uunet!pollux!kjh

4385. Contests

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-30 02:00:28 UTC
From: David_Waters.M1@smtp.ESL.COM
Message-ID: <8911300203.AA28885@esl.ESL.COM>
Source record: 15212

Contests
LEY@UWSTOUT.BITNET ("James P. Ley") writes:
>ARF says:
<comments here>
> CONTESTS ARE FOR MUSH-BRAINS

I say: 5-9 California, thanks! QRZ?

David Waters, WA6AWZ
Internet: David_Waters.M1@smtp.ESL.COM

4386. Re: (#1 in series) Listen to store security guards catch shoplifters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-30 02:01:45 UTC
From: sampson@attctc.Dallas.TX.US
Message-ID: <10411@attctc.Dallas.TX.US>
Source record: 15207

In article <8773.25738058@stjhmc.fidonet.org>, Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
> Part 97, to wit:
>
> S 97.113 Prohibited transmissions.
> (a) No amateur station shall transmit any communication the
> purpose of which is to facilitate the business or commercial
> affairs of any party. No station shall transmit communications as
>
> 73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT
>
One thing I've found in Ham Radio is that some people like to be Lawyers for a day. They see not the spirit of a rule, but the printed rule. You could take any of these rules and mold them to your thinking. In this case I believe the spirit of the rule is to prohibit my operating a business using Amateur Radio frequencies. By stretching that to read the way your thinking is anti-american. The way I operate is to keep a positive Amateur spirit and reject any attempt to limit my communications unless directed to by the FCC. Self policeing is one thing, stupidity is another. This is a stupid interpretation, not within the spirit of the rule. As far as the other stuff with the continuing debate over the right to listen: I vote we confiscate all receiving devices, or let freedom rule. Piss on your moral problems...

4387. Re: Weather Facsimile Reception

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-30 02:11:11 UTC
From: storkus@arrakis.nevada.edu
Message-ID: <1073@unsvax.NEVADA.EDU>
Source record: 15200

There is also a wefax program for the Color Computer 1 and 2 (it might also run on the 3, I'm not sure) that requires NO external hardware to demodulate the signal! It uses the cassette port on the back of the computer. Connect the audio input to the radio (the Rat Shack's cassette cable is great for this, but you can make your own with connectors and a 5 pin DIN connector). I have a friend who has received many faxes with it, and it works GREAT! It requires a disk drive, however. I believe its public domain. If you want, I can get more info if you want.
Don't forget, too, that the PK-232 also has fax built into it. I have heard of a few problems with it, but nothing major.
Hope this helps. 73's!
****
Mike P. Storke, N7MSD NOTICE: Use my HOME QTH address until mid January.
Inet: storkus@arrakis.nevada.edu Packet: KF7TI @ LAS:K7WS-1 or VEGAS:P0TOSI
Snailmail: Box 6 Minden, Nv 89423:HOME QTH. And I claim EVERYTHING I SAY!!
"Pascal: The Handcuff of the programmer. I WANT MY C!!!!!!!!!!!!"

4388. Re: Military Callsign Info Needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-30 02:55:44 UTC
From: noel@ubbs-nh.MV.COM
Message-ID: <325@ubbs-nh.MV.COM>
Source record: 15189
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

In article <46f8a000.15840@valley.UUCP> pfluegerm@valley.UUCP (Mike Pflueger) writes:
>
>Here are some of the more interesting (or common) callsigns. I'll assume
>the meaning of some of the more common acronyms is obvious. Any of the "1"
>callsigns signifying president aboard can be replaced with "2" for the VP.
>In some cases, there are 2 callsigns with the same meaning; I show them on
>the same line.

Gads! Crud or Grunge or whatever the heck his name is is sure to be on
your case now!

No doubt he will denounce you to the NSA, FBI, CIA as well as the
manufacturer of Hostess Twinkies !

Then he'll write a book and become filthy rich B-)

Good for you!

Noel
KC1RB

--
Noel B. Del More | decvax!ubbs-nh!noel
17 Meredith Drive | noel@ubbs-nh.mv.com
Nashua, New Hampshire 03063 | It's unix me son! `taint spozed tah make cents

4389. Nintendo on airplanes!?!?!?!?!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-30 03:44:04 UTC
From: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP
Message-ID: <5593@cps3xx.UUCP>
Source record: 15206

The Columbian gov't. apparently takes a real dim view of people shipping Nintendo games in their suitcases on airplanes. They took one such suitcase, and blew it up. They thought the Nintendo game was a bomb. I think this is good grounds for sueing the gov't. I am all in favour of increased security, but increased stupidity is another matter.

In the rare case that original ideas Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN
are found here, I am responsible. Owen W328, E. Lansing, MI 48825
Internet: kjh@pollux.usc.edu UUCP: ...!uunet!pollux!kjh

4390. Where is MININEC? - answer

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-30 06:09:49 UTC
From: rc@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov
Message-ID: <8911300609.AA03007@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 15216

Since I asked for info about using MININEC, I have received a number of enquiries regarding where the program can be obtained. Clealy these people are still residing in the dark ages of program sharing! (Just to get in the spirit of the normal response in this group! ;-) If you have Internet FTP access, just download PD1:<MSDOS.FILEDOCS>SIMIBM.IDX to obtain a list of hundreds of MSDOS programs, some dozens being in the PD1:<MSDOS.HAMRADIO> subdirectory, including MININEC3.ARC . (Kok, note that this is a correction). SIMIBM.IDX is about 360K bytes. An ARCed version is available as SIMIBM.ARC.

Thank W8SDZ for maintaining these files.

73, Bob W3OTC

4391. Hey, Did I remember to say SIMTEL20?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-30 06:12:03 UTC
From: rc@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov
Message-ID: <8911300612.AA03009@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 15217

Of course the MSDOS program collection is on WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL

4392. Scanner Law Guide

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-30 06:56:39 UTC
From: rh@well.UUCP
Message-ID: <14773@well.UUCP>
Source record: 15218
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

There's been so much discussion of the legal issues of scanning this month that it may be time to remind everyone that the "ANARC Guide to US Monitoring Laws" is the only current and complete collection of state scanner laws in print. It also includes the key radio provisions of the ECPA, and short interpretations of each law by Frank Terranella, ANARC's counsel. The Guide is now in its third printing. Cost is $7.50 postpaid from the address in my signature.

These issues are so important, and there's so much gossip and uncertainty about what the law says. There's no reason to be uninformed.

--

^^

Robert Horvitz, Executive Secretary ANARC BBS: 1-913-345-1978
Association of North American Radio Clubs Compuserve: 76210,517
P.O. Box 143, Falls Church, VA 22046-0143 USA uucp: rh@well.sf.ca.us

4393. Re: My backyard, your backyard ...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-30 13:29:24 UTC
From: neal@lynx.uucp
Message-ID: <6589@lynx.UUCP>
Source record: 15224

In article <2942@cpoint.UUCP> die@cpoint.UUCP (David I. Emery) writes:

>It seemed very clear to one poster that it was improper to make use of
>services transmitted over the airwaves (such as pay tv) to which
>one does not subscribe.

My point was that it is illegal to receive the services without *paying*
for them. The point I was trying to make is that you have a right to
receive anything, but that a victimization occurs if you receive a service
that is intended as a revenue-generating product or service and you do not
pay the fair market value for the service.

Say that XYS Company is in the business of broadcasting a signal over a
satellite transponder that is intended for subscribers, and that the
subscribers pay a fee to get the service. Say that the XYS Company's
broadcast is a training program for police officers, and that XYS Company
targets the satellite broadcast to police departments around the country.
The departments pay for the service, and everyone is happy.

Now you come along and set up your satellite dish. You have the technical
ability to receive the signal. Now, here is the "trick": Even though XYS
Company does not target their broadcast at individual citizens, even though
they do not intend that the show be watched by ordinary citizens, if you wish
to receive their program, you have the right to do so. You have the right to
receive the signal, even if XYS Company does not want you to, and you have
this right because they are broadcasting the signal over the public's radio
spectrum. The only caveat is that to be legal, you must pay for the program,
just like the intended audience.

Think of it like a performance given in a public place: The group giving the
performance may have a specific target audience in mind, and they may have
advertised for a certain group of people to buy a ticket, but they cannot
legally exclude any member of the public who may wish to attend....but
everyone who attends, regardless of whether or not they are the intended
audience, must pay for the show.

Since the XYS Company is using the public airwaves for its transmission,
anyone who desires to receive must be allowed to receive the signal, but
they must pay just like the intended audience.

Now, say that the XYS Comapany uses two-way commercial radios for its
business communications. These signals go over the public airwaves, and the
signals themselves are not part of the programing they offer to any target
market as a revenue-generating service. In this case, any citizen has the
right to receive the signals, and they DO NOT have to pay for them, because
XYS Comapany does not expect anyone else or any other group to pay for them.

These two-way communications are NOT a service offered for sale to any group. However, they are boradcast over the public's radio spectrum, so anyone in the public has a right to receive the signals.

In this case I would make an analogy to people carrying on a conversation in public. If two people are discussing something in public, and I overhear it, that is just the way it goes. Their conversation was not intended for sale, so I don't pay for it. They may not want me to hear it, but this is the risk you run when you discuss something in public.

>I find it hard to understand why if I have an absolute "right"
>to interpret voltages induced across my backyard aluminum that that
>"right" ends just because somebody has defined their communication
>as something I must pay for.

I hope this posting clears up any misunderstanding that you obviously had as regards my position on this issue.

Your "right to receive" does NOT end just because someone intends that certain programming be paid for by the receiver. You still have the "right to receive".....the program provider cannot stop you from receiving the signal, but you should pay for the service, just like the intended audience.

You have an absolute right, IMHO, to receive ANYTHING that is broadcast over the public's radio spectrum, but this does not mean that you can get away with not paying for certain services!

>......then why is it not perfectly appropriate for Congress
>to define certain essentially private communications as restricted in the
>same sense as pay-for-reception transmissions are?

Again, IMHO, the only caveat in pay-for-reception is that you should pay for services that are intended as programming for revenue generation. The providers MAY NOT DENY YOUR RIGHT TO RECEIVE, but your right to receive does NOT guarantee that your can receive everything for FREE!

HOWEVER, you do have the right to receive anything that is broadcast over the public's airwaves. You cannot be denied the right to receive any signal that your can get into your antenna!

>Why, in short, should I have a right to listen to your phone calls but
>not watch HBO's video ?

You have the right to do BOTH....since I do not offer my cellular or cordless phone calls as a revenue-generating service, you do not have to pay for them. However, since HBO does offer their signal as a revenue generating service, you must pay for it if your receive it!

Neal

4394. Radio (RF) Modems

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-30 13:54:46 UTC
From: 702WFG@SCRVMSYS.BITNET
Message-ID: <8912010803.AA03217@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 14990

I tried this by Email but you can't get there from here. :-)
I hope the rest of the group considers this to be worth posting.

Date: Wed, 29 Nov 89 08:30:11 EST
From: bill gunshannon <702WFG%SCRVMSYS.BITNET@CORNELLC.cit.cornell.edu>
Subject: Radio (RF) Modems
To: "Robert M. Atkins" <att!cbnewsm!mhgki!rma@ucbvax.berkley.edu>

Bob,
I have been in touch with the company and received their whole package.
The reason they don't mention HAM Radio is because that isn't their target
market. They are aimed strictly at the business market. After all, if
you read the flyer, you will see that their answer to a TNC (not the PC
card) has an RS232 Synchronous Port. How many 3270 terminals do you have
sitting around your house??? :-) Interestingly enough, I worked on
designing a similar system with a friend who was also in the commercial
radio biz about 3 years ago and we were able to build a system the could
have sold for $1000 and did all the same things. Looks like a pretty
good markup on their product line.

KB3YV

bill gunshannon
702WFG@SCRVMSYS.BITNET

4395. INFO HAMS REQUEST

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-30 14:25:00 UTC
From: haim_eichenbaum%10%hp7400@HPLABS.HP.COM
Message-ID: <25286437.0.0.0@HP1900UX.HPDESK>
Source record: 15210

```
SUBSCRIBE
INFO HAMS
```

4396. WANTED!! IC-04AT MODS Please!!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-30 14:38:07 UTC
From: marke@hpscdc.scd.hp.com
Message-ID: <5490077@hpscdc.scd.hp.com>
Source record: 14977

The subject of "mod's" for the IC-04AT have probably been brought up before here on the NET, but for some reason I have managed to miss them all. So, if some kind ol radio amateur could dig in to his or her files one more time, and post them for me, it would be muchly apprieciated. I am specifically looking for the mod's that pertain to out of band operation, and RX audio volume improvement.

Please post or e-mail, and thanks.

Mark Espinosa/WA6RGD

4397. This monitoring thing....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-30 14:42:45 UTC
From: MEHARP01@ULKYVM.BITNET
Message-ID: <8912010804.AA03378@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 14993

I have tried to remain on the sidelines during this latest outburst of verbose and highly annoying "noise" on the net. This whole monitoring thing is starting to sound ridiculous.

The guy who posted the pro-ECPA message (which I do not have a copy of but can pretty much reconstruct from the flames) seems to be saying that we have no business monitoring police, fire, or military transmissions. He uses the somewhat striking and baffling argument that "no moral, intelligent person" should want to.

Well, gee. I think of these agencies as public service agencies that consume my tax dollars. They work for the taxpayers. I have every right to know what's being done in a public agency. I do not believe that a public agency knows what's best for society. That kind of attitude is what causes most of the problems we have with public service agencies. Left unchecked, they will degenerate into an anarchy of sorts that is only concerned with it's own motives, not those of the people who formed the government that established them in the first place.

In the military area, the situation is very clear. If the military does not want something heard, it won't be heard. The air operations the gentleman heard are routine transmissions probably related to training and readiness exercises. Again, this is YOUR government working. You have a right to know what's going on. The military is probably the biggest offender when it comes to not telling people anything. Therefore, grab it where you can!

In the final analysis, if you monitor in the privacy (yes, I believe there is such a thing) of your own home, no one is going to hassle you. The ECPA was a law designed to sell cellular telephones. Period. Anything else is incidental. This law is a terrific example of people allowing government too much control. I don't support the ECPA and in fact I have not changed my listening habits one iota. I also do not believe that my monitoring habits are anyone's business.

Finally, let's try to bring this discussion to a close. It's like arguing religion. No one can win. I'll reply to flames or support individually.

"Will the last person to leave East Germany please turn off the lights?"
- Anonymous

Michael Harpe, N4PLE | BITNET: MEHARP01@ULKYVM
316B Ormsby Building | VOICE: 502-588-7785
University of Louisville | FAX: 502-588-5048

Louisville, KY 40292 | AURAL: "Mike!"

Phenylketonurics: Contains Phenylalanine

4398. Re: RS Discone? To buy or not to buy?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-30 14:53:31 UTC
From: alex@rti.UUCP
Message-ID: <3296@rti.UUCP>
Source record: 15219

Give us a few details about the construction of this antena...
Thanks.
g.

4399. IC-2400 dual-bander

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-30 15:38:09 UTC
From: hw@thumper.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <1780@thumper.bellcore.com>
Source record: 14989

Does anyone have any opinions about the new ICOM IC-2400 dual-band transceiver? I'm looking for comments pro or con about the performance of the rig. I'd also like to know if anyone has information on extending the rig's receive range up to 460 or 470 MHz.

Thanks and 73,

Harold
KB2M
hwd@pyuxz.bellcore.com

4400. Re: The "Right to Receive"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-30 15:56:06 UTC
From: ray@cs.rochester.edu
Message-ID: <1989Nov30.155606.16599@cs.rochester.edu>
Source record: 15220

In article <8911280003.AA13222@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil> mgb@APG-TECNET.APG.ARMY.MIL writes:

>*The "crime" is invasion of privacy".
> ^^^^^ ^^ ^^^^^^^^ ^^ ^^^^^^^
>*Let me say that I am all for freedom of speech and action, where it does
>*not interfere with my right to privacy.
> ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
Using a cordless phone or a cellular phone is like having a conversation at the top of your lungs with your neighbor down the street and then getting pissed because others heard the conversation. The constitution does not provide for the protection of those who insist on doing stupid things. If I heard the conversation I suppose the loud mouth would have insisted that I close my doors and windows where upon I would have suggested that the real solution would have been for him to keep his mouth closed.
By the way, I missed the posting that gave the freqs. for security in stores. Could someone repost these for me.

thanks

ray

4401. Re: ECPA (was: Military aircraft callsi

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-30 17:05:54 UTC
From: clayj@microsoft.UUCP
Message-ID: <9215@microsoft.UUCP>
Source record: 15222

1) I don't really have the time.
2) According to the local FCC folk (I checked), UNLESS they're getting into some "real" device, instead of just a "part 15" device, the FCC could care less.

If you want some interesting reading sometime, read the Part 15 rules about things like portable phones and baby monitors (and garage door openers, and the new RF remote light controllers from X10 and, and....). Basically, it says that the device "must accept" interference from any and all other sources, and that if a part 15 device is interfering with another device, it's the part 15 device's problem.

However, I do happen to know a guy who's fairly high up in the McCaw organization (he's in a class I'm attending), and if I see him again, I'll probably just mention it in passing.

Clay

4402. Re: Custom QSLs - how to

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-30 17:24:21 UTC
From: abm@mbunix.mitre.org
Message-ID: <81423@linus.UUCP>
Source record: 14998

Mike you are right about the resolution possible when using silk screen to create a QSL. The technique you described sounds much better. Silk screen does have some advantages. they are cheap, fun to make, you are not dependent on someone else to develop or prin tthe final product. I used the silk screen process a few years back. For those interested in some details see QST Dec 1980 - I wrote an article outlining the technique I used- also got the kids involved and got their pictures in the QST.

I'm too lazy nowadays to do it anymore- " storebought" for me 8-)

Alex Murphy
abm@mbunix.mitre.org
WD2T

4403. Re: Scanner Law Guide

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-30 17:42:38 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewsc.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <5154@cbnewsc.ATT.COM>
Source record: 15226

In article <14773@well.UUCP>, rh@well.UUCP (Robert Horvitz) writes:
>
> There's been so much discussion of the legal issues of scanning
> this month that it may be time to remind everyone that the
> "ANARC Guide to US Monitoring Laws" is the only current and
> complete collection of state scanner laws in print.

(I would post this followup to 'rec.radio.shortwave' also but
Bell Labs' netnews machines do not yet receive this newsgroup.)

I second Bob's recommendation. Here is a repost of my earlier
book review:

BOOK REVIEW: ANARC GUIDE TO U.S. MONITORING LAWS

by Bob Parnass, AJ9S

Do you as a monitoring hobbyist have the right to receive
whatever radio signals you want in the privacy of your
own home? No -- not any more. So say the infamous Elec-
tronic Communications Privacy Act of 1986 and a growing
number of state laws which took away this freedom. You
can find out about these restrictions in a new 39 page
paperback, ANARC Guide to U. S. Monitoring Laws.

If you are new to the radio hobby, you might not be fami-
liar with ANARC. ANARC is not a company. ANARC is the
Association of North American Radio Clubs, a well inten-
tioned umbrella organization of volunteers who look out
for the best interests of shortwave and scanner listeners
as well as TV, FM, and MW DXers. With the able Bob Hor-
vitz at the helm, ANARC led the fight against ECPA,
against FCC proposals to let Part 15 devices run hog wild
over the spectrum, and other issues of concern to radio
hobbyists.

The ANARC guide presents the text of the ECPA and the
restrictive anti scanner laws of 14 states. Author Frank
Terranella, ANARC's legal counsel and a radio hobbyist
from New Jersey, does a good job of translating the
legalese jargon into understandable English for the aver-
age person. He even cites a few real cases in which the
laws were applied.

The guide sells for $7.50, over 19 cents per page. This
may seem expensive, but where else can you get all this
legal information in one place? I've seen only one

source which surveyed radio listening laws. Several years ago, before ECPA, Bearcat's SCAN organization published a small pamphlet with very terse summaries of state scanner laws.

As the author laments in the foreword, "it is unfortunate that a guide such as this is necessary." Do you need this guide? I think you do. Before you bring a scanner along on vacation, you ought to know the scanner laws in the states through which you drive. Being a ham radio operator exempts you from Indiana's mobile scanner law, but it would be a good idea to carry a copy of the law in your car to show police if stopped. I recall when WA2PVK had a 19" whip on his car, and was stopped by a policeman in New Jersey to see if his car contained a scanner. New Jersey doesn't exempt hams.

The ECPA stirred up a hornet's net of protest, but hobbyists couldn't compete with powerful, well funded lobbyists. It's too late to argue against passage of ECPA -- it's law now. Several radio laws are difficult to understand and the hobby needs an author skilled in the legal profession and familiar with radio monitoring to explain them. This book suits the need well.

ANARC Guide to U.S. Monitoring Laws is available for $7.50 from ANARC Publications, P.O. Box 462, Northfield, MN 55057.

--

==========
Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass (708)979-5414

4404. PRO 34 Mod Problems/Info

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-30 17:54:49 UTC
From: stone@apple.com
Message-ID: <5521@internal.Apple.COM>
Source record: 15223

Hi,

A while back someone posted info for mods for the Pro 34. My results differ from what was expected. I wanted to restore the 66-88 MHZ band. (Why?, so I could hear if someone was using an R.C. plane on the same channel as my R.C. plane) Adding Diode 9 restored 68-88 (thats right 68 not 66). However I lost 30-54. Also, even though the display indicated 68-88 I don't think my scanner was actually recieving anything. I turned on my R.C. and it didn't pick it up. I have a PRO 2005 and it picks up the R.C. in all modes: AM, NFM, WFM. (The R.C. transmits in AM). I removed Diode 9.

The Cellular coverage restoration works fine

The Author talks about a Diode 13, I believe he was confused here. He states Diode 13 is not installed, but it is. The problem is that he saw the number 13 near the diode bank 9 thru 12. The number 13 is the pin number for the I.C. near by. All for corners of the I.C. have the pin numbers silk screened on the board.

I played with Diode 12, and didn't figure out its purpose.

Anyone else care to comment??

BTW I'm I posting to the right group, or should I be posting the shortwave group??? I don't really see a difference between the two.

Glen Stone

4405. The "right to receive"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-30 19:24:00 UTC
From: Ed@ALDERAAN.SCRC.SYMBOLICS.COM
Message-ID: <19891130192436.9.ED@PEREGRINE.SCRC.Symbolics.COM>
Source record: 14991

Date: 30 Nov 89 01:58:26 GMT
From: cadnetix.COM!cadnetix!rusty@uunet.uu.net (Rusty Carruth)

In article <19891121181318.6.ED@PEREGRINE.SCRC.Symbolics.COM>
Ed@ALDERAAN.SCRC.SYMBOLICS.COM (Ed Schwalenberg) writes:

...lots of discussions about receiving transmissions not intended for you...
...(its a long thread, go see it in your local rec.ham-radio archive
... if you really *must* see it)...

>Governments have the unlimited right, which they have exercised in the past

I'm not sure how to reply to this statement without becoming inflamatory,
lets just go with: The above opinion depends a whole bunch upon your
philosophy of politics, governments, where rights come from in the first
place (which is actually a religious issue (oops, here come the flames!)),
and other philosophical/religious/political presuppositions you may have.

Rusty omitted the beginning of my article, where I explained that I
didn't think that the "right to receive" was granted by the Constitution
or by the Act of '34. A few people sent reasoned, reasonable replies
explaining why they thought those documents DID guarantee them a right
to receive; I respect those opinions and I hereby thank the people who
sent them.

On the other hand, many flamers sent messages of the form "I can do
anything I want with radio waves on my property!"; these people aren't
about to convince me (or their congressmen) that they have such rights
simply because of the exclamatory nature of their sentences.

I didn't and don't want to provoke a philosophical discussion. If you
can point to a "right to receive" based on a reasonable understanding of
current law, I'm interested; please quote chapter and verse. If your
belief in a "right to receive" is based on your personal belief in
anarchy or communism or someotherism, or because you think you know what
Thomas Jefferson would have thought, or because of the provisions of
English property law of the thirteenth century, I think you're just
flaming and I'll delete your message as quickly as I can.

I do not believe that the government has unlimited rights. The above
statement would indicate that Ed does (but then, he may not).

My statement that governments have unlimited rights in this area is a
statement of fact about how governments have acted and continue to act,
not a declaration of philosophy. I have carefully avoided posting my
opinion of the government and its "rights", under the assumption that
everybody out there is as uninterested in my opinion as I am

uninterested in theirs.

4406. Re: Wall Street Journal on cordless phone listening

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-30 19:41:19 UTC
From: pfluegerm@valley.UUCP
Message-ID: <4726a506.15840@valley.UUCP>
Source record: 15002

In article <5131@cbnewsc.ATT.COM>, parnass@cbnewsc.ATT.COM (Bob Parnass, AJ9S) writes:
>
> Here's a timely piece from the Wall Street Journal:
>
> Wednesday, November 29, 1989
>
> NO PRIVACY -- "...Since the early 1980s, the courts have ruled in
> at least a half-dozen cases that private citizens talking on
> cordless phones don't have a reasonable expectation of privacy and
> therefore aren't covered by the Fourth Amendment. ... Both the
[rest of the article deleted]

So what is different about cellular - why is it "protected"? It's on
different frequencies, but no harder to receive. In some senses, it's
EASIER (higher power, older TV tuners tune it...).

I ask this rhetorically; I know why HBO and cellular people want protection,
I just don't think they have any more "reasonable expectation of privacy"
when transmitting in the clear (or using readily decrypted methods).
--
Mike Pflueger @ AG Communication Systems (formerly GTE Comm. Sys.), Phoenix, AZ
UUCP: {...!ames!ncar!noao!asuvax | uunet!zardoz!hrc | att}!gtephx!pfluegerm
Work: 602-582-7049 FAX: 602-581-4850 Home: 602-439-1978
Packet: WD8KPZ @ W1FJI

4407. Scanning food service

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-30 21:03:57 UTC
From: MROWEN@STLAWU.BITNET
Message-ID: <8912010815.AA04489@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 14992

Regarding the earlier, exhaustive posting regarding
food service frequencies:

For crying out loud, WHO CARES?

4408. Re: Holy Code Practice! May Be Offensive To Some

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-30 21:17:12 UTC
From: pff@thumper.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <1781@thumper.bellcore.com>
Source record: 15221

Phil,

Hmmm, the next question some might ask is: "Is the New Testament legal for an exam QSO?" According to my ARRL book "The FCC Rulebook", it says: (p.2-5, par. #1): "The message should be typical of those usually encountered while operating an amateur station on the Novice HF bands. It must be unknown to the applicant, and not be a well known phrase from a poem, song or book." Sooo... the rhetorical question: Is the New Testament a typical text excerpt from the the Novice portion of the HF bands? And further, is it "... not be a well known phrase from a poem, song or book"?

I can hear a VE now: "Do you know who Jesus is?". :-)

73 de Pete, N5KBD
pff@thumper.bellcore.com

4409. Re: My backyard, your backyard ...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-30 21:29:20 UTC
From: masters@mocha.it.udel.edu
Message-ID: <5071@nigel.udel.EDU>
Source record: 15225

In article <6589@lynx.UUCP> neal@lynx.UUCP (Neal Woodall) writes:
<Deletion>
>The point I was trying to make is that you have a right to
>receive anything, but that a victimization occurs if you receive a service
>that is intended as a revenue-generating product or service and you do not
>pay the fair market value for the service.
>

I don't think so. The radio act (of 1934 ?) was very specific about that. I'm sure you may recieve, and evaluate any signal you wish with no obligation. THEY HAVE AN OBLIGATION TO SECURE THIER OWN SERVICE from non-paying customers. Even if this sutuation changes, I refuse to give up such a right. I accept, however, that one may need a license to PERCHASE such detecting equipment, but I will design and build what ever I please.
Paul

4410. Re: Nintendo on airplanes!?!?!?!?!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-30 21:35:35 UTC
From: jenkins@jpl-devvax.JPL.NASA.GOV
Message-ID: <6521@jpl-devvax.JPL.NASA.GOV>
Source record: 14981

In article <5593@cps3xx.UUCP> hendrick@frith.UUCP (Kenneth J. Hendrickson) writes:
>The Columbian gov't. apparently takes a real dim view of people shipping
>Nintendo games in their suitcases on airplanes. They took one such
>suitcase, and blew it up. They thought the Nintendo game was a bomb. I
>think this is good grounds for sueing the gov't.

And now for the facts: A suitcase to be loaded on an Avianca jetliner
at Los Angeles International Airport was suspected, after X-ray
examination, of containing an explosive device. The LAPD Bomb Squad
exploded the suitcase, in accordance with their standard procedures.
It was determined afterwards that the device causing the suspicious
image was a Nintendo game.

Less than a week ago, an Avianca jetliner exploded in flight, killing
all aboard. The possibility of sabotage has not been ruled out.

The owner of the suitcase will be reimbursed.

The name of the country is 'Colombia'.

>I am all in favour of
>increased security, but increased stupidity is another matter.

Agreed. What does this have to do with ham radio? Followups to /dev/null.

--
Steve Jenkins N6UNI jenkins@jpl-devvax.jpl.nasa.gov
Caltech/Jet Propulsion Laboratory (818) 354-0162

4411. Re: My backyard, your backyard ...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-30 22:39:11 UTC
From: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP
Message-ID: <5610@cps3xx.UUCP>
Source record: 14980

In article <6589@lynx.UUCP> neal@lynx.UUCP (Neal Woodall) writes:
>In article <2942@cpoint.UUCP> die@cpoint.UUCP (David I. Emery) writes:
>My point was that it is illegal to receive the services without *paying*
>for them. The point I was trying to make is that you have a right to
>receive anything, but that a victimization occurs if you receive a service
>that is intended as a revenue-generating product or service and you do not
>pay the fair market value for the service.
>
>Again, IMHO, the only caveat in pay-for-reception is that you should pay for
>services that are intended as programming for revenue generation. The
>providers MAY NOT DENY YOUR RIGHT TO RECEIVE, but your right to receive does
>NOT guarantee that your can receive everything for FREE!
>

Neal:

This is an interesting idea, but it won't work in practice.
There are a couple of possible scenerios that could occur under this
paradigm. The payment could be extracted from the "users" of the
service; this would require a police state. I am not willing to accept
this scenerio. The other option is that the company could expect people
to be on their honour to pay. This idea has been around for a long
time, and apparently it works; consider public tv and shareware
software. Unfortunatly, our government is heading in the direction of
the police state.

Solutions: Since we have recognized that the police state
doesn't work (E. Germany, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Soviet
Union, and it's only a matter of time until we shall hear rumblings from
mainland China again), we should not legislate "protection" for
companies providing services via RF. Companies should either provide
their services only by wire, provide a service which is paid for by
commercials, or adopt the shareware/public tv paradigm.

In the rare case that original ideas Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN
are found here, I am responsible. Owen W328, E. Lansing, MI 48825
Internet: kjh@pollux.usc.edu UUCP: ...!uunet!pollux!kjh

4412. Re: RS Discone? Good or Bad?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-30 22:56:02 UTC
From: scotto@pnet01.cts.com
Message-ID: <803@crash.cts.com>
Source record: 14987

Every time this question pops up I find out something else about the RS discone. I have the ICOM discone. I bought it because someone said it had better performance even though it was identical to the RS discone. Well, here's what I've found out after reading several months of questions/answers:

The RS discone is cheaper, has a SO-239 connector, has HOLLOW aluminum cone elements, AND, no low-band whip.

The ICOM discone is about $30 more, has an N-type connector, has SOLID stainless steel elements, AND, a low-band whip.

So, they're not identical.

I hope this is more complete information than has been posted in the past. Oh, also, the ICOM comes with 50' of cable and N connectors. Maybe with all these little extras the ICOM is actually a good deal?

4413. Re: My backyard, your backyard ...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-30 23:10:08 UTC
From: trey@ut-emx.UUCP
Message-ID: <21681@ut-emx.UUCP>
Source record: 14982

In article <6589@lynx.UUCP>, neal@lynx.uucp (Neal Woodall) writes:

> HOWEVER, you do have the right to receive anything that is broadcast over
> the public's airwaves. You cannot be denied the right to receive any signal
> that your can get into your antenna!

We are in agreement here.

> Again, IMHO, the only caveat in pay-for-reception is that you should pay for
> services that are intended as programming for revenue generation. The
> providers MAY NOT DENY YOUR RIGHT TO RECEIVE, but your right to receive does
> NOT guarantee that your can receive everything for FREE!

I strongly disagree here. The providers MAY deny your right to receive
and the way they can go about this is by not beaming their signal to your
house! This can be done by using directional antennas or by landlines.
If you irradiate my house with rf, I consider it my perrogative to demodulate
it.

I consider it absolutely incredible that these outfits like HBO are sending
unsolicited movies to everyone, then getting inflamed because some of the
people who receive these the movies (and basically everybody in North
America receives them) are ponying up big bucks. What a scam! It would
be like them (without my permission) sending me VHS cassettes in the mail
and then asking me to send them money. After all, they have sent me
something of value, something "intended as programming for revenue
generation."

I have been getting free movies at home from HBO ever since I can remember
and I have never paid them a dime. In fact, I have been getting free movies
from them no matter where I go: my office, in my car, in my friend's boat
out on the lake -- even when I took a holiday in the US Virgin Islands.
I can't seem to get away from them. Well I have a message for HBO, et.
al.: Stop sending me your damned movies! I don't want them!

Trey Garlough
Computation Center, University of Texas, Austin, Texas 78712
trey@emx.CC.UTEXAS.EDU (internet) (512-471-3241)

4414. Re: My backyard, your backyard ...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-11-30 23:18:47 UTC
From: trey@ut-emx.UUCP
Message-ID: <21682@ut-emx.UUCP>
Source record: 14983

In article <6589@lynx.UUCP>, neal@lynx.uucp (Neal Woodall) writes:

> HOWEVER, you do have the right to receive anything that is broadcast over
> the public's airwaves. You cannot be denied the right to receive any signal
> that your can get into your antenna!

We are in agreement here.

> Again, IMHO, the only caveat in pay-for-reception is that you should pay for
> services that are intended as programming for revenue generation. The
> providers MAY NOT DENY YOUR RIGHT TO RECEIVE, but your right to receive does
> NOT guarantee that your can receive everything for FREE!

I strongly disagree here. The providers MAY deny your right to receive
and the way they can go about this is by not beaming their signal to your
house! This can be done by using directional antennas or by landlines.
If you irradiate my house with rf, I consider it my perrogative to demodulate
it.

I consider it absolutely incredible that these outfits like HBO are sending
unsolicited movies to everyone, then getting inflamed because some of the
people who receive these the movies (and basically everybody in North
America receives them) aren't ponying up big bucks. What a scam! It would
be like them (without my permission) sending me VHS cassettes in the mail
and then asking me to send them money. After all, they have sent me
something of value, something "intended as programming for revenue
generation."

I have been getting free movies at home from HBO ever since I can remember
and I have never paid them a dime. In fact, I have been getting free movies
from them no matter where I go: my office, in my car, in my friend's boat
out on the lake -- even when I took a holiday in the US Virgin Islands.
I can't seem to get away from them. Well I have a message for HBO, et.
al.: Stop sending me your damned movies! I don't want them!

Trey Garlough
Computation Center, University of Texas, Austin, Texas 78712
trey@emx.CC.UTEXAS.EDU (internet) (512-471-3241)

4415. Mods for Bearcat 760XLT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-01 01:26:39 UTC
From: gjunell@polyslo.CalPoly.EDU
Message-ID: <1989Dec1.012639.23594@polyslo.CalPoly.EDU>
Source record: 14986

Does anyone have mods to restore the frequency coverage between 823-849MHz and 868-894MHz on the Uniden Bearcat BC-760XLT (also marketed as the Bearcat BC-950XLT by Scanner World)? This looks like a great mobile, I'd also like to hear from those who own one.

Reply via email, please. I will post summary if requested.

-Kirk

--
><> . . ><><>< (smooch!) . . ><>
. ><> . . <><
<>< . . ><> .. <>< <><
><> . <>< . ><>

4416. Re: Wall Street Journal on cordless pho

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-01 01:27:37 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500312@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 14985

> NO PRIVACY -- "...Since the early 1980s, the courts have ruled in
> at least a half-dozen cases that private citizens talking on
> cordless phones don't have a reasonable expectation of privacy and
> therefore aren't covered by the Fourth Amendment. ... Both the
> courts and Congress have reasoned that radio technology used in
> cordless phones makes the calls easy to intercept, whether
> inadvertently or not. So, legal protections would be difficult to
> enforce. ... Lawyers say the courts haven't yet directly
> considered the rights of the person on the other end of a
> cordless telephone conversation ... but judges have indicated that
> if someone using a conventional phone knows the other party to the
> call is using a cordless phone, neither end of the discussion will
> be protected."

And they have not considered cellular yet, which basically requires barely more technology (a TV set will do) to receive. So I wonder if a case can be built on this to throw ECPA out.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

4417. Re: ECPA (was: Military aircraft callsi

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-01 01:33:45 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500311@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 14984

> If you want some interesting reading sometime, read the Part 15 rules about
> things like portable phones and baby monitors (and garage door openers, and
> the new RF remote light controllers from X10 and, and....). Basically,
> it says that the device "must accept" interference from any and all other
> sources, and that if a part 15 device is interfering with another
> device, it's the part 15 device's problem.
>
> However, I do happen to know a guy who's fairly high up in the McCaw
> organization (he's in a class I'm attending), and if I see him again,
> I'll probably just mention it in passing.

I think the ECPA referred to cellular communications by service, rather than by frequency, so listening to their cross products, harmonics, etc., could TECHNICALLY be just as illegal as the fundamental. Oh how the lawyers would love to continue hassling you so they can "prove" to their customers that they are "fighting" for their privacy. I wonder what laws (this is more along the lines of misc.legal) could protect you if someone ELSE's stupidity and incompetence (the manufacturer of the part 15 device) caused you to be in violation of ECPA.

Also consider, what if the device was on 900 Mhz and so was my repeater which is on the same tower, and what if it was trashing your part 15 device because the frequency was nearly the same.

It may or may not have been the fault of the cellular company, maybe their engineers are or are not competent, but their lawyer was definitely an asshole.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

4418. Re: My backyard, your backyard ...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-01 02:10:41 UTC
From: storkus@arrakis.nevada.edu
Message-ID: <1080@unsvax.NEVADA.EDU>
Source record: 14988

I have a hard time believing that I have to pay for something that comes broadcast - whether I want it or not - through my yard and property. Lets talk about the example of the play in the theater: The people can't be denied entrance on anything except non-payment for services. In other words, the visual presentation, the sound - they are not going out of that theater, and only (under "ideal" conditions) the people inside can hear it.
Now on the other hand, something like hbo (I did that on purpose) says you have to pay for their services to receive it. But if I can receive it whether they say so or not, they shouldn't be able to tell me what to do: Is that not an "invasion of privacy" (a man's home is HIS castle comes to mind...). If they don't want me watching it, they'll encrypt it (which they're smart enough to be doing). But what I do in my property with my land and my things is my business, so long as it doesn't interfere with the pleasure of anyone else (their pleasure of ripping me off excluded). So if they don't do something that either keeps their signal from coming into my home or keep me from decyphering their signal, hey, that's THEIR problem, not mine. I always say an unenforcable law is a bad law, and if their publicly broadcast information enters my home, I can and will intercept it, whether it's my right or not (finders-keepers also comes to mind...).
So my point? Anything publicly broadcast over the airwaves becomes just that: public property. If you don't like it, keep them from receiving it by using wires or encrypt it with a secure key. Because open broadcast is open season on the airwaves, and people WILL intercept it. That's all I have to say, 73's,
****
Mike P. Storke, N7MSD NOTICE: Use my HOME QTH address until mid January.
Inet: storkus@arrakis.nevada.edu Packet: KF7TI @ LAS:K7WS-1 or VEGAS:P0TOSI
Snailmail: Box 6 Minden, Nv 89423:HOME QTH. And I claim EVERYTHING I SAY!!
"Pascal: The Handcuff of the programmer. I WANT MY C!!!!!!!!!!!!"

4419. Re: My backyard, your backyard ...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-01 03:03:55 UTC
From: phil@diablo.amd.com
Message-ID: <28213@amdcad.AMD.COM>
Source record: 14996

In article <6589@lynx.UUCP> neal@lynx.UUCP (Neal Woodall) writes:
|My point was that it is illegal to receive the services without *paying*
|for them. The point I was trying to make is that you have a right to
|receive anything, but that a victimization occurs if you receive a service
|that is intended as a revenue-generating product or service and you do not
|pay the fair market value for the service.

Say I live in Mountain View, CA and an outdoor amphitheatre is built
near me. Concerts are usually loud enough that I can hear them from my
yard. By your logic, I'd have to stay out of my yard and keep my
windows closed if I didn't want to pay.

No way.

In an age where strong encryption against anything but the NSA is
readily available, there is no excuse for satellite users to complain
about unauthorized receivers. Besides, why do you want more
unenforcable laws? More excuses for the government to spy on us to see
if we're breaking any laws.
--
Phil Ngai, phil@diablo.amd.com {uunet,decwrl,ucbvax}!amdcad!phil
AT&T Unix System V.4: Berkeley Unix for 386 PCs!

4420. Re: A Computing Decision:

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-01 04:42:00 UTC
From: jim.shutsa@canremote.uucp
Message-ID: <89120107514722@masnet.uucp>
Source record: 14978

I hate to say this, but I would go with IBM. Though IBM has the most antiquated DOS system and is by far least user-friendly of all (compared to MAC, AMIGA etc) it has the largest software base around. Its also cheaper.
This is just my humble opinion. What do I know, I own an Amiga.

js
---
* Via ProDoor 3.1R

4421. Re: Privacy etc etc

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-01 04:53:00 UTC
From: jim.shutsa@canremote.uucp
Message-ID: <89120107514766@masnet.uucp>
Source record: 14979

The public airwaves are the PUBLIC airwaves. Phone lines are are
private hard-wired systems. Cellular phones use the PUBLIC airwaves.
Public airwaves can,and do, trespass over my personal jurisdiction ie:my
house, property etc. As far as I'm concerned, anything on PUBLIC
airwaves is fair game for interception. If privacy is of the utmost
concern, don't go PUBLIC.

js
---
* Via ProDoor 3.1R

4422. Re: RS Discone? Good or Bad?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-01 05:55:40 UTC
From: cyamamot@girtab.usc.edu
Message-ID: <6786@merlin.usc.edu>
Source record: 14997

In article <803@crash.cts.com> scotto@pnet01.cts.com (Scott O'Connell) writes:
>The RS discone is cheaper, has a SO-239 connector, has HOLLOW
>aluminum cone elements, AND, no low-band whip. ^^^^^^
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
I don't know where you heard this, but the RS discone uses SOLID
stainless steel elements (just like Icom's discone)

>The ICOM discone is about $30 more, has an N-type connector, has
>SOLID stainless steel elements, AND, a low-band whip.
>
>So, they're not identical.

Agreed. Someone said they attached a whip to the RS discone using
the threaded bolt on top of the "disc" elements. I suppose this
would make it somewhat similar to Icom's.

>I hope this is more complete information than has been posted
>in the past. Oh, also, the ICOM comes with 50' of cable and
>N connectors. Maybe with all these little extras the ICOM is
>actually a good deal?

Weeell.. yes and no (for me at least). The Icom has the whip!
That's the good part. The 50' of cable is RG-8U. Not bad cable
for VHF, but at 800 Mhz it has 9 dB loss per 100ft. I wanted to
listen to 800 and 1200 Mhz so using 9913 cable, I only lose 4 dB
per 100 ft. at 800 Mhz. I made the decision that I'd rather spend
$30 on good cable rather than a discone with a low-band whip (your
mileage may vary)

Cliff Yamamoto

4423. Broadcast jammers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-01 08:36:54 UTC
From: larson@unix.SRI.COM
Message-ID: <6320@unix.SRI.COM>
Source record: 14994
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

As I recall, I had heard that most of the Soviet and Eastern European broadcast jamming stations had been shut down a few years ago. I was rather suprised to hear what sounds very much like one of them on the air recently. Hearing another this evening prompted me to write this note.

Does anyone know the status of these stations? The one I am hearing right now is operating around 7150 kHz, and identifying with "AG AG" every 30 seconds.

I am very suprised to hear them back.

Alan

wa6azp larson@sri.com hplabs!sri-unix!larson

4424. Re: Scanning food service

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-01 10:27:06 UTC
From: hbe@jato.Jpl.Nasa.Gov
Message-ID: <2303@jato.Jpl.Nasa.Gov>
Source record: 14999

In article <8912010815.AA04489@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> MROWEN@STLAWU.BITNET ("Mike Owen, W9IP") writes:
>Regarding the earlier, exhaustive posting regarding
>food service frequencies:
>
> For crying out loud, WHO CARES?

I do.

-Harris, KB6OWB

4425. RS232 and Turbo Pascal

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-01 11:58:38 UTC
From: MROWEN@STLAWU.BITNET
Message-ID: <8912020803.AA27000@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 14995

A while back, I posted a request for information on how to turn on/off the RTS and CTS lines of RS-232 via Turbo Pascal. I received several kind replies, one of which hit the nail squarely on the head (from Pete, VE7CEI):

```
Const DTRon = $01; {I use this for the key}
RTSon = $02; {This can be PTT}
Both_on = $03;
All_off = $00;
ComPort = $3FC; {$3FC is Com1, $2FC is Com2}

Begin
{Etc.}

Port[ComPort] := DTRon; {or RTSon, or Both_on, etc}
.
.
.
Port[Comport] := All_off; {When you're done}

End.
```

Nothing to it.

4426. Code Practice med to high speed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-01 14:21:48 UTC
From: ewb@raybed2.UUCP
Message-ID: <1412@raybed2.UUCP>
Source record: 15015

Does anyone know if George Hart W1NJM (?) is still transmitting high
speed code practice, and what time and freq it might be on ?
TNX
73
Gene WA1UXA

4427. TRANSVERTERS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-01 14:32:48 UTC
From: ewb@raybed2.UUCP
Message-ID: <1413@raybed2.UUCP>
Source record: 15016

Someone before was looking for Transverter manufacturer info. Don't forget
TRANSVERTERS UNLIMITED. Hans Peters VE3CRU builds many fine units. See
his add in QST or HR for more info. I believe he operates out of
Ontario Canada and New Boston, NH.
73
Gene WA1UXA

4428. Re: IC-2400 dual-bander

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-01 15:17:00 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.bacs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <12600085@silver>
Source record: 15003

>Does anyone have any opinions about the new ICOM IC-2400 dual-band
>transceiver? I'm looking for comments pro or con about the
>performance of the rig. I'd also like to know if anyone has
>information on extending the rig's receive range up to 460 or 470 MHz.
>Thanks and 73,
>Harold KB2M hwd@pyuxz.bellcore.com

I haven't actually seen an IC-2400 but the Nov/Dec 1989 _Icom Newsletter_ from International Radio and Computers, Inc. [751 S. Macedo Blvd., Port St. Lucie, FL 34983 (407)878-8856] describes mods for IC-2400 which expand UHF coverage 400-479 MHz and VHF 138-174 MHz. There is also a 300 MHz mod, and a crossband repeater mod. Does anyone know if the IC-2400 in repeater mode will do offsets??

Same issue of Icom Newsletter has out-of-band mod for IC-2GAT (add a diode, no retuning). A friend did this and his rig now transmits 138-178 MHz.

--

Frank W9MKV reid@gold.bacs.indiana.edu

4429. Re: military call signs.....etc.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-01 15:26:17 UTC
From: <>
Message-ID: <18435@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 15006

In article <1295@mipos3.intel.com> jmasters@fmdgr1.intel.com (Justin Masters ~) writes:
>> In my original posting I was only looking for similar info. NOTHING
>>CLASSIFIED.
>
>That may be true, but your piecing it together and putting it on the net in
>one piece may be a violation.

The notion that an ordinary citizen could assemble unclassified, publicly available information into a "classified whole" subject to government censorship was resoundly squashed by the Federal courts about 10 years ago in the Progressive case.

For those of you who don't remember this case, the Progressive was a magazine that ran articles on the details of how thermonuclear bombs work. They worked from unclassified sources, with considerable technical assistance from a guy who knew nuclear physics, but never had access to classified information. The government attempted to prevent publication on the grounds that, even though the sources were all public and unclassified, the collection of that public information into a single place somehow still represented a threat to national security.

The court threw out this absurd notion, the government dropped the case, and ten years later the Republic still stands.

This case, and many others like it, have convinced me that the courts are about the only institution that keeps the US from turning into a police state.

Phil

4430. Re: Scanning food service

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-01 15:42:00 UTC
From: s_dowman@leaf.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <6520@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 15004

In article <8912010815.AA04489@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>, MROWEN@STLAWU.BITNET ("Mike Owen, W9IP") writes...
{Regarding the earlier, exhaustive posting regarding
{food service frequencies:
{
{ For crying out loud, WHO CARES?

I also care. Who cares for you crying out loud?

*_____*_____*_____KNH1CA_____*
Steve Dowman	Email: s_dowman@leaf.enet.dec.com	Home:
d|i|g|i|t|a|l	-or- s_dowman%leaf.dec@decwrl.dec.com	145 Coburn Woods
Littleton, MA	-or- ...!decwrl!leaf.dec.com!s_dowman	Nashua, NH 03063
~~~~~~~~~~*~~~~~*

4431. Hallicrafters S27 receiver.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-01 17:02:02 UTC
From: PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK
Message-ID: <01.Dec.89.17
Source record: 15000

I've been given the chance of a Hallicrafters S27 rx at a 'budget' price
because its not working...
(thats all the seller would say - it looks mint inside, all
the tubes are there, but nothing happens when you switch it on!).
Despite its age, i fancy it could still be a 'nice' alternative to modern
synthesized scanners. IMHO,nothing beats a free-running, nicely
weighted knob for frequency control.
Theres a full manual & schematic to come with it, and a spare set of
tubes, so fault-finding should be easy (i understand tubes better than
i ever will solid-state electronics!).
Anyone out there in Netland use one of these rigs who is
prepared to share experiences?

```
++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
+ It is the traditional role of the prophet to denounce systems of rule +
+ and life which deny the freedoms of the flesh or of the imagination +
++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
+ PJML%UK.AC.NWL.IA@UKACRL PJML%UK.AC.NWL.IA +
++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
```

4432. Re: Weather Facsimile Reception

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-01 17:45:53 UTC
From: kenb@hp-ptp.HP.COM
Message-ID: <2700006@hp-ptp.HP.COM>
Source record: 15001

I've been interested in wefax for some time, but haven't tried it. Where
do you recommend to go to get info on starting up, equip, freqs, etc?

Thanks!

Ken Buscho, KC6AKD
Office Automation Coordinator Unit Leader
Hewlett Packard California Explorer Search & Rescue
1266 Kifer Road 354 Parrott Drive
Sunnyvale, CA 94086 San Mateo, CA 94402
(408)746-5065 (415)343-4122

Internet: kenb@hp-ptp.ptp.HP.COM
uucp: hplabs!hp-ptp!kenb

"Support search and rescue, get lost"

4433. Re: Scanning food service

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-01 18:23:36 UTC
From: jans@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <6443@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM>
Source record: 15007
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

<MROWEN@STLAWU.BITNET ("Mike Owen, W9IP")>
<Regarding the earlier, exhaustive posting regarding food service frequencies:
For crying out loud, WHO CARES?>

Hey, stuff it! You've got a perfectly good 'n' key. Use it. Or put parnass in your kill file. He provides a valuable service to those in the monitoring community who are interested in whatever might be out there, and I, for one, would feel a great loss if whiners like you succeed in intimidating him to the point that he stops posting.

Jan Steinman - N7JDB
Tektronix Electronic Systems Laboratory
Box 500, MS 50-370, Beaverton, OR 97077
(w)503/627-5881 (h)503/657-7703

4434. New HyperCard Ham Stack available

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-01 18:33:18 UTC
From: dls@genrad.com
Message-ID: <29413@genrad.UUCP>
Source record: 15009

The Extra Ham Stack is now available for those who would like it. This is a HyperCard stack, which runs only on MacIntosh computers, and is a help for taking the Amateur Extra written test.

I also have the bug fixes for Novice, Technician, General and Advanced Ham Stacks typed into the computer, and can forward a copy to any current owners of these stacks (warning, bug fix for Novice v2.0 and Technician v2.0 only, if you have an earlier version, these won't help you). I want to apologize for the large number of typographical errors in the Technician Ham Stack v2.0....I should have held onto it longer and audited it better.... sigh.... For those who have access to ftp, the updated stacks will appear shortly on tank.uchicago.edu.

Diana

-> Diana L. Syriac CAP: SM, Freedom 690 Mobile Ham: N1GZS <-
->USmail: GenRad Inc., Mail Stop 6, 300 Baker Ave, Concord, Mass. 01742 <-
->usenet: {decvax,mit-eddie}!genrad!dls or dls@genrad.com <-
->tel: (508) 369-4400 x2459 I'D RATHER BE FLYING!!! <-

4435. Re: Radio (RF) Modems

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-01 18:44:57 UTC
From: rma@mhgki.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <7245@cbnewsm.ATT.COM>
Source record: 15008

In article <8912010803.AA03217@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>, 702WFG@SCRVMSYS.BITNET (bill gunshannon) writes:
> Bob,
> I have been in touch with the company and received their whole package.
> The reason they don't mention HAM Radio is because that isn't their target
> market. They are aimed strictly at the business market. After all, if
> you read the flyer, you will see that their answer to a TNC (not the PC
> card) has an RS232 Synchronous Port. How many 3270 terminals do you have
> sitting around your house??? :-) Interestingly enough, I worked on
> designing a similar system with a friend who was also in the commercial
> radio biz about 3 years ago and we were able to build a system the could
> have sold for $1000 and did all the same things. Looks like a pretty
> good markup on their product line.
>
Bill,
Their stand alone modem may be synchronous, but their PC card does not require any unusual hardware (just a PC from XT types on up). I'm sure hams are not their market (at $2400 a board). It sound like a really neat device if you can afford one. My only concern is the possibility of commercial users straying into the ham bands. Its unlikely but has happened in the past. Whenever a company markets a product whose main customer is likely to be the non-ham market, and the product can operate on ham frequencies then there is a situation to be watched. Note that there is nothing wrong with selling such a product and it would be great if an inexpensive ham version were available, but in these days of relaxed ID requirements, it is difficult to tell a ham generated bust of digital data from a similar commercial burst, particularly if it uses an unorthodox modulation scheme at high bit rates. My concern is only to keep a watch out for unauthorized use of ham frequencies by commercial users. The manufacturer of the device is not, of course, responsible for such use, but their statement "Use of radio frequencies (in the range 406-470 MHz) may require prior authorization" is a bit weak.

Bob Atkins KA1GT

4436. Re: WANTED!! IC-04AT MODS Please!!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-01 19:53:07 UTC
From: pff@thumper.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <1782@thumper.bellcore.com>
Source record: 15005

And while we're on the topic of Icom HT mods, if anyone knows the out-of-band xmit mod(s) <<FOR THE IC-32AT>>, I'd be interested. Purely for informational purposes, of course.

Please e-mail any responses to :
pff@thumper.bellcore.com

73 de Pete, N5KBD

4437. Re: Scanning food service

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-01 21:28:15 UTC
From: georgep@vice.ICO.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <4427@vice.ICO.TEK.COM>
Source record: 15010

In article <2303@jato.Jpl.Nasa.Gov> hbe@jato.Jpl.Nasa.Gov (Harris Boldt Edelman) writes:
+In article <8912010815.AA04489@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> MROWEN@STLAWU.BITNET ("Mike Owen, W9IP") writes:
+>Regarding the earlier, exhaustive posting regarding
+>food service frequencies:
+>
+> For crying out loud, WHO CARES?
+
+I do.
+
+-Harris, KB6OWB

Me too! Keep up the good work bob.

geo

4438. Telephone Interference

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-01 21:37:49 UTC
From: nd2k@cbnewsh.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <6225@cbnewsh.ATT.COM>
Source record: 15012

Does anyone have any ideas/pointers on quieting down telephone interference? Moved to a new qth and thought Id have trouble with stereos/tv's etc. but it seems I only have telephone interference. On my phone (GE) an in-line filter like the Z100A offered at phone-center stores doesnt help. If I switch to an ATT phone no problem. So I think something inside the GE phone is demodulating the RF and its not line induced. As a matter of fact, if I wind the coiled handset line around a split toroid it reduces the interference a lot but not completely, so I think this is one of the main points of entry.

One neighbor has the reverse problem...their Panasonic phone is OK but their ATT phone is horrendous....I gave them a Z100A filter and dont know the verdict yet but in meantime thought Id get advice from the net. The neighbor on the other side of me has an ATT 1600 whom I also will give a filter. But if its like my problem then its not line-induced and wont help. It seems to be telephone-specific, an rf suppression practice I have says to bypass all components that are likely rf demodulators but this is rather broad and vague.

Seeing as the coiled cord was a culprit in my case do they make shielded coiled cord?? The 40BA capacitor and 1542A inductor mentioned in the practice doesnt seem to be available and anyway, the practice says they're only good up to 10MHz. What about those RF modified phones and handsets mentioned but not available in the phone center stores?? Does anyone know of any particular key points in the phone that should be bypassed by a 0.1 or 0.01 uF cap?? Any help would be appreciated.

By the way all Im trying to run here is 100 watts. I have a good ground, lowpass filter and have the shell of the lpf well grounded. Ive run checks with my neighbors on all other electronic equipment and no other type of interference crops up. As a matter of fact, one neighbor doesnt get cable and has no TVI even though we are approx. 60 miles from NYC TV xmitters. I thought for sure before setting up shop that this was going to be my main hurdle!!

Al Schwarz ND2K
houdi!nd2k

P.S. As a point of interest, I called up GE (for my phone) and posed as an owner with a ham living next door (actually me!!). They said that ham/cb interference they consider ***natural*** interference and would send me a filter (guess it will be akin to ATT's Z100A). They

went on to say if it didnt help, there was nothing more they or I could do!!

4439. Re: Military Callsign Info Needed

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-02 00:15:23 UTC
From: spl@mcnc.org
Message-ID: <5841@alvin.mcnc.org>
Source record: 15013

In article <325@ubbs-nh.MV.COM> noel@ubbs-nh.MV.COM (N. Del More) writes:
>Gads! Crud or Grunge or whatever the heck his name is is sure to be on
>your case now!

Is that any way to talk about Dan Quayle? :-)

spl (the p stands for
palm springs 2, this
is deep doo doo 1...)
--
Steve Lamont, sciViGuy EMail: spl@ncsc.org
NCSC, Box 12732, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709
"There are two major products that come out of Berkeley: LSD and UNIX. We
don't believe this to be a coincidence." || - Jeremy S. Anderson

4440. Re: A new ham

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-02 00:42:18 UTC
From: pat@hprnd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1140027@hprnd.HP.COM>
Source record: 15021

>
>
> CONGRATULATIONS are in order for another young HAM. Now if I can just get
> my 13 year old going on this....
>
>
>
> -> Diana L. Syriac CAP: SM, Freedom 690 Mobile Ham: N1GZS <-
> ->USmail: GenRad Inc., Mail Stop 6, 300 Baker Ave, Concord, Mass. 01742 <-
> ->usenet: {decvax,mit-eddie}!genrad!dls or dls@genrad.com <-
> ->tel: (508) 369-4400 x2459 I'D RATHER BE FLYING!!! <-
> ----------

What worked with my 12 year old was to offer him an HT if he got a
Technician license. Once he had his Novice, the 8 year old wanted
to take the class too. For years my husband wanted me to get my
license, but I couldn't find the time to study code. When the 8
year old got frustrated, I started studying with him and I got some
more interesting code tapes (Radio School). I had my technician
within 10 weeks, it took him two 10 week classes.

I know a ham who will not approve his children getting a driver's
license until they have a license in case they have trouble on
the road. That might be a strong incentive for a 13 year old.

Pat Thaler KJ6PU

4441. Re: My backyard, your backyard ...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-02 01:32:00 UTC
From: ron@hpfcso.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7500004@hpfcso.HP.COM>
Source record: 15011

Re: Pay for scanning

I follow your reasoning Neal. I don't agree with it though.

A few years ago, when satellite dishes were new and expensive,
a professor my wife took a class from had a mondo setup. The local
cable company kept coming around to his house "advising" him that
he was stealing service.

His response was to write a letter requesting them to bill him.

They never did because they couldn't figure out how to do it! (And
the "advisors" went away.

For the military, it might be useful to ask the local scanners what
they know once in awhile just to get a handle on how BAD the security
really is locally. I must also note that Eugene's request was not
a breach of security. If a member of the military had replied, based
upon professional usage, then THAT is a breach. But all Eugene would
have seen was: NO ANSWER.
(An aside: Where does the US stockpile nuclear warheads? < no answer>
What is the decryption algorithm for the NSA eqpt? <no answer>

Have I broken any laws? Caused moral outrage? Whose problem is it?

For irradiating my property with movies and then demanding that I
pay for the part of the radiation that sneaks into my demodulator....
nope. It's like junk mail. It's there whether I want it or not and
I didn't ask for it. But sometimes I keep it.

Ron Miller
NW0U

4442. Re: Telephone Interference

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-02 01:39:13 UTC
From: rlong@phonon.eng.ohio-state.edu
Message-ID: <3664@quanta.eng.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 15014

There are many sources of information but I have not had
luck with most of them. But recently found good info.
See ad at bottomof page 158 of Nov 89 QST.
Rich Measures AG6K 805-482-3034 sells you a good sheet
of information and kits of parts. The parts supplied
are two chokes and two capacitors to be installed inside
the phone in a balanced pi filter configuration. It works
when a Z-100 wont touch the problem. Also he has hints for
other difficult situations. He sells the kits for $7 for
parts to cure five phones. So even though the parts are
standard his price is so low that it is worth it to get
the information. Also he is very helpful on the phone.
Another thing. The Z-100 only has two wires connected. If
you have two line phones and use all four wires you cant
use it at all. But of course you can install two of Rich's
filters inside the offending phone.
Good luck.
-=-
Ronald K. Long, Ph.D.
Ohio State Univ EE Dept., 2015 Neil Ave., Columbus, OH 43210
rlong@phonon.eng.ohio-state.edu

4443. Re: Military aircraft callsigns...Eugene Balinski

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-02 03:42:49 UTC
From: david_islander_hughes@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <24639@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 15025

As a newspaper reporter and editor I routinely listen to all manner of communications, including military, airline, etc. traffic, here on Guam.

The airwaves belong to the people as a whole, not the military, not cell phone companies, police, etc., so I don't consider it as easedropping or snooping. The American people pay taxes which buy the transmitters and pay the salaries of thjose involved in communications, also making them public domain.

We

We ignore about 99999.9999 percent of the calls we hear because they don' t mean just a whole lot news-wise. The very small number we do act upon are not frowned upon by the police, etc. because they know we are doing our j just like them.

If a call comes in coded, so be it. Many of the business systems here use encryption to protect their calls' privacy. That's also their right so long as they identify their transmitter in the approved way (CW or English Voice)

The point is, I feel the ECPA is unconstitutional and in direct violation of the 1934 regulations, but I will abide by the law, and I frankly don't care to to a bunch of folks talk on their car phones, it's a waste of time for me.

Thank you for the forum.

4444. Re: Military aircraft callsigns...Eugene Balinski

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-02 03:45:18 UTC
From: david_islander_hughes@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <24640@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 15024

True, but does that car have windows? If the owner doesn't want
you to see in all HE or SHE has to do is darken them .

Other members of the public shou;dn't be expected to tint THEIR windows
so they don't violate poor John Doe's car interior privacy.

Your argument doesn't wash.

4445. Re: new AMSAT software

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-02 07:48:15 UTC
From: AFZ1@PSUVM.BITNET
Message-ID: <89336.024815AFZ1@PSUVM.BITNET>
Source record: 15026

HOW MUCH DOES IT COST?

TNX DE AHMAD, N3FLX/9M2DX

<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<
<< >>
<< AHMAD F. M. ZAIN BITNET : AFZ1@PSUVM >>
<< 316 COMM AND SPACE SCIENCE LAB PACKET : N3FLX@WA7SSO.PA.USA.NA >>
<< ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING EAST 9M2DX@9M2BBS.MYS.AS >>
<< PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY >>
<< UNIVERSITY PARK, PA 16802. "TIME IS LIFE" >>
<< >>
<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<

4446. Re: Contests

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-02 07:50:48 UTC
From: AFZ1@PSUVM.BITNET
Message-ID: <89336.025048AFZ1@PSUVM.BITNET>
Source record: 15077

SUPPOSE IF ONE IS NOT INTENDING TO ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE IN THE CONTEST, CAN ONE JUST GIVE THE SAME SERIAL NUMBER LIKE 001 SAY (IF SERIAL NUMBERS ARE REQUESTED)? I SOMETIMES CALL THE CONTESTING STATIONS AND DO NOT KEEP TRACK OF HOW MANY STATIONS I WORKED, SO I SOMETIMES JUST GIVE 001 FOR ANY STATIONS I CALLED. WOULD THE STATIONS BE PENALIZED WHEN ALL THEIR LOGS INDICATE A 59 001 FROM THE SAME CALLSIGN?

AHMAD,N3FLX

<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<
<< >>
<< AHMAD F. M. ZAIN BITNET : AFZ1@PSUVM >>
<< 316 COMM AND SPACE SCIENCE LAB PACKET : N3FLX@WA7SSO.PA.USA.NA >>
<< ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING EAST 9M2DX@9M2BBS.MYS.AS >>
<< PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY >>
<< UNIVERSITY PARK, PA 16802. "TIME IS LIFE" >>
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4447. RE: RS Discone? Good or Bad?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-02 10:44:58 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500313@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 15017

From: cyamamot@girtab.usc.edu
> In article <803@crash.cts.com> scotto@pnet01.cts.com (Scott O'Connell) writes:
> >The RS discone is cheaper, has a SO-239 connector, has HOLLOW
> >aluminum cone elements, AND, no low-band whip. ^^^^^^
> ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
> I don't know where you heard this, but the RS discone uses SOLID
> stainless steel elements (just like Icom's discone)

They must have upgraded it. I DEFINITELY saw one of these two or so
years ago at RS and it DEFINITELY was HOLLOW Al.

> >I hope this is more complete information than has been posted
> >in the past. Oh, also, the ICOM comes with 50' of cable and
> >N connectors. Maybe with all these little extras the ICOM is
> >actually a good deal?
>
> Weeell.. yes and no (for me at least). The Icom has the whip!
> That's the good part. The 50' of cable is RG-8U. Not bad cable
> for VHF, but at 800 Mhz it has 9 dB loss per 100ft. I wanted to
> listen to 800 and 1200 Mhz so using 9913 cable, I only lose 4 dB
> per 100 ft. at 800 Mhz. I made the decision that I'd rather spend
> $30 on good cable rather than a discone with a low-band whip (your
> mileage may vary)

If all you are going to run is 50ft, and don't want to be burning up too
many bucks, and 800 Mhz and up is not the majority of what you listen to,
then the RG-8U would be a good deal as a fair compromise (4.5 db at 50ft).

But I'm like you, I'll take the 9913 or some heliax.

I once saw a PL-259 on some 7/8ths heliax. I should have cried, but instead
I laughed.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

4448. Re: Right to privacy (verdict handed do

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-02 10:45:11 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500314@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 15018

> I read in the paper this morning that a judge had stated that videotaping of a
> sex act without the knowledge of the other is a violation of privacy, since
> the sex act is considered an act of communication.

Sounds like a lawyer was trying to get creative, and the judge bought it,
even though he probably would have (and should have) ruled that way anyway.

If I am in my bedroom, in a motel room, a room in a brothel, or wherever,
then I should expect the right of privacy BECAUSE I did not intend for it
to be for anyone other than myself and whoever I was with, and it is
unreasonable to expect a secret camera taping it.

On the other hand if I set up the camera and radiate the TV signal to my
neighbor so he can see it, don't attempt to scramble it, then I cannot
expect to prevent someone else from also being able to receive it and
treat it either as public, or private to themselves.

Not all lawyers are that smart.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

4449. Re: Scanning food service

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-02 10:45:18 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500315@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 15019

> Regarding the earlier, exhaustive posting regarding
> food service frequencies:
>
> For crying out loud, WHO CARES?

1. I really enjoy Bob's articles, and want more. I also am trying to get up the nerve to admit that I hadn't been saving them in the past and will consider asking him to forward me back issues someday.

2. If you are crying out loud, then it is a public communication and I have the right to intercept it in the privacy of my own home.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

4450. Re: IC-2400 dual-bander

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-02 10:45:24 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500316@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 15020

> I haven't actually seen an IC-2400 but the Nov/Dec 1989 _Icom
> Newsletter_ from International Radio and Computers, Inc. [751 S.
> Macedo Blvd., Port St. Lucie, FL 34983 (407)878-8856] describes
> mods for IC-2400 which expand UHF coverage 400-479 MHz and VHF 138-174
> MHz. There is also a 300 MHz mod, and a crossband repeater mod. Does
> anyone know if the IC-2400 in repeater mode will do offsets??

Is the Icom Newsletter any good? Has the IC-3210A been covered in any back issues? I talked to them on the phone (and I believe they even have an 800 number) and asked them about mods for the IC-3210A (was referred there Icom) and they said they had none. I then asked about the IC-2GAT (which is one I knew then exists, because I had it) and they said that all they have are mods for IC-2AT and IC-02AT for out of band receive (in the latter) and more audio power. It SEEMED they were really a way behind type of operation.

Now my question, to someone who reads the Icom Newsletter, did they publish mods for the IC-3210A or the IC-2GAT? It would seem odd that they would for the IC-2400A and not the others. If so, I guess the person I talked to on the phone did not know anything, or really did not want to bother looking (they sure turned me off of ever subscribing).

> Same issue of Icom Newsletter has out-of-band mod for IC-2GAT (add a
> diode, no retuning). A friend did this and his rig now transmits
> 138-178 MHz.

This is also in the Service Manual for the IC-2GAT. Look at the specs and the diode matrix for the Italian version of the radio. Find the diode that exists in the Italian version and NO OTHER.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

4451. Re: (#1 in series) Listen to store secu

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-02 15:11:44 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <8968.2577E86B@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 15022

> From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu

> > From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
> > > From: tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook)
> ...
> > > over there by telling a lot of prospective hams that checking out a
> > > piece of ham gear ON THE AIR before buying it was a federal crime,
> > > because there was obvious pecuniary interest! (In the examples being
> ...
> > It is NOT legal, Tad. Darin Arrick asked if it is legal. I replied by
> quoting
> > Part 97, to wit:
> >
> > S 97.113 Prohibited transmissions.
> > (a) No amateur station shall transmit any communication the
> > purpose of which is to facilitate the business or commercial
> > affairs of any party. No station shall transmit communications as
>
> I believe it is ***LEGAL*** and here is why.....
>
> The keyword is "communication". That is referring to the content of the
> communication. If use the radio to actually talk to the salesman and ask
> him the price, or otherwise discuss the potential transaction, then the
> actual communication, that is to say, the CONTENT of the transmission, is
> pertaining to the business at hand. That is not legal as I understand
> 97.113.

I hope you're right. Considering the Commission's attitude on restricting phone patching, I suspect they will take the narrow view rather than the broad view.

73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

4452. Re: (#1 in series) Listen to store security guards catch shoplifters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-02 15:11:56 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <8969.2577E86E@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 15023

> From: sampson@attctc.Dallas.TX.US (Steve Sampson)
>
> In article <8773.25738058@stjhmc.fidonet.org>,
> Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
> > Part 97, to wit:
> >
> > S 97.113 Prohibited transmissions.
> > (a) No amateur station shall transmit any communication the
> > purpose of which is to facilitate the business or commercial
> > affairs of any party. No station shall transmit communications as
> >
> > 73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT
> >
> One thing I've found in Ham Radio is that some people like to be Lawyers
> for a day. They see not the spirit of a rule, but the printed rule. You
> could take any of these rules and mold them to your thinking. In this
> case
> I believe the spirit of the rule is to prohibit my operating a business
> using
> Amateur Radio frequencies. By stretching that to read the way your
> thinking
> is anti-american.

I guess you weren't around when the FCC told us we couldn't even use ham radio
for things like a guy mobiling home from work asking his wife by phone patch
(or directly if she had a ticket) if she wanted him to pick up a loaf of bread
at the supermarket on the way.

73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

4453. Sweden Calling DXers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-02 15:27:22 UTC
From: wb2hbz@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <48@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 15079

Someone asked for the latest copy of SCDX. Here is the latest one that
I could find -- enjoy. 73, Jim

```
::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
:: SWEDEN CALLING DXERS ::
:: from Radio Sweden ::
:: Number 2071--Nov. 28 1989 ::
::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
```

Shortwave and other electronic media news from Radio Sweden.

This week's bulletin was written by George Wood.

Packet Radio BID SCDX2071

SWEDEN--We have a change in the Radio Sweden schedule to South Asia and
Australia, beginning Friday December 1st. The broadcast at 01:00 hrs has a
new frequency of 11760 kHz. That replaces 9640.

TELEVISION--Pay television seems to be increasing in Europe. Canal Plus, the
pioneer French pay channel, just celebrated its fifth birthday by announcing
that it has 3 million subscribers, and a profit for the past year of more
than 120 million dollars. Canal Plus was Europe's first pay-TV channel, and
it's now expanding outside France. Three channels for Canal Plus have already
been reserved on the TDF-1 direct broadcast satellite, including one in
German. (Reuter)

Swedish Television has discussed a pay-TV channel, to be carried on the Tele-
X direct broadcast satellite. Unlike current European pay channels, this
would be a pay-per-view system. But the board of the Swedish Broadcasting
Corporation last week deferred a decision on the plan until later. (TT)

PUBLICATIONS--Bengt Friedewald has finally published the new edition of his
"International Listening Guide". The issue covers the period until March
24th, 1990. It lists external and home service broadcasts in English to all
parts of the world by time, and is an excellent reference, especially if
you're travelling. It also summarizes the schedules of General and World
Services in English from Radio Australia, the BBC, and Radio Moscow, the
Christian Science Monitor, and VOA. Finally, it includes a detailed database
by frequency showing which stations are on the air at various times and in
what language.

This is the same as the heart of "Passport to Worldband Radio". The tables
there are easier to read, but the ILG is much cheaper, and is to be updated
regularly. Assuming the ILG does resume regular publication now, we recommend

it and the World Radio TV Handbook as the best shortwave broadcast reference works. For more information write to Peacewood Publications, Box 1112, D-3588 Homberg, West Germany.

There are also lots of stations on the shortwave bands besides broadcast stations. Some are radio amateurs, but most are the so-called "utlity stations", such as news agencies, ships and aircraft. Joerg Klingenfuss has published a new edition of his "Guide to Utility Stations", the best reference we've seen for these activities. It's more than 500 pages long and has up-to-date listings of tens of thousands of frequencies. It also includes more exotic modes such as Fax, RTTY, and Navtex transmissions. For more information, write to: Klingenfuss Publications, Hagenloher Str. 14, D-7400 Tuebingen, West Germany.

Michel Ravigneaux has published new editions of three publications: the "French Free Radio List" (listing around 2200 stations), the "List of Radio France Stations" (in all around 50), and the "List of Pirate Stations" (including more than 500). For more information write to: Michel Ravigneaux, 21 rue de la Chatterie, F-8160 Hannogne Saint-Martin, France.

COMPUTER CORNER--IRIX, the Irish Information Exchange is a computer bulletin board catering for many specialist interests, including Ireland's changing media scene. It is available at two numbers: +353-1-88 56 34 and +353-1-83 19 08. (WRTH via "mv-eko")

AFGHANISTAN/USSR--Updating SCDX-2067, the Radio Afghanistan broadcast in English to South and Southeast Asia and the Far East at 09:00-10:30 hrs now uses 17720 and 21600 kHz. This is a relay from transmitters in the USSR. (Yukimasa Matsushita, Japan)

BELGIUM--BRT is now using 21820 kHz instead of 21815 for Dutch at 13:00, English at 13:30, and French at 14:00 hrs. These broadcasts are beamed to Southeast Asia and 21810 kHz remains in parallel. (Adrian Childs, England)

CANADA--Updating SCDX-2068, Radio Canada International's broadcast in German at 17:30-18:00 hrs now uses 13650 kHz. 5995, 7235, 15325, 17820, and 21545 kHz remain in parallel. (Dr. Wolfgang Gruschel, West Germany)

COSTA RICA--With the reduction in aid to the anti-Nicaraguan Contras, the Voice of America has ended its activities with Radio Costa Rica, a station set-up to circumvent the country's law preventing foreign interests from owning broadcast outlets. According to "mv-eko", the VOA has dismantled its station on 930 kHz in Ciudad Quesada in northern Costa Rica. Sixty percent of Radio Costa Rica programming had been a relay of the VOA in Spanish. Some of those programs can now be heard on Radio Centro in San Jose (820 kHz), Radio Monumental in San Carlos (1140 kHz), and Radio Cima in Ciudad Quesada (1500 kHz). ("mv-eko")

CUBA/USSR--Radio Habana Cuba is now broadcasting to Europe, Africa and the Middle East via transmitters in the Soviet Union in French at 19:00 and English at 20:00 hrs on 11850 kHz. There's another broadcast in French at 21:00 hrs and in English at 22:00 hrs on 7215 kHz. (Herbert Aichele, West Germany)

ECUADOR--Updating SCDX-2066, the now once-a-week "DX Partyline" is broadcast Monday evenings local time in North America (06:00 hrs on 6230, 9745, and 11775 kHz), and Saturdays to Europe (at 08:00 hrs on 6050 and 9610 kHz) and the South Pacific (10:30 hrs on 9745 and 11925 kHz). "Ham Radio Today" continues to be broadcast on Wednesdays, at the same time and on the same frequencies as "DX Partyline". (HCJB)

The European transmission in Czech at 05:00, Nordic languages at 05:30, German at 06:00, and French at 06:45 hrs now uses a new frequency of 6130 kHz. (Lubomir Stejskal, Czechoslovakia)

FRANCE--The Radio France International broadcast in English to Southeast Asia at 14:00-14:30 hrs is now using 21770 kHz, as well as Chinese relays on 4130 and 7125 kHz. (Yukimasa Matsushita)

GIBRALTAR--The British Forces Broadcasting Service now has two channels in Gibraltar, both using only FM. BFBS-1 uses 89.45, 93.5, and 97.8 MHz; and BFBS-2 uses 99.5 MHz. Both are 24 hours a day. (Juan Luis Lozano Rodriguez, Spain)

INDIA--All India Radio is now broadcasting to Europe in English at 18:45-19:45 hrs on 7412 and 11620 kHz and 20:45-22:30 hrs on 7412 and 9910 kHz. (Walter Olvik, Sweden)

INDONESIA--The Voice of Indonesia is testing on a new frequency of 9675 kHz. This is for broadcasts in Spanish at 17:30, German at 18:00, French at 19:00, and English at 20:00 hrs. The closing announcement still mentions the old frequencies of 7225, 11790, and 15150 kHz. (Andreas Kuppert, West Germany)

ISRAEL--Once again Kol Israel plans to broadcast live Christmas Eve mass from the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem. The broadcast is scheduled to begin at 21:50 hrs on December 24th, and the frequencies are 7462, 9435, 9930, 11605, 13750, and 15615 kHz. The French program at 22:00 hrs and English at 22:30 will be pre-empted for the live broadcast. Note that there may be changes caused by the Palestinean "Intifada" in the occupied territories. (Harry Niebuhr, West Germany)

JAPAN/GABON--Radio Japan is broadcasting in Portuguese and Spanish 09:00-10:00 hrs on 11875 and 21630 kHz. There are also broadcasts in English, Portuguese, and Spanish 02:00-04:00 hrs on 11875 and 17835 kHz. 15325 and 15350 kHz are in parallel from the relay station in Gabon. (Carolina J.G. Vandenberghe, Argentina)

JORDAN--The new Al Karanah transmitter on 207 kHz has been heard by the EBU monitoring station in Finland. This computer-assisted system has been built by the Swedish-Swiss multinational ABB. The new transmitter in Ajlun on 1494 kHz has also been heard. ("mv-eko", Sweden)

Radio Jordan has also replaced 6145 and 6125 kHz with 6135. This is parallel with 13655 kHz for English at 06:35-14:15 hrs. (Rumen Pankov, Bulgaria)

NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS--Updating last week's report, here is the complete new KHBI schedule:

To the Pacific: 08:00-10:00 hrs on 17855 kHz, 12:00-14:00 hrs on 15285 kHz, and 18:00-22:00 hrs on 17770 kHz.

To Southeast Asia: 00:00-02:00 hrs on 15445 kHz, 06:00-08:00 hrs on 17855 kHz, 10:00-12:00 hrs on 15115 kHz, 12:00-14:00 hrs on 9465 kHz, and 22:00-00:00 hrs.

To South Asia: 04:00-08:00 hrs on 17780 kHz, 10:00-12:00 and 14:00-18:00 hrs on 9530 and 15385 kHz, and 22:00-00:00 hrs on 15405 kHz.

To Japan and Korea: 08:00-10:00 hrs on 9530 kHz and 20:00-00:00 hrs on 9455 kHz.

And to Japan and Europe 18:00-20:00 hrs on 11980 kHz. (Yukimasa Matsushita)

PAKISTAN--The General Overseas Service of Radio Pakistan broadcasts in English 16:00-16:30 hrs now on 13665, 15605, 17565, 17895, 21480, and 21740 kHz. Slow speed news is at 16:15 hrs. (Friedrich Buettner, West Germany)

PANAMA--As protests continue against Panama's strongman General Manual Noriega, BBC Monitoring has relayed reports from wire services about a clandestine TV transmission on November 5th. The broadcast of a Panama Defence Forces that is networked nationally every Sunday was interupted by an interview with the widow of the officer who led the thwarted coup against General Noriega two days before. The pirate broadcast was reported to have lasted 15 to 25 minutes on TV channel 12, and is also reported to have been carried on FM 99 MHz. (BBC Monitoring)

PHILIPPINES--We've had many differing reports about the English schedule from Radio Veritas Asia recently, and sometimes it has been hard to know what were the new frequencies and what were the old ones. Jaap van der Wees in the Netherlands gives us what seems to be the latest word. Until November 6th, he says, Radio Veritas announced 9525 and 15445 kHz for the broadcast at 15:00 hrs. Beginning November 7th Radio Veritas announced 11740 and 15445 kHz for this broadcast. The station also announced 15360 and 17800 kHz for the broadcast at 01:30 hrs. (Jaap van der Wees, Netherlands)

UNITED KINGDOM--The BBC is to introduce its new Radio 5 service in August, 1990. It will be the first new domestic national network for 23 years, and will use Radio 2's current medium wave channels--693 and 909 kHz. Radio 2 will then be FM only. Radio 5 is to broadcast sports and education programs, and highlights from the BBC World Service are also promised. (Norman Davies, England)

The latest edition of "London Calling" from the BBC World Service, has an interesting article about BBC Monitoring. The 50 year old organization is in the midst of a 8 year GBP 18 million modernization program to bring it into the computer age.

USSR--Updating last week's report, Radio Vilnius in Lithuania is broadcasting in English at 23:00 hrs on an unannounced frequency of 17665, in addition to the frequencies previously mentioned. (Herbert Aichele)

A new youth station is to go on the air in Vilnius. It will broadcast on FM 73.34 MHz in stereo, with music, discussions, and reports on youth life.

(Anthony Barrett, England)

YUGOSLAVIA--Radio Yugoslavia is broadcasting in French: 17:00-17:30 hrs on 7215, 9620, and 15165 kHz; 21:30-22:00 hrs on 5980, 7215, and 11735 kHz; and 00:30-01:00 hrs on 5980 and 9620 kHz. (Tony Legendre, France)

Radio Yugoslavia is broadcasting in English: 01:00-01:45 hrs on 5980, 6005, and 11735 kHz; 13:00-13:30 hrs on 11735, 15165, and 15325 kHz; 19:30-20:00 hrs on 5980, 7215, and 11735 kHz; and 22:00-22:45 hrs on 7215, 9620, 9660, and 11735 kHz. (Azam Khan, Pakistan)

UNOFFICIAL RADIO--With the Vietnamese withdrawal from Cambodia, the fight by the Khmer Rouge guerillas and their allies to recover the country has renewed. In SCDX-2058 we mentioned one anti-Cambodian government station, the Voice of Kampuchea. Another rebel station is the Voice of the Khmer (Samleing Khmer), which according to the rebel's "NCR Bulletin" broadcasts 22:30-03:00, 04:00-07:00 (Sundays 08:00), and 09:00-14:00 hrs on 1200, 1250, and 6325 kHz. ("NCR Bulletin")

The Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea has announced it is now broadcasting: 23:15-02:00, 08:00-09:00, and 10:00-16:00 hrs. (BBC Monitoring) No frequency was indicated, but the Khmer Rouge Voice of Democratic Kampuchea has been reported on around 6975 kHz. (DX Editor)

UNKNOWN--Chetan Kumar tells us about a program called "Network" advertised in a local newspaper as broadcasting to India at 15:00-16:00 hrs on 9590 and 15325 kHz. According to information from the address in the ad, the programs are supposed to appeal to people aged 15 to 30 and feature world and sports news, hi-tech information, drama, short stories, quizzes, and lots of music. This mysterious station has a mailing address in Madras, but doesn't mention where they broadcast from. (Chetan Kumar, India) Anyone know anything about this station, or whether it is even on the air? (DX Editor)

Sweden Calling DXers is the world's oldest radio program for shortwave listeners. Radio Sweden has presented this round-up of radio news, features, and interviews on Tuesdays since 1948. RS broadcasts to North America:

15:30 hrs on 17880 and 21610 kHz
02:30 hrs on 9695 and 11705 kHz

To Europe, Africa, and the Middle East:

15:30 hrs on 21655 kHz (East Africa)
18:00 hrs on 1179, 6065, and 7265 kHz
21:00 hrs on 1179, 9655 and 11705 kHz
23:00 hrs on 1179 kHz
00:00 hrs on 1179 kHz

And to Asia and the Pacific:

12:30 hrs on 15190, 17740, and 21570 kHz
14:00 hrs on 11905 and 17740 kHz

01:00 hrs on 7225 and 11760 (from December 1st) kHz

The Radio Sweden schedule to Europe can be found on Sky Channel's teletext Service, Sky Text, on page 496.

The Electronic Edition is based on the Sweden Calling DXers bulletins which are mailed out every 4 weeks to contributors. Contributions can be sent to DX Editor George Wood to Swedish telex 11738, CompuServe (via the HamNet Forum or Easyplex 70247,3516), through the FidoNet system to 2:202/297 or to SM0IIN at the packet radio BBS SK0TM.

Reports can also be sent to:

Radio Sweden
S-105 10 Stockholm
Sweden

Contributions should be NEWS about electronic media--from shortwave to satellites--and not loggings of information already available from sources such as the "World Radio TV Handbook". Clubs and DX publications may reprint material as long as Sweden Calling DXers and the original contributor are acknowledged, with the exception of items from BBC Monitoring, which are copyright.

We welcome comments and suggestions about the electronic edition, Sweden Calling DXers, and our programs in general.

Thanks to 50 contributors this week Good Listening!

4454. * SpaceNews 04-Dec-89 *

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-02 18:14:40 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <49@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 15080

Bulletin ID: SPC91204

SpaceNews

MONDAY DECEMBER 4, 1989

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, NJ, and is distributed weekly around the world. It is available for UNLIMITED distribution.

* STS-32 NEWS *

US Space Shuttle "Columbia" is currently located at launch pad 39-A at KSC in preparation for mission STS-32 in late December. The Countdown Demonstration Test began last Thursday, 30-Nov-89, during the morning at the T-minus 24 hour mark, and led up to a simulated ignition of the main engines at 11:00 AM EST on Friday. The STS-32 flight crew arrived at KSC last Monday evening for the pad rollout of Columbia and for the practice countdown.

* STS MISSION CHARTS *

Space Shuttle mission charts are available free from NASA. These charts are world maps containing groundtrack data and locations and ranges of Shuttle tracking stations, and can be used with "SPARK" kits to make visibility predictions of the Space Shuttle. A mission chart for STS-32 may be obtained by writing:

SPARK
AP4
NASA Johnson Space Center
Houston, Texas 77058
USA

* MIR NEWS *

The Module-D, or air-lock module, launched to Mir on 26Nov89, is experiencing problems. Now referred to as Kvant-2, it is nearly twice the size and mass of the Kvant-1 astrophysical module that has been attached to Mir since April 1987.

A partially deployed solar panel resulted in both a reduction in some operations and the re-orientation of Kvant-2 to conserve power and maximize the sun's illumination on the solar panels to recharge the batteries on the spacecraft. Mir cosmonauts Alexander Viktorenko and Alexander Serebrov will try to make repairs on the solar panel shortly.

Earth observations of Kvant-2 show it to be a very bright object with a magnitude comparable to the planet Venus. The eastern US should have several excellent opportunities to view the Mir/Kvant-2 complex in the early evening sky this week and next, weather permitting!

* JUPITER ON 21 MHz *

Bob (KC2WZ) reports that the December 1989 isssue of "Sky & Telescope" magazine (page 628) carries an interesting article on receiving Jupiter's "decameter" radio emissions. These radio emissions are easily heard with a simple wire loop antenna, and appear to be strongest around 21 MHz.

It might be interesting to tune the 21 MHz (15 meter) band after sunset, when ionospheric refraction has diminished and Jupiter is visible in the night sky to hear these signals across the reaches of space.

* VISIBLE SPYSAT *

A secret CIA/USAF reconnaissance satellite launched by the Space Shuttle "Columbia" on 08-Aug-89 has been seen tumbling by astronomers in seven countries. Photographs of the spacecraft show brilliant flashes of light every second, as the spacecraft tumbles and reflects sunlight. The flashes of light are of a gold color, and are mostly 3 to 5th magnitude, but can exceed 1st magnitude at times.

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *

Feedback regarding SpaceNews can be directed to the author (John) via any of the following paths:

UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z

<<< Stay on course......Say YES to Morse! >>>

* SpaceNews * >> Satellite News You Won't Find Everywhere Else << * SpaceNews *

<eof>

--
AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z (Neptune, NJ)
UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
"For every problem, there is one solution which is simple, neat and wrong." -- H.L. Mencken

4455. Re: new AMSAT software

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-02 20:24:52 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <293@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 15086

This is off the subject of the original posting, but can anyone
give me the phone number for the AMSAT BBS, or any West Coast
BBS that carries the AMSAT bulletins?

Tad Cook
tad@ssc.UUCP
KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
MCI Mail: 328-8544

4456. Re: (#1 in series) Listen to store security guards catch shoplifters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-02 20:52:29 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <294@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 15087

In article <8773.25738058@stjhmc.fidonet.org>, Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
> > From: tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook)
> >
> >
> > Regarding the controversey that Jim Grubbs has been stirring up as an
> > "advocate" of the ECPA, I think he just LOVES to argue. A couple of
> > months ago on the national Fidonet ham radio echo he got things jumping
> > over there by telling a lot of prospective hams that checking out a
> > piece of ham gear ON THE AIR before buying it was a federal crime,
> > because there was obvious pecuniary interest! (In the examples being
> > discussed, all parties were licensed). When I jumped in and told
> > these poor Novices that trying out a radio before buying it was legal,
>
> It is NOT legal, Tad. Darin Arrick asked if it is legal. I replied by quoting
> Part 97, to wit:
>
> S 97.113 Prohibited transmissions.
> (a) No amateur station shall transmit any communication the
> purpose of which is to facilitate the business or commercial
> affairs of any party. No station shall transmit communications as
>
> In response you became so confused you started to try to convince everyone that
> the FCC no longer issues amateur station licenses.
>
> Sheesh!
>
> 73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT
>
>
> Grubs, W8GRT
>
> --
> Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
> Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

OH BOY!....Looks like things are really gonna get stirred up over here on USENET. I was relieved when this stuff by Grubs finally died down on Fidonet, but as I said, "JIM JUST LOVES TO ARGUE!"

Anyway, as I said earlier, (don't worry Novices or ham wannabees, the ham world is not as nasty and treacherous as Jim would have you believe) there is no legal problem with testing a radio before you buy it. There is no law against it, as long as you are licensed, and no one has ever been cited for it.

Regarding Jim's remark claiming that I said that the FCC does not issue ham licenses, again Jim is VERY confused. Someone (was it Jim?) involved in the big fight Jim stirred up on Fidonet claimed that one of the reasons that it would be illegal for a licensed ham to try a Tandy 10 mtr radio in the store is because THE STORE DID NOT HAVE A *SEPARATE* STATION LICENSE! Of course, after I pointed out that the FCC had not issued SEPARATE station licenses for many years, Jim now, in his typical fashion, claims that anyone who disagrees with him thinks that an FCC license is not needed to operate an amateur radio!

I merely pointed out to the assembled (now thoroughly confused) Novices and prospective hams that the station location shown on the license does not preclude operation from other locations. Of course, this kind of "loose" interpretation makes Jim Grubs VERY angry.

In closing, I am going to ask Mr. Grubs to test his theory about trying a radio before buying is a federal crime.

On Saturday, December 9, 1989 I am going to walk into Amateur Radio Supply Co, 6313 13th Ave S, Seattle, WA and TRY A RADIO BEFORE BUYING IT! For your convenience, I will call CQ with my call, KT7H, and use an antenna that is on the roof of the store, and will transmit on 14.300 MHz SSB. This will take place sometime before 2100 UTC.

PLEASE, PLEASE, MR. GRUBS, QUIT MISINFORMING THE NEWCOMERS TO THE HOBBY AND PLEASE *HAVE ME ARRESTED* !

The phone number of the local Seattle FCC office is 206-764-3324.
The number for the local FCC monitoring station is 206-354-4892.
If for some reason (?) the FCC is not interested in pursuing the perpetrator of this dastardly felony, you may be able to stir up some interest by calling the local Amateur FCC Auxillary at 206-226-4222. Ask for Millard Gibson, W7JIE.

73!

Tad Cook
tad@ssc.UUCP
KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA

4457. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-02 21:26:54 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8912030807.AA08646@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 15083

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial RCP/M, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial RCP/M may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

```
- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #609 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 62B-A 1 89317.91443840 .00000490 00000-0 57637-3 0 2426
2 00424 80.4646 138.2952 0024107 104.8734 255.5121 13.67236368353277
SOLRAD R/B
1 00727U 64001 A 89317.42255927 .00000358 00000-0 30346-3 0 3170
2 00727 69.9011 136.2783 0016399 267.2813 92.6432 13.93620084313886
ATS 1
1 02608U 66110 A 89324.22879469 .00000031 00000-0 99999-4 0 795
2 02608 13.3500 15.3543 0003124 329.8827 30.0758 1.00387215 459
Cos 185 R/B
1 03019U 67104 B 89324.47858724 .00014655 00000-0 98955-3 0 5022
2 03019 64.0671 337.4291 0199830 207.8519 151.1696 14.91921203128372
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 89316.21324956 -.00000074 00000-0 99999-4 0 2656
2 03029 12.9261 22.9696 0018048 204.4486 155.4581 1.00272677 80627
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 89325.55556668 .00082800 16146-4 51181-3 0 2748
2 04966 51.5244 25.9171 2428194 126.5678 258.4011 10.72270346569089
Starlette
1 07646U 89325.19751857 -.00000038 00000-0 17394-4 0 9971
2 07646 49.8250 259.1480 0206279 224.3516 134.0691 13.82124992747015
LAGEOS
1 08820U 89325.62513735 .00000005 00000-0 00000 0 0 9317
2 08820 109.8533 284.0096 0044785 282.5909 76.9413 6.38664247 60687
GOES 2
1 10061U 89321.34439300 -.00000006 0 3266
2 10061 7.5371 66.3548 0007918 173.9133 185.9586 1.00276382 6914
GPS-0001
1 10684U 89323.52063938 0.00000009 10000-3 0 2771
2 10684 63.5493 96.0139 0113537 198.4221 161.1371 2.00558683 71641
GPS-0002
1 10893U 89323.98405768 -.00000026 0 643
2 10893 64.4698 336.8821 0156203 27.0450 333.7961 2.00551614 84475
GOES 3
1 10953U 89320.39403794 0.00000079 10000-3 0 7671
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2 10953 6.4027 69.0551 0007118 237.5007 122.2646 1.00288497 2460
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 78064 A 89318.05401248 .00002876 00000-0 10497-2 0 1944
2 10967 108.0078 236.3829 0002812 253.2778 106.8116 14.35058687595581
GPS-0003
1 11054U 89323.29298118 -.00000026 0 1197
2 11054 64.0085 333.2779 0055166 120.0226 240.5587 2.00563890 81470
GPS-0004
1 11141U 89323.38898979 0.00000009 0 2321
2 11141 63.6230 95.9282 0056184 319.0437 40.5149 2.00566405 80173
NOAA 6
1 11416U 89324.95022664 0.00002444 10352-2 0 9326
2 11416 98.5136 317.5876 0006900 69.0491 291.1458 14.26225126540244
GPS-0005
1 11690U 89319.53619776 0.00000010 0 8663
2 11690 64.1031 98.0177 0109641 203.0204 156.4641 2.00558192 85954
Solar Max
1 11703U 89333.28573386 0.01965931 -97878-5 70539-3 0 2225
2 11703 28.4859 163.4663 0002458 342.8745 17.2349 16.23701334545809
GPS-0006
1 11783U 80 32 A 89324.84201281 -.00000026 00000-0 00000 0 0 9937
2 11783 63.8133 332.8516 0142282 60.9003 300.5501 2.00570929 70141
GOES 4
1 11964U 89323.05794969 -.00000168 0 1036
2 11964 5.8554 72.9182 0035699 100.4551 259.8028 0.99232377 3567
GOES 5
1 12472U 89324.23594772 -.00000246 10000-3 0 7759
2 12472 2.9368 78.5205 0001473 358.3304 1.6748 1.00259595 30155
SME
1 12887U 81100 A 89325.00021043 .00039849 00000-0 11254-2 0 3771
2 12887 97.6703 356.8509 0002985 59.7004 300.4481 15.36251894449163
Meteor 2-08
1 13113U 89322.85137863 0.00000486 42698-3 0 6776
2 13113 82.5347 295.8180 0015963 355.0361 5.0719 13.84084606386638
Salyut 7
1 13138U 89325.36790486 0.00043347 78950-3 0 8852
2 13138 51.6084 264.1200 0001690 102.2687 257.7471 15.49038935432491
Cosmos 1383
1 13301U 82 66 A 89324.84307127 .00000304 00000-0 34638-3 0 5202
2 13301 82.9281 93.4709 0028494 17.2548 342.9652 13.67773781369195
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 89317.78339859 .00004093 00000-0 91726-3 0 1603
2 13367 98.1957 19.1950 0003773 83.8186 276.3475 14.57149960389932
Meteor 2-09
1 13718U 89324.91749209 0.00000731 37843-3 0 8332
2 13718 81.2429 128.2176 0055082 273.7163 85.7720 14.13374639357694
IRAS
1 13777U 83 4 A 89317.32383283 .00000487 00000-0 36278-3 0 6928
2 13777 99.0319 152.3341 0011887 258.1056 101.8776 13.98672545 16769
Cosmos 1447
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1 13916U 83 21 A 89325.07446472 .00000273 00000-0 27822-3 0 6617
2 13916 82.9469 165.9007 0039260 1.0348 359.0875 13.73978341334096
TDRS 1
1 13969U 83 26 B 89323.24381717 -.00000207 00000-0 00000 0 0 8791
2 13969 3.9541 67.5315 0003780 191.5738 168.2128 1.00268350 90979
GOES 6
1 14050U 89321.43740718 0.00000107 0 376
2 14050 1.6853 80.7949 0002628 187.1324 172.3186 1.00294219 8145
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 89314.29317270 -.00000098 0 4400
2 14129 25.9127 234.8118 6026858 92.0075 333.6040 2.05884293 20226
GPS-0008
1 14189U 89323.93456325 0.00000009 10000-3 0 6781
2 14189 63.2607 94.4538 0140039 215.5174 143.5148 2.00563231 46563
Meteor 2-10
1 14452U 89322.03868114 0.00001362 57848-3 0 7883
2 14452 81.1599 139.3450 0095745 13.8210 346.5580 14.22442937314413
LandSat 5
1 14780U 84 21 A 89324.88438843 .00002527 00000-0 56974-3 0 9818
2 14780 98.1480 23.9581 0003991 105.7801 254.3764 14.57168785304385
UOSAT 2
1 14781U 89325.58664471 0.00004772 90907-3 0 5554
2 14781 97.9823 19.7178 0012257 180.4703 179.6486 14.64441216305578
LDEF
1 14898U 89330.03348973 0.00094819 80326-3 0 588
2 14898 28.5005 105.0203 0003038 35.0326 325.0377 15.68185889316710
GPS-0009
1 15039U 89323.99521021 0.00000008 0 7659
2 15039 63.0108 93.6752 0016373 244.4601 115.3605 2.00563145 39842
Cosmos 1574
1 15055U 84 62 A 89324.10666844 .00000265 00000-0 27308-3 0 8015
2 15055 82.9559 216.3959 0026735 182.6915 177.4114 13.73296355271375
Meteor 2-11
1 15099U 89322.25822618 0.00000664 59042-3 0 9800
2 15099 82.5305 243.8220 0012800 159.4915 200.6765 13.83742201271428
GPS-0010
1 15271U 89323.89407914 -.00000026 0 7280
2 15271 63.3087 332.5491 0103906 322.1026 37.1998 2.00569856 36958
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 84105 A 89317.16164757 .00006458 00000-0 92093-3 0 1144
2 15331 82.5402 200.8673 0022781 322.7812 37.1847 14.76473663276199
NOAA 9
1 15427U 89325.28641771 0.00001460 81346-3 0 4543
2 15427 99.1571 315.4504 0014383 230.6662 129.3234 14.12303317254638
Meteor 2-12
1 15516U 89321.12885400 0.00000513 44968-3 0 1319
2 15516 82.5377 183.1076 0017882 47.8260 312.4412 13.84219396242215
Cosmos 1686
1 16095U 89325.88405026 0.00012410 23259-3 0 4177
2 16095 51.6112 261.5657 0002876 127.2423 233.0032 15.49051952233670
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GPS-0011
1 16129U 89323.55358535 0.00000009 0 3668
2 16129 63.8021 94.5162 0120901 149.8446 210.8424 2.00561687 30152
Meteor 3-1
1 16191U 85100 A 89314.91927952 .00000044 00000-0 99999-4 0 8740
2 16191 82.5430 132.0124 0018864 295.2548 64.6622 13.16881860194830
Meteor 2-13
1 16408U 89324.46100369 0.00000427 37290-3 0 5480
2 16408 82.5323 95.3229 0015060 220.1392 139.8657 13.84246016197174
Mir
1 16609U 89325.34718580 0.00027676 39945-3 0 2246
2 16609 51.6226 295.0502 0004317 61.5297 298.6024 15.55746353215670
SPOT 1
1 16613U 86 19 A 89324.93214145 .00001060 00000-0 51578-3 0 6742
2 16613 98.7233 37.4097 0001748 89.9771 270.1580 14.20020109 34371
Meteor 2-14
1 16735U 86 39 A 89314.99140760 .00000182 00000-0 15475-3 0 3360
2 16735 82.5374 129.7604 0014280 325.9152 34.1084 13.83987553174761
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 86 55 A 89324.28312677 .00007345 00000-0 10522-2 0 8035
2 16881 82.5177 253.5899 0020930 316.0259 43.9281 14.76318664178310
EGP
1 16908U 86 61 A 89304.02055883 -.00000016 00000-0 18794-3 0 1554
2 16908 50.0104 240.5066 0010893 330.4310 29.5907 12.44381948146326
FO-12
1 16909U 86 61 B 89304.07884460 -.00000025 00000-0 99999-4 0 1749
2 16909 50.0168 240.6055 0010698 329.6461 30.3754 12.44402062146327
NOAA 10
1 16969U 89323.53008575 0.00001412 63943-3 0 3077
2 16969 98.6247 350.9868 0014017 155.5355 204.6507 14.23302484164781
Meteor 2-15
1 17290U 89324.19569312 0.00000688 61117-3 0 3108
2 17290 82.4678 28.6440 0011953 180.1609 179.9560 13.83810580145198
MOS-1
1 17527U 87 18 A 89324.90904302 .00000559 00000-0 44110-3 0 3186
2 17527 99.1329 34.9066 0000384 78.0101 282.2254 13.94835691140220
GOES 7
1 17561U 87 22 A 89324.12733153 -.00000047 00000-0 00000 0 0 3760
2 17561 0.1123 68.4426 0000417 171.3499 120.2206 1.00206564 3320
Kvant
1 17845U 89325.86102986 0.00072010 10202-2 0 9167
2 17845 51.6126 292.4980 0002247 71.0404 288.9508 15.55810726152023
DMSP B5D2-3
1 18123U 87 53 A 89317.92442427 .00001655 00000-0 89525-3 0 4219
2 18123 98.8191 146.4099 0013917 276.9840 82.9762 14.13680035123981
RS-10/11
1 18129U 89325.99078695 0.00000148 15195-3 0 9470
2 18129 82.9239 121.6087 0011554 340.5504 19.5176 13.72030855121038
Cosmos 1867
1 18187U 87 60 A 89324.91270451 .00000181 00000-0 10603-3 0 142
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2 18187 65.0130 305.1107 0016113 252.4863 107.4385 14.29458651123527
Meteor 2-16
1 18312U 89323.32279945 0.00000218 18868-3 0 3359
2 18312 82.5525 96.6262 0013026 116.4150 243.8397 13.83544099113967
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 89322.35738447 0.00000337 2923-3 0 1706
2 18820 82.5448 158.0449 0015892 193.6871 166.3861 13.84245050 91017
DMSP B5D2-4
1 18822U 88 6 A 89324.33061827 .00001296 00000-0 61385-3 0 3289
2 18822 98.6700 202.3719 0006917 146.5417 213.7095 14.21084020 93155
AO-13
1 19216U 89325.37399914 0.00000509 37172+0 0 536
2 19216 57.1630 181.1796 6837538 215.6117 69.3169 2.09698722 11033
OKEAN 1
1 19274U 88 56 A 89324.93679394 .00003743 00000-0 54091-3 0 5665
2 19274 82.5182 351.6222 0024217 83.1872 277.1871 14.75783271 74196
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 89325.69655306 0.00000391 10000-2 0 3077
2 19336 82.5397 64.2301 0017376 108.2763 252.0196 13.16868436 63645
NOAA 11
1 19531U 89321.28478105 0.00001439 81681-3 0 1633
2 19531 98.9562 264.7074 0012434 156.7455 203.4275 14.11284483 59077
TDRS 2
1 19548U 88 91 B 89308.35404435 .00000131 00000-0 99999-4 0 488
2 19548 0.0121 134.3737 0002322 92.2857 133.3404 1.00275755 3196
Cosmos 2001
1 19796U 89324.83480300 -.00001036 47317-2 0 2687
2 19796 62.9159 120.0100 7190744 319.5701 4.8830 2.00592437 5626
GPS-0014
1 19802U 89318.07872726 0.00000016 10000-3 0 551
2 19802 55.0784 205.8997 0062753 156.9923 203.3780 2.00560039 5439
Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89326.17860735 0.00000117 10000-3 0 1050
2 19851 82.5230 33.3889 0013190 220.9857 139.0355 13.83883381 36930
TDRS 3
1 19883U 89 21 B 89314.97483781 -.00000234 00000-0 99999-4 0 351
2 19883 0.0297 7.4091 0005563 231.3475 121.3681 1.00270705 1706
GPS-0013
1 20061U 89321.25504722 -.00000031 0 386
2 20061 54.6673 24.4470 0083444 169.2795 190.9511 2.00567421 3247
Nadezhda
1 20103U 89 50 A 89315.00353235 .00000218 00000-0 22192-3 0 479
2 20103 82.9577 85.8279 0036678 287.4290 72.2857 13.73522549 17760
GPS-0015
1 20185U 89 64 A 89298.79060532 .00000015 00000-0 99999-4 0 212
2 20185 54.9529 207.5354 0025372 139.3926 220.8319 2.00572367 5990
Progress M
1 20191U 89 66 A 89325.79683865 .00016728 00000-0 24423-3 0 826
2 20191 51.6228 292.8057 0003746 63.5522 296.6729 15.55779380 14157
Soyuz TM-8
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1 20218U 89 71 A 89325.79682808 .00030961 00000-0 44518-3 0 763
2 20218 51.6233 292.8053 0003895 66.5766 293.5918 15.55789016 12002
Cosmos 2038
1 20232U 89322.32348737 0.00000004 0 263
2 20232 82.5710 125.8639 0010702 238.4398 121.5652 12.65099955 8208
Cosmos 2040
1 20234U 89307.09151014 0.00000004 0 194
2 20234 82.5882 135.8634 0004530 68.7531 291.4042 12.62285197 6267
Cosmos 2042
1 20236U 89307.10818638 0.00000004 0 190
2 20236 82.5796 135.7400 0004228 272.3400 87.7205 12.63875175 6286
1989 074G
1 20238U 89306.41478462 0.00000004 0 136
2 20238 82.5897 136.7280 0041603 94.7788 265.8049 12.55209541 6150
1989 077B
1 20254U 89308.19001358 0.00062423 20971-4 18788-2 0 713
2 20254 28.4380 302.8752 7197554 205.0331 88.2559 2.43068192 977
Cosmos 2046
1 20259U 89326.86071613 0.00017745 29542-3 0 1246
2 20259 65.0309 96.5510 0010497 270.8635 89.2408 15.52083099 8721
InterCos 24
1 20261U 89308.75277529 0.00002087 65514-3 0 1018
2 20261 82.5973 10.9293 1263681 125.3260 247.2505 12.42632663 4708
Gorizont 19
1 20263U 89306.38348734 -.00000255 10000-3 0 468
2 20263 1.3488 276.1628 0000941 291.1377 69.4080 1.00270678 362
Maigon-2
1 20281U 89321.23047500 -.00001059 -33552-3 0 1176
2 20281 82.5944 3.0200 1263875 97.1649 277.4407 12.42778015 6251
1989 084C
1 20299U 89319.66030688 0.00005136 30662-2 0 296
2 20299 34.2162 136.1180 7090533 18.4605 357.8498 2.49665854 691
GPS-0016
1 20302U 89325.44668445 -.00000031 10000-3 0 264
2 20302 54.7633 325.5243 0037512 304.5062 55.1612 2.00575131 586
1989 085B
1 20303U 89324.58710368 0.00008650 11234-2 0 264
2 20303 35.6522 154.4783 0337925 337.1459 21.4501 14.47461557 4377
1989 085C
1 20304U 89325.08364474 0.00163321 10792-4 15949-2 0 587
2 20304 37.7526 301.5327 5986438 226.4190 65.0844 4.17074007 1276
Meteor 3-3
1 20305U 89324.87842109 0.00000081 19527-3 0 238
2 20305 82.5513 4.9217 0016888 127.0550 233.2099 13.15841186 3559
1989 086B
1 20306U 89326.24293298 0.00003177 83495-2 0 414
2 20306 82.5552 3.9545 0017126 121.2901 238.9863 13.16044176 3734
IntelSat 6A
1 20315U 89331.91798177 -.00000222 10000-3 0 175
2 20315 0.1028 41.6104 0014547 219.5625 98.6861 1.00266854 270
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1989 087B
1 20316U 89332.71436468 0.00006561 46526-2 0 315
2 20316 7.0377 182.9612 7262392 205.2392 86.4085 2.27810612 731
1989 070C
1 20317U 89331.43691671 0.00000033 10000-3 0 163
2 20317 1.5706 287.8971 0231036 233.6073 124.4917 0.98760725 300
Cosmos 2049
1 20320U 89333.39509557 0.00304061 47739-4 40236-3 0 320
2 20320 64.7792 210.4042 0036998 82.6155 277.9690 16.05016828 1928
COBE
1 20322U 89332.57978897 0.00008837 59706-2 0 168
2 20322 99.0228 340.0876 0006709 196.6234 163.5005 14.00477850 1391
1989 089B
1 20323U 89332.51561002 0.00001800 55914-3 0 70
2 20323 97.0698 339.2396 0080194 261.9242 97.2843 14.40089953 1427
1989 091A
1 20330U 89332.34724217 -.00005491 -72557-1 0 69
2 20330 62.9978 320.3864 7374834 316.3033 4.6512 2.00600556 105
1989 091B
1 20331U 89332.07786793 0.00778562 95925-5 14767-2 0 90
2 20331 62.8465 305.7834 0252404 120.0418 242.8870 15.62631559 672
1989 091C
1 20332U 89333.34783980 0.01483958 36187-4 12583-2 0 111
2 20332 62.9356 300.8652 0261689 121.8549 240.8113 15.70299661 879
1989 091D
1 20333U 89328.40020505 0.00000034 0 27
2 20333 62.9819 321.0116 7344540 316.2550 6.1800 2.04191211 29
1989 092A
1 20334U 89333.38444496 0.00156956 24905-2 0 264
2 20334 64.9106 73.9063 0068264 222.8783 136.7102 15.49946368 696
1989 093A
1 20335U 89333.27704876 0.00626788 15036-4 59832-3 0 100
2 20335 51.6253 255.7497 0074815 97.2573 263.7545 16.05186963 449
1989 093B
1 20336U 89332.33733439 0.01163181 16425-4 90456-3 0 96
2 20336 51.6388 260.7148 0059635 89.8755 270.9028 16.09981799 293
1989 094A
1 20338U 89332.46986304 0.00000028 10000-3 0 18
2 20338 62.8389 167.7630 7404340 288.0346 9.3823 1.95755488 04
1989 094B
1 20339U 89332.97797878 0.00000096 10000-3 0 16
2 20339 62.8318 167.6371 7397165 288.0098 9.3817 1.96780354 02
1989 094C
1 20340U 8994 C 89332.79045997 .00927809 00000-0 00000-0 0 00068
2 20340 062.8116 166.5583 0264709 121.9754 240.8288 15.59290977000068
1989 094D
1 20341U 8994 D 89332.79269053 .01107644 00000-0 00000-0 0 00068
2 20341 062.8303 166.4598 0328704 117.7996 245.7728 15.50634711000072
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Dr TS Kelso Asst Professor of Space Operations
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tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

4458. NASA Prediction Bulletin Format

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-02 21:27:12 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8912030808.AA08706@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 15081

As a service to the satellite user community, the following description of the NASA Prediction Bulletin's two-line orbital element set format is uploaded to sci.space on a monthly basis. The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial RCP/M, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. The Celestial RCP/M may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

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Data for each satellite consists of three lines in the following format:

```
AAAAAAAAAAA
1 NNNNNU NNNNNAAA NNNNN.NNNNNNNN +.NNNNNNNN +NNNNN-N +NNNNN-N N NNNNN
2 NNNNN NNN.NNNN NNN.NNNN NNNNNNN NNN.NNNN NNN.NNNN NN.NNNNNNNNNNNNN
```

Line 1 is a eleven-character name.

Lines 2 and 3 are the standard Two-Line Orbital Element Set Format identical to that used by NASA and NORAD. The format description is:

```
Line 2
Column Description
01-01 Line Number of Element Data
03-07 Satellite Number
10-11 International Designator (Last two digits of launch year)
12-14 International Designator (Launch number of the year)
15-17 International Designator (Piece of launch)
19-20 Epoch Year (Last two digits of year)
21-32 Epoch (Julian Day and fractional portion of the day)
34-43 First Time Derivative of the Mean Motion
or Ballistic Coefficient (Depending on ephemeris type)
45-52 Second Time Derivative of Mean Motion (decimal point assumed;
blank if N/A)
54-61 BSTAR drag term if GP4 general perturbation theory was used.
Otherwise, radiation pressure coefficient. (Decimal point assumed)
63-63 Ephemeris type
65-68 Element number
69-69 Check Sum (Modulo 10)
(Letters, blanks, periods = 0; minus sign = 1; plus sign = 2)
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Line 3
Column Description
01-01 Line Number of Element Data
03-07 Satellite Number
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09-16 Inclination [Degrees]
18-25 Right Ascension of the Ascending Node [Degrees]
27-33 Eccentricity (decimal point assumed)
35-42 Argument of Perigee [Degrees]
44-51 Mean Anomaly [Degrees]
53-63 Mean Motion [Revs per day]
64-68 Revolution number at epoch [Revs]
69-69 Check Sum (Modulo 10)

All other columns are blank or fixed.

Example:

NOAA 6
1 11416U 86 50.28438588 0.00000140 67960-4 0 5293
2 11416 98.5105 69.3305 0012788 63.2828 296.9658 14.24899292346978

Note that the International Designator fields are usually blank, as issued in
the NASA Prediction Bulletins.

--
Dr TS Kelso Asst Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

4459. Postings from Jim Grubs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-02 22:40:47 UTC
From: mgb@APG-TECNET.APG.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8912022240.AA27458@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil>
Source record: 15082

NOTE TO MR. J. GRUBS: THIS POSTING IS NOT FOR YOU EVEN THOUGH YOU ARE
IN THE SUBJECT LINE. I REALIZE THAT IT IS A PUBLIC BROADCAST THAT GOES
OUT ALL OVER THE WORLD AND THAT YOU CAN RECEIVE IT, BUT I DO NOT INTEND
IT FOR YOU. YOU ARE DIRECTED TO READ NO FURTHER! I KNOW THAT YOU WILL
ABIDE BY THIS DIRECTION, BECAUSE IF YOU DON'T YOU WILL BE EAVESDROPPING
ON MY CONVERSATION!

:-)

samsung!usc!cs.utexas.edu!asuvax!stjhmc!f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org!Jim.Grubs
@think.com (Jim Grubs) writes:

<previous posting deleted>

>I guess you weren't around when the FCC told us we couldn't even use
>ham radio for things like a guy mobiling home from work asking his wife
>by phone patch (or directly if she had a ticket) if she wanted him to
>pick up a loaf of bread at the supermarket on the way.

Jim, is simply one amazing fella! I read a previous persons comments (on
this net) about how he felt that Mr. Grubs was really only a rabble rouser
and got his kicks from stirring up a hornets nest and then sitting back
and watching the ruckus.

I took all that "with a grain of salt" but now am ready to agree that his
comments are not really directed towards discussions on a particular subject
but are instead intended to simply start RAGING DEBATES on anything that
he can think of.

This latest posting on his part is simply an attempt to fan the flames on
another PIZZA WARS battle. I.E. "Just what can a ham do with an autopatch?"
This subject was beaten into the ground a month or two ago, and here he goes
trying to start it up again.

People of the net-world.... when you get postings from Jim Grubs, don't
read what he is SAYING and react to it.... that is JUST what he wants,
and you are being played for suckers. Instead try to imagine WHY he is
saying what he is, and the big light will go on for you as it did for me.

And Jim, if you are reading this and have gotten this far.... How dare you!

Mark Bitterlich
WA3JPY@WB4UOU
mgb@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil

4460. Re: IC-2400 dual-bander

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-02 22:42:00 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.bacs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <12600086@silver>
Source record: 15078

>>... the Nov/Dec 1989 _Icom Newsletter_ from International Radio and
>>Computers, Inc. [751 S. Macedo Blvd., Port St. Lucie, FL 34983
>>(407)878-8856] describes mods for IC-2400 which expand UHF
>>coverage 400-479 MHz and VHF 138-174 MHz. There is also a 300 MHz
>>mod, and a crossband repeater mod. Does anyone know if the IC-2400
>>in repeater mode will do offsets??

>Is the Icom Newsletter any good?...

Frankly, not very. But it has no competition; it's the best source of collected mods I know (they also publish Yaesu and Kenwood newsletters). Their published instructions for mods are often abbreviated and ambiguous (but all I have tried have worked). They claim copyright on info taken verbatim from this newsgroup (I know because I discovered some of my own writing in the Icom Newsletter).

>Has the IC-3210A been covered in any back issues?...

I don't have a complete set. The 1989 index does list out-of-band and crossband repeater mods for IC-3210A.

>It SEEMED they were really a way behind type of operation... they
>sure turned me off of ever subscribing).... --Phil Howard, KA9WGN--

I get the impression from reading their catalog that they sell lots of ham equipment to non-hams. I'm not sure I like being on their mailing list.

--

Frank W9MKV reid@gold.bacs.indiana.edu

4461. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-03 04:28:55 UTC
From: k9hi@wang.WANG.COM
Message-ID: <8912022328.AA12173@wang.WANG.COM>
Source record: 15084

Could you please add me to the info-hams distribution?
Thanks. (My apologies if this request has been mis-directed.)

Phil Temples
k9hi@wang.com

4462. Pueblo West vs. Ham Radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-03 07:31:18 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <9001.2578CE52@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 15085

There have been a number of rather confusing messages posted about the situation in Pueblo West, Colorado. To see if I could sort things out a little more clearly, I called Chris Knight, N0IJK. The story as he related it to me is this:

First, we are definitely dealing with a situation involving a homeowners' association architectural committee attempting to sue in court to get a real estate deed restrictive covenant enforced against an amateur, Mr. Charles Landers, W5QZS, and order him to dismantle his Butternut HF6V antenna and remove his transmitting equipment from the premises.

The removal of the antenna is being sought on the grounds that it is an ugly eyesore. The removal of the equipment is being sought as apparatus that creates a nuisance by causing interference with telephones and entertainment devices.

The amateurs of Pueblo West (12 in number) have all been ordered to submit applications for covenant restriction variances. Mr. Knight stated that the W5YI Report statement that all 12 have already been ordered to take down their antennas and get rid of their equipment is in error. Two of them have already knuckled under and removed their antennas and radios. Mr. Landers is so far the only one legal action has been initiated against. This is because he announced he would refuse to submit an application, which later may prove to have been a tactical error.

Mr. Landers and Mr. Knight have been in contact with ARRL HQ and the League's counsel, Chris Imlay. The latter is reported to have stated that the situation is very grave because in the case of deed covenants the homeowner is presumed to have read the covenant and agreed to its terms before purchasing the property. Landers and Knight have also been supplied with the League's "PRB-1 Kit".

Mr. Landers is reported to be willing to spend up to $15,000 in his own legal defense. However, preliminary estimates of legal fees and other costs have been set at approximately $65,000. Mr. Landers is therefore willing to accept donations. The details of when, where, and how to make donations will be announced later. Mr. Landers has also been quoted by Mr. Knight as stating that he will donate a portion of any damages he may receive from any countersuit to the ARRL Legal Fund.

During my conversation with Mr. Knight he stated that the home owners' committee is being used by one of its members to settle a personal grudge against Mr. Landers. Three dogs owned by the committee member and roaming at large attacked Mr. Landers' dog while he was walking it near the committeeman's home. Mr. Landers reported him for violation of the leash law, and the vendetta ensued. Since the committee member apparently realizes he

can't get away with selective enforcement, he is converting it into an attack against all hams living in the subdivision.

The committeeman is also charging that Mr. Landers' radio equipment interferes with his telephone. However, he refuses to permit tests by the telephone company, and even his wife is reported by Mr. Knight to have denied the interference story. Mr. Landers is not without his local supporters. More than 360 of his neighbors have signed a petition stating that they do not consider the antenna to be an eyesore and that they have suffered no interference.

How this all will turn out, I do not know, but I will try to keep you up to date. I have urged Mr. Knight and/or Mr. Landers to acquire DIRECT access to Fidonet/Usenet for the purpose of providing more direct and more timely contact with us. I hope they will be able to do so soon.

73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

4463. Re: My backyard, your backyard ...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-03 07:38:20 UTC
From: die@cpoint.UUCP
Message-ID: <3008@cpoint.UUCP>
Source record: 15088

In article <6589@lynx.UUCP> neal@lynx.UUCP (Neal Woodall) writes:
>My point was that it is illegal to receive the services without *paying*
>for them. The point I was trying to make is that you have a right to
>receive anything, but that a victimization occurs if you receive a service
>that is intended as a revenue-generating product or service and you do not
>pay the fair market value for the service.
>
>Your "right to receive" does NOT end just because someone intends that
>certain programming be paid for by the receiver. You still have the
>"right to receive".....the program provider cannot stop you from receiving
>the signal, but you should pay for the service, just like the intended
>audience.
>
>You have an absolute right, IMHO, to receive ANYTHING that is broadcast
>over the public's radio spectrum, but this does not mean that you can
>get away with not paying for certain services!

If I understand Neal correctly, he is asserting I have an absolute
right to receive, demodulate and display the intelligence contained
in any radio signal that I can pick up, but I have no unconstrained
rights of any kind whatsoever to make any use of the information contained
therein.

Specifically, he asserts that the owner of the information has the right
to collect revenues from me for its use by me, and I no right to use it without
paying the customary charges for such use to such owner.

Neal fails to answer a couple of obvious questions that occur to
me - suppose the owner of the information doesn't want me to use it at
all, is he entitled to refuse to sell it to me at all or to charge outrageous
prices (sort of what HBO currently does to private dish owners) ? Is there
some doctrine in Neal's vision of "moral law" that requires the information
be sold a "fair price" ?

And why, if the right to use information intercepted from a radio
source is limited by the requirement to pay for it, is it not perfectly
consistant for people who want their communications to be private to claim
that they are running a real live soap opera for profit, and that the right
to listen to their communications (and thus use their information) requires a
payment of $1,000,000 per minute in advance ?

Neal might argue that this exagerated price
is not a fair price, but it is quite clear to me that in a true economic
sense the right to listen to someone elses communications is in fact something
that has a demonstrable economic value to those who practice this hobby. I
would assert that the right to *not* be listened to also has an economic value

which for some people under some circumstances is probably quite considerable. And why should I not price the right to listen to my cell phone conversations at a high enough figure to compensate me for the indignity of having someone silently slobbering over my every word when I call my mistress ? (I might hasten to add that in real life I currently have neither a cell phone or a mistress, but that is another story).

In short I would like Neal to explain what exact rights to information transmitted by radio are forfeited by the user of a radio system and what are not ? It seems extremely odd to me that only the right to receive payment for the use of pay-for-use information is preserved; and I do not understand how he derives this odd conclusion.

Perhaps the only rational view is that Neal sees someone using pay-for-use information received from radio as commiting some kind of fraud or theft of service entirely apart from the interception, so that if they were able to receive HBO by mental telepathy without paying for it they would still be commiting the same crime.

4464. 3rd Annual Winter Listener Festival

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-03 10:13:30 UTC
From: ka2raf@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <50@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 15098
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

3rd ANNUAL WINTER SWL FESTIVAL
February 23-25 1990
Holiday Inn
Sumneytown Pike
Kulpsville, Pennsylvania

The Winter SWL Festival is a good excuse for those folks with a common interest in the Shortwave Listening hobby to gather for a weekend of socializing and meeting other SWL's. Forums and roundtable discussions will be held on Saturday for those wishing to learn more about SWL'ing or to exchange tips and techniques. Door prizes, station freebies, displays from clubs, and a banquet round out the weekend events.

Forum topics:

Basic Propagation for the Beginner
QSL Preservation and the CPRV
Antennas for the Beginner and Advanced Listener
Shortwave Accessories
What are Utilities and where to start?
DXing Helps - Books, Magazines, Clubs, Newsletters, Atlases
The Collecting and Display of Station Memorabilia
The NASWA Awards Program and Tips for Acquiring Awards
Receivers: What do you need? What to look for, what is new, and what is in the future.
The Hidden World of Clandestines
What is Pirate Broadcasting and How to Hear Them.
Scanners and Scanner Clubs
QSLing Techniques
Computers and the SWL Hobby
The Role of Clubs in the SWL Hobby

Registration Options -

FULL - Includes forums, hospitality room, lunch and banquet - $30

PARTIAL - Includes forums and hospitality room but NO meals - $15

SPOUSE - Includes hospitality room and meals - $15

Please register NO LATER than February 10, 1990. Checks should be made payable to WINTER SWL FEST. Registration for hotel rooms should be made directly to the Holiday Inn at (215) 368-3800 - As soon as possible! Special rates - $55 single, $59 double. Our function code with the hotel is WINTER SWL FEST. Please refer to this to get the special room rates. Listen to the ANARC SWL NET on 7.240 at 1500 UTC Sundays for up to the minute info.

The Holiday Inn is located at EXIT 31 of the PA Turnpike NorthEast Extension - Lansdale Interchange. Limo service is available from Phila. Intl. Airport directly to the Holiday Inn.

Please submit the following form with your registration amount to:

Winter SWL Festival
PO BOX 591
Colmar, PA 18915

*** Detatch here ***

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State ___ Zip _____ Phone _____

Circle: FULL PARTIAL SPOUSE (Spouse name:_____)

Banquet - Check one: Roast Beef ___ Chicken ___

You saw this on:[] Packet [] UUCP-UseNet [] Phone BBS [] Other_____

Hope to see you all there. Tell us where you saw this form!

This is for informational purposes ONLY, not a commercial or an endorsement nor is it held for the profit of any individual or group

[Suns @10am on 7240 LSB, The ANARC Listeners' Net - DC to Light and MORE!]

4465. Yaesu 212RH with MH 15 D8 mike

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-03 12:23:00 UTC
From: LEAVITDG@SNYPLAVA.BITNET
Message-ID: <KPETERSEN.12547157165.BABYL@WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 15108

We have a Yaesu 212RH with a MH 15 D8 mike, but no info on how to use the mike. I will pay for postage, copying, etc if anyone would send me such information.

Darrell Leavitt
Mt Rte 8, Box 270-b
Plattsburgh, NY, 12901 <LEAVITDG@SNYPLAVA>

4466. Hallicrafters S-27

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-03 13:46:24 UTC
From: rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
Message-ID: <8912031346.AA09568@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 15107

Someone asks about the S-27.....
Wow! A REAL S-27! I would have given my eye teeth for one, once upon a time. Or better yet, an S-36. If I remember correctly, both these receivers used acorn tubes (954, 955, 957) in the front end. Do you know of a source of spares of these tubes? In any case, these receivers weren't at all sensitive, by today's standards - I don't think that the term "noise figure" could fairly be assigned to them ... they would have had trouble hearing a 10 uV signal, I suspect.
Just my (poor) memory at work.
Bob, W3OTC

4467. Re: Contests

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-03 15:01:26 UTC
From: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP
Message-ID: <5641@cps3xx.UUCP>
Source record: 15091

In article <89336.025048AFZ1@PSUVM.BITNET> AFZ1@PSUVM.BITNET writes:
>SUPPOSE IF ONE IS NOT INTENDING TO ACTIVELY PARTICIPATE IN THE CONTEST,
>CAN ONE JUST GIVE THE SAME SERIAL NUMBER LIKE 001 SAY (IF SERIAL NUMBERS
>ARE REQUESTED)? I SOMETIMES CALL THE CONTESTING STATIONS AND DO NOT KEEP
>TRACK OF HOW MANY STATIONS I WORKED, SO I SOMETIMES JUST GIVE 001 FOR ANY
>STATIONS I CALLED. WOULD THE STATIONS BE PENALIZED WHEN ALL THEIR LOGS
>INDICATE A 59 001 FROM THE SAME CALLSIGN?

They might. It depends on whose log is selected for the cross
referencing, and if they have also worked you. Typically what happens,
is that between 1 and 10 big guns have their logs selected. These logs
are compared to each other, and everybody else's log is compared to all
of these. I do not know how much checking is actually performed.
However, it can't be too much, since logs are still sent in as
handwritten copy, and must be checked by a human. It is a formidable
task, even for a computer.

In the rare case that original ideas Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN
are found here, I am responsible. Owen W328, E. Lansing, MI 48825
Internet: kjh@pollux.usc.edu UUCP: ...!uunet!pollux!kjh

4468. Icom Newsletter

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-03 15:26:44 UTC
From: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP
Message-ID: <5643@cps3xx.UUCP>
Source record: 15090

In article <12600086@silver> commgrp@silver.bacs.indiana.edu writes:
>>>... the Nov/Dec 1989 _Icom Newsletter_ from International Radio and
>>>Computers, Inc. [751 S. Macedo Blvd., Port St. Lucie, FL 34983
>>>(407)878-8856] describes mods for IC-2400 which expand UHF
>>>coverage 400-479 MHz and VHF 138-174 MHz. There is also a 300 MHz
>>>mod, and a crossband repeater mod. Does anyone know if the IC-2400
>>>in repeater mode will do offsets??
>>Is the Icom Newsletter any good?...
>Frankly, not very. But it has no competition; it's the best source of
>collected mods I know (they also publish Yaesu and Kenwood
>newsletters). Their published instructions for mods are often
>abbreviated and ambiguous (but all I have tried have worked). They
>claim copyright on info taken verbatim from this newsgroup (I know
>because I discovered some of my own writing in the Icom Newsletter).
>Frank W9MKV reid@gold.bacs.indiana.edu

Do they charge for subscriptions? If they do, this would really piss me off. I have posted mods here, and I am about to post another one in the next couple of days. If somebody is taking this information that I have written, claiming a copyright on it, and SELLING it, they are obviously doing something immoral and possibly illegal. I am tempted to subscribe before I post my next mod, and then prosecute them to the maximum extent possible if they do this with something that I have posted into the public domain.

Corollary: These guys that go to hamfests, and charge $50+ to modify radios, really bother me. They refuse to tell you exactly what the modification is, because this would of course hurt their "business." If somebody wants to pay them to work on their radio, that's acceptable to me. If people pay them because the information is not available to them about how to do it themselves, this really bothers me. Capitalizing on peoples ignorance is immoral. Keeping people ignorant by not revealing public information, just so you can take their money, is worse. (Note: This does not apply to businesses keeping trade secrets that they developed themselves. The key here is that the information is not public, and is still the intellectual property of the owner.)

In the rare case that original ideas Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN
are found here, I am responsible. Owen W328, E. Lansing, MI 48825
Internet: kjh@pollux.usc.edu UUCP: ...!uunet!pollux!kjh

4469. Re: (#1 in series) Listen to store security guards catch shoplifters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-03 16:18:17 UTC
From: sampson@attctc.Dallas.TX.US
Message-ID: <10464@attctc.Dallas.TX.US>
Source record: 15089

In article <8969.2577E86E@stjhmc.fidonet.org>, Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:

> I guess you weren't around when the FCC told us we couldn't even use ham radio
> for things like a guy mobiling home from work asking his wife by phone patch
> (or directly if she had a ticket) if she wanted him to pick up a loaf of bread
> at the supermarket on the way.

What was the date, number, and actual content of the citation? I want to see the facts in this! Did this happen to you, or is this hear-say? I want a reference! Personally I would appeal the descision all the way up. This is not correct, and doesn't make sense. I think your pulling our leg.

4470. A Christmas Poem

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-03 17:11:06 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <55@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 15097

```
Msg# TSP Size To @ BBS From Date Time Bid
3547 BN$ 1343 ALL AMSAT N3FAD 891202 1513 33457_WA3TSW
Subject: Christmas Poem

R:891203/0334z @:WA2SNA Hawthorne, NJ #:11538 Z:07506
R:891202/2043z @:KB3UD.PA.USA.NA East Bangor,Pa #:1385 O:N3FAD
R:891203/0027z 53867@KB3UD [East Bangor, Pa] Z:18013
R:891202/1712z 33457@WA3TSW.PA.USA.NA [Horsham,Pa] Z:19044

I came upon a poem I thought you all might enjoy for the
Holiday Season. Merry Christmas
N3FAD

FOOTPRINTS

One night a man had a dream, and in his dream he reviewed
the footprints he had taken in his life. He looked and
noticed that all over the mountains and difficult places
that he had traveled there was one set of footprints, but
over the plains and down the hills, there were two sets of
footprints, as if someone had walked by his side.

He turned to Christ and said, "There is something I
don't understand. Why is it that down the hills and over
the smooth and easy places you have walked by my side; but,
here, over the tough and difficult places I have walked
alone, for I see in those areas there is just one set of
footprints."

Christ turned to the man and said, "It is that while
your life was easy I walked along your side; but here, where
the walking was hard and the paths were difficult, was the
time you needed Me most, and that is why I carried you."

Author Unknown

NN2Z>
--
AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z (Neptune, NJ)
UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
"For every problem, there is one solution which is simple,
neat and wrong." -- H.L. Mencken
```

4471. Re: Laws against scanners in cars?? [was Re: Radios in crime (was: Re: (#1 in series) Listen to store security guards catch shoplif

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-03 18:31:50 UTC
From: pat@hprnd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1140028@hprnd.HP.COM>
Source record: 15104

What I wonder is how the NJ law affects me if I go there with my HT which has a receive band wide enough to cover police and fire frequencies? From what I have heard, it sounds like the law would prohibit having it in the car. Can it be carried in the trunk? Since most HTs made today have extended receive coverage, what do NJ hams do?

Pat Thaler KJ6PU

4472. modifications for Kenwood th-X5at handhelds

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-03 20:27:01 UTC
From: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP
Message-ID: <5652@cps3xx.UUCP>
Source record: 15092

In the past, I posted some mods for the Kenwood TH-X5AT series of HTs. My previous posting had some minor errors, and left some questions unanswered. Yesterday, I helped a friend modify his TH-45AT, and some of these questions were answered. This posting will clear up the problems in the previous posting, as well as contain all of the important information from the previous posting. You may delete your previous copy of this information, and replace it with this one.

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Here are some mods for the TH-25AT and the TH-45AT. Please note that I do not encourage transmitting on a frequency for which you do not have a license, nor do I encourage transmitting in the United States on a non-amateur frequency with equipment that has not been FCC type accepted. This is illegal in the United States, even if you have a license to transmit on the given non-amateur frequency.

First let me recommend that you buy the service manuals for these radios. The service manual is not expensive (about $15 I think) and it will greatly help you in performing these mods.

Before performing any of these modifications, make sure you know what's in your memories, because they will be lost.

Look at the schematic for your radio. In the lower left hand corner is an IC labled IC2. This is an ASIC microprocessor. At the lower right hand corner of this uP are several diodes and pull-up or pull-down resistors. They are D4, D3, R19, R18, R28, R20, R21, R22,

R25, R26, and a couple of resistors that are not even on the schematic that attach to B2 (pin 51 on IC2) and B3 (pin 50 on IC2). The TH-45AT schematic shows R23 on the ASIC uP pin B2. Another important resistor is R27; on the schematic it is located next to the frequency selection switch EN1 above IC2. A less important resistor (for modification purposes) is R36; on the schematic it is located to the right of IC2 in line with the top edge of IC2.

The schematic for the TH-25AT shows:

```
R18-R21 R25 R26,27 R28 R36
TH-25A M,M2 -12 O X X X X
TH-25A M3,M4,X -23 O X X O X
TH-25AT K -11 O O X X X
TH-25AT M,M2 -12 O X X X X
TH-25E T -52 X X O O O
TH-25E W -62 X O O O O
```

And the schematic for the TH-45AT shows:

```
R19-R21 R22 R23 R25 R26,27 R28 R36
TH-45A M1,M2,X -21 O O O X X O X
TH-45A M3,M4 -22 O X O X X X X
TH-45AT K -10 O X O X X O X
TH-45AT M1,M2 -21 O O O X X O X
TH-45AT M3,M4 -22 O X O X X X X
TH-45E T -51 X O X X O X O
TH-45E W -61 X O X O O O O
```

where O means USED, and X means NOT USED.

Some of the above codes are:
K USA
T England
X Australia
M Other Areas

These components are found on the flexible circuit board under the display. To get to them, take the radio apart.

---

(1) Only 8 screws must be removed from the case to take the radio apart; these are the 4 screws that hold the battery clip on, the 2 screws on the back half of the case near the PTT switch, the screw on the back of the case under (and in line with) the BNC connector, and the screw on the back half of the case adjacent to the external speaker jack.

(2) After removing these 8 screws, remove the front half of the case from the back half. You may unconnect the blue plug from the touch tone circuitry on the front half of the case to make further work on the radio more convenient, but it is not necessary.

(3) Place the radio back side down with the antenna away from you. Now, unsolder the two grounding wires from the plate which covers much of the radio's circuitry. These wires are near the top of the plate and will be quite obvious.

(4) Next, remove the 7 screws that hold this plate on. 5 of the screws for this plate are up on top and are quite obvious; the other 2 are at the bottom of the plate, and may be hidden by your CTCSS unit. Remove the plate.

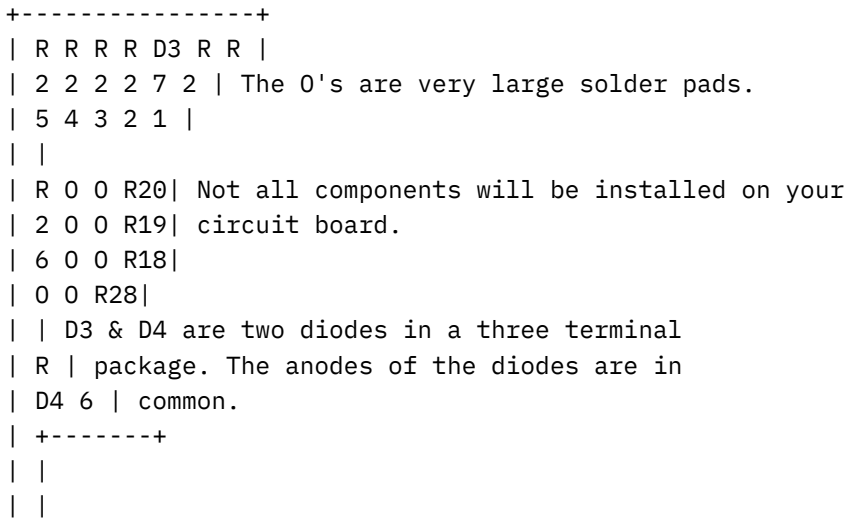
(5) Remove the red plug with about 7 wires that connects just under the volume and squelch switch.

(6) Remove the screw that holds the PTT/LAMP/MONI switch assembly; this screw is on the left side of the radio just under the PTT switch.

(7) Remove the two screws that hold the top assembly to the back case of the radio; these two screws are on either side of the orange flexible circuit board coming from the top assembly and plugging into the back case of the radio. You may need to use a screwdriver or stick to move the orange flexible circuit board out of the way in order to see these final two screws.

(8) Unplug the orange flexible circuit board from the back case. At this point, the whole top assembly should come free quite easily. The BNC connector will stay attached to the back case, and the whole top assembly will come up over it.

(9) Unfold the flexible circuit board and unfold it so that the components are accesable. One of the fold-out parts of the flexible board will look something like this: (the component side is shown up)


R R R R D3 R R
2 2 2 2 7 2
5 4 3 2 1
R O O R20
2 O O R19
6 O O R18
O O R28
R
D4 6
The O's are very large solder pads.
Not all components will be installed on your
circuit board.
D3 & D4 are two diodes in a three terminal
package. The anodes of the diodes are in
common.

The fold out board is actually square, but with only characters for graphics, I couldn't draw it that way. It comes out reasonably square on a printer with 10 characters/inch and 6 lines/inch.

On both radios, R27 is located to the right of the four blue buttons on the back of the radio (M CTCSS SHIFT REV). You should be able to see this on the back of the now removed top assembly.

On both radios, R36 is for the European tone burst to "whistle up" repeaters. R36 is located on another portion of the flexible circuit board, closest to pin 1 of IC2. IC2 is the IC closest to the portion of the flexible circuit board shown above. Most users will not want to change R36.

Here is the function of the diodes and pull up or pull down resistors (for both the TH-25AT and the TH-45AT unless otherwise specified):

D4 selects the display type.
installed: channel display
removed: normal frequency display

You probably don't want to install this.

R6 is the pullup resistor for D4. Do not remove it, so that if D4 is removed, pin 44 of IC2 will be properly pulled up.

D3 selects VHF or UHF.
installed: VHF
removed: UHF

You definitely don't want to change this!

R7 is the pullup resistor for D3. Do not remove it, so that if D3 is removed, pin 45 of IC2 will be properly pulled up.

R25 selects automatic offset selection.
installed: automatic offset selection enabled.
removed: automatic offset selection disabled.

R25 seems to have no effect on the TH-45AT.

R23,27 frequency selection step size.

Frequency selection step sizes is only known for TH-45AT.

R23 R27 frequency selection step sizes:
--- --- --------- --------- ---- ------
out out 5 and 10 kHz
in out 5 and 25 kHz (TH-45AT default)
out in 5 and 12.5 kHz (author's preference)
in in 10 and 20 kHz

R23 probably has no effect on the TH-25AT. I never checked. I was quite satisfied with the 5 and 10 kHz step sizes for the TH-25AT. I never tried changing R27 to see what would happen.

R24 ? something with the CTCSS tone ?
installed: When a TX offset is selected, the CTCSS tone
is always transmitted. The TONE button does
not work correctly. When the TONE button is
depressed, the display goes to 430.000 c, and
nothing seems to work. (A "c" is displayed
in the channel number position.) The action
of the TH-25AT is unknown.
removed: CTCSS tone selection works correctly. Both
the TH-25AT and the TH-45AT are delivered
this way.

You probably don't want to install this.

R19 function unknown.
R19 is not installed in the European version.

R20 function unknown.
R20 is not installed in the European version.

R21 function unknown.
R21 is not installed in the European version.

R19, R20, and R21 are all in parallel. Thus, if any of them
is installed, it is like all of them are installed.

R26 function unknown.
R26 is installed in the European version.

On the TH-25AT:

R22,28 select RX and TX frequency range.

R22 R28 RX range TX range
--- --- -- ----- -- -----
in out 144-148 141-163 (USA default)
in in 144-148 144-148
out out 100-200 100-200 (only where
your PLL
locks up.)
out in 142-151 ???-???

R18 exact function unknown.
installed: as delivered in USA.
removed: TX disabled from 146-148.

The RX and TX frequency range based on R22 and R28 are
unknown if R18 is removed.

On the TH-45AT:

R18,28 select RX and TX frequency range.

R18 R28 RX range TX range
--- --- -- ----- -- -----
in out 440-450 440-450

in in 438-450 438-450 (USA default)
out out 200-500 200-500 (only where
your PLL
locks up.)
out in 215-230 215-230? (PLL won't
lock up.)

R22 TX offset selection
installed: 1.6 MHz offset (perhaps for 220, or Europe)
removed: 5 MHz offset (USA default)

PLL adjustment
--- ----------

I have found a quick and easy way to retune your PLL (in the TH45-AT) with a minimum of test equipment. All you need is a scope and a small tuning tool. First, take off the battery pack holder plate. Then, remove the silvery sticker covering the tuning pot access holes. If the radio is positioned on its back, with the top folded over so that the touch tone pad is also facing down, the test point you want (TP1) is on the bottom half of the radio, near the center (left to right), and close to the battery; the tuning pot you want (TC1) is on the bottom, and closest to the PTT switch. Under no circumstances change the tuning of TC51. This is used to calibrate the output of the radio with the display the radio is giving; you don't want to mess with it. Once again, the Service Manual makes it very clear where these points are, if you are having trouble with my descriptions. On with retuning the PLL. With the radio on, and receiving, monitor the voltage and the waveform on test point TC1. Tune the radio DOWNWARDS in frequency until the PLL unlocks. Note that the radio will beep when this happens, and the waveform on TP1 will change. Tune the radio about 1 MHz higher so that the PLL locks up again, and note the voltage on the testpoint, TP1. Now, tune the radio to the LOWEST frequency that you want to be able to receive. (Be very careful when you adjust TC1. If you are not careful, you could break TC1 loose. This will cause your radio to have microphonics. Mechanical vibrations will change the value of this capacitor, and thus change the tuning on the PLL. If you encounter this problem, you can repair it by dripping wax through the small hole onto TC1, or by replacing TC1. It is of course better not to break it in the first place.) Adjust TC1 until the voltage on the test point TP1 is the same as what was noted earlier. Button the radio back up, and you're done. You will not be able to tune the PLL to any range you want. There are limits. On my radio, I have been able to retune the radio so that I can recieve from 439.2-468.6 MHz with a set of batteries fresh out of the charger. The tuning range will probably diminish as the battery voltage decreases. I have not retuned the PLL on my 2m HT, but I'd imagine the same technique will prove fruitful.

In the rare case that original ideas Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN
are found here, I am responsible. Owen W328, E. Lansing, MI 48825
Internet: kjh@pollux.usc.edu UUCP: ...!uunet!pollux!kjh

4473. ICOM 25A pll debug

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-03 21:49:46 UTC
From: rodman@mfci.UUCP
Message-ID: <1148@m3.mfci.UUCP>
Source record: 15094

Hello netters,
I need some technical advice...

My father, KA1YZ has an IC25A mobile rig that he is trying to fix. The problem seems to be in the PLL area. He has no scope, but has a DMM and grid dipper and a 2at handheld. The symptoms are:

The radio does not function when first turned on, the lights etc. work (i.e. cpu is ok) but RF is neither received nor xmitted.

After about 15-20 minutes the radio will start to work. Turning the radio off, then on, will still have the radio working. Turning the radio off for 20min or so and you will have to wait 20min again.

The problem is not mechanically sensitive, and surprisingly, does not seem to be thermal either (dispite the above). Hitting the board with a heat gun does NOT make it come up quicker, freezing the board doesn't cause it to stop working when it is.

The voltage on the VCO input (output pin 16 on the pll chip) is about 0 volts on a DMM when not working and about 2.5 volts (varing with freq as it should) when working). The output of the PLL buffer amp shows good signal on his dip meter at ~120Mhz (this is correct) when it is working, nothing when dead.

Here are my specific questions:

1) Should the VCO be free-running at some wild freq even if the PLL chip is not working? The VCO seems to be not oscillating at all when radio is not working. Seems to indicate problem is in the VCO. Perhaps Q5 is dead?

2) The PLL chip has an output called "LD" (pin 18) which is said to be a lock detect output from the chip. This pin measures about 6.3 volts whether the radio is working or not. Unfortunatly the book doesn't say if it is active high or low for lock detect, but I assume it is a dc level and will not change value very rapidly and can be looked at with a meter, and not a scope. Why is this not changing? Perhaps the PLL chip is dead?

3) Is is possible that the radio behaves the way it does (slow startup) because of some cap or other device that needs to "heal"? Any suggestions on what kind of process would account for this behavior?

73's and thanks in advance for any ideas you may have, send them directly to me if possible. I assumed that the problem would be a

simple "bad connection" or thermal bad-component but doesn't seem to be the case. Due to the feedback in the ckt it is proving non-trivial to track down the source of the problem.....

Paul K. Rodman / KA1ZA / rodman@multiflow.com
Multiflow Computer, Inc. Tel. 203 488 6090 x 236
Branford, Ct. 06405

4474. Re: Icom Newsletter

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-03 23:12:12 UTC
From: chuq@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <36973@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 15093

>If somebody is taking this information that I have
>written, claiming a copyright on it, and SELLING it, they are obviously
>doing something immoral and possibly illegal. I am tempted to
>subscribe before I post my next mod, and then prosecute them to the
>maximum extent possible if they do this with something that I have
>posted into the public domain.

Not necessarily. Especially with the term 'public domain' -- which implies
that there are *no* rights to the work at all. If something is in the public
domain, it is free and clear, meaning they have the same moral, ethical and
legal rights as the author, since the author, by putting it in the public
domain, has relinquished rights to it.

An argument could be made under current copyright law that there's an
implicit copyright on the material; for postings on the net, I personally
doubt that'd stick up in court. Unless you explicitly copyright a posting,
you should assume it's public domain, and once it's public domain, someone
can do *anything* they want with it. If you care about it, copyright it.

>Corollary: These guys that go to hamfests, and charge $50+ to modify
>radios, really bother me. They refuse to tell you exactly what the
>modification is, because this would of course hurt their "business."

It *is* their business. If you don't like it, there's no reason why you
can't come up with your own patch. They're under no obligation to give away
the results of their work -- and you're under no obligation to buy it.
They're not keeping you from figuring out the fixes for yourself, after all.

--

Chuq Von Rospach <+> chuq@apple.com <+> [This is myself speaking]

When it comes to matters ourside your specialties, you are consistently and
brilliantly stupid [....] with respect to matters you haven't studied and
have had no experience basing your opinions on casual gossip [....] and
plain misinformation -- unsuspected because you haven't attempted to verify it.
-- Robert Heinlein to J.W. Campbell, Jr. 1941

4475. Re: (#1 in series) Listen to store security guards catch shoplifters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-03 23:56:35 UTC
From: chguest@pioneer.arc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <4069@amelia.nas.nasa.gov>
Source record: 15096

In article <8587.256A1EBD@stjhmc.fidonet.org> Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
=>> From: neal@lynx.uucp (Neal Woodall)
=> > Jim Grubs writes:
=> > Bob Parnass writes:
=> > >>It's getting near the holiday season -- a great time for listening
=> > >>to store security guards catch shoplifters.
=> >
=> > >Parnass, you've gone off the deep end with this irresponsible posting. Is
=> > >your hobby of electronic voyerurism so vital to you that it justifies
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
*** UN-INFORMED BUZZWORD WARNING ****
Why is it that people who hate those of us who get a kick out of the hobby of monitoring like to use prejudicial and hysterical words to describe us? Last time I checked there was no such thing as 'electronic voyurismm in the Calif. Penal Code.

=> > aiding
=> > >criminals to evade detection and apprehension? I think you need to recheck
=> > >your priorities.

I think you need a lesson on just how REAL crimes are comitted. I have had a fair amount of Law Enforcement training and I know of only a very few cases where monitoring equipment was ever used.

=> > How in the hell will listening to security guards catch petty thieves aid
=> > the theives in getting away?
=>
=>If you are the shoplifter, knowing the shop cop frequency is a helluva lot of
=>help.

Jim, I used to work for a large department store... let me set you straight about a few facts.

1) Most shoplifters were NEVER caught. The reason this was so was because of the large number of them at any given time.

2) The only shoplifters that were caught were caught because they were obviously doing something 'unusual'. It is generally obvious when someone is messing around with an earpiece or diddling with the squelch control under his coat. Also if you are working security you can always walk by a suspect and key your mike.... (Vissions of proximity feedback and a suspect quickly snatching the earpiece away.) [DO NOT DO THIS IF YOU WORK SECURITY OR ELSEWHERE IN THE L.E. PROFESSION. HEARING DAMAGE MAY OCCUR TO THE SUSPECT. actually dont do it wherever you work/play.]

3) The largest 'shrinkage' (denoting loss of inventory) was from employee theft, not shoplifters. The employees didn't NEED to have help from something like a freq. list as they know who security is and generally the ins and outs of the security systems.

4) The professional or accomplished shoplifters were very rarely caught. These people know exactly what they are doing and have no need of a scanner. I will not reveal details, but there are very simple things that you can do to keep from being spotted, or arrested.

5) The sheer number of shoplifters makes it totally impossible to catch them all or even a good percentage of them. If one comes in with a scanner he only makes himself more obvious. When watching for shoplifters you begin to notice things. A young person with a 'hearing aide' attached to his ear is generally out of place.

I enjoy the postings made by Mr. P. Keep em comming.

```
++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
+ *READ* ---> The opinions expressed above are to the best of my knowledge, +
+ however all options should be discussed with persons who have professional+
+ training with the subjects covered here. * ALL POSSIBLE DISCLAIMERS APPLY!+
+ ____FROM: chguest@pioneer.arc.nasa.gov =>or<= sun!ames!pioneer!chguest____+
++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
+ A new Soviet/American truism - KGB does NOT stand for Kinder Gentler Boys +
++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
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4476. Meteor Burst Communications

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-04 02:01:48 UTC
From: rfc@briar.philips.com
Message-ID: <69623@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 15102
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,sci.space,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

copied from amateur radio packet:
From: K3UZZ@N2IMC
To: SPACE@ALLBBS

The following article was reprinted from MIS WEEK Nov.20, 1989 with
permission from the author by K3UZZ @ N2IMC

Meteors make uncommon carriers
by Michael Puttre

New York--"Look to the skies."

The slogan of Meteor Communications Corp. of Kent, Wash., is not a warning against squid-faced alien fiends. It calls attention to the technology that is MCC's name sake.

Meteor-burst communications (MBC) uses meteors to send transmissions between remote sites on the ground. Building a network that relies on shooting stars, the literary symbols of ephemerality, may sound like the product of wishful thinking. But many are looking to meteors as a low-cost alternative to satellites.

As transient as they are, meteors arrive in the Earth's upper atmosphere by the billions every day, mostly in the form of mote-like micrometeors. These visitors from space have only the briefest of careers in the ionisphere, typically under three seconds. However, high-frequency radio waves can be bounded off of the ionized gasses left behind in the meteor's fiery death dives. And their abundance makes it probable that there will be a meteor around when you want one.

Getting there

A simple point-to-point MBC system is composed of a master station and a number of remote transceiver sites. When an MBC master station wants to poll a remote site, it sends a continuous coded radio signal in the 30-to-50 MHz range. Once a meteor shows up in the proper part of the sky, the signal is reflected to a receiver at the remote site up to 2,000 kilometers distant. Once the master signal is recognized, the site transmits any data it has collected along the same path back to the master station using the same meteor trail. Sites can be relayed to give an MBC system nearly unlimited range. The actual performance of an MBC system varies due to the effects of the Earth's rotation on its axis and its revolution around the Sun. At dawn, an MBC site is on

the Earth's leading edge in its movement through space. More meteors will then be in the atmosphere above the site. In the evening, the same MBC site will be on the trailing edge, so there will be fewer meteors. In the summer, there are four times as many meteors as there are in the winter because of the density of particles in certain regions of space through which the Earth passes. One observer noted that a transmission wait of two minutes at 4:00 a.m. in September compares with a 10-minute wait at 4:00 p.m. in January.

The concept of MBC has been understood since the 1930's. But at its current level of performance, meteors will not threaten communications satellites anytime soon. In fact, the advent of commercial satellites in the '50s and '60s dealt a virtual death blow to MBC. When the U.S. military, which had been the prime sponsor of MBC, diverted its R&D money into satellites, it looked like meteors were out of the carrier business. But the technology has won out over satellites for extensive networks. The largest existing MBC network is also one of the oldest. Back in 1975, the Soil Conservation Service arm of the Agriculture Department defined a set of requirements for a system to measure snow and rainfall in the 11 continental states of the American West. The SCS West Technical Service Center in Portland, Ore., was to be the hub of a network of hundreds of widely scattered, unattended data collection sites in remote, inhospitable terrain.

Data collection leader Garry Schaefer said that the SCS eventually settled on MBC as the most cost effective solution. A terrestrial solution requiring a chain of line-of-sight relay stations was discarded because of their maintenance cost.

MBC also won out against satellites for cost reasons and, ironically, for reliability. "We didn't want to be dependent on others for a down-link," said Schaefer. "We didn't want to have to wait for irregular lease time to collect data."

The Snow Telemetry (Snotel) system today consists of two master stations and 560 remote sites. According to Schaefer, Snotel cost $5 million to build and costs $1 million a year to maintain. "Satellites would have cost a substantial magnitude more," he said.

Western Union performed the systems integrations for the Snotel MBC system designed by a group of engineering consultants who broke away from Boeing Corp. These consultants would eventually incorporate themselves, becoming Meteor Communications. The company has installed approximately 50 master sites and 2,000 remote sites to date, which represents 95 % of MBC systems worldwide.

Wishing on a star

The very importance of satellites has reawakened military interest in MBC. Communications satellites would be high-priority--and highly vulnerable--targets in wartime, and both Superpowers have developed the capability to blow them out of orbit.

This capability is not likely to extend to meteors, and therefore the military considers MBC systems "survivable." "It's a good back up for any Star-Warsiness going on," said David Kocyba, VP marketing for MCC's biggest customer.

However, Kocyba sees the real future of MBC as lying in the commercial sector. The trucking industry, for example, which represents a potential market of tens of thousands of mobile terminals, could use MBC to keep track of rigs on long-distance runs. However, MBC has to overcome its limitations before it can be considered for more mainstream communications.

"The big drawback of the system is its relatively low throughput rate of 100 to 400 words a minute," said Kocyba. Upgrading antenna design to allow the system to use even smaller meteors will increase throughput. Microprocessor enhancements will give MBC systems better definition.

A new packet-switching system is currently being perfected to replace the point-to point communications now used. Automatic routing will allow an MBC site to use one of many meteors rather than waiting for one to connect it to a specific master station. Kocyba said that some packet-switching capability is now available to MCC customers, but that the concept is still maturing. Once thethroughput and networking performance of MBC is sufficiently improved, many general-purpose communications applications will be in reach. "Voice mail is possible," Kocyba said, adding that the burst technology inhibits real-time voice capabilities. It would not, however, inhibit facsimile transmissions. Long-distance emergency communications are another application being evaluted. Some sites in the Florida Keys are reportedly looking at MBC as a back up for hurricane damage.

But even today, MBC proponents have a compelling argument to take the technology seriously. Noted SCS's Schaefer: "Meteors are free."

1841z, 681 msgs, #10502 last @KD6TH-4 MailBox>
73 de WA2ISE

4477. S01MZ

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-04 02:02:14 UTC
From: brosen@bbn.com
Message-ID: <49088@bbn.COM>
Source record: 15095

Today (Sunday 12/3) at around 2230 GMT, a station signing S01MZ was at the center of quite a pileup on 15 meters CW. I managed to get through the pileup, so I'm quite curious what "S01" is.

Any information?

Thanks and 73 -

Bruce K1FFX

4478. Re: Weather Facsimile Reception

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-04 04:08:10 UTC
From: rusty@garnet.berkeley.edu
Message-ID: <RUSTY.89Dec3200810@garnet.berkeley.edu>
Source record: 15099
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

Try going to your local ham/shortwave radio store and check their books. ARRL puts out a book on weather fax that should explain what you need. There's a weather fax mailing list; try sending email to wefax-request@ida.org asking to be added to their list. And here's something that was posted to the storm-l mailing list:

Date: Tue, 7 Nov 89 23:02:31 E
Reply-To: STORM-L@vmd.cso.uiuc.edu
Sender: STORM-L Storms and weather related info <STORM-L@vmd.cso.uiuc.edu>
From: Eric Roskos <roskos@IDA.ORG>
Subject: Notes on Wefax Reception
To: "William T. Marchant"
<marchant@sag4.ssl.Berkeley.EDU>,
"rusty c. wright" <rusty@garnet.berkeley.edu>

Chris Novy asked me several weeks ago to write up a short discussion of what was required to receive weather satellite pictures, for STORM-L subscribers who might be interested. I've finally found some time to do it, so I am enclosing it in this message. It's written as notes rather than a polished article, but I hope it will prove useful. There are some books and addresses for equipment given at the end, as well as some information on the cost of a typical station. --E.R.

Some notes on weather satellite reception
E. Roskos 11/7/89

There are three sources of weather satellite imagery that are easily accessible by amateur users. These are HF (shortwave) broadcasts from NOAA's NMC radio station in San Francisco and the Navy's NAM radio station in Norfolk, VA; direct reception from polar orbiting satellites; and direct reception from geostationary satellites.

All these sources use variations of the APT (automatic picture transmission) format developed in the 1960s for use with fairly simple mechanical recording equipment. Surplus equipment from the 60s and 70s is available to record these images, but it is much more cost-effective to use a computer to record the images. The image quality is also usually better, except with the highest-cost equipment (surplus equipment which records on photographic film, and typically costs $1000-$2000, gives better pictures but also requires a lot of maintenance). The lower-priced (~$600) equipment either records on wet electolytic paper, which has limited contrast and limited resolution, or on plain paper using a carbon transfer process, which only gives solid black / solid white images, and is only suited to weather maps.

The APT format transmits in a raster image similar to that used by a television, but transmitted at a much slower rate: the HF and polar satellite transmissions send 2 scan lines per second, while the geostationary satellites send 4 scan lines per second. Because the data is transmitted so slowly, it is relatively easy to decode and display on a personal computer.

The following equipment is needed to receive these images:

1) An antenna. For HF transmissions, a regular long wire shortwave antenna, or a directional "beam" antenna, is used.

For polar orbiting satellites, a "turnstile-reflector" antenna is the most economical; people wanting to receive a strong signal for the longest time possible sometimes build much more elaborate, rotatable antennas, but when starting out a turnstile-reflector (T-R) antenna is adequate. It consists of four pieces of wire of a specific length, mounted parallel to the ground in an X shape a specific distance above a reflector made of "hardware cloth" wire screen. This antenna actually consists of two dipole antennas mounted at 90 degrees to each other. The only difficult part of building this antenna is that these two dipoles must be connected by a length of cable that will serve to delay the signal from one of the dipoles by 90 degrees relative to the other antenna. In reality, even this T-R antenna is not strictly necessary; a simple dipole antenna can be used, although periodic signal fading results. Another alternative is to use a discone antenna (about $90) made to receive VHF (police, fire, etc.) communications, or a VHF active antenna (about $300) if space is very limited.

For geostationary satellites, the best antenna is a dish antenna. "Loop yagi" antennas are also available that consist of a long rod with loops of aluminum spaced at specific intervals along it; I don't have any experience with these antennas, so I don't know 1sthand how well they work, but it's claimed they work reasonably well. The geostationary satellites are generally harder to receive and require more equipment, though, and the images produced by them are of relatively large areas, so polar satellites tend to be better for starting out, since they also give "close up" images of the local area.

2) A receiver. A high-end VHF scanner can be used if it provides at least a 30 MHz bandwidth, but only the higher-priced scanners provide this, since police and fire (and amateur) VHF communications use a much narrower bandwidth. A receiver with a bandwidth that is too narrow will not give usable pictures; most of the picture will have "snow" in it rather than an image. The best alternative is to buy a crystal-controlled receiver made specifically for the purpose; these are available for around $180 (plus crystals, which are around $15). I currently use a modified 2-meter amateur radio receiver, but it is not really adequate since it only has a 20 KHz bandwidth, and costs much more that a WEFAX receiver. Unless you have a receiver already that has the proper bandwidth, it is a good idea to buy one of the specifically-made WEFAX ones. In any case, the receiver must be able to receive the

137-138 MHz range; not all VHF receivers will receive this range, since it is specifically for weather satellites rather than voice.

For receiving HF images, a conventional shortwave that can receive single sideband is sufficient. The $300-range receivers work reasonably well if they are fairly stable and can be tuned precisely enough, but reception of single sideband is required.

3) A downconverter, if you are receiving geostationary images. This converts the geostationary satellite's signal from its frequency of 1691 MHz, to the 137 MHz range which WEFAX and VHF receivers receive. You don't need a downconverter for anything but the geostationary satellites (this is one of the reasons the geostationary satellites could be considered a "more advanced" satellite to receive).

4) A preamplifier. This is only necessary if your signal from your VHF antenna is not strong enough without it. If you use one, you should get one that can be mounted out at the antenna end of the transmission line, so it should be waterproof.

5) A demodulator. For polar and geostationary satellites, you need an AM demodulator; the AM refers to the fact that the audio tone produced by the receiver is a 2400 Hz amplitude modulated signal, rather than referring to an amplitude modulated carrier signal -- the RF signals from these satellites are FM. For receiving images from one of the HF stations, you need an FM demodulator, because these stations send an audio signal which varies in frequency from 1500 Hz to 2300 Hz, rather than varying in amplitude. Some of the FM demodulators you can buy (such as the A&A demodulator I use) really are just filters that convert the FM signal to an AM signal; you then have to input this to an AM demodulator to get the data you need to display the image. Thus to receive HF images you may need both an FM and AM demodulator.

6) Software to display the images on the screen. One of the better starter packages is from Elmer Schwittek in Florida; see below for his address. You can also write your own software if you are good at "real time" software.

7) A computer with a display capable of displaying at least 16 distinct shades of grey with at least a 640x480 pixel resolution; higher resolutions (720x540, 800x600, etc.) are better.

8) For the polar satellites, software for calculating when the satellite is coming by. The "ORBIT23" program on SIMTEL20 is the one I use for this, since it is public-domain.

That's basically all you need, although getting it all working, eliminating RF interference from the computer, etc., may require some general experience with radio. Receiving the HF images are the easiest, and require the least equipment and expertise, although depending on where you are and how good your antenna is, you may find the image quality is limited due to a weak signal. The signal for WEFAX images needs to be considerably better

than is required simply to receive human-readable shortwave broadcasts, since the machine will interpret the noise as part of the image. I find that much of the time I only get a marginal image here, although I have only a very small antenna, and am not in the best location for receiving the nearby station.

Here is a typical station in terms of cost:

Antenna $35 (build-it-yourself variety)
Receiver 180
Demodulators 85 (for both FM & AM together)
Software 50
====
Total $350

This doesn't include the computer, VGA board, and monitor. You can also use an EGA, but you have to have a monochrome display since an EGA can't display 16 shades of grey. There are also programs available for the CGA, but the CGA doesn't really have adequate resolution. If you are buying a new display adapter, it's best to pay the extra $100 and buy a VGA rather than an EGA; you get a lot more flexibility, and can still buy a monochrome VGA monitor for it for $120 if you need to cut costs somewhere. This is much better than buying an EGA and a color monitor, in my opinion, at least for the purpose of WEFAX images.

Following are some references and sources of equipment; I don't have experience with all the companies listed below, but they all sell equipment for WEFAX, and have been recommended by others in the past.

Books:

Martin R. Davidoff, The Satellite Experimenter's Handbook, published by the ARRL. This book is essential; it tells how to build the T-R antenna, tells about weather satellites, gives addresses to write for more information, and generally has the technical information you need to get started. Buy this book first.

Larry Van Horn, Communications Satellites, published by Grove Enterprises. This book is much less essential, but has a chapter on weather satellites that gives a lot of "vital statistics" about the satellites for those interested.

Georg Klingenfuss, Klingenfuss Facsimile Guide. A loose collection of facts about radio facsimile, particularly weather, but geared more towards European users. Klingenfuss's English is sometimes very hard to understand, and the data isn't very up-to-date compared to the other sources, but it does have some technical details not found in other books, as well as pictures -- most of the book is pictures of images from various stations, though many of them are in Europe. The equipment listed in the book tends to be high-end, expensive equipment, and isn't always the best available, so it's best not to rely too heavily on that part.

All the above books are available from most of the mail-order shortwave companies, and most are available from local ham radio dealers.

Sources:

Software Systems Consulting
1303 S. Ola Vista
San Clemente, CA 92672
(714) 498-5784

This company sells a complete package, including hardware, for $99.00. I have never used it, but it gets enthusiastic reviews from time to time on the Usenet. It seems to simply connect to the RS232 port of the PC, so I am not sure it gives grey-scale images -- maybe just black and white weather maps. It might be a good starter system for someone with a limited budget, however.

Elmer W. Schwittek
2347 Coach House Lane
Naples, FL 33942
(813) 434-2268

A good place to start; Schwittek sells three different compiled BASIC programs (object code only) for the IBM PC: one for the CGA, one for the EGA, and recently has added one for the VGA, each of which is around $50. The programs work with the demodulators from A&A Engineering (see below). The manual, though short, gives a good introduction to WEFAX, gives diagrams for the A&A boards in case

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rusty c. wright
rusty@violet.berkeley.edu ucbvax!violet!rusty

4479. Re: Weather Facsimile Reception

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-04 04:14:14 UTC
From: rusty@garnet.berkeley.edu
Message-ID: <RUSTY.89Dec3201414@garnet.berkeley.edu>
Source record: 15100
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

Here's more stuff:

Date: Wed, 8 Nov 89 08:33:00 EST
Reply-To: STORM-L@vmd.cso.uiuc.edu
Sender: STORM-L Storms and weather related info <STORM-L@vmd.cso.uiuc.edu>
From: 656-3799 BJ Backitis Information Systems Development
<FRANKB@clemson.clemson.edu>
Subject: Re: Notes on Wefax Reception
To: "William T. Marchant"
<marchant@sag4.ssl.Berkeley.EDU>,
"rusty c. wright" <rusty@garnet.berkeley.edu>

I would like to add something to Eric's posting on WEFAX reception
(although, as complete as it was, it's hard to find something to add!).

NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration) has a department
within it called NESDIS (National Environmental Satellite, Data, and
Information Service). NESDIS has a series of WONDERFUL publications
available concerning WEFAX, APT, the various satellites, and setting
up a station capable of receiving the different signals. The best
thing of all is that it is free! And what was very surprising was the
speed, cooperation, and downright friendliness of the people I contacted
at NOAA/NESDIS.

The person to contact is:

Ms. Mona F. Smith
E/PO2
NOAA/NESDIS
Room 806, World Weather Bldg
Washington, DC 20233

Phone 301-763-8062

In fact, I called her on the phone and found her extremely helpful and
very friendly. I received a sizeable package of information in less
than a week, which I am still going over a month later. If you tell her
what you are interested in, she can recommend the appropriate articles
and publications to get; here are ones I find worthwhile:

Educations Gude for Building and Operating Environmental Satellite
Receiving Stations (NOAA Tech Report NESDIS 44) -- this is dated
February 1989, and was written by a teacher in the science department
of a Pennsylvania high school, concerning their set up of a WEFAX
system for polar and geosynch satellites)

The WEFAX User's Guide -- need I say more?

NOAA Technical Memorandum NESS 95 -- concerns the various satellites
and what each is capable of, as well as other fascinating information

TIROS-N Series Direct Readout Services Users Guide -- fantastic

NOAA Tech Memorandum NESS 116 -- also good, giving more detailed info
about the topics covered in the two previous publications

She can also include a few other things she has at hand, plus put you
on a mailing list (although I haven't received anything else yet, so I
can't confirm this).

If you are serious about wanting to get involved in this, might as well
go straight to the source for the best information!!

BJ

BJ Backitis (KM4RB) | BJB@CLEMSON | _ /| | We interrupt
Info. Systems Development | BJB@HUBCAP.CLEMSON.EDU | \'o.O' | this program
Division of Computing & | {..}!gatech!hubcap!bjb | =(___)= | to annoy you
Information Technology | | U | and generally
Clemson University, S.C. | Usual Disclaimers apply | ACK PHHT! | irritate you
--

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rusty c. wright
rusty@violet.berkeley.edu ucbvax!violet!rusty

4480. Nintendo

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-04 04:29:00 UTC
From: LANDRETTI@VMS.MACC.WISC.EDU
Message-ID: <19120322290684@vms.macc.wisc.edu>
Source record: 15105

I lost my confidence in airport security over the past two years.
During that period I have been travelling around the country
carrying a portable packet station. I have carried it in carry-on
as well as in check-in bags. However, mostly I carry it on because
of the "apes". Only once did a security person ask to look inside
the carry-on bag and that was in the rather small Nashville airport.
I was never checked at LaGuardia, Kennedy or O'Hare.

The unusual part of it is that the station consists of a RS Model 100,
17 feet of coax, a 2 meter antenna constructed of #12 building wire
(bent in half to fit in the case), a Kenwood HT, all connecting wire
for radio and tnc, a PacComm Tiny 2 TNC, and a Radio Shack power
supply. Now, if ANYTHING might look suspicious, this bag would.
Not only should the wire create a problem but the capacitors in the
power supply should have caught SOMEONES attention.

My confidence has been badly shaken in those folks. At least they
could have asked a few questions so I would have been forced to
tell them all about packet radio. Anyway, kinda makes me wonder
if we are getting our moneys worth. Also, I'm glad I wasn't
carrying my sons Nintendo. -Greg N9HCY

Gregory J. Landretti N9HCY
2300 Rugby Row, Madison, WI 53705 (608) 238-1323
WI Department of Revenue, P.O. Box 8933, Madison, WI 53708 (608) 266-8202
Internet: landretti@vms.macc.wisc.edu
Bitnet: landretti@wiscmacc

4481. S01MZ

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-04 04:57:45 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.UUCP
Message-ID: <21813@ut-emx.UUCP>
Source record: 15101

Someone asked about S01MZ on 15 cw today (03 Dec). This prefix is for Western Sahara. The W6GO/K6HHD Managers' List gives the QSL route as EA2JG, but this is probably an earlier operation. The operator today said "QSL via KV4AM". I was suspicious because the signal was extremely strong - but on the other hand so was a 6W (Senegal) on 10 cw at about the same time.

If this operation is genuine, I'm surprised it hasn't been announced in either of the two DX newsletters I subscribe to. That doesn't mean it's phoney, although it's strange using the same call as that of the earlier operation from S0.

As they say, WFWL - Work First, Worry Later - I did the same as the poster. I'm not spending 50c on two stamps until I know it's real :-)

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu

P.S. - a tip: When KV4AM operated as T30MA in March 88, he did reply to cards sent with just an SASE, but he included a photocopied note to the effect that he would have liked contributions to cover the cost of at least the cards, so if it turns out to be a genuine operation and you want a QSL card, you might want to put a dime in the envelope as well :-)

4482. S01MZ

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-04 05:01:35 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.UUCP
Message-ID: <21815@ut-emx.UUCP>
Source record: 15103

I meant to add to my previous posting that the beam heading was
correct for W. Sahara as accurately as I could tell. Of course,
this doesn't exclude the station being in NYC :-) He or she was
working mainly stations on the east coast and W5, but a PY as well,
so it wasn't *really* local.

Why am I so untrusting?

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu

4483. Re: Wall Street Journal on cordless phone listening

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-04 07:12:22 UTC
From: vtcqa@shamash.cdc.com
Message-ID: <14707@shamash.cdc.com>
Source record: 15106

Here's a stupid but true answer:
Cordless phones don't have a Mega company (one just like Motorola) lobbying for them at the Capitol. That was Motorola that got that law passed, thus saving themselves millions of dollars in scrambling/unscrambling equipment.

4484. Controlling the Icom R-70 (how?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-04 11:59:50 UTC
From: etxtsg@solsta.ericsson.se
Message-ID: <ETXTSG.89Dec4125950@solsta.ericsson.se>
Source record: 15112

Does anyone know how to controll the ICOM R-70 with a computer, e.g. what signals you should use, and to which pins in the contact on the rear of the radio. I would be greatful for an explenation of this.

Please email me the answer since i don't normally reads this group.
--
Thomas Grennefors etxtsg@solsta.ericsson.se
Ericsson Telecom ,Karlstad, Sweden. Member of THHS krfc (tlps)

There's too much month at the end of the money.

4485. Re: ICOM 25A pll debug

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-04 12:58:23 UTC
From: eyg@hpnjld.HP.COM
Message-ID: <4140003@hpnjld.HP.COM>
Source record: 15109

> My father, KA1YZ has an IC25A mobile rig that he is trying to fix. The

I don't know what the problem is, but a friend had an IC25H with the
same symptoms. He tried unsuccessfully to have it repaired locally,
and ended up buying another used one. This may be a common problem
that Icom knows about. You might try calling their service number
to see if they can help you.

4486. Airport security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-04 13:37:00 UTC
From: peraino@GMUVAX.GMU.EDU
Message-ID: <8912050803.AA12877@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 15110

>From: cs.utexas.edu!ut-emx!walt.cc.utexas.edu!rdd@tut.cis.ohio-state.edu
> (Robert Dorsett)
>Subject: airport security & nintendo

>>...There's no rule which
>>says a bomb has to exist before taking precautions to check for the
>>existence of a bomb. You know nothing about security.

>Such a policy is idiotic. The Israelis (and other security-conscious carriers)
>have much more enlightened policies: for instance, TWO hand-searches of baggage
>before getting on the carrier. Positive identification of all pieces.

You know as well as I that the U.S. simply can not, under the
current situation, search every piece of luggage twice (or once for
that matter) due to the sheer volume.

> Then
>having everyone identify baggage before boarding (anything left is treated as
>a bomb). If a piece has been identified as suspicious, the owner can be
>asked to demonstrate that it isn't.

Identification of luggage is done in other places, like Germany. BUT,
this does not guarantee a bomb will not get on through luggage. Haven't
you ever heard of those fanatics that are willing to die for their cause?

> In addition,
>why a NINTENDO set? Doesn't a can of shaving cream look like a bomb? How
>about a tube of toothpaste? Plastic explosive can look like anything (a ski
>boot, for instance); the detonator need not look suspicious at all.

Airport security probably has plenty of experience identifying a can
of shaving cream, toothpaste,etc., and whether or not they are bogus.
The nintendo thing is relatively new. I could see how they might, under
x-ray mistake that thing (if you've ever seen one) as a timing device. And
if the earphone wires were just coiled around the whole thing, it would
look even more suspicious. The fact is, we don't know all of the facts here.
A can of shaving cream looks like a can of shaving cream, under x-ray, if
you use your imagination. But, for example, what does a can of shaving
cream adjacent to a nintendo game look like?

>No, this entire episode strikes me as extreme overreaction. Moreover, I under-
>stand that this was engineered in the US, at LAX. Could the legendary in-
>competent security people the airlines like to hire have possibly fucked up?

(Really sir, there's no call for that kind of language on the net.)
The only overreaction was by the media. This whole thing shouldn't
have mushroomed the way it did. Airport security has false-alarms all

the time. Granted, not like this one all the time, but nevertheless, they do happen. On one flight to Switzerland, my wife and I were detained at the x-ray machine when her purse went through, because they found what they thought might be bullets. What they really were was yogurt-covered almonds. For some reason, under x-ray, they looked like bullets. Even after hand inspection they would not let us touch them. I even offered to eat one, but they wouldn't let me touch them until some chief of security appeared and inspected them. I didn't walk away thinking, "God, how stupid they are," just because I knew the "reality" of the situation. I walked away thinking, "I'm glad they're that careful." I never assume I know all there is to know about security; there might be possible scenarios that I am unaware of, that might warrant such measures.
Now ask yourself, why was this nintendo thing "news"? The fact is, it wasn't. If, instead of nintendo, the thing looked like an ordinary radio like the one from the Lockerbie (sp?) incident, no one would think this episode was funny, or stupid. This thing only made the news because the media thought it would sound funny; "airport security blows up video game." I can still remember how the world news described the incident; "...after the bombsquad attempted to detonate the bomb, they inspected the remains. The suspected bomb turned out to be a video game- Nintendo."
And I asked myself, what is relevant about the fact that it was nintendo? The media still has the power to slant a story, in the most subtle way. They presented it as funny, and that's the way the average citizen soaked it up.

>Robert Dorsett

Bob P.

4487. Airport security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-04 13:37:00 UTC
From: peraino@GMUVAX.GMU.EDU
Message-ID: <891204093700peraino@gmuvax.gmu.edu>
Source record: 15111

>From: cs.utexas.edu!ut-emx!walt.cc.utexas.edu!rdd@tut.cis.ohio-state.edu
> (Robert Dorsett)
>Subject: airport security & nintendo
>>...There's no rule which
>>says a bomb has to exist before taking precautions to check for the
>>existence of a bomb. You know nothing about security.
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>before getting on the carrier. Positive identification of all pieces.

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current situation, search every piece of luggage twice (or once for
that matter) due to the sheer volume.

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>having everyone identify baggage before boarding (anything left is treated as
>a bomb). If a piece has been identified as suspicious, the owner can be
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x-ray mistake that thing (if you've ever seen one) as a timing device. And
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>Robert Dorsett

Bob P.

4488. Re: S01MZ

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-04 14:32:33 UTC
From: wheatley@cbnewsk.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <1594@cbnewsk.ATT.COM>
Source record: 15117

>
> P.S. - a tip: When KV4AM operated as T30MA in March 88, he did reply
> to cards sent with just an SASE, but he included a photocopied note
> to the effect that he would have liked contributions to cover the cost
> of at least the cards, so if it turns out to be a genuine operation
> and you want a QSL card, you might want to put a dime in the envelope
> as well :-)

This (contribution requests) is an interesting subject, and has
been one of hot debate in recent DX bulletins. As long as he
indicated an interest in contributions, but sent the card anyway, I
don't have a problem with this. What is scary is that some
managers toss the card without a 'donation', some mail it slow boat
unless a 'significant contribution' exists, etc. Being a manager,
i sometimes see greenstamps to help the qsl printing costs. For a
dxpedition, contributions help to pay the cost of travel,
etc....which in some cases can be a major setback if you don't get
the help.

I guess, that this falls into two areas...are you contributing to a
QSL manager or a dxpedition effort. The first is nice, but
shouldn't be a requirement (unfortunately, it sometimes is!). The
second is a measure of the value of the dxpedition to you. If it
was helpful, I would consider adding something to help out the
costs. I suspect a dime would be an insult, although something is
better than nothing. Consider adding a few stamps (if, for the
example given, the ham can use them for postage) or a greenstamp,
or an additional IRC.

73, steve
--
Steven Wheatley AT&T Consumer Products (317) 845-3927

....!att!inuxz!wheatley

4489. Re: Laws against scanners in cars?? [was Re: Radios in crime (was: Re: (#1 in series) Listen to store security guards catch shoplif

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-04 15:16:16 UTC
From: ray@cs.rochester.edu
Message-ID: <1989Dec4.151616.25909@cs.rochester.edu>
Source record: 15115

In article <1140028@hprnd.HP.COM> pat@hprnd.HP.COM (Pat Thaler) writes:
>What I wonder is how the NJ law affects me if I go there with my
>HT which has a receive band wide enough to cover police and fire
>frequencies? From what I have heard, it sounds like the law would
>prohibit having it in the car. Can it be carried in the trunk?
>Since most HTs made today have extended receive coverage, what do
>NJ hams do?
>
>Pat Thaler KJ6PU

Of course a scanner can be carried 'somewhere' in the car. Otherwise,
how do the police suggest you get it home from the store?? I think the
law states that the scanner has to be some what disabled so that it
cannot be in a receiving condition in the car. For example, the batteries
could be removed or the scanner could be in a box, etc. Does any one know
for sure?

ray

4490. Re: Mods for Bearcat 760XLT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-04 15:29:21 UTC
From: mcross@hpcvck.CV.HP.COM
Message-ID: <5440010@hpcvck.CV.HP.COM>
Source record: 15113

Please post the mods. Thank you
Insert Standard Disclaimer notice here:


```
___
/ / Minor Cross KD7YJ
/ / Hewlett-Packard Northwest IC Division [ NID ]
/ /_____ _________ 1020 NE Circle Blvd.
/ ___ / ____ / ___ / Corvallis, OR 97330
/ / / / /___/ / /__/ / -------------------------
/__/ /__/ / ______/ AT&T: (503) 750-2044
/ / HP telnet 750-2044
/__/ }inhp4!hplabs!hp-pcd!hpcvca!hpcvck!mcross
```

4491. Nicad rejuvenation article request answered

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-04 15:41:00 UTC
From: WMLBTAM@UCCCVM1.BITNET
Message-ID: <8912050803.AA12944@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 15134

Date: 4 December 1989, 10:20:34 EST
From: WMLBTAM at UCCCVM1
To: INFO-HAMS at WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Subj: Nicad rejuvenation article request answered

Will Martin's address WMARTIN@STL-06SIMA.ARMY.MIL won't work from here, so THANKS WILL! and here's a synopsis (he sent me the text--what service!).

Several notes appeared in 23-Sep through about 4-Oct of 1988. Rusty Carruth (N7IKQ) reported on work he did with a NiCd charger circuit from Ham Radio mag on 23-Sep and 4-Oct. Gian Moda, I7SWA, submitted an extract of an article by Pat Hawker, G3VA, which appeared in Radio Communication for May, 1988, which sites one by J. Fielding, ZS5JF, which appeared in Radio ZS for September, 1987, and this set appeared on 29-Sep 1989.

Thanks, Will, and I hope this helps the several people who wanted to know if I got a reply.

Ted

==
Theodore Allan Morris | 231 Bethesda Avenue, ML# 574
University of Cincinnati Medical Center | Cincinnati, OH 45267-0574
Medical Center Information and Communications | 513-558-6046 (W), 731-3451 (H)
Information Research and Development | WMLBTAM@UCCCVM1, NTS WB8VNV,
==| or AppleLink U1091
Call me up and I'll talk data to ya'! | (you-one-zero-nine-one)
==

4492. mods database

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-04 17:06:00 UTC
From: MBramwel@business.uwo.CA
Message-ID: <8912041811.AA14727@ria.ccs.uwo.ca>
Source record: 15138

I have getting some mail regarding the mods database. It can now be accessed through the internet. If you want to grab a file, you must FTP to HAMSTER. It does not support TELNET sessions.

FTP 129.100.22.100 login as anonymous and any password will work.

The FILES are stored in the directory called MODS. Each file is some info on a particular radio. For example: TS440.MOD is info on the Kenwood TS440 HF transceiver.

Bitnet people can still access the MODS database through mail.

Send any new postings to: mbramwel@uwo.ca

TNX.

4493. S27, Tubes, tuning controls.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-04 17:27:27 UTC
From: PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK
Message-ID: <04.Dec.89.17
Source record: 15137

Yes the S27 uses acorn tubes in the front-end. 954 and 955 and so on.
I've heard of at least one S27 that was converted to use nuvistors
(6CW4) in the front-end to hot thing up a bit. But thats sacrilege!
It wouldnt look right inside anymore.

<Nostalgia-flash begins>

OK so its not the Worlds most *sensitive* receiver,
(5microvolts) and its frequency setting accuracy
is poor, but it *looks* like a *proper* radio! The lovely yellowish glow
of the dial-lights, dimly illuminating the shack, is far more restful
than the harsh green glow of the LED frequency display on your rice-box.
Even the faint touch of mains hum in the speaker adds to the enjoyment.
It makes the thing feel alive!
And i prefer free-running, spin-tuned radios to modern synthesized stuff.
Who remembers the beautiful silky feel of the National HRO5 dial (and the
hopeless log-scale-to-frequency graphs?). Or the uniquely satisfying
tactile experience of the tuning on the Collins S-line?
Modern photo-chopper-synth. tuning just doesnt have the feel - its like
using a machine, rather than an organic, living radio - 'keypad'
frequency entry is just so IMPERSONAL!

<Nostalgia-flash ends>

PJML%UK.AC.NWL.IA@UKACRL 'You can tell a *REAL* radio by dropping it
...-.- de G6WBJ on the floor. If the floor breaks and the
radio still works, then its a *REAL* radio'

4494. Wanted: Unix based satellite prediction program - source preferred

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-04 17:56:23 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <971@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 15114
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics,sci.space,sci.space.shuttle,sci.astro

I would like to get hold of a satellite tracking program that I can
run on my 386 Unix System-V. Does anyone have source of such that
I can have? How about tracking equations for:
(1) predicting satellite position from standard element sets
(2) calculating range, bearing, and doppler from any point on earth?

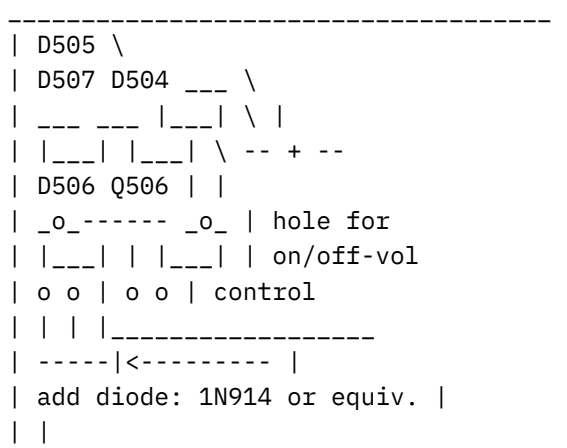
Thanks in advance.
--
John Moore (NJ7E) mcdphx!anasaz!john asuvax!anasaz!john
(602) 861-7607 (day or eve) long palladium, short petroleum
7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253
The 2nd amendment is about military weapons, NOT JUST hunting weapons!

4495. Icom IC-2GAT out-of-band transmit m

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-04 19:09:00 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.bacs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <12600087@silver>
Source record: 15118

OUT-OF-BAND TRANSMIT MOD FOR ICOM IC-2GAT HANDHELD 2M TRANSCEIVER
(copied from packet radio; origin unknown:)

Back side of display board:



Connect diode between top lead of D506 and lower right lead of
Q506 as shown.

Notes: D506 may be absent. If not, remove it.
Reset CPU if needed.

A friend did this and his IC-2GAT can now transmit 138 to 178 MHz (no
RF power output measurements were made). He did no retuning, and did
not have to reset the CPU. He used a tiny axial-lead glass diode,
replaced its leads with wire-wrap wire, and encased it in shrink-tube.
The operation requires a super-tiny soldering iron. Observe CMOS
soldering precautions: Unplug the iron and ground the tip before
touching the circuit.

Remember: Except for MARS and CAP, it is illegal to transmit outside
the ham bands with non-type-approved equipment.

--

Frank W9MKV reid@gold.bacs.indiana.edu

4496. Re: RS Discone? To buy or not to buy?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-04 19:40:29 UTC
From: jsb@hpfinote.HP.COM
Message-ID: <16170009@hpfinote.HP.COM>
Source record: 15116

You can find all the necessary design equations in the RADIO ENGINEERS HANDBOOK or the ANTENNA ENGINEERING HANDBOOK. I won't go into the good stuff here.

For the 140Mhz version that I built, you cut a half circle of the hardware cloth 23" in radius. Lace the half circle into a cone with a length of magnet wire. Don't worry about electrical contact along the seam. (you could solder it if you really wanted to) The cone should have a flare angle of 60 degrees. Cut a hole into the top of the cone so a "N" chassis connector will mount into the hole. Using four pieces of #12 copper wire laced into the hardware cloth and bent into the "N" connector mounting holes will add mechanical strength.

Next cut a circle 16" in diameter out of the cloth with one of the mesh cross points as a center. Remmember this material is 1/2" mesh so is you cut on cross points the 'circle' is approximate.

I used a 1/2" long, 1/4" dia. brass standoff with a cross cut into it to mount the top to the center connector. Place the standoff over the connector feedpoint then press the top into the slots of the cross. Solder the assembly in place. I also soldered two pieces of #12 wire along the tophat surface and through the center of the tophat. The distance between the bottom surface of the tophat and the top of the cone or "N" connector should be about 3/8". This distance and the length of the cone determine the bandwidth of the system.

Seal the back of the chassis connector with a little RTV. A little waxed cable lacing cord tied between the tophat and the cone keeps the tophat from turning.

Mount the antenna by snaking the feedline (RG-213) through a piece of 1" electrical conduit and setting the antenna on top of the pipe. The pipe sets on the chassis mount just right. Attach the support pipe to any desired base. Note: Attaching the "N" connector to the feedpoint within a 60 degree cone is a lot of fun. Nimble fingers and 1/2" mesh sure help. Finish the mechanical attachment by using the cable lacing to tie a cross midway down the cone to the support pipe.

This antenna was built as an experiment, thus temporary but, has stood up to some very healthy winds with no problem and it is hard to see from a distance. It might just stay right where it's at. I monitor as well as transmit with this antenna and as you approach 144Mhz the SWR approaches 1.7:1, drops to 1.25:1 up to 1.Ghz then climbs. I also notice several "cusps" is the SWR just above 145Mhz, but they do not go above 1.6:1.

p.s You should find 1/2" hardware cloth at any 'real' hardware or farm supply house. Some of the 'Do-It-Yourself' places may also carry it.

Experiment and have fun.

--... ...-- --... ...-- -.. . .-- --- ----- .---
Jeff Beauprez WO0J

Hewlett-Packard CICD R&D jsb@hpfijsb.HP.COM
3400 E. Harmony Rd (303)229-3964
Ft. Collins, CO 80525
--.- .-. .--. .. -. - .... . .-. --- -.-. -.- .. . ...

4497. Postings from Jim Grubs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-04 19:53:52 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <9044.257ACEC1@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 15119

> From: mgb@APG-TECNET.APG.ARMY.MIL
>
> NOTE TO MR. J. GRUBS: THIS POSTING IS NOT FOR YOU EVEN THOUGH YOU ARE
> IN THE SUBJECT LINE. I REALIZE THAT IT IS A PUBLIC BROADCAST THAT GOES
> OUT ALL OVER THE WORLD AND THAT YOU CAN RECEIVE IT, BUT I DO NOT INTEND
> IT FOR YOU. YOU ARE DIRECTED TO READ NO FURTHER! I KNOW THAT YOU WILL
> ABIDE BY THIS DIRECTION, BECAUSE IF YOU DON'T YOU WILL BE EAVESDROPPING
> ON MY CONVERSATION!

Gee, sorry, but on my machine it showed up saying "To: All". See?

Msg# : 4 Sun 3 Dec 89 5:51p
From : mgb@APG-TECNET.APG.ARMY.MIL
To : All
Subject: Postings from Jim Grubs
Status : Reply in 21

From: mgb@APG-TECNET.APG.ARMY.MIL
Date: 2 Dec 89 22:40:47 GMT
Organization: The Internet
Message-ID: <8912022240.AA27458@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil>
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio

> This latest posting on his part is simply an attempt to fan the flames on
> another PIZZA WARS battle. I.E. "Just what can a ham do with an
> autopatch?"

I wasn't reading this newsgroup during the PIZZA WARS series. Sorry to be repeating it. But the FCC did say that. Honest Injun! I'm not making it up. Ask anyone who was around back then. It all started over the infamous Eyebank Net ruling.

73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT

--- FD 2.00
* Origin: PVT Node - Don't call me; I'll call you! (1:234/1)

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!noao!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

4498. Re: Scanning food service

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-04 20:05:45 UTC
From: mn@atari.UUCP
Message-ID: <1849@atari.UUCP>
Source record: 15125

```
In article <6520@shlump.nac.dec.com> s_dowman@leaf.enet.dec.com (Steve Dowman) writes:
>
>In article <8912010815.AA04489@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>, MROWEN@STLAWU.BITNET ("Mike Owen,
W9IP") writes...
>{Regarding the earlier, exhaustive posting regarding
>{food service frequencies:
>{
>{ For crying out loud, WHO CARES?
>
> I also care. Who cares for you crying out loud?
>

I care too. It's better to have loggings posted for the few who may have
use for them than to not post 'em at all.
Most of the time complainers are the ones who never post anything of use
to anyone, anyway.

-------------------------------------------------------------------------
| Michael Nowicki N6LUU Atari Corp,Sunnyvale CA {ames!atari!mn} |
|.......................................................................|
| char *disclaimer=" Views expressed are my own, not my employer's"; |
| char *good_quote=" 'Wait'll they get a load of me!' - The Joker"; |
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

4499. Re: Weather Facsimile Reception

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-04 20:10:12 UTC
From: mn@atari.UUCP
Message-ID: <1850@atari.UUCP>
Source record: 15126

In article <2700006@hp-ptp.HP.COM> kenb@hp-ptp.HP.COM (Ken_Buscho) writes:
>I've been interested in wefax for some time, but haven't tried it. Where
>do you recommend to go to get info on starting up, equip, freqs, etc?
>
One of the least expensive ways to receive wefax is with a Tandy Color
Computer and the pd program 'wefax'. All you need additionally is very
easy to build hardware interface. (less than 10 minutes work-time). I
used it for years with fine results.

| Michael Nowicki N6LUU Atari Corp,Sunnyvale CA {ames!atari!mn} |
|.....|
| char *disclaimer=" Views expressed are my own, not my employer's"; |
| char *good_quote=" 'Wait'll they get a load of me!' - The Joker"; |

4500. Railroad Radio Frequency List

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-04 20:46:38 UTC
From: greg@ncelvax.UUCP
Message-ID: <596@ncelvax.UUCP>
Source record: 15120
Cross-posted to: rec.railroad,rec.ham-radio

This is part 1 of a 4 part posting of railroad radio frequencies. Part one includes this introductory posting, and an explanation of the various abbreviations used in the following list.

This list of frequencies has been culled from a variety of published sources as well as the actual scanning by myself and others. Particular thanks are due to Bryan Hunnell of Costa Mesa for input into this particular revision.

Permission is given to distribute these lists freely by any means provided no fee is charged. Please keep my signature lines intact so users can send me any corrections, additions or confirmations.

Where I have left areas, states or assignments blank, I would especially like information from readers to complete those sections.

Part II is a list of Railroads I have included in my list with the abbreviations I have used. I would like to correct this list to show the actual RR reporting marks. If anyone can supply this information I would be deeply appreciative.

Part III is the actual list sorted by Railroad and assignment.

Part IV is the list sorted by Frequency.

Abbreviations used in the list include;

FAP The channel number for the freqs in the RR Band
ACT Activity level, VA=Very Active, A=Active, SA=Some Activity, -=No Activity found, H=listed for historical reasons. (they may use it again)
If there is an entry in this column, it means that either I or another contributor has actually scanned for this frequency. If no entry, it usually means I got it from some published source.
input Input to a repeater, the repeater freq is usually given in the comments.
rep Repeater, the input freq is usually given in the comments
PBX The railroads radio-telephone system.

If you listen to ANY of these frequencies, please send mail to me so I can update the list. I obviously can't travel all around (as much as I would like) just listing to the radio so this list is only as good as the feedback that I get.

I would like to expand this list to cover more of the country, so if you favorite RR isn't listed, send me the numbers and locals and I'll add it to this. Please fill in all the blanks if you can.

I would also like to hear comments on the format of my list. I will attempt to respond to all suggestions, but be patient, the Navy isn't as interested in trains as I am.

This list is being maintained and produced using the Reflex database. If you would like a copy of it on disk, send me a 5 1/4" floppy with a stamped & addressed return mailer and I send you a copy of the latest version.

Greg

--
greg@ncelvax.uucp ___ Greg Ramsey
_n_n_n____i_i ________ Naval Civil Engineering Lab
(____________I I______I Code L54 805/
/ooOOOO OOOOoo oo oooo Port Hueneme, CA 93043 982-1272

4501. 160 Meters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-04 20:48:23 UTC
From: eyg@hpnjld.HP.COM
Message-ID: <4140004@hpnjld.HP.COM>
Source record: 15148

Are any of you in netland out there active on 160 meters? If so maybe we can get some discussion going on antennas, DXing, the 160M contest, propagation, etc.

Ed Gilbert, WA2SRQ

4502. Railroad Radio Frequency List

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-04 20:48:40 UTC
From: greg@ncelvax.UUCP
Message-ID: <597@ncelvax.UUCP>
Source record: 15121
Cross-posted to: rec.railroad,rec.ham-radio

Railroad Names & Abbreviations December 4, 1989

ABL Alameda Belt Line
AT&SF Atchsion, Topeka & Sante Fe
BART Bay Area Rapid Transit
BN Burlington Northern
CamPra Camas Prarie
CCT Central California Traction
CW Chehalis Western
CPTR Chelatchie Praire Train Rides
COP City of Prineville
C&C Columbia & Cowlitz
DRR Disneyland RR
ES Eureka Southern
FRRS Feather River Rail Society
HBL Harbor Belt Line
Klamath Klamath Northern
LP&N Longview, Portland & Northern
LAJ Los Angeles Junction
McCloud McCloud River
MCR Mendocino Coast Railroad
MTDB Metropoliton Transit Development Board
MH&SCRRPC Miramar Hotel & Southern Calif RR Pass Corp.
M&ET Modesto & Empire Traction
MtHood Mount Hood
NVWT Napa Valley Wine Train
AMTRAK National Railroad Passenger Corp.
NWP Northwestern Pacific
OT Oakland Terminal
OERM Orange Empire Railway Museum
OC&E Oregon, California & Eastern
OP&E Oregon, Pacific & Eastern
PLA Pacific Locomotive Association
PSRM Pacific Southwest Railway Museum
POV Pend Oreille Valley
PoTB Port of Tillamook Bay
PorTerm Portland Terminal
PSRHA Puget Sound Railway Historical Assn.
RC&BT Roaring Camp & Big Trees Narrow Gauge RR
MUNI S. F. Municipal RR
CSRM Sacramento Southern
SD&A San Diego & Arizona
SD&IV San Diego & Imperial Valley

SCCTD Santa Clara Co. Transit Dist.
SCBT&P Santa Cruz, Big Trees & Pacific
SMV Santa Maria Valley
Sierra Sierra Railway
Simpson Simpson Timber Co.
SCRTD Southern California Rapid Transit District
SP Southern Pacific
SpokInt Spokane International
ST&E Stockton Terminal & Eastern
TMBL Tacoma Municipal Belt Line
Trona Trona
UP Union Pacific
USN United States Navy
VCY Ventura County Railway
Walla Walla Walla Valley
WC Washington Central
WPZ&R Washington Park Zoo & Railway
WRM Western Railway Museum
WCT White City Terminal
WV Willamette Valley
W&GR Willamina & Grand Ronde
YMSP Yosemite Moutain Sugar Pine
YW Yreka Western

--
greg@ncelvax.uucp ___ Greg Ramsey
_n_n_n____i_i ________ Naval Civil Engineering Lab
(____________I I______I Code L54 805/
/ooOOOO OOOOoo oo oooo Port Hueneme, CA 93043 982-1272

4503. Railroad Radio Frequency List

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-04 20:50:37 UTC
From: greg@ncelvax.UUCP
Message-ID: <598@ncelvax.UUCP>
Source record: 15122
Cross-posted to: rec.railroad,rec.ham-radio

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Railroad Radio Frequency Listing __by Railroad__

Abbreviation Formal Name
FAP Freq ACT Assignment Location State Comments

ABL Alameda Belt Line
55 160.9350 Alameda CA

AT&SF Atchsion, Topeka & Sante Fe
22 160.4400 A Carmen Barstow or Hobart CA Input to 161.070
84 161.3700 Carmen Bakersfield CA
64 161.0700 A Carmen rep. Hobart yard CA from 160.440
13 160.3050 Hump Barstow CA
69 161.1450 Hump Barstow CA
7 160.2150 input
53 160.9050 - link Fresno CA also 161.385
85 161.3850 - link Fresno CA also 160.905
58 160.9800 Maint Barstow CA
60 161.0100 A MofW system wide CA,AZ,etc
21 160.4250 SA PBX Fresno CA
10 160.2600 PBX (Ch 3)/Sierra+He
15 160.3350 A PBX (ch 4) Cajon Pass CA
90 161.4600 A PBX input see 160.335
92 161.4900 A PBX input
95 161.5350 SA PBX input see 160.245
9 160.2450 PBX Richmond/Hobart
73 161.2050 A Police mutual Aid
36 160.6500 VA Road (ch 1) system wide CA,AZ,etc
55 160.9350 A Road (ch 3) Needles/Bakersfield subs CA
72 161.1900 H Road (ch 4) ~new 7/89
30 160.5600 SA Road (ch 6) Pasadena sub CA
452.9000 Road rep Parker-Rice
78 161.2800 A Shops CA from 160.215?
82 161.3400 SA Shops rep. Barstow CA from 160.215?
72 161.1900 A TOFC Hobart yard CA "straddle buggys"
11 160.2750 Yard Barstow CA
28 160.5300 Yard Barstow CA
30 160.5600 Yard Barstow CA
44 160.7700 Yard Barstow CA
76 161.2500 Yard Barstow CA
84 161.3700 Yard Barstow CA
84 161.3700 Yard Richmond CA
84 161.3700 Yard Stockton CA
84 161.3700 SA Yard Hobart CA
```

84 161.3700 SA Yard San Bernadino CA

BART Bay Area Rapid Transit
93 161.5050 CA
453.4250 CA
453.1500 Police CA
20 160.4100 Road (Ch 1) CA
50 160.8600 Road Ch 2 CA
23 160.4550 Yard SF CA
453.9750 Yard CA

BN Burlington Northern
26 160.5000
51 160.8750
74 161.2200
90 161.4600
93 161.5050
96 161.5500
10 160.2600 Ch 1 rep
14 160.3200 Ch 1 rep
17 160.3650 Ch 1 rep
18 160.3800 Ch 1 rep
23 160.4550 Ch 1 rep
32 160.5900 Ch 1 rep
84 161.3700 Comm Dept.
34 160.6200 PBX
37 160.6650 PBX
68 161.1300 PBX
66 161.1000 Road (ch 1)
36 160.6500 Yard
48 160.8300 Yard Vancouver WA
58 160.9800 Yard Seattle WA
76 161.2500 Yard
80 161.3100 Yard Vancover WA
70 161.1600 Yard (CH 2)

CamPra Camas Prarie
27 160.5150 Downriver
76 161.2500 Road

CCT Central California Traction
87 161.4150
13 160.3050 Road

CW Chehalis Western
9 160.2450 Road
17 160.3650 Yard

CPTR Chelatchie Praire Train Rides
464.2250

COP City of Prineville
72 161.1900

C&C Columbia & Cowlitz
21 160.4250 Road
67 161.1150 Yard

DRR Disneyland RR
154.6000 Anaheim CA

ES Eureka Southern
43 160.7550 CA
45 160.7850 CA
96 161.5500 Northwestern Pac (Ch CA
94 161.5200 Road (CH 1) CA

FRRS Feather River Rail Society
60 161.0100 (ch 1) Portola CA
67 161.1150 (Ch 2) Portola CA

HBL Harbor Belt Line
58 160.9800 A Yard & Operations LA CA

Klamath Klamath Northern
29 160.5450

LP&N Longview, Portland & Northern
26 160.5000

LAJ Los Angeles Junction
68 161.1300 A Yard & Operations Vernon CA

McCloud McCloud River
39 160.6950
50 160.8600
61 161.0250

MCR Mendocino Coast Railroad
60 161.0100 (Ex CWR)
65 161.0850 (Ex CWR)
36 160.6500 Road (Ex CWR)

MTDB Metropoliton Transit Development Board
18 160.3800 A Ch 2 rep San Diego CA Trolley
40 160.7100 SA Ch 3 SD CA from 161.415
87 161.4150 SA input SD CA see 160.710
97 161.5650 A MofW (ch 4) SD CA
55 160.9350 A rep SD CA see 160.665
37 160.6650 VA Road (ch 1) SD CA from 160.935

MH&SCRRPC Miramar Hotel & Southern Calif RR Pass Corp.
154.6250 - Santa Barbara CA

M&ET Modesto & Empire Traction
93 161.5050 Maint. (Ch 4) CA

81 161.3250 Yard (Ch 1) CA
57 160.9650 Yard (Ch 2) CA
71 161.1750 Yard (Ch 3) CA

MtHood Mount Hood
72 161.1900

NVWT Napa Valley Wine Train
39 160.6950 CA

AMTRAK National Railroad Passenger Corp.
452.9000 LA CA
16 160.3500 Coach Yard Oakland CA
91 161.4750 SA input LAUPT CA see 161.055
63 161.0550 A Police rep. LA,SD CA from 161.475
23 160.4550 SA Yard\LAUPT LA CA

NWP Northwestern Pacific
75 161.2350 CA
79 161.2950 CA
46 160.8000 Road CA
96 161.5500 Road CA
86 161.4000 Signal Dept. CA

Not Assigned in California
19 160.3950
47 160.8150 -
59 160.9950 -
79 161.2950 -

OT Oakland Terminal
55 160.9350 Oakland

OERM Orange Empire Railway Museum
151.5250 SA (ch 3) Perris CA
151.6250 A Admin (ch 1) Perris CA
151.7000 VA Dispatch (ch 2) Perris CA

OC&E Oregon, California & Eastern
50 160.8600 Road
33 160.6050 Yard (Ch 3)

OP&E Oregon, Pacific & Eastern
58 160.9800

PLA Pacific Locomotive Association
32 160.5900 Niles Cyn
39 160.6950 Niles Cyn CA

PSRM Pacific Southwest Railway Museum
23 160.4550 SA input Campo CA,MX Input to 160.455R
93 161.5050 ? rep SD, CAMPO CA

POV Pend Oreille Valley
87 161.4150

PoTB Port of Tillamook Bay
96 161.5500

PorTerm Portland Terminal
92 161.4900

PSRHA Puget Sound Railway Historical Assn.
83 161.3550

RC&BT Roaring Camp & Big Trees Narrow Gauge RR
151.9250 Felton CA

MUNI S. F. Municipal RR
484.6620 SF CA
487.6620 SF CA

CSRM Sacramento Southern
15 160.3350 Sacramento CA CA State RR Museum

SD&A San Diego & Arizona
93 161.5050 SD CA

SD&IV San Diego & Imperial Valley
93 161.5050 ? rep SD, CAMPO CA
23 160.4550 SA Road SD CA,MX Input to 160.455R

SCCTD Santa Clara Co. Transit Dist.
488.6370 Light Rail Santa Clara CA

SCBT&P Santa Cruz, Big Trees & Pacific
151.9100 Santa Cruz CA

SMV Santa Maria Valley
44 160.7700 Santa Maria CA

Sierra Sierra Railway
42 160.7400 Tuolumne Co CA
453.0500 Tuolumne Co CA
453.8500 Tuolumne Co CA
458.8500 Tuolumne Co CA
458.8750 Tuolumne Co CA
452.9000 Jamestown Historical Tuolumne Co CA Railtown
32 160.5900 Road Tuolumne Co CA

Simpson Simpson Timber Co.
88 161.4300

SCRTD Southern California Rapid Transit District
35 160.6350 SA input LA CA see 161.265
80 161.3100 SA input LA CA shared w/SP
13 160.3050 Light Rail LA CA
77 161.2650 SA rep LA CA from 160.635
39 160.6950 - reserved LA CA

41 160.7250 - reserved LA CA
43 160.7550 - reserved LA CA
55 160.9350 - reserved LA CA

SP Southern Pacific
21 160.4250
41 160.7250
46 160.8000
68 161.1300
82 161.3400
452.9125
452.9375
457.9125
8 160.2300 Carmen Roseville CA
11 160.2750 Carmen
54 160.9200 A Carmen input Colton Yard CA see 160.380
18 160.3800 A Carmen rep. Colton CA
16 160.3500 Container terminal
58 160.9800 Hump Roseville CA
50 160.8600 A Humps Colton CA
80 161.3100 SA input City of Industry CA shared w/SCRTD
89 161.4450 A Intermodal LA CA ??
16 160.3500 VA link Soledad Canyon CA
25 160.4850 ? link SLO(Mt. Tassajara) CA
25 160.4850 SA link Cameron-Tehachapi CA From 161.550
29 160.5450 - link Ventura CA Possibly on Santa Cruz
31 160.5750 A link Ravenna/Lang blks CA to/from 161.550
56 160.9500 VA PBX (ch 3) (Oat Moun Vent, LA CA from 161.160
52 160.8900 A PBX (ch 4) Santa Ynez CA system wide from 161.040
62 161.0400 A PBX input system wide CA,AZ,etc see 160.890
70 161.1600 A PBX input system wide CA,AZ see 160.950
74 161.2200 A Police LA CA
73 161.2050 A Police mutual Aid
49 160.8450 Road Yuma-Ogilby
96 161.5500 VA Road (ch 1) system wide CA,AZ,NV,etc The Road Channel
14 160.3200 Road (rep) CA
34 160.6200 A Shops Taylor/Colton CA
86 161.4000 A Shops (ch 4) CA
24 160.4700 A Switcher LA,Colton CA
88 161.4300 A Switcher E. Taylor, Colton & Mojave CA
452.9250 Tehachapi locotrol
10 160.2600 Yard
42 160.7400 Yard
66 161.1000 A Yard LA (J yard), Colton E. twr CA
76 161.2500 SA Yard Dolores(LA) CA
452.9000 SA Yard Colton CA
49 160.8450 A Yard rep. Colton CA
48 160.8300 SA Yard, switching Colton CA

SpokInt Spokane International
27 160.5150

ST&E Stockton Terminal & Eastern
23 160.4550 Ch 1 Stockton CA
75 161.2350 Ch 2 Stockton CA

TMBL Tacoma Municipal Belt Line
69 161.1450
79 161.2950
64 161.0700 Road

Trona Trona
72 161.1900 A Road once 160.380

UP Union Pacific
8 160.2300
16 160.3500
30 160.5600
46 160.8000
50 160.8600
80 161.3100 Carmen
82 161.3400 Carmen
20 160.4100 Hump
61 161.0250 A MofW input system wide CA,NV,etc see 160.605
33 160.6050 VA MofW rep. system wide CA,NV,etc from 161.025
94 161.5200 A PBX input see 160.290
12 160.2900 PBX Sierra Pk+Holida
11 160.2750 Police
42 160.7400 A Road (Ch 1) LA CA in LA now switching on mains
27 160.5150 VA Road (Ch 2) SoCAL to LV CA,NV
44 160.7700 SA TOFC clerks Vernon CA
40 160.7100 A TOFC E. Yard Vernon CA
48 160.8300 Yard
58 160.9800 Yard
38 160.6800 A Yard (Ch 4) system wide CA,NV,etc

USN United States Navy
138.8500 A Naval Weapons Sta Seal Beach CA

VCY Ventura County Railway
83 161.3550 SA Road Oxnard CA

Walla Walla Walla Valley
64 161.0700
72 161.1900

WC Washington Central
44 160.7700
79 161.2950 Road rep

WPZ&R Washington Park Zoo & Railway
462.1000

WRM Western Railway Museum
83 161.3550 Bay Area Electric RR Rio Vista Jct. CA

WCT White City Terminal
38 160.6800
46 160.8000

WV Willamette Valley
64 161.0700

W&GR Willamina & Grand Ronde
28 160.5300

YMSP Yosemite Moutain Sugar Pine
151.6550 Fish Camp CA

YW Yreka Western
64 161.0700 Yreka CA

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greg@ncelvax.uucp ___ Greg Ramsey
_n_n_n____i_i ________ Naval Civil Engineering Lab
(____________I I______I Code L54 805/
/ooOOOO OOOOoo oo oooo Port Hueneme, CA 93043 982-1272

4504. Railroad Radio Frequency List

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-04 20:52:09 UTC
From: greg@ncelvax.UUCP
Message-ID: <599@ncelvax.UUCP>
Source record: 15123
Cross-posted to: rec.railroad,rec.ham-radio

Railroad Radio Frequency Listing __by Frequency__ December 4, 1989

Frequency FAP
Railroad Assignment ACT Area State Comments

138.8500
USN Naval Weapons Sta A Seal Beach CA

151.5250
OERM (ch 3) SA Perris CA

151.6250
OERM Admin (ch 1) A Perris CA

151.6550
YMSP Fish Camp CA

151.7000
OERM Dispatch (ch 2) VA Perris CA

151.9100
SCBT&P Santa Cruz CA

151.9250
RC&BT Felton CA

154.6000
DRR Anaheim CA

154.6250
MH&SCRRPC Santa Barbara CA

160.2150 7
AT&SF input

160.2300 8
SP Carmen Roseville CA
UP

160.2450 9
AT&SF PBX Richmond/Hobart
CW Road

160.2600 10
AT&SF PBX (Ch 3)
BN Ch 1 rep
SP Yard

160.2750 11
AT&SF Yard Barstow CA
SP Carmen
UP Police

160.2900 12
UP PBX Sierra Pk+Holiday

160.3050 13
AT&SF Hump Barstow CA
CCT Road
SCRTD Light Rail LA CA

160.3200 14
BN Ch 1 rep
SP Road (rep) CA

160.3350 15
AT&SF PBX (ch 4) A Cajon Pass CA
CSRM Sacramento CA CA State RR Museum

160.3500 16
AMTRAK Coach Yard Oakland CA
SP Container terminal
SP link VA Soledad Canyon CA
UP

160.3650 17
BN Ch 1 rep
CW Yard

160.3800 18
BN Ch 1 rep
MTDB Ch 2 rep A San Diego CA Trolley
SP Carmen rep. A Colton CA

160.3950 19 Unassigned on West Coast

160.4100 20
BART Road (Ch 1) CA
UP Hump

160.4250 21
AT&SF PBX SA Fresno CA
C&C Road
SP

160.4400 22
AT&SF Carmen A Barstow or Hobart CA Input to 161.070

160.4550 23
AMTRAK Yard\LAUPT SA LA CA
BART Yard SF CA
BN Ch 1 rep
PSRM input SA Campo CA,MX Input to 160.455R

SD&IV Road SA SD CA,MX Input to 160.455R
ST&E Ch 1 Stockton CA

160.4700 24
SP Switcher A LA,Colton CA

160.4850 25
SP link SA Cameron-Tehachapi CA From 161.550
SP link ? SLO(Mt. Tassajara) CA

160.5000 26
BN
LP&N

160.5150 27
CamPra Downriver
SpokInt
UP Road (Ch 2) VA SoCAL to LV CA,NV

160.5300 28
AT&SF Yard Barstow CA
W&GR

160.5450 29
Klamath
SP link - Ventura CA, On Santa Cruz Isl.?

160.5600 30
AT&SF Road (ch 6) SA Pasadena sub CA
AT&SF Yard Barstow CA
UP

160.5750 31
SP link A Ravenna/Lang blks CA to/from 161.550

160.5900 32
BN Ch 1 rep
PLA Niles Cyn
Sierra Road Tuolumne Co CA

160.6050 33
OC&E Yard (Ch 3)
UP MofW rep. VA system wide CA,NV,etc from 161.025

160.6200 34
BN PBX
SP Shops A Taylor/Colton CA

160.6350 35
SCRTD input SA LA CA see 161.265

160.6500 36
AT&SF Road (ch 1) VA system wide CA,AZ,etc
BN Yard

MCR Road (Ex CWR)

160.6650 37
BN PBX
MTDB Road (ch 1) VA SD CA from 160.935

160.6800 38
UP Yard (Ch 4) A system wide CA,NV,etc
WCT

160.6950 39
McCloud
NVWT CA
PLA Niles Cyn CA
SCRTD reserved - LA CA

160.7100 40
MTDB Ch 3 SA SD CA from 161.415
UP TOFC E. Yard A Vernon CA

160.7250 41
SCRTD reserved - LA CA
SP

160.7400 42
Sierra Tuolumne Co CA
SP Yard
UP Road (Ch 1) A LA CA in LA now switching on mains

160.7550 43
ES CA
SCRTD reserved - LA CA

160.7700 44
AT&SF Yard Barstow CA
SMV Santa Maria CA
UP TOFC clerks SA Vernon CA
WC

160.7850 45
ES CA

160.8000 46
NWP Road CA
SP
UP
WCT

160.8150 47
- Not Assigned on West Coast

160.8300 48
BN Yard Vancouver WA
SP Yard, switching SA Colton CA

UP Yard

160.8450 49
SP Road Yuma-Ogilby
SP Yard rep. A Colton CA

160.8600 50
BART Road Ch 2 CA
McCloud
OC&E Road
SP Humps A Colton CA
UP

160.8750 51
BN

160.8900 52
SP PBX (ch 4) A Santa Ynez CA system wide from 161.040

160.9050 53
AT&SF link - Fresno CA also 161.385

160.9200 54
SP Carmen input A Colton Yard CA see 160.380

160.9350 55
ABL Alameda CA
AT&SF Road (ch 3) A Needles/Bakersfield subs CA
MTDB rep A SD CA see 160.665
OT Oakland
SCRTD reserved - LA CA

160.9500 56
SP PBX (ch 3) VA Vent, LA CA from 161.160
(Oat Mountain)

160.9650 57
M&ET Yard (Ch 2) CA

160.9800 58
AT&SF Maint Barstow CA
BN Yard Seattle WA
HBL Yard & Operations A LA CA
OP&E
SP Hump Roseville CA
UP Yard

160.9950 59
- Not Assigned on West Coast

161.0100 60
AT&SF MofW A system wide CA,AZ,etc
FRRS (ch 1) Portola CA
MCR (Ex CWR)

161.0250 61
McCloud
UP MofW input A system wide CA,NV,etc see 160.605

161.0400 62
SP PBX input A system wide CA,AZ,etc see 160.890

161.0550 63
AMTRAK Police rep. A LA,SD CA from 161.475

161.0700 64
AT&SF Carmen rep. A Hobart yard CA from 160.440
TMBL Road
Walla
WV
YW Yreka CA

161.0850 65
MCR (Ex CWR)

161.1000 66
BN Road (ch 1)
SP Yard A LA (J yard), Colton E. twr CA

161.1150 67
C&C Yard
FRRS (Ch 2) Portola CA

161.1300 68
BN PBX
LAJ Yard & Operations A Vernon CA
SP

161.1450 69
AT&SF Hump Barstow CA
TMBL

161.1600 70
BN Yard (CH 2)
SP PBX input A system wide CA,AZ see 160.950

161.1750 71
M&ET Yard (Ch 3) CA

161.1900 72
AT&SF Road (ch 4) H ~new 7/89
AT&SF TOFC A Hobart yard CA "straddle buggys"
COP
MtHood
Trona Road A once 160.380
Walla

161.2050 73
AT&SF Police mutual Aid A
SP Police mutual Aid A

161.2200 74
BN
SP Police A LA CA

161.2350 75
NWP CA
ST&E Ch 2 Stockton CA

161.2500 76
AT&SF Yard Barstow CA
BN Yard
CamPra Road
SP Yard SA Dolores(LA) CA

161.2650 77
SCRTD rep SA LA CA from 160.635

161.2800 78
AT&SF Shops A CA from 160.215?

161.2950 79
NWP CA
TMBL
WC Road rep

161.3100 80
BN Yard Vancover WA
SCRTD input SA LA CA shared w/SP
SP input SA City of Industry CA shared w/SCRTD
UP Carmen

161.3250 81
M&ET Yard (Ch 1) CA

161.3400 82
AT&SF Shops rep. SA Barstow CA from 160.215?
SP
UP Carmen

161.3550 83
PSRHA
VCY Road SA Oxnard CA
WRM Bay Area Electric RR A Rio Vista Jct. CA

161.3700 84
AT&SF Carmen Bakersfield CA
AT&SF Yard Barstow CA
AT&SF Yard SA Hobart CA
AT&SF Yard Richmond CA
AT&SF Yard SA San Bernadino CA
AT&SF Yard Stockton CA
BN Comm Dept.

161.3850 85
AT&SF link - Fresno CA also 160.905

161.4000 86
NWP Signal Dept. CA
SP Shops (ch 4) A CA

161.4150 87
CCT
MTDB input SA SD CA see 160.710
POV

161.4300 88
Simpson
SP Switcher A E. Taylor, Colton & Mojave CA

161.4450 89
SP Intermodal A LA CA ??

161.4600 90
AT&SF PBX input A see 160.335
BN

161.4750 91
AMTRAK input SA LAUPT CA see 161.055

161.4900 92
AT&SF PBX input A
PorTerm

161.5050 93
BART CA
BN
M&ET Maint. (Ch 4) CA
PSRM rep ? SD, CAMPO CA
SD&A SD CA
SD&IV rep ? SD, CAMPO CA

161.5200 94
ES Road (CH 1) CA
UP PBX input A see 160.290

161.5350 95
AT&SF PBX input SA see 160.245

161.5500 96
BN
ES Northwestern Pac (Ch 2 CA
NWP Road CA
PoTB
SP Road (ch 1) VA system wide CA,AZ,NV,etc The Road Channel

161.5650 97
MTDB MofW (ch 4) A SD CA

452.9000
AMTRAK LA CA
AT&SF Road rep Parker-Rice

Sierra Jamestown Historical Tuolumne Co CA Railtown
Park
SP Yard SA Colton CA

452.9125
SP

452.9250
SP Tehachapi locotrol

452.9375
SP

453.0500
Sierra Tuolumne Co CA

453.1500
BART Police CA

453.4250
BART CA

453.8500
Sierra Tuolumne Co CA

453.9750
BART Yard CA

457.9125
SP

458.8500
Sierra Tuolumne Co CA

458.8750
Sierra Tuolumne Co CA

462.1000
WPZ&R

464.2250
CPTR

484.6620
MUNI SF CA

487.6620
MUNI SF CA

488.6370
SCCTD Light Rail Santa Clara CA

--
greg@ncelvax.uucp ___ Greg Ramsey
_n_n_n____i_i ________ Naval Civil Engineering Lab
(____________I I______I Code L54 805/

/ooOOOO OOOOoo oo oooo Port Hueneme, CA 93043 982-1272

4505. re: NJ Scanner Law

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-04 21:36:55 UTC
From: judice@kyoa.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <8912042137.AA22997@decwrl.dec.com>
Source record: 15135

About three months ago, I was driving to work and had my BC205XLT in my briefcase. I turned it on when there was a backup on the interstate. I exited and proceded to work on local roads - forgetting to turn it off. I was then stopped at an inspection roadblock in Bound Brook, NJ!

I decided it was better to leave the darn thing there rather than start hiding it, and prepared for the worst. Neither the Bound Brook policeman nor the DMV inspector said ANYTHING about it (sitting in the center console, turned off).

I would not make a habit of using it though. While local cops probably don't care less, the State Police would doubtlessly give you a hassle over it.

/ljj

4506. Re: My backyard, your backyard ...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-04 22:27:14 UTC
From: pfluegerm@valley.UUCP
Message-ID: <473b5721.15840@valley.UUCP>
Source record: 15124

First, please send any email to me via the uucp path (e.g. a!b!c), not
Internet (a@b).

In article <6589@lynx.UUCP>, neal@lynx.uucp (Neal Woodall) writes:
>
> My point was that it is illegal to receive the services without *paying*
> for them. The point I was trying to make is that you have a right to
> receive anything, but that a victimization occurs if you receive a service
^^^^^^^^^^^^^
Maybe so, but this does not make it illegal. The "victim" isn't even trying
to protect himself. I call that stupidity (or bad business, in this case).

> [description of XYS Company providing a pay service via satellite]

> Now you come along and set up your satellite dish. You have the technical
> ability to receive the signal. Now, here is the "trick": Even though XYS
> Company does not target their broadcast at individual citizens, even though
> they do not intend that the show be watched by ordinary citizens, if you wish
> to receive their program, you have the right to do so. You have the right to
> receive the signal, even if XYS Company does not want you to, and you have
> this right because they are broadcasting the signal over the public's radio
> spectrum. The only caveat is that to be legal, you must pay for the program,
> just like the intended audience.

I buy everything up to the last sentence. If they are broadcasting in the
clear over the "public's radio spectrum", why must one pay (even if their
"intent" is made clear)? Seems like a contradiction by definition. If
they don't want anyone to receive it, encrypt. Let's use your example:

> Think of it like a performance given in a public place: The group giving the
> performance may have a specific target audience in mind, and they may have
> advertised for a certain group of people to buy a ticket, but they cannot
> legally exclude any member of the public who may wish to attend....but
> everyone who attends, regardless of whether or not they are the intended
> audience, must pay for the show.

Unless I can stand outside and hear the concert. Should I have to pay if
I happen to be able to hear it without violating any laws? If the service
is good enough, I'll buy it because it stands on its own - because it's the
only way I can get it (e.g. soundproof hall), or because of benefits that
can't be obtained otherwise (being able to see the performers, getting
monthly schedules, etc.).

> Since the XYS Company is using the public airwaves for its transmission,
> anyone who desires to receive must be allowed to receive the signal, but
> they must pay just like the intended audience.

Then they aren't public airwaves. You're telling me that if Robin Williams decides to do an act in a public park with a PA system that can be heard for several blocks, everyone either has to pay or plug their ears?

If the neighbors do it in front of an open window, is it illegal if I look? Nope. If they do it with the curtains closed, is it illegal if I try to look? Yup. Reasonable expectation of privacy.

> Your "right to receive" does NOT end just because someone intends that
> certain programming be paid for by the receiver. You still have the
> "right to receive".....the program provider cannot stop you from receiving
> the signal, but you should pay for the service, just like the intended
> audience.

The REAL issue with ECPA is that certain companies felt that it was a cheaper way to guarantee their market. Rather than encrypting, an expense which would be passed on to the consumer and thus decrease the market share (probably make the service not even viable in the case of most pay tv), they opted for a law so they could prosecute, setting a few examples for the general public while keeping their market share. It's simply a bottom line dollars issue. It was simply cheaper to lobby to get the law changed. They just happen to have taken the first steps in limiting our basic freedoms, but that's OK because it benefitted their end. Good solid American socially irresponsible business.

Suppose it went the other way and the "public" forced them to encrypt (I believe this was actually discussed). Methinks there would be hell to pay. And methinks congress didn't have the guts, especially with no backing from the "public" (which was due to ignorance of the issues).

Ultimately, I think ECPA will be struck down because a) it violates the spirit of the constitution, and b) those service providers do not have a reasonable expectation of privacy.

OK, glad I cleared that up...crystal clear to me, how 'bout the rest of you? :-)
--
Mike Pflueger @ AG Communication Systems (formerly GTE Comm. Sys.), Phoenix, AZ
UUCP: {...!ames!ncar!noao!asuvax | uunet!hrc | att}!gtephx!pfluegerm
Work: 602-582-7049 FAX: 602-581-4850 Home: 602-439-1978
Packet: WD8KPZ @ W1FJI Internet: PLEASE USE UUCP PATH (NOT INTERNET)!

4507. Re: Weather Facsimile Reception

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-04 23:04:11 UTC
From: bobm@qip.UUCP
Message-ID: <1596@qip.UUCP>
Source record: 15128

In article <2700006@hp-ptp.HP.COM> kenb@hp-ptp.HP.COM (Ken_Buscho) writes:
>I've been interested in wefax for some time, but haven't tried it. Where
>do you recommend to go to get info on starting up, equip, freqs, etc?
>

Well It depends on the type of computer you have and stuff like that
however I'm real happy with the system from Software Systems Consulting
in CA there phone # is 714-498-5784. Also look at rec.ham-radio.shortwave
for more info.

bobm

PS: SSC doesn't pay me or give me anything for free and these are my opinions.

4508. TS-680S vs. IC-726

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-05 00:55:08 UTC
From: FNDDR@ALASKA.BITNET
Message-ID: <8912050806.AA13506@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 15139

I'm looking at these rigs as possible replacements for my old ham-only transceiver and my old shortwave radio, to save space, simplify wiring, and hopefully improve performance. I have the specs for both, and I've found reviews of the TS-680S. Questions:
a) I haven't found any reviews or discussions of the IC-726...anyone care to offer either?
b) Both have rather wide AM selectivity. Are these useable SWL DX radios?
c) Both have computer interfaces of some sort...is there enough information in the manuals to write control software? (One Kenwood review said their coverage of the computer interface was extremely sparse.)
I like the 726's receive sensitivity, and the 680's price...other than that, they both have various (to me) minor pros and cons, but the choice isn't clear-cut. Any advice would be appreciated.

Don Rice
KL7JIQ
FNDDR@ALASKA.bitnet

4509. Do shielded cables on computers reduce static risk as well as RFI?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-05 01:29:34 UTC
From: rfc@briar.philips.com
Message-ID: <69679@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 15131

Just wondering, would using shielded cables on your computer help protect it from static discharges from your body during the winter? Assuming that you discharge to the cable. Seems to me that you'd discharge to ground, as there's nothing else exposed, like signal wires, in this case. And you wouldn't blow up some chip that's connected to those wires.
Of course, you still could discharge into your keyboard and kill things.

Is using shielded cables for this static protection purpose worthwhile? Does it buy me extra protection?

73 de WA2ISE

4510. ARRL

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-05 02:18:51 UTC
From: hardwick@ubvax.UB.Com
Message-ID: <24896@ubvax.UB.Com>
Source record: 15127

I got the following off of a packet BBS the other day
and thought the net might like to comment.

From : N6KZB @ WB6ASR
To : ALL @ USA
Date : 891127/1728
Msgid : BF 48023@WB6ASR, 2620@WA6YHJ-1 $MODS_NO!
Subject : ILLEGAL MODS ON AMATEUR GEAR
Path : WB6ASR!AA4RE.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA!WW6L.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA!W6PW.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA!N6VV.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA!K6IYK.CA.USA.NA!KB6JES.#SOCAL.CA.USA.NA!KD6SQ.#SOCAL.CA.USA.NA!N6KZB.#SOCAL.CA.USA.NA

Several messages are circulating concerning how-to, or want-to, modify
VHF or UHF amateur gear for out of band operation. Why anyone would be
so blatant as to tell someone how, or request to violate the law is
beyond apprehension. We are not talking about MARS frequencies, but
allowing amateur gear to transmit in the commercial bands. This is
clearly unacceptable, and sysops should kill those messages when they
appear. Locally several individuals have been investigated for operating
amateur equipment in the public safety and commercial bands. Putting
your 6 meter radio on 47.42 to help the Red Cross is illegal. Operating
your Kenwood on a GMRS system or commercial UHF box is illegal.
Locally we provide the FCC enforcement section call signs of anyone
requesting how to or trying to stimulate a data base on illegal mods.
FCC type acceptance is the bottom consideration, as well as common sense.
We hope the FCC will discuss the appropriate aspects with the individuals
conerned. It is no wonder that others are able to attack our hobby,
since we provide them the ammunition to do so.
Thank you for your consideration on this.

Mike N6KZB @ N6KZB Orange Section ARRL ASM.
Telecommunications Engineer II, RCOFD.

If this is what the ARRL is doing with our dues money then
the ARRL has just lost a member.

4511. Shortwave jammers identified - repost

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-05 02:58:10 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewsc.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <5227@cbnewsc.ATT.COM>
Source record: 15132

x
SHORTWAVE JAMMERS IDENTIFIED

by Bob Parnass, AJ9S

Until recently, shortwave broadcasters in the United States, the United Kingdom, Israel, and West Germany had long been subjected to intentional interference (jamming).1 Who jams shortwave broadcast stations?

To answer this question, an intensive investigation was conducted under the auspices of the International Frequency Registration Board of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). A 318 page report was issued after the investigation, and the highlights will interest radio enthusiasts.2

Jamming Characteristics

Foreign language programs, particularly those in languages spoken in Iron Curtain countries, are the primary targets of the jammers.

Jamming installations fall into 2 categories:

1. Ground wave jammers are used for localized jamming, directed toward the immediate vicinity (up to 100 km) of the jammer. They are situated close to the people who are to be prevented from hearing the broadcast, and are effective in blanketing high population regions with strong signals.

2. Sky wave jammers are used to prevent people far away from the jammer from hearing the targeted broadcast.

The jamming transmitters monitored in this operation were assumed to run 250 KW power and antennas with 10 dB gain. Jammers need not provide a signal with the same field strength as the broadcast signal in order to be disruptive to the the targeted transmission. By using appropriate modulation schemes, a jamming signal can obtain 10 to 15 dB relative gain compared to a broadcast signal.

Sometimes, several different jamming transmitters are used at the same time to interfere with a single broad-

cast frequency. About 90% of the jamming signals observed during the study were accompanied by a 2 character Morse Code identifier, which presumably allows the offender's field monitoring stations to determine the effectiveness of each jamming transmission.

Monitoring Stations

Jammers were monitored for two 3 week periods3, in a cooperative effort, by monitoring stations in West Germany, the United Kingdom, Norway, Netherlands, Israel, Canada, South Korea, Japan, and the United States.

The American locations are FCC field monitoring sites, and employ Wullenweber antenna systems. The Wullenweber system consists of 60 antenna elements (monopoles) spaced around a circle (one every 6 degrees) of 140 meters in diameter. A rotating commutator, called a goniometer, is connected to each element through an appropriate delay line, and samples each element at a rate of several revolutions per minute.

The idea is that all signals coming from a given direction reach the receiver with the same phase, while those from other directions arrive with random phase.4 The system has the capability of sampling all or just a portion of the elements on a given pass and forms a visual 360 degree pattern on a CRT screen by comparing the signal strength of opposing elements.

The Adcock antenna, employed at many European monitoring stations, consists of two monopole sampling elements, usually about 20 feet apart. The system effectively rotates at about 20 - 30 rpm and may be controlled either manually or automatically. Automatic selection of the antenna rotation averages the signal for each pass. The time averaging continues to average each signal for as long as the device runs freely.

Findings

Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe were jammed more than any other broadcaster observed in the operation. For all broadcasters, the Russian language and Polish language broadcasts were consistently jammed. Broadcasts in Czechoslovakian and Bulgarian languages were also frequently jammed.

The surveillance traced the source of most jamming to the USSR. Other jamming was traced to Poland, E. Germany, Romania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia.

Participating U.S. Monitoring Stations	
Location	Antenna Type
Anchorage, AK	fixed monopoles with goniometer
Belfast, ME	fixed monopoles with goniometer
Douglas, AZ	fixed monopoles with goniometer
Ferndale, WA	fixed monopoles with goniometer
Ft. Lauterdale, FL	fixed monopoles with goniometer
Grand Island, NE	rotating Adcock type
Kingsville, TX	fixed monopoles with goniometer
Laurel, MD	fixed monopoles with goniometer
Livermore, CA	fixed monopoles with goniometer
Powder Springs, GA	fixed monopoles with goniometer
Sabana Seca, PR	fixed monopoles with goniometer
Waipahu, HI	fixed monopoles with goniometer

Participating Foreign Monitoring Stations	
Location	Antenna Type
Ottawa, Canada	(no bearing information)
Nedhorst Den Berg, Netherlands	8 element Adcock
Norway (3 stations)	Adcock
Baldock, U.K.	fixed monopoles with goniometer
Crowsley Park, U.K.	(bandwidth measurement only)
Seoul, S. Korea	log periodic
Osaka, Japan	circular array of monopoles
Tokyo, Japan	8 element Adcock
Tel Aviv, Israel	unknown
Itzehoe, W. Germany	Adcock
Krefeld, W. Germany	Adcock
Berling, W. Germany	Adcock
Darmstadt, W. Germany	Adcock
Konstanz, W. Germany	Adcock
Munchen, W. Germany	Adcock (8-30 MHz only)

Jammer Jammer	Jammer Jammer
cw id Location	cw id Location
1D USSR	KV USSR
1G USSR	LK Poland/USSR
4F USSR	LM E.Germany
4N USSR	M5 Yugoslavia
7K USSR	MA Poland
8L E.Germany	MF E.Germany
AD USSR	MP Poland

AG USSR	MS Czechoslovakia
AN USSR	MU USSR
AR USSR	MX Poland
AW USSR	NS USSR
B1 Poland	P3 Hungary
BD Poland	PA Poland
BG Poland/USSR	PB USSR
BL USSR	PK USSR
BQ Poland/USSR	PL Poland/USSR
BR Poland	R6 Bulgaria
BU USSR	R7 Yugoslavia
CB USSR	R9 E.Germany/Poland
D3 Czechoslovakia	RB USSR
DA USSR	RT USSR
DG USSR	S5 Czechoslovakia
DR USSR	ST USSR
DU USSR	SU USSR
FA USSR	TK USSR
FG Poland/USSR	TR Poland/USSR
FL USSR	TU USSR
FU Poland/USSR	U7 Czechoslovakia
G1 USSR	UA USSR
G3 Bulgaria	UB Romania/USSR
GI USSR	UN USSR
GJ USSR	UQ USSR
GM USSR	US USSR
GR USSR	VF USSR
GS USSR	VG USSR
HM USSR	VN USSR
HP Czechoslovakia/USSR	VR Poland/USSR
IG USSR	W1 Czechoslovakia
IN USSR	WA USSR
IR USSR	WD USSR
K3 Hungary	WI USSR
K7 Bulgaria	WM USSR
K8 Hungary	WQ Romania/Poland
KB USSR	Z1 Czechoslovakia
KD USSR	Z2 Yugoslavia
KF Czechoslovakia	Z3 Czechoslovakia
KM USSR	ZM Poland
_____	_____

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1. see "Soviets Switch Jamming From BBC to Radio Liberty", in The Radio Enthusiast, May 1987.

2. Monitoring of Harmful Interference to the HF Broadcasting Service: I. Results of the October 1984 and March/April 1985 Coordinated Monitoring Periods, by M. W. Sowers, G. R. Hand, and C. M. Rush, U.S. Department

of Commerce, NTIA, Institute for Telecommunications
Sciences. NTIA Report 85-187, December 1985.
PB86163011/AS.

3. Jammers were monitored October 1 - 21, 1984 and March 18
- April 7, 1985.

4. Electronics Engineers Handbook, 2nd Edition, pg. 25-89,
McGraw-Hill Book Co.

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Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass (708)979-5414

4512. HT-600 Mods

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-05 04:18:52 UTC
From: lawrence@smcnet.UUCP
Message-ID: <380@smcnet.UUCP>
Source record: 15129

Does anyone have information on modifications for the Motorola HT-600 or Motorola Radius P-200 (the same radio inside) to change a 2 channel radio into the 6 channel. The EEPROM inside the unit will hold the info for channels 3-6, the binary coded decimal channel selector switch will select channels 3-6 but the darn thing won't transmit on anything but channels 1 & 2.

Thanks in advance, for the help!

Lawrence Roney
Santa Monica College Telecommunications, Santa Monica, CA
UUCP: uunet!ucla-cs!smcnet!lawrence
voice: (213) 452-9351

4513. VK2SG RTTY DX 12/1/89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-05 04:22:34 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1373@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 15130

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
============================================================

Part 1 of 2
BID: RTDX0112

RTTY DX Notes for week ending 1st December 1989.

Conditions on the bands this past week have been rather odd. There was
very little around at the start of the week, but as the week progressed
conditions seemed to improve, and by the end of the week the bands were
fairly busy.

Saw someone the other day using the frequencies very efficiently.
A message from Canada to Hong Kong via packet radio had 19 lines of
addresses and one line of message, but then it had only been on the road
for eight days at that time. Gee, this packet stuff is very efficient!

Our thanks this week go to I5FLN, OD5NG, TG9VT, VE3JPC, VK2CS, VK2EG,
W1DA, W6/G0AZT, W0LHS and others. Again, thank you chaps.

Bandpass:

Friday:
9Q5EE 14091 at 0620Z
AL7BB 14085 at 0710Z
FR5ZD 28087 at 0800Z
5Z4BH 21088 at 2110Z Note
EA8WG 21088 at 2205Z

Saturday:
EA9JV 14083 at 0050Z Note
ZS8MI 28085 at 1410Z Note/QSL
RB5TF 14093 at 1708Z
KD7P/AH4 14086 at 1916Z QSL
TJ1MW 14095 at 2310Z QSL

Sunday:
KD7P/AH4 21090 at 0011Z
UM9MTF 14090 at 0445Z
YI0BIF 21090 at 1322Z Note
F6BEF/3X 21088 at 1648Z FEC
P43SF 14089 at 2105Z
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Monday:
8P6AL 14090 at 0445Z
9Q5EE 14092 at 0530Z
KP4BJD 14082 at 0605Z
UA1ZH 14088 at 1350Z QSL
4X6UO 21090 at 1728Z
CT3MAW 14090 at 2133Z
KD7P/AH4 21090 at 2355Z

Tuesday:
V31AR 14074 at 0420Z FEC
UZ9CWA 14086 at 0425Z
FK8BK 14074 at 0505Z FEC
AL7BB 14083 at 0620Z
C31ON 21091 at 1627Z
P43SF 14084 at 2010Z
9K2KA 14074 at 2210Z ARQ
9L1CM 14086 at 2215Z QSL
TK5IU 14091 at 2240Z
KD7P/AH4 21085 at 2350Z

Wednesday:
HL1IE 21085 at 0015Z
KD7P/AH4 21084 at 0020Z
KL7FG 14074 at 0100Z ARQ
V31AR 14074 at 0340Z FEC
FR5ZD 14074 at 0405Z FEC
9Q5EE 14090 at 0545Z
6W6JX 14089 at 0655Z
EI0CZ 14091 at 0925Z
FK8BK 14074 at 1130Z FEC
YI0BIF 28086 at 1340Z
D44BC 14090 at 1645Z
TU2BB 14091 at 2135Z

Continued in part 2.
Part 2 of 2
BID: RTDX0212

Thursday:
FM5FA 14090 at 0310Z
UQ1GWW 14091 at 0315Z QSL
9M6KT 14096 at 0805Z
TA3B 21084 at 1111Z
FG5CI 14088 at 1127Z

QSL Information:

ZS8MI says that he will QSL via his home call of ZS6PT.

KD7P/AH4 cards go to Bob Winters, Box 8265 NCWP, Mou 3 Guam, Dededo,
Guam 96912-8265 U.S.A.

TJ1MW says to QSL via American Embassy Yaounde, Washington, DC
20521-2520. Or via American Embassy, B.P. 817 Yaounde, Cameroon.

UA1ZH QSL via Igor V. Titovka, Box 1982, 183071, Murmansk.USSR.

9L1CM will receive his cards via RT 1, Box 11A, East Burke, VT 05832 USA

UQ1GWW cards go to Box 418, Riga 226001 USSR.

Notes of Interest:

There was a slight typing error in last week's notes. N2HOS is QSL
manager for VU2SJV, not VU2SJ as stated. Sorry about that.

EA9JV has indicated that he will be going to 7X Algiers early next
year.

5Z4BH says that he has not been able to convince T5CT that amateur RTTY
is much better than commercial RTTY. J52US had the same attitude until
he tried the amateur bands.

YI0BIF is the special call for the Baghdad International Fair. Cards go
to the normal YI QSL address.

ZS8MI can often be found on SSB or CW and will go to RTTY upon request,
so Tom OD5NG says.
JD1AMA indicates that JA3EMU will operate in January from JD1 Ogasarawa.

It seems that there is some problem with the QSL path for the Hungarian
DXpedition to XW and 1S. The FDXF says not to send cards to Box 88F,
35170, Bruz.

Marquesas and Australs Islands have been refused admission to the DXCC
list.

From reports that I have received, there appear to be two groups
expecting to be operational from Bouvet Island. First there is the Club
Bouvet who expect to be operational by 23 December for some weeks, and
then there is the NCDXF who hope to be active in February. They are
entirely separate groups. Cards and donations for the Club Bouvet
should be sent to Club Bouvet, Box 88, N1361 Billingstradsletts, Norway.
We hope that both groups make it and that friendship will prevail.
GL DE DX1 (VK2SG) via TG9VT.

Formatted for packet distribution by Tad, KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM/SWL/SCANNER BBS (1200/2400/PEP) 614-457-4227
Voice: 614-457-4595 (eves/weekends)

4514. OPINIONS ON REALISTIC DX-440 RECEIVER

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-05 04:39:00 UTC
From: ppddc@uwocc1.uwo.ca
Message-ID: <0628818341@uwovax.uwo.ca>
Source record: 15133

OPINIONS WANTED ON RADIO SHACK'S DX-440 GENERAL COVERAGE RECEIVER.

ANYONE WHO HAS OWNED ONE OF THESE RADIOS I WOULD BE INTERESTED IN
KNOWING HOW WELL THEY LIKED IT, HOW SENSITIVE IT WAS, AND WHAT ITS
LIMITATIONS ARE--ARE THERE KNOWN PROBLEMS.

I HAVE A CHANCE TO BUY AN ALMOST NEW ONE FOR HALF THE CATALOGUE PRICE.

PLEASE EMAIL DIRECT SO WE DON'T TAKE UP NET SPACE.

73 DE VE3ZDC
PPDDC@UWOCC1.UWO.CA

4515. Russian Phrases for Hams, 2nd edition

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-05 06:12:01 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <303@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 15144

SB ALL @ ALLUSA $W6HJK1289
Soviet Ham Phrase Guide & Tape

BID: $W6HJK1289

RUSSIAN PHRASES FOR AMATEUR RADIO: UPDATE

This new 20-page digest compiled by W6HJK helps amateurs better communicate with their Soviet colleagues. A 90-minute audio cassette has been added to help with pronunciation. You need not be an expert in Russian, only interested in trying.

The book provides (1) English words and phrases for QSOs, accompanied by (2) Russian translation and (3) English transliteration, to assist you in pronouncing the Russian.

The guide follows the natural sequence of a QSO. Additional sections are on the Russian alphabet, phonetics, CW characters, numerals, and given names. Suggestions are made for addressing mail to the Soviet Union.

The author undertook this project out of a personal interest in improving the quality of his QSOs with Soviet hams and to enhance USA-USSR relations.

The original guide was given away, with the author asking minimal donations to cover the costs. Now that several thousand have been distributed, the cost is known and the following donations are requested. A nominal cost of $5 ($7 international) for the booklet, and $6 ($8 international) for the audio cassette, are requested to Beyond War Foundation, who financed the reproduction.

Requests should be sent to:

RUSSIAN PHRASES FOR AMATEUR RADIO
Len Traubman, W6HJK
1448 Cedarwood Drive
San Mateo, California 94403, USA

Relayed by Tad, KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
/EX

(Please use the BID $W6HJK1289 when posting to packet)

4516. Re: Laws against scanners in cars?? [was Re: Radios in crime (was: Re: (#1 in series) Listen to store security guards catch shoplif

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-05 14:09:54 UTC
From: wilson@ccop1.ocpt.ccur.com
Message-ID: <268@ccop1.ocpt.ccur.com>
Source record: 15136

The current NJ Scanner law (written in 1936!) prohibits installation
of any receiving device capable of receiving government, police or
fire communications in any vehicle unless you're a government official
fireman, police officer or emergency squad member. (This is a paraphrase,
I have the full wording at home). You may have such a receiver if you
have a letter authorising such from the chief of police of your township
or county. Legislation changing this to just prohibiting the use of
a receiver to commit a crime or interfere with law enforcement is
currently in the respective committees of the Assembly and Senate.

As the law is written, most modern amateur VHF or UHF is technically
illegal as it can tune public safety bands. As a practical manner,
the law is rarely enforced unless you are doing something else illegal
at the same time.

Whether the law is actually enforceable to a court challenge is another
matter. The ARRL is considering asking the FCC to issue a position
on whether states have the right to regulate radio receivers or whether Federal pre-emption
rules.

Incidently, I have a letter from my chief of police so I'm "legal"!

73

Gary Wilson, WB2BOO
ARRL Mercer County EC

4517. Re: A Computing Decision: Apple vs. IBM

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-05 14:31:44 UTC
From: roskos@IDA.ORG
Message-ID: <1989Dec5.143144.6728@IDA.ORG>
Source record: 15146

KENDALLG@VTVM1.CC.VT.EDU ("Gary F. Kendall") writes:

>My dilemma is whether a Macintosh
>would *really* be worth the extra $$$ in comparison to an IBM-compatible
>system, especially in terms of available 'plug-in' hardware boards ...

This is a hard question. I have both a Macintosh (but not a Mac II) and a PC-clone, and there are advantages and disadvantages to both.

First, the only thing I use the Macintosh for (at all, nowadays) is with my PK232. The reason I do that is that it generates much less EMI* than the PC, so it interferes less with receiving RTTY (news & weather) communications. I also wrote a (rudimentary) program to interface to the Kenwood R-5000's serial port, and that was easier to do on the Macintosh because of the graphical user interface. Also, the Macintosh's linear address space (due to the 68000) is a lot nicer than the PC's segmented address space, if your're doing programming, although the resource manager in the Macintosh tends to put artificial restrictions on the sizes of objects that defeats this to a certain extent.

But aside from that, I prefer the PC. There is a lot more software for the PC (although it doesn't look as nice, it tends to do more). Also, a big advantage I find is that it is very easy to build boards for the PC because you can buy prototype boards that have all the necessary interface hardware on them at a very low cost from mail order places like JDR. I recently built a high-speed (telecommunications-grade) A/D converter for my PC, for example, to use in recording WEFAX transmissions. It's very easy to do on the PC because the PC's bus is so simple. (I'm talking about the old traditional PC bus in XTs, ATs, and most clones, not the new bus in PS/2s. I don't know anything about those, but they seem to be a good bit more complex.)

Also, the PC just costs a lot less, both at first and in the long run. I gave up upgrading my Macintosh because Apple kept requiring you to add new things to be able to run the latest software. This may not be the case any more, but I bought a Macintosh fairly early and had to upgrade the RAM (replacing the CPU board), then the ROMs, then the floppy disk, and now I would have to buy a whole new machine to be able to run the currently-popular software because I'm already at the maximum RAM size for this machine (512K) and a lot of software now requires 1M. Apple doesn't seem as sensitive to its established user base as IBM (this has its pros and cons, but when you buy a machine it helps to know it will be useful throughout its lifetime).

You can get parts to put together PC clones from mail order firms that let you "mix and match" parts, and replace parts with newer ones, without all this trouble. A lot of people seem not to like the PC because it is an IBM product, but, these clones have little to do with IBM other than following the de-facto standard in the PC, since IBM has for the most part moved on to the PS/2 line now and left the XT and AT to the clone manufacturers. (This is a generalization, but we're talking here about PCs for use with radio, not a history of IBM. :-)) If you build your own, be sure to buy from a mail-order firm that is fairly well-established and lets you return things if you don't like them (JDR is currently my favorite; DoKay used to be but they went out of business after many years).

One thing about the PC, if you choose it, is that you should definitely buy a VGA board for the graphics adapter, especially if you plan to receive weather (or press) facsimile. You can get (black & white) images that are close to TV-quality with a good VGA board (color is harder since there are a limited number of colors you can display at once, and it's more noticeable; but FAX is in black and white anyway). The VGA is a really well-designed graphics adapter. I use a monochrome PS/2 compatible monitor (very inexpensive) with mine, and thus the cost of the VGA wasn't that bad.

*On this subject of EMI, I've done a *lot* of work on the PC to shield it, and the emissions from it now are relatively minor, but still not as good as the Macintosh. Really I wish I could figure out some way to further improve the shielding on the PC in that regard, but that's another story. Has anyone ever seen a rating of various CPU boards for PC clones on how "clean" they are with regard to RF emissions? The emissions from the CPU board I have seem to come almost entirely from the RAM array. I'm not sure if it is unavoidable (the Macintosh has many fewer RAM chips than the PC, so that alone could make the difference) or if there is some way to further improve it.
--
Eric Roskos (roskos@CS.IDA.ORG or Roskos@DOCKMASTER.NCSC.MIL)

4518. Re^2: A Computing Decision: Apple vs. IBM

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-05 14:35:13 UTC
From: roskos@IDA.ORG
Message-ID: <1989Dec5.143513.6806@IDA.ORG>
Source record: 15147

phil@diablo.amd.com (Phil Ngai) writes:

> of course there's always OS/2 ...

Oh, no, did you have to say that?!? :-) For the money I'd rather buy a
PC Unix, but for use with radio, DOS is better since you can get it "out
of the way" when you need to do real-time programming. (Well, you can
mostly get it out of the way, if you're careful.)
--
Eric Roskos (roskos@CS.IDA.ORG or Roskos@DOCKMASTER.NCSC.MIL)

4519. Transceiver Opinions Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-05 14:59:13 UTC
From: jmseb@cbnewsd.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <3498@cbnewsd.ATT.COM>
Source record: 15156

I am contemplating the purchase of a new HF transceiver and I would
like the opinions of the net on *compact* transceivers such as the
IC-725, IC-735, TS-140, TS-440, etc. I am particularly interested
in receiver performance, general reliability, and service experiences.
The rig would be primarily used in my home station, but mobile use
is a possibility in the future. My home station use would include
DXing and a modest amount of contesting.

Please reply by email and I can summarize responses later if there is
interest. (We need to save newsgroup bandwidth for pizza wars,
military callsign debates, and amateur legal opinions :-) :-)).

Thanks,

ryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryry
ryryryry John Sebeson ryryryry
ryryryry KB8RY ryryryry
ryryryry Naperville, IL ryryryry
ryryryryryryryryryryryryryryryry

4520. RFC: Sony ICF-SW1S General Coverage Receiver

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-05 15:34:55 UTC
From: MEHARP01@ULKYVM.BITNET
Message-ID: <8912061557.AA02180@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 15140

I am looking for comments on the Sony ICF-SW1S general coverage receiver. I have a catalog from Communications Electronics that shows this unit complete with an external (active?) antenna, power supply, headphones and nifty carrying case for under $300.

Is this as good a deal as it appears to be? Please respond directly to me. I'll summarize if the response volume warrants it.

"It's never too late to have a happy childhood"
- Unknown

Michael Harpe, N4PLE | BITNET: MEHARP01@ULKYVM
316B Ormsby Building | VOICE: 502-588-7785
University of Louisville | FAX: 502-588-5048
Louisville, KY 40292 | AURAL: "Mike!"

Contents under pressure: Do not throw into fire

4521. Re: Wanted: Unix based satellite prediction program - source preferred

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-05 15:37:14 UTC
From: hoffman@speedy.cs.pitt.edu
Message-ID: <6337@pitt.UUCP>
Source record: 15155

Bob Berger, N3EMO, wrote a satellite tracking program in C. It's
available with anonymous FTP from wsmr-simtel20.army.mil in the
file PD1:<MSDOS.HAMRADIO>ORBIT23.ARC.1. I've used this on Unix
with good results.

---Bob.
--
Bob Hoffman, N3CVL {allegra, bellcore, cadre, idis, psuvax1}!pitt!hoffman
Pitt Computer Science hoffman@cs.pitt.edu

4522. Re: My backyard, your backyard ...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-05 16:19:24 UTC
From: kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <1989Dec5.161924.4716@Neon.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 15149

In article <7500004@hpfcso.HP.COM> ron@hpfcso.HP.COM (Ron Miller) writes:
>Re: Pay for scanning

>A few years ago, when satellite dishes were new and expensive,
>a professor my wife took a class from had a mondo setup. The local
>cable company kept coming around to his house "advising" him that
>he was stealing service.

>His response was to write a letter requesting them to bill him.

>They never did because they couldn't figure out how to do it! (And
>the "advisors" went away.

I (jump to the presumption) that the professor was Taylor Howard, founder
of Chapparal Communications and Professor of RadioScience at Stanford (he
also has an experiment flying on the Galileo spacecraft).

In fact, it was he who first approached HBO and offered to pay for the service.
HBO figured that, since satellite reception was SO difficult and SO expensive,
no one would want to do that -- so they refused to send him a bill.

I think HBO has changed its mind about this.

Marc Kaufman (kaufman@Neon.stanford.edu)

4523. Re: Wall Street Journal on cordless phone listening

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-05 16:36:03 UTC
From: scotto@pnet01.cts.com
Message-ID: <838@crash.cts.com>
Source record: 15150

vtcqa@shamash.cdc.com (VTC) writes:
>
>Here's a stupid but true answer:
>Cordless phones don't have a Mega company (one just like Motorola) lobbying
>for them at the Capitol. That was Motorola that got that law passed, thus
>saving themselves millions of dollars in scrambling/unscrambling equipment.

I'm don't know that you're wrong, I just wonder how Motorola ~saves
themselves millions of dollars in scrambling/unscrambling equipment~

Motorola has had DES capabilities in their commercial radios for
several years. It's not like they had to develop encryption for
their cellular radios.

4524. To QSL or not to QSL...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-05 16:41:39 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <8912051752.AA14616@ti.com>
Source record: 15141

I recently got back into Ham Radio after about 35 years off the air. I dug out my old logbook (KN4DWW) and looked up a few of the guys I had worked in 1955 and sent one of my current QSL cards to them...just to see if they were still active or remembered "back then".

.

One Ham responded with a very nice letter recounting some of the old times, and enclosed a copy of my QSL to him that he had saved all these years. I had forgotten what my card looked like.

.

I still believe in QSL'ing. It is a nice gesture that all Hams should be prepared to undertake when they go after their licenses. I don't think it is fair to expect the "other Ham" to pay for your mail, or your cards. Remember, you ARE the "other Ham" to everybody else.

.

Regards,
Dube Todd, N5PDK (Alias Another Old Fart)

4525. SWL Interest

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-05 16:57:52 UTC
From: GOLDFINGER%ATF.MFENET@CCC.NMFECC.GOV
Message-ID: <891205085752.5280012c@CCC.NMFECC.GOV>
Source record: 15142

I'm new to INFO-HAMS and have seen several references to short wave listening. I would be interested in learning how to get more information on using bulletin boards, E-mail, archived stuff relative to SW and scanning.
Can someone please tell a 'beginner' how to get on board to some of this stuff?

For example, a few days ago someone referred to 'rec.radio.shortwave' and /news/spool/rec/radio/shortwave. What is this stuff and how do I get to it?
Thanks!

4526. Re: ARRL

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-05 17:33:37 UTC
From: stevew@wyse.wyse.com
Message-ID: <2540@wyse.wyse.com>
Source record: 15157

In article <24896@ubvax.UB.Com> hardwick@ubvax.UB.Com (Bob Hardwick) writes:
> stuff deleted...
>FCC type acceptance is the bottom consideration, as well as common sense.
>We hope the FCC will discuss the appropriate aspects with the individuals
>conerned. It is no wonder that others are able to attack our hobby,
>since we provide them the ammunition to do so.
>Thank you for your consideration on this.
>
>Mike N6KZB @ N6KZB Orange Section ARRL ASM.
> Telecommunications Engineer II, RCOFD.
>
>
>If this is what the ARRL is doing with our dues money then
>the ARRL has just lost a member.

Bob,

The thing that concerns me is that your willing to quit ARRL due to what one "Section Level" volunteer official said. He probably shouldn't have used his title in the posting! I'm assuming that his section manager approved the posting, if not, then the fellow is operating on his own initiative. When any league appointee posts to a public forum (packet, or usenet as examples) we need to be VERY careful about what we say/do because it can easily be interpreted as League policy. I've chosen to put my own title on by the signature this time just to indicate that I would most likely have been informed in some manner about such a policy. Again let me emphasize volunteer apointee! Very little of your dues reaches the field organization that this fellow is a part of. We certainly get some finacial support from ARRL, but its mostly in the way of printed stationary or reimbursement for stamps and such. As an example, I think my section has a total budget of approximately $2000/year.

As far as I'm aware, there is no national directive for the Amateur auxilary to do anything about about this particular issue. (They would be the ones who would talk to the FCC on ARRL's behalf.) Besides, even if it were a concern, I have a lot larger fish to fry than worry about this. I have enough jammers, bootleggers, etc to deal with locally to keep me busy for an eon. I just haven't seen anything from ARRL nationally telling me to worry about this. (I wouldn't anyway)

Steve Wilson
OO Co-ordinator, SCV section

P.S. John, have you seen anything about this from hq?

4527. Nuther opinion on Mac vs PC

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-05 18:07:30 UTC
From: pescatore_jt%ncsd@gte.COM
Message-ID: <8912051807.AA03562@bunny.gte.com>
Source record: 15143

KENDALLG@VTVM1.CC.VT.EDU ("Gary F. Kendall") writes:

>My dilemma is whether a Macintosh
>would *really* be worth the extra $$$ in comparison to an IBM-compatible
>system, especially in terms of available 'plug-in' hardware boards ...

(and someone else wrote a pretty good response.)

I have an old PC clone (Columbia Data Products, remember them?) and a Macintosh SE, a pretty recent purchase. I think the bottom line is that if you are comfortable with using DOS and function keys, and have no real problem with or objection to remembering the commands and key assignments, a PC will be much cheaper and much more flexible for you. Especially for ham radio use. There is a lot of good DOS ham software, and very little Mac ham SW (even less good Mac ham SW). In fact, if the addressing schemes on UUCP, USENET, etc. haven't yet driven you banannas, then you will probably save a lot of money sticking with DOS based PCs.

On the other hand, if you or someone else who is likely to be a regular user of the computer you purchase, are not technoids or will only be casual users, especially children, the extra $$ you pay for the Mac will be well worth it. I'm sure by now every one has heard enough about the interface, but it really is a lot easier to use. This becomes really apparent if you get used to a certain word processor at work (for instance, I'm using VMS TPU right now), and then occasionally use one at home. Relearning Word or Perfect writer on DOS each time is a bear (yeah, yeah, all you CRTL-ALT-DEL fanatics quickly get CTRL-Q-Z burned into your skull for repaginate, I know), while the Mac interface really does require you to remember very little.

If you want to encourage your kids to play on the computer (I think elementary schools ought to teach typing, not cursive), the Mac has a big advantage. As far as add on boards, I've found very little need for them on either the Mac or the PC. I added a multi function board to my PC, but the Mac already came with the ports, RAM, and clock.

What would I recommend? If you (the experienced UUCP/USENETer) are the only user, get a PC. You will save a lot of money, and find a lot of ham radio application SW around. If you grit your teeth everytime you type PESCATORE_JT@GTE.COM%LIPOSUCTION!JJHOME!EAT!AT_JOES then get a Macintosh. If your want to get non-computer-weenies to become computer users, get a Macintosh.

PS - RF wise, by using shielded RS232 cables, with only pins 2,3, and 7 connected, and by putting some chicken wire over the fan exhaust, I got rid off all my PC rf problems.

73 John WB2EKK @N4QQ PESCATORE_JT%NCSD%GTE.COM

4528. Re: Over-voltage protection for mobiles.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-05 18:39:44 UTC
From: richm@amc-gw.amc.com
Message-ID: <1046@amc-gw.amc.com>
Source record: 15160

In article <29.Nov.89.10:31:20.GMT.#8727@UK.AC.NWL.IA> PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK ("Pete Lucas, NERC-TLC, Swindon U.K.") writes:

}The following circuit is better than the suggested idea of a high power
}Zener (where would you get one, and how much would it cost?)
}Mine uses a low power zener and a slave thyristor/SCR,
}...

}+------!30-amp-fuse!--->to radio
}12V ! !
}supply. ! __+__
} ! /~\ 20-volt zener
} ! /---\ 1 watt rating.
} ! !
} __+__ !
} SCR /~\------------!
} 100 volt / \ /
} 100amp /-----\ \100 ohms
} ! / 5 watt resistor
} ! !
} -earth-->to radio
}
}This will protect you if the voltage goes above 20 or so. It has the

I believe you will be much happier with the performance of this circuit if the SCR is installed with the cathode and anode reversed from the polarity shown in your diagram. As shown, the SCR will not conduct until it breaks down, at some voltage greater than 100V.

73,
Rich

==========
Rich Moran
KZ9K
richm@amc.com
==========
--
--... ...-- -.. . -.- --.. ----. -.-
Rich Moran
richm@amc.com

4529. ARRL

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-05 19:04:25 UTC
From: faunt@CISCO.COM
Message-ID: <8912061558.AA02351@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 15145

I just forwarded that message to the ARRL mcimail account for comment.
I have now sent two messages to the ARRL, and one to Horzepa,
and have gotten a paper reply to one, Email reply to another, and
I just sent off the last with my comments, and request for a reply.
They do read their Email.
73 de doug, N6TQS

4530. What about for us SWL's ? Re: Tuning dipoles and antennas.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-05 19:25:33 UTC
From: ems@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <5606@internal.Apple.COM>
Source record: 15158

In article <1260002@hpmwtlb.HP.COM> timb@hpmwtd.HP.COM (Tim Bagwell) writes:
>It is not necessary to have a resonant antenna to efficiently radiate energy.

All the stuff I've seen about tuning antennas seems to be written from
the point of view of someone with a transmitter and SWR meter...
What about us folks that only have a reciever?

>If an antenna is matched to the source, regardless of how it is matched,
>all the energy sent down the transmission line is radiated (neglecting,
>of course, losses in the line , tuner, traps, etc.).

Is it the same for energy coming FROM the antenna?

>You need to define what you mean by radiation efficiency. The fact is that
>the radiation pattern will be different for a non-resonant antenna than for
>a resonant one. But this may be desirable in certain situations.

Is this also true for the antenna used for recieving? Somehow I suspect
not ... The energy from the air has plenty of other places to go if
the antenna isn't resonant ...

>If your antenna SWR is 2:1, your losing about 10% of the transmitted power back
>to the transmitter load! This is power that is not radiated anywhere. Contrast
>this to a non-resonant but matched antenna which will radiate 100% of the
>transmitted power (again neglecting losses), albeit, into some different
>pattern. If the antenna length is only slighty off resonance, the pattern
>will not be affected significantly.

So you tell me, is SWR important to a SWL's antenna (and, if so, how to
I measure it without a transmitter? What gadget do I buy?). Or is it
only important that the antenna resonate? (and, if so, how do I measure
it? What gadget will tell me 'This antenna is resonant at 6005 Mhz.?)

>Even if you tune the antenna exactly to resonance, it is unlikely that it will
>be matched to the transmission line over any practical bandwidth. This again
>introduces SWR and a reduction in maximum radiated power.

>So I say use a good quality antenna tuner with parallel wire transmission line
>and don't worry too much about resonating the antenna length.

How important is an antenna tuner to the SWL? (Hey, somebody has to
listen to all you folks talking! :-))

--

E. Michael Smith ems@apple.COM

'Whatever you can do, or dream you can, begin it. Boldness has genius, power and magic in it.' - Goethe

I am not responsible nor is anyone else. Everything is disclaimed.

4531. Re: starter shortwave radios ...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-05 21:21:57 UTC
From: ems@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <5610@internal.Apple.COM>
Source record: 15161

In article <4959@sdcc6.ucsd.edu> muller@sdcc10.ucsd.edu (Keith Muller) writes:
>There are two types of markets:
>1) DX radios for grabbing those "down in the mud" signals
>2) Hi-fi radios for quality audio
>
>Obviously it is hard for a radio to do both well. Lower cost radios
^^^^^^^^^
Not to me... Why is it hard to do both well? One should be able to
put switchable bandpass filters in and high gain front ends for DX;
then switch them out for Hi-Fi. A good audio section is useful for
either...

>For used radios. Drake R-7 and similar models should be kicking around.
>Drake made some really good radios even at todays standards. I have no idea
>what they go for now.

Where does one go to buy used radios? (I've been suffering from a fit
of nostalgia lately for my tube radio long gone ... I would love to find
and old tube set somewhere ...)

--

E. Michael Smith ems@apple.COM

'Whatever you can do, or dream you can, begin it. Boldness has
genius, power and magic in it.' - Goethe

I am not responsible nor is anyone else. Everything is disclaimed.

4532. Re: airport security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-05 21:29:31 UTC
From: ems@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <5611@internal.Apple.COM>
Source record: 15162

In article <30500277@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:

>> Ok, ok so my imagination worked on me, but seriously, what on a walkman
>> could possibly cause the interference being spoken of.

>If it is just a tape player, possibly nothing. If it has ANY digital circuitry
>or any radio section (AM or FM), then the hazard of RFI exists.

And what about the new 'Video Walkman'? Do the airlines use special FAA
certified video decks for the in-flight movies and can I expect that
I will be forced to pay $4 for the earphones rather than watch my own
tape in my own seat?... (No, I don't have one yet ... just musing.)

--

E. Michael Smith ems@apple.COM

'Whatever you can do, or dream you can, begin it. Boldness has
genius, power and magic in it.' - Goethe

I am not responsible nor is anyone else. Everything is disclaimed.

4533. Re: What about for us SWL's ? Re: Tuning dipoles and antennas.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-05 21:46:59 UTC
From: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP
Message-ID: <5673@cps3xx.UUCP>
Source record: 15164

In article <5606@internal.Apple.COM> ems@Apple.COM (Mike Smith) writes:
>All the stuff I've seen about tuning antennas seems to be written from
>the point of view of someone with a transmitter and SWR meter...
>What about us folks that only have a reciever?

Get a noise bridge.

>>If an antenna is matched to the source, regardless of how it is matched,
>>all the energy sent down the transmission line is radiated (neglecting,
>>of course, losses in the line , tuner, traps, etc.).
>
>Is it the same for energy coming FROM the antenna?

If the antenna is matched to the feedline, there will be maximum power
transfer from the antenna to the feedline. If the feedline is matched
to the reciever, there will be maximum power transfer from the feedline
to the reciever.

>>You need to define what you mean by radiation efficiency. The fact is that
>>the radiation pattern will be different for a non-resonant antenna than for
>>a resonant one. But this may be desirable in certain situations.
>
>Is this also true for the antenna used for recieving? Somehow I suspect
>not ... The energy from the air has plenty of other places to go if
>the antenna isn't resonant ...

Under ALL circumstances, the recieve pattern for an antenna is the same
as the transmitting pattern for the same antenna at the same frequency
in the same environment. This means that you can measure the radiation
pattern either by tranmitting a signal and mapping it's strength, or by
moving a known signal source around an antenna and mapping it's
strength. (Sometimes it's easier to turn the antenna.)

>>If your antenna SWR is 2:1, your losing about 10% of the transmitted power back
>>to the transmitter load! This is power that is not radiated anywhere. Contrast
>>this to a non-resonant but matched antenna which will radiate 100% of the
>>transmitted power (again neglecting losses), albeit, into some different

Not true. The antenna has ohmic losses, and it is in a lossy medium.

>>pattern. If the antenna length is only slighty off resonance, the pattern
>>will not be affected significantly.
>
>So you tell me, is SWR important to a SWL's antenna (and, if so, how to
>I measure it without a transmitter? What gadget do I buy?). Or is it
>only important that the antenna resonate? (and, if so, how do I measure
>it? What gadget will tell me 'This antenna is resonant at 6005 Mhz.?)

A noise bridge. The antenna is resonant when it's impedance is R+j0
ohms.

>>Even if you tune the antenna exactly to resonance, it is unlikely that it will
>>be matched to the transmission line over any practical bandwidth. This again
>>introduces SWR and a reduction in maximum radiated power.
>
>>So I say use a good quality antenna tuner with parallel wire transmission line
>>and don't worry too much about resonating the antenna length.
>
>How important is an antenna tuner to the SWL? (Hey, somebody has to
>listen to all you folks talking! :-))
>E. Michael Smith ems@apple.COM

With todays sensitive receivers, the loss of your feedline is probably
not all that important. Neither is ensuring that your antenna is
(as) perfectly (as possible) matched to the feedine, and likewise
ensuring that your feedline is (as) perfectly (as possible) matched to
your receiver. With current commercial equipment, I don't think that
these things become significantly important until the high VHF region.

In the rare case that original ideas Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN
are found here, I am responsible. Owen W328, E. Lansing, MI 48825
Internet: kjh@pollux.usc.edu UUCP: ...!uunet!pollux!kjh

4534. >Transceiver Opinions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-05 22:00:00 UTC
From: PAT.DAVIS@MAIL.ADMIN.WISC.EDU
Message-ID: <9C5G0042@mail.admin.wisc.edu>
Source record: 15151

Comment: Processed by UWGATE

to: info-hams%wsmr-simtel20.army.mil@pgd.adp.wisc.edu

In response to the recent inquiry about receiver performance on selected HF rigs.

A local HAM who is a engineer, periodically has club members bring him their radios for testing.. Much of his testing is for performance in strong signal situations and multiple signal situations. I cannot elaborate on his test methods, nor how many radios of X-kind have been tested. I do, however, recall that the Icom IC-751A faired the best in THOSE areas of the last big batch of tests he did.
I can't tell you if that was with stock filters or what.. (One of those rigs had a fancy International Radio filter in it..) The guy who did the testing is K9IMM..

4535. Re: ARRL

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-05 22:24:33 UTC
From: rma@mhgki.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <7327@cbnewsm.ATT.COM>
Source record: 15169

In article <24896@ubvax.UB.Com>, hardwick@ubvax.UB.Com (Bob Hardwick) writes:
> Several messages are circulating concerning how-to, or want-to, modify
> VHF or UHF amateur gear for out of band operation. Why anyone would be
> so blatant as to tell someone how, or request to violate the law is
> beyond apprehension. We are not talking about MARS frequencies, but
> allowing amateur gear to transmit in the commercial bands. This is
> clearly unacceptable, and sysops should kill those messages when they
> appear. Locally several individuals have been investigated for operating
> amateur equipment in the public safety and commercial bands. Putting
> your 6 meter radio on 47.42 to help the Red Cross is illegal. Operating
> your Kenwood on a GMRS system or commercial UHF box is illegal.
> Locally we provide the FCC enforcement section call signs of anyone
> requesting how to or trying to stimulate a data base on illegal mods.
> FCC type acceptance is the bottom consideration, as well as common sense.
> We hope the FCC will discuss the appropriate aspects with the individuals
> conerned. It is no wonder that others are able to attack our hobby,
> since we provide them the ammunition to do so.
> Thank you for your consideration on this.
>
> Mike N6KZB @ N6KZB Orange Section ARRL ASM.
> Telecommunications Engineer II, RCOFD.
>
>
> If this is what the ARRL is doing with our dues money then
> the ARRL has just lost a member.

The ARRL has a lot of volunteer helpers who can do as they please without reference to ARRL. So this is probably not ARRL policy, just the views of an ASM. That being said, I agree with the views expressed. I don't care if you like it or not, modification for out of band service (MARS and CAP excepted) seems to be illegal. What gives hams the right to do this? What if everyone started carrying around non-type approved radios on police/fire/etc frequencies. What if CBers start modifying their radios to operate on 10m. Where do you draw the line.

On a related topic:
I'm not sure if the net needs yet another subgroup, but does anyone else think that a radio.scanners catagory would be a good idea?
It could contain:

Lists of frequencies for police/fast-food/railroads/....whatever
Mods to convert ham gear to out of band tx/rx
Discussions of who is allowed to receive what
Discussions of the merits of various scanners

In short, it could carry the non ham-radio material that this news group carries. Over the last week or so I calculate that >45% of the postings have belonged to such a sub-group and well over 50% of the total text. Perhaps we should rename this group?? The newly formed rec.radio.shortwave might be a better forum but the machine I read the news from does not yet seem to have access to it. Am I alone in thinking this stuff is out of place here? Even though the "CQ PIZZA" saga went on forever, at least it was about ham-radio. I'd even settle for a rec.ham-radio.tech, where I wouldn't have to wade through so much peripheral stuff to find a posting on ham-radio.

Bob Atkins, KA1GT

(NOTE: For those who might miss the point. This is not a real call for yet another newsgroup, but is intended to stimulate discussion on what should be posted to the ham-radio newsgroup).

4536. The un-net on 10meters on Saturday (1600-1800Z)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-05 23:21:12 UTC
From: rusty@cadnetix.COM
Message-ID: <10468@cadnetix.COM>
Source record: 15152

Well, I had a pretty good time last Saturday 'doing the un-net', as they say :-). I was a little late getting started (10 minutes or so), but finally made contact with N4XHX and N4CDO at about 1720Z (an hour and a half into the 'unnet' - and I had only made one previous 10m contact that morning, at 1630Z). Then I stumbled into a 10-10 'net' where I picked up 4 new 10-10 numbers. PRetty interesting, I've finally got to talk to the west coast!

Anyway, the reason for this posting is (1) to make those of you who have not tried to meet us on 10 on saturday envious enough to get you on the air :-), and (2) to bring up something I've been thinking about in relation to the un-net.

It seems to me that the 'upper' end of the novice segment of 10 is pretty overloaded when the DX starts up. I spent most of my time last saturday trying to find an open spot to call CQ. It seems to me that the 'lower' end is a bit less crowded (although I've not spent a LOT of time down there, it has seemed to me to be less busy when the upper area is packed).

So, the first question is: how about if we move the un-net down to 'somewhere between 28.305 and 28.315 (depending upon qrm)' ?

How many people think thats a bad idea? If I don't get much/any mail disliking this idea, then lets move on down...

Also, it seems that the conditions are good enough that we might find it better to move the time range from 1600Z through 1800Z to 1700Z through 1900Z so that we can involve more of the west coast stations. However, I'm not real sure yet how that will impact the east coast folks, so I'm asking for input. How do you like the idea of moving the time an hour later? (In practice, I've stayed on at least 2 hours, so I've decided to make the time range 2 hours. Hope nobody thinks I'm being paternalistic about the un-net, but since I did sort of start it off and I'm sort of the 'driving force', I've taken the liberty to propose changes to it. Anyone else who thinks of improvements, feel free to pipe up! :-))

So, if you would *stop* checking in to the 'un-net' (whatever it means to "check in to the unnet" :-)) because of either of these changes, I'd appreciate hearing from you! Also, the same goes for if these changes would make you *start* 'checking in'. In fact, if it would make it 'significantly' easier or harder, I'd appreciate hearing from you as well.

Thanks, and 73 de rusty n7ikq
---Join the usenet un-net, 28.410 and/or 28.390(+-) 1600Z to 1700Z saturdays!

Rusty Carruth. Radio: N7IKQ ^^ or later :-)
DOMAIN: rusty@cadnetix.com UUCP:{uunet,boulder}!cadnetix!rusty
home: POB. 461, Lafayette CO 80026

4537. Aircraft callsigns, etc....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-05 23:34:42 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <8912060003.AA18919@ti.com>
Source record: 15153

I thought the discussion about this had long since degenerated to a more general discussion of whose political views take precedence; but since more flak has arisen, I'd like to make one more comment, then I'll shut up on the subject:

Those who are really interested in the who's and why's of the aircraft call-signs need only visit their nearest Air Force recruiting office. Sign on the dotted line. Then, you can not only learn all about it, but you can be a part of the action! Afterwards, you can ask curious civilians why they are interested in it: hopefully without flames.

Regards,
Dube Todd

4538. dual banders (2m & 70cm)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-05 23:41:09 UTC
From: david@mmsac.UUCP
Message-ID: <2831@cygnus.mmsac.UUCP>
Source record: 15154

Yesterday, my wife asked me what I wanted for Christmas. I told her I wanted a dual band radio for my car. Then she asked what model. All I could say was, "Uh... I remember a Kenwood... or was it Yeasu..."

So, I am looking for information about the various dual band mobile radios that are currently on the market. I would like to know the features and prices, but more importantly, what kind of good or bad experiences have you had.

Thanks.

NOTE: If you reply by mail, please use the path in my .sig, not in the header. My header always seems to get screwed up!

--Dave
--
David L. Kensiski, KB6HCN Martin Marietta Data Systems
Software Engineer 1540 River Park Drive, Suite 213
Phone: (916) 929-8844 Sacramento, CA 95815
UUCP: sun!sacto!mmsac!david INTERNET: david%mmsac@sacto.West.Sun.COM

4539. Motorola HT-600 Modifications

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-06 00:15:55 UTC
From: lawrence@smcnet.UUCP
Message-ID: <385@smcnet.UUCP>
Source record: 15159

Has anyone ever found out how to convert the 2 channel Motorola HT-600 or Radius P-200 radios (same radio) to the six channel model? At first I thought the onlydifference was a metal stopper that prevented the switch from selecting channels3 thru 6. When removed, the switch will move into those positions however the radio will still only TX and RX on channels 1 and 2. All of the leads from the switch appear to be connected to the CPU of the radio and I am able to program frequency and PL data into memory locations for channels 3-6. Is there anyone out there who knows if there is a jumper or diode or if it is burned into the CMOS EEPROM and needs to be changed with some other type of software to make this thing think that it has 6 channels instead of 2.

Lawrence Roney / Santa Monica College Telecommunications Department
Mail: uunet!ucla-cs!smcnet!lawrence
Voice: 213-452-9351

4540. Re: ARRL

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-06 01:14:39 UTC
From: henryb@hpspdra.HP.COM
Message-ID: <12280002@hpspdra.HP.COM>
Source record: 15163

In article <24896@ubvax.UB.Com> hardwick@ubvax.UB.Com (Bob Hardwick) writes:
> I got the following off of a packet BBS the other day . . .
>
>> [deleted stuff about so-called illegal mods to ham gear and how]
>> [sysops should censor data on these mods.]
..... All supposedly attributed to:
>> Mike N6KZB @ N6KZB Orange Section ARRL ASM.
>> Telecommunications Engineer II, RCOFD.

Well!!! First off I should admit I don't know what an "Orange Section
ARRL ASM. Telecommunications Engineer II, RCOFD." is,
But..... whoever is promoting censorship of this data seems to be
misunderstanding the spirit of amateur radio:
$SOAPBOXMODE ON
There is no type approval for amateur gear, nor can there be.
The radio amateur as a condition of operating MUST make whatever design
decisions, measurements, and apparatus settings are necessary to ensure that
radiated signals meet technical specifications in such areas as RF power,
frequency, spectral purity, modulation mode, bandwidth and so on.
On the one hand he is free to construct or adapt any equipment whatever
to transmit his signal. On the other hand he is personally responsible
for the quality of that signal. To ensure the quality of the signal he
must necessarly make measurements with instruments, from time to time,
and to check those instruments against trusted sources (such as other
instruments or calibrated crystals or WWV transmissions or so on).
IMHO too many radio amateurs rely on oriental appliance manufacturers
to produce a transceiver which they TRUST to perform to spec. and then
fail to check whether their specimen does, in fact, generate legal
emissions. As a result manufacturers seem to be getting away with
restricting technical information in their efforts to frustrate the
efforts of pirates.
No reasonable person approves of radio piracy, (except perhaps in time
of war), but censorship is neither an effective nor a legitimate way to
fight piracy.
Radio amateurs have a legitimate need to receive AND to generate (but
NOT to radiate) out of band signals as part of propagation studies,
equipment design and test gear calibration.
$SOAPBOXMODE OFF
By all means vigorously persue pirates for their piracy, but _not_ for
exchanging technical information.

I'll give Mike N6KZB the benefit of the doubt, I suspect he has been
quoted out of context.

Oh, and to those concerned about such matters please accept an old
timer's apologies and read "he or she" for "he" in the above etc. etc.

Henry BLACK G4NOC/W6 (415) 857 6655 henryb@hpspd
These my opinions only (unless my employer can make money out of them).

4541. Re: ARRL

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-06 01:40:02 UTC
From: kenny@m.cs.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <13900013@m.cs.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 15039

/* Written 8:18 pm Dec 4, 1989 by hardwick@ubvax.UB.Com in m.cs.uiuc.edu:rec.ham-radio */
/* ---------- "ARRL" ---------- */

>Several messages are circulating concerning how-to, or want-to, modify
>VHF or UHF amateur gear for out of band operation. Why anyone would be
>so blatant as to tell someone how, or request to violate the law is
>beyond apprehension.

While I realize that *many* such requests come from people who have
illegal operations in mind, there are several entirely legitimate
purposes that come to mind.

One legitimate reason for such a request is that the requestor plans
to modify a 2m rig to serve as the exciter for a tripler and amplifier
in the 70cm band. An unmodified 2m rig will operate between 144 and
148 MHz; running it through a tripler will give a 432-444 MHz
operation. As any ham over the rank of Novice is supposed to know,
the 70cm band extends from 420-450 MHz; a modification to a 2m rig to
give it the capability to transmit (into a dummy load, or the tripler)
between 140 and 150 MHz will extend the tripled output to cover the
entire 70cm band.

Another possibility is that the requestor plans to operate in a
country that has a different spectrum allocation in VHF/UHF than the
United States.

In any case, can you cite any law or regulation that is violated by
carrying such information on a BBS? Acting on the information is
another matter altogether -- but even then, it's perfectly legal for a
ham to *posess* equipment that can operate out of band -- the ham
simply isn't allowed to operate it in an illegal manner.

I know that I'm going to get flamed, now, for having posted excuses
that the illegal operators can use in order to contrive
legitimate-sounding requests for out-of-band modifications.
FBOM.

A-T

| / o Kevin Kenny KB9DLU/AA (217) 333-5821
|< /) | | | |/\ Department of Computer Science o , o ,
| \ X_ \/ | | | University of Illinois 40 07 N 88 13 W
kenny@cs.uiuc.edu 1304 W. Springfield Ave.
uunet!uiucdcs!kenny Urbana, IL 61801 AD ASTRA PER ARDUA
k-kenny@uiuc.edu
kenny%cs@uiucvmd.bitnet

4542. Mac vs IBM

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-06 01:42:51 UTC
From: k3mc@APPLE.COM
Message-ID: <8912060142.AA25869@apple.com>
Source record: 15165

Actually, you can have the best of both worlds by getting a Mac and running a program called SoftPC on it. SoftPC completely emulates an XT machine (in software!), down to the comm ports, v20 processor compatibility, etc. Currently, SoftPC v1.3 has a Norton SI rating of 5.5 on my IIci, which is quite respectable.

SoftPC only runs on Mac II, IIx, IIcx and IIci at this time, however, Insignia Solutions (the maker of SoftPC) promises support for the SE and Portable in a couple of months.

As for user interface, and the growing amount of innovative software becoming available, there is no choice: get a Mac!

Note, too, that even though I work for Apple in the Fremont Manufacturing section, I truly believe that the Mac is superior. I have programmed PCs for more than 5 years, and know them inside out; I've been hacking on Macs for only a couple of years, and the more I learn about Macs, the more I like 'em.

And, if you go to your local Mac dealer now, he'll let you carry a Mac system home with you *for free*! If you like it, you pay for it. If you don't, you return it between Jan 1 and Jan 15 (I think those are the correct dates in jan
January that it must be returned by...).

-Mike K3MC

p.s. These are my personal opinions!

4543. Re: (#1 in series) Listen to store security guards catch shoplifters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-06 01:43:05 UTC
From: storkus@arrakis.nevada.edu
Message-ID: <1094@unsvax.NEVADA.EDU>
Source record: 15040

Since when did the FCC say that a husband couldn't call his wife (by patch or direct) about getting a loaf of bread or something like that? I have never heard of that, and I'm sure many others haven't either, since I hear it on the radio all the time! Besides, what kind of business is that? That's family matters, not business (unless family business is prohibited as well, which means that we can't say much of anything over the radio!). 73's,

****

Mike P. Storke, N7MSD NOTICE: Use my HOME QTH address until mid January.
Inet: storkus@arrakis.nevada.edu Packet: KF7TI @ LAS:K7WS-1 or VEGAS:P0TOSI
Snailmail: Box 6 Minden, Nv 89423:HOME QTH. And I claim EVERYTHING I SAY!!
"Pascal: The Handcuff of the programmer. I WANT MY C!!!!!!!!!!!!"

4544. Re: ARRL

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-06 02:17:14 UTC
From: BERTSCH-S@osu-20.ircc.ohio-state.edu
Message-ID: <12547809688015@osu-20.ircc.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 15035

Cast my vote for rec.ham-radio.tech. It seems that rec.ham-radio has
turned into (or has been):
rec.ham,swl,scanner-radio.barf.pizza.ecpa.airport.argue.forever
Enough is enough of these endless legal debates. But if we must beat
a subject to death on this net, how about at least picking a more
technical (read radio-electronic) topic. Pick one-

Voltage vs. current baluns.
Tube vs. solid state final PA's.
Why are random noise pulses called static?

- or make up your own.

I'll start with question of my own. On 10 meters, from my QTH in
central Ohio, I can only work stations that are about 2000 miles
or more away from me, west coast, Europe, SA, Japan, but no south
east US, New England, etc. I'm using a 2 wavelength dipole that's
one wavelength above ground. A friend suggested that if I lower the
antenna, I'll raise the radiation angle and skip in closer. Anyone
have any experience with this sort of thing? (I don't intend to
lower my antenna, but I might build another one near the ground
if this concept works.)

BTW, why IS random noise called static ??????

4545. Re: Wanted: Unix based satellite prediction program - source preferred

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-06 02:26:04 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <978@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 15166

In article <6337@pitt.UUCP> hoffman@speedy.cs.pitt.edu (Bob Hoffman) writes:
>file PD1:<MSDOS.HAMRADIO>ORBIT23.ARC.1. I've used this on Unix
I can't do ftp (on usenet, not internet). Can someone send it to me?
--
John Moore (NJ7E) mcdphx!anasaz!john asuvax!anasaz!john
(602) 861-7607 (day or eve) long palladium, short petroleum
7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253
The 2nd amendment is about military weapons, NOT JUST hunting weapons!

4546. AMSAT BBS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-06 02:40:16 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <304@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 15167

I posted a request for the AMSAT BBS number. Some nice gentleman
sent me a message saying it was 303-447-3003. I called that
number, and it is disconnected. Anybody else have their number?

73,
Tad Cook
tad@ssc.UUCP
KT7H @ N7HFZ

4547. CoCo WEFAX 105 Program

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-06 03:03:19 UTC
From: storkus@arrakis.nevada.edu
Message-ID: <1095@unsvax.NEVADA.EDU>
Source record: 15037

This is a message I received. I am unable to reply to him, but seeing as
there is a thread developing for this stuff, the reply may be of use to the
entire net. Here is the message (edited to take out the MANY CR's that made
it take up the whole screen-no content edited out):
****
From: <uunet!att.att.com!ulysses!nsscb!rhc@nevada.edu>
Message-Id: <8912022021.AA14973@uunet.uu.net>
Date: Sat, 2 Dec 89 13:48 EST
To: arrakis.nevada.edu!storkus@unsvax.nevada.edu
Subject: Re: Weather Facsimile Reception
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
In-Reply-To: <1073@unsvax.NEVADA.EDU>
References: <341@aeshq.UUCP> <1510@qip.UUCP>
Organization: AT&T NSSC S. Plainfield, NJ
Cc:
You mentioned a possibly PD program for wefax reception/dispaly ?
Could you send more info if possible ?
Particularly, I am interested in source for usage under UNIX and
display under Xwindows.
Thanks,
--
Rick Calder, AT&T National Systems Support Center
[att!]rick!rick rick@rick.att.com
attmail!rcalder

****
Actually, the message had a copy of the ending .signature message, which I also
deleted, as well as some of the header information (added by the mailer daemon)
but here is my reply message. I am also going to add some stuff for those on
the net (in case anyone is interested).
****
Sorry to tell you this, but it's not an OS-9 program. It runs on RSD on the
CoCo, and bypasses the disk system and writes directly to disk, thus requiring
a clean floppy to do it. The reason for this is because it saves a graphics
image directly to disk, and its so big that the disk can only hold 2!
It would be EASILY possible to modify the program and port it to OS-9 as far
as the file system is concerned, but the driver for reading the FAX from the
tape port (I did say that in my posting, is is hardware specific to the CoCo)
requires machine language because of the tight timing requirements. Because
OS-9 is a timesharing system, there may be a problem with this, as it will
screw up the clock and timing, as they both depend on the IRQ line from the
clock, and it must disable this line in order to retain the proper timing (all
serial/parallel conversion is handled by software here, just as in the bit-
banger port). Hope this helps with your decision. If you still want more

info, it would be easy for me to send you the program, as it is quite small.
Hope this helps again. 73's (best wishes),
****
For those on the net, the program is called WEFAX 105. It runs on any version
of Color Computer and runs on Disk Extended Color Basic (DECB), thus requiring
1 disk drive. It uses the built in tape recorder port to demodulate and
decode the signal, which can be supplied from anything. The main problem is
that you do not have any grey ranges, and you must be careful how high you set
the audio level on the radio (a friend of mine knows someone who blew out the
port by setting the audio too high). It works VERY nicely (hey, its FREE) for
what it will cost you (if you already own a CoCo and a radio to receive the
transmissions with, all you have to do is make (or, if the connector is right,
just buy) a cable to connect the port (its a 5 pin DIN female plug) and the
audio from the radio. My friend has used it and likes it alot. If anyone
wants it, I can send it to them through the mail system. I'm also thinking
of putting it on LISTSERV if enough people want it. That's all for now, 73's,
****
Mike P. Storke, N7MSD NOTICE: Use my HOME QTH address until mid January.
Inet: storkus@arrakis.nevada.edu Packet: KF7TI @ LAS:K7WS-1 or VEGAS:P0TOSI
Snailmail: Box 6 Minden, Nv 89423:HOME QTH. And I claim EVERYTHING I SAY!!
"Pascal: The Handcuff of the programmer. I WANT MY C!!!!!!!!!!!!"

4548. FT290R mods wanted !!??!!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-06 03:07:22 UTC
From: johan@guille.ece.orst.edu
Message-ID: <14248@orstcs.CS.ORST.EDU>
Source record: 15038

Hi
I have an 'old'(7 years) FT290R from Yeasu, that i bought when i was still living in Europe. It is a real nice trig, and has served for a lot of pleasure.
Being curious as I am, I fussed around with it for quit some time now.
Especially the four bits on the cpu that are programmable by hardwiring the pins on the chip are fun. I have been able to extend the range from the european 144-146 to 143.5 148.5 Mhz. Also i found a setting that covers roughly 142 - 149.3 Mhz , but the pll is very 'itchy', and the cpu only allows rx (tx only in 144-146 Mhz).
I have a few other mods from european magazines, and some stuff i did myself.
Is there anyone around that knows anything about this rig and has done mods to it ?
I would appreciate (any) new modifications !
(especially in the 1st IF , since it is too wide)

Anyway, any info about the FT290R is welcome !!

Please reply direct to me, and if wanted i'll summarize .

Johan "Big Jo" Reinalda, (WG7J & PA3DIS) Internet :
'Grad' Electrical Engineering johan@guille.ece.orst.edu
Oregon State University, Corvallis Or 97330
USPS: 420 NW 9 AT&T: (503) 753-9327 AMPR: [44.26.0.224] or WG7J@KA7VQD
/*** If it ain't DUTCH, It ain't MUCH ! ***/

4549. Mods for ICOM IC-27

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-06 03:12:00 UTC
From: LEY@UWSTOUT.BITNET
Message-ID: <8912061559.AA02460@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 15168

My high-school science teacher has an ICOM IC-27H and would like to modify it to receive above the ham bands. Could anyone on the net post or e-mail those mods. Thanks.

Mike Ley, N9GQU

4550. Re: ARRL

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-06 04:54:15 UTC
From: cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu
Message-ID: <1701@ultb.isc.rit.edu>
Source record: 15170

In article <24896@ubvax.UB.Com> hardwick@ubvax.UB.Com (Bob Hardwick) writes:

[stuff deleted]
>>[forwarded from packet]
>>Locally we provide the FCC enforcement section call signs of anyone
>>requesting how to or trying to stimulate a data base on illegal mods.
>>FCC type acceptance is the bottom consideration, as well as common sense.
...
>>Mike N6KZB @ N6KZB Orange Section ARRL ASM.
>> Telecommunications Engineer II, RCOFD.

>If this is what the ARRL is doing with our dues money then
>the ARRL has just lost a member.

I agree with you completely, Bob. But I do not believe that this is a league policy. The league does some stupid things, but they have better ways to keep occupied than looking for things that are largely a problem OUTSIDE of the Amateur Service. Secondly, it occurs to me in ALL of the radio-comm services that the FCC does not respond to a problem that it does not see; if a member of a volunteer fire dept. uses a TH-215, well yeah it's illegal because of type certification, but I really doubt the FCC would care all that much. Finally, the tone of N2KZB's packet message does not sound like something the league would put out, both in the tone and the language. The November QST indicates that K6LKN is the Assistant Section Manager for the Orange Section, which suggests to me that if N2KZB is indeed the current ASM there, he's probably new at it.

Chris N2JGW
cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu

4551. rec.ham-radio is out of control

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-06 05:06:30 UTC
From: cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu
Message-ID: <1702@ultb.isc.rit.edu>
Source record: 15171

I am not the soapbox-preaching type, but I think that rec.ham-radio is *VERY* out of control. The volume of traffic has gotten high while the content has degraded to petty bickering and text that has deviated unexcusably from the purpose of this newsgroup.

I would like to remind new users of the group that there are many, many pages of text with regard to network ettiquette. (A "new user" is defined as anybody who is not familiar with these procedures).

Let's try some 'passive resistance', please; think twice about posting. Is it about some aspect of HAM RADIO? Or did the article you are responding to remind you of what happened last time you were in Paris with your HT? The distinction that I am getting at is that this newsgroup is NOT the same as being on the air; when you are using a ham radio, you can talk about what you like. This newsgroup is for talking about ham radio. period.

--
Christopher E. Piggott, A.R.S. N2JGW
cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu
..!rutgers!rochester!ritcv!ultb!cep4478

4552. Santec (ENCOMM) ST-20T mods wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-06 05:49:51 UTC
From: storkus@arrakis.nevada.edu
Message-ID: <1097@unsvax.NEVADA.EDU>
Source record: 15048

Anyone who has mods for a Santec ST-20T handheld 2 meter radio, could you please email them to me. There are currently no mods for it in the mods data-base at HAMSTER. Thanks, and 73's

****

Mike P. Storke, N7MSD NOTICE: Use my HOME QTH address until mid January.
Inet: storkus@arrakis.nevada.edu Packet: KF7TI @ LAS:K7WS-1 or VEGAS:P0TOSI
Snailmail: Box 6 Minden, Nv 89423:HOME QTH. And I claim EVERYTHING I SAY!!
"Pascal: The Handcuff of the programmer. I WANT MY C!!!!!!!!!!!!"

4553. Re: dual banders (2m & 70cm)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-06 05:52:27 UTC
From: vtcqa@shamash.cdc.com
Message-ID: <14723@shamash.cdc.com>
Source record: 15047

In article <2831@cygnus.mmsac.UUCP>, david@mmsac.UUCP (David Kensiski) writes:
> Yesterday, my wife asked me what I wanted for Christmas. I told her I
> wanted a dual band radio for my car. Then she asked what model. All
> I could say was, "Uh... I remember a Kenwood... or was it Yeasu..."
>
> So, I am looking for information about the various dual band mobile
> radios that are currently on the market. I would like to know the
> features and prices, but more importantly, what kind of good or bad
> experiences have you had.
>

I purchased a Yaesu FT470 about 2 months ago, and overall I am quite satisfied. One interesting feature is that you may monitor both 2m and 70cm at the same time. There is a 'mixer' control at the top which determines how much volume each band gets - in the middle its equal volume, all the way left its all UHF, all the way right and its VHF. This is a handy feature. It is also a pretty compact compared to the other units I looked at. The only real shocker I had when I entered the handi talkie world was that the little buggers are REALLY thirsty for the juice. (xlation: they draw a lot of current) I picked up the optional FNB-12 battery pack. Its 12v @ 500 mAh. This gives me a 5 watt output, but its really only useful for about 45 minutes. Thats if you talk for 3 mins, then listen for three, talk for three, etc. You really have to stick to low power as much as possible to get the most enjoyment out of it. One thing that helps is if you use an earphone for rcv. The difference in current draw for increasing volume levels is very surprising.

BEWARE: You are about to get pounced on royale about the infamous intermod problem of the 470. It's true. I get to hear the weather on most of my favorite repeaters. If you turn the squelch down it usually goes away, and you can also get rid of it by re-orientating the antenna for a moment. It's not as bad as people make it out to be. I live in Minneapolis, a major city. I know other users who are a little more rural, and they have no problem at all with it. Also, Yaesu will fix it for free if you send it to them. I haven't sent mine in yet, because its not that big of a deal. Supposedly the new ones out have this problem fixed. I would call Yaesu and ask them what serial numbers to look for, if this is true.

73's

Jeff - NR0D

4554. Recent (and not so recent) AMSAT bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-06 07:09:55 UTC
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <18490@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 15172

Posted: Tue, Nov 7, 1989 2:26 AM GMT Msg: JGIJ-4087-5492
From: DCOWDIN
To: IS
CC: NCS
Subj: WB6GFJ QTH SUSTAINS SEVERE DAMAGE

SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-310.01
WB6GFJ'S QTH SUSTAINS DAMAGE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 310.01 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD NOVEMBER 6, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Ross Forbes (WB6GFJ), President of Project OSCAR, Home Sustains Severe Damage

Ross Forbes's (WB6GFJ) house sustained severe damage two weeks ago due to the San Francisco earthquake. Although Ross was not hurt nor were his parents hurt during the fifteen second long earthquake, since then Ross's entire efforts have been focused on getting his home repaired. As a consequence, Ross has asked the AMSAT News Service to inform satellite enthusiasts that during this difficult period that WB6GFJ is getting his home and UOSAT-11 Digital Communication Experiment (DCE) Gateway station repaired, HE WILL NOT BE ABLE TO ANSWER ANY INQUIRIES SENT TO PROJECT OSCAR. If you have written to Ross about information concerning satellite tracking programs or any other topic and are expecting a quick reply, please be advised that it may be many weeks before Ross can reply. Under more normal circumstances Ross has always been very prompt about returning replys to letters and inquiries. But with his house so severely damaged, Ross can't begin to think about anything else. So "please stand by" as WB6GFJ completes his QTH repairs.

/EX

Posted: Sun, Nov 12, 1989 3:44 AM GMT Msg: EGIJ-4091-4835
From: DCOWDIN
To: IS
CC: W1AW
Subj: $ANS-315 BULLETINS

SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-315.01
AMSAT-NA SPACE SYMPOSIUM SUMMARY

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 315.01 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD NOVEMBER 11, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT-NA Space Symposium Held In Des Moines, IA Nov. 3-5th; A GREAT SUCCESS!

The Radio Amateur Satellite Corporation (AMSAT-NA) held its 1989 Space Symposium and Annual Meeting this past weekend, Nov. 3-5th, at the Meredith Corporation's facilities in Des Moines, IA. This facility provided an excellent meeting place for the hosting organization, the Central Iowa Technical Society (CITS), to sponsor this prestigious group of amateur radio's finest. Radio amateurs from all around the world -- Europe, Mexico, South America, New Zealand, and the Philippines -- traveled to Des Moines to be part of this remarkable event. Starting off the Symposium on Saturday morning was Jan King (W3GEY), Bob McGwier (N4HY), Tom Clark (W3IWI), Jon Bloom (KE3D), and Harold Price (NK6K). They presented a detailed run down of the MICROSAT program. NK6K gave an interesting review of digital-store-and-forward software which he, N4HY, and Jeff Ward (G0/K8KA) are developing. Following the PACSAT discussion, Stan Sjol (W0KP) and Bill Clapp of Weber State College (WSC) summarized the CCD camera experiment and the other scientific experiments which will fly aboard the WEBERSAT MICROSAT. Also included was a sample of a high resolution picture taken with the WSC CCD. Rounding out the morning session was Dick Jansson (WD4FAB) on the Phase IV geostationary satellite design effort. After reconvening from lunch, Courtney Duncan (N5BF), AMSAT-NA VP of Field User Projects, talked about the many exciting activities related to OSCAR-13, eg., Operations Nets, ZRO Tests, and the upcoming MICROSAT launch. Then came Antonio Franklin (N6NKF) and his discussion of his satellite tracking program known as InstantTrack 1.0. Even Bob McGwier (N4HY), the author of QuikTrak 4.0, was impressed! After Antonio came a series of papers about exciting scientific missions in which AMSAT and OSCAR satellite users are being invited to provide a major support role. These projects included the Solar Sail, Lunar Polar Orbiter, and NASA's Small Expendable-Tether satellite experiment. Following these papers came Jeff Wallach (N5ITU), Chairman of the Dallas Remote Imaging Group (DRIG), who presented an paper about high resolution WX satellite image processing. Showing slides of WX satellite pictures processed on his IBM-AT computer, many of the Symposium attendees were overwhelmed by the unbelieveable pictures that N5ITU's IBM-AT produced. And finishing the day with a lot of good natured humor was Bill Brown (WB8ELK) with his excellent presentation about ATV experiments with balloons. Bill showed a video tape of his latest high-altitude balloon experiments in which one of his balloons reached an altitude of 133,000 ft! Attendees were awestruck at the sight of seeing the curvature of the earth at 133,000 ft! Most interesting was the trip back to earth after the balloon burst and the impending impact!

After a "attitude re-adjustment," the Symposium attendees returned to the Meredith Corporation meeting facilites for the banquet and awards ceremonies. Over 50 awards were presented to AMSAT volunteers to recognize their service to the AMSAT organization, the MICROSAT program, and the furtherance of OSCAR satellite program.

For those who missed the AMSAT Space Symposium, in the next issue of AMSAT Journal, the proceedings of the Symposium will be included so that AMSAT-NA members can find out what went on. For a complete summary of the Board of Directors meetings held on Sunday and Monday, see ASR #192 which will be mailed December 1st.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-315.02
FUIJI-OSCAR-12 IS QRT

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 315.02 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD NOVEMBER 11, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

JARRL "Turns Off" FUJI-OSCAR-12 Forever

The following announcement was made by JARRL last week:

November 1st, 1989 The Japanese Amateur Radio League

"Amateur satellite JAS-1/FUJI-OSCAR 12 has operated for 3 years. Power generation has, however, decreased with time, and at present, its average power generation is less than 3 watts, which is difficult to keep even at Mode D, the minimum power requirement.

Therefore, after deliberation, it has been decided that the operation of FO-12 should be terminated and ending time is scheduled for Nov 5th, 1989, until when a few operation of short duration will be available, if possible.

It is our great pleasure to realize that we were able to provide chances of satellite communication, especially, the flying BBS, and taking this opportunity, we thank all satellite enthusiasts for having connected with the bird.

Now, we are preparing the next bird JAS-1B, as the successor of FO-12, which has the same mission configuration as that of FO-12, except for its orbit. Please look forward to its launch in February 1990."

At the present time the AMSAT News Service (ANS) has no further details concerning this announcement. For those wishing to read more about JAS-1B, see the September issue of the ARRL's QEX magazine.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-315.03
UOSAT BULLETIN

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 315.03 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD NOVEMBER 11, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

UoSAT Bulletin 203

**** UoSAT-OSCAR-11 BULLETIN - 203 3rd November 1989 ****

UoSAT MISSION CONTROL CENTRE
University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey, GU2 5XH, England

** PLANS FOR UOSAT-D PCE **

This is a short report to keep potential users up to date concerning plans for the UoSAT-D PACSAT Communications Experiment (PCE).

The PCE will be an open-access amateur radio store-and-forward system. Although there will certainly be some gateway stations (since they are efficient and cost-effective), any correctly-equipped amateur station will be able to use the PCE.

A groundstation for the PCE must have a 9600 bit/sec FSK modem compatible with the G3RUH modem. This modem should be connected to a Mode-J satellite station: 145.975 MHz uplink and 435.070 MHz downlink. This modem and RF equipment must be connected to a packet TNC. Ground station antenna and RF power requirements should be modest; final satellite receiver sensitivity and antenna pattern measurements are now under way at UoS.

To access the PCE Packet Bulletin Board System (PBBS), you will need special software running on your groundstation computer. The PACSAT Groundstation Software will communicate with the PCE over your AX.25 TNC using high-level protocols currently under development by Jeff Ward (G0/K8KA) and Harold Price (NK6K). This system -- requiring you to connect your TNC to a host program and not just to a terminal emulator -- will provide a powerful electronic mail service eliminating many of the frustrations experienced by users of the existing ground-based PBBS network.

(The standard PACSAT protocols will also be implemented on the AMSAT-NA Microsats - although NOT using the 9600 bit/sec FSK modulation!)

Full details of the PACSAT protocols will be published as soon as they are available. A Broadcast Protocol specification (for transmission of bulletins, etc.) has already been published in the proceedings of DATASPACE '89. When published, the protocol specifications will allow software authors to begin implementing the PACSAT Ground Station Software for different computers. It is also likely that a PACSAT Ground Station Software implementation for IBM-PC compatible computers will be produced by UoSAT and AMSAT-NA and made available to other amateurs.

(de G0/K8KA @ GB3UP.UK.EU)

*** UoSAT-OSCAR-9 Reports ***

Thanks to all those who have sent in reports and telemetry from the last days of UO-9. So far the last telemetry received is from Dave Guimont, Jr. WB6LLO in San Diego, California who recorded telemetry at 05:15 UTC, about 2.5 hours before the satellite burned up.

Reports received from:-

JR3FRF, WB6LLO, Howard Day, Angus Newman, G3IOR, F1GRR, DL6DBN, HB9BEQ, ZL1TRE, Birger Lindholm, K9CIS (Richland Community College)

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-315.04
WB6GFJ'S QTH SUSTAINS DAMAGE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 315.04 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD NOVEMBER 11, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Ross Forbes (WB6GFJ), President of Project OSCAR, Home Sustains Severe Damage

Ross Forbes's (WB6GFJ) house, located in the Palo Alto, CA area, sustained severe damage two weeks ago due to the San Francisco earthquake. Although Ross was not hurt nor were his parents hurt during the fifteen second long earthquake, since then Ross's entire efforts have been focused on getting his home repaired. As a consequence, Ross has asked the AMSAT News Service (ANS) to inform OSCAR satellite enthusiasts that during this difficult period that WB6GFJ QTH is being repaired, along with his UOSAT-11 Digital Communication Experiment (DCE) Gateway station repaired, HE WILL NOT BE ABLE TO ANSWER ANY INQUIRIES SENT TO PROJECT OSCAR. If you have written to Ross recently requesting information concerning satellite tracking programs or any other topic and have not received a reply, please be advised that it may be several weeks before Ross can do so. Under normal circumstances, Ross has always had a policy of being very prompt about answering letters and inquiries to Project OSCAR. But with his house so severely damaged, Ross can't begin to start to think about anything else. So "please stand by" as WB6GFJ gets his QTH back in order.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-315.05
AMSAT-DL TO START ON PHASE III-D

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 315.05 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD NOVEMBER 11, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT-DL To Commence Work On The New Phase III-D OSCAR

AMSAT-DL President Karl Meinzer (DJ4ZC) is pleased to announced that he has received a substantial funding for the AMSAT-DL Phase III-D satellite. This funding comes from the West German government and is provided for research in the area of satellite communications. Phase III-D, as outlined by Karl's paper presented at the 1988 AMSAT-UK Colloquium will depart quite radically from its predecessors -- it is designed to have an RF ouput of 250 watts! This new OSCAR satellite will weigh somewhere between 200 to 400 kg and will be placed in a high-altitude Molniya orbit, similar to OSCAR-13's orbit. AMSAT-NA congratulates Karl and AMSAT-DL on the start of a new OSCAR Satellite program.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-315.06
AMSAT SHORT BURSTS

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 315.06 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD NOVEMBER 11, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT Short Bursts

For those wishing to obtain a copy of Antonio Franklin's (N6NKF) new satellite tracking program, InstantTrack 1.0, contact AMSAT-NA HQ's at (303) 589-6062 for more information.

OSCAR-13 OPERATING SCHEDULE

MODE B MA 060 to MA 160 NOTE: MODE S Operation will
MODE JL MA 160 to MA 195 return Nov. 23rd after
MODE B Beacon MA 195 to MA 200 the next AO-13 attitude
MODE B MA 200 to MA 240 re-adjustment.
OFF MA 240 to MA 060

AMSAT-NA is pleased to announce the availability of a new AO-13 PSK telemetry decoding program for the IBM-PC or compatibles that have a minimum of 256K RAM, a 360K disk-drive, a Serial port, and either a monochrome or color monitor. This new program was written by Jack Mathias (W9FMW) and runs in conjuction with the G3RUH 400 PSK modem. This menu driven program will decode every "page" of telemetry from AO-13. If you would like more information about obtaining this program, contact AMSAT-NA HQ's at (301) 589-6062.

Doug Loughmiller(KO5I), President of AMSAT-NA, wants to inform all AMSAT members that the new AMSAT BBS will now be part of the Dallas Remote Imaging Group's (DRIG) BBS at (214) 394-7438.

If you are building one of the TAPR or G3RUH 1200 Baud PSK modems so that you will be ready for the launch of the MICROSATs, a good way to "bench" test your modem is with a tape cassette which Jack Mathias (W9FMW) is offering. You can use this cassette to test out your modems without having to have a "live" signal. Also, you can be sure that the modem and the rest of your system is operating correctly before the launch of the MICROSATs early next year. So if you would like to find out more information about how to obtain the W9FMW TEST TAPE FOR TAPR/G3RUH MODEMS, contact AMSAT-NA HQ's at (301) 589-6062.

L de DB2OS & VK5AGR 02Nov89: ** AMSAT OSCAR-10 Status Report **

Please DO NOT USE the Mode B transponder on AO-10 until 20-Nov-89 since AO-10 does not have sufficient solar illumination to support the general use of the Mode-B transponder at this time. If stations will refrain from using the Mode-B transponder until that time, then the transponder can be made available for general use on 20-Nov-89 from MA 25 to MA 255. Once AO-13 operations begin on 20-NOV-89, DO NOT USE the Mode B transponder from MA 0 to MA 25 as AO-10 will be in eclipse during this period until 29-Nov-89.

/EX

Posted: Sun, Nov 19, 1989 5:32 AM GMT Msg: CGIJ-4096-8519
From: DCOWDIN
To: IS
CC: W1AW
Subj: $ANS-322 (PLEASE USE THIS ONE!)

SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-322.01
MICROSAT LAUNCH DATE ADVANCES

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 322.01 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD NOVEMBER 18, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

MICROSAT/UOSAT Launch Date Is ADVANCED!; Now Set For January 9, 1990

In what is considered a suprise announcement, Arianspace officials have informed AMSAT-NA and University of Surrey this week that the launch date of the MICROSATs and the UOSAT D/E satellites has been ADVANCED 10 DAYS! The launch date is now planned for January 9, 1990. This change in the launch date is the direct result of the postponement of the previous mission, designated by Arianespace as V35A, and was planned to lift-off on Dec. 13th. It appears that the problem with the V35A mission is caused by one of the primary payloads, known as "SUPERBIRD B," which is having technical problems and will not be ready for launch on Dec. 13th. So Arianespace officials have decided to use this extra time to prepare for the next ARIANE flight, known as the V36A mission; they feel feel that moving the MICROSAT/UOSAT launch date ahead ten days is feasible. Since the MICROSATs and UOSAT D & E, along with the primary payload SPOT-2, are ready to fly, the launch campaign will now begin on November 27th. That is the day in which the payload integration teams from AMSAT and the University of Surrey, along with their satellites, will arrive in Kourou, French Guyana. By Dec. 20th all of the payloads will be fully integrated aboard the ARIANE IV rocket and the teams will then return home on December 23rd. After a short Christmas break, the final AMSAT/UOSAT teams will then travel back to Kourou and will stay there and monitor their respective satellites until the launch on January 9th.

Since events are moving very quickly now, OSCAR satellite users should monitor the AMSAT HF/VHF Nets, OSCAR-13 Operations Nets, and watch the AMSAT News Service (ANS) bulletins for any further details concerning the launch of MICROSATs (PACSAT, DOVE, LUSAT, and WEBERSAT) and UOSAT D & E.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-322.02
AO-13 ATTITUDE RE-ADJUSTMENT

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 322.02 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD NOVEMBER 18, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

OSCAR Will Undergo An Attitude Re-Adjustment On Nov. 22, 1989

On November 22nd, magnetorquing on OSCAR-13 will begin inorder to change its attitude so that its solar panels will stay fully illuminated by the sun's rays. Presently the Bahn coordinates are 208 deg longitude and -7 deg latitude. After the attitude re-adjustment on November 22nd, the new Bahn coordinates will be 179.4 deg latitude/+3.6 deg longitude. Please note that this attitude manuever will start on ORBIT # 1090 and may last thru ORBIT # 1093. During the perigee periods of these orbits, the transponders may be turned off from MA 200 to 060. Once OSCAR-13's attitude has been changed, a new transponder operating schedule will be as follows:

AO13 SCHEDULE FROM 22NOV89

MODE B MA 000 TO MA 110
MODE JL MA 110 TO MA 145
OFF MA 145 TO MA 150
S BEACON MA 146 TO MA 147
MODE S MA 147 TO MA 160

MODE B MA 150 TO MA 255
OMNI ANT MA 225 TO MA 035

As always, please monitor the OSCAR-13 telemetry beacon or AMSAT HF/VHF Nets for any further details concerning the operating schedule of OSCAR-13.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-322.03
ARRL DXCC QSL INQUIRY

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 322.03 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD NOVEMBER 18, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

An Inquiry About Satellite QSLs for DXCC From The DXCC Desk Of The ARRL

In an effort to insure that its policies concerning acceptance of Satellite QSL cards are reasonable and proper, the ARRL DXCC Desk is soliciting comments from AMSAT members concerning QSLing practices. Our current policy is to accept only those cards which explicitly state that the contact was made via satellite.

Our concern is whether or not our acceptance policy is in line with the QSL practices of satellite DXers. Basically, we are interested in learning what type of information individual operators include on their QSL cards. Comments should be brief, but please be sure to include the following: some indication of the amount of your satellite activity, what percentage of that is DX, and your QSLing habits. Those who have noticed variations in the format of cards they've received may include such observations in their comments.

The ARRL DXCC Desk appreciates your cooperation in this matter. 73!

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-322.04
AMSAT SHORT BURSTS

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 322.04 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD NOVEMBER 18, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT Short Bursts

AMSAT Operations Net Manager, Courtney Duncan (N5BF), wants to remind OSCAR-13 users that the next AO-13 Operations Net is scheduled for November 26, 1989 at 19:30 UTC on a Mode B downlink frequency of 145.950 MHz. The Operations Net is designed to be highly informative in nature and will cover a wide variety of topics which all OSCAR satellite enthusiats should find interesting. So don't be left out, join Courtney for this excellent Net on Nov. 26th.

For those wishing to obtain a copy of Antonio Franklin's (N6NKF) new satellite tracking program, InstantTrack 1.0, contact AMSAT-NA HQ's at (303) 589-6062 for more information.

AMSAT-NA is pleased to announce the availability of a new AO-13 PSK telemetry decoding program for the IBM-PC or compatibles that have a minimum of 256K RAM, a 360K disk-drive, a Serial port, and either a monochrome or color monitor. This new program was written by Jack Mathias (W9FMW) and runs in conjuction with the G3RUH 400 PSK modem. This menu driven program will decode every "page" of telemetry from AO-13. If you would like more information about obtaining this program, contact AMSAT-NA HQ's at (301) 589-6062.

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L de DB2OS & VK5AGR 02Nov89: ** AMSAT OSCAR-10 Status Report **

Please DO NOT USE the Mode B transponder on AO-10 until 20-Nov-89 since AO-10 does not have sufficient solar illumination to support the general use of the Mode-B transponder at this time. If stations will refrain from using the Mode-B transponder until that time, then the transponder can be made available for general use on 20-Nov-89 from MA 25 to MA 255. Once AO-13 operations begin on 20-NOV-89, DO NOT USE the Mode B transponder from MA 0 to MA 25 as AO-10 will be in eclipse during this period until 29-Nov-89.

The ZRO Memorial Technical Achievement Award Program, or just "ZRO Test" will be reactivated in late November following the mid-November reorientation of OSCAR-13. This activity is designed to be a test of operating skill and equipment performance. The following schedule of Mode "B" ZRO tests with a downlink frequency of 145.840 MHz was chosen for convenient operating times and favorable squint angles:

Saturday November 25, 1989 at 20:30 UTC
Saturday December 02, 1989 at 12:40 UTC
Saturday December 16, 1989 at 20:00 UTC
Saturday December 30, 1989 at 16:00 UTC
Saturday January 13, 1990 at 12:00 UTC
Saturday January 20, 1990 at 15:30 UTC

Any changes will be announced as soon as possible via the AMSAT HF/VHF Nets and OSCAR-13 Operations Nets. ZRO brochures are available from WA5ZIB, Andy MacAllister, AMSAT V.P. of User Operations, 14714 Knightsway Drive, Houston, TX 77083 for an S.A.S.E. with one unit of postage. The brochure characterizes test procedures, means for obtaining certificates and gives some historical background about the program.

/EX

Posted: Sat, Nov 25, 1989 7:23 PM GMT Msg: FGIJ-4100-8654
From: DLOUGHMILLER
To: AMSAT
CC: NCS, IS
Subj: ANS schedule change

Beginning this week the AMSAT News Service will observe a new production schedule. In the past several years the News Service has released material on Saturdays for dissemination through the following week. Beginning this week News Service releases will be made on Monday evenings US time for use through the following week. This change is being made in order to allow for additional input to the ANS to be made and for a more comprehensive review of ANS material to take place involving a small editorial review staff of key AMSAT managers. This is to insure that the material that is being published is as accurate and complete as possible.

Net control stations who will be handling net control activities during the weekend of November 25 and 26 should utilize ANS bulletins $ANS-322 and $ORBS-317 for these net sessions. The net set of news service material will be posted Monday November 27th.

We greatly appreciate everyone's support and cooperation as we make these changes to the distribution of AMSAT News Service material.

73

Doug Loughmiller, KO5I

Posted: Tue, Nov 28, 1989 2:26 AM GMT Msg: AGIJ-4102-2079
From: DLOUGHMILLER
To: AMSAT, NCS, IS
CC: BOD, OFFICERS
Subj: ANS material Delay

Well Boys,

I am afraid that I must report that a small glitch has caught up with us in our first effort to disseminate the ANS material in the new schedule.

The material will be posted about 12 hours later than announced over the weekend. The material will be posted no later than 16:00 UTC Tuesday in plenty of time for the Tuesday evening nets here in the US.

I apologize for the delay this time around. Please bear with us as we get our new mechanism working properly. I do believe that the improved service with the ANS bulletin material will be worth the trouble we've had getting it out this week.

73

Doug

Posted: Tue, Nov 28, 1989 10:14 PM GMT Msg: DGIJ-4102-8928
From: DLOUGHMILLER
To: AMSAT, NCS
CC: IS
Subj: ANS release

Better late than never as they say. The ANS-332 bulletins are now posted
to IS
Thanks for the cooperation.
73 Doug

Posted: Tue, Nov 28, 1989 10:18 PM GMT Msg: CGIJ-4102-8969
From: DLOUGHMILLER
To: IS
Subj: $ANS-332

SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-332.01
MICROSAT-UOSAT LAUNCH CAMPAIGN BEGINS THIS WEEK

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 332.01 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD NOVEMBER 28,1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

MICROSAT - UOSAT LAUNCH CAMPAIGN TO BEGIN THIS WEEK

With the launch of six OSCAR satellites a little over one
month away, AMSAT-NA and the University of Surrey will be
dispatching the first teams of engineers and technicians to
the European Space Agency launch site in Kourou, French
Guiana beginning on Friday of this week. Other support personnel
including Jose Macho, LU7JCN of AMSAT Argentina and Dr.
Junior DeCastro, PY2BJO of AMSAT Brazil will be travelling to
the jungle launch site in support of their payload activities
as well. In all, a total of three separate teams of personnel
will be travelling to Kourou during the month of December on
behalf of AMSAT-NA and the Microsat project.

Activities related to the preparation of the six OSCAR
satellites for their trip to low earth orbit have been
accelerated over the past several weeks. During the
Thanksgiving weekend a small team including W3GEY, N4HY, WT0M,
Jeff Zerr and others worked on various software and hardware
issues at the AMSAT Boulder, Colorado lab. The team reports
that good progress was made on the AMSAT-NA PACSAT and the
AMSAT Argentina LUSAT packet store-and-forward spacecraft
as well as the BRAMSAT Digital Orbiting Voice Encoder
spacecraft, DOVE during the weekend session. Reports from the
University of Surrey indicate that last minute preparations
of the UOSAT D&E spacecraft are also progressing smoothly.

In addition to the Thanksgiving weekend activities,
earlier last week technicians at Weber State College in

Ogden, Utah performed final check out of the various experiments aboard the Webersat spacecraft. Bob Twiggs, Director of the Center for Aerospace Technology at Weber State reports that all experiments passed final checked out with flying colors. Webersat is the fourth Microsat in the constellation of birds to be launched in January.

The MICROSAT - UOSAT launch now scheduled for January 9th promises to be a truly exciting and momentous event. AMSAT-NA will be announcing the plans for real time coverage of the launch activity and for updated bulletin material during the first few days of life for the six new OSCARs. Stay tuned to the AMSAT HF and VHF Nets and to the AMSAT News Service Bulletins for the latest information surrounding the impending launch of the next generation of OSCAR satellites.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-332.02
WB9ANQ APPOINTED AMSAT TECHNICAL COORDINATOR

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 332.02 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD NOVEMBER 28, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT Vice President for Operations, Courtney Duncan, N5BF, has appointed Bruce Rahn, WB9ANQ, Technical Coordinator for the Command Station Development Program. He replaces former Command Station Development Program administrator Ralph Wallio, W0RPK, who recently began a well deserved sabbatical from his many AMSAT duties. Bruce has been an active satellite user for several years and has been very active in the Command Station Development Program since its inception early in 1989, conducting technical projects and providing assistance to other team members. All correspondence from current members as well as new inquiries (SASE for information and application) should now be directed to Bruce Rahn, WB9ANQ, 410 Coronado Trail, Enon, Ohio, 45323.

Those already signed up will be hearing from WB9ANQ shortly about continuation and resumption of ongoing activities. For those who are interested in getting started but have not yet applied, program entry level membership has not been closed, nor will it be in the near future. Send an SASE with two units of postage to the address given above for more information and an application.

For further information, see upcoming issues of ASR or the AMSAT-NA Journal.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-332.03
W8GUS APPOINTED 75 METER NET CONTROL STATION

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 332.03 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD NOVEMBER 28, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT Headquarters is pleased to announce the appointment of Ron Long, W8GUS as primary AMSAT 75 Meter East Coast Net control station. Ron will begin his duties in this capacity December 5th, 1989.

For the past year the net control duties for this net have been handled by K4EDU and W4BIW. With both of these stations being located in the deep south, coverage into certain parts of the coverage area of this net, particularly New England, has been spotty at best. AMSAT officials felt that it would be in the best interest of the East Coast Net to locate a primary net control station in a more central location to the region which is to be covered. W8GUS was sought out to serve in this capacity because of his centralized location, strong signal on 75 meters and his background both with the AMSAT organization and professionally having retired as a professor from Ohio State University. K4EDU will serve as back up to W8GUS in the future.

Please join in welcoming W8GUS to his new role by checking into the AMSAT 75 Meter East Coast Net on Tuesday evenings at 9pm EST on a frequency of 3.840 Mhz.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-332.04
AMSAT OPERATIONS NET SCHEDULE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 332.04 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD NOVEMBER 28, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Following is the schedule for Operations Nets for the next several weeks. Note that times may change by up to half an hour depending on the satellite mode switch schedule. Watch ANS and the nets for further information.

Day UTC Day U.S. Freq. NCS Guest

09 Dec 89 1445 Saturday 435.970 N5BF open
16 Dec 89 1830 Saturday 435.970 N5BF KO5I
30 Dec 89 1415 Saturday 435.970 N5BF KL7GRF
07 Jan 89 1700 Sunday 435.970 TBD TBD
20 Jan 90 1400 Saturday 435.970 N5BF TBD

The 09 December net session will be an open forum.

Doug Loughmiller, KO5I, AMSAT-NA President and General Manager is to be the featured guest on the 16 December.

On 30 December, John Fail, KL7GRF, will be discussing satellite DXing, presenting operating hints and information about the upcoming DXpedition

to Bouvet Island.

Mark your calendars now for both of these interesting and informative Operations Net sessions.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-332.05
AO-13 OPERATING SCHEDULE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 332.05 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD NOVEMBER 28, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Here is the current AO-13 transponder operating schedule and Bahn coordinates for the spacecraft following reorientation on November 22 as supplied from AMSAT-DL:

AO13 TRANSPONDER SCHEDULE

MODE B MA 000 TO MA 110
MODE JL MA 110 TO MA 145
OFF MA 145 TO MA 150 BAHN LAT 179.4 deg
S BEACON MA 146 TO MA 147 BAHN LON +3.6 deg
MODE S MA 147 TO MA 160
MODE B MA 150 TO MA 255
OMNI ANT MA 225 TO MA 035

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-332.06
UPCOMING ZRO TEST SCHEDULE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 332.06 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD NOVEMBER 28, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

The following is a schedule of Mode "B" ZRO tests with a downlink frequency of 145.840 MHz and was chosen for convenient operating times and favorable squint angles:

Saturday December 02, 1989 at 12:40 UTC
Saturday December 16, 1989 at 20:00 UTC
Saturday December 30, 1989 at 16:00 UTC
Saturday January 13, 1990 at 12:00 UTC
Saturday January 20, 1990 at 15:30 UTC

Any changes will be announced as soon as possible via the AMSAT HF/VHF Nets and OSCAR-13 Operations Nets. ZRO brochures are available from WA5ZIB, Andy MacAllister, AMSAT V.P. of User Operations, 14714 Knightsway Drive, Houston, TX 77083 for an S.A.S.E. with one unit of postage.

/EX

Posted: Tue, Dec 5, 1989 11:04 PM GMT Msg: LGIJ-4111-6496
From: DLOUGHMILLER
To: IS
CC: W1AW
Subj: $ANS-339

SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-339.01
MICROSATS ARRIVE IN KOUROU

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 339.01 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD DECEMBER 5, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

MICROSAT LAUNCH CAMPAIGN COMMENCES

On Saturday, December 2nd, the four MICROSAT satellites (PACSAT, LUSAT, DOVE, and WEBERSAT) arrived in Kourou, French Guiana from Boulder, CO for the start of the MICROSAT launch campaign which began on Monday, December 4th. Accompanying the MICROSATs were AMSAT-NA Vice President of Engineering Jan King, W3GEY, Jeff Zerr, Jim Boschert and Chuck Stout. Dr. Junior DeCastro, PY2BJO from AMSAT Brazil and Jose Machao, LU7JCN from AMSAT Argentina joined the AMSAT-NA team members in Kourou over the weekend. Over the next two weeks each of the MICROSAT satellites will undergo final preparation and testing of all on-board sub-systems in readiness for launch. Most noteworthy in this process will be the loading of the computer software into each of the satellite's on-board computers. In support of this operation AMSAT-NA volunteer Harold Price, NK6K will be travelling to Kourou in the next week to lend his expertise in this critically important process. This phase of the launch campaign will come to culmination with the mating of the all six of the OSCAR satellites to the Ariane launch vehicle's ASAP structure, now scheduled to take place on December 15th.

The official MICROSAT-UOSAT launch date has now been set for January 11, 1990 at 01:35 UTC. An extensive AMSAT Launch Information Net Service (ALINS) effort is being planned by AMSAT officials so that it will be possible for radio amateurs world-wide to follow the progress of the six OSCAR satellites during the launch sequence. Specific details about the ALINS will be made available from AMSAT Headquarters in the next two weeks as final arrangements are made.

AMSAT-NA officials point out that assuming a nominal launch, general operations from the MICROSATs are not expected to commence until LATE FEBRUARY at the earliest. During the weeks following the launch, extensive engineering tests will be performed on all of the satellites. Also, refinement of the software which supports the various payloads including the digital store and forward function aboard PACSAT and

LUSAT, the digital voice encoding aboard DOVE and the CCD camera experiment aboard WEBERSAT will occur once the satellites are in orbit.

AMSAT-NA officials ask that users refrain from attempting to access the MICROSATs until an official announcement from AMSAT Headquarters is made indicating that they are open for general use. Attempts to connect to the satellites will be pointless until the software is finalized as the spacecraft simply will not respond to a connect request. Unnecessary activity on the uplink channels will simply complicate command station access to the spacecraft during the short duration passes, thus causing software preparation time to lengthen.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-339.02
AMSAT CSDP VOLUNTEERS SOUGHT

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 339.02 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD DECEMBER 5, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT CSDP VOLUNTEERS SOUGHT

With the up-coming launch of the four AMSAT MICROSATs, AMSAT-NA is looking for additional satellite enthusiasts who would be willing to volunteer their time to becoming part of the Command Station Development Program (CSDP). The CSDP is designed to train amateur satellite enthusiasts to become competent spacecraft controllers. The CSDP will help train volunteers in the techniques of telemetry collection and analysis for the purposes of determining the condition of a given spacecraft in orbit. There are various levels of participation for interested volunteers; the first level is basically to develop a proficiency of telemetry collection and analysis. The highest level of participation of a CSDP station is actually controlling one of the OSCAR satellites.

The entry requirements for a CSDP applicant is that the volunteer must be currently capable of operation on Mode A, B, or J. As the present group of AMSAT ground command stations (DB2OS, VK5AGR, ZL1AOX, KA9Q and G3RUH) can readily attest to, being a satellite controller requires a great deal of dedication and a lot of personal tenacity. So needless to say, these traits would be beneficial to anyone who contemplates participation in this activity.

If you would like more information about the CSDP and the various levels of participation, send a s.a.s.e. to Bruce Rahn (WB9ANQ), Technical Coordinator for the CSDP, 410 Coronado Trail, Enon, Ohio, 45323.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-339.03
SA AMSAT TO BEGIN PROJECT

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 339.03 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD DECEMBER 5,1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

SA AMSAT INVITED TO PARTICIPATE IN UNIVERSITY SATELLITE

SA AMSAT has been invited to participate in a Satellite project being planned by the University of Stellenbosch for launch in the 1991/92 time frame. The University is situated near Cape Town and has recently expanded its activity by the establishment of a Bureau for Systems Engineering at its new Technopark near the main Campus.

The small satellite will include a transponder and several student scientific experiments. SA AMSAT President Hans van de Groenendaal ZS6AKV attended a meeting at the University on December 4 and 5 to discuss details of the project.

In addition, SA AMSAT is also studying proposals for participation in the AMSAT-DL Phase 3D project. Details of various propagation studies are being evaluated and will be used to formulate a proposal for an educational transponder. It is expected that SA AMSAT will submits its report and proposals to AMSAT-DL by mid December.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-339.04
KA1M NAMED DEPUTY ANS DIRECTOR

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 339.04 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD DECEMBER 5,1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

KA1M Named Deputy AMSAT News Service Director

AMSAT Vice President of Operations Courtney Duncan, N5BF has announced the appointment of long time AMSAT volunteer Drew Deskur, KA1M to the position of Deputy AMSAT News Service Director. Drew will be assisting ANS Director Dave Cowdin, WD0HHU, with a number of duties in support of the weekly production of ANS bulletins for use by AMSAT VHF and HF nets, packet radio and the amateur radio media.

Drew's primary function will be to aid the information collection process and with the funnelling of such information through the proper channels of the ANS production staff. The addition of KA1M to the ANS production team will insure that material that is published through this medium will be as accurate and as timely as possible.

Please join in welcoming KA1M to his new position.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-339.05
AMSAT OPERATIONS NET SCHEDULE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 339.05 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD DECEMBER 5, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

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to Bouvet Island.

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Operations Net sessions.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-339.06
SATELLITE OPERATING SCHEDULE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 339.06 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD DECEMBER 5, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

OSCAR Satellite Operating Schedule

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and Bahn coordinates for the spacecraft following
reorientation on November 22 as supplied from AMSAT-DL:

AO13 TRANSPONDER SCHEDULE

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MODE JL MA 110 TO MA 145
OFF MA 145 TO MA 150 BAHN LAT +3.6 deg
S BEACON MA 146 TO MA 147 BAHN LON 179.4 deg
MODE S MA 147 TO MA 160

MODE B MA 150 TO MA 255
OMNI ANT MA 225 TO MA 035

AMSAT OSCAR-10 is currently available for whole orbit operation via the mode B transponder.

/EX
SB ALL @ AMSAT $ANS-339.07
ZRO TEST SCHEDULE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 339.07 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD DECEMBER 5, 1989
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

ZRO Test Schedule

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/EX

4555. Re: ARRL

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-06 07:33:25 UTC
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <18491@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 15049

In article <7327@cbnewsm.ATT.COM> rma@mhgki.ATT.COM writes:
>... That being said, I agree with the views expressed. I don't care if
>you like it or not, modification for out of band service (MARS and CAP
>excepted) seems to be illegal. What gives hams the right to do this?

I don't mind saying that I've modified several of my Icom radios to provide out-of-band coverage.

When I got my IC-751A HF transceiver, I clipped the wire that enabled the transmitter in the general coverage mode. Why? It turns out that the computer interface doesn't allow you to change bands. However, the radio's firmware considers the 0.150 to 30 MHz "general coverage" mode to be a single band, distinct from the individual amateur bands. Therefore I could do exactly what I wanted by simply enabling the transmitter and always operating in general coverage mode.

In my IC-271A (2m all mode transceiver) I used a diode to simulate a press of a non-existent "band change" button to allow the transceiver to tune all the way from 140 to 150 MHz. Why? Because I wanted to listen to the MIR transmissions on 143.625 MHz, and this was outside the radio's original coverage range of 143.8 to 148.2 MHz.

On my IC-32A (2m/70cm handheld) I enabled all of the out-of-band receive and transmit mods. Why? Because that was the only way to gain the ability to transmit within the 70cm amateur band below 440 MHz.

So you see, Bob, there are some perfectly legitimate reasons an amateur might want to modify an amateur rig for extended frequency coverage that have absolutely nothing to do with a desire to operate illegally. Modifying an amateur transceiver to *enable* it to transmit out of band is perfectly legal as long as you don't *actually* transmit out of band.

Phil

4556. Satellite tracking program for UNIX

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-06 07:53:15 UTC
From: elmquist@NIPS.SSESCO.COM
Message-ID: <8912060553.AA11643@nips.ssesco.com>
Source record: 15173

I saw a title for a message that mentioned satellite tracking software
and UNIX...but I never got the body of the posting. I'm guessing
someone was *looking* for said piece of software. I am too. Does
anything exist in source form that can be brought up under UNIX?
I have something called ORBIT23.C which came from SIMTEL-20..but
this piece does not calculate pointing angle (sometimes known
as squint angle) and appears to flake out when the AZ calculation
crosses from 2 digits to 3 (ie, from 99 to 100 degrees) or visa-versa
I haven't fully researched this phenomenon...but it left me wondering
about the accuracy of the calculations. Someone must be tracking
birds on a UNIX box... let's find out who-- Chris N0JCF

4557. rec.scanners

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-06 11:47:41 UTC
From: MROWEN@STLAWU.BITNET
Message-ID: <8912061931.AA15466@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 15062

Bob, KA1GT, suggests that the voluminous scanner information currently occupying the net should be distributed elsewhere. I most firmly agree. This is rec.Ham radio, after all. Scanner fans have every right to air their views, discuss whatever they want to, distribute frequencies, etc. But if this net is for ham radio, that's what its postings should contain. I just don't have any interest in that topic, and I doubt that most of the amateur radio operator readers of the net have much interest in it, either.

This point was at the root of my "who cares?" mini-flame last week. It was amusing to see that all the responses in support came via direct e-mail whereas all but one of the hate-flames were posted globally. No doubt Bob's (and this) posting will generate the same fiery response from our scanner friends.

Go ahead, make my day.

4558. How old WE are....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-06 12:56:21 UTC
From: root@mjbtn.UUCP
Message-ID: <535@mjbtn.UUCP>
Source record: 15066
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

I got to thinking the other day about Ham Radio and the guys and gals here in rec.ham-radio.*. With all the talk (by supposed experts) that the majority of Ham's are getting older and that there are severe shortages in the newer generations of Americans coming into the hobby, I started pondering the question of just who WE are in terms of the age distribution.

Since many of the sites on Usenet are academic sites, one can quickly determine that there has to be a certain degree of young adults. But when you start to examine sites that represent companies, and sites that are public access in nature, it gets really hard to tell from that line of thinking. Also, the obvious know-how to operate computers and software is really no solid indication either since it seems that most Hams (young and older) are technical (to some degree) to begin with, and the computer has been mostly more a friend than an enemy. It appears that older Hams have adapted very well to using the computer.

Well, I pondered on it some more (not all at once :-)), and I decided to post this message here. What I would like to do, is to take a quick little survey. The 2 questions are VERY simple. You can just do a direct email reply. Here they are:

1) How old are you?

2) How many years have you been a Ham Radio Ooperator?

I have done no prior investigation on this; this is just some spur of the moment curiosity. What I would like to do is perform some simple (yet informative) statistics on the results I get back and post them back here to the group. I will keep all responses confidential, ie., no one will know who is what age, etc. :-)

I just thought it might be interesting to find out who WE are and to see if the rec.ham-radio.* naturally attracts younger people due to the nature of its underlying environment (the computer net). Some of you may not give a hoot. Well, that is fine. I will be taken up very little public bandwidth (I hope!). But it seems to me that it IS an important question since there are reports that do show (I don't have them here, but recall seeing it before somewhere) Hams as a whole are getting older. If this median we have here is condusive to bringing in today's generation, then we should recognize it as such. I am not attempting to do that now, just get an idea of where we fall.

Any and all reponses welcome! Please use direct email as net bandwidth can be used for better things.

Thanks for your cooperation!

73's,

Mark.

--
Mark J. Bailey, N4XHX "Ya'll com bak naw, ya hear!"
USMAIL: 511 Memorial Blvd., Murfreesboro, TN 37129 _____________________________
VOICE: +1 615 893 0098 | JobSoft
UUCP: ...!{ames,mit-eddie}!attctc!mjbtn!mjb | Design & Development Co.
DOMAIN: mjb@mjbtn.MFEE.TN.US CIS: 76314,160 | Murfreesboro, TN USA
<KA9Q-UNIX-USERS Mailing List - Subscribe: ka9q-unix-requests@mjbtn.mfee.tn.us>

4559. Re: rec.ham-radio is out of control

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-06 13:19:47 UTC
From: s_dowman@leaf.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <6646@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 15051

In article <1702@ultb.isc.rit.edu>, cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu (C.E. Piggott) writes...
{
{I am not the soapbox-preaching type, but I think that rec.ham-radio is
{*VERY* out of control. The volume of traffic has gotten high while
{the content has degraded to petty bickering and text that has deviated
{unexcusably from the purpose of this newsgroup.

Quite similar to what you may hear on 14313. Should rec.ham-radio be
any different? I'm not a ham but I find it interesting that this hobby
can become so serious, political and create a "I was here first"
mentality among grown men. Perhaps its just human nature.

*_____*_____*_____*
Steve Dowman	Email: s_dowman@leaf.enet.dec.com	Home:
d|i|g|i|t|a|l	-or- s_dowman%leaf.dec@decwrl.dec.com	145 Coburn Woods
Littleton, MA	-or- ...!decwrl!leaf.dec.com!s_dowman	Nashua, NH 03063
~~~~~~~~~~*~~~~~*

4560. RCA Series 700

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-06 13:36:54 UTC
From: 702WFG@SCRVMSYS.BITNET
Message-ID: <8912061928.AA15229@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 15061

Well, it seems I picked up this here RCS Series 700 radio. It has
only one small problem. It is completely intact and in working order
except for channel elements! So, does anyone have any laying around
or know where I might be able to find a bunch?? I figure this radio
should make a really great 6 Meter FM rig for the car.
Anybody help??

KB3YV

bill gunshannon
702WFG@SCRVMSYS.BITNET

4561. Re^2: Weather Facsimile Reception

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-06 14:36:23 UTC
From: roskos@IDA.ORG
Message-ID: <1989Dec6.143623.8604@IDA.ORG>
Source record: 15050
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

rusty@garnet.berkeley.edu writes:

>Here's more stuff:
>From: 656-3799 BJ Backitis Information Systems Development
>
>The person to contact is:
>
>Ms. Mona F. Smith

With regard to the above, *please* don't write to NOAA requesting information unless you are actually building a satellite ground station! NOAA NESDIS is not that well-funded, as you can tell if you've ever seen the diagrams/descriptions of their equipment, and it costs them a good bit to send out the literature. It's currently hard to get them to reply to requests for information (I have been waiting several months already to receive information on the TIROS DSB Beacon content), apparently because they just don't have that many people available to do that sort of thing.

The information provided in their literature is primarily information about how to calculate the orbits of the satellites, etc. A lot of it is out of date, since it tells how to manually calculate the orbits using maps and charts, whereas there is public-domain software available (such as ORBIT23 on SIMTEL20) which does all that for you automatically.

Much more useful information for getting started is found in the ARRL "Satellite Experimenter's Handbook," which tells how to build the required antennas, gives information on properties of the signal, etc., and in Larry Horn's "Communications Satellites" book from Grove Enterprises, which contains the same information as in the NOAA literature (and in more detail, for the most part). The Grove book also tells about the Soviet satellites, which aren't mentioned in the NOAA literature. The commercially-available (low-cost) packages people have mentioned, such as Elmer Schwittek's package, also contain this information. NOAA is currently very helpful with people building ground stations, but this is largely due to the efforts of Earl Popham, who was personally interested in helping radio amateurs, and who recently retired after many years with NOAA.
--
Eric Roskos (roskos@CS.IDA.ORG or Roskos@DOCKMASTER.NCSC.MIL)

4562. Re^2: What's a good "FCC class B" PC/AT c

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-06 14:51:38 UTC
From: roskos@IDA.ORG
Message-ID: <1989Dec6.145138.8692@IDA.ORG>
Source record: 15065

phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
>...building your own
>system from those CPU motherboards you can buy (from Jameco and others)
>and put it on your own real Faraday cage. If you hunt around you can even
>build your own system cheaper than buying one complete.

Regarding Jameco... I haven't had much good experience with them,
myself. I bought a CPU board (the JE1003) from them about 2 years ago
which was a *lot* of trouble -- it had (still has) timing problems that
they knew existed when they sold it, and after I found out it was having
trouble and wrote to them (thinking at the time that it was just a
faulty board), they wrote back saying that indeed they knew about the
problems, couldn't get the manufacturer to fix it, and didn't have any
documentation on the board. They then suggested that I buy a new board
they were getting ready to come out with! Having just spent nearly $400
on the faulty board, I wasn't too pleased with this suggestion.

About 6 months ago, I bought a prototype board from them, and again was
disappointed with its quality. The board itself is OK, but has no
solder masking or other higher-quality features, and did not come with a
back-panel mounting plate, so the board tends to wobble back and forth,
and had to have an RF shield constructed for it to cover up the opening
in the back of the chassis left by their omission of the mounting plate.
Subsequently I bought a JDR prototype board (about the same price), for
another project, and found it to be of *much* better quality. Jameco
has a lot of parts (ICs, primarily) that aren't available at many of the
other places, and are good for ordering that type of thing from, but
when it comes to PC subassemblies, they seem to not be very
quality-conscious.

JDR, on the other hand, is quite good, and their parts generally have
FCC-compliance labelling on them (though, as was mentioned, this in
itself is not very sufficient for use with radio). DoKay also used to
be very good, and unusually conscientious, but they were a very small
company and apparently went out of business about a year ago, since they
don't advertise any more and their phone has been disconnected.

[Disclaimer: I have no connection with any of these companies other than
my experience in buying from all three of them.]
--
Eric Roskos (roskos@CS.IDA.ORG or Roskos@DOCKMASTER.NCSC.MIL)

4563. Dual band HTs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-06 15:16:33 UTC
From: jimv@hienergy.East.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <1186@east.East.Sun.COM>
Source record: 15053

Tried to mail, but bounced:

I have the ICOM IC-32AT, I like it alot, typical bullet-proof ICOM construction. Easy to mode for extended rcv in both vhf and uhf, also cross band rptr mod is easy. It's also the only one to put out 5 watts with the included (BP-70) battery. Only two negatives, it's on the heavy side (that BP-70 is fairly heavy) and you cannot listen to both vhf and uhf at the same time (no balance control). It will listen to one and monitor the other and switch based on the priority you set though. I hear the Yeasu FT470 has problems, I'd stay away. A friend bought the Kenwood TH-75 at the same time I got the ICOM and he seems happy with it, it's a lttle lighter, but only puts out 2.5 watts on high power. Either the ICOM or the Kenwood are good choices in my opinion. I'm sure there are some Yeasu owner's that will swear it's a good rig also :-), Caveat Emptor!

Jim Vienneau - KC1OU
Sun Microsystems - Billerica, MA
sun!suneast!jimv
(508)671-0372

4564. Re: ARRL

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-06 15:41:48 UTC
From: rodman@mfci.UUCP
Message-ID: <1152@m3.mfci.UUCP>
Source record: 15052

In article <7327@cbnewsm.ATT.COM> rma@mhgki.ATT.COM writes:

>an ASM. That being said, I agree with the views expressed. I don't care if
>you like it or not, modification for out of band service (MARS and CAP
>excepted) seems to be illegal. What gives hams the right to do this? What if
>everyone started carrying around non-type approved radios on police/fire/etc
>frequencies. What if CBers start modifying their radios to operate on 10m.
>Where do you draw the line.

I expect to be able to own radios that have the ability to xmit out of
the ham bands. I DO NOT expect to be able to xmit into anything other
than a dummy load. THIS is where you draw the line, at least in this
country.

My IC735 has the diodes clipped so that it xmits over the entire
range, and several times I have used it as a signal generator (at
various IF freqs) by running it into a dummy load with a loop of wire
antenna wrapped around the radio. (I know, I know, I should have a
dummy load with a tap on it). A Very Useful Device.

I consider my radios as signal generators, not just radios. Are you
going to tell me I can't own a signal generator? I'm glad YOU don't
run things.

73,

Paul K. Rodman / KA1ZA / rodman@multiflow.com
Multiflow Computer, Inc. Tel. 203 488 6090 x 236
Branford, Ct. 06405

4565. Meteor Scatter Beacon

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-06 16:14:01 UTC
From: charlie@oakhill.UUCP
Message-ID: <2702@radio.oakhill.UUCP>
Source record: 15055

Since there is a commercial meteor scatter system in place (monitoring snowfall?) it would be nice to tune in to the master station's beacon frequency and "listen" for meteors. What frequencies in the US are currently in use as the master station for meteor communication? Bob Parnass... is there any way you can look this up in your database? The name of the company was Meteor Communications Corp of Kent, Wash. I think.

Thanks in advance,
Charlie Thompson

4566. Re: ARRL

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-06 16:32:00 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.bacs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <12600088@silver>
Source record: 15054

>> Local ARRL jock opposes dissemination of "illegal" radio mod
>> information.

> KA9Q enumerates legitimate reasons for modifying radios.

I recently posted a mod for Icom IC-2GAT, and mentioned that a friend had verified it.

The young ham who modified his 2GAT got his license only 3 months ago, and it is his first rig. He was very apprehensive about opening the radio and soldering an extra diode among the tiny surface-mount components inside. His delight upon success was wonderful to see!

Graduation from appliance-operator to hacker is a significant rite of passage for any ham, no matter how simple the actual operation. Thus reinforced, he will advance to more complex hardware projects. The complexity of modern commercially-made ham gear can intimidate people from one of ham radio's major purposes and delights, experimentation. I'm glad that many modern rigs have simple ways to make profound modifications.

--

Frank W9MKV reid@gold.bacs.indiana.edu

4567. Re: Laws against scanners in cars?? [was Re: Radios in crime (was: Re: (#1 in series) Listen to store security guards catch shoplif

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-06 17:39:54 UTC
From: kfr@cbnewsj.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <2679@cbnewsj.ATT.COM>
Source record: 15068

In article <268@ccop1.ocpt.ccur.com> wilson@ccop1.ocpt.ccur.com (<wilson>) writes:
>
> The current NJ Scanner law (written in 1936!) prohibits installation
> of any receiving device capable of receiving government, ...
> .... Legislation changing this to just prohibiting the use of
> a receiver to commit a crime or interfere with law enforcement is
> currently in the respective committees of the Assembly and Senate.
>
The NJ legislature only has about 3 more sessions scheduled before the end
of it's current term. On January 9th, all bills not yet enacted are flushed
out of the system, and would have to be re-introduced during the new term
to get them considered.

Kevin Redden
WB2ZLF (201) 576-3659

4568. Re: ARRL

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-06 17:40:21 UTC
From: pgraham@wyse.wyse.com
Message-ID: <2541@wyse.wyse.com>
Source record: 15064

In article <7327@cbnewsm.ATT.COM> rma@mhgki.ATT.COM writes:
>The ARRL has a lot of volunteer helpers who can do as they please without
>reference to ARRL. So this is probably not ARRL policy, just the views of
>an ASM.

This is correct, it is the views of ONE PERSON. This person speaks with no
authority.

>That being said, I agree with the views expressed. I don't care if
>you like it or not, modification for out of band service (MARS and CAP
>excepted) seems to be illegal.

IT IS NOT ILLEGAL. Owning a piece of equipment that can transmit out of
band is not illegal. USING it to transmit out of band is illegal. Is owning a
old Police radio that I am going to convert for packet operation or to a
repeater illegal? Of course not....

> What gives hams the right to do this? What if
>everyone started carrying around non-type approved radios on police/fire/etc
>frequencies.

If I had a non-type approved radio that could transmit on police and fire
frequencies and a fireperson/police person wanted to use it to save a life,
I would hand it right over and deal with the legal problems later. I would
rather save a life than to worry about this petty issue.

>What if CBers start modifying their radios to operate on 10m.
>Where do you draw the line.

Use your common sense, if it will save a life then bending the rules does not
hurt anyone... CB folks did modify equipment about 12 years ago when the 23
channels got two crowded and as a result additional spectrum was allocated to
the CB service. It was the wrong way, and as I recall it was a big mess.

It is important to remember the following:

1) Ham radio operators in general do not want to loose their license due to
illegal operation, so they will not abuse the hobby and will be careful with
modified radios.

2) The number of Ham radio operators is SMALL when compaired to other services.

3) We are self policing (SP?). We do not tollerate illegal operation for very
long. We do not want the hobby to get a bad name.

4) As I understand the FCC rules, saving life is most important, keeping the
rules is seconary.

Now lets not get the FCC to make something illegal that is not a problem just because some of us are "AFRAID" of what "MIGHT" happen....

DE KJ6NN
Phil

4569. Re: TS-680S vs. IC-726

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-06 18:00:00 UTC
From: ewb@raybed2.UUCP
Message-ID: <1416@raybed2.UUCP>
Source record: 15174

In article <8912050806.AA13506@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>, FNDDR@ALASKA.BITNET ("Don Rice, GI 708B, 474-7569", 907) writes:
> I'm looking at these rigs as possible replacements for my old ham-only
> transceiver and my old shortwave radio, to save space, simplify wiring,
> and hopefully improve performance. I have the specs for both, and I've
> found reviews of the TS-680S. Questions:
> a) I haven't found any reviews or discussions of the IC-726...anyone care
> to offer either?

The IC 726 is basically an IC 725 with the addition of 6 meter. There is a great difference between the 680 and the 726. I believe you will find that the 726 may have better receiver performance with very weak signals, and under high qrm conditions. This is due to Icom's DDS or Direct Digital Synthesis. The LO synthesizer is supposedly cleaner, ie. less noisy. This translates into less noise to cover up weak signals and better inter-modulation (IM) performance due to no reciprocal mixing.

> b) Both have rather wide AM selectivity. Are these useable SWL DX radios?

I have listened to both on the SW band. For typical listening they both do a good job. For jam-packed band conditions I have no data.

> I like the 726's receive sensitivity, and the 680's price...other than that,
> they both have various (to me) minor pros and cons, but the choice isn't
> clear-cut. Any advice would be appreciated.

If you can, find someone who has these radios and invite yourself over to their shack (bribe them with pizza if you have to). Spend a few hours with each and do the kind of operating that you plan on. A contest weekend would be a good receiver check. Remember to take into account any differences in station construction, or even better yet, see if you can convince one of the people to bring his/her radio to the other station for an A/B comparison. Other than that visit your local radio dealer and play. Good luck. Please tell us of your choice.

>
> Don Rice
> KL7JIQ
> FNDDR@ALASKA.bitnet

73
Gene WA1UXA

4570. Re: ARRL

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-06 18:10:19 UTC
From: rma@mhgki.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <7353@cbnewsm.ATT.COM>
Source record: 15063

In article <18491@bellcore.bellcore.com>, karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn) writes:
....several examples of mods given...deleted to save space.
>
> On my IC-32A (2m/70cm handheld) I enabled all of the out-of-band receive and
> transmit mods. Why? Because that was the only way to gain the ability to
> transmit within the 70cm amateur band below 440 MHz.
>
> So you see, Bob, there are some perfectly legitimate reasons an amateur
> might want to modify an amateur rig for extended frequency coverage that
> have absolutely nothing to do with a desire to operate illegally. Modifying
> an amateur transceiver to *enable* it to transmit out of band is perfectly
> legal as long as you don't *actually* transmit out of band.
>
> Phil

Good point phil, I tend to forget about operation outside the weak signal
parts of the band. There are indeed legitimate uses for tx equipment which
could transmit an out of band signal. I very much doubt that that is the
reason why most mods are made. As regards the previous posting about
reporting requests for such mods to the FCC, that is going a bit far. However
the op of a BBS has a perfect right to reject any posting he feels might be
inappropriate. If every modified HT was used to drive transverters to the
higher bands, then I for one would be very pleased.
Bob, KA1GT

4571. Re: ARRL and tx/rx mods

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-06 18:30:38 UTC
From: rfc@briar.philips.com
Message-ID: <69944@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 15175

Another legit use of modified radios would be a signal source for testing recievers, scanners, etc. Just be sure to use a dummy load on the transciever, or even an attenuator and cable connected to the reciever (use a LOT of attenuation!). But the dummy load will leak enough so that a nearby reciever should hear it. I'm sure that those RF signal generators I see around the lab are not restricted to FCC licensed people only! At least noone worrys about it here.

73 de WA2ISE

4572. Re: ARRL

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-06 19:39:25 UTC
From: david@mmsac.UUCP
Message-ID: <2832@cygnus.mmsac.UUCP>
Source record: 15069

In article <13900013@m.cs.uiuc.edu> kenny@m.cs.uiuc.edu writes:

> I know that I'm going to get flamed, now, for having posted excuses
> that the illegal operators can use in order to contrive
> legitimate-sounding requests for out-of-band modifications.
> FBOM.

(What does FBOM mean?)

No flames from me! I support your postion entirely. I was rather
upset by the "ARRL" posting that you refer to.

There is absolutely nothing wrong with having the information about
how to modify your radio for out of band operation. Nor is there
anything wrong with performing these modifications to your radio.
What is wrong is using this modified radio to transmit out of your
licensed band.

If you are going to flame Kenny, you'd best flame me, too.

--Dave

--
David L. Kensiski, KB6HCN Martin Marietta Data Systems
Software Engineer 1540 River Park Drive, Suite 213
Phone: (916) 929-8844 Sacramento, CA 95815
UUCP: sun!sacto!mmsac!david INTERNET: david%mmsac@sacto.West.Sun.COM

4573. Re: rec.scanners

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-06 19:46:15 UTC
From: chuq@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <37046@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 15067

MROWEN@STLAWU.BITNET (Mike Owen W9IP) writes:

>Bob, KA1GT, suggests that the voluminous scanner information
>currently occupying the net should be distributed elsewhere.
>I most firmly agree. This is rec.Ham radio, after all.
>Scanner fans have every right to air their views, discuss
>whatever they want to, distribute frequencies, etc.

If the ham radio folks don't want you scanner folks, then come on over to
rec.radio.shortwave. You're welcome to join us until you decide you want
your own group. (This is, in fact, one reason why rec.radio.shortwave
was created was to get away from just this attitude (I know it's just a few
hams, but it certainly doesn't make me want to learn code any time soon...)

>But
>if this net is for ham radio, that's what its postings should
>contain.

Come join us over in the other group. We'll happily make you welcome.

--

Chuq Von Rospach <+> chuq@apple.com <+> [This is myself speaking]

When it comes to matters ourside your specialties, you are consistently and
brilliantly stupid [....] with respect to matters you haven't studied and
have had no experience basing your opinions on casual gossip [....] and
plain misinformation -- unsuspected because you haven't attempted to verify it.
-- Robert Heinlein to J.W. Campbell, Jr. 1941

4574. ham radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-06 20:35:23 UTC
From: datwyler@esunix.UUCP
Message-ID: <1698@esunix.UUCP>
Source record: 15176

Subject: pizza, etc.
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
Keywords: fcc, arrl, sw, military, food joints, whatever

Dear members of the news group,

I wonder what happened to discussions about HAM RADIO? Now when I read the net, I read about ordering pizza by patch, jammer nets, shortwave radio equipment, monitoring fast food order desks, military communications, the (F)avorite (C)ha-(C)ha, on and on and on. Some of this stuff is good, most is BA-A-A-AD!!!!!!!! Can we get on to the more important stuff, such as equipment reports, construction hints, etc. and meet our official charter from the government to do what part 97.1 says. I won't quote it, because the NOVICE test had a question or two about it, and the EXTRAs arguing must have forgotten about it. Let's remember what HAM RADIO is about, and talk about the pleasureable side of radio, not politics, legal interpretations, etc. UNLESS absolutely NECESSARY!!

OK????????

B
B
B

--
Douglas L. Datwyler WR7O
Evans & Sutherland Computer Corporation (801)582-5847
600 Arapeen Drive
Salt Lake City, UT 84108

4575. Static

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-06 21:03:08 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <8912062116.AA00734@ti.com>
Source record: 15027

Steve Bertsch asked "Why are random noise pulses called static?"
How about: It's the sound it made in those old headsets :) :)

73s

Dube Todd

4576. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-06 21:05:44 UTC
From: tcs@GANDALF.LL.MIT.EDU
Message-ID: <8912062105.AA19442@GANDALF.LL.MIT.EDU>
Source record: 15028

>From: Mike Owen W9IP <MROWEN%STLAWU.BITNET@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU>
>Subject: rec.scanners

>Bob, KA1GT, suggests that the voluminous scanner information currently
>occupying the net should be distributed elsewhere. I most firmly agree.

I guess I'd like to see it (also) distributed elsewhere!
O.K. I fought for your right to agree or disagree as you choose. Enjoy!

>This is rec.Ham radio, after all. Scanner fans have every right to air their
>views, discuss whatever they want to, distribute frequencies, etc. But if this
>net is for ham radio, that's what its postings should contain.

In my humble opinion this IS the vast majority of what is posted.

> I just don't
>have any interest in that topic, and I doubt that most of the amateur radio
>operator readers of the net have much interest in it, either.

Ham radio and it's community of humans share MANY interests (even over the air)
and the hobby seems to support this diversity well. This net is a reflection
of the diverse sensitivities of the entire HAM community, and even "wannabe's".

I'm sorry you don't have any interest in (whatever) topic. But that does NOT
qualify you as the judge of what the rest of the entire ham community is
interested in. I don't want to believe you could be that egotistical!
So let me calmly assure you that I, a ham of 33 years, AM interested in ANY
radio phenomenon, frequency, mode, or use. Just so that you might be aware of
other amateur radio operators who do support the topic. I've seen your position
posted before, and answered before, DELETE the paragraph when you see it mingled
in with "real" ham radio topics.

Or use bandwidth to express your opinion, only don't seriously believe you are
a reflection of "most amateur radio operator readers..."

>This point was at the root of my "who cares?" mini-flame last week. It was
>amusing to see that all the responses in support came via direct e-mail whereas
>all but one of the hate-flames were posted globally. No doubt Bob's (and this)
>posting will generate the same fiery response from our scanner friends.

I hope that my posting is not interpreted as being on of "our scanner friends".
I don't own (or use) a scanner!

>Go ahead, make my day.

I believe it is a duty of mine as a world class ambassidor of radio, to do all I
can to "make your day". I sincerely hope I have, by re-setting your attitude!

73
Tom
WA1RHP

4577. Re: ARRL

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-06 21:10:41 UTC
From: eyg@hpnjld.HP.COM
Message-ID: <4140005@hpnjld.HP.COM>
Source record: 15029

> Cast my vote for rec.ham-radio.tech. It seems that rec.ham-radio has

> Voltage vs. current baluns.

Sounds good to me. Let's talk about baluns. I'm familiar with the
4:1 and 1:1 balanced-to-unbalanced baluns, but I have no idea what a
current balun is. Can someone explain what they are?

I use baluns with open wire feedline to get multi-band operation out
of an 80 meter dipole. I am aware of the large extremes of impedance
that I might see at the generator end of this feedline due to antenna
impedance on the various bands, and its transformation though some
distance of 450 ohm line, and I'm always looking for efficient ways
to match this impedance to the 50 ohm rig output. The best way seems
to be to use a link-coupled matching network with air-core inductors,
but these are very clumbsy to build and to get working over a good
range of HF bands. I generally end up using alligator clips to select
the tap positions on the coils. I've found that I can use a 4:1 balun
with a tee network on some bands,
but on others the balun is too lossy and heats up
when I put a KW though it. According to W2FMI's book on transmission
line transformers, these baluns are only broadband when they look into
an impedance that is close to intrinsic impedance of the bifilar windings
when viewed as a transmission line. I wonder if these current baluns
that I have heard reference to offer any improvement in efficiency over
a wide range of loads.

Ed Gilbert, WA2SRQ

4578. Them Pesky Monitoring Laws!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-06 21:36:07 UTC
From: rh@well.UUCP
Message-ID: <14845@well.UUCP>
Source record: 15030
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

Mike Nowicki recently wrote:

> With all the flames on this net about snoops vs. uncurious types I for
> one would like to know EXACTLY what the law says about monitoring various
> communications.
> I'm familar with the now obselete law of 1934 that says in essence that
> you can receive anything that's out there, just don't pass along anything
> you may hear.
> Now the law has changed and if I put any stock in the rumors, opinions
> and flames, I would conclude you can only listen to international
> broadcasters, public broadcasters and hams.
> Does anyone happen to have a copy of the new FCC law so when can all
> see it?

Mike, there are two basic published resources on radio monitoring laws. Get both and you should be able to find the answer to almost any question about what's legal and what's not:

"Compilation of the Communications Act of 1934 and Related Provisions of Law," Committee Print 101-I, House Committee on Energy and Commerce (May 1989). $12 from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. This contains the current version of the Comm Act of '34, which is NOT obsolete, just limited in scope by the ECPA. This volume also contains the ECPA, as well as laws dealing with satellite TV monitoring, copyright in broadcasting, the ban on cigarette ads, etc.

"ANARC Guide to US Monitoring Laws" Compiled by Frank Terranella (1989). This volume is more narrowly focused on laws that restrict radio monitoring. Now in its third printing, it includes most radio parts of the ECPA, the full texts of state scanner laws, plain-English interpretations and brief references to the relevant case law. Cost: $7.50 from ANARC Publications, 1218 Huntington Road, San Marcos, CA 92069 USA.

--
^^^

Robert Horvitz, Executive Secretary ANARC BBS: 1-913-345-1978
Association of North American Radio Clubs Compuserve: 76210,517
P.O. Box 143, Falls Church, VA 22046-0143 USA uucp: rh@well.sf.ca.us

4579. Re: Meteor Scatter Beacon

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-06 21:52:15 UTC
From: reisert@tallis.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <6660@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 15070

In article <2702@radio.oakhill.UUCP>, charlie@oakhill.UUCP (Charlie Thompson) writes...
>Since there is a commercial meteor scatter system in place (monitoring
>snowfall?) it would be nice to tune in to the master station's beacon
>frequency and "listen" for meteors. What frequencies in the US are
>currently in use as the master station for meteor communication?

Charlie,

We do the same thing with TV channels, especially 12 and 13. We have a monitor which is tuned to the video carrier frequency of one of the non-local channels (i.e. you don't want to pick a channel that's close by, because you'll hear it all the time.) During meteor showers, you can hear the pings from the carriers of distant television stations. One of these channels we use is in the 215 MHz range, probably 13, since there is a channel 12 locally (Providence, RI).

jim, AD1C

=-=

"The opinions expressed here in no way represent the views of Digital Equipment Corporation."

James J. Reisert Internet: reisert@tallis.enet.dec.com
Digital Equipment Corp. UUCP: ...decwrl!tallis.enet!reisert
295 Foster Street
P.O. Box 1123
Littleton, MA 01460

4580. Re: What about for us SWL's ? Re: Tuning dipoles and antennas.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-06 22:08:47 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250092@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 15031

Antennas are reciprocal -- that is the radiation pattern (directivity),
and efficiency are the same for receiving and transmitting. If, for
example, the transmitting antenna is down 6 dB in a certain direction
on a certain frequency (compared to a resonant dipole), then so will
be the antenna when used for receiving.

BUT. It turn out you don't care as much for a receiving antenna.
If you lose 6 dB from your transmitter, that's like transmitting only
1/4th the power. In a receiver, however, you are generally limited
by atmospheric noise. If the antenna is down 6 dB, BOTH the signal
AND the noise are reduced so that received signal-to-noise ratio
is the same.

Receivers do benefit from antenna directivity (reduction of interference),
but don't worry about efficiency or SWR (impedance matching), it almost
never makes any difference.

Al N1AL

4581. Modifiying radios for out of band operation (was Re: ARRL) (long)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-06 22:24:04 UTC
From: rbono@necis.UUCP
Message-ID: <1188@necis.UUCP>
Source record: 15032

In article <24896@ubvax.UB.Com>, hardwick@ubvax.UB.Com (Bob Hardwick) writes:
>
>
> I got the following off of a packet BBS the other day
> and thought the net might like to comment.
>
>
[deleted headers]

> Several messages are circulating concerning how-to, or want-to, modify
> VHF or UHF amateur gear for out of band operation. Why anyone would be
> so blatant as to tell someone how, or request to violate the law is
> beyond apprehension. We are not talking about MARS frequencies, but
> allowing amateur gear to transmit in the commercial bands. This is
> clearly unacceptable, and sysops should kill those messages when they
> appear. Locally several individuals have been investigated for operating
> amateur equipment in the public safety and commercial bands. Putting
> your 6 meter radio on 47.42 to help the Red Cross is illegal. Operating
> your Kenwood on a GMRS system or commercial UHF box is illegal.
> Locally we provide the FCC enforcement section call signs of anyone
> requesting how to or trying to stimulate a data base on illegal mods.
> FCC type acceptance is the bottom consideration, as well as common sense.
> We hope the FCC will discuss the appropriate aspects with the individuals
> conerned. It is no wonder that others are able to attack our hobby,
> since we provide them the ammunition to do so.
> Thank you for your consideration on this.
>
> Mike N6KZB @ N6KZB Orange Section ARRL ASM.
> Telecommunications Engineer II, RCOFD.
>
> If this is what the ARRL is doing with our dues money then
> the ARRL has just lost a member.

I am VERY worried about this type of thing.... Yes there are many valid
MARS/CAP reasons to modify Amateur radios for out of band transmit operation,
and I hope that all that do this have a MARS/CAP license and are ACTIVE in
the respective service.

But, MOST people these days think NOTHING of modifying a radio to transmit
out of the HAM bands... MOST do not know that it is illegal to do so for
use in the commercial bands... and don't realize that radios must be
type accepted for use in a particular service. MOST are modifying their
radios 'JUST IN CASE'.... Just in case of WHAT????

Some argue that the ham version of many radios are the same as the commercial versions, so that it is ok to modify for transmit... Technically this may be so, but LEGALLY it is NOT. Type accepted does not mean that if a radio has the same specs or has better specs than a type-accepted unit, then the non-type accepted radio is ok to use.

Why worry about this???? I am worried because I see it as a technological (SP?) advancement (synthisized (SP?) radios with wide band coverage) that will get legislated away from us when some yo-yo (probably not a licensed Amateur) gets a hold of one of these radios, and starts playing with the local police, fire, or ambulance services (yes, one of your modified radios COULD get stolen).

I can see the headlines now, "Ham radio equipment is used to disrupt police/fire/ambulance (choose one) communications and 5 lives were lost". What will they do??? Of course they will create a new law that says that broadband technologies and computer controlled PLL's cannot be used in Amateur gear any longer because it is too easlily modified for use in services where it does not belong. Can anyone remember why the cost of HF amplifiers went up, and why we can't buy production units that include 10 meters anymore??? They claimed that by not allowing manufacturers to sell amps that could be easliy modified for use on 11 meters (CB) would solve the problem of the illegal use of amplifiers in the CB service... Well, all I can see is that the cost of amp's went up to us hams, and we can't get a production unit that includes 10 meters, but the illegal use of amplifiers on the CB band has not stopped at all... Oh yes, I do understand that we can request a mod for most amps that we can perform to allow 10 meter operation on most units these days...

I sometimes wonder where this urge to modify radios to transmit in an area that we are not allowed comes from. Is it because we have many converts from the 11 meter (so called HFers) ops that had to modify their radios to get away from the CBers. This mentality that it is a good thing to do to a radio (modify it to expand its transmit range into illegal territory) may be ingrained. Don't get me wrong, I am not trying to put down the many good operators that we have gained from this pool of radio enthusiasts (SP?). Note that I do consider that there are separate breeds, one who is a CBer: one who operates a non-modified, legal 40 channel 5watt max, CB radio, and the other (self acclaimed 'HFers') who illegally operate on non-allocated frequencies with illegally modified radio equipment or with illegally used NON-TYPE ACCEPTED radios (usually Amateur radio gear).

So it is up to us licensed operators... If we continue to thoughtlessly (SP?) modify Amateur gear so that it can transmit on bands where we have no business transmitting, and that it is illegal to do so with modified amateur gear, EVEN IF THE USER HAS A COMMERCIAL LICENSE, because that gear is not type accepted for the particular service, then we should be prepared to pay the price when we get our hands slapped.

Why can't we be responsible enough to show that we CAN be technological leaders (SSB, PACKET, ...) and still show that we will not abuse the technology that we help to create???

So, go ahead, flame the ARRL for their action to protect the Amateur radio service from being attacked because of some non-thinking hams, or have them do nothing and wait for some legislative action that takes more priviledges away from us, and them blame them for not doing something about it.

Oh yes, I understand that MANY netters are into these mods... so I expect there will be many flames....

If you believe that it is proper to modify a piece of Amateur radio gear for use on frequencies that it is not designed and type accepted for (we won't even address the issue of having a license for the frequencies in question, we can assume that the user has said license), then lets start a non-emotional discussion pointing out the facts that I am NOT aware of... Yes, I have been wrong, many times in the past.

I also understand that my spelling is bad, luckily I didn't have to pass a spelling exam to get my Amateur license :-).

Flame suit on,

Rich

--

/**\
* Rich Bono (NM1D) If I could only 'C' forever!! rbono@necis.nec.com *
* (508) 635-6300 NEC Technologies Inc. NM1D@WB1DSW *
**/

4582. Where is Burkina Faso (XT2)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-06 22:53:55 UTC
From: gd@milkfs.itstd.sri.com
Message-ID: <28996@sparkyfs.istc.sri.com>
Source record: 15033

Where is Burkina Faso. Loyd and Iris Colvin are supposed to be active from there as XT2KG. Is it the new name of a country or is it an island or reef somewhere?

Thanks in advance,

Greg
AA6BO

4583. Re: rec.ham-radio is out of control

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-07 00:19:58 UTC
From: sampson@attctc.Dallas.TX.US
Message-ID: <10506@attctc.Dallas.TX.US>
Source record: 15034

In article <6646@shlump.nac.dec.com>, s_dowman@leaf.enet.dec.com (Steve Dowman) writes:
> In article <1702@ultb.isc.rit.edu>, cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu (C.E. Piggott) writes...
> {
> {I think rec.ham-radio is *VERY* out of control.
>
> Quite similar to what you may hear on 14313.
> I'm not a ham but I find it interesting that this hobby
> can become so serious, political and create a "I was here first"
> mentality among grown men. Perhaps its just human nature.
>

14313 is a war between those who feel that a group of people should not reserve a frequency for their sole use in the Amateur band, and those that think their cause is so great and important, that the frequency must be removed from all other Amateur activity. This forum has not even discussed that issue lately, so how can it be similar? Some people don't like to air their views, others can't wait. Some people, like the two above, read the views and form no opinion either pro or con. Rather than hit 'n', they leave no argument, but only garbage. They want a forum, but damn it, if they don't talk about what I want, you people are wasting the "bandwidth" and have only non-issues to talk about. Why not do us all a favor and unsubscribe? I'd rather see heated political discussions than listen to your shit.

Sincerely,
Steve Sampson, N5OWK, S.O.B., etc...

4584. Re: Re^2: What's a good "FCC class B" PC/AT c

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-07 00:32:56 UTC
From: <>
Message-ID: <18512@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 15036

>Regarding Jameco...

My problem with Jameco is that their prices are way out of line compared to what I see at the local computer shows. I've bought several systems at these events over the past few years and, in general, I've had reasonably good luck. The one time I had an infant mortality (a Samsung VGA monitor) the dealer replaced it without any question (although I did have to drive it back.)

At the computer shows you also get the opportunity to examine things like cases before you buy to see if they can be made RF tight.

But you really have to do your homework before you buy parts for your clone system. I bought that Samsung monitor with the expectation that I could add extra memory to the VGA card I bought with it to display enhanced 640x480x256 images. The VGA card worked fine in the enhanced mode, but I discovered to my dismay that the (newly replaced) Samsung monitor couldn't support the slower scanning rate.

So at the next show I ended up trading it back in for a NEC Multisync 3D. It works great on Eric's weather satellite pictures (and everything else in the GIF collections, too.) But if I had done my homework ahead of time, however, I could have bought the Multisync at the beginning and saved myself some trouble.

Phil

4585. Re: Scanning food service

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-07 01:48:04 UTC
From: garylee@yukon.scl.cwru.edu
Message-ID: <1989Dec7.014804.2523@usenet.ins.cwru.edu>
Source record: 15041

Having just joined this net, I missed this list.

Would some kind individual please e-mail me a copy of it?

Thanks,

Gary

4586. Re: Modifiying radios for out of band operation (was Re: ARRL) (long)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-07 02:53:50 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <10338@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 15042

I have modified my radios to work out-of-band because they make super-fantastic pieces of test equipment, both as receivers and as signal sources. I don't jam with them. What I **DO** do with them is work hard at trying to advance the state of the art of radio communication.

I really don't understand the little-old-grannies on this network who worry about what someone else might do with a modified radio. One gets the impression that these frightened little rabbits are so fearful that they hardly dare get on the air themselves! To justify their fears, they conjure up nightmare visions of "converted free-banders", "deaths from interference", and things that go bump in the night. Is it that they fear that others will show the same dearth of self-control that they lack?

If you are one of these people, I say to you, sell or give away your radios and take up stamp collecting. You clearly don't need ham radio, and ham radio doesn't need you.

Lead, follow, or get the hell out of the way.
- Brian

4587. bad domain - age survey

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-07 02:58:18 UTC
From: root@mjbtn.MFEE.TN.US
Message-ID: <537@mjbtn.MFEE.TN.US>
Source record: 15043

Ooops! It was pointed out to me that my "From:" header in my posting
regarding our ages had a domain other than what my signature suggested.
It was '.UUCP' instead of '.MFEE.TN.US' as it should be. I had compiled
the news software for another site a while back, and then recompiled it
for me recently, but failed to revert back to me real domain.

The reason I am telling you this is that some Internet sites that don't
understand '.UUCP' will probably be unable to deliver direct email replies
to the posting. If so, please resend to 'root@mjbtn.mfee.tn.us'.

I apologize for any inconvenience this may have caused interested respondees.

Thanks,

Mark.

--
Mark J. Bailey, N4XHX "Ya'll com bak naw, ya hear!"
USMAIL: 511 Memorial Blvd., Murfreesboro, TN 37129 _____________________________
VOICE: +1 615 893 0098 | JobSoft
UUCP: ...!{ames,mit-eddie}!attctc!mjbtn!mjb | Design & Development Co.
DOMAIN: mjb@mjbtn.MFEE.TN.US CIS: 76314,160 | Murfreesboro, TN USA
<KA9Q-UNIX-USERS Mailing List - Subscribe: ka9q-unix-requests@mjbtn.mfee.tn.us>

4588. H89 Terminal Program

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-07 03:10:46 UTC
From: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <186405@Wayne-MTS>
Source record: 15044

TO whoever was looking for an H89 program: This is a CP/M machine,
right? I'd suggest looking through the bulletin boards for a copy of
PLINK. It's not the smartest thing, but it'll do a crude upload
and download, has few neat features, and best of all, it's small
enough to type into your machine (which may be necessary if you
don't *have* a terminal program already!) without wearing out your
fingers. At least, that's how I got started on my late, lamented
Northstar...
--mike ke8yy
michael_edelman%Wayne-MTS@um.cc.umich.edu
medelman@waynest1

4589. Re: dual banders (2m & 70cm)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-07 03:28:01 UTC
From: jim@mmsac.UUCP
Message-ID: <2833@mmsac.UUCP>
Source record: 15045

I had a Yaesu 4700rh dual band mobile. It worked ok. But it got stolen.
I now own a Kenwood 4100. It has good sides and bad sides. Bad stuff:

To change PL (an option on both radios) on the Kenwood, you have to hit
the menu button twice, dial to PL you want (it only goes UP, so if you
go past it, you have to go all the way around again - STUPID!), then
push the same button three more times. A pain when you are trying all
the PLs to "find" a repeater. On the Yaesu, it is a snap. You can even
change PLs while you are transmitting!

Good stuff: On the Kenwood, all you have to do to enable the cross-band
repeater function is add a jumper. The Yaesu doesn't offer it.

If I could buy any dual-band mobile, I'd get a Kenwood 721. It has the
cross-band built-in, and it operates much faster and better than on the
4100. It also allows you to monitor two bands at once. But I think it
goes for around $650-$700. Anyone have a current price on a 721?

--
Jim "Lips" Earl UUCP: sun!sacto!mmsac!jim
KB6KCP INTERNET: mmsac!jim@sacto.West.Sun.COM
==
The opinions stated herein are all mine.

4590. Bearcat 205xlt and battery whoas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-07 04:54:13 UTC
From: garylee@yukon.scl.cwru.edu
Message-ID: <1989Dec7.045413.15392@usenet.ins.cwru.edu>
Source record: 15046

I recently purchased a used Bearcat model 205XLT and had a few questions about it that I hope others here may have answers for.

I use this scanner alot, but the nicad packs have a short (5 hour) life. The person I purchased it from had a modified battery case from ICOM (model BP-20) that he would use in case his rechargeable batteries went south. This is a great idea, but I use the scanner quite abit at home and wish to plug it in to an AC adapter.

I do realise that the nicad pack has a power jack on it, but it is also a charging jack. My concern is that it will mess up the battery (memories and all that) if I leave it plugged in all the time. Now, he also sold me a taper charger for the batteries. Can I safely use this to power the unit too?
^
by Metro West

I actually am looking for a battery type pack that has a separate power jack in addition to the charge jack (something like the Tandy models have). Can anyone confirm if the scanner only needs 9vdc to operate. If so, I could place a jack in the BP-20 to do what I want.

Any useful information will be appreciated.

Gary

4591. Burkina Faso

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-07 06:02:22 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.UUCP
Message-ID: <22028@ut-emx.UUCP>
Source record: 15056

gd@milkfs.itstd.sri.com.UUCP (Greg DesBrisay AA6BO) asks:

>>Where is Burkina Faso. Loyd and Iris Colvin are supposed to be active
>>from there as XT2KG. Is it the new name of a country or is it an
>>island or reef somewhere?

It's in Africa, and it used to be called Upper Volta (was there ever a
Lower Volta?). It's one of the poorest countries in the world, and very
few of the natives have kilowatts and beams, so make the most of visits
by those from richer parts of the world. DK7PE was there in 8/89 as XT2CW.

You have to admit that ham radio is good for learning geography - perhaps
the FCC exams should include some! (no offence to the poster intended).

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu

4592. How to charge my new battery pack

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-07 06:29:58 UTC
From: storkus@arrakis.nevada.edu
Message-ID: <1102@unsvax.NEVADA.EDU>
Source record: 15057

I just bought me today an Icom CM-12 battery pack. It is one of those things where you insert your own batteries (I want to say alkaline battery holder, but that is NOT what I'm going to do with it). With 10 1.5V alkalines, it has 15V available, and just the same 12.5V when used with 1.25V NiCd's. Now my question (actually, now that I think of it, 2):
1. I am going to use it with NiCd's (hey, it's cheaper than a BP-7-about $20-$30 cheaper!!). It would be REAL NICE if I could charge the batteries WHILE THEY ARE STILL IN THE PACK. It has no recharge terminals of any kind. Any ideas on how I can hook something up on the top? And assuming I do, how much voltage and current (I have a 13.8V power supply that can generate up to 12 amps. What kind of regulation do I need?

2. (I just thought of this from an earlier problem) I wouldn't have bought this if I didn't need it. Coming back from Thanksgiving, the hook that held my old battery to the radio (on the battery, the little catch of metal) came off the battery when I banged it against my dad. It slipped off if bumped in the direction it slid off with any force. Yet, I (STUPID ME!!!!) chose to leave the battery attached to the radio. Sometime between coming off the plane and getting out of the taxi at my dorm, that battery came off the radio (I had it on my belt on it's belt clip; I have no case for it, but I'm working on that; it's been beaten around long enough, and it's showing). None of the lost+founds have been able to find it. So, today, got this. Problem: The hook metal on the battery won't come up high enough for the hook on the radio to catch, meaning THIS BATTERY WILL FALL OFF THE RADIO JUST LIKE THE LAST ONE!! I'm not willing to do that again.
Question: How can I raise the hook on the battery? Can I solder to it, and leave some sort of bead, or do I have to modify the radio's hook. My radio is no longer made anymore (it's a Santec (ENCOMM) ST-20T), and I discovered-long ago, much to my suprise-that Icom batteries fit it perfectly-except now I found out the hook won't catch. Any mechanical ideas out there?

3. I'm still waiting to see if anyone has any mods for that ST-20T or the Rat Shack's 10M HTX-100 xcvr. If you do, please contact me!

4. (Last one, I PROMISE): On the auto overvoltage problem solutions, how well will a rat shack SCR and a 15V, 1A zener on the trigger? Will it trigger too often with that low a trigger voltage? And to keep the SCR from blowing up, how about one of those rat shack's circuit breakers? I'm asking about all rat shack stuff because I can get it easy and I want to maybe do these mods during the holidays. The breaker I have trips to shorts in a fraction of a second (I needed it because the barrel plug I use for the handheld in the truck kept shorting out to the chassis; blew too many fuses; this blows fast enough to keep the fuses happy!).

Thanks in advance to any info you can give me. Note this change in my sig file
below. This will only be this long until I come back. PROMISE! So PLEASE
don't flame me! Thanks, and 73's,

```
*****************************************************************************
*Mike P. Storke, N7MSD INET Address: storkus@arrakis.nevada.edu *
*SnailMail Address: P.O. Box 6 Minden, NV 89423 "I WANT MY C!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!"*
*Packet Address: N7MSD@WA6RDH "Pascal: The Handcuff of the programmer. :-{ *
*DISCLAIMERS??? Why, when "I think what I say and I say what I think!"-From a*
*NOTICE: Due to Christmas Vacation here at UNLV, I will*character in Freddy's *
*unable to answer anything directed to me from the INET*Nightmares, episode: *
*from the night of December 14th to mid January.SORRY! *"Silence is Golden" *
*This has got to be the most compact sig file in history*A Wholesome TV show *
*****************************************************************************
```

4593. Re: Wall Street Journal on cordless phone listening

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-07 07:09:18 UTC
From: john@zygot.ati.com
Message-ID: <10990@zygot.ati.com>
Source record: 15058

In article <838@crash.cts.com>, scotto@pnet01.cts.com (Scott O'Connell) writes:
> Motorola has had DES capabilities in their commercial radios for
> several years. It's not like they had to develop encryption for
> their cellular radios.

Ah, yes. But first, they would have to convert every single radio and
base system to *digital*. That would be a considerable expense.

--
John Higdon | P. O. Box 7648 | +1 408 723 1395
john@zygot.ati.com | San Jose, CA 95150 | M o o !

4594. Re: Modifiying radios for out of band operation (was Re: ARRL) (long)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-07 07:16:17 UTC
From: turner@ics.uci.edu
Message-ID: <257E0E43.23569@paris.ics.uci.edu>
Source record: 15059

In article <1188@necis.UUCP> rbono@necis.UUCP (Rich Bono) writes:
>In article <24896@ubvax.UB.Com>, hardwick@ubvax.UB.Com (Bob Hardwick) writes:
>>
>> I got the following off of a packet BBS the other day
>> and thought the net might like to comment.
>>
> [deleted headers]
>
>> Several messages are circulating concerning how-to, or want-to, modify
>> VHF or UHF amateur gear for out of band operation. Why anyone would be
>> so blatant as to tell someone how, or request to violate the law is
.....
>> Mike N6KZB @ N6KZB Orange Section ARRL ASM.
>> Telecommunications Engineer II, RCOFD.
>>
>> If this is what the ARRL is doing with our dues money then
>> the ARRL has just lost a member.
>
>I am VERY worried about this type of thing.... Yes there are many valid
>MARS/CAP reasons to modify Amateur radios for out of band transmit operation,
>and I hope that all that do this have a MARS/CAP license and are ACTIVE in
>the respective service.
>
>But, MOST people these days think NOTHING of modifying a radio to transmit
>out of the HAM bands... MOST do not know that it is illegal to do so for
>use in the commercial bands... and don't realize that radios must be
>type accepted for use in a particular service. MOST are modifying their
>radios 'JUST IN CASE'.... Just in case of WHAT????
>
Rich:
I see your point...I worry about some hams who may not be responsible too,
it is a good instinct and you are to be commended for it. However, I cannot
imagine where you gather the facts you state about "MOST" hams and why they
modify their radios. I know at least 20 hams who have modified their rigs
to some extent and each and every one of them did it for the EXTRA RECEIVE
capability...and no other reason of which I am aware. If your claim is
indeed true, I am with you in my concern. It has just been my experience
that what you claim is not true. These hams had no choice to elect "recieve"
or "transmit" extensions, the mod accomplished both by design of the mfr.

>Some argue that the ham version of many radios are the same as the commercial
>versions, so that it is ok to modify for transmit... Technically this may
>be so, but LEGALLY it is NOT. Type accepted does not mean that if a
>radio has the same specs or has better specs than a type-accepted unit, then

>the non-type accepted radio is ok to use.
>

Point well taken. I find that many hams are not aware of this, but I similarly have found only one (of the many I know and talk to) who suggested such a use for his radio. To take this one step further, just to know that your own radio is capable (and knowing the mod) of certain extended frequencies may just save a life at some point. I live here in S. CaL. and we may see the "big one" some day. I am sure glad I know about several easy mods to my radio which may allow its use for police/redcross, etc. in case of REAL EMERGENCY and disaster. So knowledge of such mods may be a real bonus someday.

>Why worry about this???? I am worried because I see it as a technological (SP?)
>advancement (synthisized (SP?) radios with wide band coverage) that will get
>legislated away from us when some yo-yo (probably not a licensed Amateur) gets
>a hold of one of these radios, and starts playing with the local police, fire,
>or ambulance services (yes, one of your modified radios COULD get stolen).
>
>I can see the headlines now, "Ham radio equipment is used to disrupt
>police/fire/ambulance (choose one) communications and 5 lives were lost".

I don't see this point as a serious one, for the simple reason that police radios (and fire, etc.) are stolen every day and the problem is manageable. I do believe you see a valid problem that should be noted, and no one wants to interfere with public service radios....but I can't see this as a major contribution to the problem (we should just outlaw guns because they can be stolen and easily converted to illegal uses?)

>I sometimes wonder where this urge to modify radios to transmit in an area
>that we are not allowed comes from. Is it because we have many converts from

This is NOT the POINT, sir. Like I have found (unless you can convince me otherwise), the mods are basically to RECEIVE outside the ham frequencies and the radios DO NOT ALLOW for mods for just extended receive in the desired range.....

>So it is up to us licensed operators... If we continue to thoughtlessly (SP?)
>modify Amateur gear so that it can transmit on bands where we have no
>business transmitting, and that it is illegal to do so with modified amateur
>gear, EVEN IF THE USER HAS A COMMERCIAL LICENSE, because that gear is not
>type accepted for the particular service, then we should be prepared to pay
>the price when we get our hands slapped.

Absolutely true, but since your premises are quite flawed, I believe that such consequences are not going to flow from the widespread mods of gear.

>Why can't we be responsible enough to show that we CAN be technological
>leaders (SSB, PACKET, ...) and still show that we will not abuse the
>technology that we help to create???

KI believe that this is what the vast majority of hams already do, and do not need "big brother" helping us out on. Most of us are intelligent and caring enough to already know and act accordingly.

>start a non-emotional discussion pointing out the facts that I am NOT
>aware of... Yes, I have been wrong, many times in the past.

Hopefully I have put a few thoughts out for you?

>I also understand that my spelling is bad, luckily I didn't have to pass
>a spelling exam to get my Amateur license :-).

Far be it for ME to criticize you for such a thing! I just use a spell
checker (my wife says I cheat!)
>
> Flame suit on,
>.........
Nice touch.

73

Clark S. Turner "When the going gets weird,
WA3JPG the weird turn pro."
turner@ics.uci.edu -Hunter Thompson

4595. 2 meter or 220 MHz

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-07 08:09:37 UTC
From: lawrence@smcnet.UUCP
Message-ID: <396@smcnet.UUCP>
Source record: 15060

Well I finally got around to passing the code and am waiting for the good ol' FCC to send me the Novice license. I am definetly going to go for the Tech. class license ASAP. My question is what type of rig should I start my HAM life with. I have narowed my choices down to either a dual bander 2 meter/ 440MHz ora 220MHz handheld. Does anyone have any coments or suggestions on what band they like the best. I hear that 2 meter is very popular but is also very
crowded in the urban areas. (where I will be setting up shop) Any replys wouldbe greatly appreciated.

4596. Mobile overvoltage protection.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-07 12:53:04 UTC
From: PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK
Message-ID: <07.Dec.89.12
Source record: 15071

OK so i drew the SCR upside down! Thats because i used a triac in my version and they dont care about polarity.

...-.- de G6WBJ

4597. Re: rec.scanners

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-07 13:03:51 UTC
From: taber@pstjtt.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <606@ryn.esg.dec.com>
Source record: 15072

In article <37046@apple.Apple.COM>, chuq@Apple.COM (Chuq Von Rospach) writes...
>MROWEN@STLAWU.BITNET (Mike Owen W9IP) writes:
>
>If the ham radio folks don't want you scanner folks, then come on over to
>rec.radio.shortwave. You're welcome to join us until you decide you want
>your own group. (This is, in fact, one reason why rec.radio.shortwave
>was created was to get away from just this attitude (I know it's just a few
>hams, but it certainly doesn't make me want to learn code any time soon...)

There's an implication that hams for some reason can't be or aren't
swl's or scanner fans. I'm sure we both know this isn't true. The
rec.radio.shortwave group has only just started up so it will take a
while for all the receive-only people to find it and start using it to
try and get away from the armchair lawyers and Yellow-bellied Bandwidth
Wasters. I'm sure the latter will feel compelled to follow just to keep
everyone else in line.

I don't really care where the postings happen, I read both groups, but
now that a receive-only group exists, it would be more elegant to post
swl/scanner information there.

As for learning the code and getting a license... it's something you do
for yourself. You can't try and devolve the responsibility onto others.
If you ever make the effort, I'd be glad to chat it up with you on the
bands.
>>>==>PStJTT (swl, scanner fan and N1GGR/AA)
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber

Mail address: nahhhhh, you don't want to send me mail....

4598. Re: ARRL

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-07 13:18:47 UTC
From: k1te@lectroid.sw.stratus.com
Message-ID: <451@lectroid.sw.stratus.com>
Source record: 15073

In article <8912061558.AA02351@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> faunt@CISCO.COM (Doug Faunt N6TQS 415-688-8269) writes:
>I just forwarded that message to the ARRL mcimail account for comment.
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
>I have now sent two messages to the ARRL, and one to Horzepa,
>and have gotten a paper reply to one, Email reply to another, and
>I just sent off the last with my comments, and request for a reply.
>They do read their Email.
>73 de doug, N6TQS

Q 1: what is the ARRL mcimail account address? [in internet terms please]

A 2: I know compuserve 77777,444 has internet address 77777.444@compuserve.com
[per communication with WB2TEV]

Q 3: Does the commodore communication QTERM have an internet address?

Q 4: Does the sears/ibm service PRODIGY have an internet address?

Any information would be appreciated. 73, Bradshaw

4599. Re: ARRL

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-07 13:34:54 UTC
From: taber@pstjtt.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <608@ryn.esg.dec.com>
Source record: 15074

In article <24896@ubvax.UB.Com>, hardwick@ubvax.UB.Com (Bob Hardwick) writes...
>
>
>I got the following off of a packet BBS the other day
>and thought the net might like to comment.
>
>[mindless threats by a disturbed individual regarding radio mods]
>
>If this is what the ARRL is doing with our dues money then
>the ARRL has just lost a member.

The following is from the December 1989 "Moved and Seconded" section of
QST:

"9.1 The Executive Committee reviewed a report prepared by the Field
Services Manager documenting the actions of a Section Manager which had
resulted in numerous complaints from members. On motion of Mr.
Mendelson, the President was directed to write to the Section Manager
advising him that the expressing of personal opinions in the guise of
official ARRL communications cannot be tollerated, in part because such
conduct might jepordize the agreement between ARRL and FCC estabilshing
the Amateur Auxiliary; and that a repetition of this conduct will be
grounds for immediate removal from office."

Wadda you think? Sound like it might be connected?

By the way -- the league is its members. It does what its membership
wants. Every person who leaves the league because they disagree with
some group (code .vs. no-code, radio-mod idiots, etc.) is actively
supporting the other side. The way to change things is to stay and
fight. Changes are made by do-ers, not whiners.

>>>==>PStJTT
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber

Mail address: ahhhhh, you don't want to send me mail....

4600. Re: rec.ham-radio is out of control

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-07 13:38:47 UTC
From: s_dowman@leaf.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <6688@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 14943

In article <10506@attctc.Dallas.TX.US>, sampson@attctc.Dallas.TX.US (Steve Sampson) writes...
{14313 is a war between those who feel that a group of people should not
{reserve a frequency for their sole use in the Amateur band, and those that
{think their cause is so great and important, that the frequency must be
{removed from all other Amateur activity. This forum has not even discussed
{that issue lately, so how can it be similar? Some people don't like to air
{their views, others can't wait. Some people, like the two above, read the
{views and form no opinion either pro or con. Rather than hit 'n', they leave
{no argument, but only garbage. They want a forum, but damn it, if they don't
{talk about what I want, you people are wasting the "bandwidth" and have only
{non-issues to talk about. Why not do us all a favor and unsubscribe? I'd
{rather see heated political discussions than listen to your shit.

Thanks, Mr. Sampson, you proved my point! And you even want me to get off
this "frequency" because I don't say what you want to hear. Oh excuse me,
were you here first? And what's this "us" shit? Oh yes, you must be
in charge here. You are the epitome of 14313.

*_____*_____*_____*
Steve Dowman	Email: s_dowman@leaf.enet.dec.com	Home:
d|i|g|i|t|a|l	-or- s_dowman%leaf.dec@decwrl.dec.com	145 Coburn Woods
Littleton, MA	-or- ...!decwrl!leaf.dec.com!s_dowman	Nashua, NH 03063
~~~~~~~~~~*~~~~~*

4601. X.25 & AX.25

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-07 14:40:23 UTC
From: MROWEN@STLAWU.BITNET
Message-ID: <8912080824.AA01335@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 15075

Anybody out there in net-land know where I can acquire
the full X.25 and AX.25 packet protocols?

Thanks in advance - Mike

4602. Novice v2.2 and Advanced v1.2 fixes for HyperCard Stacks

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-07 14:55:46 UTC
From: dls@genrad.com
Message-ID: <29660@genrad.UUCP>
Source record: 14945

Since the corrections for these two updates were minor, I figured I'd
post the corrections here. Other fixes available may be obtained from
me via email and include:
Novice v2.0 to v2.1 corrections
Technician v2.0 to v2.1 corrections
General v1.0 to v1.1 corrections
Advanced v1.0 to v1.1 corrections

These fixes are for the HyperCard Ham Stacks which I created for the
MacIntosh computer. HyperCard only runs on Macs, so I don't believe this
is of any value to IBM PC owners.

PS Note the callsign change in my .signature :-)

Novice Ham Stack v2.1 CHANGES to get to v2.2:

Someone has noted to me that the question on double-throw switches is
incorrect. I've looked at the Tune In The World With Ham Radio and I
DID copy it in correctly. BUT I agree that it is incorrect. So here's
the changes to fix it. This change DOES require "painting" ability in
HyperCard, but I will try to explain it so even an uninitiated can fix
it.

1. Ctrl M to pull up a message box.
2. Type "set userlevel to 5"
3. Type "show menubar"
4. Type "go to card "#275""
5. Click on the Tools Menu and PULL it over to the right side by holding
down the mouse and pulling OFF of the menu. When you release the mouse,
the Tools Menu will remain visible.
6. Choose the "select" tool. That's the dashed square right below the Browse
ICON in the top left corner.
7. Carefully select to top right circle of the picture in Answer B. This is
done by moving cursor just above the top left of the circle, click and
hold down the mouse while pulling across to the bottom right of the circle.
Keep the box as SMALL as possible but be sure that you've selected all
of the circle. (If you make a mistake, remember that Edit Menu, Undo,
will undo the last thing you did)
8. While the circle is selected, hold down the OPTION and SHIFT keys and
click on the circle and hold down the mouse key. Go STRAIGHT UP and place
the newly created circle right above the top slanted bar.
9. Release the buttons. Now, while the new circle is still selected,
hold down the OPTION and SHIFT keys and click on the circle and hold down
the mouse key. Go STRAIGHT DOWN and place the newly created circle right
above the lower slanted bar. The result should something like:

o
/ /
/ /
o|o o|o
| instead of: |
|o |
|/ |/
/ /
o o o o
10. Click Browse (top left ICON) in the Tools Menu, then click the Tools Menu close square.

Update complete! Now get out of HyperCard, select the Novice Ham Stack ICON, pull down File Menu and choose Info, and change v2.1 to v2.2.

Advanced Ham Stack v1.1 CHANGES to get to v1.2:

Card Bug Description
Name Type

#181 typo Question: "13.6" should be "3.6"
Answer D: "21.1" should be "16.5"

Update complete! Now get out of HyperCard, select the Advanced Ham Stack ICON, pull down File Menu and choose Info, and change v1.1 to v1.2.

-> Diana L. Syriac CAP: SM, Freedom 690 Mobile Ham: N1GZS/AA<-
->USmail: GenRad Inc., Mail Stop 6, 300 Baker Ave, Concord, Mass. 01742 <-
->usenet: {decvax,mit-eddie}!genrad!dls or dls@genrad.com <-
->tel: (508) 369-4400 x2459 I'D RATHER BE FLYING!!! <-

4603. Geography vs Morse Code

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-07 14:57:59 UTC
From: 702WFG@SCRVMSYS.BITNET
Message-ID: <8912080825.AA01385@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 15076

> You have to admit that ham radio is good for learning geography - perhaps
>the FCC exams should include some! (no offence to the poster intended).
>
>Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
>
A novel idea. Unfortunately, based on the education system in the US
today, it will probably keep more people out of ham radio than Morse
Code ever did. :-) or maybe :-(

bill gunshannon
702WFG@SCRVMSYS.BITNET

4604. Re: Restrictions on RECEIVING signals in England....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-07 14:59:56 UTC
From: ray@cs.rochester.edu
Message-ID: <1989Dec7.145956.24247@cs.rochester.edu>
Source record: 14944

In article <340@ubbs-nh.MV.COM> noel@ubbs-nh.MV.COM (N. Del More) writes:
>In article <3865@vanuata.cs.glasgow.ac.uk> pottera@cs.glasgow.ac.uk (Alan T Potter)
writes:
>>In article <6563@lynx.UUCP> neal@lynx.UUCP (Neal Woodall) writes:
>>>In article <24.Nov.89.14:59:49.GMT.#7127@UK.AC.NWL.IA> Matt Brunton writes:
>>>
>>>>.....Over here in the UK the law lets you
>>>>listen to licensed radio amateurs, licensed CB operators and
>>>>broadcasters AND THAT IS IT.
>>>
>>>Do you thin this is GOOD? If you do, I feel sorry for you.....
>>>
>>>Just another reason for me to think that England is a police state. This may
>>>not be ther proper forum, but then again maybe it is....I will let the readers
>>>decide.....
>
>Gack! England a police state?!?
>
>You'd think that as Amateur Radio Operators we'd be more cognizant of
>different cultures and societies, at least more so than the average
>wino...
>
>England a police state? No... different yes, different laws as well as
>customs and rightly so. Just think of what a bore the world would be if
>all countries where carbon copies of the US.
>
>Lets look at the really nice things about England.... cops who don't
>carry guns, and citizens that aren't bent on shooting each other in
>traffic etc.... (no gun nut flames please, I'm an NRA member).
>
Yea, like mediocre socialized medicine, high unemployment rate, low wages,
a rediculous figure head that costs this declining nation billions a year.

>Don't waste your time worrying about the folks across the pond... you've
>enough to worry about here, I mean our blessed government is spewing
>pro-democracy BS to the world while our legislators are busily eroding
>our fundemental rights!
>
Pro-democracy BS? Is this what you think of democracy, that it's BS?
Of course when you mention fundamental rights you are of course referring
to the war on drugs, no? Drug use is not a fundamental right ya know.
And tell the all those Eastern Europeans how democracy is BS. They would
spit in your eye.

>Now step right up and pee in the bottle boy..... wanna see if your
>eligible for a pay check.
>
>Noel B. Del More | decvax!ubbs-nh!noel
>17 Meredith Drive | noel@ubbs-nh.mv.com
>Nashua, New Hampshire 03063 | It's unix me son! `taint spozed tah make cents

If they ask me to I will, considering that I am willing to do my part in
fighting drugs. It would seem that pissing in a bottle is a small part to
play in this war when you consider that many others are losing more than
just piss, they are losing their lives.

I know this is out of line with this news group but then again so was
the posting I responded to, so I didn't start it.

ray

4605. bounced mail to cs.orst.edu

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-07 15:23:00 UTC
From: MBramwel@business.uwo.CA
Message-ID: <8912071631.AA07612@ria.ccs.uwo.ca>
Source record: 14927

```
Date: Thu, 7 Dec 89 06:15:33 PST
From: Mail Delivery Subsystem <MAILER-DAEMON@CS.ORST.EDU>
Subject: Returned mail: Host unknown
Message-Id: <8912071415.AA25029@CS.ORST.EDU>
To: <MBramwel@business.uwo.ca>

----- Transcript of session follows -----
can't get working directory; will try to continue
bad system name: guille
uux failed. code 68
550 <guille!harish@cs.orst.edu>... Host unknown

----- Unsent message follows -----
Received: from [129.100.1.23] by CS.ORST.EDU (5.59/1.14)
id AA25026; Thu, 7 Dec 89 06:15:33 PST
Received: from business.uwo.ca by ria.ccs.uwo.ca with BSMTP;
(id AA04682) Thu, 7 Dec 89 09:14:22 -0500
Message-Id: <8912071414.AA04682@ria.ccs.uwo.ca>
Received: by BUSINESS (Mailer R2.02A) id 7371; Thu, 07 Dec 89 09:09:37 EDT
Date: Thu, 7 Dec 1989 09:07 EDT
From: Mark Bramwell 519 661-3714 <MBramwel@business.uwo.ca>
Subject: nos
To: <guille!harish@CS.ORST.EDU>

Some changes have been made to NOS.

FTPUSERS now needs / not \

anonymous * /public 3
ve3pzr password / 7
ve3pmk squonk / 3

Also, HOSTS.NET is now called DOMAIN.TXT

VE3PZR.ampr.org. IN A 44.135.80.6
simtel20. IN A 26.2.0.74

** NOTE: All host names end with a period
Good luck, de VE3PZR.
```

4606. Re: Wall Street Journal on cordless phone listening

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-07 15:40:21 UTC
From: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP
Message-ID: <5700@cps3xx.UUCP>
Source record: 14946

In article <10990@zygot.ati.com> john@zygot.ati.com (John Higdon) writes:
>In article <838@crash.cts.com>, scotto@pnet01.cts.com (Scott O'Connell) writes:
>> Motorola has had DES capabilities in their commercial radios for
>> several years. It's not like they had to develop encryption for
>> their cellular radios.
>Ah, yes. But first, they would have to convert every single radio and
>base system to *digital*. That would be a considerable expense.

Not true. They could use an A/D to get the signal into digital form,
encode it with whatever digital encryption scheme they like, and then
use a D/A to get the encrypted signal back into analog. This signal
could be used to modulate the transmitter in the conventional way.
Alternatively, the digital signal could be used to directly modulate the
transmitter. (This is possible with PLL controlled FM tranmitters, for
example.) Of course, a D/A would still be needed to drive the audio
amplifier with the decrypted signal on receive. The expense is not as
much as you might imagine, but it still was significant enough that the
cellular-telephone lobby was able to spend thousands of dollars lobbying
for the nazi-gestapo-like ECPA law.

In the rare case that original ideas Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN
are found here, I am responsible. Owen W328, E. Lansing, MI 48825
Internet: kjh@usc.edu UUCP: ...!uunet!usc!pollux!kjh

4607. 2 cents...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-07 16:17:27 UTC
From: RLM@Maine.CAPS.Maine.EDU
Message-ID: <RLM.891207111727@MAINE.MAINE.EDU>
Source record: 14928

rusty@cadnetix.COM (Rusty Carruth) writes:
>Just my $.02 (Why in the world does ascii NOT include a 'cent' sign?
> Oh, well :-))

I don't know why ASCII doesn't have a cent sign.. Maybe the rest of
the world will catch up with IBM someday and use EBCDIC.. ;-)

(A cent sign in EBCDIC is x'4A')

73, Robert NV1A

4608. Re: Laws against scanners in cars?? [was Re: Radios in crime (was: Re: (#1 in series) Listen to store security guards catch shoplif

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-07 17:22:28 UTC
From: wilson@ccop1.ocpt.ccur.com
Message-ID: <269@ccop1.ocpt.ccur.com>
Source record: 14929

As was mentioned on the net, modification of the "NJ Scanner Law" is unlikely in this term of the legislature. Therefore we have to live with the old (1936) one for a bit longer. Here's the text of the old law.

2A:127-4. Installing short wave radios operative on frequencies assigned for governmental uses; exceptions. Any person who installs or has in any automobile, a short-wave radio receiver operative on frequencies assigned by the Federal Communications Commission for fire, police, municipal or other governmental uses, is guilty of a misdemeanor, unless a permit threfor has first been obtained from the chief of the county police, or the chief of the police of the municipality, wherein such person resides.
This section does not apply to any fire, police or other governmaental official of the State or of any county or municipality thereof.
The term fire official, as used in this act, shall include all active members and officers of any municipal fire department or force or any first aid and emergency or volunteer ambulance or rescue squad whether said department, force or squad be paid, part-paoid, or volunteer.

I asked my brother, who is an assistant prosecutor for Bergen County, to interpret what this law really means. Here is my summary of his comments. (Incidently, he has prosecuted people using this law).

1. The law is one of the few misdemeanors left in NJ from the old criminal code. Most of what the public calls misdemeanors are really disorderly persons offenses (DO). A DO can be brought by a municipal prosecutor; misdemeanors and felonies are brought by the county and are indictable offenses.

Therefore prosecution under this law usually requires indictment by a grand jury. As a result, this law is normally used only when a prosecutor is already going to a grand jury for a concurrent felony, e.g. roberry, etc. In addition, he calls this law "plea fodder"; a charge the prosecutor will give up if you a cop a plea to the underlying crime. Since most courts are so backed up, the chances of you being arrested, indicted, convicted and going to jail for this offense only are virtually nil.

2. Permission from your local chief of police is good for any frequency anywhere in the state. This is the same procedure as for firearm permits which are issued by your local chief of police as well and need not be obtained from each municipality which you visit. The permit is for the radio, not the frequency.

3. The fact that police frequencies are VHF & UHF and not "shortwave" is irrelevant. The intent of the law is to prevent you from listening from police or fire frequencies and going to an incident and getting in the way.

4. Technically, carrying a scanner in your trunk home from Radio Shack is illegal. But once again, that wasn't the intent of the legislature in passing the law and wouldn't go to court. (There weren't scanners in 1936).

5. He feels that the law might be overturned if it ever was appealled through the three levels of the state court system to a Federal court. Got $100,000 and a prosecutor with nothing better to do in order to test this ?

I don't want to beat a dead horse, but thought you'd like a prosecutor's opinion on the subject. (There are lots of other obsolete laws on the books as well. Don't tie your horse so the reins go across the sidewalk!)

73

Gary Wilson, WB2BOO

4609. Re: bobtail antenna

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-07 17:27:26 UTC
From: rkarlqu@hpscdc.scd.hp.com
Message-ID: <5490078@hpscdc.scd.hp.com>
Source record: 14930

> A bunch of local folks went to a spot on the West side of Puget Sound
> for Field Day (near Seattle), and this gave us a water shot to the
> east. Rush Drake, W7RM, came along to help with antennas, and he
> saw a good spot for a bobtail curtain for 40 meters away from the main
> station location. We set up a couple of masts an a little rise just
> above the salt water, and strung up the curtain. The feedline came
>
> Running barefoot, George Ockwell, K7HBN stayed up all night on 40mtrs
> and ran up an amazing score. The bobtail curtain over salt water played
> KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
> ----------

That's interesting because a set of four phased verticals
actually located over shallow salt water at that same Puget Sound
location for Field Day in 1974 did not appear to have any particularly
spectacular performance. They got out OK, but probably not better than
a 2 element beam would have. Ask Rush if he remembers that setup.

N6RK

4610. Re: ham radio (really rec.ham-radio content)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-07 18:02:37 UTC
From: mjj@stda.jhuapl.edu
Message-ID: <4270@aplcen.apl.jhu.edu>
Source record: 14931

In article <1698@esunix.UUCP> datwyler@esunix.UUCP (Doug Datwyler) writes:
>I wonder what happened to discussions about HAM RADIO? ...
>
> Let's remember what
>HAM RADIO is about, and talk about the pleasureable side of
>radio, not politics, legal interpretations, etc. UNLESS
>absolutely NECESSARY!!

IMHO, these topics are being discussed only for the first time, now that a significant number of hams have an unedited forum. Letters to the editor of QST (or any other rag) are woefully underrepresented.

Ham radio is a aged phenomenon in transition. I find relief in the discovery that some hams value it so highly that they will speak up about the stupidity inflicted upon (and by) hams.

We hams have got to unlearn a lot of the stuffy Harvard-Yale bullcrap promoted by the Newington Cabal about the "brotherhood of amateur radio" and being reminded to "avoid discussion of controversial issues on the radio". The fact is, the ARRL permitted controversy only when they were able to frame the issues.

Telecommunications has become increasingly politicized, to the extent that today hams must be acquire an activist mentality in order to simply remain hams. We can't go back to the good-old-days when Uncle Hiram and the FCC slept together and made everything OK.

Marshall Jose WA3VPZ
mjj@aplvax.jhuapl.edu || ...mimsy!aplcen!aplvax!mjj

4611. Re: rec.ham-radio is out of control

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-07 18:15:47 UTC
From: rma@mhgki.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <7386@cbnewsm.ATT.COM>
Source record: 14932

In article <10506@attctc.Dallas.TX.US>, sampson@attctc.Dallas.TX.US (Steve Sampson) writes:

> non-issues to talk about. Why not do us all a favor and unsubscribe? I'd
> rather see heated political discussions than listen to your shit.
>
> Sincerely,
> Steve Sampson, N5OWK, S.O.B., etc...

You are free to express any opinion you want to, but if you must use obscenity to do it then we must all take that into consideration when valuing your opinions. Yet another example of out of control?

4612. Re: ARRL

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-07 18:19:02 UTC
From: mrapple@quack.UUCP
Message-ID: <5017@quack.UUCP>
Source record: 14933

hardwick@ubvax.UB.Com (Bob Hardwick) writes:

>I got the following off of a packet BBS the other day
>and thought the net might like to comment.

[lots deleted]

>If this is what the ARRL is doing with our dues money then
>the ARRL has just lost a member.

here here! I never joined in the first place.

Besides, there is nothing illegal at all about modifying your HT to transmit out of band. It is illegal to USE that modification except in distress or for services that do not require type acceptance, like MARS, but the illegality is in the use of the modification, not in making it.

Think about a parallel situation -- My HF rig breaks. Whenever you use it on 40 meters, it puts a big spike right in the middle of channel 3. The FCC tells me about it. I have two choices. I can fix it, or I can stop using 40 meters. EITHER SOLUTION IS EQUALLY VALID AND LEGAL (presuming, of course, that the other bands are clean).

Let's take the same situation in the land mobile service. If a multiband transceiver has trouble on one band, there is no choice. You must fix it. The difference? Type acceptance. A land-mobile rig that puts out a spike is not acceptable, so you cannot use it at all.

Modifying my HT for out-of-band transmission is exactly the same situation as the first example. If I operate it in a certain fashion, it's illegal. If I avoid doing that, there is no illegality.

As hams, we have lots of other things to get peeved about than this, don't we? Sheesh!

Nick Sayer | quack!mrapple@uop.edu or cheers!quack!mrapple@apple.com
... or { uunet!daver apple!cheers | pacbell!cogent!uop }!quack!mrapple
Packet radio: N6QQQ @ WB6V | (209) 952-5347 300/1200/2400 - login guest
Disclaimer: The BBC would like to appologise for that announcement

4613. Re: Where is Burkina Faso (XT2)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-07 18:42:18 UTC
From: reisert@tallis.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <6696@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 14934

In article <28996@sparkyfs.istc.sri.com>, gd@milkfs.itstd.sri.com (Greg DesBrisay) writes...

>Where is Burkina Faso? Is it the new name of a country or is it an
>island or reef somewhere?

Greg,

It's what Upper Volta is now called. It's in Africa, on the west coast I think (I didn't bring my Popeil's Pocket Atlas into work today ;-)

jim, AD1C

=-=

"The opinions expressed here in no way represent the views of Digital Equipment Corporation."

James J. Reisert Internet: reisert@tallis.enet.dec.com
Digital Equipment Corp. UUCP: ...decwrl!tallis.enet!reisert
295 Foster Street
P.O. Box 1123
Littleton, MA 01460

4614. Geographic information for hams...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-07 19:36:40 UTC
From: rlwest@flopn2.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <8912071949.AA13926@ti.com>
Source record: 14935

gd@milkfs.itstd.sri.com.UUCP (Greg DesBrisay AA6BO) asks:

>> Where is Burkina Faso?

and oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu (Derek Wills, AA5BT, G3NMX) comments:

>> You have to admit that ham radio is good for learning geography -

I picked up a couple of books that I keep on the shelf next to the
Callbook and other references.

One is a "Merriam Webster Geographical Dictionary" which provides all
kinds of maps, geographical, political, and economic detail about more
places than I could ever run across on the air. I originally saw one in
the public library and when one appeared at a local mall bookstore, I
bought it.

Another is the "World Information Almanac" published by [don't laugh, now!]
the Central Intelligence Agency. It is available through the US Government
Printing Office Bookstores (you can mail order from them). It has information
about the political and social structure of the various places, and includes
the number of radio stations, how many airports, strange info like that. It
does *not* have the extreme detail in cities, counties, and geographical
entities (like rivers, mountains, named canyons, etc.) that the "MWGD" has,
but it does have some interesting facts.

...

At Dayton I noticed someone selling little atlases. At the time they seemed
high priced, but now that I have shopped around, maybe they weren't so bad.

Does anyone have one, with a "review" of its usefulness?

....

Here's one I *haven't been able to find:
M-V Island!

Where is it?
(Specifically! I know in general where it is!)

.....

73,

Bob WA8YCD

```
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
/ Bob West WA8YCD | "I didn't know you were doin' Social Studies!" \
| RLWEST@FLOPN2.CSC.TI.COM | "Whaddya mean? That was Kirchoff's Law!" |
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| WA8YCD@W5TOO.TX.USA.NA | "Yeah! CURRENT Events!" |
| (214) 995-1908 (office) | - conversation overheard following a |
| (214) 618-4347 (home) | physics 102 lecture, circa 1971. |
\_________________________|_____________________________________________/
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4615. Re: Meteor Scatter Beacons

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-07 20:06:39 UTC
From: rma@mhgki.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <7389@cbnewsm.ATT.COM>
Source record: 14964

Jim Reisert, AD1C, commented on the use of distant TV stations as meteor scatter beacons. They also make great indicators of propagation conditions. With the lack of a national VHF/UHF/Microwave beacon system (such as is established in the UK) distant TV stations can be used to judge tropo propagation. I find that here in the N.NJ area, channel 12 (Wilmington, DL) is a great indicator of conditions on 144 MHz. UHF stations on Long Island make good propagation indicators for 432 MHz. It helps to have a reasonable TV antenna (mine is from RS) and a rotor. You need a fairly distant and weak signal (very snowy but discernable picture) to judge propagation conditions since one the signal rises above a certain level, no improvement in picture is seen as signal strength further increases. (FM threshold effect?).
Bob Atkins, KA1GT

4616. Re: Modifiying radios for out of band operation

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-07 21:00:14 UTC
From: jgd@rsiatl.UUCP
Message-ID: <798@rsiatl.UUCP>
Source record: 14936

In article <1188@necis.UUCP> rbono@necis.UUCP (Rich Bono) writes:

[and incredible amount of BS deleted]

>If you believe that it is proper to modify a piece of Amateur radio gear
>for use on frequencies that it is not designed and type accepted for
>(we won't even address the issue of having a license for the frequencies
>in question, we can assume that the user has said license), then lets
>start a non-emotional discussion pointing out the facts that I am NOT
>aware of... Yes, I have been wrong, many times in the past.
>

Well, rich, It's a bit hard to keep emotion in check when one reads such
a collection of bovine effluvia but I'll try. Rarely have I seen such
ignorance of the law and common sense coupled together with acute
chicken little syndrome.

Your post and logic shows an ignorance of:

1) The law as regards Amateur Service.
2) The law as regards Public Service/Commercial service.
3) Reality.
4) Common sense.

Let's look at these in sequence. First the law regarding the Amateur Service.
I guess I can understand how a novice ham (regardless of license class) could
assume that there MUST be some law about removing the covers and messing with
the FM* inside. After all, the factory must be infinitely more capable of
designing and building radios than could be any one ham. And in today's
Orweillian NewThink, anything that's not OK'd by the government must be
illegal. Not to mention that is ought to be illegal to have fun.

On the other hand, those of us who have been hams since before the
WundorRiceboxes find this concept a bit strange. Especially those of us
who actually BUILD from scratch radios. Tell me sir, under your assumption
that it must somehow be illegal to MODIFY radios to go out of band, how
would the law handle my homemade radios? Since they were designed
from the beginning to make power and to receive wherever the VCO would
stay locked, how could this possibly be legal? The answer to this
question is left as an exercise for the student. Clue: It has something
to do with our charter.

Next, commercial and Public service. The law specifically permits the
use of ANY communications mode to mitigate a life-threatening situation.
I'll let you find the paragraph; it's been posted here before. Maybe
while you're looking, you'll read some of the other interesting paragraphs.
That means I can use any radio on any frequency if sufficient danger

exists. What is sufficient danger? I think each ham has to determine that himself and be prepared to defend his actions. Certainly dialing over to the local police dispatch frequency to report a car wreck is inappropriate and could not be defended. On the other hand, if I come up on a car wreck and find a victim bleeding or perhaps with a broken neck, and I cannot find a ham repeater with patch, you bet yer ass I'm going to get on the police frequency call out a unit. Anyone who would not should be prosecuted for negligence in my book. I'll gladly take any heat forthcomming after the fact. I'd bet the bank on there not being any.

Yes, I modify my radios (or build them from scratch) to work adjacent commercial/public service bands "just in case" for the exact same reason I have emergency power - Just in case. I consider it at least reckless to have the ability to mitigate an emergency and not do so.

Next, Reality. The reality is that modern amateur HTs meet or exceed commercial specifications. The reason is simple. With few exceptions, the amateur and commercial radios are the same with only firmware changes. So if a ham accidently (or on purpose) transmits on a commercial frequency, the sun won't quit shining and the gods of EMI will not smite the radio from his hand. He will be breaking an anachronistic law regarding type acceptance.

Speaking of type acceptance, I marvel at the hams that speak in ignorant awe of "Type Acceptance" as if it were some rite of passage a vendor must put a radio through. All this is, boys and girls, is the process of submitting a radio to some standardized tests the results of which indicate that there is a high probability that production units will also meet. This is an anachronism that should go the same way as the 1st class commercial. Back in the days when analog FM* really did go on under the covers and when it was state-of-the-art to make a crystal capable of 0.025% stability over the temperature range, it made sense to require extensive type acceptance testing AND to certify those wizards who were permitted to lift the covers on the FM*.

Now that FM* is contained within LSI chips and crystals capable of 0.001% stability are commodities, licensing the wizards makes no sense and neither does type acceptance. Half of the problem is already resolved.

So if I were to transmit on a commercial frequency, I know that my radio is at least as good as the one on the other end. I don't do this because I try to live within the rules but it's no felony if I do.

Lastly, is common sense. This posting really addresses common sense, a commodity sadly lacking in today's hams. And this is typically coupled with an almost mantical desire to tend to others' business.

Perhaps you should consider some other uses for radios modified for out of band service. These include

1. driving transverters.
2. Generating test signals.

3. Listening to test signals from other radios.
4. Monitoring public service frequencies as a public oversight function.

Lastly, assume for the moment that what I've said is not true and that transmitting out of band is truely evil. If, as you said, the possibility of an evil modified radio falling into bad hands is such a problem, why has this problem not become significant? Or even a problem? Maybe it's not such a problem after all.

John

* FM - F***ing Magic (tm)

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | The Fano Factor -
Radiation Systems, Inc. Atlanta, GA | Where Theory meets Reality.
emory!rsiatl!jgd **I am the NRA** |

4617. Re: Mac vs IBM

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-07 23:36:15 UTC
From: TROTH@RICEVM1.RICE.EDU
Message-ID: <8912072341.AA15099@brazos.rice.edu>
Source record: 14937

[... excellent points from Mike deleted ...]
>As for user interface, and the growing amount of innovative software
>becoming available, there is no choice: get a Mac!

I cannot keep quiet on this. I'm no great lover of MS-DOS or of
its command interpreter, but there is a bad side to the "Wonderful Mac
Mac User Interface" that everyone ignores: it promotes the "Push Button
Mentality". This is bad.

The Mac's menus let you get up to speed really quick, but you
cannot get away from them. Sure, most applications give you keyboard
shortcuts, but they're not guaranteed and never cover everything.

The opposite extreme is the various command shells for UNIX.
New users have a real problem with things like case sensitivity and
terse command names. But an experienced UNIX user can (presuming they
have learned to type) whip out what needs to be done in a flash.
(and without dragging their arm across the desk)

The "right way" is a balance between the two. The only company
that has really gone all-out on marrying Xerox-looking windows (yes,
Xerox invented them, not Apple) and UNIX (the "programmer friendly"
OS) is NeXT. Sales of their cube have been less than exciting, but
the design is RIGHT: it has all the pretties, but built on a much more
sound foundation. (yeah ... you can get a NeXT to crash easy enough,
but that's not legitimately blamed on Mach) It's real live UNIX with
shells, pipes, standard I/O, unified file system; but all the apps
are menus and windows.

[sigh] But most of us cannot afford a "real computer" and must
settle for a Mac or PC or C64 or TRS-80 or Timex-Sinclair.

>p.s. These are my personal opinions!

Likewise.

Rick Troth <TROTH@RICEVM1.RICE.EDU> ------------- Rice ONCS VM Systems Support

4618. Re: Scanning food service

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-08 01:01:41 UTC
From: eickmeye@girtab.usc.edu
Message-ID: <6928@merlin.usc.edu>
Source record: 14965

In article <8912010815.AA04489@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> MROWEN@STLAWU.BITNET ("Mike Owen, W9IP") writes:
>Regarding the earlier, exhaustive posting regarding
>food service frequencies:
>
> For crying out loud, WHO CARES?

You can mystify the heck out of the "food service" "workers" by placing your order before your car reaches their speaker where you normally place your order. For even faster service, you can place your order before you leave home! Big yuks all around as they take your order while their closed-circuit TV monitor shows no cars in the drive through!

:-)
(it's just a joke!)

4619. Re: ARRL PFB 48

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-08 01:13:40 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250093@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 14938

The reason you can't work close-in stations on 10 meters is that they are in the "skip zone".

Have you ever noticed that when you look straight down into a pool of water you can see the bottom, but when you crouch down and look nearly parallel to the water surface, it looks like a mirror? The ionosphere acts the same way to radio waves -- signals that propagate stright up go right on through into outer space, while signals radiated at a lower angle can be reflected.

If you think about it, closer stations require a higher radiation angle. Theoretically, to work someone a block away via the ionosphere, you have to transmit almost straight up. Actually ground wave (non-ionosphere) works for very short distances (tens of miles), but distances from, say, 100 to perhaps 1000 or 2000 miles are in the skip zone.

On lower frequencies, the ionosphere is a better reflector so the skip zone is smaller or non-existent.

I don't know why impulse noise is called static!

Al N1AL

4620. Re: Noise on the air and in rec.ham-radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-08 01:42:54 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250094@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 14971

"if you dont know how to send EMAIL", you probably also don't know what
"RTFM" means. I have figured out what BTW and IMHO mean, but RTFM is
a new one for me????
Al N1AL
t

4621. Re: Telephone Interference

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-08 01:48:08 UTC
From: ems@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <5681@internal.Apple.COM>
Source record: 14973

In article <1260006@hpmwtlb.HP.COM> timb@hpmwtd.HP.COM (Tim Bagwell) writes:
>I also have this problem on my phone (a Panasonic) and a neighbors phone. The
>RFI seems to be worse on 15 and 20 meters. I agree with Al that the main source
>of pick-up is through the handset cord.

>Please post, on the net, any results that you find to work.

I would expect a ferrite bead at one or both ends of the cord to supress
the RF from getting out of the wire and into the electronics... if the
wire has a modular plug it should be easy to tread it through a bead and
glue the bead to the {handset, phone body} if it works...

--

E. Michael Smith ems@apple.COM

'Whatever you can do, or dream you can, begin it. Boldness has
genius, power and magic in it.' - Goethe

I am not responsible nor is anyone else. Everything is disclaimed.

4622. Re: Meteor Scatter Beacons

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-08 02:16:34 UTC
From: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP
Message-ID: <5717@cps3xx.UUCP>
Source record: 14966

In article <7389@cbnewsm.ATT.COM> rma@mhgki.ATT.COM writes:
>no improvement in picture is seen as signal strength further increases.
>(FM threshold effect?).
> Bob Atkins, KA1GT

I doubt it. In the US, TV pictures are AM.

In the rare case that original ideas Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN
are found here, I am responsible. Owen W328, E. Lansing, MI 48825
Internet: kjh@usc.edu UUCP: ...!uunet!usc!pollux!kjh

4623. Interesting wire story on spectrum management

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-08 05:05:43 UTC
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <18526@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 14970

Study of Frequency Allocation System Launched
By JAY ARNOLD
Associated Press Writer
WASHINGTON (AP) _ The Commerce Department began a study Thursday that could lead to an overhaul of an aging radio frequency allocation system under siege from cellular telephones, pagers and muscular new technologies such as high-definition television.
The National Telecommunications and Information Administration, part of the Commerce Department, invited public comment on the use and management of the radio frequency spectrum as a first step towards a study it said ``will establish the spectrum policy foundations that will lead the United States into the 21st century.''
The study will be the first major examination of the radio spectrum since the late 1960s.
The study will address the regulatory process, allocations, alternatives for apportioning spectrum, spectrum conservation and new technologies and forecasting future spectrum requirements.
New technologies promise more efficient use of the airwaves by sharing frequencies without causing interference. But federal regulators are hampered by the current system, which awards blocks of space to categories of users regardless of how much or how little those blocks ultimately are used.
The head of the Commerce Department agency, Janice Obuchowski, said changing technology, ``coupled with explosive growth in demand, makes spectrum reform more necessary today, and potentially more feasible, than it has been in past years.''
There is an increasing demand for airspace to accommodate more cellular telephones and new communications devices that are being developed, such as wrist-sized pagers and automobile tracking equipment.
High-definition television, if it is to become a reality in the next decade, will need more of the frequency spectrum. UHF television stations may end up sharing some of their airwaves with these new technologies.
The government has been criticized for not using its own frequency allocations efficiently, and the House is considering a bill by Rep. John Dingell, D-Mich., that would require the government to relinquish frequencies for private use.
The Commerce Department agency said its study will examine possible changes in the current spectrum allocation system, increased sharing of airwaves between government and private users and whether some users may be able to switch to new delivery systems such as fiber optic cable.

Radio systems with fixed transmitters and receivers could be linked by fiber, which has vastly greater capacity and needs less long-distance amplification in comparision with copper wire or coaxial cables.
Obuchowski acknowleged that it would be difficult to persuade existing users to give way to others and said the agency's recommendations, if adopted by the Federal Communications Commission, would not mean ``radical'' changes in spectrum allocation that could make obsolete billions of dollars worth of radio and television equipment.
She said she favored auctions of spectrum for new commercial licenses or leases, in much the same way the government leases public land for grazing or oil exploration.
Obuchowski said she hopes to have the study completed next year.

4624. Re: Noise on the air and in rec.ham-radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-08 07:41:14 UTC
From: chuq@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <37117@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 14939

alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom) writes:

> I have figured out what BTW and IMHO mean, but RTFM is
>a new one for me????

Read the, um, Manual.

--

Chuq Von Rospach <+> chuq@apple.com <+> [This is myself speaking]

When it comes to matters ourside your specialties, you are consistently and
brilliantly stupid [....] with respect to matters you haven't studied and
have had no experience basing your opinions on casual gossip [....] and
plain misinformation -- unsuspected because you haven't attempted to verify it.
-- Robert Heinlein to J.W. Campbell, Jr. 1941

4625. Re: Noise on the air and in rec.ham-radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-08 07:42:15 UTC
From: chuq@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <37118@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 14940

alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom) writes:

>"if you dont know how to send EMAIL", you probably also don't know what
>"RTFM" means. I have figured out what BTW and IMHO mean, but RTFM is
>a new one for me????

Actually, I think there's a message in news.announce.newusers where you
could have RTFM about RTFM, but that's another issue.

chuq (he said, ROFL)

--

Chuq Von Rospach <+> chuq@apple.com <+> [This is myself speaking]

When it comes to matters ourside your specialties, you are consistently and
brilliantly stupid [....] with respect to matters you haven't studied and
have had no experience basing your opinions on casual gossip [....] and
plain misinformation -- unsuspected because you haven't attempted to verify it.
-- Robert Heinlein to J.W. Campbell, Jr. 1941

4626. Re: ARRL

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-08 10:34:26 UTC
From: jlt00316@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <121900054@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 14941

Stop, stop, stop saying that it is illegal for me to modify my radio to transmit out of band unless you can show me that it is illegal to simply own a transmitter capable of doing so. Even though pushing the PTT may be illegal, I'm not illegal until I do it. It's like owning a car capable of going 100 mph. There are a few, rare examples where using this capability would be legal. Also true with my modified radio. There are a few, rare examples where using this capability (not necessarily on the air, mind you) are legal.

Please pick your terms right and don't tell me I broke the law because I modified my radio.

Jeff Tucker N9HZQ
tucker@uieea.ece.uiuc.edu Senior, Electrical Engineering
tucker@uiucvmd.bitnet University of Illinois

4627. Re: ARRL

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-08 12:40:27 UTC
From: eyg@hpnjld.HP.COM
Message-ID: <4140006@hpnjld.HP.COM>
Source record: 14942

> I'll start with question of my own. On 10 meters, from my QTH in
> central Ohio, I can only work stations that are about 2000 miles
> or more away from me, west coast, Europe, SA, Japan, but no south
> east US, New England, etc. I'm using a 2 wavelength dipole that's
> one wavelength above ground. A friend suggested that if I lower the
> antenna, I'll raise the radiation angle and skip in closer. Anyone
> have any experience with this sort of thing? (I don't intend to
> lower my antenna, but I might build another one near the ground
> if this concept works.)

I think that your experience has a lot more to do with propagation
on 10 meters than with the height of you antenna. I've used antennas
that are much higher than 1 wavelength on 10m, and haven't had any
trouble working stuff closer than 2000 miles when conditions permitted.
If you lower your antenna, you will just lose more power in heating
up the ground beneath it.

Ed Gilbert, WA2SRQ

4628. RE: Where is Burkina Faso (XTC)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-08 13:53:26 UTC
From: m83klabbe@tekno.chalmers.se
Message-ID: <4609@tekno.chalmers.se>
Source record: 14947

Burkina Faso is a country in west Africa. It was formerlly named
Upper Volta, but changed its name to this one a few years ago.

Lasse Eriksson
Dept of Linguistics
Lund University

4629. Scanning the Ether, Privacy, and Government

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-08 14:56:24 UTC
From: DEFRANCO@TOPS20.RADC.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <12548472176.10.DEFRANCO@TOPS20.RADC.AF.MIL>
Source record: 14948

I usually get a lot more enjoyment from reading all the fluff and furor on the various newsgroups. The latest rage over privacy and the public airways is an entertaining break from real work, but I just have to add in my 5 cents worth concerning the "right" to receive, demodulate, etc., along with some thoughts about the power of government.

I actually pulled out my Encylopedia Brittanica last night and reread the U.S. Constitution. Did you know that it provides, among other things, a specific provision that the Federal Government shall have only those rights and powers specifically designated, and that all others are "reserved to the several states or to the people."? It also notes that laws and regulations of states may NOT supercede those of the Federal Government, which makes scanner laws and the like at least suspect, if not marginally unconstitutional. But I digress.

My real point here is that the original Communications Act of 1934 provided all the protection that cellular phones, HBO, etc. really needed. To those who claim the right to receive anything transmitted through their individual space, you are absolutely correct! Receive all you want (at least under the old law). However, should you choose to use information overheard on the public airways, including HBO movies, you step over the line. THE RIGHT TO RECEIVE DOES NOT CONFER THE RIGHT TO USE. If you overhear a conversation about an upcoming stock market deal, then go buy or sell based on that information, you have violated the inside trader law, because the information was not generally available to the public. If you buy a decoder, learn to decipher, and watch HBO, you could be prosecuted for theft of services, since you took specific steps to use the information you overheard.

I fully agree that the EPCA is an outstanding example of bad (and stupid) lawmaking. But the U.S. has always has the attitude that "there oughta be a law!", and Congress and state legislatures, anxious to justify their existence, are more than willing to provide one. What scares me is that some of these new laws, EPCA included, tread dangerously upon privacy rights by making possession of scanners, radios, etc., that might be used for violations illegal, even though purchase is legitimate.

Until individual citizens are willing to make public statements to their representatives, however, and do so rationally, the nation of laws that we generally agree is the best of a mediocre lot will continue to favor the special interest over its citizenry. My advice? Do like I do - write to your congressman and senators. You'll almost always get a reply, even if they don't agree with your position.

Carl DeFranco
currently just porky, but being cured to become a ham.

4630. Re: How old WE are....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-08 15:25:34 UTC
From: eyg@hpnjld.HP.COM
Message-ID: <4140007@hpnjld.HP.COM>
Source record: 14949

/ hpnjld:rec.ham-radio / root@mjbtn.UUCP (Mark J. Bailey) / 7:56 am Dec 6, 1989 /
I got to thinking the other day about Ham Radio and the guys and gals here in rec.ham-radio.*. With all the talk (by supposed experts) that the majority of Ham's are getting older and that there are severe shortages in the newer generations of Americans coming into the hobby, I started pondering the question of just who WE are in terms of the age distribution.

Since many of the sites on Usenet are academic sites, one can quickly determine that there has to be a certain degree of young adults. But when you start to examine sites that represent companies, and sites that are public access in nature, it gets really hard to tell from that line of thinking. Also, the obvious know-how to operate computers and software is really no solid indication either since it seems that most Hams (young and older) are technical (to some degree) to begin with, and the computer has been mostly more a friend than an enemy. It appears that older Hams have adapted very well to using the computer.

Well, I pondered on it some more (not all at once :-)), and I decided to post this message here. What I would like to do, is to take a quick little survey. The 2 questions are VERY simple. You can just do a direct email reply. Here they are:

1) How old are you?

2) How many years have you been a Ham Radio Ooperator?

I have done no prior investigation on this; this is just some spur of the moment curiosity. What I would like to do is perform some simple (yet informative) statistics on the results I get back and post them back here to the group. I will keep all responses confidential, ie., no one will know who is what age, etc. :-)

I just thought it might be interesting to find out who WE are and to see if the rec.ham-radio.* naturally attracts younger people due to the nature of its underlying environment (the computer net). Some of you may not give a hoot. Well, that is fine. I will be taken up very little public bandwidth (I hope!). But it seems to me that it IS an important question since there are reports that do show (I don't have them here, but recall seeing it before somewhere) Hams as a whole are getting older. If this median we have here is condusive to bringing in today's generation, then we should recognize it as such. I am not attempting to do that now, just get an idea of where we fall.

Any and all reponses welcome! Please use direct email as net bandwidth can be used for better things.

Thanks for your cooperation!

73's,

Mark.

--
Mark J. Bailey, N4XHX "Ya'll com bak naw, ya hear!"
USMAIL: 511 Memorial Blvd., Murfreesboro, TN 37129 _____
VOICE: +1 615 893 0098 | JobSoft
UUCP: ...!{ames,mit-eddie}!attctc!mjbtn!mjb | Design & Development Co.
DOMAIN: mjb@mjbtn.MFEE.TN.US CIS: 76314,160 | Murfreesboro, TN USA
<KA9Q-UNIX-USERS Mailing List - Subscribe: ka9q-unix-requests@mjbtn.mfee.tn.us>

4631. Telephone interference?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-08 15:40:29 UTC
From: PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK
Message-ID: <08.Dec.89.15
Source record: 14950

If your neighbor's phone picks up your ham radio, then it may be as well
to remind the person concerned about the aspects of privacy law that he
might be infringing if HE listens to YOUR conversation!
(OK so if his phone picks up your sideband, it will not demodulate
to 'understandable' audio, but the principle is the same).
Here in the UK, any pickup of ham RF by a 'non-radio' device (phone, hifi,
hearing-aid, i've even heard of pickup on electric organs!) is by definition
the fault of the device being interfered with, and is the responsibility
of the owner of the device to solve. (Thats not to say that a well-mannered
ham will not provide assistance, just to be neighborly).

Pete G6WBJ

4632. Re: Nintendo

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-08 15:50:05 UTC
From: amirza@silver.bacs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <31088@iuvax.cs.indiana.edu>
Source record: 14951

When I was young, I visited England, and one year I went, I
carried a TRS-80 Mod 100, portable with two 6 volt Ni-Cd batteries
taped together with duct tape, I went through all security and back,
and no one even questioned my set-up.
However, on my trip through detroit airport, security searched my
mini-mag flaslight I guess for drugs.
This was during the height of the TWA bombings, on my flight back, the
previous flight had been delayed due to a bomb scare,
and I make it through with two mysterious duc tape packages that had
wires leading out of them.

anmar

4633. Re: Telephone Interference

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-08 16:31:50 UTC
From: elmore@stout.ucar.edu
Message-ID: <5609@ncar.ucar.edu>
Source record: 14952

In article <1260006@hpmwtlb.HP.COM> timb@hpmwtd.HP.COM (Tim Bagwell) writes:
>I also have this problem on my phone (a Panasonic) and a neighbors phone. The
>RFI seems to be worse on 15 and 20 meters. I agree with Al that the main source
>of pick-up is through the handset cord.
>
>I have a feeling this is going to be a big headache with the advent of "cheap"
>phones (I have never had this problem with ATT phones, Al). It would be nice
>if someone would look into this problem and find a quick and inexpensive
>solution so I can fix the neighbors phones if the need arises. For those of
>us living in populated areas, this is a major pain.
>
>I wonder what the FCC requirements are on RFI susceptability for telephones?
>
>Please post, on the net, any results that you find to work.
>
>73's de WB9MVP/6

I sent a reply to the original poster, but thought I'd quickly share my
experiences with the net. I've successfully treated telephone RFI in my
cheapie phones, and two types of Western Electric phones. I've also treated
RFI on my and a neighbor's answering machines using this method with additions.

I use a standard filter that I saw in a Tab book on interference who's
title and author escapes me. He suggested a 680 uH choke in the tip and ring
lines terminated with a 0.01 uF capacitor, like this:

```
680 uH
---------mmm-----|-- tip
|
= 0.01 uF
|
---------mmm-----|-- ring
680 uH
```

1 mH chokes would work, but all the ones I could find were too big to
fit inside the phone. The capacitor should be rated for *at least* 100 V and
150 would be better. I've used 100 V monoblock capacitors and they haven't
quit yet, but I'm told that the ring signal is 90 V RMS, so I'm pushing my luck.

I place one filter in the phone body where the line enters the
instrument, one on the handset cord where it leaves the body and one on the
handset cord where it enters the handset. I also place a 0.01 uF capacitor
across the earpiece element (speaker) and one across the mouthpiece, which
consists of electret elements in most modern phones. This technique has not
yet failed to eleminate RFI or at least reduce it to the point that it is
not a problem. I suppose two filters could be placed in series in severe

cases, but I've never tried it.

On old-style dial phones, I've treated the problem with just 0.01 uF
capcitors across the earpiece and mouthpiece elements. Nothing more was needed,
but I was ready to put one of these filters in if that didn't work. My
answering machine has one of the above filters built in where the telephone
line enters, which solved most of the problem. The final solution was to
wrap the power cord coming out of the wall transformer around a ferrite bar.
I close-wound the cord over the length of the bar. Now the machine never
acts up. A neighbor about 120 feet away just wrapped the power cord around
a ferrite bar and has had no problems since. I utilize power levels of about
850 W from 160 m through 20 m. My amp will crank out only 500 - 600 W
on 15, 12 and 10 m.

As an ARRL Asst. Tech. Coord., I've advised other hams to try this and
it has always seemed to work. I've also been with FCC engineers investigating
RFI complaints and the FCC takes the approach that "We don't protect telephone
equipment," which translates to "We don't address RFI problems to telephone
instruments. It's your problem that you have phones suseptable to RFI."
I don't know of any RFI standards that phones are supposed to meet and
manufacturers are uniformly worthless when it comes to addressing the problem.
Looks like this one will be with us for the forseeable future...

73 and Merry Christmas!
Kim Elmore, N5OP

**********Disclaimer
: Be acreful if you choose to modify a neighbor's phone: you may
end up with the expense of replacing it if something goes wrong
as well as the expense of an angry neighbor!
****

4634. Re: FT727 CAT programming question

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-08 16:46:31 UTC
From: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP
Message-ID: <5721@cps3xx.UUCP>
Source record: 14953

In article <5516@shamu.WV.TEK.COM> miker@shamu.WV.TEK.COM (Mike Reiney) writes:
%Near as I can tell the CAT interface on the Yaesu FT-727 handheld
%duplicates keypushes. I can't find any way to push the keys to get
%it to go to a particular band. The u/d key toggles between bands,
%but that isn't much help when you're using it remotely and can't
%see the display.
%Any ideas?

Use a variable, and store information in that variable as to what band
you are currently on.

In the rare case that original ideas Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN
are found here, I am responsible. Owen W328, E. Lansing, MI 48825
Internet: kjh@usc.edu UUCP: ...!uunet!usc!pollux!kjh

4635. Re: Telephone Interference

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-08 16:57:12 UTC
From: timb@hpmwtd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1260007@hpmwtlb.HP.COM>
Source record: 14954

I don't think a single ferrite bead will do the job, Mike, since one bead only provides about 1-20 ohms of resistance at HF. A string of beads might do it if there is room. But seems to me that a good low pass filter in-line should cure the problem if indeed the cord is acting as an antenna.

de WB9MVP WB9MVP

4636. Re: What about for us SWL's ? Re: Tuning dipoles and antennas.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-08 17:06:10 UTC
From: timb@hpmwtd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1260008@hpmwtlb.HP.COM>
Source record: 14955

Mike,

What is true for a radiating antenna is also true for a receiving antenna.
This is generally argued using a mathematical principle known as reciprocity.
But it stands to reason intuitively. If you imagine a probe antenna located
in the far field of a test antenna, then the amount of power transmitted
between the two antennae is the same regardless of which one is driven.
As you move the probe antenna around, you sweep out the radiation pattern of
the test antenna only. So it doesn't matter which antenna is driven, the
measured power versus position is the same.

Its generally easier to measure SWR using a directional device such as a
directional bridge. This requires a fair amount of power to take a reading.
To measure the antenna impedance without a transmitter, you can use a great
little gadget called a noise bridge. This device uses a broadband noise source
which you listen to with your receiver tuned to a frequency of interest.
Your antenna under test becomes one arm of a bridge circuit. In another arm
is a tunable resistor and reactance which you adjust until a null is heard in
the noise level. Then read off the antenna impedance on calibrated dials.
To be most accurate, you need to make measurements at the antenna itself. But
you can get good results at the receiver if you take into account the length
of the transmission line and its loss (See article in QST, August 89).

But Al is right, atmospheric noise dominates over receiver noise below about
30 MHz or so. Above 30 MHz, however, the situation changes and SWR and loss
can degrade signal to noise. As you get to UHF and microwave, atmospheric noise
gets very low and receiver noise dominates at which point you get very
concerned about losses and SWR so you mount an LNA right at the antenna.

So for a receive only situation, don't worry too much about SWR and line losses.
This seems also to say that receiver sensitivity (at HF) is not a big deal?
But a good set of filters and noise suppressors should be helpful.

Seems to me also that you want an antenna that has a low angle of radiation to
minimize the amount of the overhead sky that the antenna "sees". A simple dipole
is not too good in this regard. Sounds like a good arguement for a vertical
antenna of some type or of course a yagi if you have $$$ and space.

de Tim, WB9MVP

4637. Re: Mac vs IBM

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-08 17:10:05 UTC
From: timb@hpmwtd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1260009@hpmwtlb.HP.COM>
Source record: 14956

When will someone write a Mac emulator for the IBM compatibles?

de Tim, WB9MVP

4638. Modifying Radios for out of band use

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-08 17:49:33 UTC
From: wa2sff@cbnewsh.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <6455@cbnewsh.ATT.COM>
Source record: 14957

I have modified my Kenwood TS-140 to transmit out of band.
I did it for the express purpose of using it with
2 meter and 6 meter transverters that I am building.

28-32 MHz gives 50- 54 for the 6 meter transverter
28-32 MHz gives 144-148 for the 2 meter transverter.

I also plan to build similar transverters for 220 MHz and 432 MHz.

If that is not a ligitimate reason to modify the radio
I can't think of any better one.

I have not modified by TH215, TH25, IC228H or IC3210A for out of
band use but do have plans to get on 220 FM with a transverter
so might modify it in the future.

If I ban all radios that work out of band then I have trouble
with all radios made recently.
Take almost any 2 meter FM radio, set the off-set for +600 kHz
and select a frequency above 147.4. It will probably transmit.

My stock TS140 transmits on 10.000 MHz, 14.450 MHz, 29.701 MHz, etc.
Even my old Drake T4 would transmit out of band if I didn't set the
VFO correctly.

Novices and Technicians can't have any low band equipment that offers
coverage other than their band segments.

Same for Generals and Advanced.

Only Extras can own short wave radios and only if they don't transmit
out of the edge of the Ham bands.

Crystal Control for everyone. Must show license to buy crystal.

PS.

Has any one upgraded their TS-140 to operate on 6 meters
by adding the additional VCO and 6 meter power amplifier?

Joe Wilkes
att!hound!wa2sff

4639. Re: 2 meter or 220 MHz

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-08 17:57:20 UTC
From: turner@ics.uci.edu
Message-ID: <257FF601.4484@paris.ics.uci.edu>
Source record: 14958

In article <8912080828.AA01576@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> CSMSCST@OAC.UCLA.EDU (Chris Thomas) writes:
>>Well I finally got around to passing the code and am waiting for the good ol'
>> FCC to send me the Novice license. I am definetly going to go for the Tech.
>......
>Congratulations, and welcome to the club! You don't say
>whether you want to operate in the L.A. area, or somewhere
>else. The particular location has a lot to do with what's
>..........
>So: 2m is always a safe bet. 220 is interesting, but is
>nearly unused in many areas. My experience with 440 is,
>it's only useful if some group you want to join already uses
>440. The best solution would be a 2m/220 dual bander, but
>/Chris Thomas - WA6HTJ (AA6S-something if the FCC ever sends me
> *my* new ticket)
>.......

WELCOME to the radio.
Just a side note to what Chris says...I bought a Yaesu dual bander for 2m/70cm (144mHz/440mHz) and I find the 440 band to be very interesting. There are only 6 open repeaters I can use from Orange County, it's true, but the company is of high quality and the propogation characteristics are really different from 2 meters. I have not joined any private club yet, but I still find 440 to be worthwhile. I am looking for a way to get on 220, which I understand is also an interesting band. And, don't forget, if you have the money (or the determination to do it), there's always satellite work!

Hope to meet you on the radio someday.

73
Clark, WA3JPG

4640. Re: rec.scanners

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-08 18:04:27 UTC
From: barry@hprmokg.HP.COM
Message-ID: <29490001@hprmokg.HP.COM>
Source record: 14959

I use my scanner in the kitchen to monitor the 2 meter repeaters.

When I hear a friend on, I turn on the rig and give 'em a call.

90% of the hours on my scanner are amateur radio-related. 73 Magazine
is going to have an article on scanners in a future issue, I hear,
that will feature two modifications: 1.) how to use the scanner to
measure FM deviation and 2.) how to use it to decode PL frequencies.

Barry
WB6JZL

4641. Re: Re: ARRL and tx/rx mods

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-08 18:51:10 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880096@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 14960

>Several messages are circulating concerning how-to, or want-to, modify
>VHF or UHF amateur gear for out of band operation. Why anyone would be
>so blatant as to tell someone how, or request to violate the law is
>beyond apprehension.

Apparently the ARRL isn't smart enough to understand that some of us
also have licenses for other nearby services. Buying a tranciever for
Marine VHF and 2-meter ARS is both expensive and cumbersome. I like
a radio that gives me one-stop shopping. Get a clue, ARRL !

This spurs another question. I had always thought that in case of an
emergency that threatens life or property, you could pretty much
transmit wherever necessary to get emergency assistance. Intentional
interference notwithstanding, is this always true, or are there
exceptions ?

Perry Scott
KF0CA

4642. Re: Interesting wire story on spectrum management

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-08 18:52:20 UTC
From: jans@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <6484@tekgvs.LABS.TEK.COM>
Source record: 14961

<Study of Frequency Allocation System Launched... She [head of the Commerce Department agency, Janice Obuchowski] said she favored auctions of spectrum for new commercial licenses or leases, in much the same way the government leases public land for grazing or oil exploration.>

Now wouldn't that make for strange bedfellows -- hams and environmentalists! Hams have been a pretty conservative lot, and I've had some interesting arguments on, for instance, Federal timber sales. Looks like the shoe is on the other foot now!

"Where's John Doe giong to get the wood for his house?" "Where's Jane Doe going to get the spectrum for her HDTV"

Jan Steinman - N7JDB
Tektronix Electronic Systems Laboratory
Box 500, MS 50-370, Beaverton, OR 97077
(w)503/627-5881 (h)503/657-7703

4643. Re: Modifiying radios for out of band operation

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-08 19:30:08 UTC
From: rma@mhgki.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <7425@cbnewsm.ATT.COM>
Source record: 14962

In article <798@rsiatl.UUCP>, jgd@rsiatl.UUCP (John G. De Armond) writes:
>
> Next, commercial and Public service. The law specifically permits the
> use of ANY communications mode to mitigate a life-threatening situation.
> I'll let you find the paragraph; it's been posted here before. Maybe
> while you're looking, you'll read some of the other interesting paragraphs.
> That means I can use any radio on any frequency if sufficient danger
> exists. What is sufficient danger? I think each ham has to determine that
> himself and be prepared to defend his actions. Certainly dialing over
> to the local police dispatch frequency to report a car wreck is
> inappropriate and could not be defended. On the other hand, if I come
> up on a car wreck and find a victim bleeding or perhaps with a broken
> neck, and I cannot find a ham repeater with patch, you bet yer ass I'm
> going to get on the police frequency call out a unit. Anyone who would
> not should be prosecuted for negligence in my book. I'll gladly
> take any heat forthcomming after the fact. I'd bet the bank on there
> not being any.
>
> Yes, I modify my radios (or build them from scratch) to work adjacent
> commercial/public service bands "just in case" for the exact same
> reason I have emergency power - Just in case. I consider it at least
> reckless to have the ability to mitigate an emergency and not do so.
>
John,
I agree with most of what you said in your posting, and we can certainly
modify out radios in any way we see fit for ham use as signal generators or
transverter drivers etc. With reference to the quote from your posting above,
certainly transmitting out of band in an emergency as you describe would not
just be OK, but indeeed it would be moraly indefensible not to do it. Since
this is no longer ham radio, it follows that the same would apply to any
member of the general public. Therefore it wpould be a good idea if every
motorist, indeed everyone in the country, carried a transmiiter capable of
operation on police/fire/ambulance/ham/CB frequencies in case they came on
a similar situation. Can you see the potential for chaos? A better solution
would be a nationwide emergency frequency (similar to the FAA scheme) open to
all for use and monitored by all police/fire/emergency services. Please note
I don't disagree with most of what you said. I have been in the situation of
being first on the scene at a road accident (in rural NH) and having no way
of requesting emergency services - I would have transmitted on any frequency
to get them. My only point is that hams have no "extra" rights when it comes
to out of band transmissions, if its OK for you to have the equipment then its
OK for everyone, and that's a situation I wouldn't want to see. The potential
for abuse is great, it would only take a few irresponsible individuals to
disrupt emergency service traffic. There must be a better way to achieve your

ends.
73, Bob Atkins.

4644. Yaesu FRG-9600 mods wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-08 19:53:27 UTC
From: mn@atari.UUCP
Message-ID: <1870@atari.UUCP>
Source record: 14963
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

Does anyone have or know of mods to increase the freq range of a
Yaesu FRG-9600 VHF/UHF?
This is a good radio but the bottom of the freq range starts at 60 Mhz.
Really dumb, but that's how it is.....

| Michael Nowicki N6LUU Atari Corp,Sunnyvale CA {ames!atari!mn} |
|.....|
| char *disclaimer=" Views expressed are my own, not my employer's"; |
| char *good_quote=" 'Wait'll they get a load of me!' - The Joker"; |

4645. To QSL or not to QSL...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-08 20:30:47 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <8912082032.AA28525@ti.com>
Source record: 14967

A good bit of my original posting got chopped off, so here's the "rest of the story":
I received a reply from one of the Hams I'd had a QSO with in December 1956. It was a very nice letter recounting some of the equipment and methods we'd used back then. He even enclosed a copy of my QSL card I'd sent. I was surprised to find that I'd completely forgotten what it looked like. But it did give me one of those comfortable "warm feelings" you sometimes get when you remember the pleasant times.
Yes, I still QSL 100 Pct. I think it is one of the courtesies that comes with the PRIVILEGE of enjoying Ham Radio. And if I went to Podunk Island to work DX, I'd be sure to include the QSL's in my budget.

Happy Hamming!
Dube Todd, N5PDK

4646. Squeaky Appeals do not get greased!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-08 20:31:06 UTC
From: wwg@brambo.UUCP
Message-ID: <8912081531.AA19029@brambo.UUCP>
Source record: 14968

>Date: Tue, 5 Dec 89 10:30 CDT
>From: "FEROZ GHOUSE, N9FJL/4S7FG" <FGHOUSE@LAX.WISC.EDU>
>Subject: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #259
>Message-ID: <19120510304347@lax.wisc.edu>
>
>IT IS SAD TO NOTE THAT THIS NET DOES NOT OFFER HELP TO ANYBODY WANTING
>TO START OUT ON PACKET. INSPITE OF MANY MESSAGES FOR HELP, I HAVE NOT SEEN
>A SINGLE MAIL MESSAGE OFFERING THE NEEDED ADVICE.

Sad when it happens, but this is NOT true. There is a lot
of help and advice given here and elsewhere when more specific
questions are asked. By saying "I know nothing, please help"
is like saying "I'm unemployed, please feed me".

Ask questions, and you'll get replies. You gotta do a bit of
digging fer urself. Nobody here had everything handed to them,
without some effort put in first. I know I still do plenty of
digging. Its unreasonable to ask someone to "tell me everything
I need to know".

(disclaimer-- I don't know what ur original
help request was worded like, but I've seen MANY, of the type
I'm discussing here. I felt it time to VENT a little).

> ... IT SEEMS THAT THE MEMBERS
>OF THE NET ARE ENGROSSED IN THEIR OWN LITTLE "PET" PROJECTS AND POSSIBLY
>CONSIDER THE APPEALS FROM "NEWCOMERS" AND "NO-NOTHINGS" NOT WORTH THEIR
>WHILE.

When you don't get the answers you need, crying about it does
not help. Do some more digging; think about the problem more; or
perhaps narrow the scope of the question. We all have a LITTLE time to
spare to answer SMALL questions, but as I reply to this note,
I'm not doing the work I'm supposed to be doing-- so don't expect
a lot. That's not being "engrossed"-- that's being responsible
to job and family.

>I APPEAL TO YOU FOLKS TO IF TIME PERMITTING, ...

Ahh, see! Even your subconcious knows that.

>... BEING SELFISH WOULD NOT NECESSARILY WORK IN OUR FAVOR!

er, I think ur saying, "YOUR favour".

I help a lot of people in the hobby, where I can. Most others
do the same. But we all have jobs (er, well, most I guess) and

many of us have families. It might suit YOU for us to neglect
everything to make it easy for YOU, but people's priorities
do not work that way.

Join a ham club. Join ARRL/CRRL, buy/borrow some books (please
don't steal :-). Don't just plead. That's too easy. None of us
got our tickets just by being "squeaky".

Flames off...

73s all the same, VE3WWG.

73s de + VE3WWG @ VE3NUU : Packet-Radio
VE3WWG | Bramalea Software Systems Inc...!utgpu!telly \ !brambo!wwg
+------+ !{uunet!mnetor, watmath!utai}!lsuc!ncrcan /
telly!brambo!wwg@gpu.utcs.utoronto.ca : Internet

4647. SPICE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-08 20:32:02 UTC
From: charlie@oakhill.UUCP
Message-ID: <2716@radio.oakhill.UUCP>
Source record: 14969
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

Anybody out there done any XTAL oscillator modelling in SPICE?
I'd be interested in hearing from anybody with oscillator/SPICE
experience.

Thanks,

C.D.T WB4HVD

4648. Re: Re: Meteor Scatter Beacons

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-08 20:55:48 UTC
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250095@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 14972

I've used TV carriers in the past for monitoring propagation between
California and Hawaii. I built a dedicated Ch. 12 converter for monitoring
the carrier. It turns out that not all channel carriers are the same.
There are three possibilities (that I know of), The carrier frequency
is right on the "assigned" spot, +10 KHz or - 10 KHz. I think this is
done to reduce the problems a viewer has when there two stations
contending. The resulting hetrodyne apparantly is more managable when the
two stations are not zero beat. For this reason the precise carrier
frequency (-, 0 or + offsets) are staggered within regions having more
than one station assigned to a channel.
Channel 12 from Chico, California and Ch 12 from LA are not on the same
frequency and, as I remember, Ch 12 from Hilo Hawaii (I think) is on
a third frequency.
Even with a moderately strong local it may be possible to look for
a weak DX station on the same channel, at least to find out if there is
a path.

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.ampr.org
glenne@nmd.hpcom

4649. Re: Military Callsigns for PIZZA using Out-of-Band Mods, no-code, and ECPA

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-08 21:48:59 UTC
From: pfluegerm@valley.UUCP
Message-ID: <474f52d5.15840@valley.UUCP>
Source record: 14974

What I do with MY modified HT is call up BIG_CHEEZY 02 (callsign for the local Domino's base, land mobiles answer to PEPPERONI 01-99, maritime mobiles are ANCHOVY 01-99) on 154.48 and order a pizza direct, thus avoiding the autopatch question entirely. I only use the patch to avoid toll charges.

Of course, I understand that this communication is not protected under ECPA, at least not until I can get the out-of-band mods to cover 800MHz (can anyone send me those? Doesn't the ARRL keep a list?), but under the Comm Act of 1934, anyone immoral enough to monitor this and divulge my favorite toppings is toying with trouble...possible federal persec...uh...prost...uh...prosecution.

Is that such a crime? To quote a now-famous quote, "Who cares?" And why did I have to learn CW to do this? The Domino's guy didn't.

Since I'm sure there are at least a couple of readers who won't get it,

:-) I T ' S A J O K E ! S A R C A S M ! :-)

I agree with Mark Bitterlich, someone is just trying to stir up the beehive, let's all lighten up and move on. A little controversy and exchange of ideas is great, but while these topics ARE a logical part of this newsgroup, things have gotten too personal.

I see it now - in the dictionary, next to "anal retentive", there's a picture of a 110 year old ham pounding out CW on his homebrew rock-bound rig...

--
Mike Pflueger @ AG Communication Systems (formerly GTE Comm. Sys.), Phoenix, AZ
UUCP: {...!ames!ncar!noao!asuvax | uunet!hrc | att}!gtephx!pfluegerm
Work: 602-582-7049 FAX: 602-581-4850 Home: 602-439-1978
Packet: WD8KPZ @ W1FJI Internet: PLEASE USE UUCP PATH (NOT INTERNET)!

4650. ARRL Letter 01-Dec-89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-08 22:08:34 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1377@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 14975

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============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
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ARRL LETTER - December 1, 1989 - Volume 8 Number 24 - Part 1 of 3

CONGRESS AGREES: NO FEES FOR AMATEUR LICENSES!

The joint House-Senate Conference Committee, reviewing both versions of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989, has approved deletion of the amateur license fees from the legislation.

In its report released on November 21, the Conference Committee stated: "Both the House bill and the Senate bill include fees on licensees in the amateur radio service. The Conference Report strikes all of the fees for amateur radio licensees. The Conferees recognize that amateur licensees do not operate for profit and play an important public safety role in times of disaster or emergency."

In the early morning hours of November 22, both Houses of Congress adopted the Conference version of the bill sending it to President Bush for signature.

In the current budgetary environment, avoiding fees altogether is an enormous accomplishment. ARRL congratulates all who played an active role in writing to their Senators and Representatives helping in this effort. Look for an upcoming QST article that will detail how amateurs won this important battle.

SIX METERS IS HOT!

November was the most exciting month in many years for 6-meter operators. From the East Coast, the band was open to Europe and Africa most mornings, and West Coast ops regularly worked into Japan and the Pacific. Stations in the Midwest have been able to work into Japan and Europe on many days as well. In addition, there have been spectacular transcontinental openings most afternoons. Signal strengths are generally good--often S9 or above for better-equipped stations--so anyone with a 3- or 10- watt radio and dipole can join in the fun. Six meters really heated up on Sunday, November 26: A few West Coast stations reported working into Europe, and Japanese stations were worked as far east as northern New England. Operators in the Midwest report that the band was packed with JA stations up to 50.400 MHz for hours. Conditions should be good at least through December and perhaps into January. If you've ever thought about getting on 6 meters, now's the time!

FCC ISSUED CALL SIGN UPDATE

The following is a list of most recently issued FCC call signs
(November 1).

DIST GRP"A" GRP"B" GRP"C" GRP"D"
Extra Advanced Tech/Gen Novice

0 WX0Y KF0GC N0LFA KB0FJN
1 NZ1P KC1QW N1HBP KA1UQD
2 WU2H KE2QE N2KAM KB2ISS
3 NX3G KD3PV N3HPO KA3VHS
4 AB4RM KM4ZZ N4XHB KC4MZT
5 AA5OQ KG5ZR N5PNP KB5KXU
6 AA6SA KK6BZ N6WUU KC6GQO
7 AA7CF KF7XY N7NTQ KB7IWN
8 WX8A KF8CE N8LMP KB8IIT
9 WM9F KE9ST N9JAI KB9DNF
Guam KH2K AH2CF KH2EG WH2AMH
Hawaii *** AH6KB NH6VC WH6CFU
Alaska *** AL7LP NL7SV WL7BVU
USVI NP2F KP2BR NP2DK WP2AGZ
P.R. *** KP4QJ WP4WZ WP4IPE

*** indicates that all 2 x 1 call signs have been assigned in those areas.

The N-prefixed Group C (1X3) call# signs blocks for the fourth and sixth call districts have nearly all been assigned. After N4ZZZ and N6ZZZ have been issued, FCC will begin assigning calls from the Group D (2X3) call sign block.

1989 BOY SCOUT JAMBOREE A SUCCESS

Ray Moyer, WD8JKV, Jamboree Coordinator of the National Office of the Boy Scouts of America, recently sent the following letter to ARRL and to others who had supported the Amateur Radio display at the National Scout Jamboree, held August 2-8, 1989, at Fort A.P. Hill, Virginia:

"On behalf of the K2BSA radio staff and the Boy Scouts of America, I would like to thank you for the use of your equipment at the 1989 National Boy Scout Jamboree.

"..K2BSA was located in a 20 by 40 foot tent in a dusty, hot area... We were able to work 157 countries, our new record, and all 50 states. Over 5000 contacts were logged and several thousand messages were sent via all amateur modes. We had countless messages coming into the Jamboree site also.

"One of the most exciting things at the Jamboree was that Amateur Radio was demonstrated to thousands of youth and adult scouters... I know of very few events where over 30,000 non- amateurs could have the opportunity to enjoy that type of equipment. Our staff worked very hard demonstrating Amateur Radio to our visitors. We had a continuous stream of visitors from sun up until late evening. Once the Jamboree was asleep the staff continued to

operate.

"...This is to say thank you for your trust and belief in what we did at the Jamboree. I can say now that our goals and hopes did come true."

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MICROSAT LAUNCH DATE ADVANCES

Arianespace officials have informed AMSAT-NA and the University of Surrey that the launch date of the MICROSATs and the UOSAT D/E satellites has been advanced. The launch date is now planned for January 9, 1990. This change in the launch date is the direct result of the postponement of a previous mission.

Launch preparations will begin on November 27, when the payload integration teams from AMSAT and the University of Surrey, along with their satellites, arrive in Kourou, French Guyana. All of the payloads should be fully integrated aboard the ARIANE IV rocket by December 23.

OSCAR satellite users should monitor the AMSAT HF/VHF Nets, OSCAR-13 Operations Nets, and watch the AMSAT News Service (ANS) bulletins for any further details concerning the launch of the MICROSATs and UOSAT D & E.

RADIO AMATEUR CALLBOOK SOLD TO BPI COMMUNICATIONS, INC.

On October 27, Herb Nelson, President and Publisher of the Radio Amateur Callbook announced the completion of the sale of all outstanding shares of Radio Amateur Callbook, Inc. to BPI Communications, Inc.

BPI Communications, Inc. publishes World Radio TV Handbook, a well known publication for short wave listeners. Glen Heffernan, Vice President and Publisher for BPI says that The Callbook "..is a natural complement to our publication..that will benefit both licensed amateurs and short wave listeners."

The Radio Amateur Callbook, Inc., has published The Callbook, a listing of all radio amateurs world-wide, since 1920. Located in Lake Bluff, Illinois, Radio Amateur Callbook, Inc. is the oldest commercial firm serving the Amateur Radio community.

FCC SEEKS INPUT/ASSISTANCE IN RESOLUTION OF AMATEUR DISPUTE

On October 11, FCC Special Services Division Chief Robert H. McNamara wrote to a number of individual amateurs seeking information and comments on phone patches, information bulletins and over-the-air telegraphy practice. The letter requested information and insight that could help bring a resolution to "the unfortunate continuing over-the-air dispute that takes place on the amateur 20 meter band..," a dispute ".. which is jeopardizing international goodwill -- a fundamental principle of the rules for the amateur service in the United States.." One recipient of Mr. McNamara's letter was W1AW Trustee John Lindholm, W1XX.

ARRL's response was submitted on November 15, by Counsel Chris Imlay, N3AKD in behalf of Mr. Lindholm as well as the ARRL. It begins with pertinent background information --

"Your letter correctly characterizes as unfortunate the over-the-air disputes that have arisen concerning certain operating practices that have come to be regarded as controversial. However, the League knows of no particular reason to include 'telegraphy practice' in the category of controversial operating practices. As will be discussed, the code practice transmissions from station W1AW continue to be widely used and appreciated.

"..communications on behalf of third parties has been a part of Amateur Radio from its earliest beginnings in the United States. The very basis for the formation of the League in 1914 was to organize amateurs to relay messages on one another's behalf in order to overcome the limited range of the amateur stations of the day.

"It was not until the 1930's that international limitations were placed on amateur traffic, at the insistence of European governments whose telecommunications monopoly was a source of considerable revenue. It was not until 1972 that the FCC specifically prohibited `business communications'. The imposition of these restrictions was itself quite controversial because it put amateurs, for the first time, in the position of having to evaluate the content of the messages they were relaying.

"Other background essential to an understanding of the issues raised concerns the concept of interference within the Amateur Radio Service and the extent to which operators are obliged to avoid interfering with one another. Willful and malicious interference is a violation of the rules, but interference that is merely a byproduct of normal operating is not. In the crowded HF amateur bands, avoiding causing unnecessary interference to others is extremely important to efficient operation; but a tolerance for interference and a willingness to cope with it as a fact of life is equally important."
. . . . (continued next part)

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FCC SEEKS INPUT/ASSISTANCE IN RESOLUTION OF AMATEUR DISPUTE (Continued)

With this as background, the League addressed Mr. McNamara's questions:

FCC: Is there a channel plan for the analog emission segment of each amateur service HF band?

ARRL: There is no channel plan; nor should there be, except in the very limited case where the operation of unattended stations may be authorized by an administration for good cause shown. The degree to which amateur stations can share the same or adjacent frequencies is dynamic: often, interference can be reduced to an acceptable level by making a slight adjustment in operating frequency. This would not be possible in a channelized scheme.

FCC: What portion of the analog segment of each amateur band is being used by FCC licensed amateurs for domestic and international third party telephony communications? What is the general nature of these communications? How many phone patches are transmitted per day by band? What effect does the transmissions of such communications have on the Amateur Service? Why aren't other communication services being used for such communications?

ARRL: In general, domestic third party telephony communications are a relatively small part of the communications being conducted at any given time. Their effect on other amateur communications is minimal except in the very limited instances where disputes arise as to the "right" of one station or group of stations to use a particular frequency. The League regrets that these disputes arise since no amateur has a mutually exclusive right to operate on a particular frequency. Such disputes could often be avoided if the operators involved were more flexible in their choice of operating frequency.

There is a greater temptation to use Amateur Radio inappropriately for international than for domestic third party communications, but abuses can be addressed adequately through enforcement of existing regulations.

FCC: What portion of the analog segment of each amateur band is being used by FCC licensed amateurs for information bulletin telephony communications? How many amateurs listen to these transmissions? How many bulletins are transmitted per day? What effect do these transmissions have on the amateur service? Why aren't amateur digital systems used exclusively for such communications?

ARRL: Station W1AW has transmitted brief information bulletins using telephony emissions for decades. It has been common practice for other amateur stations to conduct similar operations, usually on a localized basis, and usually as a part of a scheduled net or on some other limited, scheduled basis. Such bulletins are very important to the dissemination of timely and accurate information to radio amateurs. In recent years there has been a trend toward amateurs receiving these bulletins via digital modes: however, not all amateurs have access to digital modes, and the telephony bulletins still serve a useful purpose.

FCC: What portion of the analog segment of each amateur band is being used by FCC licensed amateurs for telegraphy practice communications? In view of the availability of recorded telegraphy training material, why are amateur service frequencies still used for this purpose?

ARRL: W1AW transmits Morse code practice in four one-hour segments on weekdays, and three one-hour segments on weekends. While higher speeds are used in Code Proficiency Qualifying Runs, the W1AW transmissions concentrate on the speeds that are required to pass the examination elements for FCC amateur licenses. This service is highly valued, and well accepted in the Amateur Radio community.

Audio cassette tapes and computer programs are useful tools but audio tapes can be memorized after they are used a few times, giving the user a false

sense of accomplishment; computer programs require expensive equipment. Neither method provides experience in copying Morse code under actual on-the-air operating conditions.

FCC: Suggest a statement of practices that you believe should be followed by amateur stations transmitting third party communications, information bulletins, and telegraphy practice.

ARRL: At the urging of FCC staff, the League in the mid- 1970's developed the eleven-point "Phone Patch and Autopatch Guidelines" that appears in The FCC Rule Book (Eighth Edition) at page 13-15. These guidelines have stood the test of time, and are generally accepted as a useful supplement to the Commission's Rules.

The League believes that the definition of the term "information bulletin" contained in the Commission's Rules should be strictly applied and enforced. Operators of amateur stations who cannot or do not wish to conform to these strict limitations may more appropriately seek licenses in the Broadcasting Service.

Finally, with regard to telegraphy practice, the only guidelines needed are to ensure that the purpose of the transmissions is to provide telegraphy practice and not to engage in one-way transmissions that otherwise would be illegal:
- The text should not be randomly generated, since such practice material is readily available via other media.
- The text should be taken from a published, readily available source to facilitate checking accuracy of copy.
- The text should relate in some way to Amateur Radio.
- The text should not be sent repeatedly.

Based on the response from ARRL and others, the FCC will consider its next steps in this on-going HF "dispute." Mr. McNamara says that possible alternatives range from FCC rule making that would ban all third party traffic on amateur frequencies to rules that would designate certain frequencies where only third party communications could be conducted.

--
Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM/SWL/SCANNER BBS (1200/2400/PEP) 614-457-4227
Voice: 614-457-4595 (eves/weekends)

4651. Gateway 01-Dec-89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-08 22:16:31 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1378@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 14976

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============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
============================================================
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Gateway: The ARRL Packet Radio Newsletter - Part 1 of 4
Volume 6 - Number 6 - December 1, 1989

Published by The American Radio Relay League
225 Main Street, Newington, CT 06111

Stan Horzepa, WA1LOU, Editor

SOUTHWEST OHIO DIGITAL SYMPOSIUM:
PRELIMINARY AGENDA AND SECOND CALL FOR PAPERS

A preliminary agenda and second call for papers has been announced for the 4th Annual Southwest Ohio Digital Symposium to be held on Saturday, January 20, at the Middletown Campus of Miami University in Middletown, Ohio. The preliminary agenda follows (at this time, there is still room for additions to the agenda). The lack of a call sign or name following a topic indicates that the speaker has not been confirmed.

o Packet radio for beginners including hands-on demonstrations (K8NHE and others)

Concurrent with the above, at least one, and possibly two sessions will be held on the following topics:

o Networking - Current state and next steps - NK8T

o SYSOPs' discussion group

o MicroSat and other topics of interest to AMSAT

o Alternatives to TNCs for handling node functions - AD8I

o Super-fast networking (for example, N3EUA's proposal of 1-Mbit/s networking on 10 GHz)

o MSYS PBBS software (WA8BXN)

o AMTOR and APLink

o Emergency uses of packet radio (W8MDK)

o TCP/IP and applications for Amateur Radio (N8EMR)

o An FM radio designed for digital communications (Karl R. Medcalf, WK5M, and Phil Anderson, W0XI, of Kantronics)

o Experiences with the TAPR packetRADIO

o 220-MHz band-planning

o Ohio Packet Council quarterly meeting (NC8Q)

The symposium is a cooperative effort hosted by the Engineering Technology Department of Miami University, the Middletown DIAL Twisters (Dial Radio Club), the Ohio Packet Council and the Cincinnati Buckeye Netters.

Kantronics will demonstrate their 9600-bit/s digital radio and other new hardware and will sponsor a packet-radio seminar on January 21 in coordination with the Symposium.

For further information contact:

Hank Greeb, N8XX @ KC8TW.OH.USA.NA
6580 Dry Ridge Rd
Cincinnati, OH 45252

from CompuServe's HamNet

TERMINAL EMULATOR AVAILABLE ON CARTRIDGE FOR COMMODORE COMPUTERS

DIGICART>64, a cartridge version of DIGICOM>64, the TNC emulator program for the Commodore 64 and 128 computers, is now available. The cartridge features auto-booting, making it ideal for unattended operation; should there be a power interruption, the program (and parameters) will reboot automatically. The cartridge is also ideal for Commodore users without a disk drive.

A unique feature of this cartridge is the ability to rewrite and save parameters without the need for disk access. This is achieved by using a 2864 EEPROM for parameter and text storage. No battery backup is needed to maintain data storage.

Each DIGICART>64 cartridge includes a 25-page instruction book. Note that the DIGICOM>64 modem (see QST, April 1989, page 76) is required for DIGICART>64 operation.

More information on DIGICART>64 is available from:

Barry N. Kutner, W2UP
614-B Palmer Ln
Yardley, PA 19067

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MICROSAT/UOSAT LAUNCH DATE PULLED IN

Arianespace officials have informed AMSAT and University of Surrey that the launch date of the MicroSats and UoSAT D and E satellites has been pulled in by ten days and is now planned for January 9. The date change is the

result of the postponement of another mission, designated by Arianespace as V35A, that was planned to lift-off on December 13.

Apparently, there are technical problems with the primary payload of the V35A mission and it will not be ready for launch on schedule, so, Arianespace officials decided to use this extra time to prepare for the next flight, known as the V36A mission. They feel that pulling in the MicroSat/UoSAT launch date by ten days is feasible because the MicroSats and UoSATs, along with the primary payload, SPOT-2, are ready to fly.

The launch campaign began on November 27 with the payload integration teams from AMSAT and the University of Surrey, along with their satellites, arriving in Kourou, French Guyana. By December 20, all of the payloads will be fully integrated aboard the ARIANE IV rocket and the teams will then return home on December 23. After a short Christmas break, the final AMSAT/UoSAT teams will travel back to Kourou and stay there to monitor their respective satellites until the launch.

The UoSATs have completed RF tests in the screen room at University of Surrey and have been exposed to low temperature tests in the clean room "freezer" at -20 degrees C. Marc Fouquet, designer of the CCD camera on-board UoSAT-E, has been taking "bench-mark" images for comparison with orbital images. Totally "black" images have been collected to provide data for image processing using the Transputer Data Processing Experiment - also on UoSAT-E in collaboration with the European Space Agency. Additional solar simulation tests had to be canceled due to the advance in departure date and the spacecraft are now undergoing final cleaning and assembly in the clean room.

Uplink and downlink calibrations in an RF anechoic chamber are planned providing that the chamber can be made available within the very tight schedule. Numerous visitors from several countries, as well as the UK, have recently come to the University to view the new UoSAT spacecraft.

from AMSAT News Service and UoSAT Mission Control Centre

AMSAT-NA SPACE SYMPOSIUM

AMSAT held its 1989 Space Symposium and Annual Meeting on November 3-5 at the Meredith Corporation's facilities in Des Moines. This facility provided an excellent meeting place for the hosting organization, the Central Iowa Technical Society. Radio amateurs from around the world traveled to Des Moines to be part of this event.

The Symposium began on Saturday morning with Jan King, W3GEY, Bob McGwier, N4HY, Tom Clark, W3IWI, Jon Bloom, KE3Z, and Harold Price, NK6K, presenting a detailed rundown of the MicroSat program. NK6K gave an interesting review of digital store-and- forward software, which he, N4HY, and Jeff Ward, G0/K8KA, are developing. Following the MicroSat discussion, Stan Sjol, W0KP, and Bill Clapp of Weber State College (WSC) summarized the CCD camera experiment and other scientific experiments which will fly aboard the WEBERSAT MicroSat. Also included was a sample high- resolution picture taken with the WSC CCD. Rounding out the morning session was Dick Jansson,

WD4FAB, who discussed the Phase IV geostationary satellite design effort.

After lunch, Courtney Duncan, N5BF, AMSAT Vice President of Field User Projects, discussed the many exciting activities related to OSCAR-13, for example, Operations Nets, ZRO Tests and the upcoming MicroSat launch. Then Franklin Antonio, N6NKF, presented his satellite tracking program, InstantTrack 1.0. After Franklin, there was series of papers about the exciting scientific missions in which AMSAT and OSCAR satellite users are being invited to support including the Solar Sail, Lunar Polar Orbiter and NASA's Small Expendable-Tether satellite experiments.

Following these papers came Jeff Wallach, N5ITU, Chairman of the Dallas Remote Imaging Group, who presented a paper on high resolution weather satellite image processing. Showing slides of weather satellite pictures processed on his IBM-AT computer, many of the Symposium attendees were overwhelmed by the pictures that N5ITU's computer produced. Bill Brown, WB8ELK, closed the day with his presentation on ATV experiments with balloons. Bill showed a videotape of his latest high-altitude balloon experiments in which one of his balloons reached an altitude of 133,000 feet! Attendees were awestruck at the sight of seeing the curvature of the earth at that height. Most interesting was the trip back to earth after the balloon burst with impact impending.

After an "attitude readjustment," the Symposium attendees returned to the Meredith Corporation facilities for the banquet and awards ceremonies. Over 50 awards were presented to AMSAT volunteers in recognition of their service to the AMSAT organization, the MicroSat program and the furtherance of OSCAR satellite program.

from AMSAT News Service

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MICROSAT MODEM TEST TAPE AVAILABLE

If you are building one of the TAPR or G3RUH 1200-baud PSK modems for the soon-to-be launched MicroSats, a good way to bench-test your modem is by using a cassette tape which Jack Mathias, W9FMW, is offering. This cassette tests your modems without requiring a "live" signal. Also, you can be sure that the rest of your system is operating correctly before the launch of the MicroSats. To obtain W9FMW Test Tape For TAPR/G3RUH Modems, contact AMSAT-NA headquarters at 301-589-6062.

from AMSAT NA News Service

FULL-FEATURE PC TERMINAL EMULATOR AVAILABLE

RTP+ is a terminal emulator program written for the application layer of a packet-radio station. The program has been a labor of love over the past four years and has evolved into a very sophisticated program. It is an enhancement of RTP, which itself was developed from PTP with the intention of simplifying its user interface, while adding several new features. RTP+ runs on an IBM PC, PCjr, XT, AT or PS/2 with a TAPR-compatible TNC or

multimode controller, such as the AEA PK-232, Kantronics KAM or MFJ 1278. RTP+ requires IBM DOS 2.1 or later and works with the monochrome or CGA adapter. A minimum of 256 kbyte of RAM is required. The program is not copyrighted.

RTP+ provides numerous functions and modes for operating packet radio, CW, AMTOR and RTTY. The program is extremely versatile and fully configurable from definition files that the user creates. Functions included in this program are optionally sent connect messages, optional automatic issuance of commands to the TNC when starting and ending RTP+, optional automatic enabling of certain features when starting the program, two or three split-screen modes, a "Net Master" mode for more than two stations in a packet-radio QSO, optional connect alarm, background and foreground color selection, optional filtering of monitored BELL characters, optional receive and transmit anti-word-wrap (no words will be split across lines) and a quick save capture for both connected and unconnected packets.

The program also features an unattended personal mini-PBBS, choice of two cursor types (regular or big block for LCD screens), expanded function key capabilities, support of non-packet-radio modes (CW, AMTOR, RTTY for intelligent terminal units or multimode controllers), an optional personalized prompt on the center strip of the split-screen, configurable NTS traffic handling function and built-in traffic editor, selectable DCD detection for both TNC 1s and 2s, configurable scroll-back buffer and optional installation of new SET (TNC parameters) file from within a DEF file. Function key editing from within RTP+ is supported and all definition file commands can be edited from within the program. Other features include user-configurable tags for function keys, optional printer capture, on-line help, optional saving of scroll-back buffer to a capture file, receive and send scroll-back buffers, support for escape to DOS and return, optional communications buffer purge, performance of predefined DOS functions or commands, automatic sending of NTS traffic to a PBBS, uploading and downloading in ASCII, XPACKET, XMODEM and binary, recalling of previous sent lines, type-ahead buffering, a prompting utility to create DEF files and full dual TNC support via two COM ports. Also, optionally combined TNC commands in a file can be sent to the TNC,

More information on RTP+ is available from:

N4PY Software
Rt 3 Box 260
Franklinton, NC 27525

NEW AMSAT LANDLINE BBS

The new AMSAT landline BBS is now part of the Dallas Remote Imaging Group's BBS at 214-394-7438.

from AMSAT News Service

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AMTOR-PACKET RADIO LINKED STATIONS

The following is a list of AMTOR packet radio linked (APLink) Amateur Radio stations as of October 29, as compiled by Craig McCartney, WA8DRZ. Mark carrier frequency or frequencies are listed.

Call Sign SELCAL SYSOP Location

9K2DZ NKDZ Abdul Safit, Kuwait
14072.0
AH6D AAHD Paul Aiea, Hawaii
14071.5 14073.5 14075.0 14077.5 (1630-0730Z)
DU9BC DUBC Fred Davao City, Philippines
14072.0 (24 hours), 7023 (mornings)
FE1JPY FJPY Henry Angers, France
14070.8 (even weeks 1300-2100Z, odd weeks 2000-0100Z)
G4SCA GSCA John Plymouth, England
7035 7036 14070 14070.5 14071.5 14072.5 14081 (1800-2200Z)
HL9TG HLTG Gary Camp Humphreys, Korea
14073.5
K2PEQ KPEQ Bill Fort Lauderdale, Florida
14079
K7BUC KBUC Del Phoenix, Arizona
7047.5 7071 10140 14071.5 14073.5 14074 14075
KB1PJ/8 KBPJ David Shaker Heights, Ohio
14070.5
KK4CQ KKCQ Harvey Pensacola, Florida
14071.5
KX6HE KXHE Tim Kwajalein, Marshall Islands
14069.5 140070.5 14071.5 14073.5
14074.5 14075.5 14077 14079 14081 (0800-0130Z)
N0IA/7 NNIA Bud Las Vegas, Nevada
7047.5 7072.5 10140.5 14068.4 14071.5 14072.5 21071.5 28075
(1300-2100Z)
3625 3627 7047.5 7071 7072.5 10140 10140.5 14068.5 14072.5
(2100-1300Z)
ND6D/MM2 NNND Jerry aboard M/V Sea-Land Anchorage
14069 (when vessel at sea)
PJ2MI PJMI Jose Curacao, Netherlands Antilles
14077.8 (1000-1200 and 2200-0100Z)
TG9VT TGVT John Guatemala City, Guatemala
14074 (0500-1200Z)
VE8DX VIDX Bob Pond Inlet, NWT, Canada
7073.5 7077 14071.5 14072.5 14073.5 14077
21071.5 21075 21079.8 28071.5 28075 28080
VK2AGE VAGE Gordon Goonellabah, NSW, Australia
7045 14075 14077 21076
(0200-0700Z beamed NA, 0700-1030 Asia, 1030-1200 NA,
1200-0000 EU)
VK2EHQ VEHQ Peter Kulnira, NSW, Australia
14070.5
VK6YM VKYM Herve Beckenham, Australia

14081 (1400-2300Z beamed Europe,
2300-1000Z beamed Pacific)
W2TKU WTKU Al Sarasota, Florida
14071.5
WA1URA/9 WURA Frank Grabill, Indiana
7075.5 10142.5 14070.5 14071.5 14073.5 14075.5 21076
WA8DRZ/6 WDRZ Craig Redwood City, California
10140.5 10141.5 14068.5 14069.5 14070.5
14071.5 14073.5 14074.5 14075.5
WA8GUG WGUG Ross Chillicothe, Ohio
14078.5
WB7QWG/9 WQWG Bob Indianapolis, Indiana
7072.5 7075.5 14071.5 14073.5 21071.5 28075.5
WB8APD WAPD Dave Willoughby, Ohio
14071.5
ZF1GC ZFGC Frank Bodden Town, Grand Cayman
Island
14070 14070.5 14071.5
ZL1ACO ZACO Neill Pukekohe, New Zealand
14072.5

Please send any comments or changes to WA8DRZ.

GATEWAY CONTRIBUTIONS

Submissions for publication in Gateway are welcome. You may submit material via the US mail to:

Gateway
Stan Horzepa, WA1LOU
75 Kreger Drive
Wolcott, CT 06716-2702

or electronically, via CompuServe to user ID 70645,247 or via Internet to 70645.247@compuserve.com. Via telephone, your editor can be reached on evenings and weekends at 203-879-1348 and he can switch a modem on line to receive text at 300, 1200 or 2400 bit/s. (Personal messages may be sent to your Gateway editor via packet radio to WA1LOU @ N1DCS or IP address 44.88.0.14.)

The deadline for each issue of Gateway is the Saturday preceding the issue date (which is typically a Friday).

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4652. RTTY DX NOTES (BID RTDX0812)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-08 22:19:06 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.UUCP
Message-ID: <1379@n8emr.UUCP>
Source record: 14827

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-457-4227 (1200/2400/19.2 telebit,8N1) |
============================================================

R:891208/0440z @:WA1URA via APLINK GRABILL, IN Z:46741 #:2674
(RELAYED THRU APLINK STATIONS VK2AGE AND WA1URA/9)

RTTY DX NOTES FOR WEEKENDING 8TH DECEMBER 1989 (BID RTDX0812).

IF YOU THOUGHT THAT YOUR RECEIVER WAS DEAD THIS WEEK, YOU WERE
WRONG. BAND CONDITIONS FOR MOST OF THE WEEK HAVE BEEN APPALLING
WITH ONLY THE WEEKEND SHOWING ANY ACTIVITY. BUT MAYBE IT IS THE
START OF THE CHRISTMAS SEASON, AND EVERYONE IS GETTING READY
FOR THEIR FESTIVITIES.

OUR THANKS THIS WEEK GO TO DU1AUJ, I5FLN, JA1BLV, OD5NG, TG9VT
VK2EG, W1DA, W6/G0AZT AND W0LHS. WITHOUT THE HELP OF THOSE
PEOPLE, AND OTHERS, THESE NOTES WOULD NEVER GET WRITTEN,THANKS
TO YOU ALL.

BANDPASS

FRIDAY

9M6KT 14077 AT 0935Z ARQ
VY0ONU 14082 AT 1515Z
D44BC 14090 AT 1740Z QSL

SATURDAY

RL8PYL 14089 AT 0710Z NOTE
R3TM 14083 AT 0720Z
D44BC 21089 AT 0900Z
GJ4YMX 14083 AT 0930Z
8P6RY 28090 AT 1247Z
CO2BB 14094 AT 1345Z
BV4OA 14093 AT 1346Z NOTE
TA1AR 21090 AT 1410Z
9Q5EE 28091 AT 2005Z
6W6JX 28095 AT 2100Z
9Y4GC 14096 AT 2100Z
HI8BG 14087 AT 2150Z QSL
TU2BB 14085 AT 2240Z QSL

SUNDAY
```

HI8BG 14093 AT 0030Z
FO5EM 14085 AT 0255Z
AL7BB 14092 AT 0300Z
UZ9CWA 14087 AT 0320Z
6W6JX 28086 AT 0748Z
TU2BB 14093 AT 0800Z
D44BC 14085 AT 0816Z
5H3WL 21077 AT 0818Z
7J6CAZ 21093 AT 0820Z
3A2M 14081 AT 0855Z
VY0ONU 21085 AT 1100Z
LY2BOK 14083 AT 1710Z
TA1AR 14088 AT 1720Z
EL7D 21084 AT 1814Z
FM5FA 21084 AT 1920Z
7(08DX 21095 AT 1930Z QSL
CU2BV 14090 AT 2006Z
FK8FL 14084 AT 2020Z
9Y4GC 14086 AT 2030Z

MONDAY

6W6JX 14091 AT 0620Z
RL8PYL 14088 AT 0720Z NOTE
5Z4BH 14085 AT 1930Z
TR8AHO 21081 AT 2104Z FEC

TUESDAY

RW3AH 14076 AT 1023Z
YI1BGD 14087 AT 1241Z
5B4NC 21085 AT 1421Z
YC0IKI 21086 AT 1501Z

WEDNESDAY

GW2DUR 14073 AT 0825Z FEC
EA8BW 14075 AT 0910Z ARQ
TU2BB 14093 AT 1900Z

THURSDAY

NO REPORTS.

QSL INFORMATION.....

D44BC WILL QSL VIA HIS CALLBOOK ADDRESS..... TU2BB HAS A QSL MANAGER OF N2HOS..... HI8BG WILL QSL VIA BOX 163-9, SANTO DOMINGO DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.....7P8DX ADDRESS IN THE 1988/9 CALL BOOK IS CORRECT.

NOTES OF INTEREST.....

IF YOU SAW THE CALLSIGN OF US1GB ON ANY MODE, IT WAS A SPECIAL CALLSIGN ISSUED TO COMMERATE THE US/SOVIET MEETING IN MALTA.

THE STATION WAS SITUATED IN MOSCOW, AND THE CALLSIGN SIGNIFIES
THE US SOVIET GORBACHEV BUSH MEETING. QSL TO UK3A.......
A61AD (UNITED ARAB EMIRATES) INDICATES THAT WITH A CHANGE IN
ANTENNAE IN ABOUT A MONTHS TIME HE SHOULD BE READY TO OPERATE ON
RTTY.....RL8PYL, ALEX, SAYS THAT THEIR APPLICATION FOR S1
(SPRATLEY) IS BEING CONSIDERED, AND THEY ALSO HAVE AN INVITATION
TO 7O (YEMEN) AND S2 (BANGLADESH), BUT THERE IS A SMALL FINANCIAL
PROBLEM AT THE MOMENT....... THE SHIP AURORA, CARRYING THE
CLUB BOUVET LANDING TEAM IS ABOUT HALF WAY TO 3Y5X (THE CALLSIGN
THAT THEY WILL USE ON BOUVET), AND THEY WILL BE ON RTTY 14085,
21085 AND 28085 KHZ FROM APPROXOMATELY 23 DECEMBER FOR 23
DAYS.....JA3EMV/JD1 SHOULD APPEAR FROM OGASAWARA ABOUT 31ST
DECEMBER UNTIL 8TH JANUARY.......NOW LETS HAVE SOME RUMOURS.......
VE3JPC HOPES TO OPERATE FROM SUDAN IN JANUARY, THERE IS SOME
DOUBT ABOUT THE AVAILABILITY OF A LICENCE..... JIM SMITH THINKS
THAT HE ALMOST HAS THE A51 DEAL LICKED . MORE LATER, KEEP FINGERS
CROSSED...... EA9JV SAYS HE MAY GO TO 7X (ALGERIA) EARLY
NEXT YEAR. ALSO THERE MAY BE A RETURN TO S0 (WEST SARAHA).......
BV4OA LOOKS LIKE A QUEER CALLSIGN, BUT IT MAY BE OK, JUST HOPE....

GL DE DX1

4653. RE: TS-680S vs. IC-726

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-08 22:42:34 UTC
From: FNDDR@ALASKA.BITNET
Message-ID: <8912090811.AA22060@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 14828

snorkelwacker!spdcc!merk!alliant!linus!raybed2!ewb@tut.cis.ohio-state.edu
(EUGENE BALINSKI) writes:
>In article <8912050806.AA13506@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>, FNDDR@ALASKA.BITNET ("Don
> Rice, GI 708B, 474-7569", 907) writes:
>> a) I haven't found any reviews or discussions of the IC-726...anyone care
>> to offer either?
>The IC 726 is basically an IC 725 with the addition of 6 meter. There is
>a great difference between the 680 and the 726. I believe you will find that
>the 726 may have better receiver performance with very weak signals, and under
>high qrm conditions. This is due to Icom's DDS or Direct Digital Synthesis. ...
As an answer to the question, "Why should I pay for the 726 than for the 680,"
a superior receiver could be worth it to me. The 726 appears to have fewer
interference-handling facilities than the 680, though...the 726 has a noise
blanker and attenuator, while the 680 has a dual-mode adjustable-level
noise blanker, attenuator, and IF shift. Since we are virtually across
the street from the <insert your favorite descriptive expletive here>
woodpecker, a good noise blanker is worthy of consideration.

>> b) Both have rather wide AM selectivity. Are these useable SWL DX radios?
>I have listened to both on the SW band. For typical listening they both do
>a good job. For jam-packed band conditions I have no data.
Actually, selectivity may be a non-issue, even though QST's reviewer flagged
it. -6 dB at 6 kHz appears to be pretty standard for low- and mid-range
receivers. Only the high-end receiver specs I've looked at (eg, TS-940)
offer better selectivity.

>> I like the 726's receive sensitivity, and the 680's price...other than that,
>> they both have various (to me) minor pros and cons, but the choice isn't
>> clear-cut. Any advice would be appreciated.
>If you can, find someone who has these radios and invite yourself over to
>their shack (bribe them with pizza if you have to). Spend a few hours with
>each and do the kind of operating that you plan on. ...
I'd like to, if I can find someone. The people I know either have old rigs
like mine, or sooperdooper nuclear-powered $2K+ rigs. I'll keep looking.
Perhaps I should call CQ IC726?

The only e-mail comments I've received are from happy 680 owners. But I
would expect the 680 to have a larger following since it is older than the
726.

>> Don Rice
>> KL7JIQ
>> FNDDR@ALASKA.bitnet
ditto.
> 73

> Gene WA1UXA
Thanks for the information, Gene...it helps. I'd like to talk to you direct
but it will take some work to get your address rearranged to suit my mailer.
Don

4654. Re: Modifiying radios for out of band operation

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-08 22:48:34 UTC
From: amirza@silver.bacs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <31142@iuvax.cs.indiana.edu>
Source record: 14829

In article <7425@cbnewsm.ATT.COM> rma@mhgki.ATT.COM writes:
>In article <798@rsiatl.UUCP>, jgd@rsiatl.UUCP (John G. De Armond) writes:
>>
>> Next, commercial and Public service. The law specifically permits the
>> use of ANY communications mode to mitigate a life-threatening situation.

<much material deleted>
>John,
>
>member of the general public. Therefore it wpould be a good idea if every
>motorist, indeed everyone in the country, carried a transmiiter capable of
>operation on police/fire/ambulance/ham/CB frequencies in case they came on
>a similar situation. Can you see the potential for chaos? A better solution
>would be a nationwide emergency frequency (similar to the FAA scheme) open to
>all for use and monitored by all police/fire/emergency services. Please note
>I don't disagree with most of what you said.

I also see the potential chaos, I never support the idea of a private
citizen being able to transmit on ambulance/police/fire, it would
be total chaos, your idea for a solution is a good one.
I support the fact that why should I go and buy four different radios,
when one will do it, and the only purpose it will be used for in a non
amateur capacity is in an emergency, one that relates to special
training that I have received to deal with.

anmar N9ISY

4655. Re: What about for us SWL's ? Re: Tuning dipoles and antennas.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-08 22:53:50 UTC
From: turner@ics.uci.edu
Message-ID: <25803B80.2224@paris.ics.uci.edu>
Source record: 14830

In article <1250092@hpnmdla.HP.COM> alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom) writes:
>Antennas are reciprocal -- that is the radiation pattern (directivity),
>and efficiency are the same for receiving and transmitting. If, for
>example, the transmitting antenna is down 6 dB in a certain direction
>on a certain frequency (compared to a resonant dipole), then so will
>be the antenna when used for receiving.....
>
>
>Al N1AL

You know, this has troubled me ever since I used a "beverage" antenna -
an ultra-long-wire running very close to the ground. Such an antenna is
a real dog to use for transmit, but seems to work very well for receiving...
Is it merely the reduction in noise on the beverage antenna that makes it
such a fine receiving antenna...and the reason that 160/75 meter DXers will
use a separate antenna for xmit and rcv?

Thanks for any ideas the net might have to help me with this concept.

Clark S. Turner "When the going gets weird,
WA3JPG the weird turn pro."
turner@ics.uci.edu -Hunter Thompson

4656. Re: Where is Burkina Faso (XT2)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-08 22:54:07 UTC
From: UKTONY@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <24835@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 14831

Bourkina Fasso [formally Upper Volta]

West Africa, is landlocked under french rule untill 1960
Has the poorest city in africa and low life expectancies.

Capital Ouagadougou
Area 274,123 sq Km
Population est 1987 8,334,000

if you want I can look up the per capita income and so on.

Location 15 degrees north. Zero longitude.

Tony

4657. TS440S(/AT) vs ICOM 735

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-09 00:33:54 UTC
From: lewisn@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250097@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 14832

I appreciate the recent comparison between the ICOM 726 and the Kenwood
TS-680S.

I am trying to decide between the ICOM 735 and the Kenwood TS440S(/AT).
I have been able play with an ICOM 735, and like what I see. I have
data sheets and copies of QST reviews for both. I would be interested
in any comments of users of these units, in particular the TS440S, since
I have not been able to get my hands on one yet. I like what I read and
see in the data sheet, but I do have a few questions.

Regarding the TS440S...
Do you like the radio, glad you bought it?
The built-in auto-tuner looks like an advantage, how feel about this?
Filters, how they work, recommendations on which to buy.
Which can you install concurrently?
How does the IF shift work compared to the ICOM's passband tuning,
which I have played with. As good for picking out signals?
How work for serious AM SW broadcast listening? Filter recommendations
regarding?
The QST article suggests that with weak AMTOR signals the TS440S might
have a problem due to slower receiver turnaround at weak signal
levels. Is this true, and how compare to the 735, which I have seen
no comments about? (It is said to be OK for moderate to strong levels.)
How does sensitivity and ability to pull in weak signals, or signals in
crowded band conditions, compare between the two units? I am
thinking of past comments about the TS680 not being as good as the IC726
in this area. How is the TS440?
How does the reliability of the two units compare?

Any comments about any or all of these questions,
or just some general comments and impressions,
about either of these radios, would be appreciated.

Lewis
KK6BK

4658. Re: Free Vacuum Forever!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-09 01:05:21 UTC
From: rps@dtseng.UUCP
Message-ID: <7190@dtseng.UUCP>
Source record: 14833

In article <8589.256A1EC3@stjhmc.fidonet.org>, Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
> You're snoops and I'm a fuddy duddy for not approving your bad manners.
Chage "fuddy duddy for" to "fascist" and "bad manners" to "freedom" and this will be a more accurate description.

If I wanted to read the type of fidonet excretion posted to this news group of late I could do so by dialing any number of local bulletin boards. Is it really necessary to waste network bandwith transmitting such drivel?

No :{) intended.

--
D T S Engineering | Robert P. Scott
P. O. Box 277 | ...!decvax!dtseng!rps -- ...!harvard!zinn!dtseng!rps
Hudson, NH 03051-0277 |
(603)886-1382 |

4659. Re: Modifiying radios for out of band operation

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-09 02:14:52 UTC
From: miker@porkface2.WV.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <5593@orca.wv.tek.com>
Source record: 14834

In article <31142@iuvax.cs.indiana.edu> amirza@silver.bacs.indiana.edu (anmar mirza) writes:
> A better solution
>would be a nationwide emergency frequency (similar to the FAA scheme) open to
>all for use and monitored by all police/fire/emergency services.

We already have one of those. It's called channel 9.

4660. FCC Creates International Office

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-09 02:44:28 UTC
From: rh@well.UUCP
Message-ID: <14871@well.UUCP>
Source record: 14835
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

From the "VMC Media Law Newsletter" (online edition 1 Dec 89; provided by
VITRON's ACTIVITY BULLETIN BOARD SERVICE - ABBS (914) 779-4273

FCC FORMS INTERNATIONAL UNIT

By: James Spinelli

The Federal Communications Commission announced on November 3rd
that it is forming an office to deal with international communications
issues.
The new unit, called the Office of International Communications,
is being established to deal with "the increasingly global character of
communications issues," the FCC said.
The office will help ensure the coordination and integration of
the commission's international policy activities. It will also ensure
that the FCC's international policies are uniform and consistent and
will serve as the focal point for the agency's representation before
international organizations.
FCC Chairman Alfred Sikes said the establishment of the office is
a prime example of how the FCC plans to promote the interests of the
American people in international communications and competitiveness.
--
^^

Robert Horvitz, Executive Secretary ANARC BBS: 1-913-345-1978
Association of North American Radio Clubs Compuserve: 76210,517
P.O. Box 143, Falls Church, VA 22046-0143 USA uucp: rh@well.sf.ca.us

4661. Re: rec.ham-radio is out of control

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-09 05:18:07 UTC
From: kg19+@andrew.cmu.edu
Message-ID: <gZU9KDi00WB68BWaVI@andrew.cmu.edu>
Source record: 14836

AT LEAST get the *&^%*&%* SWL and monitoring stuff out of here! I
mentioned this before. There now is a rec.radio.shortwave and yet
this groups still gets deluged with frequency posts and other massive
volumes of SWL related stuff.

- Kurt
Kurt Geisel SNAIL :
Carnegie Mellon University 65 Lambeth Dr.
ARPA : kg19+@andrew.cmu.edu Pittsburgh, PA 15241
UUCP : uunet!nfsun!kgeisel "I will not be pushed, filed, indexed, stamped,
BIX : kgeisel briefed, debriefed, or numbered!" - The Prisoner

4662. landline (telephone) BBS's list with numbers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-09 05:52:04 UTC
From: rfc@briar.philips.com
Message-ID: <70196@philabs.Philips.Com>
Source record: 14837

```
copied from packet:
Msg# TSF Size #Rd Date/Time MsgID From To
10740 BF 5415 3 1201/0630 1201_W3INK W3INK INFO@NYNET
Sb: Ham Telephone BBS List

PACKET BID: 1201_W3INK

NOTE: I have NOT verified any of the below. Use caution when calling these
numbers, as the possibility exists that some of these numbers may be wrong.
WA2ISE

***** W3INK HAM RADIO BBS LIST ***** 12/01/89 *****
WB2TIX RADIO BBS 201-271-4517 NJ
THE CRYSTAL MOUNTAIN BBS 203-228-1708 CT (FIDO 1:320/777)
DAVE'S CAVE 203-366-1234 CT (WA1FCN)
AMATEUR WORLD 213-377-0450 CA (N6OQU)
DATALINK BBS 214-394-7438 TX (N5ITU)
HAM-NET 215-233-4313 PA (NEFAD/W3KBM)
3 WINKS BBS 301-670-9621 MD (W3INK)(FIDO 1:109/418)
301-590-9629 MD (W3INK)
AROUND AND ABOUT 301-621-9669 MD (WA3TKW)
THUNDER BAY TRADING POST 301-831-9012 MD (WA3ZLB)(FIDO 1:109/676)
MEDICAL SOFTWARE EXCHANGE 305-325-8709 FL (FIDO 1:135/3)
SAMSON BBS 312-394-0071 IL (KB9DIP)(FIDO 1:115/108)
THE ELK GROVE REPEATER 312-529-1586 IL (FIDO 1:115/529)
COPE OF CHICAGO 312-790-0187 IL (FIDO 1:115/777)(KB9X)
GENESIS II 313-291-2520 MI (FIDO 1:120/14)(WB8ZPN)
BOATMEN'S BANCSHARES BBS 314-436-0730 MO (KE0KO)
AMSAT BBS 314-447-3003 MO
SOUTHSIDE BBS 317-882-9330 IN (KB9BVN)(FIDO 1:231/20)
ADVANCED MICRODATA BBS 317-898-8411 IN (N9EQU)(Fido 1:231/100)
TELECOM CENTRAL 401-521-2931 RI
SARA BBS 403-240-2053 ALBERTA, CA
ALTA PACKET INFO NET 403-464-5069 ALBERTA, CA (FIDO 1:342/7)
HAMS BBS 404-363-1640 GA (WA4CBT)
LOCKHEED ARC BBS 404-949-0687 GA
PCLOGIC WILDCAT BBS 407-338-8486 FL (W4NVC)
THE HOUSE OF ILL COMPUTE 408-733-3734 CA (FIDO 1:143/21)
PD SOFTWARE EXCHANGE 408-745-0880 CA
MACSCIENCE BBS 408-866-4933 CA (FIDO 1:143/36)
RAD BOARD 412-573-0537 PA
MILWAUKEE HEATH USERS GROUP 414-548-9866 WI (KA9TGN)
BBS-JC 415-961-7250 CA (K6LLK)
NO-NAME RBBS 415-481-0252 CA (N6MON)(RBBS 8:914/101)
QRV 419-885-7043 OH
```

CASPER'S PLACE 503-239-4960 OR (FIDO 1:105/55)
AUTO-BBS 503-255-1432 OR (N7LBP)(FIDO 1:105/50)
THE FAMILY BBS 503-655-6198 OR (FIDO 1:105/202)
THE NORTH PORTLAND HARBOUR 503-283-2940 OR (FIDO 1:105/201)
THE OAK GROVE UNDERGROUND 503-659-2642 OR (FIDO 1:105/201)
HELPNET OF BATON ROUGE 504-273-3116 LA (W5KGG)(FIDO 1:396/101)
THE CUL-DE-SAC BBS 508-429-8385 MA (WA1YDL)(FIDO 1:322:360)
WAYSTAR BBS 508-481-7147 MA
THE ANTENNA FARM BBS 512-444-1052 TX
THE ELECTRONIC AVENUE 512-359-1748 TX (KA5THB)(FIDO 1:387/510)
THE NEUTRAL ZONE 513-253-2017 OH (NU8H)(FIDO 1:110/73)
KIC-BBS 513-762-1115 OH (KA8AWY)
PME-FIDO BBS 513-777-1234 OH (WB8BFW)
MELNIBONEAN MANOR 513-851-6454 OH
AMSAT BBS 515-961-3325 IO (W0RPK)
NEIGHBORHOOD NET 602-495-1797 AZ (KB7DJE)
THE LEGAL BEAGLE 603-883-4466 NH (K1TCD)(FIDO 1:132/115)
THE GRAPEVINE BBS 604-764-4672 KELOWNCE BC (FIDO 1:153/220)
PINELANDS RBBS 609-859-1910 NJ (W2XO)
DIGITAL NEWSLETTER 612-HAM-0000 MN (K0TG)
HAM BBS 614-457-4227 OH (N8EMR)
TOM'S BBS 617-471-0542 MA (KA1TOX)
THE GARDEN SPOT 617-545-6239 MA (NS1N)
NIGHT OWL BBS 619-279-3921 CA (WB6BDY)
THE MIDNITE RIDER 703-591-5744 VA
KC3OL BBS 703-689-7156 VA (KC3OL)
AMRAD BBS 703-734-1387 VA
DAS SPITZEN SPARKEN BOARD 703-791-6198 VA (WD4AZG)
PTSE 713-480-1840 TX
STORMY WEATHER II 713-644-4345 TX
ACOM II 713-879-1448 TX
PCEVE 713-955-7564 TX
F.O.G. 714-638-2298 CA (N6GIS)(FIDO 1:103/521)
THE PUBLIC SERVICE BBS 717-763-8210 PA (N3FUD)(FIDO 1:270/311.0)
THE FLAMETHROWER 804-730-1291 VA
PAC-COMM, INC. BBS 813-874-3078 FL
KAYCEE-PEECEE BBS 816-833-3427 MI
TOWER OF BABBLE 817-281-0612 TX (FIDO 1:130/48)
TEXAS CONNECTION 817-540-1835 TX
CSC CONSULTING BBS 818-998-0319 CA (K6IYK)(FIDO 1:102/803)
THE HOT MUDDY DUCK BBS 904-651-8684 FL (N4HMD)
HAMNET BBS 915-653-9077 TX (N5JZZ)(FIDO 1:383/4)
HAM'S & FRIENDS 916-920-1288 CA (WA6AXZ)(FIDO 1:203/730)
AMATEUR RADIO QUICKBBS 916-366-5531 CA (W6IDS)(FIDO 1:203/111)
CMOS 918-241-2667 OK
FIRST 918-250-8495 OK (WB5RWS)(FIDO 1:170/605)

**** PLEASE PROVIDE SUGGESTIONS AND CHANGES TO ****
**** THE 3 WINKs BBS, 301-670-9621, NODE 1:109/418 **** IF
ANYONE IS MISSED, MY APPOLOGIES. LET ME KNOW AND I'LL ADD

IT / STAN / W3INK @ W3INK.
0401z, 815 msgs, #11009 last
@KD6TH-4 MailBox>

4663. Re: SPICE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-09 15:13:00 UTC
From: commgrp@silver.bacs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <12600089@silver>
Source record: 14838

"ames!cs.utexas.edu!oakhill!charlie" "Charlie Thompson" writes:
>Anybody out there done any XTAL oscillator modelling in SPICE?
>I'd be interested in hearing from anybody with oscillator/SPICE
>experience.
>Thanks, C.D.T WB4HVD

No SPICE experience here, however, a very highly recommended book on the subject is:

Crystal Oscillator Design by R.J. Matthys, Wiley & Sons, 1983, ISBN 0-471-87401-9.

No ****, this really happened: I went to a bookstore to check the availability of the above title. The bimbo in the store looked at it and said, "What kind of clothes does Crystal Osculator design?"

--

Frank W9MKV reid@gold.bacs.indiana.edu

4664. scratching.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-09 18:28:00 UTC
From: PERRYR@WABASH.BITNET
Message-ID: <8912100805.AA00951@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 14839

I'm waiting for my novice ticket at the moment, and I'm excited about finally getting into ham radio. An old friend of mine told me that if I really want to get to know the hobby, one of the best ways was by building my own rig... which sounds like both a lot of fun, and possibly a bit cheaper. Can anyone suggest books to me that would help me out? I have a college education, so assume I'm on the "fairly intelligent, but not TOO technical" level :-)....Also, does anyone know of any other companies that make ham rigs from kits (besides Heathkit/Zenith) ? I've got a Heathkit catalog, but I'd like to look into making a rig that can do SSB as well as CW. All they've got in kit form is a QRP CW rig.... In anycase... any suggestions would be helpful. Please send 'em to me personally or to the net...I will be glad to summarize responses to save netwidth.

73 de I'm still waiting for the durn thing!

R. Todd Perry
PERRYR@WABASH.Bitnet

(as everyone breaths a sigh of relief after reading a message directly related to ham radio..... ;-))

4665. Meteorological Satellites

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-09 19:30:00 UTC
From: U009@CCIW.BITNET
Message-ID: <89Sep12.184038edt.57673@ugw.utcs.utoronto.ca>
Source record: 16939

Recently, mgb@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil (Mark Bitterlich WA3JPY@WB4UOU) wrote:
> My desire is to be able to directly receive and convert for viewing
> information on sea water surface temperatures for the eastern
> seaboard of the United States.
> If someone could point me in the right direction on who to call, or
> tell me where to look in some publication, or better yet, tell me
> the frequencies, the method and techniques used and how to build
> same, I would appreciate it very much.

Information is available from:

Journal of Environmental Satellite Amateur User's Group, published quarterly by:
Gregory P. Mengell,
2685 Ellenbrook Drive,
Rancho Cordova,
California, U.S.A., 95670,
(916) 364-1572. ($US24/year, $US32. overseas Air)

They have published a bulletin for quite a while and have a collection of papers available ("Collection Volume 1, The First Years, 1983 - 1985", price- I forget! <$50)

The Educational Programs Branch, Office of Public Affairs, NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Maryland, 20771 published "Teacher's Guide for Building and Operating Weather Satellite Ground Stations for High School Science" in 1981. Publication # NASA EP-184. It has lots of introductory (and other) level information and good photographs. Good if it's still available.

Dr. Ralph E. Taggart (WB8DQT) of Michigan State Univwersity, wrote the "Weather Satelite Handbook". I got the third edition thru '73 magazine I think. It has quite a bit of good introductory information although some technology is quite dated.

Another source of information would be the National Weather Service at some larger regional centre. Some of the information you desire may be on the low band FAX frequencies (8080 KHz for example) as re-broadcast by the Navy. The direct satellite downlinks are around 137 MHz for the Soviet Meteor-XX and NOAA Polar Orbiters, transmitting WEFAX on a 30 KHz wide channel. The geostationary satellites transmit on 1691.nn MHz (the same WEFAX) and both they and the NOAA polar orbiters send wideband digital data (2.2 MBit/S) on a couple of channels slightly above 1700 MHz. I don't know the actual allocation to thermal imagery in the data, but you can probably get it from NOAA, NWS or the amateur

group.

There is a WEFAX list at "wefax@ida.org" (send human readable mail to request subscription to "wefax-request@ida.org" first outlining your interest in the list). Information I have received so far gives operational schedules and formal NOAA announcements.

You might get some information from local television stations in major markets near you. They often have their own earth stations to provide real data to the on-air meteorologists which have become fashionable now-days.

Regards, Stu Beal, VE3MWM, (U009@CCIW.BITNET),
National Water Research Institute,
Burlington, Ontario, Canada.

4666. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-09 22:43:21 UTC
From: KEVIN@CALSTATE.BITNET
Message-ID: <8912100806.AA01006@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 14840

I have been reading the pros/cons of modifing radios to transmit out-of-band (especially on 2-meters and there about)... I have a Kenwood TH-215A hand-held and know that is is modifible to extend the transmit band range. (MARS /CAP.) My question is: How is this done? Does one buy extra guts and solder them in, or is it a secret code to enter on the keypad? If anyone knows, please let me know here or via direct mail.
Thanks in advance.
Kevin Savetz / KC6GWQ

+---------------------------------------+ DISCLAIMER: I assume no
: KEVIN M. SAVETZ - KC6GWQ : responsibility for any messages
: Bitnet: kevin@calstate.bitnet : that I post, expressed or
: Internet: gpr001f@ccs.calstate.edu : implied. Opinions expressed
: FishNet: salmon@smoked.poached.fried : by me are not necessarily
+---------------------------------------+ my own.

"Hey, if you're not gonna eat that parsley, pass it my way."

4667. Re: Free Vacuum Forever!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-10 01:28:20 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <9299.2581B37A@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 14841

> From: rps@dtseng.UUCP (Robert P. Scott)
>
> In article <8589.256A1EC3@stjhmc.fidonet.org>,
> Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
> > You're snoops and I'm a fuddy duddy for not approving your bad manners.
> Chage "fuddy duddy for" to "fascist" and "bad manners" to "freedom" and
> this
> will be a more accurate description.
>
> If I wanted to read the type of fidonet excretion posted to this news
> group of
> late I could do so by dialing any number of local bulletin boards. Is it
> really necessary to waste network bandwith transmitting such drivel?

I said what I wanted to say and let it go at that. It's others who are still harping on it. Maybe they read slowly, I dunno.

Frhliche Weihnacten und Glckliches Neujahr!

Holiday Greetings from Jim Grubs, W8GRT

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

4668. Re: RS Discone? To buy or not to buy?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-10 03:08:45 UTC
From: erc@khijol.UUCP
Message-ID: <444@khijol.UUCP>
Source record: 14842

I've used homemade discones for years - they work great, are really easy to make (a piece of coax, a broom handle (!), and some wire screening - total cost under $5 - and you've got yourself a pretty neat antenna!

4669. Re: How old WE are....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-10 21:47:26 UTC
From: eyg@hpnjld.HP.COM
Message-ID: <4140008@hpnjld.HP.COM>
Source record: 14843

Sorry about the last response, I tried incorrectly to abort it.

As long as you're taking a survey, why not get some info on
operating habits, equipment, antennas, %cw vs phone activity,
%hf vs vhf or uhf activity, license class, etc. I'd find this
info useful (although I'm not volunteering here to collect it :-)

Ed Gilbert, WA2SRQ

4670. Chicago Police/Fire Frequencies

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-11 01:50:34 UTC
From: patrick@chinet.chi.il.us
Message-ID: <1989Dec11.015034.686@chinet.chi.il.us>
Source record: 14857

```
Zone 1 Districts 16, 17 460.475 Albany Pk; Jefferson Pk; far northwest
Zone 2 Districts 19, 23 460.050 Mid-north; Lakeview; Newtown
Zone 3 Districts 13, 14 460.225
Zone 4 Districts 1, 18 460.150 Downtown; Near North Side
Zone 5 Districts 2, 21 460.500 Near South Side lakefront; Hyde Park
Zone 6 Districts 7, 8 460.400
Zone 7 District 3 only 460.075 A south side neighborhood
Zone 8 Districts 4, 6 460.200
Zone 9 Districts 5, 22 460.025
Zone 10 Districts 10, 11 460.100
Zone 11 Districts 20, 24 460.375 Far north lakefront; Rogers Pk; Edgewater
Zone 12 Districts 15, 25 460.425 West side; Austin area; Grand-Central
Zone 13 Districts 9, 12 460.450

Citywide 1 - 460.125 Traffic; Rapid Transit units; gang crime units
Citywide 2 - 460.175 Detectives; tactical units; special operations
Citywide 3 - 460.275 Alternate for use if CW-1 or CW-2 unavailable
Citywide 4 - 460.325 Youth officers; Crime technicians
Citywide 5 - 460.350 Alternate; typically special events crowd control, etc.
Citywide 6 - 460.250 Alternate used by Radio Zones (above) if required.
Citywide 7 - 460.300 Police Administration; Mayor's car.
Citywide 8 - 460.525 Low power handheld units; surveillence work, etc.

Miscellany - 453.775 Police Tow Trucks; Auto Pounds
Miscellany - 453.825 Department of Human Services
Miscellany - 155.970 Mayor's Security Officers
Miscellany - 154.830 Marine Unit; police activity in Lake Michigan
Miscellany - 155.850 Portables - Low power for surveillance work, etc.

--
Patrick Townson
patrick@chinet.chi.il.us / ptownson@eecs.nwu.edu / US Mail: 60690-1570
FIDO: 115/743 / AT&T Mail: 529-6378 (!ptownson) / MCI Mail: 222-4956
```

4671. Chicago Fire Department/Paramedics

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-11 02:02:42 UTC
From: patrick@chinet.chi.il.us
Message-ID: <1989Dec11.020242.945@chinet.chi.il.us>
Source record: 14858

The Chicago Fire Department has two geographical divisions: 'Chicago North' handles everything from 39th Street north to the city limits. 'Chicago South' handles everything south of 39th Street. Southside calls are routed through the Englewood Fire Alarm Office; northside calls are routed through the fire alarm office at City Hall.

153.770 Englewood Fire Alarm Announcements
154.130 North - City Hall Fire Alarm Announcements - Also includes Ohare.
154.220 Fire Department Administration
154.265 Mutual Aid Frequency between Chicago and suburbs
154.385 Used at scene of fires to supervise firefighters

460.600 Paramedics; Ambulances North *
460.625 Paramedics; Ambulances South *

*These two frequencies are also on police radio 'channels'.

806.9125, 807.8625, 807,9125 are used to transmit medical information to the hospital by paramedics.

--
Patrick Townson
patrick@chinet.chi.il.us / ptownson@eecs.nwu.edu / US Mail: 60690-1570
FIDO: 115/743 / AT&T Mail: 529-6378 (!ptownson) / MCI Mail: 222-4956

4672. Other Chicago Area Frequencies

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-11 02:27:09 UTC
From: patrick@chinet.chi.il.us
Message-ID: <1989Dec11.022709.1404@chinet.chi.il.us>
Source record: 14856

Some other Chicago area frequencies of interest are --

471.6625 Chicago Board of Education. Listen to Truant Officers, others.
453.9000 Chicago City Colleges Security Officers; all branches.
158.8050 Ohare Airport Administrative Operations
453.8250 Department of Human Services; listen as case workers try to find shelter and peace of mind for the latest victim of a crime or fire.

The Salvation Army (461.500) and American Red Cross (462.550) can be heard on the scene at disaster sites also giving assistance.

453.9250 Metropolitan Sanitary District
151.190 Chicago Park District maintainence workers

With the proper equipment, you too can read the transmission to/from the data terminals in some Chicago Poh-leece cars: 865.8875, 865.9125, 865.9375

173.2750 and 173.3750 are used by the [Chicago Sun-Times] reporters at the scene of a news story to report back to the city desk.

==========

Cook County Frequencies --

Cook County Sheriff's Police: 153.7850, 153.9050, 153.9350. 153.9650

The guards at Cook County Dungeon work on 153.8150
The Department of Corrections also uses 154.0250; and 158.8650 for the transportation of prisoners.

Cook County State's Attorney: 159.0900

The various police departments in south suburban Cook County communicate with each other and the Cook County Sheriff's police on these --
470.7625 470.8125 470.8625 470.7375 470.5875 470.4125

The University of Chicago Police do their thing on 155.1600 & 155.3400

--
Patrick Townson
patrick@chinet.chi.il.us / ptownson@eecs.nwu.edu / US Mail: 60690-1570
FIDO: 115/743 / AT&T Mail: 529-6378 (!ptownson) / MCI Mail: 222-4956

4673. Re: Telephone Interference

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-11 03:04:08 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <311@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 14846

WB9MVP asked for info on FCC rules regarding RFI susceptability and telephones.

Unfortunately, there aren't any. In fact, the FCC doesn't even require telephones to FUNCTION in order to be registered! All that FCC registration requires is that they not generate any signals that would "harm the network".

The big RFI problem with the el-cheapo and many electronic phones is that they have the entire telephone on an IC, which is line-powered by a zener diode in series with the line! Of course, the line makes a dandy antenna. The diode makes a nice detector.

When my neighbor's $12.99 Radio Shack phone picked up my SSB on 20 mtrs (for some reason their line was running across MY backyard to the pole!), Radio Shack told them I needed to get a "filter" for my transmitter!

As if harmonics were causing the problem....

73,
Tad KT7H
tad@ssc.UUCP

4674. Re: Satellite tracking program for UNIX

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-11 03:38:08 UTC
From: roskos@IDA.ORG
Message-ID: <1989Dec11.033808.15070@IDA.ORG>
Source record: 14847

elmquist@NIPS.SSESCO.COM writes:

>I have something called ORBIT23.C which came from SIMTEL-20..but
>this piece does not calculate pointing angle (sometimes known
>as squint angle) and appears to flake out when the AZ calculation
>crosses from 2 digits to 3 (ie, from 99 to 100 degrees) or visa-versa
>I haven't fully researched this phenomenon...but it left me wondering
>about the accuracy of the calculations. Someone must be tracking
>birds on a UNIX box... let's find out who-- Chris N0JCF

I track weather satellites daily using a modified version of orbit23
which reads the NASA prediction bulletins which TS Kelso (used to?)
posts on rec.ham-radio. It works very well for me, although I only use
it to calculate the general direction of the satellite, when it will be
over the horizon, and the doppler shift (necessary to get a uniform grey
scale in the infrared pictures). Since I use a dipole antenna I don't
have to point it that precisely, so I don't use the azimuth and
elevation produced by the program except to be sure there won't be a
wall or post in the way of the antenna when positioning it. The
satellite subpoint calculations are, however, correct, since I use those
to identify things on the image when the outline of the continent is not
visible. When the outline is visible, it matches what the program
calculates. I've never noted any problems with the program in using
it for nearly a year.

It runs on a Sun 3/60.
--
Eric Roskos (roskos@CS.IDA.ORG or Roskos@DOCKMASTER.NCSC.MIL)

4675. DIGICOM Cartridge available

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-11 03:51:47 UTC
From: w2up@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <60@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 14844
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

Now available is a cartridge version of Digicom64, the software-based TNC emulator for the Commodore 64 and 128. The cartridge is autobooting, for instant loading. Should there be a power interruption the program and parameters will re-boot automatically.
A unique feature of the cartridge is the ability to rewrite and save parameters without disk access. This is made possible by use of an EEPROM. Unlike RAM, this memory device requires no battery backup.
The cartirdge is available in kit or assembled form. For further info contact: Barry Kutner, W2UP, 614-B Palmer Lane, Yardley, PA 19067

4676. Re: rec.ham-radio is out of control

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-11 04:19:05 UTC
From: cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu
Message-ID: <1728@ultb.isc.rit.edu>
Source record: 14845

In article <10506@attctc.Dallas.TX.US> sampson@attctc.Dallas.TX.US (Steve Sampson) writes:

> ... only garbage. They want a forum, but damn it, if they don't
>talk about what I want, you people are wasting the "bandwidth" and have only
>non-issues to talk about.

Don't be absurd - you missed the point entirely. How about this: most
newsgroups, about once a month or so, post a sort of "charter" - the
best one I have read is for comp.lang.forth - that states a little
bit about the topic (for beginners), answers questions that would
otherwise pop up bi-monthly and linger on and on (airports and HT's,
etc)., and, most importantly, states WHAT TYPES OF MATERIAL ARE AND
ARE NOT APPROPRIATE to the newsgroup. We have no such thing here.

>Why not do us all a favor and unsubscribe? I'd
>rather see heated political discussions than listen to your shit.

Ha. Nice try. Well, let me finish with this: rec.ham-radio is a
very popular newsgroup, and it has reached far outside traditional
'usenet', including crosslinks into local BBS's outside of Usenet
and even to ham radio itself.

Might not hurt to come up with some "intro to ham radio" to be posted
say, monthly; the rest of us can press "n" if we wish, and we can
teach newcomers what belongs here vs. sci.electronics, rec.radio.swl,
and rec.emotional-outbursts.

>Steve Sampson, N5OWK, S.O.B., etc...

Christopher E. Piggott, N2JGW and reasonable guy.

--
cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu Please include a mail path
cep4478@RITVAXA.BITNET with any E-mail response. Our
..!rutgers!rochester!ritcv!ultb!cep4478 headers don't reverse too well.

4677. Re: RS Discone? To buy or not to buy?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-11 04:36:15 UTC
From: jim@mmsac.UUCP
Message-ID: <2837@mmsac.UUCP>
Source record: 14848

Can I have some details on how you make those home-made Discones? Maybe some dimensions and/or ascii drawings?

--
Jim "Lips" Earl UUCP: sun!sacto!mmsac!jim
KB6KCP INTERNET: mmsac!jim@sacto.West.Sun.COM
==========
The opinions stated herein are all mine.

4678. Re: ARRL Letter 01-Dec-89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-11 07:39:07 UTC
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <18541@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 14851

> ARRL LETTER - December 1, 1989 - Volume 8 Number 24 - Part 1 of 3
>[...] It was
>not until 1972 that the FCC specifically prohibited `business
>communications'. The imposition of these restrictions was itself quite
>controversial because it put amateurs, for the first time, in the position
>of having to evaluate the content of the messages they were relaying.

This is most interesting. I have heard of the "Eyebank Net Docket" and the fact that it prohibited communications even for non-profit organizations, but is it really true that there was no prohibition at all on business communications in the amateur service prior to 1972? I'm embarassed to admit that I don't know the answer to this, since I was first licensed a year earlier (1971).

Consider the following points:

1. The motivation for banning most international third party traffic was to protect lucrative European government telephone monopolies.

2. If I understand the ARRL correctly, the US amateur service got along just fine without any prohibition on business communications until as recently as 1972.

3. In 1972, the very same year the strict prohibition on domestic US business communication over amateur radio was imposed, the Bell System launched an all-out war against competition in all forms (e.g., MCI et al). (See the book "The Deal of the Century", by Steven Coll.)

One wonders if the timing of these last two events was a coincidence. Given that the anti-competition war ended in surrender by the Bell System, perhaps it's time that this rule (and the reasoning behind it) were re-examined. With the high speed digital networks now under development, the rules for message-by-message approval by an amateur operator of all third party traffic are becoming even more impractical.

For example, it is entirely possible, technically speaking, to take a couple of N6GN's megabit microwave transceivers, attach some codecs and digital multiplexors, and have a portable 100-line trunked telephone system that could be set up for free public use in a disaster shelter. But to operate legally, such a system would have to have 100 amateurs on hand, one to monitor each voice channel to make sure no improper communications were passed! Ridiculous.

The potential for this technology to provide a "voluntary noncommercial communications service" to the public is severely stunted by these rules. The likely result will be a service that is even more irrelevant to the modern world and unable to defend its shrinking allocations. (The microwave

bands are almost certainly next, by the way.)

It has always seemed to me that any abuses of the amateur service by commercial interests would be automatically self-limiting as long as you enforce the basic characteristic of a radio amateur that is inherent in the word "amateur" -- that he receives no pay for his services. Human nature being what it is, there aren't many people who will gladly volunteer their time and facilities to make money for somebody else when they can't get a share of it. I would think this would be *especially* true for hams.

Phil

4679. Re: Wall Street Journal on cordless pho

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-11 10:38:43 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500317@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 14853

While it would add a little expense to cellular phones to be encrypted,
perhaps a more realistic reason than the ECPA was passed, even though
even THEY might have believed it to be unconstitutional, was that it would
get cellular systems popular to begin with. Later, when the law is overturned
"they" will come out with "Cellular II" which is encrypted and highly secure.
Now they have the market developed, and forcing a massive product turnover.

But then, we will get all the junked 800 Mhz hardware :-)

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

4680. Re: rec.ham-radio is out of control

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-11 10:38:48 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500318@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 14854

> AT LEAST get the *&^%*&%* SWL and monitoring stuff out of here! I
> mentioned this before. There now is a rec.radio.shortwave and yet
> this groups still gets deluged with frequency posts and other massive
> volumes of SWL related stuff.

Why do you think that the monitoring stuff should be in rec.radio.shortwave?
There are those who do one or the other and don't want anything to do with
the one they weren't interested in. By the NAME of the group, shortwave
listening goes there, but monitoring is still left out in the cold, and most
people still expect it to be HERE. So until someone gets off their other
end and sets up rec.radio.monitor I will continue to expect it to be here.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

4681. Re: rec.scanners

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-11 10:38:50 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500319@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 14855

Wouldn't a better name be:

rec.radio.scanner -or- rec.radio.monitor

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

4682. WEFAX 105 Uploaded!!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-11 10:46:38 UTC
From: storkus@arrakis.nevada.edu
Message-ID: <1109@unsvax.NEVADA.EDU>
Source record: 14849
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,comp.sys.m6809

I can't find any newsgroup called rec.swl or anything like that around here, so I figured why not post it here (rec.ham-radio). Sure is better than any of the threads we have now!!
Many people have been asking about the WEFAX 105 program. This program does it all. It allows you to receive faxes from any radio right through the CoCo's own cassette port (I'm sure most of you know what a Color Computer is, right?). NO interfaces are required!!
So what do you need and where can you get this? First, you need ANY version of Color Computer with 1 disk drive. Then you need a cable to connect your radio's earphone jack to the audio input of the CoCo's cassette port. And of course, a TV. THAT IS IT!!
As for the program, it has been uploaded to the listserver at Princeton U. To get you started, send the following mail message to:
listserv@pucc.princeton.edu
help (note all of these are on one line. THEY MUST BE THIS WAY)
get coco filelist (this is where you'll find WEFAX 105)
get os9 filelist (other great stuff for OS9)

Hope this helps some to the many who have been asking (or begging :) for this program. 73's (best wishes for the non-hams),
```
*****************************************************************************
*Mike P. Storke, N7MSD INET Address: storkus@arrakis.nevada.edu *
*SnailMail Address: P.O. Box 6 Minden, NV 89423 "I WANT MY C!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!"*
*Packet Address: N7MSD@WA6RDH "Pascal: The Handcuff of the programmer. :-{ *
*DISCLAIMERS??? Why, when "I think what I say and I say what I think!"-From a*
*NOTICE: Due to Christmas Vacation here at UNLV, I won't*character in Freddy's*
*be able to answer anything directed to me from the INET*Nightmares, episode: *
*from the night of December 14th to mid January. SORRY!*"Silence is Golden" *
*This has got to be the most compact sig file in history*A Wholesome TV show *
*****************************************************************************
```

4683. Re: Modifying Radios for out of band use

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-11 11:47:28 UTC
From: cs9h9ral@cybaswan.UUCP
Message-ID: <1301@cybaswan.UUCP>
Source record: 14850

What's wrong with modifacations ??

When I bought my Kenwood TH-75E handheld in the summer, the people who sold it to me (in England) asked whether I would like it to be modified to cover 130 to 170 Mhz (and 410 to 460 Mhz) receive, and a little out of band transmit...

Naturally I said yes and the xcvr arrived fully modded with the guarantee still intact. This is very commonplace in England and, as far as I am aware, there is no opposition from the DTI (our governing body).

The DTI will, quite naturally come down very heavily on anyone actually transmitting out of band...

By the way, I'm new to the newsgroup and I'm not too sure whether this article is actually getting outside Swansea University, Wales. I would be very greatfull for any reports of where it reached...

I think I can be mailed directly by either of the two following addresses:

cs9h9ral@uk.ac.swan.pyr
cs9h9ral@cybaswan.UUCP

Quote :: 'Marvelous, absoloutely marvelous !' - G4DXA.

Remember: White Rose Radio Rally - 1st April, Leeds University.
Meet the G4DXA!!

Thanks in advance for any replies - Richard Lawson... G7BPD (Back Pack Daemon)

4684. Re: Modifiying radios for out of band operation

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-11 14:50:33 UTC
From: taber@pstjtt.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <613@ryn.esg.dec.com>
Source record: 14873

In article <5593@orca.wv.tek.com>, miker@porkface2.WV.TEK.COM writes...
>In article <31142@iuvax.cs.indiana.edu> amirza@silver.bacs.indiana.edu (anmar mirza)
writes:
>> A better solution
>>would be a nationwide emergency frequency (similar to the FAA scheme) open to
>>all for use and monitored by all police/fire/emergency services.
>
>We already have one of those. It's called channel 9.

Unfortunately, channel 9 is on a frequency that is often not useful for
local communications (which you assumedly want if you're looking for
police/fire/emergency commo.) You really need something in the VHF/UHF
frequency range. Talking to west Texas from Massachusetts can be fun in
some instances, but not if you're trying to get an ambulance.

>>>==>PStJTT
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber

Mail address: nahhhhh, you don't want to send me mail....

4685. Re: rec.ham-radio is out of control

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-11 14:56:35 UTC
From: msmith@topaz.rutgers.edu
Message-ID: <Dec.11.09.56.33.1989.12326@topaz.rutgers.edu>
Source record: 14859

The charter of rec.radio.shortwave specifically INCLUDES monitoring, on all bands. Unlike the elitist asses on rec.ham-radio, the founders of rec.radio.shortwave (and the voters) decided to include ANYTHING remotely close to monitoring shortwave radio. This includes to a certain extent longwave, mediumwave, and VHF and UHF, including TV if necessary.

The problem we seem to have with the group is lack of connectivity in places. Bill Parnass has been unable to use the group because the ATT machines haven't created the group. This is also true of many others.

Those who would like to access rec.radio.shortwave, but aren't on UseNet, may join the companion mailing list: SWL-L. To join, send a one-line message consisting of:
SUB SWL-L Your Name

to the address listserv%cuvma@cuvmb.cc.columbia.edu, or listserv@cuvmb.bitnet.

I for one would be happy to stop reading about Pizza, Out-of-band mods, and 14313, but I still read rec.ham-radio to catch the SWL posts from those who haven't been able to switch yet.
I do not post SWL info to this group.

Mark
p.s. For those who are curious, the callsign below is a Registered Monitor Station ID.
--
Mark Smith, KNJ2LH All Rights Reserved
RPO 1604 You may redistribute this article only if those who
P.O. Box 5063 receive it may do so freely.
New Brunswick, NJ 08903-5063 msmith@topaz.rutgers.edu

4686. Ham Radio Applications for Atari ST

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-11 15:08:44 UTC
From: carlo@electro.UUCP
Message-ID: <1228@electro.UUCP>
Source record: 14852
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio,comp.sys.atari.st

The following is relayed for john@polygen.com, who cannot post messages from his site.

David Sharpe inquires:

> I am trying to locate ham radio related software to run on my
> Atari 520 ST. Any leads in this regard are well appreciated.

Carlo Sgro asks:

> On that note, does anyone know of any shortwave listener's or ham radio
> software out there for the ST?

Sure, there is software available for

Morse Code
RTTY
a Packet Radio BBS
Color Slow Scan Television (see 73 Magazine, Dec '89 and Jan '90)
WEFAX
Satellite Tracking
etc.

The following user groups have program libraries which specialize in ham radio applications for Atari computers:

Atari Microcomputer Network
John Adams, KC5FW
17106 Happy Hollow
San Antonio, TX 78232
U.S.A.

ASTUR (Atari ST Users on Radio)
GEERAERT Michel
W. Elsschotlann 21
B-8460 Koksijde
Belgium

John Langner, WB2OSZ
mit-eddie!polygen!john

--

Carlo Sgro Vote for your favorite .signature!
watmath!watcgl!electro!carlo Call 1-900-GOODONE ($2 on your phone bill).

4687. Re: Modifiying radios for out of band operation

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-11 15:34:11 UTC
From: rbono@necis.UUCP
Message-ID: <1191@necis.UUCP>
Source record: 14876

In article <798@rsiatl.UUCP>, jgd@rsiatl.UUCP (John G. De Armond) writes:
>
> [and incredible amount of BS deleted]
>
>
[deleted some quotes]

> Well, rich, It's a bit hard to keep emotion in check when one reads such
> a collection of bovine effluvia but I'll try. Rarely have I seen such
> ignorance of the law and common sense coupled together with acute
> chicken little syndrome.
>
> Your post and logic shows an ignorance of:
>
> 1) The law as regards Amateur Service.
> 2) The law as regards Public Service/Commercial service.
> 3) Reality.
> 4) Common sense.
>
[deleted mis-conception that I said the act of modifying a radio
was against the law]

I don't think I said that the modification itself was illegal, only
the use ON-THE-AIR in the NON-TYPE-ACCEPTED service was illegal.

> Next, commercial and Public service. The law specifically permits the
> use of ANY communications mode to mitigate a life-threatening situation.
> I'll let you find the paragraph; it's been posted here before. Maybe
> while you're looking, you'll read some of the other interesting paragraphs.
> That means I can use any radio on any frequency if sufficient danger
> exists. What is sufficient danger? I think each ham has to determine that
> himself and be prepared to defend his actions. Certainly dialing over
> to the local police dispatch frequency to report a car wreck is
> inappropriate and could not be defended. On the other hand, if I come
> up on a car wreck and find a victim bleeding or perhaps with a broken
> neck, and I cannot find a ham repeater with patch, you bet yer ass I'm
> going to get on the police frequency call out a unit. Anyone who would
> not should be prosecuted for negligence in my book. I'll gladly
> take any heat forthcomming after the fact. I'd bet the bank on there
> not being any.
>
no argument for *real* emergencies, although I believe that if
you attemped to contact a 'dispatcher' directly on the air, that the
first reaction would be one of a 'hoax', although they would probably
check out the situation first.

[more deleted stuff]
>
> Next, Reality. The reality is that modern amateur HTs meet or exceed
> commercial specifications. The reason is simple. With few exceptions,
> the amateur and commercial radios are the same with only firmware
> changes. So if a ham accidently (or on purpose) transmits on a commercial
> frequency, the sun won't quit shining and the gods of EMI will not smite
> the radio from his hand. He will be breaking an anachronistic law
> regarding type acceptance.
>
> Speaking of type acceptance, I marvel at the hams that speak in
> ignorant awe of "Type Acceptance" as if it were some rite of passage
> a vendor must put a radio through. All this is, boys and girls, is
> the process of submitting a radio to some standardized tests the results
> of which indicate that there is a high probability that production units
> will also meet. This is an anachronism that should go the same way as
> the 1st class commercial. Back in the days when analog FM* really did
> go on under the covers and when it was state-of-the-art to make a
> crystal capable of 0.025% stability over the temperature range, it made
> sense to require extensive type acceptance testing AND to certify
> those wizards who were permitted to lift the covers on the FM*.
>
> Now that FM* is contained within LSI chips and crystals capable of 0.001%
> stability are commodities, licensing the wizards makes no sense and
> neither does type acceptance. Half of the problem is already resolved.
>
> So if I were to transmit on a commercial frequency, I know that
> my radio is at least as good as the one on the other end. I don't do this
> because I try to live within the rules but it's no felony if I do.
>

Still, this is AGAINST the LAW.... As I said in my posting, MOST
hams think because a radio is able to meet (or exceed) the specs of a type
accepted radio, then it is OK to use in commercial service, WRONG!!
If it was ok to do this these days, then manufacturers would skip the
type acceptance procedure, and would be able to bring radios to market for
less money. And they would just love to do this, because if the cost comes
down, then more people would buy them, hence more profit.

We need to show that we (Amateurs) are reponsible, and will abide
by the laws... If we think that the laws are improper, then lets get them
changed, not disobey them because we think that they are improper.

> Lastly, is common sense. This posting really addresses common sense,
> a commodity sadly lacking in today's hams. And this is typically
> coupled with an almost mantical desire to tend to others' business.
>
> Perhaps you should consider some other uses for radios modified for
> out of band service. These include
>
> 1. driving transverters.
> 2. Generating test signals.

> 3. Listening to test signals from other radios.
> 4. Monitoring public service frequencies as a public oversight function.

I agree with all of these, they do not include transmitting in
a non-amateur service (for the sake of arguments, I will assume transmitting
means RADIATING a signal).

>
> Lastly, assume for the moment that what I've said is not true and that
> transmitting out of band is truely evil. If, as you said, the possibility
> of an evil modified radio falling into bad hands is such a problem, why
> has this problem not become significant? Or even a problem? Maybe
> it's not such a problem after all.
>
> John
>

Evil, NO, illegal YES... If we are not resposible, then we will pay
the price...

I had hoped for a discussion on how we could continue to be accountable
for our actions, stating emotional items is not being responsible (i.e: If my
radio meets or exceeds the specs of a type-accepted unit, then it is OK to
use in the commercial service).

I hate legalese (there are too many disclaimers in this world), and
people SHOULD be held responsible for their OWN actions... How can we handle
this???

I agree that a reason for modifying a radio for TRANSMIT coverage for
use as a signal generator, or input to a transverter (etc) is OK. Yes there
is no law against modifying a radio, but there is rules against transmitting
on a service without a type accepted radio.

But, MOST hams these days don't do it for these purposes... I was
asked what I base this statement on. I have in the past couple of years made
it a point to ask each person who I have heard on the air (or off the air)
why he/her wants to modify their radio for out of band transmit. Not one
of them said "for use as a signal generator, or to drive a transverter".
I received the following type of answers:

1) I don't know why, I like to have all the options on my radio.

2) So I can transmit on police/fire frequencies "just in case".

3) So I can transmit on commercial frequencies, because Amateur gear
is less expensive than commercial gear.

4) Because it increases the value of my radio when I go and sell it.

If you think I am kidding, try asking people yourself. Or spend 20
minutes standing infront of one of the guys that "sells" modifications at
the ham-fests... and ask why people are paying this guy to modify the radio.

Many hams gave Radio Shack a VERY HARD TIME about selling a radio
(that was type accepted) that could transmit on the ham bands (10 meters).
Why??? Because we thought that people were not informed that a license was
required. Some felt better when the shack started including a note that
an amateur license was required to operate the radio in the ham bands.

Should we require a notice with each intruction on how to modify
a radio for out of band transmit:

Note: It is illegal to transmit with this radio outside of the
Amateur Radio service. When modified, this radio HAS NOT
PASSED TYPE ACCEPTANCE for the commercial or public service bands.
Under NO CIRCUMSTANCES should this radio be used in any
service when transmitting EVEN if you possess an operators
license for the service in question.

I hate this type of thing, (and am not a lawyer type, so the wording
could probably be made more understandable).

Any ideas????

Rich

--
/**\
* Rich Bono (NM1D) If I could only 'C' forever!! rbono@necis.nec.com *
* (508) 635-6300 NEC Technologies Inc. NM1D@WB1DSW *
**/

4688. Re: Static

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-11 16:41:27 UTC
From: kleemann@vms.macc.wisc.edu
Message-ID: <2807@dogie.macc.wisc.edu>
Source record: 14860

In article <8912062116.AA00734@ti.com>, dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com (DUBE TODD) writes...

>Steve Bertsch asked "Why are random noise pulses called static?"
>How about: It's the sound it made in those old headsets :) :)
>
>73s
>
>Dube Todd
My guess is that it is (sometimes) caused by static electricity
or lightning (the ultimate in static electricity).
--Brad
+---+
|Brad Kleemann (kleemann@macc.wisc.edu) | WB9WHI |
|Madison Academic Computing Center | Badger Amateur Radio Society (W9YT) |
+---+

4689. Re: rec.ham-radio is out of control

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-11 17:30:21 UTC
From: taber@pstjtt.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <614@ryn.esg.dec.com>
Source record: 14874

In article <Dec.11.09.56.33.1989.12326@topaz.rutgers.edu>, msmith@topaz.rutgers.edu (Mark Robert Smith) writes...
>The charter of rec.radio.shortwave specifically INCLUDES monitoring,
>on all bands. Unlike the elitist asses on rec.ham-radio, the founders
>of rec.radio.shortwave (and the voters) decided to include ANYTHING
>remotely close to monitoring shortwave radio.

No hobby that I'm aware of is completely free of asses. Please don't
the many by the ravings of the few.

>>>==>PStJTT
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber

Mail address: nahhhhh, you don't want to send me mail....

4690. Mods to Kenwood 520SE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-11 17:43:47 UTC
From: anderson@ngstl1.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <8912111751.AA29333@ti.com>
Source record: 14884

I am interested in knowing if thre are any known modifications to the old Kenwood 520SE HF tranceiver. Any other information about the rig would be helpful.

I just got a ham license and bought this as my first rig.

I have used it to make nearly 100 contacts so far, and I think I know what there is to know about it, but others may have additional information than isn't in the manuals.

I am particularly interested in knowing if there is any way to modify it to work on the WARC bands.

I have the speaker and external VFO for it, but don't have the digital display. If anyone is interested in letting one go, let me know.

Thanks

John Anderson N5OPY

4691. Re: Telephone Interference

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-11 17:45:30 UTC
From: richm@amc-gw.amc.com
Message-ID: <1057@amc-gw.amc.com>
Source record: 14863

In article <5609@ncar.ucar.edu> elmore@stout.UCAR.EDU (Kim Elmore, N5OP) writes:
> I use a standard filter that I saw in a Tab book on interference who's
>title and author escapes me. He suggested a 680 uH choke in the tip and ring
>lines terminated with a 0.01 uF capacitor, like this:
>
> 680 uH
> ---------mmm-----|-- tip
> |
> = 0.01 uF
> |
> ---------mmm-----|-- ring
> 680 uH
>
> 1 mH chokes would work, but all the ones I could find were too big to
>fit inside the phone. The capacitor should be rated for *at least* 100 V and
>150 would be better. I've used 100 V monoblock capacitors and they haven't
>quit yet, but I'm told that the ring signal is 90 V RMS, so I'm pushing my >luck.

I've used this same circuit very successfully on the line inputs to telephones.
It always seems to work.

The caps used across the tip/ring line, however, need to be rated for at least
250V. The ringing voltage can be 120V RMS or higher (90V RMS is typical), which
yields a 170V peak. This is superimposed on a nominal -48VDC battery voltage,
which can be as high as -56VDC. All this adds up to more than 225V peaks during
ringing.

The FCC requires, in fact, that telephone input protection devices can't kick
in below 250V to avoid clipping peaks during ring.

73,
Rich KZ9K
--
==========
Rich Moran
richm@amc.com
==========

4692. Wanted ROTOR and AMP.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-11 17:50:16 UTC
From: anderson@ngstl1.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <8912111803.AA29505@ti.com>
Source record: 14892

I am looking for a used light weight rotor to use with the small TEN-3 10 meter mono-bander.

I also am looking for a good used linear amplifier for a missionary friend in New Guinea(P29MR). She doesn't seem to be able to get out too well, but can] here me fine. It needs to be fairly inexpensive. Perhaps someone needs a tax write off. It could be arranged.

Thanks

John Anderson N5OPY

4693. Mac vs. IBM: IBM wins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-11 18:44:53 UTC
From: KENDALLG@VTVM1.CC.VT.EDU
Message-ID: <8912120807.AA01074@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 14883

THANKS MUCH for all the very helpful responses I received in making my
decision on which system to get. I have to say if I really had the extra
$$$ I'd probably go ballistic and buy a Mac. However... being practical
made me decide to go for building my own IBM-clone machine.

I've got a nice copy of 'Computer Shopper' (Dec. 89) now to read through;
if anyone would like to offer good/bad suggestions on suppliers for 'build-
your-own' systems I'd really appreciate it. A couple of specific questions
I have so far are: 1) XT vs. AT vs. 286/386 - which is best?
2) 5.25 inch floppy drive - 360K, 720K or 1.2M?
(Are there any drives than can handle > 1 format? I'd
like some flexibility for being able to trade software
with other people/systems; I already plan to install
a 3.5 inch drive as well)
3) Operating System - I know MS-DOS is the 'standard';
what about Unix?

I realize this is really a Ham mailing list, but since I'm hoping to evenutally
get seriously into packet (among other things in ham radio) I'd be grateful for
input from those of you who already have such systems up and running. For
example, is it possible to have a TNC setup running 'background' while doing
something else with the PC, like playing Adventure? :-)

Thanks again in advance... '73...

--gary
Acknowledge-To: <KENDALLG@VTVM1>

4694. Re: rec.ham-radio is out of control

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-11 19:07:35 UTC
From: ralph@cbnewsj.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <2783@cbnewsj.ATT.COM>
Source record: 14865

In article <30500318@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:

>Why do you think that the monitoring stuff should be in rec.radio.shortwave?
>There are those who do one or the other and don't want anything to do with
>the one they weren't interested in. By the NAME of the group, shortwave
>listening goes there, but monitoring is still left out in the cold, and most
>people still expect it to be HERE. So until someone gets off their other
>end and sets up rec.radio.monitor I will continue to expect it to be here.

Well, actually, during the discussion period for r.r.sw, and during
the call for votes, it was made clear that VHF and higher (scanners,
TVRO, etc.) was part of the charter for the group. The name was
chosen (after much debate) because we couldn't come up with another
one that accurately described everything that was covered
(rec.radio.hobby? Nah, sounds like kit building or something.
rec.radio.monitor? Sounds like a group just for scanners.
rec.radio.listen? Sounds like discussions of top-40 radio.) Name
notwithstanding, scanner enthusiasts have been part of the target group
for r.r.sw since day 1.

--
Ralph Brandi ralph@lzfme.att.com att!lzfme!ralph

Work flows toward the competent until they are submerged.

4695. Wall Street...cordless...; now cellular encryption

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-11 20:00:50 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <8912112022.AA01348@ti.com>
Source record: 14886

The notion of encrytion of public communications is an oxymoron. In order
for encryption to afford security, the method must be known only to a few
who have a need to know; then it should be changed at irregular intervals.
When the system is changed, all users would have to change. Now project this
to the general population, where both the system in use and the effective times
are more-or-less common knowledge due to widespread dissemination. Forget
encrypted cellular systems, except as just another sales point for the industry.
encrypted cellular systems, except as just another sales point for the industry.There will
be enough folks who will be willing to divulge the system/timing
details to make it entirely useless. Like "Quality is Job One", it will be just
another slogan.

Regards,
Dube Todd

4696. Wall Street...cordless...; now cellular encryption

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-11 20:00:50 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <8912112022.AA01350@ti.com>
Source record: 14894

The notion of encrytion of public communications is an oxymoron. In order
for encryption to afford security, the method must be known only to a few
who have a need to know; then it should be changed at irregular intervals.
When the system is changed, all users would have to change. Now project this
to the general population, where both the system in use and the effective times
are more-or-less common knowledge due to widespread dissemination. Forget
encrypted cellular systems, except as just another sales point for the industry.
encrypted cellular systems, except as just another sales point for the industry.There will
be enough folks who will be willing to divulge the system/timing
details to make it entirely useless. Like "Quality is Job One", it will be just
another slogan.

Regards,
Dube Todd

4697. Re: rec.ham-radio is out of control

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-11 20:02:01 UTC
From: ron@hpfcso.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7500005@hpfcso.HP.COM>
Source record: 14861

Re: get the scanners and swl out of rec.ham-radio

Well, gee. Things were just getting lively on this newsgroup after
a fairly low level of activity for *years*.

Why stop things now?

The hate and discontent over scanning will die out and we'll be onto
some other topic. That is, if you let us.

Ron Miller
NW0U

4698. rec.ham-radio is out of control

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-11 20:04:22 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <8912112129.AA02078@ti.com>
Source record: 14890

Lets keep SWL, monitoring, and other discussions. It keeps the BB from getting boring; and it lets us know what kind of people we have around.

thanks,
Dube Todd, N5PDK

4699. info-hams bulletin

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-11 20:21:12 UTC
From: cfishman@PICA.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8912111521.aa08150@AC4.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 14893

I have not received any issues in about a week. Maybe I got
disconnected. Please reconnect. 73 Clark Fishman
(cfishman@pica.army.mil)
Tnx

4700. Re: ARRL

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-11 20:35:15 UTC
From: turner@ics.uci.edu
Message-ID: <25840F84.22887@paris.ics.uci.edu>
Source record: 14864

In article <608@ryn.esg.dec.com> taber@pstjtt.enet.dec.com writes:
>In article <24896@ubvax.UB.Com>, hardwick@ubvax.UB.Com (Bob Hardwick) writes...
>>
>>I got the following off of a packet BBS the other day
>>[mindless threats by a disturbed individual regarding radio mods]
>>
>>If this is what the ARRL is doing with our dues money then
>>the ARRL has just lost a member.
>
>The following is from the December 1989 "Moved and Seconded" section of
>QST:
>
>"9.1 The Executive Committee reviewed a report prepared by the Field
.....
>the Amateur Auxiliary; and that a repetition of this conduct will be
>grounds for immediate removal from office."
>
>By the way -- the league is its members. It does what its membership
>wants. Every person who leaves the league because they disagree with
>some group (code .vs. no-code, radio-mod idiots, etc.) is actively
>supporting the other side. The way to change things is to stay and
>fight. Changes are made by do-ers, not whiners.
>
> >>>==>PStJTT
> Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber
>
>Mail address: ahhhhh, you don't want to send me mail....

Patrick:

I agree with you in principle, but it appears that you have never approached the monolithic organization with an idea that is new or different....such ideas are not usually met with open approval - even if obviously meritworthy. There are many hams who deserve all our respect who leave the League for good reasons and do not deserve the title of "whiners" - as they can do the job that the League can't or won't elsewhere.

You mention that the ARRL IS its members. I find, in my experience, that this is naive, but well intentioned of course. The organization does not have to pay attention to its individual members, and can even occasionally get around the majority...though the majority, if energetic, can make the thing move. Then again, even a majority does not guarantee wisdom (and even if the ARRL was completely responsive, it might not work for amateur radio in the long run - many of us hams are well intentioned but ill informed or just intransigent in our opinions.)

The way to change things is to stay and fight? Good for you! This can, of course, help to change the organization (and take all your time, tapping into other areas of your life with no guaranteed return for your efforts, it can embitter you as you meet the opposing forces and learn their motives...) Some find it better to NOT be a party member in the one-party system of the ARRL, and contribute to amateur radio through the infinite ways that are available (just being good, decent hams; ensuring good publicity for amateur radio in general; adding their opinions to the crowd when the FCC is in session, etc.)

While I generally applaud the ARRL as a solid organization with all good intentions respecting amateur radio, and I even participate in some of the activities they organize...I choose not to be a member because I see my part in amateur radio singularly missing from the actions and words of the League. I play my part elsewhere, and I believe that it is just as important and more efficacious for me to do so individually and as a non-League member of the community.

Respectfully,

Clark, WA3JPG
turner@ics.uci.edu

4701. QSL Address for UK3A

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-11 20:56:37 UTC
From: soomre@books.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <8912112056.AA14156@decwrl.dec.com>
Source record: 14885

I have seen notes mentioning requests for US1GB QSL cards go to
UK3A. Who is UK3A ? Its not in any of the latest callbooks or
the recent GO List.

....
ed N1BFF

4702. BUSINESS allocations

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-11 21:01:00 UTC
From: WMLBTAM@UCCCVM1.BITNET
Message-ID: <8912120809.AA01207@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 14895

Date: 11 December 1989, 15:54:18 EST
From: WMLBTAM at UCCCVM1
To: INFO-HAMS at WSMR-SIMTEL20.ARMY.MIL
Subj: BUSINESS allocations

I know this isn't strictly ham-related (how much of the traffic here IS, nowadays!?) but I figure that HERE'S WHERE THE KNOWLEDGE IS.

My wife's library is trying to use radio modems to link terminals in their book mobiles to the mini in the main library which handles circulation records.

The company who handled their data communications says the frequencies they're using (sought and selected by the company on the library's behalf) are o.k. for both voice and data communications. They've received a complaint of interference from a couple of other folks (they were TOLD they had the channel to themselves in this area!) that, not only are they interfering, but that it's because they're running data on these channels when they're only authorized for voice.

Does this make any sense--do the business band allocations have voice-only and data-allowable sub-allocations? BTW, her freqs are 461.4/466.4MHz.

Thanks for any info/comments...

Ted

==
Theodore Allan Morris | 231 Bethesda Avenue, ML# 574
University of Cincinnati Medical Center | Cincinnati, OH 45267-0574
Medical Center Information and Communications | 513-558-6046 (W), 731-3451 (H)
Information Research and Development | WMLBTAM@UCCCVM1, NTS WB8VNV,
==| or AppleLink U1091
Call me up and I'll talk data to ya'! | (you-one-zero-nine-one)
==

4703. 10 meter mobile

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-11 21:11:21 UTC
From: 702WFG@SCRVMSYS.BITNET
Message-ID: <8912120808.AA01144@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 14887

Does anyone know if there is an UP/DOWN microphone available for the
Ranger line of 10 meter mobiles?? It is real hard to tune in SSB while
mobiling (and probably pretty dangerous too. :-))
Anybody got any info??

KB3YV

bill gunshannon
702WFG@SCRVMSYS.BITNET

4704. Re: Telephone Interference

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-11 21:16:05 UTC
From: TROTH@RICEVM1.RICE.EDU
Message-ID: <8912112126.AA12464@brazos.rice.edu>
Source record: 14888

On 11 Dec 89 17:45:30 GMT Rich Moran said:

>I've used this same circuit very successfully on the line inputs to
>telephones. It always seems to work.
>
>The caps used across the tip/ring line, however, need to be rated for
>at least 250V. ...
>
>The FCC requires, in fact, that telephone input protection devices
>can't kick in below 250V to avoid clipping peaks during ring.
>
>73,
>Rich KZ9K

You know, the 90VAC ring will cause a neon bulb to glow.
Once I put a neon bulb, less the usual dropping resistor, across the
line and had Dad ring the number. Each time, immediately after the
first ring, he'd get a dial tone, as if I had picked up the phone and
then hung up FAST.

The nearest I could figure: the bulb would get 90V or more and
start to glow (and thus conduct; the neon ionized), the switch (at
the telco office) would sense the conduction as an off-hook condition
and connect stopping the ring, the bulb stopped conducting opening the
circuit again, the switch saw the open curcuit and "hung up".

Rick Troth <TROTH@RICEVM1.RICE.EDU> ------------- Rice ONCS VM Systems Support

4705. SE Regional scanner mailing list

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-11 22:31:15 UTC
From: pswecker@MED.UNC.EDU
Message-ID: <8912112231.AA07010@pelham.med.unc.edu>
Source record: 14889

TO ALL SCANNER OWNERS IN THE SOUTH-EASTERN STATES:
(and anyone else whose interested)

I am sending out a "feeler" to see if there is any interest in
setting up a mailing list of scanner-users in the SE U.S. I could see this
list as a local supplement to SWL-L/rec.radio.shortwave, which appears to
be establishing itself as a national list for all types of monitoring
(150kHz - 800mHz+). Since much of the scanning hobby has a local appeal,
a regional mailing list might be in order. (other regions may wish to have
the same).
Gregg Stefancik at Clemson has offered to establish an unmoderated
mailing list if the interest is there. So if you are interested in having
such a list, drop me a note at: pswecker@med.unc.edu

-- Peter St.Wecker (RCMA NC097 [I think!])

Peter St.Wecker Internet:pswecker@med.unc.edu
(919) 966-1096 UUCP:pswecker@uncmed.uucp
Dept. of Physiology, Univ. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill NC
If we knew what we were doing, it wouldn't be research

4706. Re: The un-net on 10meters on Saturday (1600-1800Z)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-11 22:36:23 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880097@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 14862

I tried the un-net last Saturday, and got assaulted by contesters. It
also seems that each 5 KHz multiple is busier than the in-betweens.

I do wish that contest organizers would set up band restrictions. 29.300
through 29.600 was completely full. I had to go all the way up to 29.650
to find an un-contested frequency.

Perry (Down with Contest QRM) Scott
KF0CA

4707. Re: X.25 & AX.25

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-11 22:53:21 UTC
From: rps@dtseng.UUCP
Message-ID: <7194@dtseng.UUCP>
Source record: 14877

In article <8912080824.AA01335@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>, MROWEN@STLAWU.BITNET (Mike Owen W9IP) writes:
> Anybody out there in net-land know where I can acquire
> the full X.25 and AX.25 packet protocols?

CCITT - Red Book(s) are available from:
OMNICOM, Inc.
501 Church St. NE
Suite 304
Vienna, VA 22180
(703)281-1135

Two things though,
1. They aren't cheap.
2. They are dry reading.

--
D T S Engineering | Robert P. Scott
P. O. Box 277 | ...!decvax!dtseng!rps -- ...!harvard!zinn!dtseng!rps
Hudson, NH 03051-0277 |
(603)886-1382 |

4708. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-11 23:11:32 UTC
From: tkelso%galaxy@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8912120810.AA01286@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 14897

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial RCP/M, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and software are also available on this system. As a service to the amateur satellite community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial RCP/M may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

- TS Kelso
SYSOP, Celestial RCP/M

- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #613 -

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Alouette 1
1 00424U 62B-A 1 89339.86776004 .00000489 00000-0 57472-3 0 2464
2 00424 80.4637 116.6546 0024294 49.7616 310.5649 13.67259080356275
SOLRAD R/B
1 00727U 64001 A 89338.30855340 .00000462 00000-0 38270-3 0 3221
2 00727 69.8993 91.6034 0016117 245.3207 114.6222 13.93643996316791
ATS 1
1 02608U 66110 A 89336.18192593 .00000000 00000-0 99999-4 0 829
2 02608 13.3626 15.2628 0003298 329.7603 30.2210 1.00390398 578
Cos 185 R/B
1 03019U 67104 B 89341.23432525 .00010086 00000-0 68710-3 0 5178
2 03019 64.0696 283.8777 0196987 205.3314 153.8030 14.92244858130872
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 89339.15000023 -.00000074 00000-0 99999-4 0 2739
2 03029 12.9664 22.7925 0017023 205.0487 154.8559 1.00272475 80856
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 89341.19273157 .00082899 16304-4 50649-3 0 3209
2 04966 51.5278 348.7112 2414789 154.4764 219.8295 10.75174286570769
Starlette
1 07646U 75010 A 89339.87516620 -.00000034 00000-0 20653-4 0 9980
2 07646 49.8252 201.2237 0206197 272.7629 84.9687 13.82125864749048
LAGEOS
1 08820U 76039 A 89340.50131425 .00000005 00000-0 00000 0 0 9408
2 08820 109.8556 289.1071 0044889 279.3213 80.2276 6.38663863 61632
GOES 2
1 10061U 77048 A 89337.29930608 -.00000008 00000-0 00000 0 0 3308
2 10061 7.5759 66.1545 0008329 172.8675 187.0188 1.00278396 7071
GPS-0001
1 10684U 78020 A 89340.47331011 .00000009 00000-0 99999-4 0 2845
2 10684 63.6341 95.5154 0114417 198.2353 161.3531 2.00558396 71985
GPS-0002
1 10893U 78 47 A 89336.44971705 -.00000026 00000-0 00000 0 0 677
2 10893 64.4645 336.4971 0156466 26.2125 334.5949 2.00551633 84724
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GOES 3
1 10953U 78062 A 89340.34019413 .00000086 00000-0 99999-4 0 7755
2 10953 6.4811 68.7875 0005785 235.9586 123.8479 1.00258627 2663
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 78064 A 89334.36486287 .00002688 00000-0 98172-3 0 2053
2 10967 108.0102 269.9985 0002982 272.0304 88.0493 14.35155733597925
GPS-0003
1 11054U 78093 A 89337.25357800 -.00000026 00000-0 00000 0 0 1235
2 11054 64.0024 332.8404 0054429 120.2534 240.3067 2.00564671 81758
GPS-0004
1 11141U 78112 A 89337.34948002 .00000009 00000-0 00000 0 0 2369
2 11141 63.6331 95.4962 0056277 318.9846 40.5935 2.00566154 80455
NOAA 6
1 11416U 79 57 A 89339.96310882 .00002089 00000-0 88566-3 0 9401
2 11416 98.5201 332.1892 0009734 337.8974 22.1953 14.26286213542381
GPS-0005
1 11690U 80 11 A 89340.47775022 .00000010 00000-0 00000 0 0 8736
2 11690 64.1163 97.3828 0111378 203.4877 156.0033 2.00558244 86371
GPS-0006
1 11783U 80 32 A 89338.30353859 -.00000026 00000-0 00000 0 0 23
2 11783 63.8008 332.4150 0143242 60.8575 300.5885 2.00571832 70411
GOES 4
1 11964U 80 74 A 89338.16994711 -.00000102 00000-0 00000 0 0 1095
2 11964 6.0509 71.6694 0030652 103.6094 256.6445 0.99230801 3710
GOES 5
1 12472U 81049 A 89338.19634916 -.00000246 00000-0 99999-4 0 7875
2 12472 2.9760 78.3416 0001044 111.4304 248.2329 1.00267036 30293
SME
1 12887U 81100 A 89341.08337243 .00036635 00000-0 10000-2 0 4037
2 12887 97.6689 13.6175 0003174 14.1376 345.9923 15.37332377451638
Meteor 2-08
1 13113U 82 25 A 89337.30940625 .00000442 00000-0 38711-3 0 6793
2 13113 82.5373 284.3194 0014428 313.4693 46.5259 13.84097726388634
Salyut 7
1 13138U 82 33 A 89341.03948526 .00043817 00000-0 76897-3 0 9122
2 13138 51.6073 186.4764 0001412 168.5690 191.5342 15.50091460434927
Cosmos 1383
1 13301U 82 66 A 89339.32717843 .00000230 00000-0 25847-3 0 5223
2 13301 82.9300 82.8569 0027775 338.4190 21.5788 13.67779571371179
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 89339.89492494 .00002554 00000-0 57660-3 0 1771
2 13367 98.1923 40.9446 0003440 39.4822 320.6539 14.57134718393150
Meteor 2-09
1 13718U 82116 A 89338.86350137 .00000599 00000-0 30878-3 0 8364
2 13718 81.2443 114.5697 0054864 233.2902 126.3232 14.13391371359666
IRAS
1 13777U 83 4 A 89338.49808616 .00000498 00000-0 37052-3 0 6968
2 13777 99.0330 173.2000 0011862 201.4624 158.6023 13.98702723 19727
Cosmos 1447
1 13916U 83 21 A 89325.07446472 .00000273 00000-0 27822-3 0 6617
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2 13916 82.9469 165.9007 0039260 1.0348 359.0875 13.73978341334096
TDRS 1
1 13969U 83 26 B 89336.20859286 -.00000205 00000-0 00000 0 0 8857
2 13969 3.9869 67.4196 0003853 195.2689 164.4209 1.00264057 91109
GOES 6
1 14050U 83 41 A 89337.39699042 .00000120 00000-0 00000 0 0 429
2 14050 1.7397 80.4940 0000351 15.3874 343.7022 1.00261288 8301
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 83 58 B 89336.63123568 -.00000082 00000-0 00000 0 0 4438
2 14129 25.9081 231.0972 6020032 98.1182 330.0455 2.05883572 20686
GPS-0008
1 14189U 83 72 A 89339.39104786 .00000008 00000-0 99999-4 0 6874
2 14189 63.2660 93.9689 0140868 215.8202 143.2321 2.00562740 46876
Meteor 2-10
1 14452U 83109 A 89335.89563385 .00000788 00000-0 33320-3 0 7931
2 14452 81.1611 125.4532 0094733 334.1095 25.5166 14.22464387316386
LandSat 5
1 14780U 84 21 A 89339.92286879 .00002702 00000-0 60887-3 0 9924
2 14780 98.1462 38.6682 0004223 74.1218 286.0891 14.57156493306579
UOSAT 2
1 14781U 84 21 B 89340.20803493 .00003902 00000-0 74335-3 0 5646
2 14781 97.9813 33.8906 0013211 134.6547 225.5760 14.64546019307712
LDEF
1 14898U 84 34 B 89340.46238627 .00111776 00000-0 86210-3 0 681
2 14898 28.5037 29.5030 0002875 131.6187 228.4412 15.70408852318358
GPS-0009
1 15039U 84 59 A 89337.95586935 .00000008 00000-0 00000 0 0 7708
2 15039 63.0121 93.2434 0016261 242.5400 117.2973 2.00563365 40128
Cosmos 1574
1 15055U 84 62 A 89337.65835200 .00000247 00000-0 25423-3 0 8042
2 15055 82.9569 206.4119 0027725 144.3847 215.9158 13.73302988273236
Meteor 2-11
1 15099U 84 72 A 89332.23676021 .00000550 00000-0 48758-3 0 9835
2 15099 82.5320 235.8860 0014042 133.2292 227.0040 13.83754125272804
GPS-0010
1 15271U 84 97 A 89337.85425918 -.00000026 00000-0 00000 0 0 7318
2 15271 63.3049 332.0985 0104272 322.4517 36.8399 2.00570597 37231
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 84105 A 89339.52400643 .00005121 00000-0 72585-3 0 1246
2 15331 82.5360 180.1996 0021996 245.3909 114.5023 14.76710262279495
NOAA 9
1 15427U 84123 A 89334.85051203 .00001037 00000-0 58374-3 0 4589
2 15427 99.1575 325.2179 0014768 202.9466 157.1044 14.12320761255989
Meteor 2-12
1 15516U 85 13 A 89337.60942549 .00000297 00000-0 25611-3 0 1341
2 15516 82.5344 169.9983 0017589 3.8422 356.2867 13.84229014244494
Cosmos 1686
1 16095U 85 86 A 89340.84606994 .00033608 00000-0 59297-3 0 4314
2 16095 51.6072 187.4348 0001396 186.7045 173.3646 15.50065581235993
GPS-0011
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1 16129U 85 93 A 89341.00470119 .00000009 00000-0 00000 0 0 3735
2 16129 63.7738 93.9797 0120999 149.6914 211.0574 2.00561177 30500
Meteor 3-1
1 16191U 85100 A 89337.86430894 .00000043 00000-0 99999-4 0 8764
2 16191 82.5452 115.7891 0018913 234.8105 125.1245 13.16884596197854
Meteor 2-13
1 16408U 85119 A 89337.76089422 .00000414 00000-0 36103-3 0 5510
2 16408 82.5328 84.7394 0015401 181.2116 178.9008 13.84256964199016
Mir
1 16609U 86 17 A 89341.14189793 .00062019 00000-0 83953-3 0 2601
2 16609 51.6212 216.0061 0003315 132.8621 227.3062 15.57102988218135
SPOT 1
1 16613U 86 19 A 89340.99724391 .00000909 00000-0 44505-3 0 6917
2 16613 98.7229 53.2477 0001457 61.5646 298.5703 14.20026016 36655
Meteor 2-14
1 16735U 86 39 A 89337.83671813 .00000291 00000-0 25262-3 0 3395
2 16735 82.5351 111.5939 0013224 259.7477 100.2193 13.84001042177925
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 86 55 A 89340.21002906 .00005578 00000-0 79557-3 0 8149
2 16881 82.5251 238.8493 0020397 260.1231 99.7676 14.76482672180664
EGP
1 16908U 86 61 A 89332.93418793 .00000006 00000-0 34764-3 0 1573
2 16908 50.0077 151.6160 0011413 46.5367 313.6416 12.44383300149923
FO-12
1 16909U 86 61 B 89332.51013140 -.00000025 00000-0 99999-4 0 1759
2 16909 50.0174 153.2103 0010997 44.1423 316.0292 12.44403023149867
NOAA 10
1 16969U 86 73 A 89341.24517571 .00001194 00000-0 54332-3 0 3137
2 16969 98.6221 8.3324 0014395 105.3773 254.8994 14.23345303167305
Meteor 2-15
1 17290U 87 1 A 89337.57205910 .00000399 00000-0 35120-3 0 3139
2 17290 82.4682 17.9147 0013611 142.1356 218.0767 13.83820752147040
MOS-1
1 17527U 87 18 A 89341.04859150 .00000872 00000-0 67438-3 0 3355
2 17527 99.1316 50.8787 0000420 127.5710 232.5507 13.94855720142473
GOES 7
1 17561U 87 22 A 89338.09744039 -.00000028 00000-0 00000 0 0 3800
2 17561 0.0271 312.5842 0001563 358.4673 48.9477 1.00209457 3468
Kvant-1
1 17845U 87 30 A 89340.82100867 .00011252 00000-0 15887-3 0 9318
2 17845 51.6198 217.6114 0003793 132.9551 227.2767 15.57087862154357
DMSP B5D2-3
1 18123U 87 53 A 89341.13866678 .00001421 00000-0 77052-3 0 4333
2 18123 98.8226 169.3350 0011677 213.8217 146.2211 14.13747959127260
RS-10/11
1 18129U 87 54 A 89341.08633354 .00000572 00000-0 61841-3 0 9663
2 18129 82.9251 110.4569 0010620 295.5417 64.4627 13.72038858123109
Cosmos 1867
1 18187U 87 60 A 89341.07370804 .00000168 00000-0 83502-4 0 314
2 18187 65.0129 260.0027 0015616 253.4672 106.4667 14.29475910125836
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Meteor 2-16
1 18312U 87 68 A 89339.30513590 .00000219 00000-0 18868-3 0 3431
2 18312 82.5623 83.9713 0013636 77.1931 283.0832 13.83558863116173
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 88 5 A 89339.92196958 .00000216 00000-0 18413-3 0 1767
2 18820 82.5442 144.0867 0016710 143.1581 217.0731 13.84251257 93443
DMSP B5D2-4
1 18822U 88 6 A 89339.74986335 .00001296 00000-0 61345-3 0 3398
2 18822 98.6685 217.5091 0007439 107.7116 252.5803 14.21129184 95345
AO-13
1 19216U 88 51 B 89329.66526591 .00000234 00000-0 37172 0 0 553
2 19216 57.0495 180.6314 6840542 215.8249 68.9355 2.09707370 11120
OKEAN 1
1 19274U 88 56 A 89341.07315025 .00001912 00000-0 27410-3 0 5837
2 19274 82.5176 336.6782 0023287 34.1356 326.1226 14.75886783 76577
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 88 64 A 89340.66422346 .00000391 00000-0 99999-3 0 3204
2 19336 82.5431 53.6421 0018689 70.7190 289.5870 13.16871564 65613
NOAA 11
1 19531U 88 89 A 89340.07212109 .00001060 00000-0 60677-3 0 1738
2 19531 98.9583 283.4543 0013089 107.6506 252.6094 14.11329601 61720
TDRS 2
1 19548U 88 91 B 89339.26943078 .00000131 00000-0 99999-4 0 573
2 19548 0.0121 223.5886 0002012 17.0638 119.3545 1.00275390 3500
Cosmos 2001
1 19796U 89 11 A 89340.28986503 -.00001104 00000-0 99999-4 0 2816
2 19796 62.9287 117.9437 7183571 319.6002 4.9022 2.00562744 5937
GPS-0014
1 19802U 89 13 A 89338.52075951 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 599
2 19802 55.0741 205.0947 0062145 156.5073 203.8624 2.00560310 5845
Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89 18 A 89341.07251123 .00000117 00000-0 99999-4 0 1198
2 19851 82.5204 21.5229 0013954 178.2596 181.8626 13.83898438 38994
TDRS 3
1 19883U 89 21 B 89336.91458107 -.00000235 00000-0 99999-4 0 398
2 19883 0.0917 92.3178 0009572 176.2693 91.3288 1.00261923 1922
GPS-0013
1 20061U 89 44 A 89339.20367137 -.00000031 00000-0 00000 0 0 417
2 20061 54.6747 23.7180 0082718 170.2962 189.9183 2.00566282 3607
Nadezhda
1 20103U 89 50 A 89340.13542919 .00000268 00000-0 27549-3 0 555
2 20103 82.9599 67.3052 0036604 214.5819 145.2954 13.73539051 21215
GPS-0015
1 20185U 89 64 A 89339.17425154 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 283
2 20185 54.9345 205.9483 0026354 136.7792 223.5175 2.00569769 6807
Progress M
1 20191U 89 66 A 89335.10830293 .00020749 00000-0 29200-3 0 906
2 20191 51.6226 246.2221 0003690 120.8954 239.3771 15.56616067 15600
Soyuz TM-8
1 20218U 89 71 A 89340.82094528 .00071042 00000-0 95963-3 0 901
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2 20218 51.6291 217.6214 0003525 129.4092 230.4572 15.57101782 14346
Cosmos 2038
1 20232U 89322.32348737 0.00000004 0 263
2 20232 82.5710 125.8639 0010702 238.4398 121.5652 12.65099955 8208
Cosmos 2046
1 20259U 89326.86071613 0.00017745 29542-3 0 1246
2 20259 65.0309 96.5510 0010497 270.8635 89.2408 15.52083099 8721
Magion-2
1 20281U 89321.23047500 -.00001059 -33552-3 0 1176
2 20281 82.5944 3.0200 1263875 97.1649 277.4407 12.42778015 6251
1989 084C
1 20299U 89319.66030688 0.00005136 30662-2 0 296
2 20299 34.2162 136.1180 7090533 18.4605 357.8498 2.49665854 691
GPS-0016
1 20302U 89 85 A 89340.40327790 -.00000030 00000-0 99999-4 0 357
2 20302 54.7565 324.9164 0037694 305.6987 53.9667 2.00574461 888
1989 085B
1 20303U 89324.58710368 0.00008650 11234-2 0 264
2 20303 35.6522 154.4783 0337925 337.1459 21.4501 14.47461557 4377
1989 085C
1 20304U 89325.08364474 0.00163321 10792-4 15949-2 0 587
2 20304 37.7526 301.5327 5986438 226.4190 65.0844 4.17074007 1276
Meteor 3-3
1 20305U 89 86 A 89340.00979679 .00000090 00000-0 21935-3 0 311
2 20305 82.5515 354.2504 0017370 90.2149 270.1035 13.15843359 5548
1989 086B
1 20306U 89326.24293298 0.00003177 83495-2 0 414
2 20306 82.5552 3.9545 0017126 121.2901 238.9863 13.16044176 3734
IntelSat 6A
1 20315U 89331.91798177 -.00000222 10000-3 0 175
2 20315 0.1028 41.6104 0014547 219.5625 98.6861 1.00266854 270
1989 087B
1 20316U 89334.02695833 0.00006764 47963-2 0 337
2 20316 7.0300 182.4387 7262234 206.2815 82.9339 2.27829477 762
1989 070C
1 20317U 89 70 C 89335.48769175 -.00000018 00000-0 99999-4 0 172
2 20317 1.5631 288.4330 0233580 229.5139 128.4043 0.98761918 349
Cosmos 2049
1 20320U 89 88 A 89341.10797319 .00059554 00000-0 99999-4 0 495
2 20320 64.7783 181.8319 0047258 109.3464 251.2015 16.00129794 3163
COBE
1 20322U 89 89 A 89340.08122023 .00005549 00000-0 37545-2 0 221
2 20322 99.0250 347.4914 0006420 183.2904 176.8219 14.00544153 2448
1989 089B
1 20323U 89 89 B 89340.08905575 .00002036 00000-0 63095-3 0 119
2 20323 97.0672 345.4973 0080214 238.1897 121.1463 14.40122553 2514
Cosmos 2050
1 20330U 89 91 A 89340.82197660 -.00000828 00000-0 35928-2 0 166
2 20330 62.9925 319.1125 7372856 316.3835 4.6873 2.00593121 272
1989 091B
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1 20331U 89 91 B 89341.17707001 .01288914 37848-4 15110-2 0 240
2 20331 62.8411 271.5184 0191125 121.1309 240.9408 15.81595872 2108
1989 091C
1 20332U 89 91 C 89341.17132215 .03107534 39229-4 10137-2 0 272
2 20332 62.9245 270.9088 0152275 122.8445 238.8588 16.03348176 2117
1989 091D
1 20333U 89 91 D 89339.17390320 .00000448 00000-0 34603-2 0 79
2 20333 62.9795 319.3309 7342477 316.3455 4.7921 2.04172749 245
Cosmos 2051
1 20334U 89 92 A 89340.60510894 .00011541 00000-0 18183-3 0 455
2 20334 64.9112 49.4193 0058327 222.1143 137.4682 15.51998566 1813
Kvant-2
1 20335U 89 93 A 89340.88581869 .00024990 00000-0 34439-3 0 350
2 20335 51.6212 217.2896 0002755 345.6293 18.0594 15.57062525 1633
1989 094A
1 20338U 89 94 A 89341.06305232 -.00000230 00000-0 99999-4 0 123
2 20338 62.8353 166.4985 7355064 288.0644 9.5586 2.00875562 183
1989 094B
1 20339U 89333.48648940 -.00043365 -93525+0 0 107
2 20339 62.7531 167.5095 7395417 288.0394 9.3716 1.96638094 20
1989 094C
1 20340U 89 94 C 89341.21325103 .00957188 12084-4 13471-2 0 313
2 20340 62.8108 135.0134 0210709 122.1915 239.8917 15.75242881 1387
1989 094D
1 20341U 89 94 D 89341.12742257 .01231012 36470-4 11409-2 0 302
2 20341 62.8276 135.5864 0262202 118.1344 244.6563 15.69230134 1376
1989 100A
1 20347U 89336.03993528 0.00029041 89388-2 0 44
2 20347 82.6186 353.2764 1217722 61.7842 310.0776 12.52429319 6344
1989 095A
1 20350U 89 95 A 89341.14829046 .00680197 28009-4 29093-3 0 238
2 20350 67.1512 259.1745 0120894 71.0347 290.4103 16.07275069 1051
1989 096A
1 20352U 89338.02083333 -.00000843 10000-3 0 29
2 20352 51.8649 23.4611 9249571 286.8769 184.5246 0.24291372 18
1989 096B
1 20353U 89 96 B 89340.98573942 .00219845 86355-5 15598-2 0 268
2 20353 51.5436 6.5704 1176540 134.9758 235.2810 13.40456209 692
1989 096C
1 20354U 89 96 C 89338.99999998 -.00000805 00000-0 99999-4 0 15
2 20354 51.6030 24.1780 9217879 285.2190 280.0690 0.25077369 07
1989 096D
1 20358U 89340.09108538 0.00154406 60314-5 10986-2 0 15
2 20358 51.5309 9.8768 1178242 132.5055 238.1422 13.40080762 572
Dr TS Kelso Asst Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@icc.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
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4709. Re: SPICE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-12 00:03:53 UTC
From: timb@hpmwtd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1260010@hpmwtlb.HP.COM>
Source record: 14866

It depends on what information you want.

If you want to do full blown non-linear simulations then, yes, you need a simulator like spice. However, if you only need to make sure that your oscillator starts up, then a small signal simulation is all that is necessary. This can be done with any of the linear simulators on the market.

Spice is not the best tool for doing oscillator modelling. The main drawback is that it solves the diff eq's in the time domain. Thus, any steady state simulations (which is what you are usually interested in for oscillators) must run until transients have died out which may be several hundred or even thousands of cycles. This is very inefficient and time consuming.

Also my experience with spice shows its models to be very poor. I haven't used some of the later versions of spice so maybe this has been addressed somewhat but I remain skeptical.

If you must do non-linear modelling (to look at harmonics or compression) then you should try to get your hands on one of the harmonic balance simulators. The harmonic balance technique solves the equations in the frequency domain and is very fast compared to spice. Three companies offer such a simulator; EESof, Compact Software and *HP* but these are big $$, whiz-bang items. I don't know of any packages that are within the price range of the average ham (maybe there's an opportunity here?). At any rate, any self-respecting electronics company or university should have a copy.

Even with the harmonic balance simulator, you will be hard pressed to find accurate models for semiconductor devices. They are more useful for trying out different ideas rather than doing accurate predictions of actual performance.

73's de Tim, WB9MVP

4710. Wall Street...cordless...; now cellular encryption

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-12 00:19:00 UTC
From: Ed@ALDERAAN.SCRC.SYMBOLICS.COM
Message-ID: <19891212001947.2.ED@PEREGRINE.SCRC.Symbolics.COM>
Source record: 14896

Date: Mon, 11 Dec 89 14:00:50 CST
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com (DUBE TODD)

The notion of encrytion of public communications is an oxymoron. In order for encryption to afford security, the method must be known only to a few who have a need to know; then it should be changed at irregular intervals.

Not true. Kerckhoff first enunciated several laws of cryptology, one of which is that the "enemy" is assumed to know the encryption system in use. Security must therefore reside entirely in the encryption key. If the key is non-random, or is used more than once, it is theoretically (but often not practically) possible to break the cipher. If the key meets the random and one-time tests, and is kept out of "enemy" hands, it is theoretically and practically impossible to break a cipher.

The idea that "the method must be known only to those who have a need to know" is popularly known as "security through obscurity". It doesn't work. The method can be discovered just as easily as the key, if the key is non-random or non-one-time. From a military point of view, you can't afford to throw away all of your cipher machines (or algorithms) just because the enemy gets his hands on one. See "The Codebreakers", by David Kahn, ca. 1966.

(In the interest of avoiding flames, I'm not addressing the issue of encrypting cellular phones, just correcting a common misconception.)

4711. Re: What about for us SWL's ? Re: Tuning dipoles and antennas.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-12 00:20:03 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250098@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 14867

Yes, the Beveridge antenna is very lossy due to its close proximity to ground. This is no big deal on receive, (since both signal and atmospheric noise are reduced the same amount, the S/N is hardly affected), but obviously IS a big deal on transmit.

The Beveridge does have a reputation as a low-noise antenna, but I suspect this may be due primarily to its low sensitivity. Its real advantage is directivity -- it reduces noise and interference coming from other than the preferred direction.

Al N1AL

4712. Where does it go?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-12 01:29:20 UTC
From: David_Waters.M1@smtp.ESL.COM
Message-ID: <8912150232.AA16120@esl.ESL.COM>
Source record: 14868

Where does it go?
Someone writes:
>AT LEAST get the *&^%*&%* SWL and monitoring stuff out of here! I
>mentioned this before. There now is a rec.radio.shortwave and yet

I just get Info-Hams Digest mailed to me because I don't have direct access to things like rec.radio.shortwave. What is it anyway? Where is it anyway? Who cares? I do!

I vote to keep the content just what it is now, SWL, Scanning and Flames. When did I get a vote anyway? :-) After all, those all are a part of my hamming.

If anyone cares to enlighten me (via E-mail or otherwise) on how this net functions, I'd be glad to learn how to not encourage pollution of Hamming with other radio stuff.

Dave Waters WA6AWZ
Internet:
Compuserve:
GEnie:
Packet: David_Waters.M1@SMTP.ESL.COM
73277,311
DRWATERS
What's that?

4713. Where does it go?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-12 01:29:20 UTC
From: David_Waters.M1@smtp.ESL.COM
Message-ID: <8912130149.AA00130@esl.ESL.COM>
Source record: 14869

Where does it go?
Someone writes:
>AT LEAST get the *&^%*&%* SWL and monitoring stuff out of here! I
>mentioned this before. There now is a rec.radio.shortwave and yet

I just get Info-Hams Digest mailed to me because I don't have direct access to things like rec.radio.shortwave. What is it anyway? Where is it anyway? Who cares? I do!

I vote to keep the content just what it is now, SWL, Scanning and Flames. When did I get a vote anyway? :-) After all, those all are a part of my hamming.

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Dave Waters WA6AWZ
Internet:
Compuserve:
GEnie:
Packet: David_Waters.M1@SMTP.ESL.COM
73277,311
DRWATERS
What's that?

4714. Where does it go?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-12 01:29:20 UTC
From: David_Waters.M1@smtp.ESL.COM
Message-ID: <8912130137.AA29560@esl.ESL.COM>
Source record: 14870

Where does it go?
Someone writes:
>AT LEAST get the *&^%*&%* SWL and monitoring stuff out of here! I
>mentioned this before. There now is a rec.radio.shortwave and yet

I just get Info-Hams Digest mailed to me because I don't have direct access to things like rec.radio.shortwave. What is it anyway? Where is it anyway? Who cares? I do!

I vote to keep the content just what it is now, SWL, Scanning and Flames. When did I get a vote anyway? :-) After all, those all are a part of my hamming.

If anyone cares to enlighten me (via E-mail or otherwise) on how this net functions, I'd be glad to learn how to not encourage pollution of Hamming with other radio stuff.

Dave Waters WA6AWZ
Internet:
Compuserve:
GEnie:
Packet: David_Waters.M1@SMTP.ESL.COM
73277,311
DRWATERS
What's that?

4715. Where does it go?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-12 01:29:20 UTC
From: David_Waters.M1@smtp.ESL.COM
Message-ID: <8912150201.AA15713@esl.ESL.COM>
Source record: 14871

Where does it go?
Someone writes:
>AT LEAST get the *&^%*&%* SWL and monitoring stuff out of here! I
>mentioned this before. There now is a rec.radio.shortwave and yet

I just get Info-Hams Digest mailed to me because I don't have direct access to things like rec.radio.shortwave. What is it anyway? Where is it anyway? Who cares? I do!

I vote to keep the content just what it is now, SWL, Scanning and Flames. When did I get a vote anyway? :-) After all, those all are a part of my hamming.

If anyone cares to enlighten me (via E-mail or otherwise) on how this net functions, I'd be glad to learn how to not encourage pollution of Hamming with other radio stuff.

Dave Waters WA6AWZ
Internet:
Compuserve:
GEnie:
Packet: David_Waters.M1@SMTP.ESL.COM
73277,311
DRWATERS
What's that?

4716. Where does it go?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-12 01:29:20 UTC
From: David_Waters.M1@smtp.ESL.COM
Message-ID: <8912120258.AA10763@esl.ESL.COM>
Source record: 14891

Where does it go?
Someone writes:
>AT LEAST get the *&^%*&%* SWL and monitoring stuff out of here! I
>mentioned this before. There now is a rec.radio.shortwave and yet

I just get Info-Hams Digest mailed to me because I don't have direct access to things like rec.radio.shortwave. What is it anyway? Where is it anyway? Who cares? I do!

I vote to keep the content just what it is now, SWL, Scanning and Flames. When did I get a vote anyway? :-) After all, those all are a part of my hamming.

If anyone cares to enlighten me (via E-mail or otherwise) on how this net functions, I'd be glad to learn how to not encourage pollution of Hamming with other radio stuff.

Dave Waters WA6AWZ
Internet:
Compuserve:
GEnie:
Packet: David_Waters.M1@SMTP.ESL.COM
73277,311
DRWATERS
What's that?

4717. Kenwood TS940 EPROM To Borrow?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-12 01:31:48 UTC
From: pff@thumper.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <1786@thumper.bellcore.com>
Source record: 14899
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.swap

This is a long shot, but...

Does anyone have the EPROM for the Kenwood interface that I could borrow for a few days?

And for all those wondering: Yes, I know you don't need an EPROM for the <<440>> (so I've been told :-)). But you <<DO>> for the 940 (ditto comment).

Please e-mail responses to:

pff@thumper.bellcore.com

Many Thanks,
Pete Ferris, N5KBD

4718. Re: rec.ham-radio is out of control

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-12 02:11:30 UTC
From: chguest@pioneer.arc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <4171@amelia.nas.nasa.gov>
Source record: 14872

Found in rec.ham-radio:
In article <30500318@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
=>> AT LEAST get the *&^%*&%* SWL and monitoring stuff out of here! I
=>> mentioned this before. There now is a rec.radio.shortwave and yet
=>> this groups still gets deluged with frequency posts and other massive
=>> volumes of SWL related stuff.
=>Why do you think that the monitoring stuff should be in rec.radio.shortwave?
=>There are those who do one or the other and don't want anything to do with
=>the one they weren't interested in. By the NAME of the group, shortwave
=>listening goes there, but monitoring is still left out in the cold, and most
=>people still expect it to be HERE. So until someone gets off their other
=>end and sets up rec.radio.monitor I will continue to expect it to be here.

Phil, (and everyone else),

My understanding was that rec.radio.shortwave would be a place
for anyone interested in the monitoring hobbies to come for
discussion. There have already been several articles on jammers,
scanning, and broadcast band dxing there.

As a matter of fact when this was first discussed in news.groups
thename considered was rec.radio.monitoring. Because a number
of people felt that r.r.sw would be more descriptive for the
average usenetter, the name approved, (by vote), was r.r.sw.
However the charter allows the discussion of any monitoring topic.

Come on over......we would love to have you if you are interested in
these topics.

++
+ *READ* ---> The opinions expressed above are to the best of my knowledge, +
+ however all options should be discussed with persons who have professional+
+ training with the subjects covered here. * ALL POSSIBLE DISCLAIMERS APPLY!+
+ ____FROM: chguest@pioneer.arc.nasa.gov =>or<= sun!ames!pioneer!chguest____+
++
+ A new Soviet/American truism - KGB does NOT stand for Kinder Gentler Boys +
++

4719. Re: Modifiying radios for out of ba

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-12 03:56:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500320@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 14881

The original choice of 11 meters for CB was based on what could be made cheap at the time. UHF CB existed then, and exists now (GMRS) but has a totally different nature to it. GMRS is fairly active even around here. Back when 11 meter CB was starting up, though, UHF was difficult and expensive. Today even 800 Mhz is quite cheap.

I believe 11 meters never became, and in fact due it its shortwave nature, never could be, what CB should be. Were it not for the fact that the FCC doesn't even want to hear the words "cee-bee", I would suggest a CB system in the upper ends of 800 or 900 Mhz where the FCC still has some land mobile frequencies reserved.

Now of course if I could convice them to charge $100 for each term of a CB license in that service.... just dreaming.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

4720. pudgy wound helical antenna (60m vertical in my living room!)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-12 07:14:35 UTC
From: ems@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <5731@internal.Apple.COM>
Source record: 14875
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

Well, I finally did it. On my first day of vacation I built my
'pudgy wound' antenna. I did a vertical to start with. It is
48 INCHES tall and resonant on 31 meters. A loading coil makes it
resonant on 60 meters.

The details: 48 inches long, 4 inches in diameter, 48 turns of 20 ga.
wire (insulated hookup wire), about 1" between turns.
That's about 50 feet of wire. Turns spacing is not
critcal (at least not the way I wound it ...)

If I tap into turn #44 or #45 it is resonant on 31 meters. I have added
a 10 turn loading coil on the same form (close wound, same wire type) that
lowers resonance to the 60m band.

I used a 4 ft. piece of 4 inch diameter PVC pipe for the antenna and
coil form. (It is designed for 'leach lines' for septic tank systems.
There are two kinds, with holes and without. I used without holes.
Cost was about $5 for a 10 ft section) and regular hookup wire for
the antenna wire. The prototype just uses straping tape to hold the
turns in place. A finished version will use something more durable...

I learned that an 'antenna bridge' does what I wanted to do (find out
resonant frequency of a random object/antenna without a transmitter and
swr meter) plus it gives information on impedance. I bought one made
by MFJ for about $80 and it seems to work as advertized.

Performance? The 'Pudgy wound' (my name for fat short helixes) vertical
seems to be resonant over all of the 31 meter band. It does OK on 41m
but doesn't do real well on 25m. It also beats my reference antenna!
The impedance was about 150 ohms (I think, I used a single wire lead
and wasn't too careful about measuring the impedance of the antenna).

My house has a stucco finish (i.e. chicken wire in the walls ...) and
inside antennae don't usually do well. This antenna gave me my first
decent signals on 60 meters!

(Oh yeah, what is my reference antenna? Well, it's my window frame.
The MFJ antenna bridge reports it to be resonant from 49m all the way
through 31m and OK on 25m. It has an impedance of about 250 ohms. It
works startlingly well and I havn't been able to beat it with an inside
antenna until now... but that is another story/investigation.)

Well, on to the future. Next experiments will be to move it outdoors and
up to the roof top; then make a dipole version. (Hmmm maybe a 120
meter dipole in 20 feet?! After that, who knows. Maybe a 'Pudgy Yaggi'
for 31 meters? I may also try putting a pie tin on the top for a

capacitance hat and a ground plane/radials ...

The theory? Well, remember that I'm not an engineer, but if I understand the antenna books I've read (great leap of faith!) by increasing the diameter of the turns in the helix (making it 'pudgy') I have reduced the inductance. By bringing the turns closer together I have increased both the capacitance and the inductance (though I think I've had a net decrease in inductance). The net of the changes is that it has a slightly broader band of resonance than a long skinny helix and has a much shorter length! If there is a real engineer who can do the comparison of a 1.5" diameter 20 ft. helix vs. a 4" x 4ft. helix I would like to know what is really going on... (I suspect that the model degenerates into a straight wire at one extream { zero diameter helix} and a loop at the other {as in quads and full wave loops. one turn of a 'helix' with zero pitch} with a pudgy helix being closer to a loop in behavior than to a 1/4 wave wire.)

I havn't had alot of experience at evaluating antenna designs. If someone with more experience (and perhaps a transmitter and field strength meter) would like to test one of these out, it doesn't take much time to knock one together. I would love to know how it stacks up against a 'real' vertical or a 'real' dipole!

In the mean time, I'm rather tickled with my space saving antenna. I think it is an original variation on the helical wound antenna theme, but then again there is so little that hasn't been tried somewhere by someone... Please let me know if pudgy helicals are of any use to anyone. (or if I'm re-inventing the oil lamp in the electronic age ...)
--

E. Michael Smith ems@apple.COM

'Whatever you can do, or dream you can, begin it. Boldness has genius, power and magic in it.' - Goethe

I am not responsible nor is anyone else. Everything is disclaimed.

4721. the FASO of Burkina

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-12 08:04:46 UTC
From: bwllibmo@csghsg5a.bitnet
Message-ID: <8912120804.AA00657@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 14882

I read the answer to the question where Burkina Faso is. Please note that the country's name is, according to National Geographic Magazine, Burkina. The term FASO means something like 'peoples democratic republic'.

73 HB9DIL

4722. Re: X.25 & AX.25

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-12 09:05:13 UTC
From: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP
Message-ID: <5767@cps3xx.UUCP>
Source record: 14880

In article <7194@dtseng.UUCP> rps@dtseng.UUCP (Robert P. Scott) writes:
>In article <8912080824.AA01335@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>, MROWEN@STLAWU.BITNET (Mike Owen W9IP) writes:
>> Anybody out there in net-land know where I can acquire
>> the full X.25 and AX.25 packet protocols?
>CCITT - Red Book(s) are available from:

Aren't these things available for anonymous ftp from someplace?
I think they should be. Anybody know where?

In the rare case that original ideas Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN
are found here, I am responsible. Owen W328, E. Lansing, MI 48825
Internet: kjh@usc.edu UUCP: ...!uunet!usc!pollux!kjh

4723. Re: tuner problems

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-12 12:48:10 UTC
From: eyg@hpnjld.HP.COM
Message-ID: <4140009@hpnjld.HP.COM>
Source record: 14878

> 1) The antenna/balun kit says DO NOT USE A TUNER. Why is this?
> Is it because you shouldn't have to, or because something evil
> will happen if you do?

There is no harm in using an antenna tuner, even if your antenna
already looks like 50 ohms. An antenna tuner is simply a matching
network that transforms arbitrary load (antenna + feedline) impedances
into 50 ohms, which is what your rig likes to see.

> 2) When I tune for low swr, I notice that the rf meter drops quite
> a bit. Is this normal? What does it means?

Your rf power meter is designed to read power delivered to a 50 ohm load.
Varying your tuner changes the load impedance seen by the meter. When
the load impedance is anything other than 50 ohms, you can consider
your power meter uncalibrated. Yes, the effect you are seeing is
normal, and the fact that your meter reading drops doesn't mean that
you are radiating less power.

> 3) The rf meter on the rig usally reads about 160. the forward
> on the tuner reads about 80. the reflected read 30.
> Where did the rest go? Is the likely just a case of meter
> mis-calibration, or does the meter on the rig actually show something
> other than true output from the rig??

There is a wide range in quality/accuracy found in amateur power meters.
The hf power meters that typically cover 160 through 10 meters often
give incorrect readings at the extremes of this range. Also, since
your swr is not 1:1, your 2 meters are not guaranteed to agree. I
wouldn't worry about the differences between them.

> Information concerning the above and/or anything that a novice should
> know about using tuners in general would be greatly appreciated.

Antenna tuners are useful in cases where the impedance of your antenna
system is significantly different from 50 ohms, so that your rig cannot
supply full power to the load. Most of the new solid state rigs cannot
tolerate too much excursion from 50 ohms before the output power starts
falling off. I can't remember now, but your T599 may be old enough
to actually have an adjustable pi-network in the output section, which
would give it a much greater range of antenna impedances that it can
work into.

Ed Gilbert, WA2SRQ

4724. Re: Broadcast jammers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-12 13:45:47 UTC
From: igp@torch.co.uk
Message-ID: <581@torch.co.uk>
Source record: 14879

larson@unix.SRI.COM (Alan Larson) writes:

(Refers to jamming on 7150kHz)
>As I recall, I had heard that most of the Soviet and Eastern European
>broadcast jamming stations had been shut down a few years ago. I was...

>Does anyone know the status of these stations?

I heard that the BBC Mandarin service is being jammed by the Chinese.

4725. Encryption of Public Communications

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-12 14:23:44 UTC
From: DEFRANCO@TOPS20.RADC.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <12549514807.14.DEFRANCO@TOPS20.RADC.AF.MIL>
Source record: 14914

Dube Todd recently suggested that knowledge of the timing of key changes in encryption systems makes "public" systems worthless indicates a lack of knowledge of modern systems. At least within the military, commercially produced systems are in place that receive periodic cryptographic updates ove standard telephone lines, and which establish a new transmission key for each session, based on a known algorithm for generating a key. Such a system would be ideal for cellular, although some work might be required to compensate for the initial setup times by the system.

In addition, if someone has really sensitive information (or really private) I would hope they don't expect either public airways or telephone wires to be really secure. Most of the new cryptographic algorithms have been reduced to hardware chips. Widespread use would significantly lower their cost.

Carl DeFranco

4726. Digital Cellular Phone

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-12 15:55:34 UTC
From: Pete_Simpson@DGC.MCEO.DG.COM
Message-ID: <8912121555.AM00043@adam.DG.COM>
Source record: 14918

CEO summary:
In the January, 1990 issue of Popular Science (p.52), there's an
article entitled "Cellular Phone goes Digital". There have also been
one or two articles in EE Times which mention the "future digital
cellular phone system". It would appear that the ECPA prohibition
about listening to cellular phone calls is about to be rendered moot.
Of course, it's only a matter of time before some enterprising soul
figures out what the encoding and randomizing functions are and
develops the "-dec" part of the appropriate "codec" :-)
Although monitoring cordless phones is fun, (who, me???
Never!), don't sell cordless phone monitoring short. They have the
advantage of not "changing cells" just as the conversation gets
interesting! (A DTMF decoder and display lets you see what number the
person dialled, too...if they happen to be using tone dialling!)

Pete Simpson, KA1AXY (508) 870-9837
Data General Corp M/S E132 Westboro, MA 01580
CSNet: PZS@ADAM.DG.COM

4727. Re: How old WE are....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-12 16:09:29 UTC
From: hoenig@ti-csl.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <101934@ti-csl.csc.ti.com>
Source record: 14903

Well, I hate to admit it, but I'm 34.5 years old. I received my first ticket on Dec. 7, 1987, though I had the opportunity back in 1974 or so. My brother, N5BZK (back then it was WB5SIH), just didn't press the issue enough. Also, he was running an FT101E in his mobile. I opted to avoid radios which outweighed me, back then. Today, I am looking for a radio to replace the FT101E I "inherited" along with the FR- and FL101 twins. They were sold to upgrade for the WARC bands upon receipt of my AA status.

I want to operate 160m as well as WARC. In Crockett, TX, is a 250' AM broadcast tower waiting for a good rig to attach. My father-in-law owns/operates KIVY AM/FM, and the AM side goes off-the-air for a clear-channel sister station every evening around sunset. Give me a transmatch and 100W and I'll be happy!!

Mike

4728. Meteor Shower

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-12 16:10:35 UTC
From: charlie@oakhill.UUCP
Message-ID: <2728@radio.oakhill.UUCP>
Source record: 14900
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.ham-radio

Isn't there a meteor shower going on circa Dec 14th?
Anybody using VHF meteor scatter during this period?
Thanks in advance,
Charlie Thompson
WB4HVD

4729. SONY 2010 MODS WANTED!!! Desparately

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-12 16:55:24 UTC
From: raj@ut-emx.UUCP
Message-ID: <22264@ut-emx.UUCP>
Source record: 14901

Hi netters,
I have just got a new Sony 2010, and I am very interested in getting
the mods for it. If anyone has a summary, I'd appreciate if he/she could
Email it to me.
Thanks a lot in advance.

73s de W5/VU2RPM
--Raj Menon

4730. Re: Ham Radio Applications for Atari ST

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-12 17:14:05 UTC
From: ron@hpfcmgw.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1690048@hpfcmgw.HP.COM>
Source record: 14898

Reply to Doug Datwyler's request to move onto "important" stuff:

I am of the opinion that scanning, swl, jammers, military communications and the politics and hooey associated with them are loosely related to ham radio and that the information is of wider value and interest than you might suspect. Persons interested in ham-radio are frequently also interested in other forms of radio. Those interested in other forms of radio might be prime candidates to become hams.

Having been a ham for over half my life now, (I'm 33 and been licensed for 18 years), I have a far wider interest in radiostuff than just the limits of my Extra privileges. Ham radio has served me well in many non-ham places (such as at our RFI test facility here at HP, on the bridge of Navy ships, in the radio rooms of submarines etc etc).

Politics is an inseparable part of ham radio. HR exists at the whim of Congress. Congresscritters are politically and monetarily motivated. If you want to ignore this aspect, you may find that there is no ham radio at all.

If you find this stuff intolerable, just tune past it. You don't have to copy it all.

Ron (old fart) Miller
NW0U

4731. Re: Meteor Shower

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-12 17:25:10 UTC
From: bjb@hubcap.clemson.edu
Message-ID: <7404@hubcap.clemson.edu>
Source record: 14909
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.ham-radio

From article <2728@radio.oakhill.UUCP>, by charlie@oakhill.UUCP (Charlie Thompson):
> Isn't there a meteor shower going on circa Dec 14th?
> Anybody using VHF meteor scatter during this period?
> Thanks in advance,
> Charlie Thompson
> WB4HVD

According to the 1990 Old Farmer's Almanac, the Geminid meteor is occuring during the December 13-14 period, coinciding with a full moon (bad for observers, not too bad for meteor scatter VHF).

The Quadrantid meteor shower is the largest of them all (again, according to the OFA) and is on Jan 4th. The Lynid shower will occur in the late evening of April 20th/21st (evening of the 20th/ morning of the 21st). The Eta Aquarid shower will occur early morning around May 4th (before twilight). The Perseid shower should have as many as one meteor a minute, and will occur between the 11th and the 13th of August. The Orionid shower is expected between 3 and 5am (EST) on October 20th and 21st. November 16th, before dawn, the Leonid shower is predicted greater than usual.

Again, the source of all of this is the Old Farmer's Almanac, the only reference material for such things available to me right at this time. Its accuracy, for what I've used it for, has been very high, so I have little reason to question these dates.

73!! de BJ, KM4RB

--
BJ Backitis (KM4RB) | BJB@CLEMSON.BITNET | "There are a great many
Info. Systems Development | BJB@HUBCAP.CLEMSON.EDU | people in this country
Clemson Univ. Division of | {...}!emory!hubcap!bjb | who, through no fault of
Comp. & Info. Technology | All usual disclaimers | own, are sane."

4732. Re: ARRL PFB 48

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-12 19:15:04 UTC
From: myers@hpfcdj.HP.COM
Message-ID: <18230011@hpfcdj.HP.COM>
Source record: 14902

>Have you ever noticed that when you look straight down into a pool of water
>you can see the bottom, but when you crouch down and look nearly parallel
>to the water surface, it looks like a mirror? The ionosphere acts the same
>way to radio waves -- signals that propagate stright up go right on through
>into outer space, while signals radiated at a lower angle can be reflected.
>
>If you think about it, closer stations require a higher radiation angle.
>Theoretically, to work someone a block away via the ionosphere, you have
>to transmit almost straight up. Actually ground wave (non-ionosphere)
>works for very short distances (tens of miles), but distances from, say,
>100 to perhaps 1000 or 2000 miles are in the skip zone.
>
>On lower frequencies, the ionosphere is a better reflector so the skip
>zone is smaller or non-existent.

Well, not exactly. The ionosphere doesn't really "reflect" radio waves; more properly, it "refracts" them - bending them back to Earth. The difference is subtle, and the action of the ionosphere may often be modelled by imagining it to be a perfect reflector at a specific altitude, but that isn't what really happens.

The other effect of the ionosphere that comes into play in considering how signals propagate is absorption. Higher-frequency signals are both refracted and absorbed less by the ionosphere, and are more likely, therefore, to make it through before being returned to the surface. Low-frequency signals are both absorbed and refracted more - they're easy to get "bounced back", but are more likely to be absorbed into the noise before you can get enough signal back to do any good. Due to these *two* effects, there is only a certain range of frequencies which are suitable for communication over a given path at a given time of day (plus other conditions affecting the strength/height of the various ionospheric layers). Above this range, the signals punch right through before they get back to the surface; below it, the signals are swallowed up in the noise. (Think - if it were just a matter of "reflection", you'd get AM broadcast band stations all over the country in mid-afternoon!)

Bob Myers KC0EW HP Graphics Tech. Div.| Opinions expressed here are not
Ft. Collins, Colorado | those of my employer or any other
myers%hpfcla@hplabs.hp.com | sentient life-form on this planet.

4733. Automatic satellite antenna tracking

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-12 19:30:26 UTC
From: elmquist@NIPS.SSESCO.COM
Message-ID: <8912121730.AA06558@nips.ssesco.com>
Source record: 14916

Just wondering what the current "state of the art" is in automatic satellite antenna rotor controllers. I've heard about something called "The Kansas City Tracker" and seen ads for some stand-alone box of which the name escapes me. What I'm looking for is a controller than works with Quiktrak or the new Instant-Track... and preferablly runs by itself without using the host CPU. Any one have any comments on this?

----
elmquist@nips.ssesco.com
N0JCF@WB0GDB

4734. 1200 baud PSK modem

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-12 19:36:57 UTC
From: elmquist@NIPS.SSESCO.COM
Message-ID: <8912121737.AA06579@nips.ssesco.com>
Source record: 14915

What is the proper design modem for use with the new Microsats?
I've seen conflicting information in various circles...some people
are saying G3RUH 9600 baud modem...others G3RUH 1200 baud modem--
Anyone have the full story? I have not seen the G3RUH 1200 baud
modem advertised anywhere (I may not be looking in the right places,
RadioKit was one possibility)...

My understanding of the situation is this:
400 baud G3RUH PSK for telemetry
1200 baud G3RUH PSK for PACSAT or AO-13 voice transponder
9600 baud G3RUH FSK for UOSAT-D

Am I close?

---
elmquist@nips.ssesco.com
N0JCF@WB0GDB

4735. Re: Where does it go?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-12 20:00:48 UTC
From: jgd@rsiatl.UUCP
Message-ID: <911@rsiatl.UUCP>
Source record: 14905

In article <8912120258.AA10763@esl.ESL.COM> David_Waters.M1@smtp.ESL.COM (David Waters) writes:
>Where does it go?
>Someone writes:
>>AT LEAST get the *&^%*&%* SWL and monitoring stuff out of here! I
>>mentioned this before. There now is a rec.radio.shortwave and yet
>
>I just get Info-Hams Digest mailed to me because I don't have direct access to
>things like rec.radio.shortwave. What is it anyway? Where is it anyway? Who
>cares? I do!

Hi Dave.

Just ignore these kinds of posts. I have no problem at all with whatever radio-related information anybody wants to post. I find most interesting. And when I tire of a subject, the K key works real well. Advanced rn users even know about wild cards! You know, like how to kill anything with "sw" in the title, etc?

John

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | The Fano Factor -
Radiation Systems, Inc. Atlanta, GA | Where Theory meets Reality.
emory!rsiatl!jgd **I am the NRA** |

4736. Re: What about for us SWL's ? Re: Tuning dipoles and antennas.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-12 20:02:25 UTC
From: ke4zv@kd4nc.UUCP
Message-ID: <3279@kd4nc.UUCP>
Source record: 14910

In article <5606@internal.Apple.COM> ems@Apple.COM (Mike Smith) writes:
>In article <1260002@hpmwtlb.HP.COM> timb@hpmwtd.HP.COM (Tim Bagwell) writes:
>>It is not necessary to have a resonant antenna to efficiently radiate energy.
>
>All the stuff I've seen about tuning antennas seems to be written from
>the point of view of someone with a transmitter and SWR meter...
>What about us folks that only have a reciever?
>
>How important is an antenna tuner to the SWL? (Hey, somebody has to
>listen to all you folks talking! :-))
>E. Michael Smith ems@apple.COM
>

A "resonated", "matched" antenna works best for SWLing. Note that I said
"resonated" not "resonant" antenna. A much misunderstood term called
"capture area" is important for receiving antennas. Basically this means
that you put up as much metal as you can as high as you can covering as
much area as you can. This will give you coupling with more of the incoming
wavefront and give you more RF at the antenna terminals to work with. You
resonate a monster like this by adding reactance of either inductive (+) or
capacitive (-) value in order to null out the reactance presented by the
antenna at the operating frequency. To "match" the antenna to the receiver,
you use a matching network to transform the impedance at the antenna
terminals to the 50 ohms required by most modern high grade receivers.
A device that can combine both of these functions in one box is called
a random wire tuner. To adjust it you simply tweak it for the loudest
signal at the frequency you're using. Simple no?

73 Gary KE4ZV

4737. Re: X.25 & AX.25

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-12 21:30:43 UTC
From: goldstein@delni.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <6834@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 14904

In article <5767@cps3xx.UUCP>, usenet@cps3xx.UUCP (Usenet file owner) writes...
>In article <7194@dtseng.UUCP> rps@dtseng.UUCP (Robert P. Scott) writes:
>>In article <8912080824.AA01335@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>, MROWEN@STLAWU.BITNET (Mike Owen W9IP) writes:
>>> Anybody out there in net-land know where I can acquire
>>> the full X.25 and AX.25 packet protocols?
>>CCITT - Red Book(s) are available from:
>
>Aren't these things available for anonymous ftp from someplace?
>I think they should be. Anybody know where?

I've never seen them on-net. In any case, the Blue Books (1988) are current, not that X.25 has changed much since the Red Books (1984). I suspect they're copyrighted by CCITT anyway.

And AX.25 has the following in common with X.25: the letter X and the digits 2 and 5. And a dot. (Sounds like Sesame Street!) Not much more. X.25 includes both a "Level 2" protocol (LAPB) and a "Level 3" protocol (PLP). AX.25 uses some of the procedures and some coding aspects (not all) of LAPB, and none of L3. ROSE is based more closely on X.25 L3.
fred k1io

4738. Re: Mac vs. IBM: IBM wins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-12 22:41:17 UTC
From: ke4zv@kd4nc.UUCP
Message-ID: <3280@kd4nc.UUCP>
Source record: 14911

In article <8912120807.AA01074@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> KENDALLG@VTVM1.CC.VT.EDU ("Gary F. Kendall") writes:
>THANKS MUCH for all the very helpful responses I received in making my
>if anyone would like to offer good/bad suggestions on suppliers for 'build-
>your-own' systems I'd really appreciate it. A couple of specific questions
>I have so far are: 1) XT vs. AT vs. 286/386 - which is best?

Go with a 386 if you can afford it (Unix runs nicely on a 386). Go with a 286 system if the 386 breaks the budget. Only if you are below poverty level should you consider an XT system in today's clone market.

> 2) 5.25 inch floppy drive - 360K, 720K or 1.2M?
> (Are there any drives than can handle > 1 format? I'd
> like some flexibility for being able to trade software
> with other people/systems; I already plan to install
> a 3.5 inch drive as well)

A 1.2M will read (and usually write) all the lower density formats. A 1.44M 3.5 inch drive will read and write all lower density formats. Please note that you may need a special controller or a special software driver or both to use high density drives on an XT.

> 3) Operating System - I know MS-DOS is the 'standard';
> what about Unix?

Unix runs best on a fast 386 with big harddisks, however, that said, Unix will run quite nicely on a 16Mhz 386 with a modest (80M) hard disk. Running Unix on a 286 is possible, and I know people that do, but not highly recomended.

>example, is it possible to have a TNC setup running 'background' while doing
>something else with the PC, like playing Adventure? :-)
>

The short answer is yes. There is a TSR driver for the DRSI packet adapter, and of course under Unix there is no problem (especially if you have VPIX--a DOS emulator for Unix).

>Thanks again in advance... '73...
>
>--gary
>Acknowledge-To: <KENDALLG@VTVM1>

You're welcome
Gary KE4ZV

4739. Re: FT-470, the continuing saga...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-13 02:13:08 UTC
From: turner@ics.uci.edu
Message-ID: <2585B035.27433@paris.ics.uci.edu>
Source record: 14908

The latest in the continuing saga of the Yaesu FT-470 dual bander HT:

I spoke to an engineer at Yaesu (in Cerritos, CA.) about the only problem I have with the HT - intermod in RF hot areas here in Orange county, CA. - and he explained to me that the receiver is so hot (this appears to be true when comparing to other HT's I own) that some intermod is unavoidable if you use a gain antenna and are in a hot area.

Of course, I would like to have an attenuator for the receiver built in to the rig to take care of such problems, anyone out there ever attempt such a thing? Looks like Kenwood put one into their dual band HT, (but the specs for recieve sensitivity are not the same), does this help you Kenwood users?

As I have said before, I would buy the Yaesu instead of the Icom and the Kenwood again because of the size and better feature set. (But the new mini icom dual bander is one to watch?) I have experienced some intermod on the Icom in the same areas of CA, although it is not quite as bad.

Again, if you plan to buy a dual band HT, try each one carefully and in your own time if possible, then make the choice that is best for you.

Clark S. Turner "When the going gets weird,
WA3JPG the weird turn pro."
turner@ics.uci.edu -Hunter Thompson

4740. FINDLEY SPEAKS OUT ON ARF

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-13 03:21:12 UTC
From: arf@jolnet.ORPK.IL.US
Message-ID: <2367@jolnet.ORPK.IL.US>
Source record: 14921
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

afindley/e14

FINDLEY SPEAKS OUT ON ARF

Paul Findley, author of "They Dare to Speak Out" will be the
guest on the Amateur Radio Forum this Thursday night. This
is a profoundly disturbing book about the influence of an
alien government on the Congress of the United States.
This is an excellent chance to hear directly from a man who
was driven out of the U S House of Representatives because
he dared to speak out.

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/ | | \
| A |
| R | THE LIGHTHOUSE OF
| F | WISDOM AND TRUTH
____| |____
| Amateur | arf@jolnet
____| Radio Forum|____ arf@chinet
/ Thurs 09:PM 3950 KHZ \ arf@lopez
| Daily 10:AM 14313 KHZ |
|______ N R 9 Q ________|
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NEVER VOTE FOR THE INCUMBENT!!!!!

4741. Encryption, control, other random thoughts....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-13 03:38:00 UTC
From: PERRYR@WABASH.BITNET
Message-ID: <8912130814.AA24406@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 14919

Gentlemen and Ladies:

Encryption of cellular phones does not have to be complex. Neither does it have to be unbreakable. Even a simple, easily breakable scheme would solve the problems of the ECPA. My reasoning is this. The indended purpose of the ECPA was to protect the privacy of cell-phone users. The ECPA chose to do that by saying "you can't listen to them." If a encryption/digital coding system were to be used, however simple, to make the voice unintelligible to the "casual" listener, then the purpose of the EPCA will have been achieved. The person who takes the "extra step" to decode these transmissions is easily seen as having "criminal intent". And of course, none of US will do that. Make the penalties for decoding the transmissions the same as for an illegal wiretap. It in effect does the same thing. This idea, of course, is Santayannaish and unenforceable, but it does solve the problem without the dangerous precedent of the FCC being able to decide what we can and cannot listen to.

Related to that...can anybody tell me of a valid reason to listen to the cell-phone stuff anyway outside of sheer Mrs Grundyism (Mrs Grundyism = the uncontrollable urge to mind other people's buisness....)? Does it have any public service function? 90% of the stuff is utterly boring anyway, or so I would assume from my own use of the telephone....

As for this list being out of control.... I say keep it wild and wooly. Yes, a lot of this stuff is not Ham Radio, per se, but the cross postings let us see beyond the scope of our own hobby.

As for the responses I have gotten about building radios from scratch, thanks. The ones I have gotten so far have been of high quality. Keep 'em coming.

And finally...I'll be leaving for Christmass break in a few days. May all of you have a happy holiday.
All I want for Christmas is my ticket! (being processed as we speak)
Who does the FCC hire in Gettysburg, anyway! (sorry. a little flame here...)

Merry Christmass,

and 73s,

R. Todd Perry
PERRYR@WABASH

--- Isn't it interesting how lab goggles cut off your peripheral vision?

---Ryan Widebener

4742. COMPUTER & RADIO eqpt for sale

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-13 03:47:49 UTC
From: wynkoop@esquire.UUCP
Message-ID: <1677@esquire.UUCP>
Source record: 14906
Cross-posted to: misc.forsale,comp.os.os9,comp.sys.m6809,comp.sys.tandy,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

```
Closet Clean Out Sale

Computer Items

CoCo2 w/64k ecb..................... $35

2 ssdd 40 trk 5.25 drives w/Case and Power supply (dec)....$65
This is a very heavyduty case/power supply combo.
This is the DEC rx180 ab drive set. Worth it for the
case and PS alone.

3 Gorilla serial printers (2 used/1 new).................$35/55
I used to be a dealer and these are demos and 1 leftover
Uses tandy lp7 ribbons. 5x7 dot matrix. 3/12/2400 baud.

1 Okidata 83A parallel/serial printer.....................$100
Draft quality only.

1 1/2 height ssdd 40 track drive.........................$25

1 racal modem case/ps....................................$25
I used this to power and hold an ST225 hard drive until
I got a case for my computer. Ran the drive for 6 months
with this PS.

1 anchor automation 300 baud modem.......................$10

=========================================================================

Radio Equipment (You pick up in NYC only!)

US Army 48-56 Mhz Fm xcvr with Schematic complete..........$FREE
This unit is VFO controled and very clean inside.
I just do not have the time to build a P/S for it.

Motorola Vhf Hi T-power mobile FM 25 watts.................$FREE

=========================================================================

uucp.........................cmcl2!esquire!wynkoop
domain.......................wynkoop@esquire.dpw.com
CIS..........................72057,3720
OS9..........................212-942-0846 login:guest password:guest
Voice........................212-567-7617 eves
Voice........................212-266-0741 days

-Brett
```

4743. Re: Mac vs. IBM: IBM wins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-13 06:03:10 UTC
From: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP
Message-ID: <5776@cps3xx.UUCP>
Source record: 14913

In article <8912120807.AA01074@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> KENDALLG@VTVM1.CC.VT.EDU ("Gary F. Kendall") writes:
>I have so far are: 1) XT vs. AT vs. 286/386 - which is best?

Get a 386 if you can afford it; otherwise get a AT/286 if you can afford it, otherwise get a XT.

> 2) 5.25 inch floppy drive - 360K, 720K or 1.2M?

360k and 1.2M disks are 5+1/4". 720k and 1.44M disks are 3.5". The 1.2M drives can read and write to the 360k disks. The 1.44M drives can read and write to the 720k disks.

The 3.5" media is very expensive. The 1.2M disks are the most cost effective media (bits/$).

BEWARE: the high density drives (1.2M & 1.44M) have a narrower gap on the read/write head. This means that if you write to a disk with the lower density drive, then write to it with a high density drive, you may have problems reading it on a low density drive. This is because the previous data written with a low density drive will still be on the disk, and will effectively be noise.

> 3) Operating System - I know MS-DOS is the 'standard';
> what about Unix?

There are lots of programs that will run under the MSDOS system. I would recommend having at least one MSDOS system around, even though the operating system (MSDOS) has serious deficiencies.

>I realize this is really a Ham mailing list, but since I'm hoping to evenutally
>get seriously into packet (among other things in ham radio) I'd be grateful for
>input from those of you who already have such systems up and running. For
>example, is it possible to have a TNC setup running 'background' while doing
>something else with the PC, like playing Adventure? :-)

It is very difficult to do this if you don't run a multitasking OS. DESQview seems to do a reasonable job for the money, however.

In the rare case that original ideas Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN
are found here, I am responsible. Owen W328, E. Lansing, MI 48825
Internet: kjh@usc.edu UUCP: ...!uunet!usc!pollux!kjh

4744. Proposed new group "rec.speeding"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-13 06:28:20 UTC
From: nagle@well.UUCP
Message-ID: <14965@well.UUCP>
Source record: 14907
Cross-posted to: news.groups,misc.legal,sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

Because of the continuing heavy traffic on the subject of radar
detectors and similar devices in the groups misc.legal, sci.electronics,
and occasionally rec.ham-radio, I suggest the formation of a new group
to handle this topic.

I suggest the name "rec.speeding".

John Nagle

4745. Re: What about for us SWL's ? Re: Tuning dipoles and antennas.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-13 07:04:36 UTC
From: grr@cbmvax.commodore.com
Message-ID: <8971@cbmvax.commodore.com>
Source record: 14920

In article <3279@kd4nc.UUCP> ke4zv@kd4nc.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
> In article <5606@internal.Apple.COM> ems@Apple.COM (Mike Smith) writes:
> >In article <1260002@hpmwtlb.HP.COM> timb@hpmwtd.HP.COM (Tim Bagwell) writes:

> >What about us folks that only have a reciever?
> >
> >How important is an antenna tuner to the SWL?

> you use a matching network to transform the impedance at the antenna
> terminals to the 50 ohms required by most modern high grade receivers.
> A device that can combine both of these functions in one box is called
> a random wire tuner. To adjust it you simply tweak it for the loudest
> signal at the frequency you're using. Simple no?

OK, what are some examples of a "random wire tuner" that one can go out
and buy?

I observe that Heath, MFJ and others have some "two knob" antenna tuners
good for maybe 200 watts that might make sense for receive only use,
however only the "three knob" ones seem to offer "inputs for random wire",
but then the "third knob" is nominally for tuning connection to the
"transmitter", which should be non-critical for recieve only operation.

Anyhow, are either of these devices appropriate, or is it something else
again that one needs...

--
George Robbins - now working for, uucp: {uunet|pyramid|rutgers}!cbmvax!grr
but no way officially representing arpa: cbmvax!grr@uunet.uu.net
Commodore, Engineering Department fone: 215-431-9255 (only by moonlite)

4746. Callbook privacy?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-13 10:06:11 UTC
From: PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK
Message-ID: <13.Dec.89.10
Source record: 14912

In the US callbook, do the publishers of the callbook have to get your permission to include your call? Or do the FCC give/sell the calls database to the callbook publishers? Is there any way of guaranteeing non-inclusion in the callbook?
The DTI (British equivalent of FCC) have a 'non-disclosure' box on the license application form - if you mark the box, they keep your call and address out of the 'published' list of calls.
Call me paranoid, but i dont want my address listed in lists! My home phone is ex-directory too (keeps the tele-sales people offering timeshare apartments away from me!)

..._._ de G6WBJ
++Pete

4747. Re: RST

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-13 12:31:52 UTC
From: eyg@hpnjld.HP.COM
Message-ID: <4140010@hpnjld.HP.COM>
Source record: 14917

>Heard during the Ten Meter Contest last weekend:
>
>N3xxx: "KH6xxx 59 Pennsylvania."
>KH6xxx: "You're 59 Hawaii. QSL?"
>N3xxx: "QSL. Thanks for Hawaii! How's my signal out there?"
>
> :-)

Not as ridiculous as it sounds, given the rubber-stamp 59 that everyone gives in the contests. The same question was asked of me in the 160M contest a couple of weeks ago by a W4, and that was on CW.

Ed Gilbert, WA2SRQ

4748. Re: rec.scanners

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-13 14:54:37 UTC
From: robert@cs.arizona.edu
Message-ID: <16110@megaron.cs.arizona.edu>
Source record: 14922

In article <37046@apple.Apple.COM>, chuq@Apple.COM (Chuq Von Rospach) writes:
> MROWEN@STLAWU.BITNET (Mike Owen W9IP) writes:
>
> >This is rec.Ham radio, after all. Scanner fans have every right to
> >air their views, [but] discuss [it elsewhere]
>
> If the ham radio folks don't want you scanner folks, then come on over to
> rec.radio.shortwave. You're welcome to join us until you decide you want
> your own group. (This is, in fact, one reason why rec.radio.shortwave
> was created was to get away from just this attitude.
> Chuq Von Rospach <+> chuq@apple.com <+> [This is myself speaking]

NO! NO! NO!
Rec.radio.shortwave was created to keep the noise level down or at least
within a specific spectrum. Create a rec.radio.scanner if you want, I'd
certainly vote a resounding yes, but we do not want our (shortwave)
bandwidth chocked full scanner stuff, please. Most of us don't have the
time to hit the ignore-article key too many times per day, and keeping
things segregated helps a lot.

If you want to continue reading the things in the ham group, that's
why it's here.
--
Robert J. Drabek robert@cs.Arizona.EDU
Department of Computer Science uunet!arizona!robert
The University of Arizona
Tucson, AZ 85721

4749. Re: WEFAX 105 Uploaded!!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-13 16:30:28 UTC
From: newsman@cbnewsj.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <2826@cbnewsj.ATT.COM>
Source record: 14785

In article <1109@unsvax.NEVADA.EDU>, storkus@arrakis.nevada.edu (Mike Storke (N7MSD)) writes:

Mike,
Could you please send me a copy of WEFAX 105. Would this get to me
through E-mail?

Thanks john Ferro

4750. Re: Meteor Shower

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-13 16:38:02 UTC
From: greg@uts.amdahl.com
Message-ID: <16AD02zI740x01@amdahl.uts.amdahl.com>
Source record: 14926
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.ham-radio

In article <7404@hubcap.clemson.edu> bjb@hubcap.clemson.edu (BJ Backitis) writes:
>From article <2728@radio.oakhill.UUCP>, by charlie@oakhill.UUCP (Charlie Thompson):
>> Isn't there a meteor shower going on circa Dec 14th?
>> Anybody using VHF meteor scatter during this period?
>> Thanks in advance,
>> Charlie Thompson
>> WB4HVD
>
>According to the 1990 Old Farmer's Almanac, the Geminid meteor is
>occuring during the December 13-14 period, coinciding with a full
>moon (bad for observers, not too bad for meteor scatter VHF).

Well at 2330 last night, I was witness to a *VERY* low (lower than
the 1200' mountain) meteor trail. So I can vouch for the fact that
they're up there. :-)

Greg

4751. Re: 1200 baud PSK modem

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-13 17:44:59 UTC
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <530@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 14777

From article <8912121737.AA06579@nips.ssesco.com>, by elmquist@NIPS.SSESCO.COM:
>
> My understanding of the situation is this:
> 400 baud G3RUH PSK for telemetry
> 1200 baud G3RUH PSK for PACSAT or AO-13 voice transponder
> 9600 baud G3RUH FSK for UOSAT-D
>
> Am I close?
>

Close but NOT complete. What is AO-13 voice? In the U.S. there is available a 1200 BPS modem from TAPR, Inc. Tuscon, Az. It is decidely superior to the G3RUH PSK modem BUT (1) it costs more, (2) it is harder to build though not ridiculously so, (3) the gain in BER over the G3RUH modem will not be needed if you are already using directional antennas. If you wish to be able to copy Microsats with an omni antenna with an acceptable bit error rate (BER) then the G3RUH is not the way to go. James is a good friend of mine, he has done an outstanding job in bringing a low cost modem to market for the masses but he took shortcuts that make its performance about 10 dB worse than the TAPR/W3IWI version. They are (1) He used a squaring loop (more on that in a moment before you jump on me) (2) HE HARD LIMITED THE SIGNAL AS IT `COMES IN THE DOOR'. This latter lost him several dB but it made analog conditioning of the signal a breeze, there is NONE ;-). It is a bit harder to implement a good squaring loop than it is a Costas loop even though they are THEORETICALLY equivalent and the Costas takes more parts (and thus costs more). The bottom line is he was there first with a commercially available modem, it was and is cheap but it has a 10 dB implementation loss over the TAPR version for much less than a 10 dB increase in cost.

The hands down winner for copying and talking to UOSAT D is the G3RUH modem. He has done an outstanding job on that modem. No short cuts their and it is a winner. He has hundreds of those operating in the field and they are copying 9600 bps FSK now which is what UOSAT D uses as you mention.

There are new alternatives to the 400 bps, 1200 bps stuff coming out from Paccomm (also the source for the 9600 G3RUH in the states). It was announced in the AMSAT Journal. It does both in the same box. Call them for details.

The Microsat will operate 4800 bps PSK. There is but ONE modem that does this at present. That is the soon to be released DSP-232. A DSP based modem that will be coming soon to a dealer near you from AEA. It does all the modems you have mentioned above and more.

I hope this doesn't sound to self serving since I designed it, just trying to keep you informed and you did ask ;-).

Bob

--

My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

4752. Re: Automatic satellite antenna tracking

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-13 17:53:29 UTC
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <531@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 14778

From article <8912121730.AA06558@nips.ssesco.com>, by elmquist@NIPS.SSESCO.COM:
> Just wondering what the current "state of the art" is in automatic
> satellite antenna rotor controllers. I've heard about something
> called "The Kansas City Tracker" and seen ads for some stand-alone
> box of which the name escapes me. What I'm looking for is a controller
> than works with Quiktrak or the new Instant-Track... and preferablly
> runs by itself without using the host CPU. Any one have any
> comments on this?

Yes I have comments on that as well. You are asking great questions
especially from my point of view ;-). I wrote Quiktrak. Brooks and
I designed the software interface for the Kansas City tracker and
it is a plug in card for the PC BUT from the `between the lines'
of your question, I don't think you understand how it works. Forgive
me if I am wrong and ignore what follows. It does use the CPU but
IT DOES NOT PREVENT YOU FROM USING THE CPU TO DO OTHER JOBS WHILE IT
ROTATES THE ANTENNAS! That was the purpose of the entire design,
hardware and software. It is fired up on the timer interrupt in your
PC, the interface is a TSR (termintate and stay resident driver).
Quiktrak loads a table and lets you quit quiktrak and go edit, run
your terminal program, etc. while IN THE BACKGROUND in updates the
antennas. He has a small accessory that adds onto the board which
will also tune your radios from the input from Quiktrak. Instanttrack,
the now and latest WOW available from the AMSAT software exchange has
supplanted my Quiktrak as the `latest and greatest' piece of tracking
software. Their approach is slightly different. They do not load
the table BUT they have their own TSR which fires up on the timer
interrupt and computes an AZ/EL point and then shoots it off to
the Kansas city tracker interface. They cannot at this time support
the automatic tuning of the radios but I understand and hope that
they will in the near future. If you object to leaving your computer
on in any way or if you don't own a PC compatible, then forgive my
comments. I thought there might be others who were interested in
the details.

Bob

--

My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

4753. Source for 2SD845?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-13 17:59:10 UTC
From: eri316@tijc02.UUCP
Message-ID: <810@tijc02.UUCP>
Source record: 14923
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

At a hamfest last year, I found a bargain power supply which needed just a little repair work. Now I know why it was so cheap! I need to replace some 2SD845 power transistors in it. Unfortunately this device and its replacements are no longer manufactured and I can't find anything to substitute which will fit the heat sink and circuit board (without major surgery).

Here is my list of possible substitutions:

Number Pd(W) Ic(A) Manuf
2SD845 120 12 Toshiba (original part)
2SC2562 150 15 Toshiba
2SC2921 150 15 Sanken
2SD745 120 10 Nippon
2SD852 100 15 Nippon
2SC2650 100 10 Toshiba
2SD851 80 10 Nippon

If anyone knows where I can find about 4 of one of these, please let me know.

Toney Hudson, KB4ORC
(615)461-2320
(or via the poster, WX4S)

4754. Re: SONY 2010 MODS WANTED!!! Desparately

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-13 18:30:26 UTC
From: mbutts@mentor.com
Message-ID: <1989Dec13.183026.1294@mentor.com>
Source record: 14924

From article <22264@ut-emx.UUCP>, by raj@ut-emx.UUCP (Raj Menon):
> Hi netters,
> I have just got a new Sony 2010, and I am very interested in getting
> the mods for it. If anyone has a summary, I'd appreciate if he/she could
> Email it to me.
> Thanks a lot in advance.
>
> 73s de W5/VU2RPM
> --Raj Menon
Me too, if there are any.
--
Michael Butts, Research Engineer KC7IT 503-626-1302
Mentor Graphics Corp., 8500 SW Creekside Place, Beaverton, OR 97005
!{sequent,tessi,apollo}!mntgfx!mbutts mbutts@pdx.MENTOR.COM
Opinions are my own, not necessarily those of Mentor Graphics Corp.

4755. Re: Mac vs IBM

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-13 18:33:26 UTC
From: chrz@tellab5.TELLABS.COM
Message-ID: <1862@tellab5.TELLABS.COM>
Source record: 14783

In article <8912060142.AA25869@apple.com>, k3mc@APPLE.COM (Mike Chepponis) writes:
> Actually, you can have the best of both worlds by getting a Mac and running
> a program called SoftPC on it. SoftPC completely emulates an XT machine
> (in software!), down to the comm ports, v20 processor compatibility, etc.
> Currently, SoftPC v1.3 has a Norton SI rating of 5.5 on my IIci, which is
> quite respectable.

Note: the Norton SI rating is notoriously poor as an indicator of a PC's
speed (but unfortunately there IS no widely accepted, GOOD benchmark).

>
> SoftPC only runs on Mac II, IIx, IIcx and IIci at this time, however, Insignia
> Solutions (the maker of SoftPC) promises support for the SE and Portable in
> a couple of months.
>

The SoftPC costs $595. and requires 2MB of RAM and a hardisk
with at least 3MB of available free space. On a Mac II it runs
at PC/XT speeds; an SE would probably require an accelerator
card to run even that fast.

COMMENTS: For $595. you could BUY the actual PC hardware rather than
simulate it on a MAC. Furthermore, SoftPC requires some
rather expensive MAC hardware!

Modems, ports cards, IEEE-488 interface, A/D and D/A data
acquisition and control, printers, plotters: these are all
now available for MACs, but at MUCH higher prices than for
PCs (try pricing a MAC parallel port card sometime!). PC
accelerator cards are also relatively cheap, should you
want performance significantly better than XT level.

Of course, if you're primarily MAC oriented, already own
most or all of the required hardware, don't want to add
any PC hardware, find XT performance adequate, and don't
want another computer cluttering your workspace then
SoftPC might be a good solution. In any case it does
represent a 'tour de force' of the MAC's capabilities.

IMHO there are more fanatics in the MAC camp than in the
PC camp, for some reason (NO, I am NOT accusing or suggesting
that Mike Chepponis is a fanatic: his posting provided useful
info). MACs are very nice for some uses and some users
(although there are a few things PCs are better for, such
as low level hardware hacking).

For me, the bottom line counts: PCs are cheaper and, for most tasks, the PC is adequate (a lot of application software runs about the same on either machine). That is, some of us would just as soon use a Chevy (Hyundai?) a as Porsche: the Porsche is more fun to drive but either vehicle will get you to work, and who wants to pay $40K+ for a car?

4756. Re: rec.scanners

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-13 19:01:37 UTC
From: msmith@topaz.rutgers.edu
Message-ID: <Dec.13.14.01.31.1989.2482@topaz.rutgers.edu>
Source record: 14781

NOTE: to rec.radio.shortwave readers: I have cross-posted this
because it concerns rec.radio.shortwave users more than rec.ham-radio.
I have also redirected followups to rec.radio.shortwave.

In article <16110@megaron.cs.arizona.edu> robert@cs.arizona.edu (Robert J. Drabek) writes:

> In article <37046@apple.Apple.COM>, chuq@Apple.COM (Chuq Von Rospach) writes:
> > MROWEN@STLAWU.BITNET (Mike Owen W9IP) writes:

> > >This is rec.Ham radio, after all. Scanner fans have every right to
> > >air their views, [but] discuss [it elsewhere]

> > If the ham radio folks don't want you scanner folks, then come on over to
> > rec.radio.shortwave. You're welcome to join us until you decide you want
> > your own group. (This is, in fact, one reason why rec.radio.shortwave
> > was created was to get away from just this attitude.
> > Chuq Von Rospach <+> chuq@apple.com <+> [This is myself speaking]

> NO! NO! NO!
> Rec.radio.shortwave was created to keep the noise level down or at least
> within a specific spectrum. Create a rec.radio.scanner if you want, I'd
> certainly vote a resounding yes, but we do not want our (shortwave)
> bandwidth chocked full scanner stuff, please. Most of us don't have the
> time to hit the ignore-article key too many times per day, and keeping
> things segregated helps a lot.

> If you want to continue reading the things in the ham group, that's
> why it's here.

> Robert J. Drabek robert@cs.Arizona.EDU

Below follows the call for votes for rec.radio.shortwave, which as you
will see specifically includes scanners, and any other radio receiving
and monitoring, possibly including even TV!

In article <4170@amelia.nas.nasa.gov> chguest@pioneer.arc.nasa.gov (Charles J. Guest)
writes:
>(Does anyone out there have a copy of the orig. charter they can send
>me?).

Here's the first part of the "call for votes":

This is a formal call for votes for the proposed group
REC.RADIO.SHORTWAVE (originally rec.swl).

Purpose: to discuss all issues of interest to short wave listeners,
i.e. those who are interested in listening to programs on the
shortwave broadcast bands. Topics will include, but not be limited to,

program schedules, program recommendations, receiver reviews, dx news,
the politics of international broadcasting, information about
periodicals of interest, tips for improved reception, pirate and
clandestine station information, etc.

This group will also welcome articles on dx'ing other broadcast bands
(lw, mw, vhf-fm & tv), and on shortwave listening of non-broadcast
stations.

It is expected that this newsgroup will be gateway'd to the swl-l
mailing list (though a few details remain to be worked out).
[yeah, well, it's halfway working...]

Voting procedure:
[etc]

If you feel that rec.radio.shortwave should prohibit scanner
information, then either hold a vote in rec.radio.shortwave to see how
the majority feels, or hold a vote to create rec.radio.scanners so
that such traffic can move out of rec.radio.shortwave. I have no
objection to moving that traffic out of rec.radio.shortwave; I only
object to scanner enthusiasts being left without ANY newsgroup.

Mark
--
Mark Smith, KNJ2LH All Rights Reserved
RPO 1604 You may redistribute this article only if those who
P.O. Box 5063 receive it may do so freely.
New Brunswick, NJ 08903-5063 msmith@topaz.rutgers.edu

4757. Re: Emergency Van Info

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-13 19:19:20 UTC
From: ldg@yoda.byu.edu
Message-ID: <32ldg@yoda.byu.edu>
Source record: 14809

A while back a chap asked if anybody had set up an emergency van for field operations with amateur radio equipment. I posted a reply to this posting, but due to an anomaly in our news software, the posting never made it to any other sites.

The Santa Barbara Amateur Radio Club has had such a van for about 5 years or so. The last time I visited them, it was crammed full of radios, packet gear, an emergency generator, a crank-up tower, and all sorts of other equipment. The van was donated by the Santa Barbara Research Center of Hughs, and quite of bit of custom cabinetry, wiring, mechanic-ing and so on was done to make it an excellent operating station. I was impressed. It is one of those large step-van type vehicles, tall enough to walk around in. I think they even have a coffee pot installed.
For more information, write:

Santa Barbara Amateur Radio Club
P.O. Box 3232
Santa Barbara, CA 93130-3232

Lyle D. Gunderson N6KSZ CIS: 73760,2354 GEnie: L.GUNDERSON
zebolskyd@acoust.byu.edu "Any technology without some attendant risk
350 CB / BYU / Provo, UT 84602 of misuse is probably trivial" --Loise Kohl

4758. Meteor Showers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-13 19:44:15 UTC
From: MROWEN@STLAWU.BITNET
Message-ID: <8912140840.AA20990@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 14803

Regarding meteor showers...

There are several sources of information about VHF
meteor scatter (or, if you prefer, meteor burst).
If you are interested in how/when/why - type
information, you might check out QST, June, 1986.
If all you want to do is work 2m DX, try the ARRL
Operating Manual.

BTW, the Quadrantids is NOT the biggest of them all,
and in fact it's very easy to miss because its peak is so
narrow. The Geminids (just past) are reasonably abundant but
they are slow and consequently not too hot for DX.
The Eta Aquarids, Perseids, and Orionids are by far the better
showers for 2m & up VHF DX.

QRZed meteors ...

4759. Re: ARRL Propagation Forecast Bn Nr 49

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-13 19:46:21 UTC
From: reisert@victim.dec.com
Message-ID: <8912131946.AA00482@decwrl.dec.com>
Source record: 14782

In article <788@larry.sal.wisc.edu>, sde@larry.sal.wisc.edu (Scott Ellington) writes...

>Does anyone out there understand the wierd propagation we've had on 20
>Meters at night for the last week or so? The polar path is open, even
>though there's no sunlight there, but the Pacific path is dead. At the
>same time, the dark path to ZS6 is wide open.

What (zulu) time are you referring to? I worked the pacific (3D2XR on Rotuma) easily last night at 0450Z. I wish the polar path were better on 15, have heard XW8CW several times but he's too weak to work.

We have been having some solar disturbances lately, that might have something to do with it.

jim, AD1C

=-=

"The opinions expressed here in no way represent the views of Digital Equipment Corporation."

James J. Reisert Internet: reisert@tallis.enet.dec.com
Digital Equipment Corp. UUCP: ...decwrl!tallis.enet!reisert
295 Foster Street
P.O. Box 1123
Littleton, MA 01460

4760. Re: ARRL Propagation Forecast Bn Nr 49

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-13 20:01:40 UTC
From: reisert@victim.dec.com
Message-ID: <8912132001.AA02252@decwrl.dec.com>
Source record: 14789

In article <788@larry.sal.wisc.edu>, sde@larry.sal.wisc.edu (Scott Ellington) writes...

>Does anyone out there understand the wierd propagation we've had on 20
>Meters at night for the last week or so? The polar path is open, even
>though there's no sunlight there, but the Pacific path is dead. At the
>same time, the dark path to ZS6 is wide open.

What time are you referring to? I had no trouble working 3D2XR last night at 0450Z. Also heard a couple of VK's.

We've been having some solar disturbances lately (witness the poor openings on 15 lately to Asiatic Russia). Maybe that accounts for some of it.

jim, AD1C

=-=

"The opinions expressed here in no way represent the views of Digital Equipment Corporation."

James J. Reisert Internet: reisert@tallis.enet.dec.com
Digital Equipment Corp. UUCP: ...decwrl!tallis.enet!reisert
295 Foster Street
P.O. Box 1123
Littleton, MA 01460

4761. Re: Proposed new group "rec.speeding"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-13 20:17:40 UTC
From: russotto@eng.umd.edu
Message-ID: <1989Dec13.201740.26218@eng.umd.edu>
Source record: 14925
Cross-posted to: news.groups,misc.legal,sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <14965@well.UUCP> nagle@well.UUCP (John Nagle) writes:
>
> Because of the continuing heavy traffic on the subject of radar
>detectors and similar devices in the groups misc.legal, sci.electronics,
>and occasionally rec.ham-radio, I suggest the formation of a new group
>to handle this topic.
>
> I suggest the name "rec.speeding".
>
Wouldn't this go in the newly-proposed 'rec.autos.driving'?
--
Matthew T. Russotto russotto@eng.umd.edu russotto@wam.umd.edu
][,][+, ///, ///+, //e, //c, IIGS, //c+ --- Any questions?

4762. Re: Telephone Interference

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-13 20:28:30 UTC
From: julian@bongo.UUCP
Message-ID: <284@bongo.UUCP>
Source record: 14787

In article <6225@cbnewsh.ATT.COM>, nd2k@cbnewsh.ATT.COM (alfred.a.schwarz..jr) writes:
>
> Does anyone have any ideas/pointers on quieting down telephone
> interference?

Below are some extracts from an article I wrote a couple of years ago for Popular Communications Magazine. The Issue was Feb 1988, if you want to see the whole thing.

TELEPHONE INTERFERENCE

(CAUSES AND CURES)

There is some hope when it comes to interference. The FCC has issued a field bulletin on RFI. The document is called "Bulletin FO-10, Telephone Interference". Copies of it can be obtained from any FCC field office. Find your nearest FCC office by looking up FCC in the phone book. The Bell System has considered the problem and approach it from the viewpoint of interference to regular 500 and 2500 type phone sets. The Bell document concerning RFI is known as a Bell Systems Practice (BSP). The document is BSP Section 500-150-100.

Before you tear things apart and spend money, there are a few things to check. These checks can be done with an adjustable wrench and a screwdriver. What is checked is anything on the line itself that could be acting as an antenna or detector. A dirty connection can work as a diode to detect RF signals. Go over the internal wiring looking for the following:

1. Corroded connections. Clean and tighten.

2. Loose wire terminations, including set wiring and all jacks and junction boxes. Tighten any loose screws.

3. Abandoned wire still connected to the line. Remove any wire not connected to a working phone.

4. Old unused devices still connected to the line. Remove abandoned phone answering machines, old telephones and bells etc.

If any of the above is what is causing the RFI, until you fix them, there is little hope that anything else you do will cure the problem.

The other legal "do it yourself" fix is attachment of toroid cores. These cores look like small black doughnuts, by

wrapping wire round a ferrite core a simple effective RF filter or choke can be made. Ferrite cores are frequency selective, by the choice of the right material, interference can be effectively hit on the head.

With modern phones, the most RF sensitive part of the phone is the electret microphone and its preamplifier circuit. By application of ferrite cores to the handset cord, there is a fair chance of easily and cheaply fixing the problem. If you are hearing radio signals on the phone, there is a way of checking if the microphone/handset cord is to blame. Dial a partial number to give you silence, listen for the interfering signals and grab the handset cord. If the signal changes in volume - gets better or worse - try a ferrite core.

The best source of ferrite cores in small quantities is Amidon Associates, 12033 Otsego street, North Hollywood, California 91607. PHONE: (818) 760-4429. Amidon Associates have several ferrite "mixes" available. For interference from 500 Khz to 10 Mhz, i.e. AM broadcast RFI, they recommend their 75 material. For interference from 1 to 30 Mhz they recommend their 73 material. The 73 material should take care of all short wave Ham and CB interference. For low VHF and channel 2-7 RFI you can try a ferrite core made with the 43 material which should take care of RFI between 1 and 70MHz. For best results use the material that has the lowest cutoff point for your problem. If the local AM transmitter at 1070 KHz is your problem, use the 75 material, it will give much better attenuation at that frequency than the 73 material.

For a handset cord, a half inch core is ideal. Wrap four or five turns of the handset cord through the core and plug it back into the handset. The cord can be held in place with black vinyl tape or glue, hot melt glue works well. Experiment with the positioning of the core. Often having the core by the handset works best, other times plugging in the cord with the core by the body of the phone is better. Sometimes a core at each end of the cord is needed to do the trick. The cores may look kinda clunky, but if they provide relief easily and cheaply, who are you to complain.

The numbers for the half inch cores are: FT-50A-75, FT-50A-73 and FT-50A-43. Yes you guessed it - the last two digits tell you the material being used. For one and a half inch cores used with line cords explained below, the numbers are: FT-140-75. The last two digits being the same as for the half inch cores.

For RFI that you suspect to be entering via the phone line, wrapping the line cord round a large core can help. Usually it is best to place the core at the telephone end of the line cord. Though like all RFI cures, experimentation, otherwise known as "suck it and see", does a better job than hard and fast rules.

With the large core on the line cord, between six and twenty turns on the cord should do the trick. A core on each end of the line cord may help in stubborn cases.

For authorized phone repair stations, telephone personnel and those willing to risk "Open circuit surgery", there are several solutions. Using ferrite cores, twenty turns or so of scrap 24 Gauge telephone wire can be wrapped round a half inch ferrite core. Use two cores, one for Tip and one for Ring and place them inside the phone. The same kind of cores and windings can also be used, inside the phone, on the transmitter (microphone) leads.

For those really handy with a smoking soldering iron there are some more fixes to try. For phones using electret microphones, some well placed capacitors may do the trick. Try a 0.01 uF (10 NF) across the electret element. If that doesn't work try the same value of cap across the hot side of the element to the "ground" of the pc board. Regular phones with carbon transmitters can be helped with a 0.01 or 0.1 uF capacitor across the element. Solder the capacitor across the contact fingers in the handset, not across the element, so if the transmitter is changed, the RF proofing will stay with the phone. Also, inside the phone, a 0.1 uF (100 NF) 250V capacitor across Tip and Ring can be helpful. The type of capacitor to use is a Ceramic or Mylar.

For those with access to AT&T parts or wishing to help the local phone company, there are a couple of bits of helpful hardware mentioned in Bell Systems Practice 500-150-100. First there is a coil that should be spliced into the phone line. It is called a 1542A inductor. It should be spliced into the line as near as the offending telephone set as possible. This means put it right before the modular jack. It has six terminals, two for Tip, two for Ring and two for a ground, should the phone still need a ground (yellow wire) for the ringer or party line. The ground terminals are not in any way connected to the coil, so bringing a ground to the inductor, unless needed in the phone, will not help cure any RFI.

The Bell document also mentions a capacitor, designated a 40BA capacitor. It is actually four capacitors (see Fig 1) and the intent is to place a capacitor between each leg of the phone line and ground. The 40BA is usually installed at the telephone protector. There is always a good ground available at the protector, often a heavy gauge solid, solid gray jacketed wire. Those telephone personnel who do not have access to a 40BA capacitor should find that a couple of 0.1 uF 250V Mylar capacitors will work just as well (see Fig 2). To install the 40BA or 0.1uF capacitors, find the protector. The protector is usually outside the building in a wall mounted small box, in the

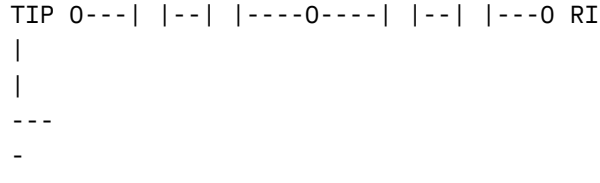
basement or in a closet for businesses and apartment buildings. If the phone line comes in on overhead cable, the protector will be in the first box the cable goes to after entering the premises.

That should be some help in beating the problem. Don't forget that some types of phones are more sensitive than others. Some cases may be so severe that nothing helps. AT&T no longer have RFI proofed phones available, although an old style desk phone with some capacitors added will be pretty immune to RFI. Alas AT&T no longer makes old style 500 and 2500 desk sets, although they sell reconditioned ones. Several manufacturers such as ITT, Comdial, and Northern Telecom still make old style phones.

END

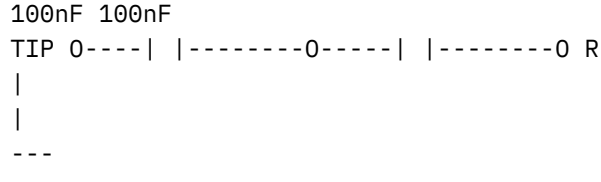
This article appeared on Page 56 of the Feb 1988 edition of Popular Communications Magazine.

Fig 1>



AT&T 40BA capacitor schematic and connection diagram

Fig 2>



Schematic for 100 nF capacitors on telephone protector.

Hope this helps.

--
Julian Macassey, n6are julian@bongo.info.com {ucla-an!denwa!bongo!julian
N6ARE@K6IYK (Packet Radio) n6are.ampr.org [44.16.0.81] voice (213) 653-4495

4763. Help Needed With Kenwood TH215 2M TCVR

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-13 22:00:00 UTC
From: FGHOUSE@LAX.WISC.EDU
Message-ID: <19121317005068@lax.wisc.edu>
Source record: 14802

I am trying to use a Kenwood TH215 hand held TCVR as a start out rig on packet radio. However, I am not able to get the PTT on it to work with the external connections. I have followed the standard connections for wiring the input to the external mic connector.

I have unfortunately misplaced my manual and right now am helpless!! I would appreciate it if someone could give me the correct connections so that I could connect to a TNC and packet away.

Thanks

Feroz Ghouse 4S7FG/N9FJL
<FGHOUSE@UWLAX.BITNET>

4764. Re: rec.scanners

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-13 22:14:51 UTC
From: rusty@cadnetix.COM
Message-ID: <10559@cadnetix.COM>
Source record: 14801

In article <37046@apple.Apple.COM> chuq@Apple.COM (Chuq Von Rospach) writes:
>...

<comments about flames from certain people about scanner folks>

>... (This is, in fact, one reason why rec.radio.shortwave
>was created was to get away from just this attitude (I know it's just a few
>hams, but it certainly doesn't make me want to learn code any time soon...)

I would like to take this opportunity to publically apologize to Chuq,
Mike Owen, and all others who may have been offended by the scanner
flames. I'm sorry that some hams here on usenet seem to flame first
and think later (this *is* usenet, after all...). Most of the folks
I know of here on r.h-r either welcome the 'non-ham-related' postings
or they are neutral about them. (Considering how far afield some of our
discussions go, 'ham-related' seems to be pretty broad anyway... :-))

>>But
>>if this net is for ham radio, that's what its postings should
>>contain.
>
>Come join us over in the other group. We'll happily make you welcome.

Actually, some hams enjoy the non-ham-related postings, and welcome them.

---Join the usenet un-net, 28.410 and/or 28.390(+-) 1600Z to 1800Z saturdays!
Rusty Carruth. Radio: N7IKQ ^^ or later :-)
DOMAIN: rusty@cadnetix.com UUCP:{uunet,boulder}!cadnetix!rusty
home: POB. 461, Lafayette CO 80026

4765. Re: Wall Street...cordless...; now cellular encryption

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-13 22:47:17 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <1038@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 14779

In article <8912112022.AA01350@ti.com> dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com (DUBE TODD) writes:
]The notion of encrytion of public communications is an oxymoron. In order
]for encryption to afford security, the method must be known only to a few
]who have a need to know; then it should be changed at irregular intervals.

This is pure nonsense. Modern crypto techniques require only that the
key be private. A "public key" system even allows you to send messages
to someone else who publishes his key, and yet only he can read it.
Please read a book on modern crypto-systems, then eat your posting.
--
John Moore (NJ7E) mcdphx!anasaz!john asuvax!anasaz!john
(602) 861-7607 (day or eve) long palladium, short petroleum
7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253
The 2nd amendment is about military weapons, NOT JUST hunting weapons!

4766. Kenwood TS140

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-13 22:48:06 UTC
From: copp@wind.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <18587@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 14784

I am considering purchasing a Kenwood TS140. I would like to receive
opinions of the rig from people who have them. TU es 73's
David H. Copp WS2I
(201) 829-4337
copp@bellcore.com

4767. Re: Proposed new group "rec.speeding"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-14 00:15:07 UTC
From: marks@ssdevo.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1171@mountn.dec.com>
Source record: 14780
Cross-posted to: news.groups,misc.legal,sci.electronics,rec.ham-radio

In article <14965@well.UUCP>, nagle@well.UUCP (John Nagle) writes...
>
> Because of the continuing heavy traffic on the subject of radar
>detectors and similar devices in the groups misc.legal, sci.electronics,
>and occasionally rec.ham-radio, I suggest the formation of a new group
>to handle this topic.
>
> I suggest the name "rec.speeding".

Two comments:
1. This would also be applicable to rec.auto
2. There is already a discussion in rec.auto which relates to the
possible creation of rec.driving, which would make rec.speeding unnecessary.

Randy Marks

(UUCP) {decvax,ucbvax,allegra}!decwrl!ssdevo.enet!marks
(INTERNET) marks@ssdevo.enet.dec.com
(domain-based INTERNET) marks%ssdevo.enet@decwrl.dec.com
.....
"Proper technique will get you through times of no strength better than
strength will get you through times of bad technique."
-- Fabulous Furry Freak Brothers
.....

4768. Re: rec.radio.shortwave "invite"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-14 01:20:06 UTC
From: sorgatz@ttidca.TTI.COM
Message-ID: <8460@ttidca.TTI.COM>
Source record: 14805

In article <4171@amelia.nas.nasa.gov> chguest@pioneer.arc.nasa.gov (Charles J. Guest) writes:
+
+Phil, (and everyone else),
+
+My understanding was that rec.radio.shortwave would be a place
+for anyone interested in the monitoring hobbies to come for
+discussion. There have already been several articles on jammers,
+{and so on he writes}+
+Come on over......we would love to have you if you are interested in
+these topics.
+

Yeah, right. Just remember that if you dare to remind anyone of the facts that surround the 7.1-7.3MHz area that they will brand you as some kind of a net.looney. Especially if you happen to know more about it than some dweeb who's an officer in their SWL club!

For those of you that may have missed it, I'm still waiting to hear from ole-whatshisname, the executive-VP who thinks that 40 meters should be taken away from Hams and given to the broadcasters exclusivly..I dared him to prove my points wrong or apologise. A small number of assistant-dweebs heeded him to ignore the challenge - if he does just that it will prove my point about such people: THEY ARE ALL TALK AND KNOW NOTHING!

I had the nerve to tell a story about a neighbor of mine (who wound up in jail for being an idiot and trying to tear down my antenna!) who seemed to think his rights to listen to foreign broadcasts in the 7.1-7.3 area were of greater importance than my rights to transmit there. Well, it ain't so..it never was and the history of '200 Meters and Down' is fairly lost on a large portion of the vocal ones on .shortwave. I SURMISE THEY CANNOT READ BOOKS, they only read the 'Net and their club newsletters!

So fellow Hams, beware! Some of the inhabitants of rec.radio.shortwave are not only way-ignorant of radio history/laws/etc...they are quite ANTI-HAM!

In short, the 'invite' does not apply to everyone..only those that will either _be quiet!_, or tolerate abuse..neither of which appeals to me.

(and you spineless wimps that have advised me to "be nicer to avoid flames" can kiss my ass! Such pansy-tactics are unnecessary, the guy had it comming! And besides..I'm right in this case..go look it up!)

--
-Avatar-> (aka: Erik K. Sorgatz) KB6LUY +-------------------------+
Citicorp(+)TTI *----------> panic trap; type = N+1 *

3100 Ocean Park Blvd. Santa Monica, CA 90405 +-------------------------+
{csun,philabs,psivax,pyramid,quad1,rdlvax,retix}!ttidca!sorgatz **

--
-Avatar-> (aka: Erik K. Sorgatz) KB6LUY +-------------------------+
Citicorp(+)TTI *----------> panic trap; type = N+1 *
3100 Ocean Park Blvd. Santa Monica, CA 90405 +-------------------------+
{csun,philabs,psivax,pyramid,quad1,rdlvax,retix}!ttidca!sorgatz **

4769. Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-14 01:42:01 UTC
From: BERTSCH-S@osu-20.ircc.ohio-state.edu
Message-ID: <12549900427007@osu-20.ircc.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 14786

In a few magazine articles I've seen the terms 'near field' and 'far field', but I can't find any mention of these terms in any of the radio or electronics texts I've tried. Can anyone define these terms?

4770. SLEEZY SLANDER

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-14 05:28:04 UTC
From: arf@jolnet.ORPK.IL.US
Message-ID: <2383@jolnet.ORPK.IL.US>
Source record: 14792
Cross-posted to: talk.politics.misc,talk.politics.mideast,rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

arrl/e14

THE PLOT THICKENS

Enter, the A-R-R-L.....

REF: Sleezy Slander from: J E Kasser, G3ZCZ
Ramot, 96
Jerusalem, Israel

To wit:

>A rabidly anti-semitic net has been established by Jack
Schmidling NR9Q, which meets Thursdays at 9pm on 3950kHz
and daily at 10am on 14313kHz. The group calls itself "The
Amateur Radio Forum". Opinions expressed include alleged
Jewish control of Congress and the media, the idea that the
holocast is a fiction, the notion that the U.S. should cut
aid to Israel and other classical anti-semitic canards.

>Schmidling also is on the USENET computer link.

>Chaverim should resist the temptation to check into the net
and argue. Please turn your VOX off and monitor. If
possible, please record. It is perfectly legal for the hams
to express anti-semitic opinions, but any data that may be
useful should be shared with the Anti-Defamation League of
B'nai Brith. Also, keep an eye out for behaviour which
crosses the line of legality, e.g. profanity, infrequent
identification, or threats. Watch out for statements which
may be legally actionable such as malicious libel.

It turns out that Mr Kasser is not in Israel but resides in
the USA. His address is Box 3419, Silver Springs, MD 20901.
Phone is 301 593 6136.

In response to my phone call, Mr Kasser claims that he is
not the author but posted the malicious libel for someone
who wishes to remain annonymous. He also said he posted it
without making any attempt to verify the truth of the
content.

What is most interesting is that in pressing Mr Kasser for
the author's identity, he reluctantly admitted that the
author is a board member of the ARRL (American Radio Relay

League).

I find it most interesting that the self-proclaimed, defender of amateur radio, is using our medium for racist hate-mongering. But what is most dispicable is that the ARRL is using innocent third parties to annonymously promulgate their views. If Mr Kasser persists in protecting the author's annonymity, he will be caught in the legal hassle that will ensue unless he posts a retraction as I suggested.

Before renewing your dues to the ARRL, don't forget to ask them their view on shooting Palestinian children for throwing stones.

.....

If you have had it with people who try to cram their views down the throats of American Taxpayers, e-mail to arf and I will send you info on how to do something about it. NOW!

```
^
\ / \ /
> / * \ <
/ | | \
| A |
| R | THE LIGHTHOUSE OF
| F | WISDOM AND TRUTH
____| |____
| Amateur | arf@jolnet
____| Radio Forum|____ arf@chinet
/ Thurs 09:PM 3950 KHZ \ arf@lopez
| Daily 10:AM 14313 KHZ |
|______ N R 9 Q ________|
```

NEVER VOTE FOR THE INCUMBENT!!!!!

4771. Re: RST

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-14 05:58:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500323@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 14798

> Heard during the Ten Meter Contest last weekend:
>
> N3xxx: "KH6xxx 59 Pennsylvania."
> KH6xxx: "You're 59 Hawaii. QSL?"
> N3xxx: "QSL. Thanks for Hawaii! How's my signal out there?"
>
> :-)

Of course that's a special case of RS(T) report, the "contest RST".
The N3 obviously knew it was. The KH6 did, too.

Maybe we can get the contest rules to make US hams give contact number.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

4772. Re: FT-470, the continuing saga...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-14 06:02:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500324@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 14795

> I spoke to an engineer at Yaesu (in Cerritos, CA.) about the only problem
> I have with the HT - intermod in RF hot areas here in Orange county, CA. -
> and he explained to me that the receiver is so hot (this appears to be true
> when comparing to other HT's I own) that some intermod is unavoidable if you
> use a gain antenna and are in a hot area.
>
> Of course, I would like to have an attenuator for the receiver built in to the
> rig to take care of such problems, anyone out there ever attempt such a thing?
> Looks like Kenwood put one into their dual band HT, (but the specs for recieve
> sensitivity are not the same), does this help you Kenwood users?

Didn't receivers used to have a front-end tuned circuit that somewhat closely tracked the frequency you were tuned to so that intermod (and probably more importantly at the time) image rejection could be done? I know I saw an AM radio construction circuit one time where there was a front end. You had to have it if converting to 455 khz I.F. on such a wide band. Why can't today's receivers use the same "technology"?

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

4773. Re: Encryption, control, other random t

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-14 06:14:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500325@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 14793

> Gentlemen and Ladies:
>
> Encryption of cellular phones does not have to be complex. Neither does
> it have to be unbreakable. Even a simple, easily breakable scheme would solve
> the problems of the ECPA. My reasoning is this. The indended purpose of the
> ECPA was to protect the privacy of cell-phone users. The ECPA chose to do that
> by saying "you can't listen to them." If a encryption/digital coding system
> were to be used, however simple, to make the voice unintelligible to the
> "casual" listener, then the purpose of the EPCA will have been achieved. The
> person who takes the "extra step" to decode these transmissions is easily seen
> as having "criminal intent". And of course, none of US will do that. Make the
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^ ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

seen by WHO ????

speak for yourself. Having written more than one decryption program (as well
as encryption), such things now are as easy as plugging in a demodulator. Its
not the "extra step" you claim it to be. When other public services go with
simple encryption, most scanner/monitor types will be decrypting. Only if they
make it really TOUGH will they knock people out of the hobby.

> penalties for decoding the transmissions the same as for an illegal wiretap.
> It in effect does the same thing. This idea, of course, is Santayannaish and
> unenforceable, but it does solve the problem without the dangerous precedent of
> the FCC being able to decide what we can and cannot listen to.

The better route is just to use a good enough algorithm that, w/o the key, I
cannot decrypt, and just keep the keys secure. Then and ONLY THEN will you
have a "reasonable expectation of privacy".

> Related to that...can anybody tell me of a valid reason to listen to
> the cell-phone stuff anyway outside of sheer Mrs Grundyism (Mrs Grundyism = the
> uncontrollable urge to mind other people's buisness....)? Does it have any
> public service function? 90% of the stuff is utterly boring anyway, or so I
> would assume from my own use of the telephone....

Can anyone tell me a valid reason for listening to LOUD HEAVY METAL MUSIC?
Why not outlaw that, since it serves "no useful purpose".

Come on, get REAL... the issue is not WHY people do what they do. Validity
should not be based on WHY... ever.

> All I want for Christmas is my ticket! (being processed as we speak)
> Who does the FCC hire in Gettysburg, anyway! (sorry. a little flame here...)

Not very many people.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

4774. Re: Proposed new group "rec.speeding"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-14 06:15:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500326@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 14796

```
rec.auto.driving.speeding.radardetecting.gettingcaught.goingtojail
```

4775. Re: Mac vs IBM

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-14 06:55:23 UTC
From: winter@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <37255@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 14788

In article <1862@tellab5.TELLABS.COM> chrz@tellab5.TELLABS.COM (Peter Chrzanowski) writes:
>
> IMHO there are more fanatics in the MAC camp than in the
> PC camp, for some reason

Gee, Peter, the reason seems pretty obvious to those of us who've
tried both machines. :-) As a friend of mine (who teaches both
PC and Macintosh computer classes) puts it: "People tolerate their
PCs, but they love their Macintoshes!"

> For me, the bottom line counts: PCs are cheaper and, for most tasks,
> the PC is adequate (a lot of application software runs about the same
> on either machine). That is, some of us would just as soon use a Chevy
> (Hyundai?) a as Porsche: the Porsche is more fun to drive but either
> vehicle will get you to work, and who wants to pay $40K+ for a car?

Yes, I think the financial reason is certainly the deciding factor for
(most?) people.

Anyway, that's a never-ending religious issue, so to digress back
to ham radio :-) ....

I just mailed out the last of this year's FO0FB cards, so if any of you
are waiting for them, stay close to your mailboxes. Please note that I am
not the regular QSL manager; Ross typically does his own cards. I was
just helping out because he and his family have been so busy dealing
with putting their house back together after the quake.

73,
Patty
(who now owns a Porsche as well as a Macintosh. Guess I believe the
journey is the reward both on my desk and on the road. :-) :-))
--
****
Patty Winter N6BIS INTERNET: winter@apple.com
AMPR.ORG: [44.4.0.44] UUCP: {decwrl,nsc,sun}!apple!winter
****

4776. Re: Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-14 07:51:47 UTC
From: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP
Message-ID: <5796@cps3xx.UUCP>
Source record: 14791

In article <12549900427007@osu-20.ircc.ohio-state.edu>
BERTSCH-S@osu-20.ircc.ohio-state.edu (Steve Bertsch) writes:
>In a few magazine articles I've seen the terms 'near field' and 'far field',
>but I can't find any mention of these terms in any of the radio or
>electronics texts I've tried. Can anyone define these terms?

near field: the field generated by the antenna, within 1 wavelength
of the antenna

far field: the field generated by the antenna, farther than 1
wavelength from the antenna.

In the rare case that original ideas Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN
are found here, I am responsible. Owen W328, E. Lansing, MI 48825
Internet: kjh@usc.edu UUCP: ...!uunet!usc!pollux!kjh

4777. Receive antennas.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-14 10:22:19 UTC
From: PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK
Message-ID: <14.Dec.89.10
Source record: 14790

One thing to remember about receive antennas is that in most cases, absolute signal-gathering ability can be traded off against QRM elimination. Certainly on the HF bands, any discrimination between the wanted signal and QRM is worthwhile. If you can do anything with the antenna that reduces QRM by, say, 20dB but, at the same time reduces the wanted signal by less than 20dB, then readability will improve.
I have used a small loop on 80 and 160 meters for receive - great for nulling out the various radio nasties with which we share our bands.
Many years ago, the ARRL handbook had a reference to a system whereby you used two antennas, one that received the intended signal, and another that received the highest level of QRM possible. A network of variable capacitors allowed out-of-phase QRM to be added in controlled ways to 'null out' the QRM. I have never tried it myself, but know that the same technique is used in some military applications.

++Pete

4778. Re: Modifying Radios for out of band us

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-14 10:40:25 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500321@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 14797

And of course UHF radios can be modified to cover 420-440 Mhz. Unfortunately that also opens up the public service bands, so the dealers have decided that you need to have a MARS license for the mods info (what a bunch of B.S. !!).

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

4779. Re: BUSINESS allocations

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-14 10:40:32 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500322@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 14800

> My wife's library is trying to use radio modems to link terminals in their book
> mobiles to the mini in the main library which handles circulation records.
>
> The company who handled their data communications says the frequencies they're
> using (sought and selected by the company on the library's behalf) are o.k. for
> both voice and data communications. They've received a complaint of inter-
> ference from a couple of other folks (they were TOLD they had the channel to
> themselves in this area!) that, not only are they interfering, but that it's
> because they're running data on these channels when they're only authorized
> for voice.
>
> Does this make any sense--do the business band allocations have voice-only and
> data-allowable sub-allocations? BTW, her freqs are 461.4/466.4MHz.

Those frequencies are not allocated for "telemetry" use by the FCC. However
it is not clear to me yet that this means data. There are lots of frequencies
that are, and most are rather wideband and above 800 Mhz.

Still, I'm curious why data is interference when voice is not. That would
depend on the spectra of the signal during transmission of data, the baud
rate, etc. See if you can actually hear the interference mentioned, and find
out what frequency is being interefered.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

4780. Re: WEFAX 105 Uploaded!!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-14 12:01:21 UTC
From: bower@hfsi.UUCP
Message-ID: <353@hfsi.UUCP>
Source record: 14804

In article <2826@cbnewsj.ATT.COM> newsman@cbnewsj.ATT.COM (john.ferro..jr) writes:
>In article <1109@unsvax.NEVADA.EDU>, storkus@arrakis.nevada.edu (Mike Storke (N7MSD))
writes:
>
>
>Mike,
>Could you please send me a copy of WEFAX 105. Would this get to me
>through E-mail?
>
Mike, sorry about having to use the net but my e-mail bounced.
Could you send this to me as well via e-mail (uuencoded?)?
Thanks in advance.

Michael Bower - N4NMR Honeywell Federal Systems Inc.
uunet!hfsi!bower 7900 Westpark Dr. - MS 1007
703-827-3559 (o) 703-435-5081 (h) McLean, VA 22102

4781. Re: What about for us SWL's ? Re: Tuning dipoles and antennas.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-14 12:28:09 UTC
From: kgreer@mcnc.org
Message-ID: <1517@speedy.mcnc.org>
Source record: 14794

In article <3279@kd4nc.UUCP> ke4zv@kd4nc.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>
To "match" the antenna to the receiver,
>you use a matching network to transform the impedance at the antenna
>terminals to the 50 ohms required by most modern high grade receivers.
>A device that can combine both of these functions in one box is called
>a random wire tuner. To adjust it you simply tweak it for the loudest
>signal at the frequency you're using. Simple no?
>
>73 Gary KE4ZV

Would someone mind emailing me their recommendation for a good antenna tuner and why they think it is better than some other one? Also, which ones, if any should be avoided. This is for swl'ing ... after 15 years absence, I think I will start back up again. I never used one in the past, but always got that feeling in the pit of my stomach that I was missing countries that others were getting.

Will the tuners work with dipoles as well, or are they mainly suited for long-wires?

Question about grounding: Just about every antenna-making tutorial says to ground to a water-pipe ("no, not the plastic pipe kind") or similar. If a receiver is powered through a 3-conductor power cord, would the antenna braid/shield (in coax,e.g.) automatically be connected to a "good" ground, assuming that the house electrical wiring is properly installed? Doesn't the chassis frame give you pretty much the same thing, since the ground wire in the home wiring goes back to ground anyway at the breaker box/service drop?

Kim L. Greer
Duke University Medical Center try: klg@orion.mc.duke.edu
Div. Nuclear Medicine POB 3949 ...!mcnc!ecsgate!dukeac!klg
Durham, NC 27710 919-681-2711x223 fax: 919-681-5636

4782. Last 3 Month's call signs progress...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-14 13:58:24 UTC
From: rlwest@flopn2.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <8912141410.AA10035@ti.com>
Source record: 14734

We typically see "Call Signs issues as of ...[date]..." but here's a little compilation of the past three months' listings. SOURCES: WorldRadio, The W5YI Report, The ARRL Letter, (and ultimately, the FCC)

The ones I have downloaded/edited from The ARRL Letter are probably OK, but please forgive any typos in the ones I entered by hand...

cut along the dotted line
.....
FCC ISSUED CALL SIGN UPDATE
Group A- Extra
09/01 10/01 11/01
1 NY1M NY1Y NZ1P
2 WS2R WT2I WU2H
3 NW3C NW3P NX3G
4 AB4QF AB4QX AB4RM
5 AA5NR AA5OF AA5OQ
6 AA6QE AA6QX AA6SA
7 AA7BR AA7BX AA7CF
8 WU8Z WV8T WX8A
9 WK9E WK9P WM9F
0 WW0G WX0B WX0Y

Group B-Advanced
09/01 10/01 11/01
1 KC1QF KC1QM KC1QW
2 KE2PD KE2PK KE2QE
3 KD3OS KD3PD KD3PV
4 KM4XI KM4YQ KM4ZZ
5 KG5XY KG5YR KG5ZR
6 KJ6ZE KK6AG KK6BZ
7 KF7WI KF7XB KF7XY
8 KF8BE KF8BQ KF8CE
9 KE9SB KE9SI KE9ST
0 WF0EV KF0FO KF0GC

Group C-Tech/Gen
09/01 10/01 11/01
1 N1GXH N1GZF N1HBP
2 N2JVZ N2JXX N2KAM
3 N3HLK N3HNQ N3HPO
4 N4WTV N4VZL N4XHB
5 N5PDG N5PHT N5PNP
6 N6WET N6WKU N6WUU
7 N7NLL N7NPO N7NTQ

8 N8LGA N8LIH N8LMP
9 N9IVP N9IXW N9JAI
0 N0JZG N0KBX N0LFA

Group D--Novice
09/01 10/01 11/01
1 KA1UJF KA1UMA KA1UQD
2 KB2IND KB2IPO KB2ISS
3 KA3VCY KA3VFA KA3VHS
4 KC4MFK KC4MPI KC4MZT
5 KB5KMF KB5KRX KB5KXU
6 KC6FOP KC6FYH KC6GQO
7 KB7IOC KB7ISH KB7IWN
8 KB8IBG KB8IEF KB8IIT
9 KB9DIU KB9DKQ KB9DNF
0 KB0FDO KB0FGF KB0FJN

4783. SouthEast Scanner's list

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-14 14:34:56 UTC
From: pswecker@med.unc.edu
Message-ID: <8912141434.AA13585@pelham.med.unc.edu>
Source record: 14732

As per my previous message, we now have a South East US scanner mailing
list. Everyone who sent me a note should have gotten an announcement. Here
are the details:

This list is for the exchange of information pertaining to scanner listening
in the South Eastern US.

To request to be added or dropped from this list send mail to:

SE-Monitor-Request@eng.clemson.edu

To submit a message to this list send mail to:

SE-Monitor@eng.clemson.edu

W. Gregg Stefancik
List Maintainer

Peter St.Wecker Internet:pswecker@med.unc.edu
(919) 966-1096 UUCP:pswecker@uncmed.uucp
Dept. of Physiology, Univ. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill NC
If we knew what we were doing, it wouldn't be research

4784. Re: ARRL PFB 48

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-14 14:55:09 UTC
From: ka2czu@cbnewsh.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <6612@cbnewsh.ATT.COM>
Source record: 14818

From article <18230011@hpfcdj.HP.COM>, by myers@hpfcdj.HP.COM (Bob Myers):
> are more likely to be absorbed into the noise before you can get enough
> signal back to do any good. Due to these *two* effects, there is only a
> certain range of frequencies which are suitable for communication over a
> given path at a given time of day (plus other conditions affecting the
> strength/height of the various ionospheric layers). Above this range,
> the signals punch right through before they get back to the surface; below it,
> of "reflection", you'd get AM broadcast band stations all over the country
> in mid-afternoon!)

One additional fact which should be remembered is that ground wave
communication is much more effective at low and very low frequencies.
If you do some reading, you'll find that the "experts" thought no
long distance communication was possible above a certain frequency.
One of the factors that led "them" to this conclusion was the attenuation
of ground waves at higher frequencies.

At any rate, the improved ground waves is another reason why you don't
notice the skip zone at broadcast frequencies, even with the high
day-time absorbtion, which was pointed out.

Robert S.

--
Robert Switzer
(201)949-0057
AT&T, Crawford Corner Rd.
Rm. HO2K318, Holmdel, NJ 07733

4785. Re: CoCo WEFAX

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-14 15:00:15 UTC
From: newsman@cbnewsj.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <2844@cbnewsj.ATT.COM>
Source record: 14819

Mike,
I'm sorry I have to communicate with you this way, but the machine I'm on does not seem to have a link to either of your E-mail addressses.

Mike I received the WEFAX program this morning via E-mail. I have one problem though. It seems the machine that I'm on does not have access to listserv so I'm not able to down load that "cut program". Are there any alternatives to decodeing WEFAX 105? If you have a copy could you send it to me? Also, I have a color computer II without a diskdrive or joystick. You mentioned that a diskdrive was not necessary if you did not plan on saving the pictures. How do you receive the pictures if you don't have a disk drive to run the program on? Is the program only necessary for saving the pictures? Is the cable that is needed available at Radio Shack? If not is it difficult to build one? Thanks for your time and patience.

John Ferro mtx5d!jjf

4786. DX Neophyte Wants QSL Manager Info

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-14 15:23:00 UTC
From: christiansen%chera1.decnet@chewi.che.wisc.edu
Message-ID: <8912150805.AA16502@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 14733

I haven't really done much DX, but this weekend I got ``involved''
in the 10m contest and ran into a few DX stations. I've scrounged
through the last couple of years of QSTs to try to find the appropriate
QSL managers, with mixed success. Could someone help me out with
a couple of these?

1) The 4/88 QST says that KD2EU is the manager for V31MZ.
Is this current?

2) Do VP2EXX and JA6WFM/HR2 have managers?

3) Where SHOULD I be looking to answer these questions myself?!

Thanks in advance. It is amazing what 100 watts and a whip can do...
--
Reed L. Christiansen UW Polymerization Reaction Engineering Lab
christiansen@chewi.che.wisc.edu (608) 262-7267 WM9I @ WD9ESU

4787. Re: ARRL Propagation Forecast Bn Nr 49

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-14 15:48:06 UTC
From: sde@larry.sal.wisc.edu
Message-ID: <789@larry.sal.wisc.edu>
Source record: 14807

Until a week or so ago, 20 Meters has been open to the South Pacific every night around 0400Z. Lately, that path has been dead, though I hear stations further south working stations I can't hear. Perhaps it's just the winter solstice doldrums. Or maybe for some reason the D layer absorbtion is very high along that path lately.

K9MA

4788. Re: RST

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-14 15:55:53 UTC
From: price@marlin.NOSC.MIL
Message-ID: <1263@marlin.NOSC.MIL>
Source record: 14808

In article <4140010@hpnjld.HP.COM> eyg@hpnjld.HP.COM (Ed Gilbert) writes:
>>Heard during the Ten Meter Contest last weekend:
>>
>>N3xxx: "KH6xxx 59 Pennsylvania."
>>KH6xxx: "You're 59 Hawaii. QSL?"
>>N3xxx: "QSL. Thanks for Hawaii! How's my signal out there?"
>>
>> :-)
>
>Not as ridiculous as it sounds, given the rubber-stamp 59 that
>everyone gives in the contests. The same question was asked of
>me in the 160M contest a couple of weeks ago by a W4, and that
>was on CW.
>
> Ed Gilbert, WA2SRQ

Taken to the extreme: the K1EA contest program (which is a lovely piece of software, and the following comment is not intended as a criticism) *automatically* fills in 599 or 59 as the exchange for every station you work in a contest. The issue here is speed, and frankly exchanges can almost be done away with since once you've got a person's call, you've made a contact. You need the exchange to get the multipliers (states, countries, zones, or whatever), but the signal report is really superfluous. In fact, Sweepstakes manages just fine without an RST. Perhaps other contests should follow suit??

--Jim, K6ZH

4789. Re: rec.radio.shortwave "invite"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-14 16:10:51 UTC
From: s_dowman@leaf.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <6894@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 14810

In article <8460@ttidca.TTI.COM>, sorgatz@ttidca.TTI.COM (Avatar) writes...
(mindless drivel on swl'ers being dweebs and anti-Ham)

Hey Avatar, how are we gonna kiss your ass if you keep talking through
it? Sheesh, who are you anyway, The Incredible Iron Ham Man? Your
attitude is amusing. This Ham is cooked!

*_____*_____*_____*
Steve Dowman	Email: s_dowman@leaf.enet.dec.com	Home:
d|i|g|i|t|a|l	-or- s_dowman%leaf.dec@decwrl.dec.com	145 Coburn Woods
Littleton, MA	-or- ...!decwrl!leaf.dec.com!s_dowman	Nashua, NH 03063
~~~~~~~~~~*~~~~~*

4790. Re: Kenwood TS140

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-14 16:44:04 UTC
From: genem@hpindda.HP.COM
Message-ID: <5120004@hpindda.HP.COM>
Source record: 14799

Hi,

I became a Ham in April of 88, and jumping into this with both feet (VHF, UHF, HF, packet, etc...) was putting quite a dent in my checkbook. This is one of the reasons I settled on the 140. Out of all the purchases during that time, the 140 was by far the best. It's really nice when you buy a product and you wind up with more features than you expected.

One of the nicest features that I leveraged off of (while getting over "mic-fright") was the 10 memories reserved for "band-spreads". In these memories you program in two frequencies: a low end and a high end. While operating in these tunable memories, if you "roll off" the top end, it loops you back to the low end. As long as you're in this memory, your legal. So far, I haven't found this feature on any other rig (though it is not something I've researched).

I work mostly CW and have no problem getting out a good 100 watts. I have worked several other 140 owners and have not heard any bad comments about the rig. In addition to CW, I also have it connected to a PK-232 and do RTTY and PACKET. I'm having a little RF feedback causing me some PACKET problems, but I have to do a lot of work on the wiring and 232 before I can blame the 140.

The only changes that would be appreciated would be if the squelch and power controls were reversed (the power is a very sensitive slide switch and would be better as the rotary POT) and if an SWR meter was included. But, in that price range you can't expect everything.

Good luck with your decision es 73
Gene Marshall - AA6IY
Cupertino, CA
(15M CW)

4791. FT-470, the continuing saga...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-14 16:55:16 UTC
From: Pete_Simpson@DGC.MCEO.DG.COM
Message-ID: <8912141655.AA00039@adam.DG.COM>
Source record: 14727

CEO summary:
Re: Tunable front ends
I have the same problem with my wife's Kenwood TH25AT. It's designed to have a wide-band front end so you can tune the 150-162 Mhz range. Unfortunately, all that RF energy is also present when you're trying to tune the 144-148 Mhz band. Bearcat scanners used to advertise a "tracking" front end, which was just a varactor tuned filter that peaked the front end for the frequency you were listening to. I suspect that the more expensive commercial radios do the same thing, at least I bet the synthesized ones do.

4792. Re: electronics parts store - info request

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-14 16:57:44 UTC
From: rkarlqu@hpscdc.scd.hp.com
Message-ID: <5490079@hpscdc.scd.hp.com>
Source record: 14806

> Can anyone recommend a place in the Menlo Park, Palo Alto, Mountain
> View area that sells electronics parts? Like resistors, transistors,
> circuit board chemicals, speakers, and the like? I do know of Fry's
> Electronics. Anywhere else? I want to build a HF SSB transceiver.
> All leads appreciated. Thanks,
> >goh<
> ----------

HDB Electronics in Redwood City. Used to be on Spring St.

4793. Re: What about for us SWL's ? Re: Tuning dipoles and antennas.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-14 17:33:05 UTC
From: grr@cbmvax.commodore.com
Message-ID: <9006@cbmvax.commodore.com>
Source record: 14815

In article <1517@speedy.mcnc.org> kgreer@mcnc.org.UUCP (Ken Greer) writes:
>
> Question about grounding: Just about every antenna-making tutorial says to
> ground to a water-pipe ("no, not the plastic pipe kind") or similar. If a
> receiver is powered through a 3-conductor power cord, would the antenna
> braid/shield (in coax,e.g.) automatically be connected to a "good" ground,
> assuming that the house electrical wiring is properly installed? Doesn't
> the chassis frame give you pretty much the same thing, since the ground wire
> in the home wiring goes back to ground anyway at the breaker box/service drop?

There are really two issues. One is that you want a good DC/low frequency
ground to protect against shocks. The other is that probably want a good RF
ground, especially if you are using some kind of unbalanced antenna like a
long wire. The 3-prong cord (assuming correctly wired 3-prong outlets) will
provide a decent DC ground, but for RF, it's another piece of random wire.

For a receiver this is probably not a live or die kind of thing, but you
could try running decent ground and see if the signal level comes up
noticably or the noise level decreases. Of course you also want a good
ground for your lighting arrestor, so you might as will hook it up to the
radio while you're at it...

--
George Robbins - now working for, uucp: {uunet|pyramid|rutgers}!cbmvax!grr
but no way officially representing arpa: cbmvax!grr@uunet.uu.net
Commodore, Engineering Department fone: 215-431-9255 (only by moonlite)

4794. 1989 Third-Party Countries List (SOURCE: "The FCC Rule Book")

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-14 17:45:26 UTC
From: rlwest@flopn2.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <8912141747.AA12298@ti.com>
Source record: 14826

(SOURCE: The FCC Rule Book, Eighth Edition, First Printing, 1989, p.13-13)

Table 1

International Third-Party Traffic--Proceed with Caution

Occasionally, DX stations may ask you to handle a third-party message to a friend or relative in the States. This is all right as long as the US has signed an official Third-Party Traffic Agreement with that particular country, and the traffic is noncommercial and of a personal, unimportant nature. During an emergency, out State Department will often work out a special temporary agreement with the country involved, but in normal times, never handle traffic without first making sure it is legally permitted.

US Amateurs May Handle Third-Party Traffic With:

C5 The Gambia V2 Antigua
CE Chile and Barbuda
CO Cuba V3 Belize
CP Bolivia V4 St Christopher
CX Uruguay and Nevis
EL Liberia VE Canada
GB Great Britain* VK Australia
HC Ecuador VR6 Pitcarin Island**
HH Haiti XE Mexico
HI Dominican Republic YN Nicaragua
HK Colombia YS El Salvador
HP Panama YV Venezuela
HR Honduras ZP Paraguay
J3 Grenada 3D6 Swaziland
J6 St Lucia 4U1ITU ITU, Geneva
J7 Dominica 4U1VIX VIC, Vienna
J8 St Vincent 4X Israel
JY Jordan 6Y Jamaica
LU Argentina 8R Guyana
OA Peru 9G Ghana
PY Brazil 9L Sierra Leone
TG Guatemala 9Y Trinidad and
TI Costa Rica Tobago

* Third-party traffic permitted between US amateurs and special-events stations in the United Kingdom having the prefix GB only, with the exception that GB3 stations are not included in this agreement.

** Since 1970, there has been an informal agreement between the United Kingdom and the US, permitting VR6TC and US amateurs to exchange messages concerning medical emergencies, urgent need for equipment or supplies, and private or personal matters of island residents.

Please note that the Region 2 Division of the International Amateur Radio Union (IARU) has recommended that international traffic on the 20- and 15-meter bands be conducted on the following frequencies:

14.100-14.150 MHz
14.250-14.350 MHz
21.150-21.200 MHz
21.300-21.450 MHz

The IARU is the alliance of Amateur Radio Societies from around the world; Region 21 comprises Member-Societies in North, South and Central America, and the Caribbean.

Note: At the end of an exchange of third-party traffic with a station located in a foreign country, an FCC-licensed amateur must also transmit the call sign of the foreign station as well as his own call.

The above table is excerpted from "The FCC Rule Book" for the information of amateurs via electronic distribution. For further information, contact the American Radio Relay League, 225 Main St, Newington CT 06111 (203) 666-1544.

4795. About the Third-Party List...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-14 17:49:54 UTC
From: rlwest@flopn2.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <8912141802.AA12446@ti.com>
Source record: 14728

Howdy!

Someone (sorry, I forgot who!) asked me about the current Third-Party List, and I did not have it on hand at the time. Since I can't remember whether the inquiry came from external (INFOHAMS) or internal (TIHAMS) I am sending this to both...

Regards,
Bob WA8YCD
RLWEST@FLOPN2.CSC.TI.COM

4796. Re: rec.scanners

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-14 18:14:50 UTC
From: ralph@cbnewsj.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <2856@cbnewsj.ATT.COM>
Source record: 14824

In article <16110@megaron.cs.arizona.edu> robert@cs.arizona.edu (Robert J. Drabek) writes:
>In article <37046@apple.Apple.COM>, chuq@Apple.COM (Chuq Von Rospach) writes:
>> If the ham radio folks don't want you scanner folks, then come on over to
>> rec.radio.shortwave. You're welcome to join us until you decide you want

> NO! NO! NO!
>Rec.radio.shortwave was created to keep the noise level down or at least
>within a specific spectrum. Create a rec.radio.scanner if you want, I'd
>certainly vote a resounding yes, but we do not want our (shortwave)
>bandwidth chocked full scanner stuff, please. Most of us don't have the

NO! NO! NO!

rec.radio.shortwave was created for ALL people who like to listen to
radio communications, from DC to daylight. The original call for
discussion and call for votes posted by Richard Shapiro made it
clear that the group was not intended to be limited to HF, as did
numerous postings during the discussion period. The group is for
all radio monitoring hobbyists. If the scanner enthusiasts want to
create their own group, more power to them, but it would be wrong,
impolite, etc., to chase them out of a group that they were
specifically welcomed in to from day one.
--
Ralph Brandi ralph@lzfme.att.com att!lzfme!ralph

Work flows toward the competent until they are submerged.

4797. Re: RST

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-14 19:19:31 UTC
From: sde@larry.sal.wisc.edu
Message-ID: <790@larry.sal.wisc.edu>
Source record: 14820

Seems to me there isn't much point in having such a totally meaningless
piece of information (such as RST) in the exchange at all. Contest rules
should either require some information be exchanged which isn't automatically
known, or drop the exchange requirement. Why clutter up the bands with
all those "59's" and "599's"? On the other hand, shouldn't a valid
contact consist of a little more than an exchange of call signs?

Speaking of call signs, shouldn't stations be required to give their own
call at least once per contact?

K9MA

4798. Help on SONY 2001 mods wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-14 19:27:35 UTC
From: jmcvey@hpdml93.HP.COM
Message-ID: <530009@hpdml93.HP.COM>
Source record: 14811

I saw a base note on mods to the SONY 2010. Are there mods I can
make to the original SONY 2001 ?

Thanks in advance,

John McVey
jmcvey%hpbslq@hplabs.hp.com
or
hplabs!hpbslq!jmcvey

4799. Re: RST

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-14 19:41:40 UTC
From: reisert@victim.dec.com
Message-ID: <8912141941.AA02969@decwrl.dec.com>
Source record: 14814

In article <1263@marlin.NOSC.MIL>, price@marlin.NOSC.MIL (James N. Price) writes...

>You need the exchange to get the multipliers (states, countries, zones, or
>whatever), but the signal report is really superfluous.

In fact, in the CQ WW DX contest, all you need is the callsign to figure out the exchange. Notice how you never hear a DX station ask you to repeat your report, but they will ask you to repeat your callsign (maybe it's just me, I do run 5W on occasion). The only times this doesn't work is for folks operating outside of their 'standard' zone (i.e. AD1C operating from California). Then the DX station may ask for a repeat on your zone, since that's confusing. In the ARRL contest, you need to get the power, which is is different for each DX station, and the DX stations need to get your state. Are Q rates in the ARRL lower than in the WW (Ken, K1EA, you may answer this one if you're so inclined ;-).

I ran QRP in the CQ WW DX Contest this past November, and yes, I had to repeat my call a lot! But I got 599s from he same stations. Strange! I did notice this year that some people gave out 559s, about 4 if I remember correctly. The rest were 5NN. In previous years, I got 579s instead of 599s. Guess it's easier to type the same 2 numbers (i.e. the two 5s) than three distinct numbers (579). But it's easier to write a '7' than a '5' by hand.

jim, AD1C, AD1C, A-D-1-C, A-D A-D A-D-1C etc. etc. etc.

=-=

"The opinions expressed here in no way represent the views of Digital Equipment Corporation."

James J. Reisert Internet: reisert@tallis.enet.dec.com
Digital Equipment Corp. UUCP: ...decwrl!tallis.enet!reisert
295 Foster Street
P.O. Box 1123
Littleton, MA 01460

4800. Re: rec.scanners

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-14 20:14:33 UTC
From: rusty@cadnetix.COM
Message-ID: <10574@cadnetix.COM>
Source record: 14743

In article <10559@cadnetix.COM> rusty@cadnetix.COM (Rusty Carruth) (thats me!) writes:

>Actually, some hams enjoy the non-ham-related postings, and welcome them.

I was thinking last night (yes, I know, I *really* should think more often :-), and
decided i needed to follow up on my last posting, so here it is)

Well, maybe I should not have said 'and welcome them' up there, as you could
argue that those sort of postings belong in the new radio newsgroup. But
I still enjoy them anway....

In any case, I'll be sorry when the freq postings move to rec.radio.scanner
(or whatever it got called), since I doubt I'll have enough time to read
that newsgroup as well as this one. Info overload strikes again!

---Join the usenet un-net, 28.410 and/or 28.390(+-) 1600Z to 1800Z saturdays!
Rusty Carruth. Radio: N7IKQ ^^ or later :-)
DOMAIN: rusty@cadnetix.com UUCP:{uunet,boulder}!cadnetix!rusty
home: POB. 461, Lafayette CO 80026

4801. Re: Squeaky Appeals do not get greased!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-14 21:10:23 UTC
From: rusty@cadnetix.COM
Message-ID: <10576@cadnetix.COM>
Source record: 14741

In article <8912081531.AA19029@brambo.UUCP> wwg@brambo.UUCP (Warren W. Gay) writes:
>>Date: Tue, 5 Dec 89 10:30 CDT
>>From: "FEROZ GHOUSE, N9FJL/4S7FG" <FGHOUSE@LAX.WISC.EDU>
>>Subject: PACKET-RADIO Digest V89 #259
>>Message-ID: <19120510304347@lax.wisc.edu>
>>
>>IT IS SAD TO NOTE THAT THIS NET DOES NOT OFFER HELP TO ANYBODY WANTING
>>TO START OUT ON PACKET. INSPITE OF MANY MESSAGES FOR HELP, I HAVE NOT SEEN
>>A SINGLE MAIL MESSAGE OFFERING THE NEEDED ADVICE.
>
> Sad when it happens, but this is NOT true. ...

Another thing to consider - this was the first time I had seen your message,
and I'm pretty good about getting in and reading the articles here on
rec.ham-radio. More than once I've heard of articles not making it off
the system from which they were posted, so that MAY be what happened to
yours.

Sorry about the fact that nobody replied. (And see Warren's post for
some other ideas about things which may help improve your reply rate)
I generally email a reply to folks who post messages like that and ask
them if they got the help they needed, most have already been deluged
with replies by the time I get around to it....

And, for those who think that this should have been just an email message
rather than a posting - sure, but there is a good chance that others may
have asked for help and not gotten it, so I posted. Thanks for your
forbearance (you *do* have forbearance, don't you? :-)).

---Join the usenet un-net, 28.410 and/or 28.390(+-) 1600Z to 1800Z saturdays!
Rusty Carruth. Radio: N7IKQ ^^ or later :-)
DOMAIN: rusty@cadnetix.com UUCP:{uunet,boulder}!cadnetix!rusty
home: POB. 461, Lafayette CO 80026

4802. Re: ARRL Letter 01-Dec-89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-14 21:20:42 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250099@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 14812

Before 1972, I believe the only prohibition was against "remuneration for use of station". That is, you could not accept payment for use of your station. Interestingly, you COULD accept remuneration for OPERATING. It was quite legal to pay a "hired gun" to come in and operate your station in a contest, for example. That was also why it was legal for ARRL to pay the W1AW operators.

I went to work at W1AW when I graduated from college in 1972. Not long after, the FCC "clarified" the rules to make it illegal to pay operators, and then had to come up with a whole new set of rules to again make it legal to pay operators of code practice/bulletin stations. Our tax dollars at work.

73.

Al N1AL

4803. Re: Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-14 21:30:09 UTC
From: rkarlqu@hpscdc.scd.hp.com
Message-ID: <5490080@hpscdc.scd.hp.com>
Source record: 14746

> / hpscdc:rec.ham-radio / usenet@cps3xx.UUCP (Usenet file owner) / 11:51 pm Dec 13, 1989 /
> In article <12549900427007@osu-20.ircc.ohio-state.edu>
BERTSCH-S@osu-20.ircc.ohio-state.edu (Steve Bertsch) writes:
> >In a few magazine articles I've seen the terms 'near field' and 'far field',
> >but I can't find any mention of these terms in any of the radio or
> >electronics texts I've tried. Can anyone define these terms?
>
> near field: the field generated by the antenna, within 1 wavelength
> of the antenna
>
> far field: the field generated by the antenna, farther than 1
> wavelength from the antenna.
>
> In the rare case that original ideas Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN
> are found here, I am responsible. Owen W328, E. Lansing, MI 48825
> Internet: kjh@usc.edu UUCP: ...!uunet!usc!pollux!kjh
> ----------

Sorry, the boundary between near and far field is a function of
effective aperture diameter in addition to wavelength. "Reference
Data for Engineers" gives the boundary as D squared over lambda,
where D is the diameter of the equivalent aperture and lambda is
wavelength. For a half-wave dipole, D= .41 wavelengths.
For a quarter-wave vertical (over a ground plane) D=.82 and N8DGN's
definition is almost right. For a 6 foot C-band TVRO dish,
D is about 24 wavelengths. For the 230 foot dish at Goldstone that
tracks interplanetary spacecraft at 8.2 GHz., D is 1916 wavelengths,
so the far field starts at 4 million wavelengths or 83 miles.

N6RK

4804. MANUFACTURER OF CDE ROTATORS ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-14 21:36:35 UTC
From: so-mmw@stekt.oulu.fi
Message-ID: <SO-MMW.89Dec14233953@stekt.oulu.fi>
Source record: 14825

Our club station OH8TA has a CDE rotator, but after a storm the
teethwheel of the rotator unit is broken. Does anyone know the address
of CDE manufacturer to have spare parts (Cornell Dublier Electronics).
If someone knows spare parts supplier, please inform us !

Marko Wirtanen /OH8WM

so-mmw@stekt.oulu.fi (E-mail)

--

Marko Wirtanen E-mail: so-mmw@stekt.oulu.fi
Rakentajantie 5C 406 Phone: +358 (9)81 562073
SF-90570 Oulu
FINLAND Ham Radio Call: OH8WM

4805. RST's in contests

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-14 22:42:02 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.UUCP
Message-ID: <22367@ut-emx.UUCP>
Source record: 14821

Don't forget that some people work contests mainly to pick up new countries/zones/states, and follow up with a QSL card. The other guy has to put a signal report on the card for most awards.

On the other hand, there are contests where you don't send a report (e.g. Sprints), and whenever I've sent a card to someone as a result of a QSO in such a contest, the card comes back with a report on it (yes, it's always 599).

There's actually an award you can get for working all continents and getting 59 or 599 reports from each one. Perhaps someone should offer a certificate for getting any report *but* 59 or 599, indicating that you have actually exchanged some meaningful information with someone.

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu

4806. Re: Mac vs IBM

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-14 22:59:05 UTC
From: perley@trub
Message-ID: <10399@vdsvax.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 14822

In article <8912072341.AA15099@brazos.rice.edu>, TROTH@RICEVM1 (Rick Troth - N5CEI) writes:

>>> discussion of mac menus & icons vs a command line interface

>
> The "right way" is a balance between the two. The only company
>that has really gone all-out on marrying Xerox-looking windows (yes,
>Xerox invented them, not Apple) and UNIX (the "programmer friendly"
>OS) is NeXT.

How about Sun Workstations? or in the "home" market, Amiga lets you use the mouse for just about everything, or stick with the keyboard and various c- or k-shell like interfaces.

> [sigh] But most of us cannot afford a "real computer" and must
>settle for a Mac or PC or C64 or TRS-80 or Timex-Sinclair.

>input from those of you who already have such systems up and running. For
>example, is it possible to have a TNC setup running 'background' while doing
>something else with the PC, like playing Adventure? :-)

This is hard without multitasking. Again, amiga is the only "home" computer that comes with it. You can get aftermarket operating systems with multitasking for most other computers (os2, os9, unix, etc), but you might not be able to find packet software for those systems.

Clone land is your bet if you want to roll your own from swap meet components etc. or if you want to run on batteries (lap top).

73,

don perley

perley@trub.crd.ge.com

4807. Builder's Success - HF Sweep Tube Amp

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-14 23:14:41 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880099@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 14813

I've been pestering the net for the past few months about a Rube Goldberg HF linear amp I've been building from a buncha 6LQ6s. I finally got it working well enough to report the results.

Much of this will be familiar to the OFs, but many of us younger OFs weren't around during the sweep tube period in the 60s and 70s. I had quite a bit of trouble finding information on them, and had to rely on friend's old QSTs, ca 1969-1970.

Sweep tubes are interesting beasties to work with. They have a relatively high plate capacitance, low plate voltage (I used 800 V), dissipate 30W continuously, or 300W for 10 seconds. For this reason, they make good SSB amplifiers. Another advantage is that you can usually find someone trying to get rid of these dinosaurs - I got some for $4.95.

I found the DeMaw articles (QST 1969, 1970), and used his biasing arrangement to balance the currents in six sweep tubes. I used a bias voltage of -20V, and then used 10K pots to set the individual grid voltages to somewhere around 14 volts. The grids (control, screen, and suppressor) were RF grounded through a .01uF disc ceramic.

The input circuit was merely capacitively coupled to the cathode. I put in a 1 ohm resistor and RF choke in the cathode circuit to meter the plate current. I may add a real tuned input circuit in the future, but my old Kenwood TS520 is able to resonate the input circuit, so it is not a priority.

The output circuit was a conventional pi, with Rp = 450 ohms. This was determined with the standard equation - Rp = Vp / (Ip * K) - right out of the ARRL Handbook. At this low Rp value (>2K is the norm), the tune and load variable capacitors become quite large, adding to the cost.

I made the mistake of using a disc ceramic in parallel with C-tune for the 80 meter band, and promptly burned two of them (let the smoke out in electronics parlance). The small disc ceramics cannot handle the current. I've given up on 80 meters until I can find a doorknob-type capacitor. I used commonly available silver-mica in parallel with C-load, which seem to be tolerating the current so far. I have gotten 40 and 20 meters to work, while 10 and 15 are elusive, probably due to the high plate capacitance of the six tubes in parallel.

I'm running the amplifier slightly into the class C region, and am getting 60-65% efficiency out of it. The loaded tank Q is around 12, and total output power is over 400 watts (my RF meter scale only goes up to 300 :-) with about 80 watts drive. So far, most of my testing has been limited to a dummy load, since I am unsure how to measure harmonic

power and how the FCC expects us poor hams to comply with their 40dB (is that right ?) harmonics floor.

Next on the agenda is a trio of 4CX250Bs. I've found a cheap (free) source of used tubes that still have some life in them. We'll see if I can hit the 1500W legal limit with those. After balancing 6 sweep tubes, a trio of real transmitting tubes should be a piece of cake.

Thanks to the Net for all the help. It's always nice to know we still have the capability to build useful equipment out of baling wire and bubble gum.

Perry Scott
KF0CA

4808. NASA Audio Retransmissions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-15 01:48:50 UTC
From: lawrence@smcnet.UUCP
Message-ID: <428@smcnet.UUCP>
Source record: 14816
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave,sci.space.shuttle

******

4809. NASA Audio Retransmissions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-15 02:06:59 UTC
From: lawrence@smcnet.UUCP
Message-ID: <429@smcnet.UUCP>
Source record: 14817
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave,sci.space.shuttle

```
From NASA SPACELINK
Provided by the NASA Educational Affairs Division
Operated by the Marshall Space Flight Center
-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-
Amateur Radio Retransmission of Shuttle Audio/Video
```

NOTE: This information is unofficial, and its accuracy is not guaranteed.

The Goddard Space Flight Center Amateur Radio Club (GARC) has transmitted, by Amateur Radio, NASA Select audio on the following frequencies:

75 Meters; 3.860 MHz. U.S. and Canada coverage*

40 Meters; 7.185 MHz. World wide coverage*

20 Meters; 14.295 MHz. World wide coverage*

15 Meters; 21.395 MHz. World wide coverage*

10 Meters: 28.650 MHz. World wide coverage*

AO-13 (AMSAT OSCAR) Satellite; 145.945 MHz. Primary; 145.955 MHz. Alternate. This Mode B requires a satellite-high gain antenna

*Coverage is dependent on Solar Activity and Ionosphere conditions. With a good short-wave receiver and outside antenna, reception should be possible. Due to ionospheric conditions and time of day/night, certain bands have better reception. A search of each band is recommended.

The GARC plans to re-transmit Shuttle video on Amateur TV for hams and ham TV watchers in the Washington, DC area. Contacts at GSFC: Russ Jones, N3EGO, or Frank Bauer, KA3HDO.

The Marshall Center Amateur Radio Club will re-transmit NASA Select audio at 147.100 MHz., 145.1 MHz., and 173.025 MHz. These transmissions can be heard only in the local Huntsville, Alabama area.

Persons in the JPL, JSC, KSC, and possibly other centers may provide this service via amateur radio and other means.

Ed Stluka, W4QAU, MARC, 5/4/89

AS AN ADDITION TO YOUR HAM RADIO FREQUENCIES INFORMATION YOU MIGHT INCLUDE TH
E FACT THAT PEOPLE IN THE GREATER SAN FRANSISCO BAY ARE AND SACRAMENTO CAN VI
EW THEMISSION VIA THE W6NKF AMATEUR TELEVISION REPEATER ON MT.DIABLO WHICH OP
ERATES ON 427.250 MHZ WITH THE ANTENNA POLARIZATION BEING VERTICAL.THOSE WITH
CABLE READY TV'S VCR'S OR CABLE CO MPANY BOXES CAN TUNE THIS EQUIPMENT TO CH
ANNEL 58 IN THE CATV FORMAT AND BY HOOKING UP AN OUTSIDE TV ANTENNA SHOULD

BE ABLE TO RECEIVE THE TELECAST.THIS MAKES THE SERVICE AVAILABLE TO THE
GENERAL PUBLIC INCLUDING SCHOOLS,COLLEGES ETC.

SHUTTLE AUDIO IS RETRANSMITTED IN THE MINNEAPOLIS/ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA
ON 145.150 MHZ DURING ALL SHUTTLE FLIGHTS. ADDITIONALLY, DURING SOME
FLIGHTS, THE AUDIO IS ALSO RETRANSMITTED BY THE 3M ARC REPEATER (WB0BQG/R)
ON 147.12 MHZ.

IN THE LOS ANGELES AREA, SHUTTLE AIR-TO-GROUND MAY SOMETIMES BE HEARD
ON VHF AT 145.46 MHZ.

THE WB4LA REPEATER LOCATED IN DAYTON, OH ON THE FREQUENCY OF 145.11
REBROADCASTS NASA SHUTTLE COVERAGE FROM NASA SELECT.

HERE IN THE PHOENIX AREA WE ARE RECEIVING SHUTTLE COMMUNICATIONS ON
449.000 MHZ.

HELLO WAYNE HARRELL WD4LYV WITH THE COASTAL PLAINS AMATEUR RADIO CLUB
WE HAVE SHUTTLE AUDIO ON THE WD4EVD REPEATER IN SOUTH GEORGIA
REPEATER IS LOCATED AT ASHBURN GA. NEAR I-75
147.285 IS THE FREQ.

DURING STS MISSIONS, NASA SELECT AUDIO IS AVAILABLE ON AMATEUR RADIO REPEATER
WD6BNO/R TRANSMITTING ON 52.22 MHZ WITH COVERAGE IN THE CENTRAL SAN JOAQUIN
VALLEY, CALIFORNIA. COVERAGE INCLUDES BAKERSFIELD TO STOCKTON. ENJOY!!

HERE IS A FREQUENCY TO ADD TO YOUR HAM LISTINGS OF NASA REBROADCASTS.
THE AMES AMATEUR CLUB RE-BROADCASTS NASA SELECT AUDIO ON 145.580 MHZ 2M FM.
THE SIGNAL ORIGINATES FROM THE NASA-AMES RESEARCH CENTER IN THE HEART
OF THE SILICON VALLEY, MOUNTAIN VIEW, CA.
NASA SELECT VIDEO IS AVAILABLE FOR THOSE WHO HAVE LINE-OF-SIGHT
TO BLACK MOUNTAIN VIA AMATEUR TV. FOR ATV DETAILS
MAIL TO: AMES AMATEUR CLUB, P.O. BOX 73, MOFFETT FIELD, CA., 94035-0073.

JOHNSON SPACE CENTER SUPPLIES
A NASA SELECT AUDIO ON 146.64 MHZ 2M FM (W5RRR REPEATER).

FROM WB4CXD- SHUTTLE AUDIO CAN BE HEARD IN BIRMINGHAM, AL ON
145.38 (DIRECT) AND VIA N4AHN REPEATER ON 145.15 MHZ.

..
IF VISITING THE "MILA" (MERITT ISLAND LAUNCH AREA) AT CAPE CANAVERAL,
YOU CAN HEAR LAUNCH, AND AIR-TO-GROUND ON THE K4GCC REPEATER AT
146.94 MHZ. THIS IS A HAM RADIO REPEATER WHICH CARRIES THE "USUAL
INANE HAM CHATTER" UNTILL SOMETHING COMES DOWN THE NASA SELECT AUDIO
FEED. THEN THE FEED OVERRIDES THE REPEATERS INPUT FREQUENCY, AND THE
NASA FEED IS BROADCAST. SO DON'T GET FRUSTRATED THAT THESE RATCHET-
JAWS ARE HOGGING THE AIR, IT JUST MEANS NOTHING IS HAPPENNING YET.

NASA SELECT IS ON 444.3 (NN0V) AND 146.40 IN THE CEDAR RAPIDS IOWA AREA.
FOR THIS MISSION (STS34) IT HAS BEEN ON 444.3 ONLY. WE KNOW OF QUITE
A FEW LISTENERS FOR THIS; ALSO MAY BE ON COX CABLE CH 13 (KTS).
Subject: NASA Audio Retransmissions
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave,sci.space.shuttle

Keywords: Space Shuttle

******

4810. Re: Mac vs. IBM: IBM wins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-15 02:36:19 UTC
From: michaelb@mikebat.UUCP
Message-ID: <164@mikebat.UUCP>
Source record: 14731

> Go with a 386 if you can afford it (Unix runs nicely on a 386). Go with
> a 286 system if the 386 breaks the budget.

If price is a big consideration (when isn't it) you should at least look
at the 386SX motherboards. No, they don't have a 32 bit data bus.
Yes, they do benchmark out as slower than a REAL 386. Yes, there are
286 motherboards based on the Harris 286 chips which are faster when
running 16 bit software. But, you knew this was coming, UNLESS you find
a great deal on a real 386, the 386SX is cheaper than the 386, and
it runs 32 bit software exactly as if it were a real 386.

> Unix runs best on a fast 386 with big harddisks, however, that said,
> Unix will run quite nicely on a 16Mhz 386 with a modest (80M) hard disk.

SCO XENIX runs adaquatly on a 386SX with one user. It's marginal with
two users. A ten user system would probably be useless. You can also get
by with a much smaller hard disk (40M) if you choose which parts of
the OS you install wisely. All in all, a 386SX system with a 40M
disk drive would make a great *NIX workstation for a hobbyist. (I assume
we are hobbyists here.)

--
Michael Batchelor KA7ZNZ
uunet!wshb!mikebat!michaelb

4811. Re: Modifying Radios for out of band us

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-15 04:06:32 UTC
From: rlwest@flopn2.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <8912150416.AA19077@ti.com>
Source record: 14730

> From: TILDE::"phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu" 14-DEC-1989 21:20:21.18
> To: info-hams-incoming
> CC:
> Subj: Re: Modifying Radios for out of band us
>
>
> And of course UHF radios can be modified to cover 420-440 Mhz. Unfortunately
> that also opens up the public service bands, so the dealers have decided that
> you need to have a MARS license for the mods info (what a bunch of B.S. !!).
>
> --Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
> <phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
>

My guess is that this has really very little to do with us specifically.
It is, I'll bet (got a nickel?), basic paranoia, them wanting to cover their
own backside, just in case some person or persons unknown out there use the
radio for some undetermined purpose and there is all this unpleasantness
generated by some yet undisclosed individual or group over the whole matter.

Sounds like totally non-parametric thinking to me, but go figure people...

Happy New Year Anyway.

-Bob WA8YCD
RLWEST@FLOPN2.CSC.TI.COM

4812. FCC License Turnaround Time, Recent Observations

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-15 04:12:24 UTC
From: rlwest@flopn2.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <8912150416.AA19082@ti.com>
Source record: 14729

> > All I want for Christmas is my ticket! (being processed as we speak)
> > Who does the FCC hire in Gettysburg, anyway! (sorry. a little flame here...)
>
> Not very many people.
>

OBSERVATION:

Having watched times from our VE testing sessions to the time our folks get their tickets in the mail, (and other folks' sessions and turnaround times) SIX WEEKS is what you can reasonably expect.

One of our guys counted 44 days from the time he took the test to the day he got his real thing (he got to operate "temporary AA" so it wasn't so bad!)

Another got the license in about the same time (plus or minus a day or two for local mail loading) but went from NO LICENSE to GENERAL and was on pins and needles...

Congrats on the new license (whether BRAND NEW or UPGRADE) and hope the time flies for you--HAVE FUN ON THE AIR!

73,
Bob WA8YCD
RLWEST@FLOPN2.CSC.TI.COM
Texins Amateur Radio Club
Dallas Texas

4813. MFJ 1224 and Mac SE

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-15 05:27:00 UTC
From: pjnetsjc@cdp.UUCP
Message-ID: <241200004@cdp>
Source record: 14823

I have an MFJ 1224 that I would like to hook up to my mac and sony receiver. Does anyone have tips or comments? If this is not a good idea would you make recommendations on an expensive system that would allow rtty, fax, packet (if possible). Many thanks, Dale in Stockton, Ca

4814. Re: rec.radio.shortwave "invite"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-15 09:27:27 UTC
From: sorgatz@ttidca.TTI.COM
Message-ID: <8495@ttidca.TTI.COM>
Source record: 14766

In article <6894@shlump.nac.dec.com> s_dowman@leaf.enet.dec.com (Steve Dowman) writes:
+In article <8460@ttidca.TTI.COM>, sorgatz@ttidca.TTI.COM (Avatar) writes...
+ (mindless drivel on swl'ers being dweebs and anti-Ham)
+
+ Hey Avatar, how are we gonna kiss your ass if you keep talking through
+ it? Sheesh, who are you anyway, The Incredible Iron Ham Man? Your
+ attitude is amusing. This Ham is cooked!

Mr. Dowman,

Your choice of language and the tone of your posting simply proves my point about this issue. I doubt that you understand the significance of the conflict on .shortwave: The chap who lost the round, claims to be an officer for the American SWL clubs or some suchlike. Now wouldn't you think that a person so involved would have a better background on radio law and history?!!

His ignorance about such matters is compounded by the fact that he seems unable to admit, in public, that he is in error regarding the facts. Does this extend to you as well? I never called YOU a dweeb...be a little more careful what you sling, eh? ;-)
--
-Avatar-> (aka: Erik K. Sorgatz) KB6LUY +-------------------------+
Citicorp(+)TTI *----------> panic trap; type = N+1 *
3100 Ocean Park Blvd. Santa Monica, CA 90405 +-------------------------+
{csun,philabs,psivax,pyramid,quad1,rdlvax,retix}!ttidca!sorgatz **

4815. Re: What about for us SWL's ? Re: Tuning dipoles and antennas.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-15 13:14:20 UTC
From: eyg@hpnjld.HP.COM
Message-ID: <4140011@hpnjld.HP.COM>
Source record: 14735

>So for a receive only situation, don't worry too much about SWR and line losses.
>This seems also to say that receiver sensitivity (at HF) is not a big deal?
>But a good set of filters and noise suppressors should be helpful.

I agree completely.

>Seems to me also that you want an antenna that has a low angle of radiation to
>minimize the amount of the overhead sky that the antenna "sees". A simple dipole
>is not too good in this regard. Sounds like a good arguement for a vertical
>antenna of some type or of course a yagi if you have $$$ and space.

One would think that a vertical would be great for receiving dx, however
my experience with them is that they are fine transmitting antennas,
but lousy for receiving. The problem is that they pick up too much
noise, both locally generated and atmospheric. It seems that all the
local noise generators, such as line noise, TV birdies, touch-and-glow
lamps, cable TV hash, etc, are all mostly vertically polarized, perhaps
since these sources are close to the ground so the horizontal components
tend to get canceled when combined with ground image reflection. Also,
most indoor antennas are poor receiving antennas, not because of the
poor efficiency due to the surrounding building, but because they are
so tightly coupled to power line noises. I think a simple dipole is
very effective for receiving. Don't worry too much about its efficiency
or swr, just try to get it as far away from noise generators as possible.

Ed Gilbert, WA2SRQ

4816. Ground connection for antennas.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-15 14:04:39 UTC
From: PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK
Message-ID: <15.Dec.89.14
Source record: 14736

Grounding - DO NOT use the three-prong mains ground! In my house, there
is a coil connected between the three-prong 'ground' and true 'ground' - this
is the coil of the ground-leakage trip. It will hence present a high
RF impedance to 'true' ground.
Also, beware that any ground on your radio does not bypass the
'ground' (actually a current sensing trip)
or the safety protection provided by the ground leakage trip may be
bypassed too.
In my case, i disconnected the ground from the 3-prong mains plug on
my radio, and use a separate 'radio ground' of known low impedance. I had an
old water-boiler (actually a 55-gallon copper tank!) buried outside as the
RF ground.
Alternatively, if you use a balanced antenna (like a dipole) then theres no
need for a RF ground connection. (but you may still need one for static
protection and electrical safety - consult your local building regulations on
this - they may require a minimum cross-section of grounding conductor).

++Pete

4817. Re: Source for 2SD845?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-15 14:13:38 UTC
From: tindle@ms.uky.edu
Message-ID: <13492@s.ms.uky.edu>
Source record: 14737
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,sci.electronics

In article <810@tijc02.UUCP> eri316@tijc02.UUCP (Ed Ingraham) writes:
>At a hamfest last year, I found a bargain power supply which needed just
>a little repair work. Now I know why it was so cheap! I need to replace
>some 2SD845 power transistors in it. Unfortunately this device and its
>replacements are no longer manufactured and I can't find anything to

Call MCM Electronics at 1-800-543-4330 and tell 'em you want a 2SD845; they
have 'em. You might have to buy more than one to jump over a minimum order.

--------------------------\ /--
INTERNET:tindle@ms.uky.edu | "Could you please continue the petty bickering?
BITNET: tindle@ukma.bitnet | I find it most intriguing." --- Data,
Ken Tindle - Lexington, KY | Star Trek, The Next Generation, "Haven"
--------------------------/ \--

4818. Pacific on 20 Meters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-15 14:30:30 UTC
From: reisert@victim.dec.com
Message-ID: <8912151430.AA14796@decwrl.dec.com>
Source record: 14742

Last night I heard ZK1DD on 20 SSB around 0410Z, and worked KN0E/KH3 on 20 CW about 0450Z. There was almost no propagation northeast (into Europe, Asiatic Russia), a little East (ZS1VP, FH8CB and FR5ZD) and south (HC8/HC1LT, CE0OGZ, OH6NTO/CE3 and ZP6XDW). This was all between 0400 and 0500Z. The signals were not great, but perfectly readable nonetheless.

jim, AD1C

=-=

"The opinions expressed here in no way represent the views of Digital Equipment Corporation."

James J. Reisert Internet: reisert@tallis.enet.dec.com
Digital Equipment Corp. UUCP: ...decwrl!tallis.enet!reisert
295 Foster Street
P.O. Box 1123
Littleton, MA 01460

4819. Cellular encryption

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-15 14:32:09 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <8912151446.AA23764@ti.com>
Source record: 14738

John Moore tells me that "modern crypto techniques require only that the key be private"
No argument.
"...even allows you to send messages to someone else who publishes his key..."
Are you telling me that every person who has a phone can then communicate with
ANYONE else who has a phone, safe in the knowledge that NO ONE else can decode
and thus monitor his conversation?
I'll eat my posting when you tell me how this is done, John.

Regards,
Dube Todd

4820. Meaningless information in QSOs?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-15 14:33:35 UTC
From: PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK
Message-ID: <15.Dec.89.14
Source record: 14739

```
>Heard during the Ten Meter Contest last weekend:
>
>N3xxx: "KH6xxx 59 Pennsylvania."
>KH6xxx: "You're 59 Hawaii. QSL?"
>N3xxx: "QSL. Thanks for Hawaii! How's my signal out there?"
>
> :-)

Question: In the above exchange, does 'QSL?' mean 'I acknowledge receipt of
your message' or 'I will send you a QSL card' ???

Hams have APPALLING operating procedure!

++Pete
```

4821. Re: Modifying Radios for out of band use

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-15 15:12:19 UTC
From: hoenig@ti-csl.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <102452@ti-csl.csc.ti.com>
Source record: 14749

I know I posted a follow-on to this, yesterday...did it get "eaten" by
the system or something?

I was pointing out that I have modified my TH-75A by removing one
green wire behind the front case of the radio. This mod allows
full coverage of the 420-450MHz band, and then some. The display
will read out from 147.000 to 511.995. If anyone out there knows
how to tune the PLL, I'd appreciate that information. I'd like to
see if the rig will operate in the 220MHz band.

Also, I have modified my XYL's TH-25A, thanks to the posting of
those instructions here. I haven't yet tuned the PLL, but that's
"in the queue."

Thanks for the help here, folks.
Hope to chat at ya when I get the HF station
going again.

Mike (N5LTL; that's "Need 5 Ladies To Love")

4822. Packet compression

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-15 15:17:44 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <8912151531.AA24134@ti.com>
Source record: 14740

Marc Kaufman responds to Jim Grubbs' concern about compression: "However, I, for one, am getting tired of hearing from yhou why things can't be done. Why don't you just shut up and let us take our lumps (if any) from the FCC." Marc, are you saying that Hams should cease to be self-policing and just hand the burden to the FCC? I believe that every Ham should be concerned about the use of any methods or techniques that might work against the best interests of the hobby. And I DON'T think we should try to palm off the responsibility to the "Big Brother" we are all so afraid of. If the compression technique works within the established rules, then there's no problem; if not, then Jim has every reason to be concerned, as do the rest of us.

Regards,
Dube Todd, N5PDK

4823. Re: 1200 baud PSK modem

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-15 15:44:18 UTC
From: kwi@kolvi.hut.fi
Message-ID: <201@kolvi.hut.fi>
Source record: 14748

Has anyone compared the original JAS-1 modem designed by JAMSAT
with the TAPR PSK modem and DSP-232? I understand that all these
modems implement the Costas loop (DSP-232 uses perhaps Kalman etc..).
It would be interesting to know how much there is implementation
loss in the good analog designs.

Kaj

Helsinki University of Technology, | kwi@kolvi.hut.fi |
Metsahovi Radio Research Station | kwi@finhutee.bitnet |
Otakaari 5A, SF-02150 Espoo, Finland | oh6eh@oh2ti |

4824. Re: Source for 2SD845?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-15 16:13:59 UTC
From: glenne@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250100@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 14753

The August 1989 JARL CQ Ham Radio lists the 2SD845 for 260 Yen.
As nearly as I can make out this is from:

B M
New Akihabara Center 16-10
I-chome Sotokanda
Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo

Telephone (771) 1994 FAX 253-8535

But I don't read Hirekana,Katekana or Kanji so I'm guessing.

Glenn Elmore -N6GN-

N6GN @ K3MC
glenn@n6gn.ampr.org
glenne@nmd.hpcom

4825. Re: ARRL Letter 01-Dec-89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-15 16:56:23 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <9526.25892312@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 14750

> In article <5743@cps3xx.UUCP> hendrick@frith.UUCP (Kenneth J.
> Hendrickson) writes:
> >Boy - both of these options sound pretty stupid!
>
> Couldn't agree more, if they would just enforce the laws we have....
>
> > stuff deleted...for bandwidth sake primarily...
> >Does the 1st ammendment come into
> >play here? Can the federal government tell me that I can say anything I
> >want, EXCEPT in some circumstances? (I'm not talking about slander
> >here, so don't criticize me with that tact.) I think the FCC might be
> >opening up a can of worms that they are not aware of; this can of worms
> >could turn out to be disastrous for amateur radio.
>
> Good question. The driving analogy comes to mind again. Its considered
> a privilege to drive, same with using your radio. The government can
> and does tell us what we can't talk about already in the form of
> outlawing broadcasting, profane language, and such. From this position
> it looks like they can. I do suspect that they might be carrying the
> whole thing to far though with the latest proposals. They don't like
> the political discussions and such, wouldn't a court just love to
> get hold of that one...

I don't really think First Amendment rights enter into it. If it was only one ham talking directly to another, that would probably be a factor. But when they start acting as agents or "volunteer carriers" (as opposed to "common carriers") for third parties, it becomes a different ballgame. In that case, we aren't talking about message content; we're talking about whether or not we are allowed to act as agents for third parties REGARDLESS of message content. In that context, the FCC is undoubtedly fully within its mandate from Congress (and the ITU).

The bottom line is that we, or rather the bad apples among us, brought this on ourselves. I've been criticized in this newsgroup for being a legalistic vigilante, and yet the so-called "20 meter letter" issue came about because we hams, both severally and individually, have become lax over the last few years in policing ourselves strictly "by the book". It is becoming increasingly obvious with every passing day that the anarchism masquerading as liberal constructionism is damaging our cause.

If we don't march in step, it isn't a parade - it's just a bunch of jaywalkers.

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

4826. FINDLEY SPEAKS OUT ON ARF

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-15 16:56:34 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <9527.25892316@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 14751

> From: arf@jolnet.ORPK.IL.US (Jack Schmidling)

> FINDLEY SPEAKS OUT ON ARF
>
>
> Paul Findley, author of "They Dare to Speak Out" will be the
> guest on the Amateur Radio Forum this Thursday night. This
> is a profoundly disturbing book about the influence of an
> alien government on the Congress of the United States.

Here we go again - committing hari kiri! This is broadcasting, not an informational bulletin pertaining to amateur radio. No wonder the FCC gets so disgusted with our lack of judgment and self-discipline.

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

4827. Re: The un-net on 10meters on Saturday (1600-1800Z)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-15 17:02:03 UTC
From: reisert@victim.dec.com
Message-ID: <8912151702.AA10646@decwrl.dec.com>
Source record: 14747

In article <7880097@hpfcdc.HP.COM>, perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes...

>I do wish that contest organizers would set up band restrictions. 29.300
>through 29.600 was completely full. I had to go all the way up to 29.650
>to find an un-contested frequency.

I hope you mean 28.300 - 28.600. The reason 10-meter contesters were operating from .300-.500 was that Novices contacts give you more points (right?) than non-novice contacts. I'm amazed that you were able to find a clear frequency *anywhere* on 10 meters!

Stu, KC1F, spent a lot of his time on 10 meters in one of the recent DX contests *above* 28.800 (like around .888). He had very high QSO rates, probably because of the clear channel. You don't need to operate in QRM Alley to get a good score.

jim, AD1C

=-=

"The opinions expressed here in no way represent the views of Digital Equipment Corporation."

James J. Reisert Internet: reisert@tallis.enet.dec.com
Digital Equipment Corp. UUCP: ...decwrl!tallis.enet!reisert
295 Foster Street
P.O. Box 1123
Littleton, MA 01460

4828. Re: RST's in contests

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-15 17:44:47 UTC
From: davidn@tekigm2.MEN.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <7580@tekigm2.MEN.TEK.COM>
Source record: 14755

In article <22367@ut-emx.UUCP>, oo7@ut-emx.UUCP (Your Tax Dollars At Work) writes:
>
> Don't forget that some people work contests mainly to pick up new
> countries/zones/states, and follow up with a QSL card. The other guy
> has to put a signal report on the card for most awards.
> =================
> Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
> oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu

Although there is a place on the DXCC form for RST, it not required by
the rules. I have had no problem entering NONE for RST on the DXCC form
when there is none on the card. I have heard one particular DX station
having fun with USA operators by not giving a report. When the stateside
station asks for a report "for the log", the DX stations says,
"Your're loud . . ., QRZ"

David Norton, AB9O

4829. FCC Processing time

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-15 18:07:58 UTC
From: JORDAN@LL.LL.MIT.EDU
Message-ID: <8912160813.AA11459@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 14744

I just got my US license back from the FCC. It took exactly 8 weeks
from my VE session on Oct 18, and arrived Dec 13. Process date was Dec
5th.
HOORAY ! (Now all I need is an antenna....

73 and Seasons Greetings de Mike - G4ASQ / KC1RP

4830. Yaesu FT1000 comments?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-15 19:10:30 UTC
From: eyg@hpnjld.HP.COM
Message-ID: <4140012@hpnjld.HP.COM>
Source record: 14745

Has anyone had a chance to play with the new Yaesu HF rig,
the FT1000? I understand that this rig has been available
in Europe for a while, so perhaps someone out there in netland
has used one. I would like to hear critical comments, either
good or bad, from anyone who has.

Ed Gilbert, WA2SRQ

4831. Description of InstantTrack

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-15 20:16:51 UTC
From: fpa@qualcom.qualcomm.com
Message-ID: <1241@qualcom.qualcomm.com>
Source record: 14757

i have received several messages via the net from folks who read the review of InstantTrack in '73 magazine, then wrote to the address listed there and have not yet rcvd a reply. The address listed was for Project Oscar, who allowed us to list their address, even tho we didn't know how InstantTrack would be distributed at the time the review went to press. Then, about the time letters were rolling in, the Proj. Oscar office was damaged in the San Francisco area earthquake. Everyone who wrote should receive a reply soon, from AMSAT. AMSAT will mail a one page description of InstantTrack to those who call or write. I have also taken the liberty of appending the text of that description to this mail...

InstantTrack 1.00 Now Available for IBMPC 11/20/89
==========

InstantTrack is a new satellite tracking program for radio amateurs, written by Franklin Antonio, N6NKF. It provides all the features of the tracking software you use now, and many you've only dreamed about. See the review in Nov '89 issue of '73 magazine.

Many of IT's best features involve the way that the user interacts with IT, and these are, of course, difficult to describe in writing. Nevertheless, here is a short summary...

Speed -- InstantTrack is faster than any other tracking program period. Humans should never wait for computers.

Ease of use -- Most commands are a single keystroke. Usually tedious functions are fully automated.

Instant Visibility -- InstantTrack shows you the positions of your "favorite" satellites, even before you issue the first keystroke. The menu of 200 satellites shows you which are visible from your location even before you select a satellite. The menu of 1754 cities shows you which cities are visible from the selected satellite even before you select one, etc.

Real-Time Displays
InstantTrack displays all the information you will normally need to operate with any satellite on its real-time display screens. Information includes: Azimuth, Elevation, Range, Doppler, Path Loss, Squint, (all shown for multiple observers) Sub-satellite point expressed as Lat/Lon, Gridsquare, and Nearest-City, Cartesian Coordinates of Observer and Satellite, Satellite Rise/Set Time, Satellite Mode, Right-Ascension, Declination, Sky Temperature, and more.

Graphics -- InstantTrack displays full color high resolution (EGA/VGA) maps of the Earth, showing satellite and observers position, two kinds of satellite footprint, grayline, etc. (Map projection is selectable.) Users can also select either a diagram of the satellite's orbit showing orientation of the satellite, or a map of the sky, showing the satellite's position against the field of stars.

You can move from map to map or satellite to satellite with a single keystroke, instantly.

Automated orbital element entry -- InstantTrack reads the popular NASA and AMSAT format satellite element files and updates its database automatically. You need never again manually enter dozens of 10 digit numbers.

Automated time setting -- InstantTrack automatically sets time on your computer by accessing the NIST (formerly NBS) time service via your modem.

Satellite & Station Database -- InstantTrack supports a database of 200 satellites and 50 observer locations. A unique grouping feature allows you to categorize satellites, and perform most operations on either a selected group, or the entire database.

City Database -- InstantTrack includes a database of 1754 cities worldwide. Locations of the satellite (sub-satellite points) and observers are displayed relative to the nearest city! Observing stations can be specified by entering as little as their city name!

Grid Squares -- InstantTrack understands the gridsquare system. Observing stations can be specifyed by typing only their gridsquare.

Satellite Covisibility -- InstantTrack shows you when satellites can see other satellites (i.e when crosslinks are possible), when satellites are in eclipse (in the shadow of the earth), etc. This display, of course, updates in real-time, so you can see crosslinks appear and disappear.

Squint Angle -- InstantTrack computes the angle by which the satellite's antennas are pointed away from you. Helps you understand why quality of communications via satellites such as Oscar-10 and Oscar-13 (spin-stabilized satellites with directional antennas) varies.

InstantTrack's graphics show you where a satellite's antennas are pointing. Maps display a contour line of squint angle. Stations within this line have low squint, and can establish the best links via such satellites.

Path Loss -- InstantTrack shows the path loss between observers and the satellite in realtime.

Schedules -- InstantTrack can show you the next three weeks schedule
for a satellite , or one day's schedule for 20 satellites on
one easy-to-read screen.

Realtime Rotor Control -- InstantTrack supports realtime antenna rotor
control via the Kansas-City-Tracker interface.

Background Mode --A unique background mode allows you to track
satellites & point antennas in real-time while you run other
programs.

Sun & Moon -- InstantTrack tracks the Sun & Moon as well as the
satellites in its database.

Fast Rise-Time Finder -- InstantTrack computes the time at which a
satellite will rise over the horizon without the usual delay
caused by stepping through small time increments between now
and then.

Tracking Multiple Stations -- You can see the computed parameters
(azimuth, elevation, squint, etc) both from your perspective
and from the perspective of the station at the other end of
the satellite link.

Documentation -- InstantTrack comes with documentation which is both
Extensive and Tutorial.

Online Help -- InstantTrack contains an online help facility which
can be entered from almost any screen.

Availability

InstantTrack is available from The Radio Amateur Satellite Corporation,
AMSAT-NA for $50. per copy ($70 if you're not a member) for individuals and
non-profit organizations. Commercial users please call for price info.

AMSAT-NA is a non-profit organization which builds and launches amateur radio
satellites. The author is a member of AMSAT, but has no financial
affiliation. If you buy a copy of InstantTrack from AMSAT, the entire
purchase price goes toward the amateur radio space program.

AMSAT-NA
Post Office Box 27
Washington, DC 20044

Phone: (301) 589-6062

Required Hardware...

Any IBMPC, or AT, PS2, clone, etc with at least 512k memory.

Any display type is ok for the text mode screens, but VGA preferred.
Graphics screens _require_ EGA or VGA display.

A numeric coprocessor (8087 or 80287) is NOT required, but it is recommended.

A mouse is NOT required, but can be used on the map screens.

4832. Re: FT-470, the continuing saga...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-15 21:14:24 UTC
From: bilbo@navajo.berkeley.edu
Message-ID: <20727@pasteur.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 14752

In article <8912141655.AA00039@adam.DG.COM> <PZS@MERCURY.MCEO.DG.COM> writes:
>Re: Tunable front ends
>"tracking" front end, which was just a varactor tuned filter that
>peaked the front end for the frequency you were listening to. I
>suspect that the more expensive commercial radios do the same thing,

Yaesu's FT-23R have this "tracking" front-end. They removed it in hopes of achieving a more sensitive rcvr in the -411 and -470. Ooops. Works great in the faraday-cage lab, but otherwise.... As reported earlier, they have the "fix" for this for the -470, just send your radio in to them. Why it's not a similar repair for the -411 is not clear to me.

Bill -KI6DG

4833. Tentec Paragon Computer Control

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-15 21:44:00 UTC
From: nix%muppet.decnet@CONSRT.ROK.COM
Message-ID: <8912160815.AA11602@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 14772

```
====================================================================
(PLEASE NOTE: the following is a `re-posting' of an item from
about 3 weeks ago. Due to some system problems, I lost access
to INFO-HAMS for several weeks and, don't know if anyone ever
responded or not)
====================================================================

I'm looking for some other Tentec Paragon owners who have, or are
interested in, using the optional RS-232 port to control the radio.

I have an Amiga Computer and, although there aren't any `canned'
interface programs (for the Amiga), to provide access to the Paragon,
I've had reasonably good results by using a public domain terminal
emulator.

I have documentation on the IBM (and `compatibles') BASIC program
which Tentec sells and, have been using it to understand the format
of the Status `word' (several bytes in length) that's supposed to
come back from the Amiga. There appear to be inconsistances in the
portion reporting the radio's operating frequency.

If anybody's had experience in writing/modifying a computer program
to control the Tentec Paragon, I'd be grateful for thoughts/comments.

Paul WB5AGF

Please Send Replies To: NIX%MUPPET.DECNET@consrt.rok.com
```

4834. Re: FT-470, the continuing saga...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-15 23:16:07 UTC
From: turner@ics.uci.edu
Message-ID: <25897B37.3442@paris.ics.uci.edu>
Source record: 14758

Bill writes:
>Yaesu's FT-23R have this "tracking" front-end. They removed it in hopes of
>achieving a more sensitive rcvr in the -411 and -470. Ooops. Works great in
>the faraday-cage lab, but otherwise.... As reported earlier, they have the
>"fix" for this for the -470, just send your radio in to them. Why it's
>not a similar repair for the -411 is not clear to me.
>
>Bill -KI6DG

I am quite curious about other owners of the FT470 and their experiences with the intermod problem. As Bill explains, there is a "fix" whereby the IF frequencies are changed in the HOPES of avoiding the local signals. The Yaesu engineer at Cerritos which I spoke to said that such a change was UNLIKELY to help in the general case. He said that the "fix" was used for some specific problems that occurred out in Illinois (somewhere in the midwest) where the IF was under direct attack by a local 2KW repeater signal.

Has anyone else out there asked Yaesu for the "fix" and what were the results? I am hesitant to send my radio away for several weeks for the "fix" (which they offered to do) if the improvement is marginal. The radio is usable to me as it stands, and I like it in my hand rather than out at the shop. Any other info?

P.S. Apparently Yaesu has just brought the price of the Ft470 down by about $50.00! It is now the cheapest (at the local ham emporium) of the big three (Kenwood, Icom, Yaesu) - but the alternative Alinco - which is a bit stripped down - is yet cheaper.

Clark S. Turner "When the going gets weird,
WA3JPG the weird turn pro."
turner@ics.uci.edu -Hunter Thompson

4835. Re: The un-net on 10meters on Satur

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-16 00:23:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500329@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 14762

> frequencies. Your not allowed to be on the standard fm simplex frequencies
> like 146.52. They've gone so far as to completely eliminate any possibility
> of getting more people interested in the activity by people being aware
> that the activity is occuring.

I don't want some contest overrunning the whole band. I'd like to see ALL
contests restricted to some portion of each band they operate on so that
those who don't want to operate the contest can still find a frequency.

> Yes, I admit that contests have a severe habit of disrupting normal net
> operations. I don't really have a good answer for that either. Even
> if you set up restrictions on where the contesters can play, there will
> be a net in that particular portion that gets derailed, and thus people
> get upset. There are no restrictions on where nets can be set up after

Rotate the positions. Nets are not playing by rules (besides FCC).

> all! Gee, maybe net operations should be restricted to certain areas
> of the bands. ;-) Point is that depending on which activity your

By whom?

> playing at(which you nominally assume is the most important thing going ;-)
> your going to be upset when someone else interferes with it.

> The best answer seems to be to try to be as tolerant as possible of
> all activities, and understand that what the other fellow is doing
> is just as important to him as your pursuits are to you.

How do you tolerate an invasion? At least nets stick to their frequency.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

4836. Re: Kenwood TS140

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-16 00:43:40 UTC
From: cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu
Message-ID: <1771@ultb.isc.rit.edu>
Source record: 14764

>I am considering purchasing a Kenwood TS140. I would like to receive
>opinions of the rig from people who have them. TU es 73's

I like the 440 more. The $500 difference for a TS440S (with the built
in antenna tuner) is worth it, if only for direct frequency entry
keypad and SWR meter. The only thing that I wish they BOTH had is
a built-in electronic keying unit. I like a station with as few
separates as possible, for when I want to go portable, and it'd
be nice to just be able to plug in a decent set of paddles, with
the electronic keyer part built inside. (It's not even listed as
an option in the TS440S or TS140S ads, and there's no controls for
it on the panel).

The ICOM IC-745 has this as an optional internal add-on board. The
745 is a great rig, except no QSK (only semi-breakin) and it's 100 watts
(Kenwoods are 200w), and a TS-140 looks like a better deal than an
IC-735 (ours is a 745, no longer made).

Don't forget about the Yaesu 747, it looks pretty neat for the price,
except that the panel layout is not as high-tech and pretty as it
could be.

De Chris, N2JGW
R.I.T. Amateur Radio Club
cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu

4837. Re: Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-16 01:03:30 UTC
From: fcr@saturn.wustl.edu
Message-ID: <1989Dec16.010330.22182@cec1.wustl.edu>
Source record: 14759

In article <12549900427007@osu-20.ircc.ohio-state.edu> (Steve Bertsch) writes:
>In a few magazine articles I've seen the terms 'near field' and 'far field',
>but I can't find any mention of these terms in any of the radio or
>electronics texts I've tried. Can anyone define these terms?

The definition that I use in my research is that far-field is when an arriving signal appears to be a plane wave across the aperture of the antenna or array. The transmitted signal will tend to expand spherically - that is, lines of constant phase take on a spherical shape. When the sphere appears to be a plane at the receiving array then the radiation source is in the far field. The deviation from being in a plane is usually specified to be within so many degrees or wavelengths,
thus the near and far field boundary will vary with wavelength (frequency), and antenna aperture (size).

There is also a MIL- spec. which has a similar definition, although I can't recall what the number is right now. It has something to do with RF interference susceptability.

Frank Robey
fcr@saturn.wustl.edu

-Gonna get my ticket one of these days.

4838. Re: RST

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-16 01:05:02 UTC
From: cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu
Message-ID: <1772@ultb.isc.rit.edu>
Source record: 14765

In article <790@larry.sal.wisc.edu> sde@larry.sal.wisc.edu.UUCP (Scott Ellington) writes:

>Speaking of call signs, shouldn't stations be required to give their own
>call at least once per contact?

YEAH!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

BOY is it AGGRAVATING to listen to some bonehead call "QRZ?" and then
repeat the calling station's callsign, say "THANK YOU FOR xyz, QRZ?"
and give his own callsign every 10 minutes or so!!!

(1) It's not fair to me, as a contest participant, to have to wait
for you to give your callsign sometime in the next 8 or 9
minutes. I spend this time waiting to hear who you are,
when I could be out contesting. You would *THINK* that the
big guns who are calling CQ on some freq. would show a
little more courtesy in this respect.

(2) The law states at least every ten minutes during and at the end
of EACH COMMUNICATION. This means when you're DONE talking
to ME, you give your callsign, *NOT* in 10 or 15 exchanges,
after EVERY ONE. I don't think that there's any room
here for interpretation.

This is the way *I* operated, and it didn't hurt at all.

Chris, N2JGW

cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu

4839. Re: DAYTON '90 !!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-16 01:39:05 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500327@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 14760

> DAYTON is comming up soon and will be here faster than you think
> (APRIL 27, 28, and 29). There was some talk about a USE-NET meeting as
> well as a calling frequency. This year we should try the same. I would
> like to nominate 223.60 (dir) as the calling channel as 2 meters is
> useless.

How about ALSO having 440.60 for us higher ups? Maybe someone can bring
a simplex crossband repeater between these two bands and run it in their
car in the parking area?

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

4840. Re: The un-net on 10meters on Satur

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-16 01:39:16 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500328@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 14761

It would be nice if the ARRL were to schedule the 10 meter contest (which proportionally should interest college students more, since that tends to be a place where lots of new novices and techs concentrate) at a time when it is NOT getting into FINALS WEEK for colleges and universities.

Can someone suggest a better time? It needs to be between the latest term starting times (late Sept and early Feb) and a few week BEFORE finals (i.e. mid Nov and early April) and must avoid SPRING BREAK. These are the times most students can reasonably expect to be interested in operating, given their usually hectic studying schedules that always get worse as the terms progress.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

4841. Re: Mac vs IBM

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-16 01:43:32 UTC
From: phil@diablo.amd.com
Message-ID: <28430@amdcad.AMD.COM>
Source record: 14769

In article <1260009@hpmwtlb.HP.COM> timb@hpmwtd.HP.COM (Tim Bagwell) writes:
|When will someone write a Mac emulator for the IBM compatibles?

In case you haven't noticed, Apple did sue Microsoft.
Think about it.

--
Phil Ngai, phil@diablo.amd.com {uunet,decwrl,ucbvax}!amdcad!phil
Washington D.C. is the murder capital of the nation.

4842. Re: CoCo WEFAX

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-16 01:50:38 UTC
From: storkus@arrakis.nevada.edu
Message-ID: <1124@unsvax.NEVADA.EDU>
Source record: 14763

Ok, since so many people are having mail bounce problems, and even though I don't want to waste net bandwidth, I'm going to post the UNENCODED program to this news and also to REC.RADIO.SHORTWAVE. As I am leaving for home tomorrow, and will not return until mid-January, I think this is necessary.
The file will be in unencoded ascii code. All you have to do is remove headers and the like. I will post it later tonight.
I'm sorry for any inconvenience this will cause to the network, but it is necessary. The WEFAX program is NOT long, and will only consume as much room as a typically long message (or a couple of the messages from these stupid threads we're seeing). 73's, Mike, N7MSD (Sig file will be in program message)

4843. Re: SONY 2010 MODS WANTED!!! Desparately

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-16 02:14:47 UTC
From: eric@hpcupt1.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7120100@hpcupt1.HP.COM>
Source record: 14754

Me too. Can we just have them posted?

++tkx,
-eric (you mean I'll be able to enjoy my 2010 even MORE..?) wertz
(ucbvax!hpda!eric)

4844. Re: pudgy wound helical antenna (60m vertical in my living room!)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-16 02:34:04 UTC
From: timb@hpmwtd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1260012@hpmwtlb.HP.COM>
Source record: 14768

Mike,

I think it's great that you are experimenting with antenna designs. We should see more of this kind of worthwhile discussion on the net.

A couple of comments though...

1) What you have is a vertical antenna with a tuning inductor built in. That is why you can obtain resonance with only 4' of height on 49m. A short vertical antenna will have a capacitive reactance that must be resonated with inductance which you have incorporated into the antenna itself. The radiation pattern, I would guess, is similar to that of a 4' monopole. The fact that the reactance is distributed over the length of the antenna helps to make it more broadband.

2) I can appreciate the space saving aspect of the design, but you get what you pay for. I don't think you can do better than a full length antenna. To capture the most energy you need as large an effective aperture as you can get. However, I have no doubt that you can do better than your window antenna (which, I admit, do work remarkably well).

3) Helical designs are most effective when the diameter is one wavelength or more. This makes it radiate in its axial mode which gives it some directive gain (not too practical at HF).

I would dearly love to see someone come up with a compact antenna that performs as well as the big ones, but I think we're up against one of those doggone physical limits here.

Keep up the good work.

73's de Tim, WB9MVP

4845. WEFAX 105 Program

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-16 04:11:21 UTC
From: storkus@arrakis.nevada.edu
Message-ID: <1125@unsvax.NEVADA.EDU>
Source record: 14767
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

Because I will be leaving home tomorrow and I am STILL getting requests for the WEFAX 105 program AND getting complaints that people can't access the LISTSERV@PUCC.PRINCETON.EDU database, I am putting it up here in plain ascii code. Simply remove all information not part of the program and save it to your disk as an ASCII Basic Program. Yes, I KNOW you're not supposed to do this because it wastes net bandwidth, but I am compelled to due to the amount of requests for this. This program's length is about as long as some of the messages we've been seeing here lately.

Now a few tips for using the program, but 1st a warning:

BE SURE THAT YOU DO **NOT** TURN UP THE AUDIO TOO LOUD ON YOUR RADIO!!!!!!!

The friend that gave this program to me knows someone whom he gave it to that burned out the cassette port on his computer due to too much radio audio. So, don't say I didn't warn you.

As I have said, the program uses the CoCo's built-in cassette port to receive and demodulate weather faxes (and others). The pictures are of very high quality, but there is no grey scale. It runs on ANY Color Computer (but it was designed to run on the 1 and 2), and runs in Disk Extended Color Basic (DECB), which is what is built into the machine's roms when you buy it.

Although a disk drive is not required, if you're thinking of saving pictures you will need one. Because the size of the pictures (they are a basic memory dump), the program does NOT use files, but the whole disk! Because of this, BE SURE to use a clean disk for saving pictures. 1 Single-side disk will store 2 pictures.

As far as hardware between the computer and radio, you simply need a cable to connect between the audio input portion of the cassette port and the earphone plug of the radio. Since the cassette plug is a 5 pin DIN, this is easy. A pinout of the port is given in the CoCo's manual (one of them).

So, remember the warning...get set up...and have fun!! 73's and see you in mid January (please don't send me mail until then, as it will probably bounce, and if it doesn't, I won't be receiving it), Mike, N7MSD

```
-------------------------------CUT-HERE---------------------------------------

10 REM THIS PROGRAM IS PUBLIC DOMAIN
12 REM ** MODIFIED FOR RADIO SHACK DMP-110, 120 ETC. **
14 REM CONV. BY LEE ROMINGER & JIM ROMINGER, WA6WNE
20 PCLEAR4
30 F1=651:REM 60 LPM ADJUST
40 F2=901:REM 90 LPM ADJUST
50 F3=1027:REM 120 LPM ADJUST
55 POKE150,18:REM PRINT=2400 BAUD
56 IFPEEK(33021)=50 THEN POKE359,57:POKE65314,85:! 13,0:! 12,63
60 CLS
70 PRINT" WEATHER FACSIMILE RECEIVER"
```

```
80 PRINTSTRING$(32,"-");
90 PRINT
100 PRINT"THIS PROGRAM WILL RECEIVE FM FAX";
110 PRINT"AT 60, 90 & 120 LINES/MINUTE."
120 PRINT"CONNECT THE CASSETTE EAR (BLACK)";
130 PRINT"PLUG TO THE RADIO'S EAR JACK OR"
140 PRINT"CONNECT IT ACROSS THE SPEAKER."
150 PRINT"CHECK THAT THE RADIO IS TUNED IN";
160 PRINT"AND THAT THE BFO IS TURNED ON."
170 PRINT"AFTER THE PROGRAM IS READY YOU"
180 PRINT"CAN USE THE TUNING METER TO"
190 PRINT"ADJUST THE RADIO."
200 PRINT
210 PRINT"PLEASE WAIT..."
220 AD=&H600:LI=900
230 READA$,CS
240 IF A$="X" THEN 320
250 FOR I=1 TO 64 STEP 2
260 A=VAL("&H"+MID$(A$,I,2))
270 POKE AD,A:CS=CS-A:AD=AD+1
280 NEXT
290 IF CS THEN PRINT"DATA ERROR IN LINE";LI:END
300 PRINT@462,944-LI
310 LI=LI+1:GOTO 230
320 A=INT(F1/256):POKE&H600,A:POKE&H601,F1-256*A
330 A=INT(F2/256):POKE&H608,A:POKE&H609,F2-256*A
340 A=INT(F3/256):POKE&H610,A:POKE&H611,F3-256*A
360 PRINT"RECEIVE *60* *90* *120* LPM"
370 PRINT" 3357,8027,8080,10865,14823"
380 PRINT" *PRINT TO RADIO SHACK PRINTER*"
390 PRINT
400 PRINT" *REVERSE VIDEO THE PICTURE*"
410 PRINT
420 A$=CHR$(PEEK(&HC000))+CHR$(PEEK(&HC001))
430 IF A$<>"DK" THEN PRINT:PRINT:PRINT:GOTO470
440 PRINT"DISK *VIEW* #1 *** #2 ***"
450 PRINT"PICTURE *LOAD* *** ***"
460 PRINT"STORAGE *SAVE* *** ***"
470 PRINT
480 PRINT"TUNING I--------I"
490 PRINT"METER: 1500 2300"
500 PRINT
510 PRINT"JOYSTICK RESTART SCAN"
520 PRINT"USE WHEN PHASE HOLD PHASE"
530 PRINT"RECEIVING: <-- SCAN -->";
540 EXEC CS
900 DATA0285050A004D00E703820704003300990400080000260072OF718634B7FF030F,1740
901 DATA660F671700E3260EB7FFDEBEC0066F846F01AD9FC004B7FFDF7FFF407F098610,3846
902 DATACE03D78E0400A6848A40A7808C060025F51703338D0220DE8D57080B0002840D,2661
903 DATA1000028212160002810418B22048F021C440332090E660011090E77001D090E88,1154
```

```
904 DATA001C80800000788D2813956803D61A9C6803D5808000006786022002860397 61,2490
905 DATA8D0F131568034B1A1C68034A808000004E17027235109F628D2ADD648D773410,2244
906 DATA1700908D1F109364270735101700842 0E71700EE8D4D27EBAEE43003EC84AD8B,3021
907 DATA3510206F8D18FC015A4454548D1B2607C1082302C60839C10423FBC60439B7FF,2850
908 DATADEAD9FA00AB7FFDF39B7FFDEBEC000B7FFDF8C444B39B6FF008401398DF827FC,4792
909 DATA9766398DF19166270B8E222E301F26FC8DE49766399E628D6B91642204D16424,3391
910 DATA073005E6842AF0398D61916522F3D16525EF39CE04008D536D012A0496651F89,3174
911 DATA3402E0E45CE7E4C6203D33CB8D366D012A0496641F893406E6842A1033C6E6C4,3524
912 DATAA68D001FA7C4E78D00192014E6C6C840E7C64CA16123F533C820A6E46A6226EC,4040
913 DATA326339CFEC84841FC41F39A60244444444E602C40F39B6FF205A2705B1FF2027,3274
914 DATAF839C6208DF02708C6408DEA27028DE654D16727158E05409667D767E686CA40,3880
915 DATAE7869667E686C4BFE786398634B7FF03863CB7FF0186D6B7FF208680B4FF0027,4605
916 DATA053DAC842008DC52DD56DC50DD54862AB7FF208680B4FF0027043D12200ACC26,3373
917 DATA02DD56CC0E00DD548634B7FF019E4086D6B7FF208680B4FF0027038E0001862A,3555
918 DATAB7FF208680B4FF0026029E42301F26FCA69439DF483A3386DF4C8601A7844F5F,3616
919 DATADD4AB6FF205CC1262504A1012005B1FF2027F2D74E1DA18BD34ADD4A9348251B,3557
920 DATADD4AD64EF7FF02D14F6984240430012005CC0001E70112C606200F8601B4FF00,3018
921 DATA260617FE7716FD8EC6049C4C25B4DC48934A2F07A18B83000126F917FF2D399E,3332
922 DATA52DE448660208C5F9E50DE46862020838DF55F8DEA8DF0C6608DE48DEAC6C020,4425
923 DATADE5F2006C6082002C610308DFD123ACE00408608E680E7C04A26F98D49861197,3397
924 DATA4F8E26029F52CE0E00DF5033C820DF54308901209F568DB8DE54DF509E569F52,3497
925 DATA8CFE0225E6397FFF22CEFFC6A75AA75CA75E860444C6074424063341A7C02002,3602
926 DATAA7C15A26F23986F0B7FF22CEFFC6A75AA75DA75F860E20DC8690F6015BC13F26,4381
927 DATA015C3D584958498E2602308BB6015A813F26014C3086203800000000000000000,1695
928 DATA000000000000008DBD8DCDFC015A340617FD6BFC015A10A3E127028DBB17FD83,2983
929 DATA27E9398DA18E260263808CFE0225F939108E0E00C620A680A7A05A26F9308840,3427
930 DATA108C260025EE39108E0E00C620A6A0A7805A26F9308840108C260025EE392602,2740
931 DATA262226426E026E226E42B602B622B642C6002002C611D760D661C10326028D24,2738
932 DATA17FF43318CD88609AEA134229661810326068D9C8D7620048D728DAB0C603522,3091
933 DATA4A26E539B7FFDEFEC006CC0200EDC4CC1102ED428E0E00AF44AD9FC004B7FFDF,4263
934 DATAD660260FC600A6854C1026FBE95CC11723F439C62BA6854C1026FBDA5CC14323,3644
935 DATAF439C6ED2002C6F7340417FED9D665C00686033DDB64EBE0D760860297618D0C,4102
936 DATA7FFF407F098617FC8D26FB393476B7FFDEBEC006D661E7846F01CC0E00ED04CE,4147
937 DATAFFFF9660C6183D108301332503C30002334183001224F9C30013E7031F30E702,2785
938 DATA108E0018AD9FC0048D1F6C04EC02108311012602CB025CC1122303C6014CED02,2497
939 DATA313F26E0B7FFDF35F617FC2A260C7FFF407F098617FC2516FB3C3917FE48B6FF,3905
940 DATA228401263886FE976F8E2602861B8D6E86148D6A86128D668660975F4FC680E5,3411
941 DATA0026028B01E5886026028B028CFCC22428E58900C026028B04E589012026028B,2803
942 DATA08E589018026028B10E58901E026028B20E589024026028B408B808D214F5426,2817
943 DATABE30010A5F26B530890240860D8D0F8CFE0225A4861E8D06861B8D028613B7FF,2920
944 DATADEAD9FA002B7FFDF3900000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000,1434
945 DATAX,1560
```

```
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
********************************************************************************
*Mike P. Storke, N7MSD INET Address: storkus@arrakis.nevada.edu *
*SnailMail Address: P.O. Box 6 Minden, NV 89423 "I WANT MY C!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!"*
*Packet Address: N7MSD@WA6RDH "Pascal: The Handcuff of the programmer. :-{ *
*DISCLAIMERS??? Why, when "I think what I say and I say what I think!"-From a*
*NOTICE: Due to Christmas Vacation here at UNLV, I won't*character in Freddy's*
```

*be able to answer anything directed to me from the INET*Nightmares, episode: *
from the night of December 14th to mid January. SORRY!"Silence is Golden" *
*This has got to be the most compact sig file in history*A Wholesome TV show *
****

4846. Re: RST's in contests

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-16 04:25:02 UTC
From: bobw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <4380066@col.hp.com>
Source record: 14756

>Heard during the Ten Meter Contest last weekend:
>
>N3xxx: "KH6xxx 59 Pennsylvania."
>KH6xxx: "You're 59 Hawaii. QSL?"
>N3xxx: "QSL. Thanks for Hawaii! How's my signal out there?"
>
> :-)

Totally consistent with:

N3xxx: "You're 59 Pennsylvania, please repeat your call, report and state"

So why do they require signal reports in contest exchanges?

Bob Witte HP Colorado Springs Division
bobw@col.hp.com P.O. Box 2197
Phone:(719) 590-3230 Colorado Springs, CO 80901
Radio: KB0CY

4847. Re: WEFAX 105 Program

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-16 17:08:28 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1989Dec16.170828.1806@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 14773

As quoted from <1125@unsvax.NEVADA.EDU> by storkus@arrakis.nevada.edu (Mike Storke N7MSD):
+---------------
| code. Simply remove all information not part of the program and save it to
| your disk as an ASCII Basic Program. Yes, I KNOW you're not supposed to do
| this because it wastes net bandwidth, but I am compelled to due to the amount
+---------------

??? If nothing else, it would be welcome in alt.sources or (dare I say)
comp.sources.misc. Useful programs are *always* welcome on the Usenet;
they're *far* more useful and interesting than the latest go-round in
rec.arts.sf-lovers on what George Lucas is going to do with the Star Wars
series....

++Brandon
--
Brandon S. Allbery allbery@NCoast.ORG, BALLBERY (MCI Mail), ALLBERY (Delphi)
uunet!hal.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery ncoast!allbery@hal.cwru.edu bsa@telotech.uucp
(comp.sources.misc mail to comp-sources-misc[-request]@backbone.site, please)
Third party vote-collection service: send mail to allbery@uunet.uu.net (ONLY)
expnet.all: Experiments in *net management and organization. Mail me for info.

4848. Re: Packet compression

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-16 17:11:42 UTC
From: kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <1989Dec16.171142.26619@Neon.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 14770

In article <8912151531.AA24134@ti.com> dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com (DUBE TODD) writes:
>Marc, are you saying that Hams should cease to be self-policing and just
>hand the burden to the FCC? I believe that every Ham should be concerned about
>the use of any methods or techniques that might work against the best interests
>of the hobby. And I DON'T think we should try to palm off the responsibility

Did I say I didn't think we should be self policing? I just don't remember electing Jim Grubs to be the police officer. In almost every aspect of everyday life I can make a "reasonableness" test with respect to the letter of the law vs. compliance. I have been known to drive faster than 55. I have been known to park longer than 1 hour in a 1 hour zone.

The ARRL and Mr. Grubs notwithstanding, ONLY THE FCC has the power to enforce the regulations - if they wish to. I guess I don't mind Jim "viewing with alarm", but he is NOT the authority on the matter, and he is NOT empowered to enforce his views on the rest of the Ham community. He should be careful to state that "IN HIS OPINION" such-and-such is true, but unless he is an administrative law judge with the FCC, he has NO RIGHT at all to declare that such-and-such is true.

Most of the privledges we have lost - the Eye Bank - public service at organized events -- have been because someone like Jim Grubs read the rules, interpreted them in an overly strict manner, and then went running to the FCC and forced them to take a stand on the issue. Its sort of like driving on the street. If I go 35 in a 25 zone, carefully, no one will mind (usually). If I honk my horn, blink the lights and wave, I will probably get stopped for speeding.

In the case at hand, with respect to compression, anyone working in the field knows that standard compression methods are NOT encryption, just as the "scrambler" in a synchronous modem is NOT encryption -- they are just tools to control the bandwidth and utilization of time-frequency space. That is, after all, what amateurs are supposed to do == experiment with ways of improving the utilization of the radio spectrum. I do not require that Jim understand the technology behind this, nor do I require that he participate. However, he seems to be convinced that he has sufficient knowledge and authority to make definitive statements on the legality and appropriateness of any and all actions taken by others. B******T.

He (and you) can hold any views you want. You can even air them in this forum. Please, just don't arrogate to yourselves the authority to control the actions of others.

Marc Kaufman, WB6ECE (kaufman@Neon.stanford.edu)

4849. Re: Ground connection for antennas.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-16 17:19:16 UTC
From: kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <1989Dec16.171916.26811@Neon.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 14771

In article <15.Dec.89.14:05:07.GMT.#2213@UK.AC.NWL.IA> PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK ("Pete Lucas, NERC-TLC, Swindon U.K.") writes:
>Grounding - DO NOT use the three-prong mains ground! In my house, there
>is a coil connected between the three-prong 'ground' and true 'ground' - this
>is the coil of the ground-leakage trip. It will hence present a high
>RF impedance to 'true' ground.

In the US, at least, GFI (Ground Fault Interrupter) circuits are only required in areas where there is a significant chance of contact with a "real" earth ground. Outdoors and in bathrooms. I can understand using your rig outdoors,.... but in the bath?

>Also, beware that any ground on your radio does not bypass the
>'ground' (actually a current sensing trip)
>or the safety protection provided by the ground leakage trip may be
>bypassed too.

Good point. In the circuit breakers I have seen lately, though, what is sensed is an imbalance between the two power legs, the assumption being that the difference goes to ground - through whatever path (not necessarily the ground wire). There is no coil in the ground path in US breakers. A real problem is that of RF getting into the breaker and tripping it. I try to use unprotected (no GFI) circuits when I can.

Marc Kaufman (kaufman@Neon.stanford.edu)

4850. Re: rec.radio.shortwave "invite"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-16 17:31:21 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1989Dec16.173121.1943@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 14774

As quoted from <8460@ttidca.TTI.COM> by sorgatz@ttidca.TTI.COM (Avatar):
+---------------
| So fellow Hams, beware! Some of the inhabitants of rec.radio.shortwave
| are not only way-ignorant of radio history/laws/etc...they are quite ANTI-HAM!
+---------------

That's not an attribute of readers of rec.radio.shortwave; it's an attribute of all too many readers of Usenet. And the solution *isn't* to crawl back into your hidey-hole.

Consider this a re-invitation to rec.radio.shortwave. Sure, there are flaming dweebs out there... so what's new? I've seen some flaming dweebs working *this* newsgroup too. And every other unmoderated newsgroup I've read as well. Ignore them; they're not the only ones out there.

++Brandon
--
Brandon S. Allbery allbery@NCoast.ORG, BALLBERY (MCI Mail), ALLBERY (Delphi)
uunet!hal.cwru.edu!ncoast!allbery ncoast!allbery@hal.cwru.edu bsa@telotech.uucp
(comp.sources.misc mail to comp-sources-misc[-request]@backbone.site, please)
Third party vote-collection service: send mail to allbery@uunet.uu.net (ONLY)
expnet.all: Experiments in *net management and organization. Mail me for info.

4851. "Feng Yun"?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-16 17:48:37 UTC
From: roskos@IDA.ORG
Message-ID: <1989Dec16.174837.27151@IDA.ORG>
Source record: 14775
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave

Does anyone have information on a Japanese weather satellite called "Feng Yun"? I found it mentioned in some information from Vanguard Labs (a manufacturer of WEFAX equipment), but it's just a one-line reference:

137.85 MHz - Japan - Feng Yun

This and a statement "see what 7 US, Russian, and Japanese Satellites See" on the cover of their catalog is all I've ever heard of it. I knew Japan had a geostationary meteorological satellite, but this one is apparently a polar satellite. I'm trying to find out the orbital elements for it; it doesn't seem to be in TS Kelso's list of NASA orbital elements, at least not under that name.

--
Eric Roskos (roskos@CS.IDA.ORG or Roskos@DOCKMASTER.NCSC.MIL)

4852. Re: Modifying Radios for out of band use

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-16 21:00:57 UTC
From: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP
Message-ID: <5817@cps3xx.UUCP>
Source record: 14627

In article <102452@ti-csl.csc.ti.com> hoenig@tilde.UUCP (Mike Hoenig) writes:
> I was pointing out that I have modified my TH-75A by removing one
> green wire behind the front case of the radio. This mod allows
> full coverage of the 420-450MHz band, and then some. The display
> will read out from 147.000 to 511.995. If anyone out there knows
> how to tune the PLL, I'd appreciate that information. I'd like to
> see if the rig will operate in the 220MHz band.
>
> Also, I have modified my XYL's TH-25A, thanks to the posting of
> those instructions here. I haven't yet tuned the PLL, but that's
> "in the queue."
>
> Mike (N5LTL; that's "Need 5 Ladies To Love")

I was the person who investigated and posted the mods for the th-x5at
Kenwood HTs (except the th-75at). You will not be able to retune the
pll in the radios as far as you are suggesting without extensive
modification to the pll. You would also need to do extensive
modification to other sections in the radio, namely all the RF sections.
I don't advise trying this; it's probably a lot cheaper and far less
frustrating to just go buy a radio already on a frequency close to the
one you are interested in.

Can you please post the info on how to modify the th-75at? I missed it
here. Thanks.

In the rare case that original ideas Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN
are found here, I am responsible. Owen W328, E. Lansing, MI 48825
Internet: kjh@usc.edu UUCP: ...!uunet!usc!pollux!kjh

4853. Re: Licence Turnaround Time

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-16 21:22:00 UTC
From: CSMSCST@OAC.UCLA.EDU
Message-ID: <8912170846.AA22241@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 14633

I have been waiting 56 days for my upgraded ticket (a->e + new call), and have recently begun wondering what's normal and when I should start getting worried. From scanning the Aug and Sept new extra calls in district 6, it seems that the FCC may be processing them as infrequently as once/month. Earlier this year, I submitted an address change, and got it back in about 32 days. Seeing as the VEC does all the work for upgrades, it wouldn't seem that there was much difference in the FCC processing required.

When I finally do get worried, does anyone have any suggestions whom to call? The FCC? The VEC? David Horowitz...

/Chris Thomas - WA6HTJ (AA6S-something?)

Internet: csmscst@oac.ucla.edu
Bitnet: csmscst@uclamvs.bitnet

4854. Re: rec.radio.shortwave "invite"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-16 22:41:37 UTC
From: michaelb@mikebat.UUCP
Message-ID: <167@mikebat.UUCP>
Source record: 14632

> In article <8460@ttidca.TTI.COM>, sorgatz@ttidca.TTI.COM (Avatar) writes...
> (mindless drivel on swl'ers being dweebs and anti-Ham)
>
> Hey Avatar, how are we gonna kiss your ass if you keep talking through
> it? Sheesh, who are you anyway, The Incredible Iron Ham Man?

I agree. The guy has definatly lost it. If I wanted to have a fight I can
go to any local bar and start one within a few minutes. That's a lot cheaper
than either ham radio or computers.

When I was a kid I used to think hams were a wonderful bunch. I got excited
about it and actually saved enough money to by Realistic DX-150. Then I got
stopped cold by code. (Who does a 12 year old kid that lives in the boonies
pratice with?) In later years I got interested again and found someone to work
with me. With a little encouragement I actually got a liscense. Then I found
the bands full of this kind of stuff and am now thoroughly disinterested
in HF. I for one would fully support taking all HF bands away from the hams
just to see if maybe we could get rid of some of the riff-raff.

Avatar, the signature is for you.

--
Michael Batchelor ..-. ..- -.-. -.- -.-. --- -.. . KA7ZNZ
uunet!wshb!mikebat!michaelb
I own this machine. It agrees with everything I say.

4855. Re: Where is Sandown Park (GB) ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-16 22:47:42 UTC
From: UKTONY@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <25115@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 14776

Sandown Park is a horse race course south wast of london

sort of on the way from London to guilford.

Tony

4856. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-16 23:26:05 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8912170846.AA22277@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 14634

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial RCP/M, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial RCP/M may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

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- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #614 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 62B-A 1 89339.86776004 .00000489 00000-0 57472-3 0 2464
2 00424 80.4637 116.6546 0024294 49.7616 310.5649 13.67259080356275
ATS 1
1 02608U 66110 A 89336.18192593 .00000000 00000-0 99999-4 0 829
2 02608 13.3626 15.2628 0003298 329.7603 30.2210 1.00390398 578
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 89339.15000023 -.00000074 00000-0 99999-4 0 2739
2 03029 12.9664 22.7925 0017023 205.0487 154.8559 1.00272475 80856
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 89341.19273157 .00082899 16304-4 50649-3 0 3209
2 04966 51.5278 348.7112 2414789 154.4764 219.8295 10.75174286570769
Starlette
1 07646U 75010 A 89339.87516620 -.00000034 00000-0 20653-4 0 9980
2 07646 49.8252 201.2237 0206197 272.7629 84.9687 13.82125864749048
LAGEOS
1 08820U 76039 A 89340.50131425 .00000005 00000-0 00000 0 0 9408
2 08820 109.8556 289.1071 0044889 279.3213 80.2276 6.38663863 61632
GOES 2
1 10061U 77048 A 89337.29930608 -.00000008 00000-0 00000 0 0 3308
2 10061 7.5759 66.1545 0008329 172.8675 187.0188 1.00278396 7071
GPS-0001
1 10684U 78020 A 89340.47331011 .00000009 00000-0 99999-4 0 2845
2 10684 63.6341 95.5154 0114417 198.2353 161.3531 2.00558396 71985
GPS-0002
1 10893U 78 47 A 89336.44971705 -.00000026 00000-0 00000 0 0 677
2 10893 64.4645 336.4971 0156466 26.2125 334.5949 2.00551633 84724
GOES 3
1 10953U 78062 A 89340.34019413 .00000086 00000-0 99999-4 0 7755
2 10953 6.4811 68.7875 0005785 235.9586 123.8479 1.00258627 2663
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 78064 A 89334.36486287 .00002688 00000-0 98172-3 0 2053
2 10967 108.0102 269.9985 0002982 272.0304 88.0493 14.35155733597925
GPS-0003
1 11054U 78093 A 89337.25357800 -.00000026 00000-0 00000 0 0 1235
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2 11054 64.0024 332.8404 0054429 120.2534 240.3067 2.00564671 81758
GPS-0004
1 11141U 78112 A 89337.34948002 .00000009 00000-0 00000 0 0 2369
2 11141 63.6331 95.4962 0056277 318.9846 40.5935 2.00566154 80455
NOAA 6
1 11416U 79 57 A 89339.96310882 .00002089 00000-0 88566-3 0 9401
2 11416 98.5201 332.1892 0009734 337.8974 22.1953 14.26286213542381
GPS-0005
1 11690U 80 11 A 89340.47775022 .00000010 00000-0 00000 0 0 8736
2 11690 64.1163 97.3828 0111378 203.4877 156.0033 2.00558244 86371
GPS-0006
1 11783U 80 32 A 89338.30353859 -.00000026 00000-0 00000 0 0 23
2 11783 63.8008 332.4150 0143242 60.8575 300.5885 2.00571832 70411
GOES 4
1 11964U 80 74 A 89338.16994711 -.00000102 00000-0 00000 0 0 1095
2 11964 6.0509 71.6694 0030652 103.6094 256.6445 0.99230801 3710
GOES 5
1 12472U 81049 A 89338.19634916 -.00000246 00000-0 99999-4 0 7875
2 12472 2.9760 78.3416 0001044 111.4304 248.2329 1.00267036 30293
SME
1 12887U 81100 A 89341.08337243 .00036635 00000-0 10000-2 0 4037
2 12887 97.6689 13.6175 0003174 14.1376 345.9923 15.37332377451638
Meteor 2-08
1 13113U 82 25 A 89337.30940625 .00000442 00000-0 38711-3 0 6793
2 13113 82.5373 284.3194 0014428 313.4693 46.5259 13.84097726388634
Salyut 7
1 13138U 82 33 A 89341.03948526 .00043817 00000-0 76897-3 0 9122
2 13138 51.6073 186.4764 0001412 168.5690 191.5342 15.50091460434927
Cosmos 1383
1 13301U 82 66 A 89339.32717843 .00000230 00000-0 25847-3 0 5223
2 13301 82.9300 82.8569 0027775 338.4190 21.5788 13.67779571371179
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 89339.89492494 .00002554 00000-0 57660-3 0 1771
2 13367 98.1923 40.9446 0003440 39.4822 320.6539 14.57134718393150
Meteor 2-09
1 13718U 82116 A 89338.86350137 .00000599 00000-0 30878-3 0 8364
2 13718 81.2443 114.5697 0054864 233.2902 126.3232 14.13391371359666
IRAS
1 13777U 83 4 A 89338.49808616 .00000498 00000-0 37052-3 0 6968
2 13777 99.0330 173.2000 0011862 201.4624 158.6023 13.98702723 19727
Cosmos 1447
1 13916U 83 21 A 89325.07446472 .00000273 00000-0 27822-3 0 6617
2 13916 82.9469 165.9007 0039260 1.0348 359.0875 13.73978341334096
TDRS 1
1 13969U 83 26 B 89336.20859286 -.00000205 00000-0 00000 0 0 8857
2 13969 3.9869 67.4196 0003853 195.2689 164.4209 1.00264057 91109
GOES 6
1 14050U 83 41 A 89337.39699042 .00000120 00000-0 00000 0 0 429
2 14050 1.7397 80.4940 0000351 15.3874 343.7022 1.00261288 8301
OSCAR 10
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1 14129U 83 58 B 89336.63123568 -.00000082 00000-0 00000 0 0 4438
2 14129 25.9081 231.0972 6020032 98.1182 330.0455 2.05883572 20686
GPS-0008
1 14189U 83 72 A 89339.39104786 .00000008 00000-0 99999-4 0 6874
2 14189 63.2660 93.9689 0140868 215.8202 143.2321 2.00562740 46876
Meteor 2-10
1 14452U 83109 A 89335.89563385 .00000788 00000-0 33320-3 0 7931
2 14452 81.1611 125.4532 0094733 334.1095 25.5166 14.22464387316386
LandSat 5
1 14780U 84 21 A 89339.92286879 .00002702 00000-0 60887-3 0 9924
2 14780 98.1462 38.6682 0004223 74.1218 286.0891 14.57156493306579
UOSAT 2
1 14781U 84 21 B 89340.20803493 .00003902 00000-0 74335-3 0 5646
2 14781 97.9813 33.8906 0013211 134.6547 225.5760 14.64546019307712
LDEF
1 14898U 89344.97288743 0.00111817 83140-3 0 725
2 14898 28.5037 356.7620 0003270 164.2426 195.9814 15.71276760319061
GPS-0009
1 15039U 84 59 A 89337.95586935 .00000008 00000-0 00000 0 0 7708
2 15039 63.0121 93.2434 0016261 242.5400 117.2973 2.00563365 40128
Cosmos 1574
1 15055U 84 62 A 89337.65835200 .00000247 00000-0 25423-3 0 8042
2 15055 82.9569 206.4119 0027725 144.3847 215.9158 13.73302988273236
Meteor 2-11
1 15099U 84 72 A 89332.23676021 .00000550 00000-0 48758-3 0 9835
2 15099 82.5320 235.8860 0014042 133.2292 227.0040 13.83754125272804
GPS-0010
1 15271U 84 97 A 89337.85425918 -.00000026 00000-0 00000 0 0 7318
2 15271 63.3049 332.0985 0104272 322.4517 36.8399 2.00570597 37231
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 84105 A 89339.52400643 .00005121 00000-0 72585-3 0 1246
2 15331 82.5360 180.1996 0021996 245.3909 114.5023 14.76710262279495
NOAA 9
1 15427U 84123 A 89334.85051203 .00001037 00000-0 58374-3 0 4589
2 15427 99.1575 325.2179 0014768 202.9466 157.1044 14.12320761255989
Meteor 2-12
1 15516U 85 13 A 89337.60942549 .00000297 00000-0 25611-3 0 1341
2 15516 82.5344 169.9983 0017589 3.8422 356.2867 13.84229014244494
Cosmos 1686
1 16095U 85 86 A 89340.84606994 .00033608 00000-0 59297-3 0 4314
2 16095 51.6072 187.4348 0001396 186.7045 173.3646 15.50065581235993
GPS-0011
1 16129U 85 93 A 89341.00470119 .00000009 00000-0 00000 0 0 3735
2 16129 63.7738 93.9797 0120999 149.6914 211.0574 2.00561177 30500
Meteor 3-1
1 16191U 85100 A 89337.86430894 .00000043 00000-0 99999-4 0 8764
2 16191 82.5452 115.7891 0018913 234.8105 125.1245 13.16884596197854
Meteor 2-13
1 16408U 85119 A 89337.76089422 .00000414 00000-0 36103-3 0 5510
2 16408 82.5328 84.7394 0015401 181.2116 178.9008 13.84256964199016
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Mir
1 16609U 86 17 A 89341.14189793 .00062019 00000-0 83953-3 0 2601
2 16609 51.6212 216.0061 0003315 132.8621 227.3062 15.57102988218135
SPOT 1
1 16613U 86 19 A 89340.99724391 .00000909 00000-0 44505-3 0 6917
2 16613 98.7229 53.2477 0001457 61.5646 298.5703 14.20026016 36655
Meteor 2-14
1 16735U 86 39 A 89337.83671813 .00000291 00000-0 25262-3 0 3395
2 16735 82.5351 111.5939 0013224 259.7477 100.2193 13.84001042177925
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 86 55 A 89340.21002906 .00005578 00000-0 79557-3 0 8149
2 16881 82.5251 238.8493 0020397 260.1231 99.7676 14.76482672180664
EGP
1 16908U 86 61 A 89332.93418793 .00000006 00000-0 34764-3 0 1573
2 16908 50.0077 151.6160 0011413 46.5367 313.6416 12.44383300149923
FO-12
1 16909U 86 61 B 89332.51013140 -.00000025 00000-0 99999-4 0 1759
2 16909 50.0174 153.2103 0010997 44.1423 316.0292 12.44403023149867
NOAA 10
1 16969U 86 73 A 89341.24517571 .00001194 00000-0 54332-3 0 3137
2 16969 98.6221 8.3324 0014395 105.3773 254.8994 14.23345303167305
Meteor 2-15
1 17290U 87 1 A 89337.57205910 .00000399 00000-0 35120-3 0 3139
2 17290 82.4682 17.9147 0013611 142.1356 218.0767 13.83820752147040
MOS-1
1 17527U 87 18 A 89341.04859150 .00000872 00000-0 67438-3 0 3355
2 17527 99.1316 50.8787 0000420 127.5710 232.5507 13.94855720142473
GOES 7
1 17561U 87 22 A 89338.09744039 -.00000028 00000-0 00000 0 0 3800
2 17561 0.0271 312.5842 0001563 358.4673 48.9477 1.00209457 3468
Kvant-1
1 17845U 87 30 A 89340.82100867 .00011252 00000-0 15887-3 0 9318
2 17845 51.6198 217.6114 0003793 132.9551 227.2767 15.57087862154357
DMSP B5D2-3
1 18123U 87 53 A 89341.13866678 .00001421 00000-0 77052-3 0 4333
2 18123 98.8226 169.3350 0011677 213.8217 146.2211 14.13747959127260
RS-10/11
1 18129U 87 54 A 89341.08633354 .00000572 00000-0 61841-3 0 9663
2 18129 82.9251 110.4569 0010620 295.5417 64.4627 13.72038858123109
Meteor 2-16
1 18312U 89340.24526490 0.00000219 18868-3 0 3440
2 18312 82.5547 83.2141 0013655 72.9828 287.2864 13.83560824116301
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 88 5 A 89339.92196958 .00000216 00000-0 18413-3 0 1767
2 18820 82.5442 144.0867 0016710 143.1581 217.0731 13.84251257 93443
DMSP B5D2-4
1 18822U 88 6 A 89339.74986335 .00001296 00000-0 61345-3 0 3398
2 18822 98.6685 217.5091 0007439 107.7116 252.5803 14.21129184 95345
AO-13
1 19216U 88 51 B 89329.66526591 .00000234 00000-0 37172 0 0 553
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2 19216 57.0495 180.6314 6840542 215.8249 68.9355 2.09707370 11120
OKEAN 1
1 19274U 88 56 A 89341.07315025 .00001912 00000-0 27410-3 0 5837
2 19274 82.5176 336.6782 0023287 34.1356 326.1226 14.75886783 76577
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 88 64 A 89340.66422346 .00000391 00000-0 99999-3 0 3204
2 19336 82.5431 53.6421 0018689 70.7190 289.5870 13.16871564 65613
NOAA 11
1 19531U 88 89 A 89340.07212109 .00001060 00000-0 60677-3 0 1738
2 19531 98.9583 283.4543 0013089 107.6506 252.6094 14.11329601 61720
TDRS 2
1 19548U 88 91 B 89339.26943078 .00000131 00000-0 99999-4 0 573
2 19548 0.0121 223.5886 0002012 17.0638 119.3545 1.00275390 3500
Cosmos 2001
1 19796U 89 11 A 89340.28986503 -.00001104 00000-0 99999-4 0 2816
2 19796 62.9287 117.9437 7183571 319.6002 4.9022 2.00562744 5937
GPS-0014
1 19802U 89 13 A 89338.52075951 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 599
2 19802 55.0741 205.0947 0062145 156.5073 203.8624 2.00560310 5845
Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89 18 A 89341.07251123 .00000117 00000-0 99999-4 0 1198
2 19851 82.5204 21.5229 0013954 178.2596 181.8626 13.83898438 38994
TDRS 3
1 19883U 89 21 B 89336.91458107 -.00000235 00000-0 99999-4 0 398
2 19883 0.0917 92.3178 0009572 176.2693 91.3288 1.00261923 1922
GPS-0013
1 20061U 89 44 A 89339.20367137 -.00000031 00000-0 00000 0 0 417
2 20061 54.6747 23.7180 0082718 170.2962 189.9183 2.00566282 3607
Nadezhda
1 20103U 89 50 A 89340.13542919 .00000268 00000-0 27549-3 0 555
2 20103 82.9599 67.3052 0036604 214.5819 145.2954 13.73539051 21215
GPS-0015
1 20185U 89 64 A 89339.17425154 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 283
2 20185 54.9345 205.9483 0026354 136.7792 223.5175 2.00569769 6807
Soyuz TM-8
1 20218U 89 71 A 89340.82094528 .00071042 00000-0 95963-3 0 901
2 20218 51.6291 217.6214 0003525 129.4092 230.4572 15.57101782 14346
Cosmos 2038
1 20232U 89322.32348737 0.00000004 0 263
2 20232 82.5710 125.8639 0010702 238.4398 121.5652 12.65099955 8208
Cosmos 2046
1 20259U 89326.86071613 0.00017745 29542-3 0 1246
2 20259 65.0309 96.5510 0010497 270.8635 89.2408 15.52083099 8721
Magion-2
1 20281U 89321.23047500 -.00001059 -33552-3 0 1176
2 20281 82.5944 3.0200 1263875 97.1649 277.4407 12.42778015 6251
1989 084C
1 20299U 89319.66030688 0.00005136 30662-2 0 296
2 20299 34.2162 136.1180 7090533 18.4605 357.8498 2.49665854 691
GPS-0016
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1 20302U 89 85 A 89340.40327790 -.00000030 00000-0 99999-4 0 357
2 20302 54.7565 324.9164 0037694 305.6987 53.9667 2.00574461 888
1989 085B
1 20303U 89324.58710368 0.00008650 11234-2 0 264
2 20303 35.6522 154.4783 0337925 337.1459 21.4501 14.47461557 4377
1989 085C
1 20304U 89325.08364474 0.00163321 10792-4 15949-2 0 587
2 20304 37.7526 301.5327 5986438 226.4190 65.0844 4.17074007 1276
Meteor 3-3
1 20305U 89 86 A 89340.00979679 .00000090 00000-0 21935-3 0 311
2 20305 82.5515 354.2504 0017370 90.2149 270.1035 13.15843359 5548
1989 086B
1 20306U 89326.24293298 0.00003177 83495-2 0 414
2 20306 82.5552 3.9545 0017126 121.2901 238.9863 13.16044176 3734
IntelSat 6A
1 20315U 89331.91798177 -.00000222 10000-3 0 175
2 20315 0.1028 41.6104 0014547 219.5625 98.6861 1.00266854 270
1989 087B
1 20316U 89341.03139726 0.00005964 41604-2 0 360
2 20316 7.0233 179.2574 7261981 212.2333 68.9029 2.27913743 927
1989 070C
1 20317U 89 70 C 89335.48769175 -.00000018 00000-0 99999-4 0 172
2 20317 1.5631 288.4330 0233580 229.5139 128.4043 0.98761918 349
Cosmos 2049
1 20320U 89344.79302047 0.00374641 67474-4 56760-3 0 576
2 20320 64.7754 168.3105 0044588 105.7828 254.8807 16.02210331 3754
COBE
1 20322U 89 89 A 89340.08122023 .00005549 00000-0 37545-2 0 221
2 20322 99.0250 347.4914 0006420 183.2904 176.8219 14.00544153 2448
1989 089B
1 20323U 89342.03450756 0.00001989 61643-3 0 121
2 20323 97.0671 347.1041 0080241 232.0495 127.3420 14.40129793 2799
Cosmos 2050
1 20330U 89344.81017175 -.00000887 29608-2 0 234
2 20330 62.9975 318.5030 7371369 316.4206 4.6236 2.00586289 355
1989 091B
1 20331U 89345.27242516 0.01473426 38481-4 12186-2 0 308
2 20331 62.8384 255.7415 0156208 121.2735 240.4900 15.92877841 2759
1989 091C
1 20332U 89344.07629308 0.40913519 44119-4 26618-3 0 399
2 20332 62.9123 259.2420 0033088 110.6690 250.1917 16.50931621 2588
1989 091D
1 20333U 89344.07161325 -.00000294 -71873-3 0 103
2 20333 62.9826 318.6115 7339899 316.3910 4.7399 2.04183185 343
Cosmos 2051
1 20334U 89344.79328916 0.00147554 22406-2 0 560
2 20334 64.9073 35.1995 0054525 221.0418 138.5896 15.52130771 2468
Kvant-2
1 20335U 89343.90136874 0.00076314 10207-2 0 384
2 20335 51.6233 202.1802 0003347 145.6263 214.3114 15.57335735 2107
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Molniya3-36
1 20338U 89344.55175854 -.00000292 -73365-2 0 175
2 20338 62.8245 165.9769 7356535 288.0520 9.5459 2.00603610 254
1989 094B
1 20339U 89342.13226883 0.00000284 -28141-2 0 135
2 20339 62.7980 166.2619 7391744 288.0344 9.3795 1.96625953 195
1989 094C
1 20340U 89344.75978996 0.01070046 37338-4 12397-2 0 404
2 20340 62.8101 121.4993 0186489 122.1660 239.7934 15.82699323 1941
1989 094D
1 20341U 89344.74805755 0.01448067 37487-4 10678-2 0 425
2 20341 62.8238 121.8888 0226767 118.0934 244.3190 15.79393697 1949
1989 100A
1 20347U 89336.03993528 0.00029041 89388-2 0 44
2 20347 82.6186 353.2764 1217722 61.7842 310.0776 12.52429319 6344
Cosmos 2052
1 20350U 89344.43792801 0.00953330 28693-4 26500-3 0 310
2 20350 67.1508 248.0091 0096490 63.5856 297.5738 16.16218567 1582
Granat
1 20352U 89343.99260990 -.00000867 10000-3 0 34
2 20352 52.1160 23.9610 9229690 56.5725 349.5180 0.24391700 47
1989 096B
1 20353U 89345.30757638 0.00143379 57152-5 10152-2 0 366
2 20353 51.5409 350.8218 1170923 146.7669 221.2676 13.41767979 1278
1989 096C
1 20354U 89 96 C 89338.99999998 -.00000805 00000-0 99999-4 0 15
2 20354 51.6030 24.1780 9217879 285.2190 280.0690 0.25077369 07
1989 096D
1 20358U 89345.38268138 0.00140556 56709-5 98748-3 0 113
2 20358 51.5316 350.6049 1172076 146.9485 221.0562 13.41616440 1288
--
Dr TS Kelso Asst Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
```

4857. Re: Cellular encryption

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-17 02:00:07 UTC
From: sampson@attctc.Dallas.TX.US
Message-ID: <10622@attctc.Dallas.TX.US>
Source record: 14628

In article <8912151446.AA23764@ti.com>, dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com (DUBE TODD) writes:
>> "...even allows you to send messages to someone else who publishes his key..."
> Are you telling me that every person who has a phone can then communicate with
> ANYONE else who has a phone, safe in the knowledge that NO ONE else can decode
> and thus monitor his conversation?
> I'll eat my posting when you tell me how this is done, John.
>
> Regards,
> Dube Todd

You started this thread by being ignorant of crypto techniques and making the assumption that modern crypto hardware was easily broken into. What he was saying was that there are two keys. One you publish, the other you keep secret. The system is patented/copyright/trademarked (and God only knows what all) with the owners looking to make a billion before they die. I think they want to sell each package for the same price as a Chevy. What you are looking for is the Public-Key Cryptography. One key is used for encryption and made public, the other key is for decryption and kept secret. Personally I think something less complex would suffice. To answer your question, no.

4858. Re: Packet compression

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-17 02:11:34 UTC
From: sampson@attctc.Dallas.TX.US
Message-ID: <10623@attctc.Dallas.TX.US>
Source record: 14629

In article <8912151531.AA24134@ti.com>, dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com (DUBE TODD) writes:
> Marc Kaufman responds to Jim Grubbs' concern about compression: "However,
> I, for one, am getting tired of hearing from yhou why things can't be done.
> Why don't you just shut up and let us take our lumps (if any) from the FCC."
> Marc, are you saying that Hams should cease to be self-policing and just
> hand the burden to the FCC? I believe that every Ham should be concerned about
> the use of any methods or techniques that might work against the best interests
> of the hobby. And I DON'T think we should try to palm off the responsibility
> to the "Big Brother" we are all so afraid of. If the compression technique
> works within the established rules, then there's no problem; if not, then Jim
> has every reason to be concerned, as do the rest of us.
>
> Regards,
> Dube Todd, N5PDK

Unspecified codes can be used only in VHF and up. I'm thinking off the top of my head, but 2 meters and up come to mind. Jim Grubbs has never read the FCC rule book. I say that because everything he says is wrong. If not wrong, it's only because he reads the rules as a Communist would. Each community has a person of this type. They listen to the most active frequency and then tell us the rules. My reply is to have them notify the FCC, cause I ain't changing my operation on some stupid interpretation by an idiot. Self policing is more of a peer pressure than "on the air lawyers".

Steve, N5OWK

4859. FINDLEY SPEAKS OUT ON ARF

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-17 03:09:37 UTC
From: arf@jolnet.ORPK.IL.US
Message-ID: <2414@jolnet.ORPK.IL.US>
Source record: 14631
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio.packet,rec.ham-radio

anurd e14
Article 360 (1 more) in rec.ham-radio.packet:
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs)
Subject: FINDLEY SPEAKS OUT ON ARF

>> From: arf@jolnet.ORPK.IL.US (Jack Schmidling)

>> FINDLEY SPEAKS OUT ON ARF

>> Paul Findley, author of "They Dare to Speak Out" will be
the guest on the Amateur Radio Forum this Thursday night.
This is a profoundly disturbing book about the influence of
an alien government on the Congress of the United States.

Grubs whines:

>Here we go again - committing hari kiri! This is
broadcasting, not an informational bulletin pertaining to
amateur radio.

Arf says:

This whimpish whining represents all of the intellectual
power of a world class NURD.

There were 15 check-ins, 4 of which were given the
opportunity to ask questions of Mr Findley. One of which
was extremely critical of his position.

Just what on earth does this type of forum have to do with
broadcasting? Do you have any idea of what the word means?
If you want examples listen to W1AW or K1MAN.

Where the hell does it say that ham discussions must pertain
to amateur radio?

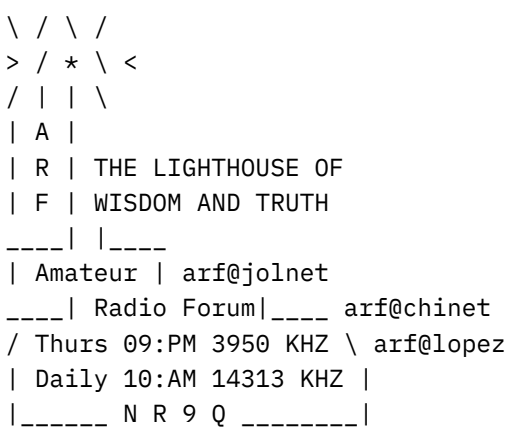
> No wonder the FCC gets so disgusted with our lack of
judgment and self-discipline.

ARF says:

No wonder young people are so disgusted with ham radio and
the hobby is falling apart. Nurds like you and your moronic
contests and discussions about rubber duckies are a real
drag.

Do the hobby a favor and say something intelligent on the
air. It might catch on, but I doubt it.

Good luck in the contest,


^
\ / \ /
> / * \ <
/ | | \
| A |
| R | THE LIGHTHOUSE OF
| F | WISDOM AND TRUTH
____| |____
| Amateur | arf@jolnet
____| Radio Forum|____ arf@chinet
/ Thurs 09:PM 3950 KHZ \ arf@lopez
| Daily 10:AM 14313 KHZ |
|______ N R 9 Q ________|

4860. Re: Weather FAX reciever for Radio Shack CoCo [rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave]

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-17 04:23:37 UTC
From: nelson@sun.soe.clarkson.edu
Message-ID: <NELSON.89Dec16232332@image.clarkson.edu>
Source record: 14630

Are weather FAXes available for anonymous FTP?
--
--russ (nelson@clutx [.bitnet | .clarkson.edu])
Live up to the light thou hast, and more will be granted thee.
A recession now appears more than 2 years away -- John D. Mathon, 4 Oct 1989.
I think killing is value-neutral in and of itself. -- Gary Strand, 8 Nov 1989.
Liberals run this country, by and large. -- Clayton Cramer, 20 Nov 1989.
Shut up and mind your Canadian business, you meddlesome foreigner. -- TK, 23 N.

4861. Broadband Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-17 08:28:37 UTC
From: kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <1989Dec17.082837.10083@Neon.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 14638

I have a nice site (2100', 7 acres), but zoning height restrictions (35' unless I want to pay big bux for a variance). Also, I am lazy. So I am thinking about broadband antennas. Specifically, I have seen ads for the Barker and Williamson AC 3.5-30, and the Garant GD-9. Both are long wire dipoles (windom in the case of Garant) with 'magic' matching networks.

Does anyone have any experience with one or both of these things? Alternate antler theories will also be considered.

Marc Kaufman, WB6ECE (kaufman@Neon.stanford.edu)

4862. * SpaceNews 18-Dec-89 *

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-17 10:36:41 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <64@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 14635

Bulletin ID: SPC91218

SpaceNews

MONDAY DECEMBER 18, 1989

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, NJ, and is distributed weekly
around the world. It is available for UNLIMITED distribution.

* STS-32 NEWS *

US Space Shuttle "Columbia" is currently located at launch pad 39-A at KSC in
preparation for mission STS-32 later this week. If a launch delay occurs, then
the mission will be postponed until January 1990. Columbia will be using the
newly refurbished launch pad 39-A at the Kennedy Space Center. Pad 39-A was
last used in January 1986.

During mission STS-32, the crew will deploy the SYNCOM IV-05 communications
satellite, and retrieving the Long Duration Exposure Facility (LDEF).
This will be a unique mission since it requires the support for both a payload
to be deployed and the return of LDEF. LDEF's processing and de-integration
work at KSC will involve operations in the Orbiter Processing Facility, the
Operations and Checkout (O & C) Building, and the Spacecraft Assembly and
Encapulation Facility (SAEF) number two.

* OSCAR-10 OPERATIONS *

AMSAT-OSCAR-10 is currently available for Mode B transponder operations on
a continuous basis. Please remember to use the minimum uplink power required
to facilitate communications.

* OSCAR-13 OPERATIONS *

Here is the latest operating schedule for AMSAT-OSCAR-13:

MODE B MA 000 to MA 110
MODE JL MA 110 to MA 145
OFF MA 145 to MA 150
S BEACON MA 146 to MA 147
MODE S MA 147 to MA 160
MODE B MA 150 to MA 225
OMNI ANT MA 225 to MA 035

* SpaceNews NEWS *

SpaceNews has been in existance for over two years, and some of you might be interested in how these bulletins are created each week:

SpaceNews bulletins are written and distributed using Amateur Packet Radio (AX.25) technology. Issues are edited using a Commodore 64 computer. Much of the news contained in these bulletins is obtained from amateur satellite OSCAR-11. Orbital predictions of the spacecraft, as well as data capture and decoding functions are also performed using a Commodore 64 running software specifically designed for use with the OSCAR-11 spacecraft (written by KD2BD).

Other important news souces include NASA, ANS (The AMSAT News Service), and USENET. SpaceNews has been available on USENET for just over one year now. It has been available on Amateur Packet Radio (AMPR) for two years, although the distribution paths sometime change. It is available for free distribution and can be found on electronic news systems all over the world.

I always appreciate hearing from the readers of SpaceNews, and try to respond to all comments and suggestions received. It takes a lot of time and work to prepare SpaceNews each week (which is why it sometimes doesn't get out!), and it is the interest of SpaceNews readers that make the effort all worthwhile.

Thanks and Happy Holidays Everyone!!

...John A. Magliacane, KD2BD

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *

Feedback regarding SpaceNews can be directed to the author (John) via any of the following paths:

UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z

<<< Stay on course......Say YES to Morse! >>>

* SpaceNews * >> Satellite News You Won't Find Everywhere Else << * SpaceNews *

<eof>

--
AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z (Neptune, NJ)
UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
"For every problem, there is one solution which is simple, neat and wrong." -- H.L. Mencken

4863. Re: rec.radio.shortwave "invite"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-17 12:42:58 UTC
From: kgreer@mcnc.org
Message-ID: <1523@speedy.mcnc.org>
Source record: 14636

In article <1989Dec16.173121.1943@NCoast.ORG> allbery@ncoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery) writes:
>
>Consider this a re-invitation to rec.radio.shortwave. Sure, there are flaming
>dweebs out there... so what's new? I've seen some flaming dweebs working
>*this* newsgroup too. And every other unmoderated newsgroup I've read as well.
>Ignore them; they're not the only ones out there.

>Brandon S. Allbery allbery@NCoast.ORG, BALLBERY (MCI Mail), ALLBERY (Delphi)

Thanks Brandon. I'm not a ham; I stick to swl'ing. I can understand an irritation from some "locals" that a newgroup should stick to its founding premise, ham'img, rather than being infested by swl-only-stuff. From what I've seen over the last few weeks, this has not been the case, IMHO. Does anyone object to someone like myself who asks a question about antennas? I would hope not, this being such a common thing to ham & swl. But I can understand getting ticked off about postings of VOA/BBC/RM loggings, etc. in rec.ham-radio. Like in so many other groups, there those who will do dumb, obnoxious things. That's nothing new to usenet, as you and many others well know. As an swl, I would like to ask that swl's respect the rec.ham-radio newsgroup "members", their charter and intentions. Personally, though, I would not be annoyed with ham postings in swl. There's always going to be some overlap - just look at 40(41) meters :^)

Kim Greer
klg@orion.mc.duke.edu

4864. Re: pudgy wound helical antenna (60m vertical in my living room!)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-17 16:11:10 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <1047@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 14640

In article <1260012@hpmwtlb.HP.COM> timb@hpmwtd.HP.COM (Tim Bagwell) writes:
]2) I can appreciate the space saving aspect of the design, but you get what
] you pay for. I don't think you can do better than a full length antenna.
] To capture the most energy you need as large an effective aperture as you
] can get. However, I have no doubt that you can do better than your window
] antenna (which, I admit, do work remarkably well).

I would like to dispell a widely held misconception here. While aperture
is important, what counts is EFFECTIVE aperture, not physical
aperture. A traveling wave cannot distinguish dimensions much smaller
than its wavelength. Hence, a magnetic dipole on a 6" loopstick is, in
theory, about as effective as a physical dipole (I don't have the exact
numbers here). A physical antenna that approaches a wavelength or
more in size starts to exhibit aperture related to its size. Smaller
antennas have effective apertures unrelated to their size.

Small antennas do have the following problems:

(1) Larger losses in impedance matching due to the large inductances
required. These can be VERY significant. Note that a magnetic
dipole (such as a loopstick) has these losses in both the matching
network and the antenna itself.
(2) Very narrow bandwidth OR very complex impedance matching OR
very high loss. You can't broaden the bandwidth without either
screwing up the match or de-Q'ing the antenna through IR losses.
(3) Lousy directivity. A magnetic antenna has a dipole pattern. I would
point out, however, that while a loopstick is not very directional,
it has a VERY sharp null and makes a very good DF antenna on HF.

--
John Moore (NJ7E) mcdphx!anasaz!john asuvax!anasaz!john
(602) 861-7607 (day or eve) long palladium, short petroleum
7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253
Freedom and Communism are incompatable.

4865. Can we all grow up?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-17 18:27:52 UTC
From: Michael_Edelman%Wayne-MTS@UM.CC.UMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <188733@Wayne-MTS>
Source record: 14652

Info-Hams used to be a fantastic source of information for everyone from old timers to beginners. Now it's 90% flames that belong in private exchanges, insults and blow-offs to newcomers and endless rehashes of long-settled trivial $#%$^%&%^. Before I decide it's not worth it anymore, can we agree to keep it a friendly, informative forum? If not, perhaps those of us not prone to flames can ask Keith to set up a seperate Info-Flamers list and just automatically direct the offenders there.

--mike ke8yy
michael_edelman%Wayne-MTS@um.cc.umich.edu
medelman@waynest1
...and here's a vote for shorter, less political trailers... :)

4866. 6m opening

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-17 18:28:50 UTC
From: kchen@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <37343@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 14639

There was an amazing (imho :-) 6m opening between the SF Bay Area and
Japan Saturday (Dec. 16) at about 2300Z.

I first stumbled on it when I heard a JA call CQ at about 2310Z. As I
scanned the band between 50.1 and 50.15, there were JAs everywhere! So
I picked a pileup and listened in on a local furiously working them.
I only have a 1 meter piece of wire (proverbial wet string) connected to an
Icom R-7000, and I was getting many of the JAs at S5 on the (very scotch)
meter. (With very little sky noise, even an S2 signal is 100% readable
with the set-up.)

About 15 minutes later, the band fell dead again. 10m was not especially
spectacular in the same time period. Is this one of the tropo openings??

Some of the grids heard were QM05,QM08 and PM94 (drool, drool :-).

Some of the prefixes that came through, like JG1 and JE1, I have not heard
on HF before. Are these the "no-code" Japanese licenses? I must say that
a 6m pileup is infinitely more civilized than, say, a typical 20m pileup. And,
if some of those gentlefolks were no-code types, what does this say about
the argument that the absence of code proficiency invites the riff-raff?

My first taste of 6m DX and all I could do was to sit by silently, cursing
the Friendly Candy Company for not having processed my 610 yet. QLF!

Any other areas experienced the opening?

Kok Chen kchen@apple.COM
Apple Computer, Inc.

4867. Interpretation of the rules (Or... the Lone Ranger rides again)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-17 19:07:38 UTC
From: mgb@APG-TECNET.APG.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8912171907.AA09012@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil>
Source record: 14654

snorkelwacker!usc!cs.utexas.edu!asuvax!stjhmc!f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
!Jim.Grubs@BLOOM-BEACON.MIT.EDU (Jim Grubs) writes:

<previous posting deleted>
<Jim explains his motivations for posting what he does about amateur regs>

>For one very simple reason -- when a few flout the regs, ALL of us suffer
>the consequences. The FCC commonly responds to regulatory abuses in ham
>radio by banning it for everyone. In the past, there was the "Eyebank Net"
>flap, the fallout of which seriously impairs public service projects to
>this very day. The present "20 meter letter" inquiry is a case in point.
>You watch, because of a few scofflaws, we'll lose 3rd party traffic. Because
>of RAIN and ARF, we may lose bulletin transmission.

Let us for a moment assume that you are the source of "TRUTH AND WISDOM"
instead of "ARF", (seems like a territorial dispute to me) what have your
numerous postings of the "you are not allowed to do this, you are not
allowed to do that" type done to prevent your prediction from coming true?
If you think that there is some silent majority out there cheering you on,
then you are sadly mistaken. The only person giving you support is Dube Todd
who was another person that went off trying to say that someone was breaking
the law by asking for military daily use callsigns. He happened to be wrong
but "his heart was in the right place" right? Your postings do more to
harden the resolve of these people than prevent anything. When you make a
person mad, they don't usually go out of their way to re-examine their
beliefs, they get hard headed. So even in the off chance that you are
correct on ANY issue, your postings are NEVER going to accomplish your
stated objective.

>Let's use an analogy -- how long would hobby aviation last if the Sunday
>fliers insisted that their private pilot's license gives them the authority
>to carry passengers who don't "pay" fares but who give presents or free will
>donations? What's the harm? My interpretation of the rules is good enough
>for me, and if I get caught, I'll take my lumps.

Interesting analogy Jim. A Private Pilot ticket allows you to "share" the
expense of a trip with your passengers. You can not be "chartered" to go
someplace (i.e. hired) but you are allowed to accept monetary donations
towards the expense of the trip. So what is the exact amount that you are
allowed to accept? If you tell me that I can only accept 50% of the actual
fuel cost, and I say that I will accept 70% of the fuel cost because I am
also considering the time on the engine towards overhaul, the averaged cost
of avionics repair, the cost of tie downs at the destination, etc., etc.,
then who is right and who is wrong? Neither of us really, since the key to
the issue is that I was going to the destination anyway and I was not
specifically hired or chartered by the passenger to do so ahead of time.

But here is where we get to the root of your postings. YOU have read the RULES and have gotten a meaning out of them that I didn't get. Who died and decided that YOUR OPINION or INTERPRETATION is always right? You ALWAYS come across as being the torch behind all truth and wisdom. If anybody disagrees with YOU then they are against amateur radio!

>I'm not trying to be a newsgroup nuisance. I'm trying to save my hobby from
>being ruined by a bunch of scofflaws who think doing things by the book
>isn't "now", who think obeying the law is an infringement on their personal
>liberties.

Well I will not comment on being a "newsgroup nuisance". However your comments on saving YOUR hobby really get to the root of this issue. It is not YOUR hobby Jim, it is OUR hobby. It is obvious that you think that amateur radio is a personal possession by many of the things you say and the postings that you make. The problem is that you just can't convince the rest of us that YOU own it! The problem boils down to the fact that you are deciding what people are "scofflaws", and who is "doing things by the book" and who isn't. You believe that if anyone ever disagrees with your interpretation of a rule, then they are hell bent for leather out to destroy "your" hobby. Do you yell "HI YO SILVER AWAY" before you write a letter for info-hams or packet-radio?

But like ARF, RAIN, DEATH, and TAXES, I will just have to get used to you, since there doesn't seem to be anything I can do about it. Are you mad yet? You are? Then think closely about how willing you are RIGHT NOW to consider whether any of the above is true. Get the point? What you write tends to make people MAD! It rarely makes them THINK, it just makes them MAD, and when that happens the usual goal of the reader is to cause the same effect right back at you. This starts a back and forth flame battle that sometimes goes on for a month or more.. then it finally dies down and then BANGO you write another posting and up goes the FLAME flag again! Do you consider this to be CONSTRUCTIVE?

What you apparently fail to understand Jim is that there is room for more than your personal interpretations of the rules. What you fail to understand is that you could be very wrong on some issues. What you fail to understand is that "your cure" can sometimes be worse than the disease, especially if you happen to be wrong. What you fail to understand is that disagreeing with you is not a DEFACTO rebellion against law and order!

I guess simply said Jim, YOU JUST FAIL TO UNDERSTAND..... PERIOD!

Mark Bitterlich
mgb@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil
WA3JPY@WB4UOU

4868. Re: Callbook privacy?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-17 19:38:35 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <322@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 14637

Regarding G6WBG's query, the FCC files that are used for publising the callbook are a matter of public record. I have known hams who wanted a bit more privacy, so they filed a form 610 to show their mailing address as a P.O. Box.

73,
Tad Cook
tad@ssc.UUCP
KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
MCI Mail: 328-8544

4869. Re: pudgy wound helical antenna (60m vertical in my living room!)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-17 19:41:36 UTC
From: michael@fe2o3.UUCP
Message-ID: <272@fe2o3.UUCP>
Source record: 14655

In article <1260012@hpmwtlb.HP.COM> timb@hpmwtd.HP.COM (Tim Bagwell) writes:
>
>1) What you have is a vertical antenna with a tuning inductor built in. That
> is why you can obtain resonance with only 4' of height on 49m. A short
> vertical antenna will have a capacitive reactance that must be resonated with
> inductance which you have incorporated into the antenna itself. The radiation
> pattern, I would guess, is similar to that of a 4' monopole. The fact that
> the reactance is distributed over the length of the antenna helps to make it
> more broadband.
>
>
>I would dearly love to see someone come up with a compact antenna that performs
>as well as the big ones, but I think we're up against one of those doggone
>physical limits here.
>
Yes it is possible to resonate out the capacitive reactance of the short antenna
by a lumped or distributed inductance but what you end up with is usually a
very small radiation resistance! This means that the ratio of radiation
resistance to "ohmic" resistance drops and you loose your power to heat.
In ship board MF antennas the radiation resistance is often less than a on
ohm! (Moral of the story: Use thick wire or tube for short antennas!)

---
email to
UUCP: uunet!mimsy!{arinc,fe203}!vk2bea!michael

_ _ _ _
Amateur | VK2BEA (Australia) '))) / //
Radio | G4NYV (United Kingdom) / / / o _. /_ __. _ //
Stations| NV3Z (United States) / ' (_<_(__/ /_(_/|_</_</_

Michael Katzmann
Broadcast Sports Technology.
2135 Espey Ct. #4
Crofton Md. 21114 USA

Ph: +1 301 721 5151

4870. Re: Modifiying radios for out of band operation (was Re: ARRL)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-17 19:50:55 UTC
From: roblingelbach@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <25141@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 14658

>I have modified my radios to work out-of-band because they make
>super-fantastic pieces of test equipment, both as receivers and as
>signal sources. I don't jam with them. What I **DO** do with them is
>work hard at trying to advance the state of the art of radio communication.
>
>I really don't understand the little-old-grannies on this network who
>worry about what someone else might do with a modified radio. One gets
>the impression that these frightened little rabbits are so fearful that
>they hardly dare get on the air themselves! To justify their fears,
>they conjure up nightmare visions of "converted free-banders", "deaths
>from interference", and things that go bump in the night. Is it that
>they fear that others will show the same dearth of self-control that they
>lack?

I can't help but believe this discussion must eventually lead to optimism
vs. pessimism, positivism vs. negativism, or good cheer vs. anger....
I tend to think of hams as generally optimistic, in that they are in
favor of communication as a means for shrinking the Earth and overcoming
political boundaries. Count me as an optimist, in agreement with Brian
Kantor's opinion above.
--Rob

UUCP: sun!portal!cup.portal.com!roblingelbach
INTERNET: roblingelbach@cup.portal.com
AMPRNET: kb6cun@kb6cun.ampr.org [44.16.0.106]
PACKET RADIO: KB6CUN@K6IYK.#SOCAL.USA.NA
COMPUSERVE: 71101,176

Rob Lingelbach (213) 464-6266 (voice)
2641 Rinconia Dr 464-0827 (data)
Los Angeles, CA 90068

4871. MCI Mail, CompuServe, packet

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-17 19:56:27 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <324@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 14651

Is there anyone out there on MCI Mail or CompuServe who is ALSO on
VHF packet, who might be interested in distributing a couple of
bulletins on packet that they would receive via E-mail?

tad@ssc.UUCP
MCI Mail: 328-8544

4872. Transmitter found?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-17 20:52:06 UTC
From: thomas@mvac23.UUCP
Message-ID: <129.UUL1.3#5131@mvac23.UUCP>
Source record: 14642

(mail direct to user failed with unknown PID in alias for the username)
Whilst driving on Interstate 70 over Thanksgiving, I passed a TIS
which was advertised just before getting to a particular rest stop.

According to my map, the rest stop is shown between exits 35 and 42, and
is located near Myersville, MD. It is between Fredrick and Hagerstown
Maryland. Might this be the "unknown" station below (it broadcasts on 530,
but I didn't listen for call -- maybe next week when I again pass that way...):

> MD: TIS, location unknown
> [MD]_____ 0.5300____KNJX865 (govt recds)
> " " 1.6100____KNJX865 (govt recds)
> MD: TIS, xmtr located at Rt 70 and Rt 695, Baltimore
> [Baltimore, MD]_____ 0.5300____WNAL785 (govt recds)
- tom
--
internet : mvac23!thomas@udel.edu or thomas%mvac23@udel.edu
uucp : {ucbvax,mcvax,psuvax1,uunet}!udel!mvac23!thomas
Europe Bitnet: THOMAS1@GRATHUN1
Location: Newark, DE, USA
Quote : Virtual Address eXtension. Is that like a 9-digit zip code?

--
The UUCP Mailer

4873. Re: Cellular Encryption

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-17 21:06:20 UTC
From: jimkirk@OUTLAW.UWYO.EDU
Message-ID: <891217140620.20200730@UWYO.BITNET>
Source record: 14653

Dube Todd writes --

>Are you telling me that every person who has a phone can then communicate with
>ANYONE else who has a phone, safe in the knowledge that NO ONE else can decode
>and thus monitor his conversation?
>I'll eat my posting when you tell me how this is done, John.

For an excellent overview of how this sort of thing is done, CURRENTLY,
I suggest the May 1988 issue of the Proceedings of the IEEE. Any
University library should have back issues, I'm certain they should be
hanging around TI (where Dube apparently works) as well as better public
libraries. In particular, Whitfield Diffie's article The First Ten Years
of Public-Key Cryptography, which explains how the Motorola STU-III
secure telephone works, as well as other devices and concepts.

If you accept that DES is "secure enough", as an example, the only real
problems are transmission of digital data over a voice link at an
acceptably high rate for human speech, and exchanging the DES keys.
The details of secure key exchange, even in plain view of an eavesdropper,
have been solved in several different ways. See the article for details.

It does require a different telephone than you've got, mainly in that
you need D/A and A/D conversion, high-speed modems, DES chips, and a few
other "smarts", but it is in current operation in the government arena.
Has been for several years. And digital cellular will already have
just about all that's required.

Bon apetite!

4874. FINDLEY SPEAKS OUT ON ARF

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-17 21:47:26 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <9661.258C4B08@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 14645

> From: arf@jolnet.ORPK.IL.US (Jack Schmidling)
> Article 360 (1 more) in rec.ham-radio.packet:
> From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs)
> Subject: FINDLEY SPEAKS OUT ON ARF
>
> >> From: arf@jolnet.ORPK.IL.US (Jack Schmidling)
>
> >> FINDLEY SPEAKS OUT ON ARF
>
>
> >> Paul Findley, author of "They Dare to Speak Out" will be
> the guest on the Amateur Radio Forum this Thursday night.
> This is a profoundly disturbing book about the influence of
> an alien government on the Congress of the United States.
>
> Grubs whines:
>
> >Here we go again - committing hari kiri! This is
> broadcasting, not an informational bulletin pertaining to
> amateur radio.
>
> Arf says:
>
> This whimpish whining represents all of the intellectual
> power of a world class NURD.
>
> There were 15 check-ins, 4 of which were given the
> opportunity to ask questions of Mr Findley. One of which
> was extremely critical of his position.
>
> Just what on earth does this type of forum have to do with
> broadcasting? Do you have any idea of what the word means?
> If you want examples listen to W1AW or K1MAN.
>
> Where the hell does it say that ham discussions must pertain
> to amateur radio?
>
> > No wonder the FCC gets so disgusted with our lack of
> judgment and self-discipline.
>
> ARF says:
>
> No wonder young people are so disgusted with ham radio and
> the hobby is falling apart. Nurds like you and your moronic

> contests and discussions about rubber duckies are a real
> drag.

I regard Mr. Schmidling's condemnation of me for my views on his ARF as the American ham radio equivalent of elevation to the peerage. Thank you, Jack.

> Do the hobby a favor and say something intelligent on the
> air.

Let me know when you find someone to point it out to you.

Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!ncar!noao!asuvax!eas.asu.edu!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

4875. Re: Packet compression

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-17 21:47:46 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <9662.258C4B0D@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 14646

> From: kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU (Marc T. Kaufman)
>
> In article <8912151531.AA24134@ti.com> dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com (DUBE TODD)
> writes:
> >Marc, are you saying that Hams should cease to be self-policing and just
> >hand the burden to the FCC? I believe that every Ham should be concerned
> about
> >the use of any methods or techniques that might work against the best
> interests
> >of the hobby. And I DON'T think we should try to palm off the
> responsibility
>
> Did I say I didn't think we should be self policing? I just don't
> remember
> electing Jim Grubs to be the police officer. In almost every aspect of
> everyday life I can make a "reasonableness" test with respect to the
> letter
> of the law vs. compliance. I have been known to drive faster than 55. I
> have
> been known to park longer than 1 hour in a 1 hour zone.
>
> The ARRL and Mr. Grubs notwithstanding, ONLY THE FCC has the power to
> enforce
> the regulations - if they wish to. I guess I don't mind Jim "viewing
> with
> alarm", but he is NOT the authority on the matter, and he is NOT
> empowered to
> enforce his views on the rest of the Ham community. He should be careful
> to
> state that "IN HIS OPINION" such-and-such is true, but unless he is an
> administrative law judge with the FCC, he has NO RIGHT at all to declare
> that
> such-and-such is true.

Jeepers, all this started because I asked a question. At no time did I claim to be an authority nor did I claim to have any "police" powers.

> In the case at hand, with respect to compression, anyone working in the
> field
> knows that standard compression methods are NOT encryption, just as the

You don't read too carefully. I never was asking about encryption. All I asked was what bearing does the FCC rule that on HF we should not transmit ASCII characters that aren't in ITA #5 have on compression methods that produce ASCII characters not in ITA #5. Personally, I don't see why that's not a valid

question.

Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!ncar!noao!asuvax!eas.asu.edu!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

4876. Re: Packet compression

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-17 21:48:06 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <9663.258C4B12@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 14647

> From: sampson@attctc.Dallas.TX.US (Steve Sampson)
>
> In article <8912151531.AA24134@ti.com>, dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com (DUBE
> TODD) writes:
> > Marc Kaufman responds to Jim Grubbs' concern about compression: "However,
>
> Unspecified codes can be used only in VHF and up. I'm thinking off the
> top of
> my head, but 2 meters and up come to mind. Jim Grubbs has never read the
> FCC
> rule book.

On the contrary, it's reading the subpart on technical standards that started my wondering about it.

Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!ncar!noao!asuvax!eas.asu.edu!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

4877. Re: FT-470, the continuing saga...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-17 22:21:29 UTC
From: jill@tank.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <6778@tank.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 14641

In article <25897B37.3442@paris.ics.uci.edu>
Clark Turner <turner@ics.uci.edu> writes:

:The Yaesu engineer at Cerritos which I spoke to said that such a change was
:UNLIKELY to help in the general case. He said that the "fix" was used for
:some specific problems that occurred out in Illinois (somewhere in the
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
:midwest) where the IF was under direct attack by a local 2KW repeater signal.
^^^^^^
:----------
:Clark S. Turner "When the going gets weird,
:WA3JPG the weird turn pro."
:turner@ics.uci.edu -Hunter Thompson
:----------

Clark, you can find Illinois on a good map just to the east of Iowa.

4878. Re: 6 meter DX

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-18 00:33:19 UTC
From: rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
Message-ID: <8912180033.AA08282@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 14643

OM Chen reports hearing JAs from the SF Bay area on 6 meters. From what I gather from this distance, this has been a almost-daily occurance for the last moth or so. We are near the peak of the sunspot cycle and F2 layer ionospheric propagation really gets to rather high frequencies when the sunspot numbers climb. Other almost-daily DX on 6 is New England to Europe. For the past couple of weeks we have had at least a few Gs nearly every day -- I've also worked Japan and Hawaii this December. Not quite with a "wet noodle" though 150 W out to a 6 el beam at 50 ft, SSB. The last week we have had transcontinental openings to southern CA most afternoons.

The key times for this DX require that the sun be sorta overhead at the path midpoint.

Listen to 28.885 MHz for the very active liaison frequency used by the 50 MHz crowd.

73, Bob W3OTC

4879. Re: Weather FAX reciever for Radio Shack CoCo [rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave]

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-18 02:07:19 UTC
From: bowen@cs.Buffalo.EDU
Message-ID: <14923@eerie.acsu.Buffalo.EDU>
Source record: 14644

In article <NELSON.89Dec16232332@image.clarkson.edu>,
nelson@sun.soe.clarkson.edu (Russ Nelson) writes:
> Are weather FAXes available for anonymous FTP?

I've considered writing a daemon to serve up to the minute WEFAX images to anyone on the Internet (what the hell... I might as well start collecting ham related daemons 8-) And a while back someone posted saying they were working on a greyscale FAX decoder that connected to an RS-232. I asked if I could get one asap, but never got a reply.

I guess what I'm saying is if I can get the right equipment at a low price, I'm willing to write the code to serve out the data. Anybody willing to help out?

In my opinion, the Internet isn't being used to anywhere near its full potential. We definitely need more servers like this.

Devon

4880. University Amateur Radio Clubs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-18 02:10:30 UTC
From: cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu
Message-ID: <1780@ultb.isc.rit.edu>
Source record: 14650

I am trying my best to compile a list of amateur radio clubs at colleges and universities around north america and the world. I'd like to start a net - maybe monthly? - to exchange ideas and to report about what we're all doing - Is anybody from a university club interested? (There are so many 'dead' clubs - well, I have brought R.I.T.'s back from the dead this year, after two years of virtual inactivity).

I am usually on ultb.isc.rit.edu, so if you have internet, either talk or otalk to me and I'll surely answer.

Chris N2JGW, President
Rochester Institute of Technology Amateur Radio Club, K2GXT
Rochester, New York

cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu

4881. Broadband Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-18 02:15:46 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <9664.258C4B15@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 14648

> From: kaufman@Neon.Stanford.EDU (Marc T. Kaufman)
>
> I have a nice site (2100', 7 acres), but zoning height restrictions (35'
> unless I want to pay big bux for a variance). Also, I am lazy. So I am
> thinking about broadband antennas. Specifically, I have seen ads for the
> Barker and Williamson AC 3.5-30, and the Garant GD-9. Both are long wire
> dipoles (windom in the case of Garant) with 'magic' matching networks.

If the B&W model is the one that used to be called "the Embassy model", it works by putting a fixed resistance across the far end of the line. If you can tolerate 3 or 4 db. power loss, it works.

> Does anyone have any experience with one or both of these things?
> Alternate
> antler theories will also be considered.

An antenna expert who lectured at a MARS convention I attended once said this:

"The simplest way to solve most multi-band antenna problems is to put up the longest wire you have room for, break it in the middle with a ceramic insulator, feed it with 400 to 600 ohm open wire line, and correct matching errors at the transmitter output with a tuner. It isn't elegant as theoreticians measure things, but it works."

I tried it, and he was right. It works great. Best bang for the buck I ever found.

Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

4882. Re: NASA Audio Retransmissions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-18 05:50:53 UTC
From: chguest@pioneer.arc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <5833@eos.UUCP>
Source record: 14649
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave,sci.space.shuttle

Found in rec.ham-radio:
From eos!millard Sun Dec 17 21:44:56 PST 1989
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio,sci.space,sci.space.shuttle
Subject: STS-32 NASA audio and video rebroadcasts on Amateur Radio.
Keywords: Ham Radio, Space Shuttle, ATV
Message-ID: <5832@eos.UUCP>
Date: 18 Dec 89 05:15:32 GMT
Distribution: ba
Organization: NASA Ames Research Center, California
Lines: 36
Xref: eos rec.ham-radio:13246 sci.space:12003 sci.space.shuttle:3934

The Ames Amateur Radio Club
located at
NASA Ames Research Center
P. O. Box 73
Moffett Field, CA 94035

The Ames Amateur Radio Club will carry NASA Select Audio during the flight
of STS-32 currently scheduled to launch **NOT** earlier than 21 December.

The Club will also uplink NASA Select video and audio to the Palo Alto
Red Cross ATV repeater on Black Mountain.

YOU MUST HAVE C*L*E*A*R LINE-OF SIGHT to Black Mt as well as have the
2.4 GHz receiver and down converter to receive this Amateur Radio TV
repeater.

Sponsored by AARC and members of the Red Cross Repeater group to
promote an understanding and information on our national space
program for interested radio amateurs.

(Note: Information on ATV can be obtained by listening/checking in to
the Amateur Television(ATV) Net on 2m, 145.51Mhz or on the SPECS
Repeater on 145.25 MHz, minus thursdays at 2045 hrs local time.)

This notice posted on behalf of the above by-

Edgie, WA6VZZ
```
*****************************************************************************
* Intelligent people talk about ideas. | Standard disclaimer(s) *
* Average people talk about things. | Millard J. Edgerton, WA6VZZ *
* Small people talk about other people. | millard@eos.arc.nasa.gov *
*****************************************************************************
* -o- | -o- *
* Employed by Sterling Software at NASA Ames Research Center. *
```

```
*******************************************************************************

+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
+ *READ* ---> The opinions expressed above are to the best of my knowledge, +
+ however all options should be discussed with persons who have professional+
+ training with the subjects covered here. * ALL POSSIBLE DISCLAIMERS APPLY!+
+ ____FROM: chguest@pioneer.arc.nasa.gov =>or<= sun!ames!pioneer!chguest____+
+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
+ A new Soviet/American truism - KGB does NOT stand for Kinder Gentler Boys +
+++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
```

4883. MD Travelers' Info Stations

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-18 13:17:48 UTC
From: rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
Message-ID: <8912181317.AA08946@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 14656

Though my AM car radio is rather sick, I have noted a substantial number of TISs in Maryland. Our publicity-hound governor is great on such things, and on dynamic signboards ... especially in his "Reach the Beach" program in the summer. Unfortunately the information they contain seems nearly useless. The TIS here on I-270 is updated WEEKLY and tells you to call the AAA for more info!! The TISs I heard on the Eastern Shore on a weekend also had stale info. There is a "dymanic signboard" on US-50 between DC and Annapolis each summer. All but one of the times I have passed it (nearly every Saturday), it has given a toll-free number to phone, and no other info.

I don't think the TISs give callletters.

Bob, W3OTC

4884. Re: NASA Audio Retransmissions

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-18 13:30:43 UTC
From: guhsd000@crash.cts.com
Message-ID: <924@crash.cts.com>
Source record: 14657
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave,sci.space.shuttle

I'm an SWL (And stupid critisims may directed here to /dev/null cause I'll kill it anyway)...Anyway, I was wondering if anyone in the San Diego county, or anywhere else know if there will be any NASA Audio carried in SD County, and if so,
I'd like times planned and frequencies to be used. I don't have much luck picking up anything other than NASA Broacasts from the Edwards Facility if I'm in that area durring a landing.

(For those of you bent of flaming an SWL, Stop and think, listening in on NASA would make you an SWL, *GASP* Since your not transmitting. For the rest of you
who are decent and open minded individuals, thank you for your time for reading this message, and thank you in advance
for any constructive replies.)

4885. Re: RST's in contests

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-18 13:41:00 UTC
From: barkeyp@silver.bacs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <12600090@silver>
Source record: 14660

> So why do they require signal reports in contest exchanges?

For the same reason that packets begin with synch tones -- to
get the sender and the receiver in step. When you are trying to
copy a weak exchange, the moment you hear the 5NN (on CW) you
know that the next thing coming is the number you've got to copy
(depending on the contest).

Pat Barkey WA8YVR

4886. Re: Packet compression

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-18 14:25:44 UTC
From: cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu
Message-ID: <1785@ultb.isc.rit.edu>
Source record: 14662

(in reference to some comments re: getting sick of hearing what I can't do)

Maybe rec.ham-radio.legal isn't such a bad idea, then? (Not mine, though)

Chris N2JGW
cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu

4887. Re: The un-net on 10meters on Saturday (1600-1800Z)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-18 15:05:24 UTC
From: wolff@cpoint.UUCP
Message-ID: <3168@cpoint.UUCP>
Source record: 14672

In article <8912151702.AA10646@decwrl.dec.com> reisert@victim.dec.com (Jim -- LTN1-2/H03 -- DTN 226-6905 15-Dec-1989 1203) writes:
>Stu, KC1F, spent a lot of his time on 10 meters in one of the recent DX
>contests *above* 28.800 (like around .888). He had very high QSO rates,
>probably because of the clear channel. You don't need to operate in QRM
>Alley to get a good score.

You can say that again. Stu had a peak hour of 235 qso's with europe on 28.887 including many european novices and technician class callsigns. A surprising number of stations told him "first USA contact ever". You will find that most of the world class operators spend very little time fighting over frequencies, and a lot of time high in the band avoiding QRM.

There is so much more activity from Europe this sunspot cycle that DX tests are turning into 48 hour sprints. A winning singler op in 1980 needed about 2,000 qso's. Today 3500 wins it. In our multi-single effort in the CW CQWW, we (K1AR, K1GQ, KC1F and K1EA) averaged over 100 per hour for the first 28 hours...

- Ken, K1EA

4888. Re: RST

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-18 15:10:42 UTC
From: wolff@cpoint.UUCP
Message-ID: <3169@cpoint.UUCP>
Source record: 14673

In article <1772@ultb.isc.rit.edu> cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu (C.E. Piggott) writes:
>In article <790@larry.sal.wisc.edu> sde@larry.sal.wisc.edu.UUCP (Scott Ellington) writes:
>
>>Speaking of call signs, shouldn't stations be required to give their own
>>call at least once per contact?
>
>YEAH!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
>

I give the guy two QSO's to sign, then I either scream WHAT'S YOUR CALL or work him and scream WHAT'S YOUR CALL. I think everyone should do this to train the DX end to sign more often. BTW, we sign our call after every QSO in operations at my house.

- Ken, K1EA

4889. Re: Modifying Radios for out of band use

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-18 15:37:37 UTC
From: hoenig@ti-csl.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <102793@ti-csl.csc.ti.com>
Source record: 14666

Kenneth:

Again, thanks for having posted the mods for the TH-x5ATs here.
The '75 seems to be the simplest to modify. All that is required
is:

1) Open the case (this requires the removal of 5 screws {*if* the
front half will come off} or 9 screws {if you also have to remove
the back half of the case}).

2) Look inside the front half of the case...you'll find a PC board
with a lot of SM devices and *one* green wire.

3) Remove the green wire.

4) Put the radio back together.

This allows out-of-band operation only. I'm still interested in any
other mods that may be possible, especially cross-band repeater func-
tions and such.

I didn't *really* think it'd be easy to re-tune the PLL (are we
really discussing a VCO or VFO here?) to operate in the 220MHz band,
but it does make for an interesting thought-project...

de N5LTL

4890. CAT error in FT736 manual

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-18 16:29:41 UTC
From: gopstein@soleil.UUCP
Message-ID: <875@soleil.UUCP>
Source record: 14663

The specification for the CAT connector in my Yaesu FT736R manual is completely wrong. I spent half of my weekend with a PC, scope, and various interface hardware trying to get the PC to talk to the radio. It turns out that the pins are incorrectly labeled in the manual!

After guessing the proper connector configuration, I can now control the radio. Has anyone used CAT on the FT736? Are there commands other than the ones that are listed in the manual?

If you want a copy of the correct pinout and the interface I used, send me mail.

Rich, KD2CQ
--
Rich Gopstein

..!rutgers!soleil!gopstein

4891. A Plea for Tolerance!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-18 16:34:44 UTC
From: PJML@IBMA.NERC-WALLINGFORD.AC.UK
Message-ID: <18.Dec.89.16
Source record: 14659

Contests and QRM: I admit that personally i do not take part in contests, but have no objection to sharing the bands with those who wish to go chasing squares/counties/countries/states. Surely the application of a bit of 'give-and-take' will solve the problem! What does make my hackles rise is when a contester suddenly decides that he has some 'right' to occupy a frequency that you are already using. Now i accept that the vagaries of propagation may mean that you may only be able to hear one 'end' of a QSO, but surely it is only 'good manners' to ask if the frequency is in use before grabbing it for ones own use.
To decide to 'occupy' a frequency without asking is rude, inconsiderate, and shows nothing but the small-mindedness of the person doing so. Operators who ask if a frequency is in use may, on occasions, receive a resounding 'YES!' in which case they *should* go elsewhere.
Those who do not cannot complain when they find 'their' frequency 'stolen' by someone else. Only he who is without sin should cast the first stone.
Much of what is heard during contests does nothing to further the image of ham radio. Remember, the commercial spectrum-grabbers are listening all the time, just waiting to poach our bands for themselves!
When the commercial users hear a typical 20 meter contest, it can serve only to reinforce their image of hams as providing little of use to anybody, and using up commercially valuable spectrum-space.

++Pete

4892. KCT Driver mrowen

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-18 16:35:04 UTC
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <539@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 14665

I am sorry to send this to the whole group but every mail attempt I
try fails.

To MROWEN at stlawu:

It is trivial. You must fire a intel 8086 interrupt. In "C"
this function is called int86()

I remember there being a function like this in Turbo Pascal (BLEECCCCHHHH,
learn C!!!!!, Turbo C is great!) . Tell me what it is, the EXACT
details on the arguments and I will give you an example of how
to use the interrupt service routine that sends commands to KCT.

Bob

--

_____
My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

4893. Re: Mac vs IBM

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-18 16:45:18 UTC
From: TROTH@RICEVM1.RICE.EDU
Message-ID: <8912181720.AA02126@brazos.rice.edu>
Source record: 14661

>> ... is NeXT.
>
>How about Sun Workstations?

I use a Sun all day (no pun) with X-windows. It's great.
Though it's not nearly as "Porschey" as the NeXT.

> or in the "home" market, Amiga lets you use
>the mouse for just about everything, or stick with the keyboard and
>various c- or k-shell like interfaces.

[blush] Now I AM embarrassed. How could I have forgotten Amiga?!
AmigaDOS supports multi-tasking 'out of the box'. Amiga gives you full
power in either windowed or CLI environments. And, if I recall correctly,
KA9Q has already been ported to it.

Does anyone make a UN*X for Amiga? That would complete the picture.

>Clone land is your bet if you want to roll your own from swap meet
>components etc. or if you want to run on batteries (lap top).

That's true.

Rick Troth <TROTH@RICEVM1.RICE.EDU> ------------ Rice ONCS VM Systems Support

4894. Re: 10 meters

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-18 17:31:57 UTC
From: trey@ut-emx.UUCP
Message-ID: <22477@ut-emx.UUCP>
Source record: 14664

In article <30500329@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu writes:
> I don't want some contest overrunning the whole band. I'd like to see ALL
> contests restricted to some portion of each band they operate on so that
> those who don't want to operate the contest can still find a frequency.

Almost all contests are restricted to particular portions of the bands, either by rule or by practice. The 10 Meter Contest is an exception in that contest QSOs are allowed in any part of the band. However, even during these high sunspot years I don't think I have heard much contest activity up past 28.9 MHz, so there is still plenty of room for everyone to get on and "do their thing."

Trey Garlough
Computation Center, University of Texas, Austin, Texas 78712
trey@emx.CC.UTEXAS.EDU (internet) (512-471-3241)

4895. CT500C

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-18 18:35:00 UTC
From: daniel@DRCVAX.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8912190803.AA18764@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 14689

I also worked CT500C. The operator stated that it was a special callsign for the 500 anniversary of Portugal. Didn't get a QSL route, maybe someone else could post that.

73, Dick, N1FIO

4896. re: fengyun-1 (weather satellite)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-18 19:57:14 UTC
From: kawai@csli.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <11478@csli.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 14670

Fengyun-1 is a Chinese satellite, not Japanese. It was launched on
6 September 1988.
>goh<
(kawai@csli.stanford.edu [arpanet]) (76056,1726 [CompuServe]) (n6uok [radio])

4897. Re: Packet compression

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-18 20:11:50 UTC
From: bowen@cs.Buffalo.EDU
Message-ID: <14975@eerie.acsu.Buffalo.EDU>
Source record: 14667

In article <1785@ultb.isc.rit.edu>, cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu (C.E. Piggott) writes:
> (in reference to some comments re: getting sick of hearing what I can't do)
>
> Maybe rec.ham-radio.legal isn't such a bad idea, then? (Not mine, though)

It would probably be about as effective as rec.ham-radio.swl in getting the junk out of here. This is pure anarchy. I spent all weekend catching up on about 700 unread articles. Boy, did I waste my time. I got about 30 articles with real info in them. Sigh...

Devon

4898. Re: ham radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-18 20:31:36 UTC
From: harrism@aquila.rtp.dg.com
Message-ID: <1521@xyzzy.UUCP>
Source record: 14686

Perhaps we could add more "channels" like ".politics", ".controversy", ".homebrewing", ".antennas", etc.? (Then as long as nobody modified their "radio" for "out of band" operation, most everybody should be happier. :=)) I'd much subscribe to a few more subnews groups than wait 15 minutes while my reader discards 80% of the traffic.

Mike Harris - KM4UL harrism@dg-rtp.dg.com
Data General Corporation {world}!mcnc!rti!dg-rtp!harrism
Research Triangle Park, NC

4899. Interpretation.....Lone Ranger....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-18 20:36:39 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <8912182103.AA01053@ti.com>
Source record: 14690

Mark Bitterlich's comment, "....Dube Todd who was another person that went off trying to say that someone was breaking the law....." deserves retort. First of all, I made no mention of breaking the law. Perhaps Bitterlich ought to pay more attention to what he reads here. Secondly: I usually say what I mean; I don't "try to say". What Mark is flaming is what HE READ INTO what I said. So don't put words into my mouth, buster. If you want to discuss the issues, fine; but don't put up your own agenda and attack it as mine!

Regards,
Dube Todd N5PDK

4900. Re: CAT error in FT736 manual

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-18 20:41:59 UTC
From: ollie@hydra.unm.edu
Message-ID: <1151@ariel.unm.edu>
Source record: 14671

Ah! So that's the problem! I based an EE project around the CAT
interface an I never got it to work! (Took a beating grade-wise, too.)

Please post the CORRECT pinouts for the port.

Well done, sir!

Ollie

Ollie Eisman - N6LTJ ollie@hydra.unm.edu
3505 Lafayette Rd. NE #3, Albuq, NM 87107
(505) 277-4845 or (505) 884-7848

4901. Modifying Commerical Radios for use in Ham Bands

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-18 21:32:11 UTC
From: wa2sff@cbnewsh.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <6704@cbnewsh.ATT.COM>
Source record: 14678

I recently saw an Ad for a Marine Store that listed Marine Hand Held units
for about $150.
The unit used thumb wheel switches to select the channels.
The unit seemed similiar to Hand helds of a few years ago.

At $150 (about 1/2 the price of cheap 2 meter Hand held), it might be
appropriate to use as a second hand held or for a new ham just starting out.

I could see that maybe it would only transmit simplex and there could
be other problems.

Two meter FM got its start by modifying surplus 150 MHz gear to 2 meters.
Two of my many 2 meter rigs over the years were done that way.
Also both the 2 meter and 440 repeaters I put on the air were surplus.

Has anyone tried this with Marine radios or cellular telephones?

Let's get some useful "out of band" modifications going.

Joe Wilkes
att!hound!wa2sff

4902. Want to speak with ham radio operator ...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-18 21:59:14 UTC
From: bjm@uther.camelot.cs.cmu.edu
Message-ID: <7346@pt.cs.cmu.edu>
Source record: 14674

about a little country called Micronesia.

[Before I continue, I apologize for blindly posting this to rec.ham-radio;
I don't read this group, so please don't follow up with posts.]

My brother is interested in visiting Micronesia and would like to
have a contact before he goes (he's quite the exploring type -- already
travelled most of Africa on his own). If you live in Northern NJ, he
would appreciate a call if you know someone in Mirconesia, otherwise
I will forward any email to him. He can be reached at (201) 647-1437.

Thanks in advance,

BJM.
--
Bret J. Musser -- Carnegie-Mellon University -- bjm@cs.cmu.edu -- 412-268-8751
"If you can count your money, you don't have a billion dollars." (J.P. Getty)

4903. Re: Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-18 22:00:16 UTC
From: dalyb@godzilla.UUCP
Message-ID: <4781a78b.1423f@godzilla.UUCP>
Source record: 14677

In article <12549900427007@osu-20.ircc.ohio-state.edu>,
BERTSCH-S@osu-20.ircc.ohio-state.edu (Steve Bertsch) writes:
> In a few magazine articles I've seen the terms 'near field' and 'far field',
> but I can't find any mention of these terms in any of the radio or
> electronics texts I've tried. Can anyone define these terms?

Near and Far fields are usually used to indicate the type of fields present around an antenna.

The reactive near field refers to the region immediately surrounding the antenna. This is the region where the reactive components on the antenna predominate. This distance is on the order of a few wavelengths or less.

The radiating near field is that region where the relative angular distribution of the field (i.e. the radiation pattern) is dependent upon the distance from the antenna. This is due to contributions to the field from different elements in the antenna, as well as the amplitude of the fields, changing with distance from the radiating source.

The far field is defined as the region where the antenna radiation patterns are independent of the distance from the antenna. This distance is roughly defined to be D ** 2 / (wavelength), where D is the width of the equivalent aperature, uniformly excited. When you see an antenna pattern diagram, this pattern is usually defined to be in the far field.

As a good general reference on antenna theory, I'd recommend Antenna Theory: Analysis and Design by Constantine Balanis, or Antenna Handbook by John Kraus. The ARRL Antenna Handbook is another good source.

73's,

Brian K. Daly WB7OML
AG Communication Systems, Phoenix, Arizona
UUCP: {...!ames!ncar!noao!asuvax|uunet!zardoz!hrc|att}!gtephx!dalyb
Phone: (602) 582-7644 FAX: (602) 582-7111
U.S. Mail: PO Box 52179, MS L70, Phoenix, Arizona 85072-2179

4904. Re: Junk in ham-radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-18 22:02:09 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <10512@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 14675

In article <14975@eerie.acsu.Buffalo.EDU> bowen@cs.Buffalo.EDU (Devon Bowen) writes:
>It would probably be about as effective as rec.ham-radio.swl in getting the
>junk out of here.

if you are blessed with reading this as a Usenet newsgroup and have the
'rn' news reader, you can Kill any discussion you don't want to see by
subject, and by author. For example, this is my Kill file.

```
/:.*for sale/:j
/Jim.Grubs/h:j
```

The first disposes of any article whose subject line include 'for sale',
and the second flushes anything posted by or about Jim Grubs.

Selective reading is the answer. Trying to keep people from posting
will never work.
- Brian

4905. rn tricks (was Re: Where does it go?)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-18 22:08:02 UTC
From: rusty@cadnetix.COM
Message-ID: <10625@cadnetix.COM>
Source record: 14688

In article <911@rsiatl.UUCP> jgd@rsiatl.UUCP (John G. De Armond) writes:
>Advanced rn users even know about wild cards! You know, like how to kill
>anything with "sw" in the title, etc?

>John

A word of gentle warning to learning-to-be-advanced rn users:

Be careful when you try the above trick, as it is real easy to
end up killing things you wanted to see, like articles with
the word 'swift' or 'swan' in the header... Its a good idea to
wildcard with as many characters as possible rather than as few
as possible (IMHO!).

(I don't know if I'm an 'advanced rn user', but in any case thought
I'd pipe up and post)

---Join the usenet un-net, 28.410 and/or 28.390(+-) 1600Z to 1800Z saturdays!
Rusty Carruth. Radio: N7IKQ ^^ or later :-)
DOMAIN: rusty@cadnetix.com UUCP:{uunet,boulder}!cadnetix!rusty
home: POB. 461, Lafayette CO 80026

4906. Getting serious about building.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-18 22:28:32 UTC
From: henry@ginger.sri.com
Message-ID: <7026@unix.SRI.COM>
Source record: 14692

Please forgive my previous ramblings. Lacking any gear, I thought it might make an interesting challenge to build some of my own. Two projects come to mind:

1) A synthesized 2 meter FM transceiver.
2) A low-band HF receiver / transmitter pair.

Either project would do. If it's the 2 meter rig, I want a compact base rig with ten watts. If it's the low-band radio, I want to start with a basic double conversion receiver design in modular format so that I can later build it into a full-blown multi-band radio. CW only on transmit is fine for now, with a hundred watts or so of input power. Quality is the key, and money may not be an object.

I have seen a few people ask for help on such projects, but no follow up. I have the means to do this project on my own, but I am interested in contacting people with experience in advanced RF design, so that I don't have to reinvent the wheel.

I anticipate a certain amount of "If you're a beginner, why not go buy a quality used rig and save a lot of money" comments. This is not my intent. I am not a beginner, I know how to build equipment, and I want to get some hands-on experience with RF stuff. I am imagining the satisfaction of building an unpretentious HF CW rig with a hundred dB two-tone dynamic range and a six dB noise floor.

Comments?

-Henry

4907. Re: MANUFACTURER OF CDE ROTATORS ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-18 22:28:53 UTC
From: goldstein@delni.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <6986@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 14676

In article <SO-MMW.89Dec14233953@stekt.oulu.fi>, so-mmw@stekt.oulu.fi (Marko Wirtanen) writes...
>Our club station OH8TA has a CDE rotator, but after a storm the
>teethwheel of the rotator unit is broken. Does anyone know the address
>of CDE manufacturer to have spare parts (Cornell Dublier Electronics).
>If someone knows spare parts supplier, please inform us !

CDE rotors were sold to Telex corp. a few years ago. I _think_ they're in Nebraska (where they took over the antenna operations of the bankrupt HyGain Corp. some years ago, along with that name). Telex is a fairly big conglomerate, so it's possible they still have a rotor plant in CDE's old hometown (Fuqua-Varina, North Carolina) but since my rotor is an old CDE too, somebody else will have to give the current address...

4908. re: INFO-HAMS Digest V89 #1002

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-18 22:49:31 UTC
From: RLC@TRNGB.Prime.COM
Message-ID: <8912190803.AA18786@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 14693

Could someone please tell me how to get on the rec.radio.shortwave mailing list? Also if I have a question about something that was posted, how do I make my own postings? Thanks alot. My PDN mail ID is RLC@TRNGB.

Robert Cassidy

4909. Re: Encryption, control, other random thoughts....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-18 22:59:27 UTC
From: koning@koning.dec.com
Message-ID: <6988@shlump.nac.dec.com>
Source record: 14680

In article <8912130814.AA24406@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>,
PERRYR@WABASH.BITNET (GWYFFD) writes:

> Encryption of cellular phones does not have to be complex.
Neither does
> it have to be unbreakable. Even a simple, easily breakable scheme would solve
> the problems of the ECPA. My reasoning is this. The indended purpose of the
> ECPA was to protect the privacy of cell-phone users. The ECPA chose to
do that
> by saying "you can't listen to them." If a encryption/digital coding system
> were to be used, however simple, to make the voice unintelligible to the
> "casual" listener, then the purpose of the EPCA will have been achieved. The
> person who takes the "extra step" to decode these transmissions is
easily seen
> as having "criminal intent".
>...

I disagree with that analysis. The ECPA says that you can listen to things
that are "readily accessible to the general public". Obviously that's a
matter of interpretation. One interpretation, which is the one I would use,
is that anything that can be bought for less than a thousand or two, or that
can be built in a reasonably equipped hamshack, is "generally accessible".

By that reasoning, a "coding system...however simple" would not necessarily be
protected. If it takes more skill than you can get from reading "The
Codebreakers"
and "Cryptologia", or more money than it takes to buy an IC-781, then I would
agree you might have a solution. Of course, it is trivial to do GOOD
encryption,
so why would anyone in his right mind want to do poor encryption?

paul, ni1d

4910. CT500C

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-18 23:07:41 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.UUCP
Message-ID: <22487@ut-emx.UUCP>
Source record: 14681

You don't have to be around very long on HF to hear calls like this.
I heard CT500D on a couple of bands recently, and yes, it's Portugal,
celebrating 500 years of something or other. The USA used W200 calls
for a year for a similar reason, LX150D was a recent Luxembourg station,
TU29 stations were all over the place recently for 29 yrs of something
in the Ivory Coast, Brazilian stations were signing /PR100, Paraguay had
ZP450-something, Nigerians were using 5N29 and so on.

It's probably worth sending them a card through the bureau at least,
they tend to have 'special' cards for these occasions. I guess they are
pretty useful for those souls who chase prefix awards, and you can probably
get a DXCC's-worth of these 'funny' calls in any year.

Pirates usually choose more conventional calls (with some rather notable
exceptions) - an intermediate example is the ever-popular RG8U... So if
you hear a 'funny' call, you might as well work it and sort it out later.

Happy DXing in 1990 -

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu

4911. expanded mode for Yaesu FT-727R

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-18 23:35:33 UTC
From: grk@cbnewsl.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <3351@cbnewsl.ATT.COM>
Source record: 14685

I have a Yaesu FT-727R. A couple of years ago someone posted an article describing how to expand its range to 100-199 MHz. I no longer have a copy of the article but I would like very much to be able to RECEIVE 158.82, my local police dispatch frequency. I am an EMT on a local rescue squad and the police dispatch us on this frequency. Although I have a beeper, hearing the police conversations may allow me to anticipate calls and get to them that much sooner. Anyone still have this information handy? Please send e-mail and I'll summarize to the net.

Thanks in advance,
Ralph N2HBN (attunix.att.com!grk)
--
G. Ralph Kuntz N2HBN grk@attunix.att.com

4912. Re: pudgy wound helical antenna (60m vertical in my living room!)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-19 00:26:45 UTC
From: ems@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <5844@internal.Apple.COM>
Source record: 14679

In article <1260012@hpmwtlb.HP.COM> timb@hpmwtd.HP.COM (Tim Bagwell) writes:
>Mike,
>
>I think it's great that you are experimenting with antenna designs. We should
>see more of this kind of worthwhile discussion on the net.

Thanks!

>A couple of comments though...

>2) I can appreciate the space saving aspect of the design, but you get what
> you pay for. I don't think you can do better than a full length antenna.

I'm not trying to do better, just almost as good ... I don't have alot
of roof area and I'm hoping to come up with something small and not too
ugly so my spousal person will let me put it on her house :-) ...

I first became facinated with helicals when I was living in a Mobil Home
and absolutely HAD to have a very small size antenna. I plan to put up
a 31 meter folded dipole on the roof as a real reference antenna and
make a couple of vertical helicals wound on 2" PVC pipe. The 4" PVC
pudgy wound helical was an idea that had first started nagging at me
when I was in the mobil home and only had 48 inches of vertical space.

Unfortunately I didn't have the money then to buy an antenna bridge or
other resonance reporting tool. For helicals you must have some way
to measure resonance. (At least, I have found no published formulae
for calculating it for a helical; they all say 'cut to resonance'
as indicated on {some gadget}.) The published designs all tended
to be wound on 1" to 2" forms and were 15 to 30 feet tall. I kept
wondering what would happen if you made a pudgy helix ... now I know.
(At least, I've started finding out ...)

> To capture the most energy you need as large an effective aperture as you
> can get. However, I have no doubt that you can do better than your window
> antenna (which, I admit, do work remarkably well).

What is 'effective aperture'? Is it just length? Or some product
of length, width, etc?

My window is most annoying. It works far better than it ought. I
don't know if I should curse it for being such a damned puzzlement
or be thankful that I have such an effective free antenna ...

>3) Helical designs are most effective when the diameter is one wavelength or
> more. This makes it radiate in its axial mode which gives it some directive
> gain (not too practical at HF).

Where does one find such info as 'most effective when diameter is one wavelength'? Should I be visiting the Engineering library rather than the Ham Radio store book shelves? I am familiar with the ARRL published design for a UHF helical array with directivity off the end ... but there seems to be rather little published on HF helicals theory.

>I would dearly love to see someone come up with a compact antenna that performs
>as well as the big ones, but I think we're up against one of those doggone
>physical limits here.

One interesting quirk of pudgy wound helixes is that, being so compact, you could make an array out of them. Yup, you loose a little signal on each antenna, but make it up in volume ;-) Now if only I had some way to figure what the directional behaviour was likely to be ...

>Keep up the good work.

Thanks again! I hope that it is 'good work' and not just pointless bumblings by a 'rank amature' ...

>73's de Tim, WB9MVP
--

E. Michael Smith ems@apple.COM

'Whatever you can do, or dream you can, begin it. Boldness has genius, power and magic in it.' - Goethe

I am not responsible nor is anyone else. Everything is disclaimed.

4913. Re: Packet compression

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-19 01:32:54 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500330@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 14682

A newsgroup called rec.ham-radio.legal might help a little by occupying the time of arm-chair and on-air lawyers. If not that, at least you can feel good about posting "hey buddy... this belongs in rec.ham-radio.legal".

I happen to think it might be useful. And we can also send all the no-code postings there as well.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

4914. Re: Broadband Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-19 01:38:58 UTC
From: timb@hpmwtd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1260014@hpmwtlb.HP.COM>
Source record: 14695

Its no problem to broadband match to a dipole fed with parallel open wire line (450-600 ohms) if you use a decent antenna tuner. I have a G5RV that I can match from 80 to 10 meters. One small complication is that the transmission line needs to be "tuned" to put the impedance within the range of the tuner over the different bands. Since a good tuner has a fairly wide tuning range, its not hard to find the magic length empirically.

The problem with this approach is that the radiation pattern varies all over the place. For a full wavelength dipole or shorter, the pattern is the usual toroidal shape. As the wavelength gets shorter, sidelobes develop that rob power from the main lobe. Maybe this is desirable, maybe not.

Since at HF most of the noise is atmospheric, it seems to me that you want to have a low angle of radiation. A dipole is lowsy in this regard since you pick up noise from the sky directly above you, but you dont find many useful signals there. Either a vertical or yagi improve this problem.

Another design that should work well is a horizontal loop where the circumference is less than a wavelength at the higest frequency of interest. By changing the configuration of the side opposite the feedpoint from being shorted to open, you can change the direction of maximum radiation.

de Tim, WB9MVP

4915. Re: pudgy wound helical antenna (60m vertical in my living room!)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-19 01:50:59 UTC
From: timb@hpmwtd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1260015@hpmwtlb.HP.COM>
Source record: 14694

> Yes it is possible to resonate out the capacitive reactance of the short antenna
> by a lumped or distributed inductance but what you end up with is usually a
> very small radiation resistance! This means that the ratio of radiation
> resistance to "ohmic" resistance drops and you loose your power to heat.
> In ship board MF antennas the radiation resistance is often less than a on
> ohm! (Moral of the story: Use thick wire or tube for short antennas!)

True and another reason why a small diameter helical antenna is worse than
a simple vertical of comparable height and wire size.

4916. Re: Meaningless information in QSOs?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-19 03:18:05 UTC
From: ldg@yoda.byu.edu
Message-ID: <37ldg@yoda.byu.edu>
Source record: 14668

In <15.Dec.89.14:36:50.GMT.#2250@UK.AC.NWL.IA>, Pete Lucas writes:

>Heard during the Ten Meter Contest last weekend:
>>
>>N3xxx: "KH6xxx 59 Pennsylvania."
>>KH6xxx: "You're 59 Hawaii. QSL?"
>>N3xxx: "QSL. Thanks for Hawaii! How's my signal out there?"
>>
>> :-)
>
>Question: In the above exchange, does 'QSL?' mean 'I acknowledge receipt of
>your message' or 'I will send you a QSL card' ???
>
"QSL" can be a question or a promise. It's proper use is in code communications where a question mark removes any ambiguity. I suppose the inflection of the voice in voice communications is supposed to take the place of the question mark, but during contests that isn't even needed since both guys know what to expect, anyway. What is funny is that the guy asked how his signal was after getting a signal report (perhaps this was the point of the original posting).

"QSL" really means "acknowledge" I believe. That's why it is used much like the CB tern 10-4 at times. So N3xxx's QSL really meant that he had received and was acknowledging KH6xxx's transmission. I suppose he should have asked "QSL?" if he wanted a card, too. Which would properly have been followed by a "QSL" from KH6xxx.

Lyle D. Gunderson N6KSZ CIS: 73760,2354 GEnie: L.GUNDERSON
zebolskyd@acoust.byu.edu "Any technology without some attendant risk
350 CB / BYU / Provo, UT 84602 of misuse is probably trivial" --Loise Kohl

4917. University Amateur Radio Clubs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-19 05:45:04 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <9824.258DD331@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 14687

> From: cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu (C.E. Piggott)
>
> I am trying my best to compile a list of amateur radio clubs at
> colleges and universities around north america and the world. I'd

There used to be a ham radio fraternity called "Synton". It was 'mortally wounded' by WW2 but a handful of chapters lingered feebly until the early fifties. So far as I know, the only surviving evidence is the former University of Illinois (Urbana-Champaign) chapter, which to this day is called the Synton Radio Club. That last I heard, they have no written records of their history.

Perhaps past issues of QST would help. Surely there were references to college ARC's.

Jim Grubs - via FidoNet node 1:234/1
UUCP: ...!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!w8grt!jim.grubs
INTERNET: jim.grubs@w8grt.fidonet.org

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

4918. ANS: Interpretation.....Lone Ranger....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-19 05:59:09 UTC
From: mgb@APG-TECNET.APG.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8912190559.AA23503@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil>
Source record: 14691

In regards to a recent posting I have been accused of putting words into Dube Todd's mouth....amoung other things. :-) Below is what was said:

*The only person giving you support is Dube Todd
*who was another person that went off trying to say that someone was breaking
*the law by asking for military daily use callsigns. He happened to be wrong
*but "his heart was in the right place" right?

And Dube Todd replied:

>Mark Bitterlich's comment, "....Dube Todd who was another person that went
>off trying to say that someone was breaking the law....." deserves retort.
>First of all, I made no mention of breaking the law. Perhaps Bitterlich
>ought to pay more attention to what he reads here. Secondly: I usually
>say what I mean; I don't "try to say". What Mark is flaming is what HE
>READ INTO what I said. So don't put words into my mouth, buster. If you
>want to discuss the issues, fine; but don't put up your own agenda and
>attack it as mine!

However here is the exact quote from Dube on the subject:

>In article <8911212358.AA17672@ti.com>, dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com (DUBE TODD)
>writes:
>Several people have correctly cited the freedom to listen to any radio
>communications. I support that. However, Balinski asked about the aircraft
>home base, etc. While the radio transmissions he heard were obviously
>unclassified, the association of the call signs with aircraft type, unit
>of assignment and home base is classified information.
^^^^^^^^^^ ^^^^^^^^^^

So you are correct Dube, you never said anything specifically about breaking the law, you just inferred that the release of unit callsigns for military aircraft is a security compromise when associated with the name and homebase of the unit. However, I hope that you would agree that the release of classified information is considered to be "against the law", which is what I was talking about.

By the way, to answer the above question once and for all. I personally checked with unit, Group, and Wing activities in this area and they informed me that daily use military aircraft callsigns are not classified and they do in fact respond to QSL cards (if sent with a SASE). If anyone needs a phone number to call to verify this, please send me a message. I informed Dube of this with personal email. Unit Public Relations Officers are the point of contact for getting QSL's from a particular unit. They are not REQUIRED to respond to you, but they are allowed and in some cases encouraged to do so.

I said that Dube supported Jim Grubs. I got that impression from the
following posting.

>From: dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com (DUBE TODD)
>Subject: Packet compression
>I believe that every Ham should be concerned
>about the use of any methods or techniques that might work against the best
>interests of the hobby. And I DON'T think we should try to palm off the
>responsibility to the "Big Brother" we are all so afraid of. If the
>compression technique works within the established rules, then there's no
>problem; if not, then Jim has every reason to be concerned, as do the rest
>of us.
>Dube Todd, N5PDK

If you want to get right down to it, I do not agree with Dube on
worrying about new techniques or methods that might work against the
best interests of the hobby. In my short 23 years as an amateur, I
have noticed that the introduction of every new development and mode
has been met by some with suspicion and worry about "what it might do
to the hobby". But I have never seen the service actually threatened
by advents in technology or by the use of new and/or innovative methods.
Most of the rules concerning these new modes were made AFTER the new mode
was developed. To do it the other way around would mean that the FCC would
have to invent EVERYTHING.

I believe that every ham should avoid being "concerned" but should
instead encourage and contribute TOWARDS new methods and techniques,
and should not immediately look for possible rule infractions before
the idea has even jelled. I believe these worries (and others) are
very premature and in some cases counterproductive.

Mark Bitterlich
mgb@apg-tecnet.apg.army.mil (No, I am not in the Army :-)
WA3JPY@WB4UOU

4919. Re: Packet radio BBS protection

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-19 09:05:44 UTC
From: len@cstowe.csoft.co.nz
Message-ID: <1682@cstowe.csoft.co.nz>
Source record: 14700
Cross-posted to: sci.crypt,rec.ham-radio

I think every Ham is the U.S should send two to three minutes of 'noise',
just to piss off the N.S.A trying to decode these 'transmitions'. :-)

I was just wondering why the crypt/makekey stuff is 'under the control of the
United States Government and cannot be exported without special licenses.'
As if any government hostile to the U.S would trust D.E.S.
Why does this kind of thing exist?
Would somebody please explain to me why this is so.

It is a pain in the arse for people who live outside of the U.S, who want to
use unix features like dial-in passwords etc.

p.s I know there are work-arounds for these things, but It's still a pain.

4920. CDE Rotators

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-19 11:14:55 UTC
From: MROWEN@STLAWU.BITNET
Message-ID: <8912200804.AA15244@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 14669

CDE rotators (Ham-M, Tailtwister, etc.) are built by
Telex-HyGain at their Lincoln, Nebraska factory. I was there
last year with the Central States VHF Conference. Nice, big
factory, wonderful people. If you need repair parts, they
have them, plus a full-time person to handle inquiries.

73 -

4921. Re: DX Neophyte Wants QSL Manager Info

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-19 14:22:28 UTC
From: barry@dgbt.uucp
Message-ID: <1324@dgbt.uucp>
Source record: 14683

From article <8912150805.AA16502@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>, by
christiansen%chera1.decnet@chewi.che.wisc.edu ("CHERA1::CHRISTIANSEN"):
> 3) Where SHOULD I be looking to answer these questions myself?!

Since you are apparently on packet, you can make use of NQ1C's QSL manager
server. Requests go to QSLMGR @ W1NY. Unfortunately, I don't have an info
file on the server handy, but I'll put it in a followup posting.

> Reed L. Christiansen UW Polymerization Reaction Engineering Lab
> christiansen@chewi.che.wisc.edu (608) 262-7267 WM9I @ WD9ESU

Barry VE3JF

--
Barry McLarnon Communications Research Center Ottawa, ON Canada
UUCP: ...utzoo!bnr-vpa!bnr-rsc!dgbt!barry INTERNET: barry@dgbt.crc.dnd.ca
Compu$erve: 71470,3651 Packet radio: VE3JF @ VE3JF

4922. Re: Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-19 14:55:53 UTC
From: dalyb@godzilla.UUCP
Message-ID: <47853397.1423f@godzilla.UUCP>
Source record: 14699

In article <4781a78b.1423f@godzilla.UUCP>, dalyb@godzilla.UUCP (Brian Daly) writes:
> The far field is defined as the region where the antenna radiation patterns are
> independent of the distance from the antenna. This distance is roughly defined
> to be D ** 2 / (wavelength), where D is the width of the equivalent aperature,
> uniformly excited. When you see an antenna pattern diagram, this pattern is
> usually defined to be in the far field.

Just noticed I left out a factor of "2" in the equation for determining the boundry between the near and far fields; the correct equation is:

2(D**2) / (wavelength)

Sorry for the error.

Brian Daly WB7OML

4923. Packet compression, what issue?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-19 15:18:09 UTC
From: wwg@brambo.UUCP
Message-ID: <8912191018.AA19396@brambo.UUCP>
Source record: 14684

The whole idea of PREVENTING or legislating against data compression, is already and will become even more rediculous, as time wears on. Look at the present situation:

With packet, what prevents me from sending *.ARC, *.ZOO, *.ZIP, *.LZW, *.PAK, *.GIF files that are possibly further UUENCODED or BSQed? Furthermore, consider the aspect of sending a program *.COM or *.EXE, which could include secret messages?

One could argue that it is not encrypted, except when the encrypt features of some of the archive utilities are used. Even without encryption, what use is it to monitor the traffic? Unless u get all of the data, intact, you cannot run the programs, and in many cases will not be able to de-archive the arc files! So monitoring is useless there.

If I send a picture in *.GIF format to a buddy, what prevents me from including a message in raster image format? Nobody else will likely see it, unless they were able to receive the entire file error free (monitorers can't ask for retransmits). Even though its a raster image, it uses modified LZW, so the entire file must be had, to decompress the image.

So folks, if the government takes issue with data compression, then a lot of us are already in trouble. If the govt enforces a position against this (note that I have not said this is the case), then we are going to go back to the stone ages in packet radio... exchanging basic programs perhaps!

I have not checked into it here in Canada, and I'm not sure of the American issues on this either. But I'd be surprised if compression of data is an issue to them at all, in the final analysis.

--... ...-- ... VE3WWG @ VE3RD : AX.25 PACKET RADIO
Bramalea Software Systems Inc... !utgpu!telly \ !brambo!wwg
!{uunet!mnetor, watmath!utai}!lsuc!ncrcan /
utzoo!telly!brambo!wwg@ai.toronto.edu : Internet

4924. Re: Mac vs IBM (and now "vs Amiga")

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-19 15:33:50 UTC
From: adam@cbmcats.UUCP
Message-ID: <9096@cbmvax.commodore.com>
Source record: 14705

In article <8912181720.AA02126@brazos.rice.edu> TROTH@RICEVM1.RICE.EDU (Rick Troth) writes:

text removed

>
> [blush] Now I AM embarrassed. How could I have forgotten Amiga?!
>AmigaDOS supports multi-tasking 'out of the box'. Amiga gives you full
>power in either windowed or CLI environments. And, if I recall correctly,
>KA9Q has already been ported to it.
>

The Amiga is also file-system compatible with MS-DOS when using third party products such as Cross-DOS, and can be expanded to be IBM-PC (XT or AT) compatible with the addition of a "BridgeBoard".

> Does anyone make a UN*X for Amiga? That would complete the picture.
>

Yes, Commodore has announced that they will release Unix for the Amiga 2000 (with an accelerator card) and the Amiga 2500. The Unix "flavor" that we are currently working towards is AT&T System 5 release 4.

>

text removed.

>
> Rick Troth <TROTH@RICEVM1.RICE.EDU> ------------- Rice ONCS VM Systems Support

Adam Keith Levin
Non-Dislaimer: I work for Commodore Business Machines.

Adam Keith Levin -- CATS Commodore Applications and Technical Support
1200 Wilson Drive / West Chester, PA 19380 (215) 431-9180
BIX: aklevin UUCP: ...{amiga|rutgers|uunet}!cbmvax!cbmcats!adam

4925. Re: rec.radio.shortwave "invite"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-19 16:28:00 UTC
From: wilson@ccop1.ocpt.ccur.com
Message-ID: <270@ccop1.ocpt.ccur.com>
Source record: 14706

Can anybody explain what a "dweeb" is? It's not listed in my
American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language.
Although I can infer a definition from the context in
which it's used, I prefer to have a precise definition.

Then I'll be able to use it to describe those who use
such expressions to describe others who venture opinions
that differ from their own.

Let's try to be civil. Ham radio is supposed to be a
recreation, not a religion.

73

Gary Wilson, WB2BOO

4926. Re: Getting serious about building.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-19 16:47:21 UTC
From: kleemann@vms.macc.wisc.edu
Message-ID: <2844@dogie.macc.wisc.edu>
Source record: 14702

In article <7026@unix.SRI.COM>, henry@ginger.sri.com (Henry Pasternack) writes...

>
> Please forgive my previous ramblings. Lacking any gear, I thought it
>might make an interesting challenge to build some of my own. Two projects
>come to mind:
>
> 1) A synthesized 2 meter FM transceiver.
> 2) A low-band HF receiver / transmitter pair.
>
> Either project would do. If it's the 2 meter rig, I want a compact
>base rig with ten watts. If it's the low-band radio, I want to start
>with a basic double conversion receiver design in modular format so
>that I can later build it into a full-blown multi-band radio. CW only
>on transmit is fine for now, with a hundred watts or so of input power.
>Quality is the key, and money may not be an object.
>
> I have seen a few people ask for help on such projects, but no follow
>up. I have the means to do this project on my own, but I am interested in
>contacting people with experience in advanced RF design, so that I don't
>have to reinvent the wheel.
>
> I anticipate a certain amount of "If you're a beginner, why not go
>buy a quality used rig and save a lot of money" comments. This is not
>my intent. I am not a beginner, I know how to build equipment, and I
>want to get some hands-on experience with RF stuff. I am imagining the
>satisfaction of building an unpretentious HF CW rig with a hundred dB
>two-tone dynamic range and a six dB noise floor.
>
> Comments?
>
>-Henry
Henry:
A couple of suggestions; first get a-hold of _Solid State Design
for the Radio Amateur_ by the ARRL, and possibly their book on
VHF/UHF construction techniques. I got mine from Amateur Electronic
supply in Milwaukee, they have several locations as well as mail-
order service. Second, make friends with someone who owns a
spectrum analyzer and possibly a sweep system. Ours is real
handy for that after-hours government work. Third, be prepared
to spend a LOT of time. I've played with cohn-type ssb crystal
filters for two years now, (making test jigs, building signal
generators with extremely fine tuning controls, building
broadband scope amps, writing computer simulations, debugging

computer simulations, rewriting computer simulations, running
computer simulations, sweeping the crystals to determine their
characteristics, rerunning the simulations, re-sweeping the
filters, etc.) and that's only a small part of a HF rig!
I've yet to run speech through one of these things to actually
determine what they sound like, but hopefully I will soon.
Til then 10 meters is fun on the club's Kenwood, even if I didn't
build it myself. Fourth, find someone who either has done this
before, or is interested. I've never met someone who has done
something like this, although K9MA has built our club linear.
I have an swl friend who is interested, and it's fun to work
on something with people. Fifth, either locate some good parts
sources or be prepared to spend a lot of money. (I do both)
Sixth, locate some good amateur technical literature. I like
QST, since it's available at the engineering library here at
the UW. So there you have it; time, money, knowledge, contacts
help, and equipment. Any three should suffice (I think)
--Brad
+---+
|Brad Kleemann (kleemann@macc.wisc.edu) | WB9WHI |
|Madison Academic Computing Center | Badger Amateur Radio Society (W9YT) |
+---+

4927. Re: Encryption, control, other random thoughts....

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-19 16:49:55 UTC
From: ron@hpfcso.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7500006@hpfcso.HP.COM>
Source record: 14712

Paul Koning:
> I disagree with that analysis. The ECPA says that you can listen to things
> that are "readily accessible to the general public". Obviously that's a
> matter of interpretation. One interpretation, which is the one I would use,
> is that anything that can be bought for less than a thousand or two, or that
> can be built in a reasonably equipped hamshack, is "generally accessible".
>

However reasonable your interpretation, it really doesn't matter. What
matters is how the case would be presented to a jury of "your peers*"
in a court of law where you would be prosecuted.

Think about it in that light and you may want to change your interpretation.

Ron Miller
NW0U

* "your peers" generally winds up meaning citizens chosen for their
availability and specific lack of knowlege in any pertinent area
of your case. After having been disqualified from jury duty in
a case where a young man flew an airplane into power lines and was
suing the electric utility for damages, I saw that being a pilot,
an electrical engineer and a former Naval Officer (????) totally
disqualified me from being a juror. The little old lady who
doesn't know three-phase electricity from a solar eclipse was who
they kept.

4928. Re: RST

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-19 17:13:44 UTC
From: stevew@wyse.wyse.com
Message-ID: <2563@wyse.wyse.com>
Source record: 14703

In article <3169@cpoint.UUCP> wolff@cpoint.UUCP (Ken Wolff) writes:
> stuff deleted (along with the original posters sigs)
>>>Speaking of call signs, shouldn't stations be required to give their own
>>>call at least once per contact?
>
>I give the guy two QSO's to sign, then I either scream WHAT'S YOUR CALL or
>work him and scream WHAT'S YOUR CALL. I think everyone should do this to
>train the DX end to sign more often. BTW, we sign our call after every QSO
>in operations at my house.
>
>- Ken, K1EA

Just a quick point about IDing. The 10 minute/end of every contact rule
is an FCC rule. This means it applies to us, not the DX stations. They
may have similar rules(I don't really know) Your comments are certainly
appropriate for US stations but don't necessarily apply to other countries.

73's de Steve KA6S

Standard Disclaimer - These are my opinions, not those of my employer.

4929. Re: University Amateur Radio Clubs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-19 17:30:33 UTC
From: <>
Message-ID: <1989Dec19.173033.1375@usenet.ins.cwru.edu>
Source record: 14701

In article <9824.258DD331@stjhmc.fidonet.org> Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org (Jim Grubs) writes:
>> From: cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu (C.E. Piggott)
> >
> > I am trying my best to compile a list of amateur radio clubs at
> > colleges and universities around north america and the world. I'd

Try writing to W1MX, the MIT Radio Society. They may not have much in the way of written records, but there is an interesting wall of college station QSL cards that would at least be a starting point.

--David, AD8Y

4930. Re: Re: Junk in ham-radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-19 18:07:22 UTC
From: kenb@hp-ptp.HP.COM
Message-ID: <2700007@hp-ptp.HP.COM>
Source record: 14722

/ hp-ptp:rec.ham-radio / brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) / 2:02 pm Dec 18, 1989 /

> if you are blessed with reading this as a Usenet newsgroup and have the
> 'rn' news reader, you can Kill any discussion you don't want to see by
> subject, and by author. For example, this is my Kill file.
>
> /:.*for sale/:j
> /Jim.Grubs/h:j
>
> The first disposes of any article whose subject line include 'for sale',
> and the second flushes anything posted by or about Jim Grubs.
>
> Selective reading is the answer. Trying to keep people from posting
> will never work.
> - Brian

Now if we can just get all flamers to include the word "flame" in their
response...

Ken Buscho, KC6AKD
Office Automation Coordinator Unit Leader
Hewlett Packard California Explorer Search & Rescue
1266 Kifer Road 354 Parrott Drive
Sunnyvale, CA 94086 San Mateo, CA 94402
(408)746-5065 (415)343-4122

Internet: kenb@hp-ptp.ptp.HP.COM
uucp: hplabs!hp-ptp!kenb

"Support search and rescue, get lost"

4931. Re: What about for us SWL's ? Re: Tuning dipoles and antennas.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-19 18:36:34 UTC
From: harrism@aquila.rtp.dg.com
Message-ID: <1543@xyzzy.UUCP>
Source record: 14715

In article <8971@cbmvax.commodore.com>, grr@cbmvax.commodore.com (George Robbins) writes:
> however only the "three knob" ones seem to offer "inputs for random wire",
> but then the "third knob" is nominally for tuning connection to the
> "transmitter", which should be non-critical for recieve only operation.

The two knobber is probably an L network which can, in addition to resonating the antenna, transform a high-impedence to a low (or visa-versa if you reverse the connections). The three knobber is probably a pi which can resonate as well as perform impedence transformations in both directions without requiring re-cabling or internal switching.

A "true" long wire (>= 1 wavelength) will have an impedence > 50 ohms and as such an appropriately connected L will suffice. The three knobber you refer to probably has those extra "inputs" with connectors, switch positions, etc as part of function packing to raise the price point up a bit.

regards,
Mike Harris - KM4UL harrism@dg-rtp.dg.com
Data General Corporation {world}!mcnc!rti!dg-rtp!harrism
Research Triangle Park, NC

4932. Re: FCC License Turnaround Time, Recent Observations

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-19 18:52:04 UTC
From: sawyer@twg.com
Message-ID: <94@gollum.twg.com>
Source record: 14696

In article <8912150416.AA19082@ti.com> rlwest@flopn2.csc.ti.com
(Bob West, WA8YCD) writes:
> All I want for Christmas is my ticket! (being processed as we speak)
> Who does the FCC hire in Gettysburg, anyway! (sorry. a little flame here...)
>
> Not very many people.

and I saw the following response from Bob, WA8YCD:

>OBSERVATION:
>
> Having watched times from our VE testing sessions to the time our folks
> get their tickets in the mail, (and other folks' sessions and turnaround
> times) SIX WEEKS is what you can reasonably expect.
>
> One of our guys counted 44 days from the time he took the test to the day
> he got his real thing (he got to operate "temporary AA" so it wasn't so bad!)
>
> Another got the license in about the same time (plus or minus a day or two
> for local mail loading) but went from NO LICENSE to GENERAL and was on
> pins and needles...
>
> Congrats on the new license (whether BRAND NEW or UPGRADE) and hope the
> time flies for you--HAVE FUN ON THE AIR!

For a different response--

Let's not impugn the FCC so unfairly! The problem both you guys are having is with your VEC, not the folks in Gettysburg. I'm a VE with the Sunnyvale, Ca. VEC, and I guarantee you that the FCC is utterly predictable. We give our exams on Sunday, and the successful candidates get their tickets EXACTLY 29 days later--in Monday's mail. Now it is true that we express mail all of our 610's immediately after the exams, but then we feel we're here to serve!

Now it is known that the ARRL VEC has a nasty habit of sitting on the 610's before sending them in, and people here locally who took their exams with the ARRL end up waiting ABOUT six weeks. But it's not the FCC's fault.

Another thing I would mention in this regard is that the VEC cannot mail in a 610 if there is a license application pending with the FCC. We will hold them until the application on file has been processed AND a photocopy of the license sent to the VEC. Sunday we had a fellow who had passed his general exams with us on 12/3, then his advanced class with the ARRL VEC on 12/10, and was successful on his extra exams on 12/17. We estimate he will get his general ticket in the mail on January 8, then send it to the ARRL. The ARRL might send off his advanced application by January 22, and he can get that

ticket back by February 19. If he gets a copy of that to us right away, we can process his extra class paperwork in time for him to get that ticket by March 19 at the absolute earliest. Get the idea?

73,
Bruce Sawyer, AA6KX

4933. Is ham radio worthwhile?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-19 19:05:28 UTC
From: David_Waters.M1@smtp.ESL.COM
Message-ID: <8912191911.AA09570@esl.ESL.COM>
Source record: 14719

Is ham radio worthwhile?
Henry Pasternack writes:
>In senior high school, I largely lost interest in the hobby as so many
>hams began to turn into what appeared to be "appliance operators." In
>retrospect, I was also getting older, and the thrill of imagining >myself a
child prodigy was no longer what it had used to be.
>
>I know that there is a large community of dedicated, active, bright
>people who are still carrying on the tradition of technical excellence
>and public service through amateur radio. I suppose it is unrealistic
>to believe my perspective, and that of the rest of the amateur >community,
would remain the same while more than doubling my age. >Still, the hobby
doesn't seem the same. I wonder what I will find if I >probe further. Is
amateur radio still worth my while?

Two comments: First - I am of the class you call 'appliance operators'. I wonder - do all hams have to be electrical engineers or build their radios and equipment from parts to qualify as a 'real ham'? I find that I just enjoy chatting with folks not from around here and generally satisfying myself that I know enough about radio to operate. I resent the appliance operator label in how you are applying it. Don't get me wrong - I have a lot of respect for hams that know more than I do, and your listed accomplishments are something you are obviously proud of - with good reason. Which brings me to point number two:

You're right! The hobby isn't the same! I let hamming slip by the wayside, and returned to see packet in full swing. Now who could get a thrill from having a computer operate the rig and do the same thing that you can do over the local BBS or Hamnet in CompuServe, or even here? But slowly, I find there is yet another new facet of ham radio evolving - and I want to learn it. Things will never be the same, as it has been changing for years! The bad things (crummy ops, jamming, 2 meters, etc) will always be around, but >I< think you should 'come back'! There's an incredible amount of incredible (to me, anyway) things being done in amateur radio today.

Dave Waters WA6AWZ
Internet:
Compuserve:
GEnie:
Packet: David_Waters.M1@SMTP.ESL.COM
73277,311
DRWATERS
What's that?

4934. Broadband Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-19 19:19:53 UTC
From: FNDDR@ALASKA.BITNET
Message-ID: <8912200807.AA15795@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 14720

shelby!neon!Neon.Stanford.EDU!kaufman@decwrl.dec.com (Marc T. Kaufman) writes:
>I have a nice site (2100', 7 acres), but zoning height restrictions (35'
>unless I want to pay big bux for a variance). Also, I am lazy. So I am
>thinking about broadband antennas. Specifically, I have seen ads for the
>Barker and Williamson AC 3.5-30, and the Garant GD-9. Both are long wire
>dipoles (windom in the case of Garant) with 'magic' matching networks.

I have (had) a B&W 3.5-30 MHz antenna, which was essentially a trapped dipole. I had it set up as a sloper, and it worked reasonably well, considering I didn't take time to tune the various segments as per the instruction sheet. One evening I noticed it was no longer in the air, and after hunting around I found the remains trailing off into the woods for a couple of hundred feet, with bits of moose hair caught in kinks in the wire. A couple of the trap housings broke, and I haven't been able to find similar-diameter plastic tubing at local building supply places, so it is sitting in a shed right now. Life is rarely dull here...when's the last time you saw a bulletin like this on your system: SYSTEM MAY GO DOWN WITHOUT NOTICE DUE TO VOLCANO.

If you have 35' vertically and want to try something really different, you could set up an HF discone as shown in the ARRL Antenna Handbook. I've thought about trying one of those...there is enough room inside to make a nice outdoor gazebo for hot summer days, if you use wire screen in the cone part to keep bugs out. In the summer, your antenna could be your hamshack...
Don KL7JIQ

4935. Re: RST

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-19 19:49:26 UTC
From: trey@ut-emx.UUCP
Message-ID: <22541@ut-emx.UUCP>
Source record: 14710

In article <2563@wyse.wyse.com>, stevew@wyse.wyse.com (Steve Wilson xttemp dept303) writes:
> In article <3169@cpoint.UUCP> wolff@cpoint.UUCP (Ken Wolff) writes:
> >I give the guy two QSO's to sign, then I either scream WHAT'S YOUR CALL or
> >work him and scream WHAT'S YOUR CALL. I think everyone should do this to
> >train the DX end to sign more often. BTW, we sign our call after every QSO
> >in operations at my house.
>
> Just a quick point about IDing. The 10 minute/end of every contact rule
> is an FCC rule. This means it applies to us, not the DX stations. They
> may have similar rules(I don't really know) Your comments are certainly
> appropriate for US stations but don't necessarily apply to other countries.

I feel that Ken's point has been missed. Irrespective of the legal ramifications, it is considered poor operating practice to do otherwise during a contest. If the guy has a particularly impressive pileup, it's probably ok for him to save a little time by announcing his callsign after every other contact, hence Ken's "two QSO's to sign" rule.

Ken, how about some suggestions for training people to avoid other poor operating practices, such as not giving the whole callsign when answering a CQ?

Trey Garlough
Computation Center, University of Texas, Austin, Texas 78712
trey@emx.CC.UTEXAS.EDU (internet) (512-471-3241)

4936. Re: Kenwood TS140

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-19 19:53:17 UTC
From: herbster@b11.ingr.com
Message-ID: <6885@b11.ingr.com>
Source record: 14714

In article <5120004@hpindda.HP.COM>, genem@hpindda.HP.COM (Gene Marshall) writes:
> [nice stuff about ts-140...]
>
> The only changes that would be appreciated would be if the squelch and
> power controls were reversed (the power is a very sensitive slide
> switch and would be better as the rotary POT) and if an SWR meter was
> included. But, in that price range you can't expect everything.

I saw an article in one of the magazines (QST Hints & kinks??) about
a year ago that did just that. It seems that it only takes the
swapping of 2 wires inside to reverse the power and squelch controls.
If you look at the schematics, it should be easy to see. It seems
that nearly everyone who owns a '140 thinks about that within a week.
I am very nearly breaking down to the point of buying a TS-680S to
pick up on 6m. In 22 years of ham radio, I have never worked the
6m band.....with my luck I'll finally get the money for it at the
end of the sun-spot cycle......Murphy lives in my back pocket.

I have heard quite a few TS140 and TS-440 rigs on the air. They
sound great!! I never hear any complaints about them, just real
nice signals. Have fun, don't drown...

de km4jn

4937. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-19 20:16:29 UTC
From: RLC@TRNGB.Prime.COM
Message-ID: <630076589.M833@TRNGB.Prime.COM>
Source record: 14718

Does anyone know how I can be added to the sw info list?
Thanks, Rob Cassidy

4938. Re: pudgy wound helical antenna (60m vertical in my living room!)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-19 21:27:02 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250101@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 14709

John Moore's comment that effective antenna aperture is not related to physical size for small antennas is right on. Gain and aperture are really just different ways to measure the same thing -- In fact there is an equation to relate the two: Aperture = (gain over isotropic) / 4(Pi) (I think, I don't have a reference book handy).

For example, a dipole (gain = 1.64) has an aperture of about 1/8 square wavelengths. I think of a dipole aperture as being 1/2 wavelength long (the length of the wire) and 1/4 wavelength thick. If you could make a 100% efficient, physically-small antenna with the same gain, it would have the same capture area.

The problem, of course, is that this is very difficult (impossible) to do. Radiation resistance is proportional to the square of the length (or 4th root of the length for loops!). A .1 wave vertical is around .5 ohm or so if I remember correctly, so even a tenth ohm of loss resistance gives you only 80% efficiency.

Al N1AL

4939. Re: The un-net on 10meters on Saturday (1600-1800Z)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-19 23:22:27 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880100@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 14697

>>I do wish that contest organizers would set up band restrictions. 29.300
>>through 29.600 was completely full. I had to go all the way up to 29.650
>>to find an un-contested frequency.
>
>I hope you mean 28.300 - 28.600.

Yup. Got lost. Thought CB was 28 MHz.

I think it would be sufficient for contest organizers to reserve the
lower 25 KHz of the Novice 10m band for the rest of us. Same for the
lower part of the General 15 and 20 bands.

I still stand by my statement that contests are insta-QRM generators.
The real problem is that all nets get displaced by contesters, while the
reverse is not true. I think the band is big enough for all uses -
contests, nets, and ragchewers. Do we need to talk to CQ, QST, et.al. ?

Perry

4940. Re: Re: ARRL and tx/rx mods

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-19 23:44:50 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880101@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 14698

I recant. I said Marine VHF, and what you say is true. That band requires type acceptance.

However, CAP other para-military frequencies are well within the capabilities of most 2-meter rigs. I've been told that most military bands do not need the type acceptance.

Funny how the government treats itself and commercial interests differently.

Perry Scott
KF0CA

4941. Re: rec.radio.shortwave "invite"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-19 23:44:59 UTC
From: kchen@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <37414@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 14707

wilson@ccop1.ocpt.ccur.com (<wilson>) writes:

>Can anybody explain what a "dweeb" is? It's not listed in my
>American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language.
>Although I can infer a definition from the context in
>which it's used, I prefer to have a precise definition.

The Oxford American Dictionary does not list it either...

BUT!!!! The Oxford American lists DX (I was looking for dweeb :-) as:

DX (dee-eks) n. (slang) distance, especially
in shortwave radio reception. DXer,
(slang) a long-distance radio hobbyist.
DXing, (slang) the hobby of long-distance
radio transmission and reception.

How about that.

Kok Chen kchen@apple.COM
Apple Computer, Inc.

4942. new mailing list: HAM-UNIV

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-20 00:05:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500331@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 14708

```
---------------------------------------------------------------------
HAM-UNIV (Ham Radio Clubs in Universities and Colleges)
via LISTSERV@UIUCVMD (vmd.cso.uiuc.edu)
---------------------------------------------------------------------
IMPORTANT This is an automated mailing list run by the LISTSERV
NOTICE software. Be sure you send your subscription requests
to the program itself (which is LISTSERV@UIUCVMD or
READ LISTSERV@VMD.CSO.UIUC.EDU). Don't send your requests
THIS to the mailing list, since that will just send a copy
FIRST to all the other subscribers, and you will be starting
out looking like a fool.
---------------------------------------------------------------------
This mailing list is an exchange of information between and/or about
College and University based Amateur Radio Clubs. Duplication of
material from other ham radio mailing lists or news groups should not
be made unless it is of special interest to this category of clubs.

Anyone who is interested in College and University Ham Radio Clubs may
subscribe and participate. It is not necessary to be a student or a
member of a club, or even a ham radio operator. I do ask if you have
the information, to supply it with your subscription request so that
others can be more informed. I'd like to know your call sign and club
affiliation (and office if you are an officer).
---------------------------------------------------------------------
To subscribe:
Send the command:

SUB HAM-UNIV firstname lastname callsign - clubname

to the list server by either BITNET interactive message or
by electronic mail. Put the command where the message text
is supposed to go.
---------------------------------------------------------------------
To unsubscribe:
Send the command:

UNSUB HAM-UNIV

to the same list server the same way.
---------------------------------------------------------------------
If you are on UUCP and the address listserv@vmd.cso.uiuc.edu fails,
bug your sysadmin about fixing your system, and in the mean time try
the following:
uiucuxc!vmd!listserv
```

List owner and contact person:
Phil Howard, KA9WGN
Internet: phil@vmd.cso.uiuc.edu
Bitnet: phil@uiucvmd

IMPORTANT This is an automated mailing list run by the LISTSERV
NOTICE software. Be sure you send your subscription requests
to the program itself (which is LISTSERV@UIUCVMD or
READ LISTSERV@VMD.CSO.UIUC.EDU). Don't send your requests
THIS to the mailing list, since that will just send a copy
AGAIN to all the other subscribers, and you will be starting
out looking like a fool.

4943. W1AW: Computer-generated QRM ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-20 00:07:07 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880102@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 14704

This is probably a re-hashed question that comes up every two years -
I thought W1AW was just like the rest of us, and aren't allowed to
QRM a frequency. If the transmitter is computer controlled, isn't
this slightly un-nice to anyone they happen to land on ?

A few nights ago, four hams on 7.290 were ragchewing late into the night.
It was particularly interesting because one was in Buffalo, NY, and another
was in Honolulu. The copy wasn't particularly good; the band QSB was
pretty bad. However, it was fun to see if Buffalo could make it to KH6.

Lo and behold, W1AW comes on with it's bulletin/broadcast. The weird
part was that nobody really heard W1AW, except the guy in Buffalo. I
was really surprised to hear him say that my speech processor and lowly
300 watts PEP could go up against W1AW anytime. I listened for a moment
before replying, and sonofagun, there it was !

I want to share the band with everyone, but it appears some stations are
more equal than others. Had a real operator at W1AW come on and asked
for the frequency, citing schedules, tradition, whatever, I'm sure
we could have moved. It's just that 7.290 is a nice frequency - no
foreign broadcast station.

I think the W1AW operating policy is rude at the least. While nets
have their place, we all operate according to Gentlemen's Agreement.
Computer-controlled QRM is about as bad as Computer-controlled telephone
solicitors.

Perry Scott
KF0CA

4944. Re: University Amateur Radio Clubs

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-20 00:54:00 UTC
From: hoffmann@EAGLE.MIT.EDU
Message-ID: <8912192152.AA19095@EAGLE.MIT.EDU>
Source record: 14721

The MIT Radio Society may still have a copy of a list compiled a few years ago by one of our members, W1XG.

This had been used to muster college stations to oppose a proposal by the FCC to abolish club callsigns.

I don't know if this info is still available but can check if someone really wants to know. It is certainly not in electronic form.

-Ron, WA2EYC, trustee for W1MX

4945. Corrected CAT Interface for FT736R

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-20 01:36:26 UTC
From: gopstein@soleil.UUCP
Message-ID: <876@soleil.UUCP>
Source record: 14711

This is the picture of the 6-pin DIN connector (from the manual).
It represents the connector when viewed from the side that the
wires are soldered to.

3 o o 1
6 o
5 o o 4
o
2

The manual gives the following INCORRECT list:

1 Gnd
2 S. Out
3 S. In
4 Busy
5 NC
6 13.8v

The correct pinout is:

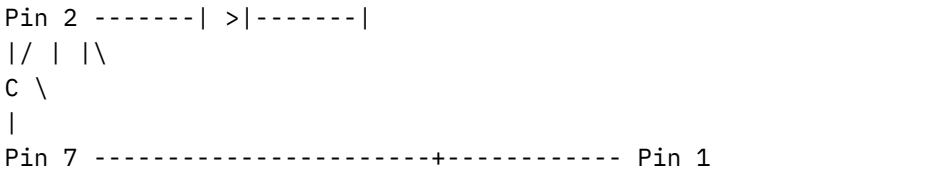
1 Gnd
2 S. In
3 Busy
4 S. Out
5 NC
6 13.8v

"S. In" is the data from the computer to the radio, "S. Out"
is data from the radio.

In addition, the timing spec for the five-byte command seems to
be in error. I started with an inter-character spacing of about
100ms -- which worked fine. The time to send a command to the radio
was about 1/2 second, which was too long to do anything interesting
like scanning. After some experimentation, I completely removed the
delay, and it still worked! It appears that the five command bytes
can be send nearly back-to-back. I haven't tested it exhaustively, but
it seems to work. With no added delay, the computer can scan the radio
faster than the built-in scanning.

The interface I used was:

RS-232 CAT
E
/------------ Pin 2
|\ | B |/



The diode is a generic, small, silicon diode. The transistor
is a generic, small, NPN transistor.

This circuit can only be used to send data to the radio, not
receive data back. For that you need an RS-232 driver chip.

I have a program to send some simple commands to the radio. It's
written in Microsoft C. I anyone wants it, send me a note.

Rich, KD2CQ
--
Rich Gopstein

..!rutgers!soleil!gopstein

4946. Kansas City Tracker??

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-20 02:22:00 UTC
From: ric@rrm.UUCP
Message-ID: <116@rrm.UUCP>
Source record: 14723

Can someone give me a pointer to a description of the Kansas City Tracker interface spec, as referenced in the article on Instanttrack. I have seen this standard(?) referenced in several ads, but am not sure whether it is a public standard or what?

ric

Richard R. Martin usenet: {convex, texbell, attctc} rrm!ric
n5nhi Internet: ric@rrm.lonestar.org

4947. All India Radio (AIR) reception

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-20 02:43:38 UTC
From: sbulchan@oracle.oracle.com
Message-ID: <1989Dec20.024338.8525@oracle.com>
Source record: 14713
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

I live on the west coast near San Francisco (Menlo Park) and wondered if
any netters have had any luck receiving news broadcasts from All India Radio. I
have a basic SONY 7600A receiver with analog tuning.

Tuning/Antenna/Time info would be much appreciated.

Please e-mail suggestions to me.

Thanks,
Sanjay

Sanjay A. Bulchandani INTERNET: sbulchan%oracle.com@apple.com
UUCP : apple!oracle!sbulchan

4948. Re: Callbook privacy?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-20 08:02:35 UTC
From: dave@ka3adu.UUCP
Message-ID: <580@ka3adu.UUCP>
Source record: 14586

In article <322@ssc.UUCP>, tad@ssc.UUCP (Tad Cook) writes:
>
>
> Regarding G6WBG's query, the FCC files that are used for publising
> the callbook are a matter of public record. I have known hams who
> wanted a bit more privacy, so they filed a form 610 to show their
> mailing address as a P.O. Box.
>
Using a P.O. Box is good enough to conceal your address in the Callbook, but not in the publicly available data bases. I have a copy of the US Amateur file that Rusty Carruth got from the FCC. In addition to the mailing address, it contains your station address. Station addresses must be actual physical location, not P.O. Box or rural route box number, etc. In this age of computers, true privacy is pretty rare.

--
==========
Dave Hultberg KA3UZR UUCP: uunet!wa3wbu!ka3adu!compnect!daveh
US Snail: 1407 Concord Road, Mechanicsburg, PA 17055-1955 CIS: 72437,3215

4949. CDE Rotator Parts

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-20 12:16:34 UTC
From: rnewell@OCDIS01.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8912211445.AA21236@ocdis01.af.mil>
Source record: 14716

>From a business card received at Ham-Comm '89 in Dallas:

Telex Hy-Gain
8601 Corn Husker Highway
Lincoln NE 68505

Rotator parts: (402) 465-7021
Antenna or Tower parts: (402) 465-7022

8am - 4pm Central time weekdays

I ordered parts for my old CDE Big Talk and they were quite helpful.

Apply all suitable disclaimers regarding the above.

Happy Holidays
KB5AWD

4950. Re: Mac vs IBM (and now "vs Amiga")

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-20 13:26:52 UTC
From: bobl@pro-graphics.cts.COM
Message-ID: <8912210736.AA16849@trout.nosc.mil>
Source record: 14717

In Info-Hams cbmvax!adam@rutgers.edu (Adam Keith Levin) writes:
>> [blush] Now I AM embarrassed. How could I have forgotten Amiga?!
>> AmigaDOS supports multi-tasking 'out of the box'. Amiga gives you full
>> power in either windowed or CLI environments. And, if I recall correctly,
>> KA9Q has already been ported to it.

Does anyone know where or how someone would be able to obtain the HAM
Radio or Packet software for the Amiga? Is it in the Public Domain?
If not, can someone steer me in the correct direction to get more info
on it and just what it does. Are there any other products out there
for this type of thing besides "KA9Q" that is mentioned above?

I am interested in connecting my Amiga up in this manner but I am
currently a novice at any of this stuff and most of it makes no sense
to me at all at this point in time. (concerning the Packet connection)
Maybe someone would be nice enough to outline how you hook up a BBS to
a Packet setup and what exactly is need to to transmit and receive
messages/mail.

Thanks,

-- Bob
_____ Pro-Graphics BBS 201/469-0049 _____

InterNet: bobl@pro-graphics.cts.com | ProLine: bobl@pro-graphics
UUCP: ..crash!pro-graphics!bobl | CServe: 70347,2344
ARPA/DDN: ..crash!pro-graphics!bobl@nosc.mil | Amer. Online: Graphics3D

_____ _____
Raven Enterprises - 25 Raven Ave. Piscataway, NJ 08854

4951. Re: rec.radio.shortwave "invite"

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-20 13:36:26 UTC
From: taber@pstjtt.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <629@ryn.esg.dec.com>
Source record: 14587

In article <270@ccop1.ocpt.ccur.com>, wilson@ccop1.ocpt.ccur.com (<wilson>) writes...
>
>
>Can anybody explain what a "dweeb" is? It's not listed in my
>American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language.
>Although I can infer a definition from the context in
>which it's used, I prefer to have a precise definition.
>
DWEEB -- Noun, but not a person or place, if you get my drift.

An entity which has a compulsive need for precise,
authorized definitions. Someone who needs the
joke explained. Several times. The person in the
audience who shouts "That slide is upside down!"
as if they were the only who could see it. Armchair
lawyers who argue that transmitting a fax of sheet
music is transmitting music. The person who required
that auto mirrors have the words "Objects are closer
than they appear" written on them. People who object
to Bugs Bunny cartoons because they promote violence.
People unable to think for themselves and unwilling to
let others think either. A generic class of individuals
who don't have a clue that they don't have a clue.
Useage is generally considered somewhat pejorative.

>>>==>PStJTT
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber

Mail address: Nahhhhh, you don't want to send me mail....

4952. Portable scanner review - Uniden/Bearcat 200XLT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-20 14:05:50 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewse.ATT.COM
Message-ID: <12257@cbnewse.ATT.COM>
Source record: 14726
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

Somebody asked for recommendations for a portable scanner. My e-mail reply bounced so I will repost an earlier review of the Uniden/Bearcat 200XLT, the model I prefer:

UNIDEN/BEARCAT 200XLT SCANNER REVIEW

by Bob Parnass, AJ9S

For a long time now, radio enthusiasts have awaited the arrival of a decent portable scanner with 800 MHz coverage. Users had grown accustomed to the good sensitivity and reliable performance found in portable models without 800 MHz, like the Uniden/Bearcat 100XL, the Azden-manufactured Regency HX1500, and GRE-manufactured Radio Shack PRO-30. Unfortunately, early 800 MHz models, like the AOR-manufactured Regency HX2000 and HX2200 were disappointing.

Now, the wait for a good 800 MHz portable is over, because the Bearcat 200XLT is here and it's a winner.

Physical

The new Uniden/Bearcat 200XLT is manufactured in Taiwan, and looks identical to the tall, gray 100XLT.1 The case is entirely plastic, and the battery and charging circuitry is contained in a slide on pack. The differences between the 200XLT and the 100XLT are in 800 MHz band coverage and number of channels (200 vs. 100).

The "real" volume and squelch knobs on top have a positive feel, and there is little play in the squelch control.

The closely spaced keys on the 200XLT keyboard are made of soft rubber, and are well labeled. Marshmallow-like keys, combined with fat fingers, require extra care when entering frequencies. The lack of a "beep" tone to confirm key depressions, and the slight amount of tactile feedback, makes it necessary to watch the display to ensure you pushed the keys far enough.

Memory Organization

As with the 100XLT, the 200XLT's strong point is the amount and organization of its memory. The 200 memory

channels are divided into ten banks.

Memory banks and channels may be selected or locked out. The banks are "hard partitioned," just like Bearcat scanners of old. By this I mean, Bank 1 includes channels 1-20, Bank 2 channels 21-40, etc. Regency used "soft partitioned" banks in their HX1500 and TS2 models, but the peculiar Regency system prevents channels from being locked out during a bank scan. Now that Uniden bought out Regency's consumer line, the soft bank concept may die with the current Regency models.

The large channel banks do have their place, particularly when scanning 800 MHz trunked systems and cordless phones.

Banks aside, having 200 channels means no longer having to settle for 10 or 16 most favored frequencies when away from home. Now you can bring it all with you. My 200XLT banks are programmed with frequencies for different situations:

- Bank 1: 20 of the most important frequencies for local sheriff, fire, ham repeater, plant security, etc. I usually scan this bank unless I'm hunting around for something else.

- Banks 2, 3, 4: Government frequencies by agency.

- Bank 5 contains VHF-lo and VHF-hi low power and itinerant business frequencies. Bank 6 contains similarly allocated UHF frequencies. I scan these banks when I'm at a shopping mall, fair, sporting event, or anywhere else I see walkie-talkies in use.

- Bank 7: Just the frequencies I want to monitor while in the office.

- Bank 8: Police, fire, and emergency services for other communities in this part of the state. There's almost always something happening on these channels, even in the wee hours of the morning, when my county is asleep.

The remaining banks leave 40 channels just for trial-and-error searching!

The 200XLT scans at 15 channels/second, about twice as fast as Radio Shack's top of the line PRO-32 handheld. When the 200XLT is powered on it always comes up scanning with priority off.

The LCD display panel contains all the usual indicators, and can be back lit for 15 seconds with a green light

when the proper button is pressed.

Innovations

Both the 200XLT and 100XLT feature set include new surprises. The first channel of each active bank is a priority channel, making 10 priority channels in all. There are 10 levels of priority. For example, channel 1 priority takes precedence over priority channel 11, which takes precedence over priority channel 21, etc. When the priority is switched on, the 200XLT samples all the unlocked priority channels (in active banks) every 2 seconds.

I program the first channel of each bank with the most important frequency for that bank. The priority sampling does appear to "chop up" signals a little more than on older models that sample only a single priority channel. When the power is turned off, then on again, the priority key must be pressed manually.

Let's see, did I program in that new K-Mart frequency, 154.6 MHz somewhere? Just type 154.6, ENTER when positioned to a channel you don't care about, and the LCD will display "CH 29", for instance, if you already have 154.6 MHz in channel 29.

Stated a different way, if one tries to type a frequency into the 200XLT that has already been programmed in another memory channel, the display will flash the channel number in which the frequency has already been programmed. One can override by depressing ENTER again, and the frequency will be stored in the current channel.

This "query" feature is great - especially in a scanner with so much memory.

There is a single button to search all VHF NOAA weather channels, a feature now commonplace on newer UNIDEN scanners.

Battery Pack

The 200XLT comes with a BP-200 7.2 V Sanyo battery pack which slides onto the bottom of the radio. There is a charging jack, marked 12 VDC, and a red charging LED on the back of the pack. The pack is not supposed to be opened, but the curious need only remove 2 screws. Inside, are the charging components (regulator circuit), and 6 AA size Sanyo cells wrapped in yellow heat shrunk plastic.

The BP-200 battery pack has a 600 mAH capacity, whereas the BP-205 (supplied with my 100XLT) contained batteries internally marked 550 mAH.

When you buy the 200XLT, the 16 hour wall power supply is furnished, and is marked 12 VDC 500 mA. The wall unit is not a charger - the regulator/charging circuit is actually inside the battery pack and uses the 12 VDC furnished by the wall power supply for charging the NiCds at 60 mA. Since the 200XLT draws about 60 mA while scanning (while fully squelched), the batteries will not be charging if the scanner is on while the power supply is connected. To deposit a net charge into the batteries, the radio must be turned off.

The radio can be used with the wall power supply when the batteries are dead, but unlike older crystal controlled portables, there is no easy way to power the scanner externally, while effectively charging the internal battery. Neither is there a way to fast charge the supplied NiCd pack, and the manual cautions against leaving the supplied power pack plugged in for long periods of time (I assume Uniden means with the scanner OFF).

A PS-001 mobile power cord is available for $4 from UNIDEN, as is a spare antenna.

The owner's guide says to expect "up to 5 hours of dependable use" between charges. Now 5 hours isn't enough for many scanner buffs, but perhaps UNIDEN's idea is to stimulate demand for extra BP-200 slide-on battery packs. My 200XLT was used for about 7 to 8 hours before the battery indicator began to flash, but Dan Doyle reports he gets only 5 hours between charges. It is the audio amplifier stage that draws the most current, so battery life is dependent upon channel activity, and the volume control setting. Using an earphone, which draws less current than a speaker, can mean longer battery life.

Great Audio

The audio output is rated at 480 milliwatts. As with the 100XLT, the 200XLT audio sounds great! There is plenty of undistorted audio available from the front speaker, making a Radio Shack PRO-30 sound like a whisper.

Inside Construction

The internal construction of the 200XLT is clean, but thoughts of home repair vanish as soon as one opens the 200XLT case. Tiny surface mount components abound. You won't find these parts at Radio Shack, and you wouldn't want to solder them in anyway.

The 2 main circuit boards are surrounded by an internal metal frame, and the IF and 800 MHz front end circuits are on small circuit boards, mounted vertically on the main audio/RF board. The PLL is on another small board.

How Does It Work?

My first 200XLT had a problem. The squelch threshold was different for different bands, and had too much hysteresis, which caused it to skip over VHF signals and stop only on UHF signals. This is probably caused by misalignment, rather than a design flaw, as four friends with 200XLTs had no such problems. Grove Enterprises graciously swapped the defective radio for another brand new 200XLT, and the exchange took about a week using UPS shipping.

The squelch action on the new 200XLT is quite good, much better than on the 760XLT and PRO-2004, both of which have too much hysteresis. UHF sensitivity is excellent, and while I don't often listen to aircraft, the sensitivity in the AM aircraft band appears adequate.

Using an outside antenna, the 200XLT is sometimes bothered by the obnoxious 300 watt paging transmitter nearby, but so was my 800XLT on an indoor whip. Expecting a portable scanner to behave well on an outside antenna may be asking too much.

Most every superheterodyne receiver has birdies, those places on the dial where the receiver "hears itself." The 200XLT owner's guide does not list birdies, but they're there. Many of the birdies are weak, and disappear when the heliflex antenna is replaced with an outdoor antenna.

The first IF is 10.85 MHz, and the second IF is 450 KHz. Images of stations in the UHF range were noted 21.7 MHz higher than their assigned frequencies. The cellular telephone bands are disabled, but strong cellular phone signals are heard 21.7 MHz higher than their assigned frequencies anyway. Some people might consider this an advantage! Besides, there's not much activity above 892 MHz to listen to yet.

The 200XLT hears TV stations where they shouldn't be - in the 850 and 890 MHz bands - thanks to multiple injection into the mixer stage, no doubt.

Scanners sold by Grove Enterprises are supplied with instructions detailing how to restore cellular phone band coverage. The instructions for the 200XLT just involve crushing one resistor, but I haven't tried this.

Both my 200XLTs were a few kHz off frequency in the 800 MHz band. Weak signals were slightly distorted, and using the search feature revealed an asymmetry - I could hear the station +12.5 kHz stronger than -12.5 kHz away from what was supposed to be the center frequency.

Having no schematic, I deduced that the orange non-ceramic trimmer capacitor on the PLL board (the board with the horizontal crystal on top of the IC) determined the PLL reference frequency. I programmed a frequency near 850 MHz on the 200XLT, then adjusted the trimmer capacitor while listening to the local oscillator signal 10.85 MHz lower on my ICOM R-7000. The discriminator meter on the R-7000 makes that radio a great test instrument, but be sure your R-7000 is properly aligned before using it to align other radios!

What You Get

Like the 100XLT, the 200XLT comes with a leather-like case, but it's gray instead of black. The case has openings in all the right places, so one can charge the battery without removing the radio from the case. There is a belt loop sewn on the back, but a user must unfasten his/her belt to thread it through the loop, a big inconvenience. The scanner cannot be left standing up while in the case, because the case bottom is rounded.

There is no belt clip on the 200XLT. To carry the scanner on my belt, I use a yuppie-ish Bianchi, hand-tooled leather case, made for the old Kenwood TR2400. My wife bought the used case at a hamfest for $1.50.

The 200XLT also comes with an AC wall adapter, an earphone, and a helical antenna blessed with a BNC connector.

UNIDEN scanners no longer come with an owner's manual, but with a difficult to use fold out sheet instead. The instructions aren't great, but will tell you most of what you need to know. Of course, you don't get a schematic, but you can order it.2

Summing Up

The UNIDEN 200XLT works well. It scans fast, sounds good, and excels in the amount and organization of its memory channels. The 800 MHz coverage, multiple priority, frequency finding, and slide-on battery pack features make it the "Lincoln Town Car" of portable scanners.

So far, the 200XLT is the best handheld scanner I've ever used. Now I'm waiting for Radio Shack to shrink the

PRO-2004, so we can enjoy continuous frequency coverage
in a portable scanner!

---

1. See "Uniden/Bearcat 100XLT Scanner Review," by Bob
Parnass, AJ9S, in The Radio Enthusiast, March 1988.

2. UNIDEN, Parts Department, P.O. Box 50822, Indianapolis,
IN 46250.

--

Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihuxz!parnass (708)979-5414

4953. DAYTON !!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-20 14:20:33 UTC
From: ewb@raybed2.UUCP
Message-ID: <1423@raybed2.UUCP>
Source record: 14595

The individual who recommended a cross band repeater for a 220/440
link had a good idea. I will try to arrange it with my friend (KA1OKQ)
to have his radio do the trick for us. The two frequencies nominated
are 223.60 (dir) and 446.6 (dir). This should take care of most interests.

BTW the person who mentioned that he had never seen a 220 radio outside
of a catalogue has just been on the wrong band all these years :-)

Also for those without radios I'll try to suggest a meeting spot and time.
Suggestions gladly accepted.
C U at Day-ton'
73
Gene WA1UXA

4954. Comments of Building Projects

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-20 14:38:20 UTC
From: rc@CMR.NCSL.NIST.GOV
Message-ID: <8912201438.AA01779@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 14591

Some one, in reply to a request for comments on ham radio construction projects, discussed the difficulties in realizing crystal filters.

This brings up an important philosophical point: just how much of the equipment do you have to design and fabricate to qualify for "home made". I, for one, don't think that it makes much sense to build even major components which are common off-the-shelf items. These include:
transistors
integrated circuits
loudspeakers
IF crystal filters
frequency control crystals
"block" VHF power amplifiers (Motorola and Japanese)
microwave integrated circuits
in most cases, diode ring mixers (Minicircuits and others)
etc.
My goal would be to get a working rig with modest effort. In any case, building a "real" rig is a substantial undertaking. OK, go back and replace some of the off-the-shelf components with those of your own design at a later date - but stick as much as possible to system design, not component design, if you want a useable product in a finite time.

Hats off to those who can do ALL the detailed parts and finish in a reasonable time.

One person's opinion... 73, Bob, W3OTC

4955. Re: DX Neophyte Wants QSL Manager Info

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-20 19:41:41 UTC
From: barry@dgbt.uucp
Message-ID: <1341@dgbt.uucp>
Source record: 14724
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

> Since you are apparently on packet, you can make use of NQ1C's QSL manager
> server. Requests go to QSLMGR @ W1NY. Unfortunately, I don't have an info
> file on the server handy, but I'll put it in a followup posting.

Here it is!

[24590] B BID: 5119_W1NY
Path: VE3JF!WA2SPL!WA2UMX!K1MEA!N1GJH!W1NY
Date: 21 May 89 04:11:34 Z
From: NQ1C@W1NY
To: ALL@ALLBBS
Subject: QSLMGR Server @ W1NY

I have placed the QSLMGR server online at the W1NY BBS. This server will
keep a database of QSL managers, and requests from users for QSL managers.
You can submit a request to the server asking for a particular station's QSL
manager, and the server will return a message to you with the information. If
the server does not know the QSL manager for the station you request, it will
file your request and send you a message if it does find out.

To learn more about the server, you should submit a HELP request to it. Send

a message to QSLMGR @ W1NY. The subject of the message is ignored by the server

so you may put whatever you like. In the body of the message, simply put the
word help. If you'd like to see what a sample session of sending a message to
the server might look like, submit your message with the word sample rather
than help.

If you have any questions or comments about the server, I'd love to hear
them! Input is always welcome.

- Bob, NQ1C Sysop @ W1NY

[37932] PK
Path: VE3JF!WA2SPL!W1NY
Date: 13 Nov 89 14:27:56 Z
From: NQ1C@W1NY
To: VE3RMM
Subject: QSLMGR Response

QSLMGR (QSL Manager Server) version 1.3 is running on 12-Nov-89 at 19:40
(c) Copyright 1989 Bob Lafleur, NQ1C @ W1NY

*** Please send your requests to QSLMGR as Private messages, not Bulletins!

[sample]
A typical session for submitting a request might look like this:

```
k1mea bbs>
SP QSLMGR @ W1NY
subject:
QSL REQUEST
message:
V47RF
SM5BRW
<control-Z>
message 14000 stored.
```

In this example, a request for the QSL managers for the stations V47RF and SM5BRW has been submitted to the server. An update request might look like this:

```
k1mea bbs>
SP QSLMGR @ W1NY
subject:
QSL UPDATE
message:
UPDATE
A22WZ OE3NH
V47RF WA2SPL
W200NY KA1KPH BOX 17, Feeding Hills MA 01030

<control-Z>
message 14001 stored.
```

This request will add A22WZ to the database with the QSL manager of OE3NH, V47RF with WA2SPL, and W200NY with KA1KPH's address.

```
k1mea bbs>
SP QSLMGR @ W1NY
subject:
REQUEST
message:
DUMP
<control-Z>
message 14002 stored.
```

The above will cause the server to return a list of all the routes that you have requested which were not fulfilled by the server.

The following example shows how you can do multiple commands with one request. Any command that takes a list of callsigns will recognize a blank line to mean the end of the command. The following example illustrates removing calls from the database and adding new calls to the database all in one server request.

```
k1mea bbs>
SP QSLMGR @ W1NY
subject:
```

```
INFO UPDATE
message:
DELETE
A22WZ
A24EE
(blank line ends delete section)
UPDATE
V47RF WA2SPL
<control-Z>
message 14003 stored.

Any questions, comments, or problems about the QSL Manager Server
may be directed to NQ1C @ W1NY.

[ There are 391 pending requests. ]
[ There are 6290 entries in the database ]

--
Barry McLarnon Communications Research Center Ottawa, ON Canada
UUCP: ...utzoo!bnr-vpa!bnr-rsc!dgbt!barry INTERNET: barry@dgbt.crc.dnd.ca
Compu$erve: 71470,3651 Packet radio: VE3JF @ VE3JF
```

4956. '727 and more

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-20 20:30:00 UTC
From: 390624331@UWPLATT.EDU
Message-ID: <07397794BBDF4010D6@uwplatt.edu>
Source record: 14593

Hello net, this is my first posting so I hope that everyone gets it.

I have had the FT-727R for awhile, and it seems that every HT is 'born' with a different receive range (after the "extended coverage" type-in). Is there a way to slide or change this range without affecting the performance of the radio? My radio goes up high enough to RX pretty much, but not a lot of the "good stuff" like police. I saw a mod for a Kenwood awhile back (from a friend and it involved changing the PLL a little. Is there a way to do this for the '727? Someone else on here asked for the same thing, so maybe someone has a solution. Note that the 70cm seems to have great coverage, but the 2M is pretty thin...
Also on the subject of modifying radios and not using them out of their type accpeted range (besides into a dummy load), what about rigs that we build ourselves? I am aware of the limits of harmonics, etc. on any radio (built/bought) but the type-acceptance thing must apply only to commercially-built radios? I assume that that is the rule but some of these rules start to get confusing after awile!
Any help on the top paragraph appreciated, which I hope should not be that hard since the '727 is not exactly what you'd call new anymore!

Randy Kruszka, WK9M
Address: 390624331@UWPLATT.EDU

"Sure, my dual-band HT does not have as many functions as yours, but mine is heavier!"

P.S. I will not be able to reply (going home for break) after the 21st of Dec. but I will be back next month. I probably need more than a DVM to do the PLL mod anyway, so I'll have to do it here...

4957. alternative to FM tranceivers?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-20 20:31:19 UTC
From: langz@asylum.SF.CA.US
Message-ID: <9170@asylum.SF.CA.US>
Source record: 14725

First off, I am a radio novice with a good technical background in non-electronic areas. I understand logic and the basic principles of electronics, but I couldn't build something from a schematic. I do have friends who are electronics hackers and can read schematics, but none know radio. I have a radio problem which could be solved by hacking existing equipment or locating suitable alternates. Now...

I produce live roleplaying "living fiction" weekends at a wilderness site in northern California. At the moment we are using FM headset tranceivers for communication between staff. This workks for the most part, since staff aren't usually too far apart, the grounds are fairly flat, and the structures are mostly wooden without thick walls or wiring. Unfortunately, there is one part of the site (the "Indian Bowl") which is up a wooded hill. The tranceivers communicate (with difficulty) almost the complete distance between the Indian Bowl and the production control center, but not quite.

The tranceivers are small boxes which attach to staffers' belts, with attached headsets with boom mikes. Can anyone suggest an alternative with a better range. The system must be lightweight and portable, and an earphone for private listening is essential. We would like to keep costs down and avoid red tape, so equipment which requires courses and license exams is not exactly prefereable.

Alternately, I'd be interested in learning about any way to extend the range of our current equipment. The systems span a fairly wide frequency range, so increasing the FM deviation wouldn't necessarily cause a problem (we could just use the middle of the five frequencies), if that could help. If any such modifications would be in violation of FCC regulations, please let me know. Naturally, I am interested in learning about such modifications for educational purposes only.

In case they are helpful, I've attached the transceiver specs below. Thanks!

Maxon Model 49-H5 FM Tranceiver
Specifications

General:
Power source 4 x 6VDC "AA" size batteries

Frequency range A -- 49.830 B -- 49.845 C -- 49.860
(5 channels) D -- 49.875 E -- 49.890

Current Drain Stand-by: 20 mA
Receive: 60 mA
Transmit: 50 mA

Service range Avg.: 400 meters
Max.: 800 meters

Dimensions 160mm x 72mm x 24 mm

Receiver:
Receiving system FM dual conversion superheterodyne

Intermediate frequency First: 10.7 MHz
Second: 455 KHz

Sensitivity 1 uV (20dB quieting)
1 uV (squelch open)

Spurious/image reject 20 dB min.

Frequency stability +/- 2 KHz (0-40deg C)

Speaker impedance 32 ohm

Transmitter:
Transmitting system Voice-activated or manual switch to begin transmit

Power 10,000uV meter @ 3 meters (FCC Maximum)

Antenna 50 ohm flexible whip

Modulation FM

Max frequency deviation 4.5 KHz

Audio distortion 10% maximum

Frequency stability +/- 2 KHz (0-40deg C)

Microphone electret condenser
--
Be seeing you...
--Lang Zerner
langz@asylum.sf.ca.us UUCP:bionet!asylum!langz ARPA:langz@athena.mit.edu
"...and every morning we had to go and LICK the road clean with our TONGUES!"

4958. ARRL, and Email

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-20 20:45:28 UTC
From: faunt@CISCO.COM
Message-ID: <8912210818.AA06385@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 14596

I sent this to them:

Date: Tue, 5 Dec 89 10:59:42 EST
From: faunt
To: ARRL@mcimail.com
Subject: [ubvax!hardwick@lll-winken.llnl.gov: ARRL]

It appears to me that N6KZB is taking a bit much on. If he really is
reporting all this information to the FCC, no wonder they're ignoring
us when we have real complaints. I'd like your comments on this,
please.
Note that mods are NOT illegal. Some uses of them are. There's a
real difference.

doug, N6TQS (I am an ARRL member, and plan to stay that way)

<<<Hardwick message with N6KZB message deleted>>>

I got this back:

Date: Wed, 20 Dec 89 15:53 EDT
From: Richard Palm <0002740698@mcimail.com>
To: doug faunt <faunt@cisco.com>
Subject: N6KZB bulletin

Dear Doug:

Thanks for calling the N6KZB matter to our attention.
He is a volunteer official of the League's Field
Organization and reports to the ARRL Orange Section
Manager. I have called the matter to the attention
of Section Manager Joe Brown, W6UBQ, for handling.

Thank you again. Happy holidays.

73,

Richard K. Palm, K1CE
Manager, ARRL Field Services Department,
ARRL Headquarters, Newington, CT

4959. University Clubs notice

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-20 21:20:16 UTC
From: cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu
Message-ID: <1809@ultb.isc.rit.edu>
Source record: 14589

I have the following people on my list ... I don't think that I
really lost anybody - if you're missing, we'll fix it ASAP.
If you missed what's going on here, I'm compiling a list of
people involved with university amateur radio clubs, to exchange
ideas etc. with each other.

I'll ask Phil to post something to here about how to add yourself to
the list...I know how to do it from bitnet, but not from internet.

Write me email to cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu if you wrote me and I missed
you - I'll be writing personally to everyone probably right after the
new yar.

--
worall@freezer.it.udel.edu R.Todd Worall KB2GGS U. of Deleware ARC
kawai@csli.stanford.edu Goh Kawai N6UOK - Stanford ARC
paulf@shasta.stanford.edu Paul Flaherty, N9FZX - Stanford ARC
huopio@kannel.lut.fi Kauto Huopio, Lappeenrante U. of Technology
snowdog@athena.mit.edu Rich Brezina, N1FMM - M.I.T. ARC
bjb@hubcap.clemson.edu BJ Backitis KM4RB - Clemson U. ARC
luigi@mts.rpi.edu Luigi Giasi, R.P.I. ARC (W2SZ)
msmith@topaz.rutgers.edu Mark Smith, Rutgers ARC
mcdonald@topaz.rutgers.edu Dan McDonald, KB2EEP - Rutgers ARC
cousens@hardees.rutgers.edu Scott Cousens N3FXP - Rutgers ARC
rsanders@sunee.UWaterloo.edu Roger Sanderson VE3RKS - U. of Waterloo
levine@clutx.clarkson.edu Steve Levine NK1W - Clarkson U. ARC
cromwell@ef.ecn.purdue.edu Bob Cromwell W9YB - Purdue ARC
deplo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu Jeff Deplo N3HZB - U of Pennsylvania ARC
dunc@godzilla.eecg.toronto.edu Duncan VE3PKD, U of Toronto
mark@ab1x.enet.dec.com Mark Hald, N1EEM - Northeastern U. ARC

4960. Don't Jump Ship!!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-20 21:35:46 UTC
From: rlwest@flopn2.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <8912202306.AA28885@ti.com>
Source record: 14594

Henry,

I, for one, would like to encourage you to renew.

I can't claim to totally eschew the "appliance" concept, as I own a Drake 4 Line (older, but appliance nonetheless, not home-brew) and a couple of VHF/UHF riceboxes. I started out with kits and home-brew, but later I discovered there was more to Amateur Radio than solder and wire.

I see Amateur Radio as a multi-faceted entity. The true challenge today might be to get what you want out of it. Maybe it is to bring something new to it. Certainly a good thing is to spend some time helping someone else get started. (How much influence did the hams you met early on have on your perception of it, on your enthusiasm for it?)

You have had a very poignant view of Amateur Radio which, up until the last line, I think you expressed rather elegantly.

C'mon, renew! Even if you don't feel like it now, you'll still have it, still be "connected," and maybe one day soon you'll find that enthusiasm once again. Believe me, I know.

By the way, my most recent QSO was on CW in the 15-meter Novice band just prior to a code practice session/study group at the club station.

73,
Bob WA8YCD
RLWEST@FLOPN2.CSC.TI.COM

4961. morse code practice program

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-20 22:07:04 UTC
From: scotto@crash.cts.com
Message-ID: <948@crash.cts.com>
Source record: 14577
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave,comp.unix.xenix,comp.sources.wanted

Does anyone have a morse code practice program for Xenix? I saw mention to one in comp.unix.xenix and replied to the author, but didn't hear anything back and lost his original post.

I bought two of "Gordon West's [call me Gordo]" books to help me learn the code and jump right to Tech, but am finding myself wanting some real "random", but meaningful practice. I was thinking of saving some usenet articles and running them through a morse code generator for practice. This saves me from having to buy a radio (course I can't buy one until I'm licensed, right? :-) and I can sneak in some practice while working.

So, any of you have a program like this? Do you have any other ideas, besides running MS-DOS?

Thanks in advance
--
Scott O'Connell UUCP: {nosc, ucsd, hplabs!hp-sdd}!crash!ipars!scotto
ARPA: crash!ipars!scotto@nosc.mil
INET: scotto@ipars.cts.com

4962. Morse code, obscenity, and packet retransmission.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-20 23:34:10 UTC
From: henry@ginger.sri.com
Message-ID: <7114@unix.SRI.COM>
Source record: 14588

My apologies to those who might have been offended by some strong language I used at the end of a recent posting. I would like to point out that I was replying to the signature offered by Michael Batchelor in which he made an off-color comment about code, encrypted in dots and dashes. The final line to my posting quoted Mr. Batchelor, and so the comment was not entirely out of the blue.

A New Jersey ham politely but firmly asked me to watch my language because a group he is associated with retransmits this bulletin board via packet radio. In my reply to him, I expressed surprise that retransmissions occur automatically without the immediate supervision of a control operator. This strikes me as somewhat illegal, since there is no means of controlling the transmission content.

Comments?

In any event, I admit it is in bad taste to publically propagate obscenity. But the computer net is not amateur radio. I wonder if some people forget that fact when they feed USENET directly into their packet systems.

-Henry

4963. Re: Mac vs IBM

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-21 00:12:36 UTC
From: michaelb@mikebat.UUCP
Message-ID: <172@mikebat.UUCP>
Source record: 14604

```
>
> > or in the "home" market, Amiga lets you use
> >the mouse for just about everything, or stick with the keyboard and
> >various c- or k-shell like interfaces.
>
> ........................... And, if I recall correctly,
> KA9Q has already been ported to it.
```

Yes, KA9Q has been ported. I just ordered the disk from some place I found in 73. (I was a bit concerned giving my VISA # to an answering machine but the disks came and I havn't been overcharged.) I haven't tried it out yet so I can't say if the port is any good.

```
>
> Does anyone make a UN*X for Amiga? That would complete the picture.
```

I just got e-mail from a guy at CBM several days ago. I had sent a request about AMIX on a 1000. The answer I got was that AMIX will require a 2500 when released. My guess is that it will be released with Kickstart 1.4 and require the CBM hard disk controller. (Be reasonable; how many hard disk drivers can you come out with when the package is brand new?)

In the meantime there are a lot of pieces of software which can make an Amiga look extremmely like a UN*X box. After taxes this year I plan to finally get a hard disk for my 1000 and start loading it to look like our favorite OS. If I can, I'll try to get news running (HA HA they all laughed.)

```
--
Michael Batchelor / KA7ZNZ uunet!wshb!mikebat!michaelb
Gorbachev is certainly not a Stalinist, but he is also just as certainly
NOT a Jeffersonian democrat. We should examine his motives just as coldly
as he is examining ours. --- Richard Nixon, Time, December 18, 1989.
```

4964. Re: Packet compression, what issue?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-21 00:54:08 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250102@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 14590

It's ALREADY illegal to send codes or ciphers on Amateur Radio, except for generally-recognized abbreviations or "signals". I think the idea is that the purpose of the encoding is to facilitate communications, not to obscure the meaning.

Seems to me this is the key -- If you are ARC'ing a file to save transmission bandwidth, than that conforms to the spirit of the FCC rules, if you are encoding the transmission in order to obscure the meaning, then you're out of line.

Al N1AL

4965. Re: Modifying Commerical Radios for use in Ham Bands

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-21 02:04:33 UTC
From: mikew@hpsad.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1530037@hpsad.HP.COM>
Source record: 14578

> From: wa2sff@cbnewsh.ATT.COM (joseph.e.wilkes):

> I recently saw an Ad for a Marine Store that listed Marine Hand Held units
> for about $150.
> The unit used thumb wheel switches to select the channels.
> The unit seemed similar to Hand helds of a few years ago.
>
> At $150 (about 1/2 the price of cheap 2 meter Hand held), it might be
> appropriate to use as a second hand held or for a new ham just starting out.
>
> I could see that maybe it would only transmit simplex and there could
> be other problems.
>
> Two meter FM got its start by modifying surplus 150 MHz gear to 2 meters.
> Two of my many 2 meter rigs over the years were done that way.
> Also both the 2 meter and 440 repeaters I put on the air were surplus.
>
> Has anyone tried this with Marine radios or cellular telephones?

I used to work in a marine electronics shop, and had access to lots of
junked but fixable radios. Some notes on conversion to ham use:

1) The old crystalled radios are fairly easy to convert to the ham
bands by simply re-tuning the appropriate tuned circuits and
oscillators. The only drawback is...they're crystal controlled! (and
usually need separate T and R crystals)

2) Newer synthesized radios are pretty slick. However, they are MUCH
more difficult to make work in the ham bands since they are
synthesized, and the working frequencies are channelized. The marine
channels follow a nonintuitive pattern, so that these radios are
controlled through a diode matrix or a ROM lookup table which may be
difficult to decode (or, they are microprocessor controlled with
internal ROM, which is even more troublesome). Also, the duplex
splits on marine band are 4.6 MHz, often accomplished in a funny way
so as to make conversion to a more reasonable split difficult.

If you are willing to build a whole new PLL section/synthesizer, or to
add a simple crystal oscillator in the place of the PLL VCO, these
radios are not bad.

3) Marine radios are nice in that they are built like the proverbial
brick s***houses. They are FCC type-accepted, for all those wishing
to use their ham rigs on the commercial bands (with the appropriate
license and/or situation, mind you...). They are also weatherproof
(by necessity...) and well made. I particularly recommend those sold

by Raytheon (and made in Japan by...umm...aarrgh, I don't remember.
Anyway, their circuitry is clean, and the owner's manuals are VERY
good and include schematics, PCB layouts, and theory of operation.

4) A word of advice: know the status of any old radios that you pay
money for. The old ones are not well weather-sealed,and salt spray
does n-a-s-t-y things to PCB's. Even some well-sealed radios have
been completely submerged at one time or another, so at least give 'em
a visual check.

Good luck,
mike

****
Mike Weihman n1dje: RACES, CDF-VIP
mikew@hpsadmjw.hp.com
mikew%hpsadmjw@hp-sde.sde.hp.com

HP Signal Analysis Div. Volunteer firefighter/EMT
1212 Valley House Dr. Penngrove Fire Prot. Dist.
Rohnert Park, CA 94928 Penngrove, CA
(707)794-4454
****

4966. ARRL NR 91: HF DATA FILING

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-21 05:00:47 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs, .W8GRT@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <9960.2590EF49@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 14579

> Message-ID: <1385@n8emr.UUCP>
>
> ARRL BULLETIN 91 (ARLB091) 12/15/89
>
> ON DECEMBER 12, ARRL COUNSEL CHRIS IMTAY, N3AKD, FILED A PETITION
> FOR RULE MAKING WITH FCC SEEKING THE ADOPTION OF RULES TO PERMIT
> LIMITED HF RTTY AND DATA COMMUNICATION UNDER AUTOMATIC CONTROL.

Bravo!! Thanks for the good news.

73 de W8GRT

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs,.W8GRT
Internet: Jim.Grubs,.W8GRT@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

4967. Re: Encryption, control, othe

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-21 05:03:00 UTC
From: <>
Message-ID: <89122504121164@masnet.uucp>
Source record: 14580

From: ron@hpfcso.HP.COM (Ron Miller)
Subj: Encryption, control, other random thoughts....
Orga: Hewlett-Packard, Fort Collins, CO, USA

Paul Koning:
> I disagree with that analysis. The ECPA says that you can listen
to things > that are "readily accessible to the general public".
Obviously that's a > matter of interpretation. One interpretation,
which is the one I would use, > is that anything that can be bought
for less than a thousand or two, or that > can be built in a
reasonably equipped hamshack, is "generally accessible". >

However reasonable your interpretation, it really doesn't matter. What
matters is how the case would be presented to a jury of "your peers*"
in a court of law where you would be prosecuted.

Think about it in that light and you may want to change your
interpretation.

Ron Miller
NW0U

* "your peers" generally winds up meaning citizens chosen for their
availability and specific lack of knowlege in any pertinent area
of your case. After having been disqualified from jury duty in
a case where a young man flew an airplane into power lines and was
suing the electric utility for damages, I saw that being a pilot,
an electrical engineer and a former Naval Officer (????) totally
disqualified me from being a juror. The little old lady who
doesn't know three-phase electricity from a solar eclipse was who
they kept.

---
* Via MaSNet/HST96/HST144/V32 - UN Ham Radio
* Via Usenet Newsgroup rec.ham-radio

4968. Re: Kenwood TS140

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-21 05:04:00 UTC
From: <>
Message-ID: <89122504121268@masnet.uucp>
Source record: 14581

From: herbster@b11.ingr.com (Joe Herbster)
Orga: Intergraph Corp. Huntsville, AL

In article <5120004@hpindda.HP.COM>, genem@hpindda.HP.COM (Gene Marshall) writes: > [nice stuff about ts-140...]
>
> The only changes that would be appreciated would be if the squelch and > power controls were reversed (the power is a very sensitive slide > switch and would be better as the rotary POT) and if an SWR meter was > included. But, in that price range you can't expect everything.

I saw an article in one of the magazines (QST Hints & kinks??) about
a year ago that did just that. It seems that it only takes the
swapping of 2 wires inside to reverse the power and squelch controls.
If you look at the schematics, it should be easy to see. It seems
that nearly everyone who owns a '140 thinks about that within a week.
I am very nearly breaking down to the point of buying a TS-680S to
pick up on 6m. In 22 years of ham radio, I have never worked the
6m band.....with my luck I'll finally get the money for it at the
end of the sun-spot cycle......Murphy lives in my back pocket.

I have heard quite a few TS140 and TS-440 rigs on the air. They
sound great!! I never hear any complaints about them, just real
nice signals. Have fun, don't drown...

de km4jn

---
* Via MaSNet/HST96/HST144/V32 - UN Ham Radio
* Via Usenet Newsgroup rec.ham-radio

4969. Re: SONY 2010 MODS WANTED!!!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-21 05:04:00 UTC
From: <>
Message-ID: <89122504121208@masnet.uucp>
Source record: 14582

From: eric@hpcupt1.HP.COM (Eric Wertz)
Subj: SONY 2010 MODS WANTED!!! Desparately
Orga: Hewlett Packard, Cupertino

Me too. Can we just have them posted?

++tkx,
-eric (you mean I'll be able to enjoy my 2010 even MORE..?) wertz
(ucbvax!hpda!eric)

---
* Via MaSNet/HST96/HST144/V32 - UN Ham Radio
* Via Usenet Newsgroup rec.ham-radio

4970. Re: rec.scanners

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-21 05:04:00 UTC
From: <>
Message-ID: <89122504121296@masnet.uucp>
Source record: 14583

From: barry@hprmokg.HP.COM (Barry Fowler)
Orga: HP Networked Computer Mfg. Operation

I use my scanner in the kitchen to monitor the 2 meter repeaters.

When I hear a friend on, I turn on the rig and give 'em a call.

90% of the hours on my scanner are amateur radio-related. 73 Magazine
is going to have an article on scanners in a future issue, I hear,
that will feature two modifications: 1.) how to use the scanner to
measure FM deviation and 2.) how to use it to decode PL frequencies.

Barry
WB6JZL

---
* Via MaSNet/HST96/HST144/V32 - UN Ham Radio
* Via Usenet Newsgroup rec.ham-radio

4971. Re: All India Radio (AIR) rec

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-21 05:04:00 UTC
From: <>
Message-ID: <89122504121235@masnet.uucp>
Source record: 14584

From: sbulchan@oracle.oracle.com (Sanjay Bulchandani)
Subj: All India Radio (AIR) reception
Orga: Oracle Corporation, Belmont, CA

I live on the west coast near San Francisco (Menlo Park) and wondered
if any netters have had any luck receiving news broadcasts from All
India Radio. I have a basic SONY 7600A receiver with analog tuning.

Tuning/Antenna/Time info would be much appreciated.

Please e-mail suggestions to me.

Thanks,
Sanjay

Sanjay A. Bulchandani INTERNET: sbulchan%oracle.com@apple.com
UUCP : apple!oracle!sbulchan

---
* Via MaSNet/HST96/HST144/V32 - UN Ham Radio
* Via Usenet Newsgroup rec.ham-radio

4972. Re: What about for us SWL's ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-21 05:05:00 UTC
From: <>
Message-ID: <89122504121345@masnet.uucp>
Source record: 14585

From: harrism@aquila.rtp.dg.com (Mike Harris)
Subj: What about for us SWL's ? Re: Tuning dipoles and antennas.
Orga: Data General Corp., Research Triangle Park, NC

In article <8971@cbmvax.commodore.com>, grr@cbmvax.commodore.com (George Robbins) writes:
> however only the "three knob" ones seem to offer "inputs for random wire", > but then the "third knob" is nominally for tuning connection to the > "transmitter", which should be non-critical for recieve only operation.

The two knobber is probably an L network which can, in addition to resonating the antenna, transform a high-impedence to a low (or visa-versa if you reverse the connections). The three knobber is probably a pi which can resonate as well as perform impedence transformations in both directions without requiring re-cabling or internal switching.

A "true" long wire (>= 1 wavelength) will have an impedence > 50 ohms and as such an appropriately connected L will suffice. The three knobber you refer to probably has those extra "inputs" with connectors, switch positions, etc as part of function packing to raise the price point up a bit.

regards,
Mike Harris - KM4UL harrism@dg-rtp.dg.com
Data General Corporation
{world}!mcnc!rti!dg-rtp!harrism Research Triangle Park, NC

---
* Via MaSNet/HST96/HST144/V32 - UN Ham Radio
* Via Usenet Newsgroup rec.ham-radio

4973. RE: Bruce's additional comments on License Processing

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-21 05:38:22 UTC
From: rlwest@flopn2.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <8912210546.AA02809@ti.com>
Source record: 14597

> Let's not impugn the FCC so unfairly! The problem both you guys are having
> is with your VEC, not the folks in Gettysburg. I'm a VE with the Sunnyvale,
> Ca. VEC, and I guarantee you that the FCC is utterly predictable.

On the contrary, I thought 45 days was GOOD. The other guy is flaming
(slightly) I guess, but I really don't mean to. Those folks have plenty
to keep 'em busy, and I was amazed at the consistency with which we got
licenses back in a *>reasonable<* amount of time!

> We give
> our exams on Sunday, and the successful candidates get their tickets EXACTLY
> 29 days later--in Monday's mail.

That's terriffic! I guess it takes about a week in the mail from Gettysburg to
the licensee? Any comment? I assume that'll be the same for everyone, since
the outbound license does not go through the VEC.

> Now it is true that we express mail all of
> our 610's immediately after the exams, but then we feel we're here to serve!

One might infer from this that in addition to processing time at the VEC,
there is also significant time in the US Mail.

(I have no information that suggests that Fred uses anything else.)

> Now it is known that the ARRL VEC has a nasty habit of sitting on the 610's
> before sending them in, and people here locally who took their exams with the
> ARRL end up waiting ABOUT six weeks. But it's not the FCC's fault.

I can't really comment on ARRL VEC, I've had very little dealings with them.
I am working with a group in the W5YI-VEC, and am commenting on the results
from that.

> Another thing I would mention in this regard is that the VEC cannot mail in
> a 610 if there is a license application pending with the FCC. We will hold
> them until the application on file has been processed AND a photocopy of the
> license sent to the VEC.

W5YI does the same.

Thanks for the comments, Bruce, it gives me a broader picture of what is
going on. (Anybody else have similar comments???)

73,
Bob West
WA8YCD
RLWEST@FLOPN2.CSC.TI.COM
Texins Amateur Radio Club

Dallas TX

4974. In-reply-to: DAYTON '90 !!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-21 08:19:03 UTC
From: Mark@HAMSTER.business.uwo.CA
Message-ID: <1082@HAMSTER.business.uwo.ca>
Source record: 14592

==========

I find it interesting that anyone can use their handy in Dayton. Good place to test for intermod and/or channel rejection. Also a good place to turn on that CTCSS tone decoder. Anyway, so you in Dayton. I will be wearing glasses and a light green jacket if you want to say hi.

Mark Bramwell, VE3PZR (519) 661-3714 {UWO}
BITNET: mbramwel@uwo.ca Packet: VE3PZR @ VE3GYQ

4975. Re: Morse code, obscenity, and packet retransmission.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-21 10:20:26 UTC
From: jgd@rsiatl.UUCP
Message-ID: <979@rsiatl.UUCP>
Source record: 14606

In article <7114@unix.SRI.COM> henry@ginger.sri.com (Henry Pasternack) writes:
>
>
> A New Jersey ham politely but firmly asked me to watch my language
>because a group he is associated with retransmits this bulletin board
>via packet radio. In my reply to him, I expressed surprise that
>retransmissions occur automatically without the immediate supervision
>of a control operator. This strikes me as somewhat illegal, since there
>is no means of controlling the transmission content.
>

Are you serious? Have you been on the packet networks in the last, oh,
say, 4 years or so? Unattended operation is explicitly permitted.
I view network interconnecting as just another form of permitted
third party traffic on VHF nets. True, I'm responsible for the contents
but I am for ANYTHING that goes through my station. Apparently BBS
sysop'ing is not for the weak of heart or the Grubs of the world.

Since I'm in the final stages of putting such a gateway on here in
Atlanta, I've given this a bit of thought. I am of the "the glass is
half full" mentality. In other words, if it is not CLEARLY prohibited
and is not in poor taste, then I'll do it and NEVER be so stupid as to
ask the FCC for permission. I'll probably filter the feed through
a "7 dirty words" filter ONLY for the consideration of others on
the ham net and NOT out of fear of the FCC. I'll bet a pink slip
that the FCC would not touch the 7-dirty-words issue for fear of a 1st
amendment challenge to the arbitrary rule against "profanity". (I echew
profanity on ham radio AND this network for the same reason I dislike
discussions about hemorhoid surgery or "Too many SWRs" or the weather -
it makes the speaker sound really stupid and uneducated.)

> In any event, I admit it is in bad taste to publically propagate
>obscenity. But the computer net is not amateur radio. I wonder if
>some people forget that fact when they feed USENET directly into their
>packet systems.

Not really. Perhaps we have an idealistic hope that hams are above
the norms of today and will observe proper decorum in this group.
By and large, that hope proves to be true. As in any endeavor, there
is a give-and-take. I have to weigh the benefits I provide to hams
who read this group on the packet nets against the very remote
possibility of getting my wrist slapped for transmitting a selection
from the SDW list. Framed in that light, the choice is obvious.

Oh, before I forget. Regarding CW, and in full regard for those who
repost, "Fornicate the Code!".

John

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | The Fano Factor -
Radiation Systems, Inc. Atlanta, GA | Where Theory meets Reality.
emory!rsiatl!jgd **I am the NRA** |

4976. Re: DAYTON '90 !!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-21 10:39:01 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500333@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 14599

Then, what someone needs to do is contact the Dayton Hamvention management and try to arrange one of the meeting rooms for USENET.rec.ham-radio and ARPA.infohams participants.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

4977. Re: Morse code, obscenity, and packet r

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-21 10:39:03 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500334@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 14600

I agree. If you are the control operator of the station that is passing USENET onto the amateur radio bands, it is YOUR responsibility in what goes through. If profanity or business or encrypted stuff goes out over YOUR radio, it's YOUR backside in the sling.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

4978. Re: Encryption, control, other random t

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-21 10:40:39 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500332@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 14598

> Paul Koning:
> > I disagree with that analysis. The ECPA says that you can listen to things
> > that are "readily accessible to the general public". Obviously that's a
> > matter of interpretation. One interpretation, which is the one I would use,
> > is that anything that can be bought for less than a thousand or two, or that
> > can be built in a reasonably equipped hamshack, is "generally accessible".
> >
>
> However reasonable your interpretation, it really doesn't matter. What
> matters is how the case would be presented to a jury of "your peers*"
> in a court of law where you would be prosecuted.
>
> Think about it in that light and you may want to change your interpretation.

It also matters how creative the legal arguments get. Unfortunately, you
often have to be VERY creative, costing lots of $$$$'s, to protect your
rights. The same system also lets criminals off.

> * "your peers" generally winds up meaning citizens chosen for their
> availability and specific lack of knowlege in any pertinent area
> of your case. After having been disqualified from jury duty in
> a case where a young man flew an airplane into power lines and was
> suing the electric utility for damages, I saw that being a pilot,
> an electrical engineer and a former Naval Officer (????) totally
> disqualified me from being a juror. The little old lady who
> doesn't know three-phase electricity from a solar eclipse was who
> they kept.

I suppose there are times when trial by judge might be better. Obviously
lawyers don't want experts on the jury because they can't sway them :-)

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

4979. MERRY CHRISTMAS

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-21 13:51:45 UTC
From: pjstopa@CRDEC4.APGEA.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8912210851.aa07381@crdec4.apgea.army.mil>
Source record: 14601

MERRY CHRISTMAS AND HAPPY NEW YEAR de KA3LKQ.

Thought the net might enjoy this.

Merry Christmas

[2J[0;0H[?5l[3;1H Merry Christmas#3[4;1H Merry
Christmas#4[5;22H[1;5mv[0m[6;21H[1;5m>[0;1m*[5m<[0m
[7;22H^[8;21H/[5mo[0m\[9;20H/ \[10;19H[4m/[0m[1m~~[0m [4m\[0m[11;18H/)0[5mf[0m(B [1m~~[0m
\[12;17H/ [1m~~[0m \
[13;16H[4m/[0m [1;5mf[0m [1m~~[0;4m\[0m
[14;15H/[1m~~[0m \ [4mlqq@qqk[15;33Htqqnqqu[16;33H[0mmqqvqqj[15;14H/ [1m~~[0m
\[16;13Hqqqqqqqwqfqwqfqfqfq[17;20Hx x[18;19H[4m/mqqqj\[0m[18;26Hlqqqk[19;26Hmqqqj
[9;21H@[12;19H`[13;24H0[14;27Ho[15;15H[1mf[0m[15;23H*
[17;1H|==|==|==|==|==|==|[17;25H|==|==|==|==|==|==|==|==|==|==|==|==|==|==|==|==|==|[20
;1H|==|==|==|==|==|==|==|==|==|==|==|==|==|==|==|==|==|==|==|==|==|==|==|==|==|==|==|[18;13H[
7m x [17;13Hqqnqq[16;13H x [0m
[9;23H[1m~[12;22H~[13;18H~[10;24H[0m.[15;24H~[14;21H[1m~[15;28H.
[9;23H [13;20H.[19;79H[0;4m/[0m[19;78H[0;4m/a[0m[20;79Hf(B[18;79H[1;4;7m
[0m[19;77H[0;4m/aa[0m[20;78Hf|(B[18;78H[1;4;7m [0m
[12;22H [15;24H[1m~[0m[19;76H[0;4m/aaa[0m[20;77Hf=|(B[18;77H[1;4;7m [0m
l[19;75H[0;4m/aaaa[0m[20;76Hf==f(B[18;76H[1;4;7m [0m lk[19;74H[0;4m/aaaa[0m
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[13;18H [9;22H.[19;73H[0;4m/aaaa[0m [20;74Hf=|f=[18;74H[1;4;7m [0m lk [19;72H[0;4m/aaaa[0m
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[20;51Hf|=f|[18;51H[1;4;7m [0m lk
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[19;48H[0;4m/aaaa[0m [20;49Hf==f=[18;49H[1;4;7m [0m lk [19;47H[0;4m/aaaa[0m
[20;48Hf|=f|[18;48H[1;4;7m [0m lk
[11;25H [14;22H[1m~[0m[19;46H[0;4m/aaaa[0m [20;47Hf=|f=[18;47H[1;4;7m [0m lk
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[15;17H [11;21H.[19;40H[0;4m/aaaa[0m [20;41Hf=|f=[18;41H[1;4;7m [0m lk
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----- End of forwarded messages

4980. Profanity on rec.ham-radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-21 14:09:08 UTC
From: 702WFG@SCRVMSYS.BITNET
Message-ID: <8912220803.AA29003@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 14602

I agree that passing this traffic thru to Packet Radio without screening
is not wise (and probably illegal) but I can also think of at least one
other good reason to keep the level of profanity down to a minimum.
Not all hams are OFs. My daughter (10 years old) is getting interested
in ham radio and I have access to INFO-HAMS (which forwards rec.ham-radio)
available at home. Maybe you should think before you type if what you
are going to say is proper in mixed company. I would hate to think that
I have to tell my daughter "You can't read that cause HAM RADIO is X-rated."
:-(
I can think of no time when profanity has added any value to a conversation
here or anywhere else.

KB3YV

bill gunshannon
702WFG@SCRVMSYS.BITNET

4981. Re: Broadband Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-21 14:28:54 UTC
From: barry@dgbt.uucp
Message-ID: <1342@dgbt.uucp>
Source record: 14603

From article <1260014@hpmwtlb.HP.COM>, by timb@hpmwtd.HP.COM (Tim Bagwell):
> The problem with this approach is that the radiation pattern varies all over
> the place. For a full wavelength dipole or shorter, the pattern is the
> usual toroidal shape. As the wavelength gets shorter, sidelobes develop that
> rob power from the main lobe. Maybe this is desirable, maybe not.

This is true.

> Since at HF most of the noise is atmospheric, it seems to me that you want to
> have a low angle of radiation. A dipole is lowsy in this regard since you pick
> up noise from the sky directly above you, but you dont find many useful signals
> there. Either a vertical or yagi improve this problem.

This isn't. You are ignoring the effect of the ground on the antenna's
elevation pattern. At frequencies where the antenna is an integral number
of half-wavelengths above the ground, you actually have a null pointing
straight up. So the situation with regard to the radiation pattern as a
function of frequency is even more complex than you describe. Even if it
is an efficient radiator (i.e., not broadbanded by resistive loading, etc.),
the broadband antenna is a compromise, since its pattern is bound to be
undesirable on the some of the bands of interest. On the other hand, it
would have useful coverage to _somewhere_ on any band - so it would frustrate
a dedicated DXer, but would suit a casual ragchewer just fine.

> de Tim, WB9MVP

Barry VE3JF

--
Barry McLarnon Communications Research Center Ottawa, ON Canada
UUCP: ...utzoo!bnr-vpa!bnr-rsc!dgbt!barry INTERNET: barry@dgbt.crc.dnd.ca
Compu$erve: 71470,3651 Packet radio: VE3JF @ VE3JF

4982. QST misinformation...

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-21 14:43:44 UTC
From: Luck.Hurder@f670.n142.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <9961.2590EF50@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 14617

All de KY1T:

There's a bit of misinformation going around that I'd
like to set straight, folks. A USENET user (?), perhaps
N8DGN, I can't be sure, has been saying the following here
on the echo:

> They (the ARRL) are now changing their tune where microwave
> coverage in QST is concerned. It is not acceptable to
> ENTIRELY DROP microwave coverage from QST as they have
> done.

QST has done no such thing. They have merely dropped one column.
They fully intend to continue publishing any and all acceptable
articles regarding microwave that come their way.

> I wasn't asking for the ARRL to increase their microwave
> coverage, just to include some in QST

Which is precisely what they are doing...
> Paul Rinaldo, who is the editor of QST, made the decision
> to CUT ALL microwave coverage

False. Wrong. Uh-uh, no way. This guy isn't reading the letter
that Paul wrote very well...

> I cannot accept his decision to TOTALLY CUT
> ALL microwave coverage.

Hey, I wouldn't accept that either, if I were an ARRL member,
which I am. Fact is, no such decision was made.

Once again - QST will publish articles that relate to microwave
activity as they always have done, provided that the articles
make it through the article-review process that all authors
must endure, and provided that the articles meet the normal
standards. Those standards, by the way, appear
in the January issue of QST for all to see. No secrets here,
simply normal, every-day public knowledge..
To put things in a different light for a second, I could squack
up a storm too, if I so chose. The same financial dilemma that
forced the microwave column to go that-a-way was also responsible
for my Public Service column to be cut by a whole page every
month. Public Service, traffic handling, and such were -- by
the way -- the things that the ARRL were FOUNDED on. If I
were to run around screaming that QST had dropped coverage
of public service activities, I'd be laughted out of the office!

Particularly with a FIVE pager coming up in the February issue
relating to the public service efforts of the many hundreds
of amateurs during the aftermath of Hurricane Hugo.

Enough soapbox. 73 de KY1T

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!142!670!Luck.Hurder
Internet: Luck.Hurder@f670.n142.z1.fidonet.org

4983. Re: Meaningless information in QSOs?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-21 17:18:00 UTC
From: barry@hprmokg.HP.COM
Message-ID: <29490002@hprmokg.HP.COM>
Source record: 14605

QSL means "Acknowledge receipt of message" and used to be used solely with CW. Now, it has been bent, usually over "repeater lingo" to mean "I agree" sometimes.

I prefer saying "I agree".

4984. HO HO HO !!!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-21 18:21:50 UTC
From: ewb@raybed2.UUCP
Message-ID: <1424@raybed2.UUCP>
Source record: 14607

TWAS THE NIGHT BEFORE CHRISTMAS, WHEN ALL THROUGH THE SHACK,
NOT A METER WAS STIRRING, NOT EVEN ON THE RACK,
THE FINALS WERE HUNG BY THE CHIMMNEY WITH CARE,
IN HOPES THAT ST. NICK WOULD TUNE THEM RIGHT THERE.

THE CHILDREN WERE NESTLED ALL SNUG IN THEIR BEDS,
WHILE VISIONS OF MOONBOUNCE DANCED IN THEIR HEADS;
AND MAMA WITH HER HANDHELD, AND I WITH A TRAP,
HAD JUST SETTLED OUR BRAINS WITH A HIGH VOLTAGE ZAP.

WHEN OUT ON THE TOWER, THERE ROSE SUCH A CLATTER,
I SPRANG FROM THE BENCH TO SEE WHAT WAS THE MATTER.
AWAY TO THE WINDOW I FLEW LIKE A HIGH TENSION FLASH,
TORE OPEN THE SHUTTERS AND THREW UP THE SASH.

THE MOON ON THE BREAST OF THE NEW FALLEN SNOW,
GAVE THE GLOW OF TUBES OF DAYS LONG AGO.
WHEN WHAT TO MY WONDERING EYES SHOULD APPEAR,
BUT A MINIATURE SLEIGH, WITH MOBILE AMATEUR GEAR;

WITH A LITTLE OLD HAM, SO LIVELY AND QUICK,
I KNEW IN A MOMENT, IT MUST BE ST. NICK.
MORE RAPID THAN McELROY, HIS KEYING IT CAME
AND HE LISTENED AND HE TUNED AND CALLED THEM BY NAME;

"NOW DASHER! NOW DAMPER! NOW PHASOR AND DX'EN,
ON COMMON! ON COUPLED! ON DONOR AND BLITZEN!
TO THE TOP OF THE SHACK, TO THE TOP OF THE WALL!
NOW DASH AWAY! DASH AWAY! DASH AWAY ALL!"

AS DRY DAYS BEFORE THE FIELD DAY DO FLY,
WHEN THEY MEET WITH THE FORECAST AND NEVER COMPLY,
SO UP ON THE SHACK TOP THE SIGNALS THEY FLEW,
WITH THE SLEIGH FULL OF GEAR, AND ST. NICHOLAS TOO.

AND THEN IN A BAND OPENING I HEARD ON THE ROOF,
ANTENNA WORK BY A HAM ON THE HOOF,
AS I DREW IN MY HEAD AND WAS TUNING AROUND,
DOWN THE FEEDLINE CAME ST. NICHOLAS WITH A BOUND.

HE WAS ALL TANGLED IN COAX, FROM HIS HEAD TO HIS FOOT
AND HIS CHECKSHEETS WERE ALL TARNISHED WITH ASHES AND SOOT.
A BUNDLE OF GEAR HE HAD FLUNG ON HIS BACK,
AND HE LOOKED LIKE A CONTESTER OPENING A SIX PACK.

HIS HANDHELD-HOW IT CRACKLED! THE SIGNALS WOULD VARY!
HIS EQUIPMENT MADE NOISES, HIS QSO WAS QUITE MERRY!

HIS DROLL LITTLE MOUTH WAS DRAWN UP LIKE A MHO
AND THE BEARD OF HIS CHIN WAS WHITE AS SLOW SCAN SNOW.

THE STUMP OF A PIPE HE HELD TIGHT IN HIS TEETH,
AND THE SMOKE IT ENCIRCLED HIS HEAD LIKE A WREATH.
HE HAD A BROAD FACE AND A ROUND LITTLE BELLY,
THAT SHOOK WHEN HE LAUGHED, LIKE THE ROLL OF A TELE.

HE WAS CHUBBY AND PLUMP, A RIGHT OLD ELF,
AND I LAUGHED WHEN I SAW HIM, IN SPITE OF MYSELF;
A WINK OF HIS EYE AND A TWIST OF HIS HEAD
SOON GAVE ME TO KNOW I HAD NOT TO QR-ZED.

HE SPOKE NOT A WORD, BUT WENT STRAIGHT TO HIS WORK,
AND TUNED ALL THE FINALS, THEN TURNED WITH A JERK,
AND KEYING HIS FINGER ASIDE OF HIS NOSE
AND GIVING A NOD, UP THE FEEDLINE HE ROSE.

HE SPRANG TO HIS SLEIGH, HIS HANDHELD GAVE A WHISTLE,
AND AWAY THEY ALL FLEW, LIKE THE DOWN OF A THISTLE.
BUT I HEARD HIM EXCLAIM ERE HE FADED OUT OF SIGHT;

"HAPPY CHRISTMAS TO ALL

AND TO ALL

A GOOD NIGHT"

----------DE KB1MZ ----------

4985. Strong language and retansmission.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-21 19:43:59 UTC
From: henry@ginger.sri.com
Message-ID: <7151@unix.SRI.COM>
Source record: 14613

John G. De Armond writes:

>Are you serious? Have you been on the packet networks in the last, oh,
>say, 4 years or so? Unattended operation is explicitly permitted.

I was a serious ham about a decade ago. At that time, interest in
packet radio was somewhat lower than it is now. I am ashamed of my
ignorance, but I will strive to overcome it.

I don't have the FCC rules on retransmission in front of me. Allowing
automatic retransmission of packet files is not the same as a carte-blanche
authorization to broadcast the contents of any digital message source.
I respect the need to maintain decorum in all public forums. Evidently,
decorum is particularly important on this one. I suggest that this
newsgroup would benefit from periodic posting of its charter and guidelines
for message language and content.

I have just read the contents of "news.announce.newusers", and it appears
to me that the rules for message content on the news service are considerably
less strict than those for amateur radio transmissions. I suppose the charter
of this newsgroup can legitimately demand that participants "behave as though
they are making amateur packet transmissions" -- because that is indeed
precisely what they are doing. In that case, let's see the charter posted
frequently and conspicuously.

-Henry

4986. Cellular Telephone security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-21 20:18:48 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1989Dec21.201848.19456@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 14611

--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

4987. Cellular Telephone security

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-21 20:20:51 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1989Dec21.202051.19862@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 14612
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave,misc.legal

Tonight (Thursday 21 Dec) at 9 PM eastern time, CNN's Larry King Live will apparently be talking about the security aspects of cellular telephones.
--

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

4988. 1990 Meteor Shower Peak Times

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-21 20:43:31 UTC
From: reisert@victim.dec.com
Message-ID: <8912212043.AA04814@decwrl.dec.com>
Source record: 14614

[Thanks to Joe Reisert, W1JR, for doing the work necessary to calculate this information.]

Peak Times for 1990 Meteor Showers

Shower Name	Date	Peak (UTC)	Duration	Accuracy (+/-)
Quadrantids	03 January	1145	14 hours	15 minutes
Lyrids	22 April	0441	2.3 days	12 hours
Eta Aquarids	05 May	0612	3 days	12 hours
Piscids	05 May	1913	?	?
Arietids	07 June	1253	8 days	12 hours
Zeta Perseids	09 June	2136	?	?
Delta Aquarids	29 July	0818	7 days	12 hours
Perseids	12 August	0625	4.6 days	75 minutes
Orionids	21 October	0145	2 days	12 hours
Taurids	03 November	1457	20 days	12 hours
Cassiopeids	03 November	1430	?	?
Leonids	17 November	0804	4 days	12 hours
Geminids	13 December	1204	2.5 days	12 hours
Ursids	22 December	1530	2.2 days	12 hours

4989. Re: University Clubs notice

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-21 21:15:12 UTC
From: wmartin@STL-06SIMA.ARMY.MIL
Message-ID: <8912220807.AA29565@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 14608

Washington University in St. Louis had a club with the call W0QEV back when I went there in the '60s. I have no idea if it still exists or who would be the current contact. I know WU is on USENET, though, so maybe someone there will see this and respond.

Will

4990. Need 8051 simulator

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-21 21:26:23 UTC
From: miker@porkface2.WV.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <5704@orca.wv.tek.com>
Source record: 14609
Cross-posted to: comp.sys.intel,rec.ham-radio

I'm building a repeater controller with an Intel 8751 (actually it's an 8744, but I don't use the HDLC controller).
This is my first attempt with the 8744 and it's not working the first time.
I use all the I/O pins, so I have no way to look at what's going on inside. It is very difficult to debug. Yes, I'm adding the equivalent of print statements in the code and toggling them out a borrowed i/o pin, but it's less than satisfactory. Turnaround time for changes is awful. I've pulled out all my remaining hair.

Is there any simulation/emulation software that will execute my code and provide debugging support? Something that runs on a unix machine ansi BASIC, C, Fortran, Pascal would be best. I could probably borrow a PC if I had to.

Thanks miker

4991. Re: Morse code, obscenity, and packet retransmission.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-21 21:33:46 UTC
From: cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu
Message-ID: <1818@ultb.isc.rit.edu>
Source record: 14621
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

In article <7114@unix.SRI.COM> henry@ginger.sri.com (Henry Pasternack) writes:

> ... I expressed surprise that
>retransmissions occur automatically without the immediate supervision
>of a control operator. This strikes me as somewhat illegal, since there
>is no means of controlling the transmission content.

> Comments?

>-Henry

I was thinking the same thing, Henry. At one time, I had dreams
about setting up a packet <-> internet gateway, forwarding email
for AX.25 and supporting ftp for those lucky enough to have TCP/IP.
FTP and TCP/IP is no problem, since I would only let it be accessible
from the packet side, but I'd have to look at every single piece of
EMAIL and put my callsign on it, and handle it (basically) third
party. The other alternative would be to let email originating from
someone I know is a licensed amateur through, in which case they
would be in "remote control" of my station (perfectly legal) - problem
there is that then the guy who is this remote control operator
then has to follow the part 97 rules about providing reasonable
security about non-licensed people activating the system. (i.e.
can't walk away from your terminal, etc.)

Interesting issue.

Chris, N2JGW
cep4478@ultb.isc.rit.edu

4992. Re: W1AW: Computer-generated QRM ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-21 23:01:29 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250103@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 14619

Perry Scott asked why W1W doesn't listen before they transmit bulletins and code practice. I was a W1AW operator many years ago, so perhaps I can reply.

The problem is that they transmit on all ham bands 160 thru 2 meters simultaneously. It would take an army of operators to listen to each frequency before each transmission. They switch between CW RTTY and phone frequencies dozens of times each day to maintain the published schedule, so you can see the impracticality of listening on each freq.

The other problem is what to do if the frequency is in use. If the users refuse to move, you either have to transmit on top of them (which could be construed as intentional interference, a violation of the rules) or try to change frequency. The latter option would make it difficult for W1AW's listeners to find the station when needed.

The times and frequencies are published in advance. I realize not too many of us have the W1AW schedule memorized, but many/most CW operators are aware of the W1AW frequencies and try to avoid them. On phone, the bulletins only take a few minutes to send, so the interference is minimized. I am of the opinion that not too many people listen to W1AW bulletins on phone anyway, so ARRL should just eliminate them.

Al N1AL

4993. We need news!

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-21 23:21:38 UTC
From: insider@subch.imp.com
Message-ID: <166@subch.imp.com>
Source record: 14610
Cross-posted to: imp.general,rec.ham-radio,sci.math,sci.edu,sub.databases

We, a small group of computer enthusiastics are providing (besides our normal work) an electronic news and information system in Switzerland (Basel). It is necessary for us to get information. Although we already are supported by more than 200 companies in Switzerland, we would also like to get information from all over the world.

Because we haven't got the financial possiblities of a big computer-magazine or newspaper, we try to establish connections through this network.

We are looking out for: - press-releases and brochures from computer companies, concerning new products,
statements, ideas, company-internals and
-profiles
- things about computer going on in other
countries
- people, who would like to write articles
for us from time to time
- people we could or should contact for
news on MS-Dos, Unix, Apple or whatever
- people, who want to have something pub-
lished in the swiss press
- ...

All information and requests may be sent to us in various ways:

INSIDER
Att. D. Rosenthal
P.O.Box 231
4003 Basel
Switzerland

UUCP: insider@subch.imp.com
Fidonet: 2:300/414, User: INSIDER
MCI: INSIDER, 384-6401
GeoMail: NET1:INSIDER

Phone: +41 61 22 97 27 or
+41 77 44 11 64

Thanks for your support.

Greetings, Dave, Editor.

4994. Re: Callbook privacy?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-21 23:24:09 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <10565@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 14615

My license for WB6ZUK (now expired) had a mailing address of a PO Box,
and a station license that said "Otay Mountain, SW of Dulzura, Calif".

I don't think you'd find my house there either!
- Brian

4995. Re: Strong language and retansmission.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-21 23:37:23 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <10566@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 14616

What I transmit, whether I originated it or just am relaying it is MY responsibility - and it's my license on the line. I will judge the content or whether I need to examine stuff before I transmit it.

I do NOT feel that I have the right to expect anyone posting articles (that I may or may not be relaying) to restrain their language.

It's a practical impossibility anyway. C'mon, people, this is the real world here, not an ice-cream social!
- Brian

4996. Re: pudgy wound helical antenna (60m vertical in my living room!)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-22 01:38:29 UTC
From: ems@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <5937@internal.Apple.COM>
Source record: 14618

In article <1260015@hpmwtlb.HP.COM> timb@hpmwtd.HP.COM (Tim Bagwell) writes:
>> Yes it is possible to resonate out the capacitive reactance of the short antenna
>> by a lumped or distributed inductance but what you end up with is usually a
>> very small radiation resistance! This means that the ratio of radiation
>> resistance to "ohmic" resistance drops and you loose your power to heat.
>> In ship board MF antennas the radiation resistance is often less than a on
>> ohm! (Moral of the story: Use thick wire or tube for short antennas!)
>
>True and another reason why a small diameter helical antenna is worse than
>a simple vertical of comparable height and wire size.

Ah, but by how much is it worse?

Ummm, but I'm not transmitting. Im, well, umm, one of those SWL folks
who like to listen .... Since efficiency isn't as important as SN ratio
for a reciever why do I care? Yeah, I will have a little less signal,
but that isn't nearly as much of a problem as finding a place to put
up a 31 meter (or 60 meter!) vertical ...

Per _The ARRL Antenna Book_ page 6-18 heading 'Short Helically Wound
Vertical Antennas'

Shortened quarter-wavelength vertical antennas can be made by
forming a helix on a long cylindrical insulator. The diameter
of the helix must be very small in terms of wavelength in order
to prevent the antenna from radiating in the the axial mode.
Acceptable form diameters for HF-band operations are from 1 inch
to 10 inches when the practical aspects of antenna construction
are considered.

Looks to me like 4" diameter is in the reasonable range. The diameter
should be small in terms of wavelength, so I would expect that for
a 31 meter band antenna even using a 1 meter diameter would be OK;
though with some increased tendency for 'high angle radiation' as
the mode of radiation starts to shift from broadside to axial.
Though it does say 'very small' so maybe 1/30th isn't very small...

And further on:

No strict rule has been established concerning how short a
helically wound vertical can be before a significant drop in
performance is experienced. As a general recommendation, one
should use the greatest amount of length consistent with
available space. A guideline might be to maintain an element
length of 0.05 wavelength or more for antennas which are
electrically a quarter wavelength long. Thus, use 13 feet or

more of stock for an 80-meter antenna, 7 feet for 40 meters,
and so on.

This works out to 5 feet for a 31 meter antenna, so a 4 foot length
should still be OK unless there is some profound non-linearity that
isn't mentioned... Though I must admit that adding a loading coil to
it for use on 60 meters was clearly a bit of whimsey and would be
subject to loading coil losses. (But it was fun, though!)

and:

No specific rule exists concerning the size or type of wire one
should use in making a helix. Larger wire sizes are, or course,
preferable in the interest of minimizing I**2R losses in the
system. For power levels up to 1000 watts it is wise to use
a wire size of of no. 16 or larger.

Since I'm using it as a recieving antenna I don't have much 'I' to
square and I would expect that no. 16 wire would be serious overkill.
It doesn't look like copper tubing is needed.

They then go on to discuss the use of an L network to match the low
impedance (which they say is on the order of 5 ohms - I still need to
figure out how to properly measure mine with the antenna bridge...) and
show a practical antenna design for 7 MHz with 2:1 SWR over 50 kHz.
(NOT pudgy wound though...).

(There is also the mention of using helically wound ground plane
elements for the counterpoise, but that is another discussion)

In summary, I don't contest your observations; they are quite true.
The numbers need to be looked at to see if they are important.

I think that the above quotes are evidence that, with a matching
network, the effects you describe are not significant for an antenna
used for recieving the 31 meter band that is 4 feet long and 4" in
diameter; and are probably not important for transmitting if no. 16
or larger wire were used.

What do you think? Have I missed something in my interpretation of
what they have presented as fact? Are their rules of thumb off base?

--

E. Michael Smith ems@apple.COM

'Whatever you can do, or dream you can, begin it. Boldness has
genius, power and magic in it.' - Goethe

I am not responsible nor is anyone else. Everything is disclaimed.

4997. Re: Portable scanner review - Uniden/Bearcat 200XLT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-22 04:08:07 UTC
From: usenet@cps3xx.UUCP
Message-ID: <5878@cps3xx.UUCP>
Source record: 14620
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

In article <12257@cbnewse.ATT.COM> parnass@cbnewse.ATT.COM (Bob Parnass, AJ9S) writes:
> UNIDEN/BEARCAT 200XLT SCANNER REVIEW
> by Bob Parnass, AJ9S

Bob:
Exactly what frequencies/bands does this scanner cover?
[Otherwise - an excellent review. Thank you.]

In the rare case that original ideas Kenneth J. Hendrickson N8DGN
are found here, I am responsible. Owen W328, E. Lansing, MI 48825
Internet: kjh@usc.edu UUCP: ...!uunet!usc!pollux!kjh

4998. Re: The un-net on 10meters on Saturday (1600-1800Z)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-22 07:27:45 UTC
From: rusty@cadnetix.COM
Message-ID: <10695@cadnetix.COM>
Source record: 14624

In article <7880097@hpfcdc.HP.COM> perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:
>I tried the un-net last Saturday, and got assaulted by contesters. It
>also seems that each 5 KHz multiple is busier than the in-betweens.
>
>...
>Perry (Down with Contest QRM) Scott
>KF0CA

Well, sorry about that. :-)

I'll probably be gone next 2 weeks from the un-net, but that does
not mean you cannot go and talk to each other anyway! so don't let
my absence keep you from un-netting away!

Also, when I get back (first weekend in Jan, probably), lets move the
time later an hour (1700-1900Z),as I got 2 positive replies, and no
negative replies to my query.

Thanks, 73, happy holidays, and cu after Jan 1!

(And, anybody who does not know otherwise and who has not received
their callsign database tape - I'll get to your tape when I get
back! And if I don't contact you Real Soon after the 1st,
email me to be sure I' have not lost you!)

Thanks again!

from rusty n7ikq (alias mr un-net, alias mr callsign project :-))

---Join the usenet un-net, 28.410 and/or 28.390(+-) 1600Z to 1800Z saturdays!
Rusty Carruth. Radio: N7IKQ ^^ or later :-)
DOMAIN: rusty@cadnetix.com UUCP:{uunet,boulder}!cadnetix!rusty
home: POB. 461, Lafayette CO 80026

4999. kiss for heath pocket packet?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-22 08:06:02 UTC
From: Mark@HAMSTER.business.uwo.CA
Message-ID: <1105@HAMSTER.business.uwo.ca>
Source record: 14625

==

Does any have an eprom image that supports kiss on the heath pocket packet tnc?
I would like to use it with NOS on my laptop, however, it does not have KISS
mode. I have a programmer if I could FTP the file from someplace.

=-=
Mark Bramwell, VE3PZR (519) 661-3714 {UWO}
BITNET: mbramwel@uwo.ca Packet: VE3PZR @ VE3GYQ

5000. Meteor Showers

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-22 12:45:39 UTC
From: MROWEN@STLAWU.BITNET
Message-ID: <8912230803.AA15064@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 14622

Jim (AD1C) posted a listing of predicted peak times for major
and minor meteor showers for 1990. This listing is very useful,
but users should be cautious about some of its data. Joe Reisert
made a great contribution to VHF meteor scatter when he described
a means of predicting shower peaks by use of Ecliptic Longitude (EL).
However, the values of EL used in Jim & Joe's tabulations are out of
date and so several predicted peak times do not agree with those
of modern radar-based meteor astronomers. Below are peak date/time
data based on recent scientific literature:

Quadrantids 03 Jan 1806 UTC Slow
Lyrids 22 Apr 0900 minor
Eta Aquarids 05 May 0900 Very good
Arietids 07 Jun 1400 daytime, slow
Perseids 12 Aug 1800 very good
Orionids 22 Oct 0600 very good
Taurids 05 Nov 0600 minor
Leonids 17 Nov 1547 minor
Geminids 14 Dec 0000 Good but slow
Ursids 22 Dec 1700 minor

Note that most times are rounded to the nearest hour. This is because
it is impossible for anyone to accurately predict peak times more
precisely than that. Only for the Quadrantids and the Leonids are
peak EL values sufficiently well known for to-the-minute predictions
(and even these are actually good to only about +/- 30 minutes, I'll bet).

All peak predictions are inherently "iffy" because of uncertainty in EL,
perturbations by major planets to the meteor stream, uneven distribution
of material within the stream, and the basically broad nature of meteor
showers in the first place. How can anyone confidently predict the peak of,
say, the Delta Aquarids whose meteors fall to Earth during a period of over
2 months?

Lastly, predicted shower peaks are mostly useless anyway. This is
because the probability of making meteor-burst QSOs is MUCH more controlled
by the position of the shower radiant in the sky, which is continuously
changing (although highly predictable). For example, the predicted peak
may occur when the shower radiant is below your horizon and so it'll do
you no good. This is called "diurnal variation" and it's much more
important than "peak time."

Several computer programs are available to predict diurnal variation. They
are a good investment if you're serious about meteor scatter (woops - meteor
burst). Thanks again to Joe and Jim for stimulating VHF meteor work.

Happy trails -

5001. Re: Portable scanner review - Uniden/Bearcat 200XLT

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-22 14:00:19 UTC
From: tim@dciem.dciem.dnd.ca
Message-ID: <2778@dciem.dciem.dnd.ca>
Source record: 14623
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

In article <5878@cps3xx.UUCP> hendrick@frith.UUCP (Kenneth J. Hendrickson) writes:
>In article <12257@cbnewse.ATT.COM> parnass@cbnewse.ATT.COM (Bob Parnass, AJ9S) writes:
>> UNIDEN/BEARCAT 200XLT SCANNER REVIEW
>> by Bob Parnass, AJ9S
>
>Bob:
> Exactly what frequencies/bands does this scanner cover?
>[Otherwise - an excellent review. Thank you.]

My info for this scanner lists the coverage as:

10M Ham 29.0 - 29.7MHz High Band 148 - 174MHz
Low Band 29.7 - 50.0MHz Federal Gov't 406 - 420MHz
6M Ham 50.0 - 54.0MHz 70cm Ham 420 - 450MHz
Aircraft 118 - 136 MHz UHF Band 450 - 470MHz
Military Land 'T' Band 470 - 512MHz
Mobile 136 - 144 MHz 800MHz Band 806 - 956MHz
2M Ham 144 - 148 MHz
--
Tim Pointing, DCIEM
{decvax,attcan,watmath,...}!utzoo!dciem!tim
uunet!csri.toronto.edu!dciem!tim or nrcaer!dciem!tim
tim%ben@zorac.dciem.dnd.ca or tim@dretor.dciem.dnd.ca

5002. Re: ARRL and tx/rx mods

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-22 14:38:55 UTC
From: wilson@ccop1.ocpt.ccur.com
Message-ID: <271@ccop1.ocpt.ccur.com>
Source record: 14528

In article <7880101@hpfcdc.HP.COM>, perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:
> I recant. I said Marine VHF, and what you say is true. That band requires
> type acceptance.
>
> However, CAP other para-military frequencies are well within the
> capabilities of most 2-meter rigs. I've been told that most military
> bands do not need the type acceptance.
>
> Funny how the government treats itself and commercial interests differently.
>
>
> Perry Scott
> KF0CA

Absolutely true. As a an Air Force MARS operator (AFB1WA) I can tell you
that the FCC has no authority over Federal Government Radio Stations.
Federal Government operations are coordinated by something called
the Interdepartmental Radio Coordinating Committee (or something like
that.. I sure someone will post the correct title). This is the
organization that coordinates frequency usage and tolerance for
US Government operations.

Incidently, when I operate my station as WB2BOO I come under FCC authority;
when I operate on USAF frequencies as AFB1WA I come under the control of USAF
Communications Command, the USAF Frequency Coordinating Office and the
above mentioned committee. No type acceptance is required; I am responsible for frequency
tolerance. On HF, we generally have assigned frequency monitoring stations (FYMON's) to
check our tolerance.

By the way, I'm retired from CAP. CAP as a federal non-profit corporation is under FCC
juristiction in the Aviation Service. The FCC waived type acceptance for them due to the
volunteer nature of their operation. They do have frequency tolerances that have to be met
and an FCC commercial license is required to adjust the frequency on their sets. There was
a plan to move them as the USAF Auxiliary to USAF control, but it didn't go through due to
USAF budgetary restraints.
Type acceptance is basicly designed to ensure that the real appliance operator in other
services (the fireman, the EMT, etc) will not interfere with other services. Perhaps there
should be exceptions for such a person who also holds a commercial or an amateur license.

I for one appreciate modifications for out of Amateur band operations; one of
the major stumbling blocks for many Hams to get involved in MARS is finding
such modificaction information for their rigs. This forum provides a good channel for
desseminating such information.

73

Gary Wilson

WB2BOO @ KB1BD-4.NJ
AFB1WA @ AFA1NC-4

5003. 8051 emulator, etc.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-22 14:56:00 UTC
From: BRUCEH@UTKVX3.BITNET
Message-ID: <8912230803.AA15188@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 14539

I've worked with the 8051 for a couple of years. What would probably be the best is an incircuit emulator. There are several that can plug into an expansion slot of a pc. they can run your code stand-alone or replace the micro-p in your hardware circuit and then drive your hardware. The software on the pc that controls the emulator gives you a very good window into the micro-p itself. The prices range from $495 upwards. This is probably not what you were asking for, but they sure make micro-p development a snap. I would be interested in anything you come up with on the simulator.

Bruce Harrison WB4MJG
Univ. of Tennessee at Martin
BRUCEH@UTKVX (bitnet)

5004. Re: Strong language and retansmission.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-22 15:01:49 UTC
From: wilson@ccop1.ocpt.ccur.com
Message-ID: <272@ccop1.ocpt.ccur.com>
Source record: 14529

In article <10566@ucsd.Edu>, brian@ucsd.Edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
> What I transmit, whether I originated it or just am relaying it is MY
> responsibility - and it's my license on the line. I will judge the
> content or whether I need to examine stuff before I transmit it.
>
> I do NOT feel that I have the right to expect anyone posting articles
> (that I may or may not be relaying) to restrain their language.
>
> It's a practical impossibility anyway. C'mon, people, this is the real
> world here, not an ice-cream social!
> - Brian

Perhaps. As a child though, I was taught by my father that profanity
is the mark of an uneducated man. An educated man has a vocabulary that
is sufficiently large enough to make his feelings known without resorting
to vulgarity.

I would hope that the amateur community considers itself educated.

73

Gary Wilson, WB2BOO

5005. Re: ARRL

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-22 16:05:42 UTC
From: reisert@victim.dec.com
Message-ID: <8912221605.AA11364@decwrl.dec.com>
Source record: 14626

In article <15122@eerie.acsu.Buffalo.EDU>, bowen@cs.Buffalo.EDU (Devon Bowen) writes...

>I just recently got my first issue of 73 and I'm quite impressed with how
>much they are trying. The magazine seems more in tune with the kind of people
>that just want to have fun and learn in new areas. There have been an increas-
>ing number of QST articles that I end up just putting on the stack because
>there isn't a single article that I find interesting.

I disagree. _73_ has always seemed to me like watered-down electronics. I stopped reading it years ago. _QST_ is so much more than _73_ ever was or will be. Read "Technical Correspondence" sometime and you'll see what I mean. _Ham Radio_ used to be great technically, but it never recovered completely after the passing of Jim Fisk, W1HR. I still enjoy it, though (not as much since W1JR stopped writing last year ;-).

Rather than quitting the League (which does a lot more than just publish a magazine every month), have you considered sitting down to write an article yourself? If you don't like the content, try to do something about it! If you don't like contesting, just don't read the announcements/results - it's not like they take more than a few pages at most. Quit the League if you don't believe in the cause (support and representation for Amateur Radio), not just 'cause you don't find anything interesting in their 'report'.

jim, AD1C

=-=

"The opinions expressed here in no way represent the views of Digital Equipment Corporation."

James J. Reisert Internet: reisert@tallis.enet.dec.com
Digital Equipment Corp. UUCP: ...decwrl!tallis.enet!reisert
295 Foster Street
P.O. Box 1123
Littleton, MA 01460

5006. Re: Profanity on rec.ham-radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-22 16:35:50 UTC
From: medin@cod.NOSC.MIL
Message-ID: <1731@cod.NOSC.MIL>
Source record: 14527

In article <8912220803.AA29003@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> 702WFG@SCRVMSYS.BITNET (bill gunshannon) writes:
>:-(
>I can think of no time when profanity has added any value to a conversation
>here or anywhere else.

Amen!

5007. Re: Packet compression, what issue?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-22 16:44:27 UTC
From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7880103@hpfcdc.HP.COM>
Source record: 14536

Perhaps we can conform to the spirit of the law by adopting public conventions for compressed files. The "Z" convention for Lempil-Ziv UNIX(tm) files makes the "cipher" readable by anyone.

I recall passages in the FCC regs about having the key available at your station for decrypting, and making it available upon request from the FCC. Maybe that was back in 1975 and the rules have changed.

I think one of the contributions of Amatuer Radio in this area is to squeeze more out of RF data networks. So, it is within our charter to request the FCC to relax the cipher rule so it doesn't apply to simple compression for transmission purposes.

Perry Scott
KF0CA

5008. DOSGATE version 1.14 available via SIMTEL20

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-22 18:40:14 UTC
From: rbono@necis.UUCP
Message-ID: <1198@necis.UUCP>
Source record: 14531
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

After many requests for access to DOSGATE via ftp, etc... I have uploaded
it to the SIMTEL20 server. Keith was gracious enough to make it available
to all who want it.

You want the following file:

pd1:<msdos.packet>dosgt114.zip

This is the latest DOSGATE (version 1.14), it fixes problems with the previous
release and allows it to be used with many more TNC's.

This release also fixes a problem that kept DOSGATE from working without a TNC
(ie, when trying to user a remote ASCII terminal).

What does DOSGATE do? It allows remote use of your PC via packet radio or
a remote terminal via modem or RS-232. This means you can run *almost* any
MS-DOS software that you could conceive... "*almost*", because, DOSGATE
is designed so that the remote user is NOT required to have any special
software of ANY kind... therefore, any programs that use graphics, color,
or don't interface with MS-DOS via INT 21H for console I/O should not
be considered DOSGATE compatible.

I won't bore the net (again) with the list of applications that I have
running on my DOSGATE system in Derry, NH (NM1D-2, nearest node SNH).

DOSGATE is also available via telephone modem on the following BBS's:

K4NGC (703) 680-5970
KA1MGO (508) 688-1348

de Rich (NM1D)

--
/**\
* Rich Bono (NM1D) If I could only 'C' forever!! rbono@necis.nec.com *
* (508) 635-6300 NEC Technologies Inc. NM1D@WB1DSW *
**/

5009. Re: ARRL

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-22 18:41:30 UTC
From: bowen@cs.Buffalo.EDU
Message-ID: <15161@eerie.acsu.Buffalo.EDU>
Source record: 14530

In the interested of saving bandwidth for more useful discussion, this will be my last post on the subject...

In article <8912221605.AA11364@decwrl.dec.com>, reisert@victim.dec.com writes:
> I disagree. _73_ has always seemed to me like watered-down electronics. I
> stopped reading it years ago. _QST_ is so much more than _73_ ever was or
> will be. Read "Technical Correspondence" sometime and you'll see what I
> mean.

The last 3 months or so, I've seens letter after letter on the e-mailing lists I'm on and in rec.ham-radio that say, "well, you could always use _____, see the review of it in 73", or "there was a whole article on just what you're looking for in 73 last month!" I feel like I'm really getting lost in my own area of interest and that's because my only contact with ham radio has been through QST.

> Rather than quitting the League (which does a lot more than just publish a
> magazine every month), have you considered sitting down to write an article
> yourself?

No. While I feel I'm up to writing articles of the caliber that are currently published, I don't think I can write at the level I feel should be published. That wouldn't help the situation much.

> If you don't like the content, try to do something about it! If
> you don't like contesting, just don't read the announcements/results - it's
> not like they take more than a few pages at most.

I don't read them. That's the problem. I also don't read the League meeting minutes or any articles about what-I-did-on-my-vacation-relating-to-ham-radio. And that eliminates a good 70% of the magazine!! The only thing I really look forward to are the ads!

> Quit the League if you
> don't believe in the cause (support and representation for Amateur Radio),
> not just 'cause you don't find anything interesting in their 'report'.

If I don't find anything interesting in their report then I don't believe in the cause because they are not supporting Amateur Radio the way I think it should be supported.

I'm not interested in the politics and I'm not interested in "the good 'ol days" (especially since I wasn't even born in the good 'ol days). There's too much to be done; too much to learn, too much to design, too much to experiment with. I firmly believe that if we take care of this business, which *is* our business, the politics will take care of themselves.

My goal is to make the politicians stand back and say "What?!? You want to cut ham spectrum? Are you nuts? This country would go down the tubes without those guys!" And I want them to say it because they *know* it's true, not because we told them it's true. They have to be TERRIFIED to take it away. Not because of any legal action we take but because we're a service they can't live without. If the credentials of ham radio don't speak for themselves, we don't deserve to exist. I don't feel the ARRL supports this position.

In closing... my all-time favorite quote...

A hundred times every day I remind myself that my inner and outer
lives are based on the labors of other men, living and dead, and
that I must exert myself in order to give in the same measure as
I have received and am still receiving.
- Albert Einstein

I wish the whole world felt the same way.

Devon

5010. Re: ARRL and tx/rx mods

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-22 19:29:13 UTC
From: sampson@attctc.Dallas.TX.US
Message-ID: <10710@attctc.Dallas.TX.US>
Source record: 14532

In article <7880101@hpfcdc.HP.COM>, perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:
> I've been told that most military
> bands do not need the type acceptance.
>
> Funny how the government treats itself and commercial interests differently.
>
> Perry Scott
> KF0CA

The military/government agencies have special calibration and repair facilities where civilians usually use a radio until it dies. By ensuring that all radios go through a cal check on a periodic schedule, the type acceptance is a taxpayer waste.

5011. Re: Packet compression, what issue?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-22 19:41:51 UTC
From: sampson@attctc.Dallas.TX.US
Message-ID: <10711@attctc.Dallas.TX.US>
Source record: 14533

In article <1250102@hpnmdla.HP.COM>, alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom) writes:
> ... If you are ARC'ing a file to save transmission
> bandwidth, than that conforms to the spirit of the FCC rules, if you
> are encoding the transmission in order to obscure the meaning, then
> you're out of line.
>
> Al N1AL
By ARC'ing a text file you have generated code that uses the eighth-bit.
Any code using the eighth-bit is unspecified. Unspecified codes are
restricted to 6m and up. The restriction was probably meant to keep the
ARC file transmissions out of the HF bands, but I'm only guessing. That's
the spirit of the FCC rules. The cypher restriction does not apply to
compression algorithms, but may apply to encrypted ARC files. I for one
don't intend to ask for a clarification. In the military the first lesson
you learn is: "never ask permission". If it requires you to go up the chain
of command it must be a difficult decision, therefore act first, get permission
later (ie, decisions not already made in regulations/directives).

Steve, N5OWK, MSgt, SOB, ...

5012. Re: Westnet

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-22 19:44:18 UTC
From: bmp@hpcupt1.HP.COM
Message-ID: <7120101@hpcupt1.HP.COM>
Source record: 14538

Las Cumbres ARC on 145.45 runs Westnet.
I think it is on Monday nights after the
7.30 P.M. net.

It also runs on WB6ADZ 146.115 but I forget
the time.
Brian, N6RSW

5013. Re: Re: ARRL and tx/rx mods

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-22 23:06:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500335@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 14535

> I for one appreciate modifications for out of Amateur band operations; one of
> the major stumbling blocks for many Hams to get involved in MARS is finding
> such modificaction information for their rigs. This forum provides a good channel for desseminating such information.

Icom and Yaesu, and most dealers, will give out the mods info upon proof of a MARS license. Apparently they will do so even if the mods do not actually increase MARS capability (such as on UHF radios). I cannot reach the Kenwood service department to find out their policy. I guess it does not matter since if I cannot reach them, I could never get the mods info, and I would not be buying a Kenwood radio anyway due to that mess.

So if you have a MARS license, it should be a lot easier to get the mods info. I also know of 2 dealers that have said they would do the mods for you, in case you don't feel comfortable about performing surgery on micro miniature surface mount circuit boards. Also Trionyx in Indiana does this business.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

5014. Re: Re: ARRL and tx/rx mods

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-23 00:49:34 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <10004.2592D35B@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 14537

> From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott)

> I recant. I said Marine VHF, and what you say is true. That band
> requires
> type acceptance.
>
> However, CAP other para-military frequencies are well within the
> capabilities of most 2-meter rigs. I've been told that most military
> bands do not need the type acceptance.
>
> Funny how the government treats itself and commercial interests
> differently.

This is a remnant of the old theory of law, "The king is never wrong unless HE says so!" Besides, who'd enforce any rules anyway?

Merry Christmas

73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

5015. Re: Profanity on rec.ham-radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-23 01:39:28 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500336@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 14534

> >I can think of no time when profanity has added any value to a conversation
> >here or anywhere else.
>
> Amen!

Far more than half the postings add no value.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

5016. Re: ARRL and tx/rx mods

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-23 14:44:59 UTC
From: john@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <1069@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 14540

In article <10710@attctc.Dallas.TX.US> sampson@attctc.Dallas.TX.US (Steve Sampson) writes:
]In article <7880101@hpfcdc.HP.COM>, perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:
]> I've been told that most military
]> bands do not need the type acceptance.
]>
]> Funny how the government treats itself and commercial interests differently.
]>
]> Perry Scott
]> KF0CA
]
]The military/government agencies have special calibration and repair facilities
]where civilians usually use a radio until it dies. By ensuring that all radios
]go through a cal check on a periodic schedule, the type acceptance is a
]taxpayer waste.

Gee, I use amateur equipment on military bands all the time, and no one
has ever come by to cal check it! The Civil Air Patrol uses military
frequencies. Also, in Arizona, the national guard operates on
2 meter FM just outside the ham bands. Standard equipment consists
of Kenwood ham radios. The national guard communications auxilliary,
called Broadway Consumer, is composed of all hams and uses their own
equipment on the same frequencies.

In fact, I am one of those with a legitimate reason to use ham equipment
out of band - for CAP and Broadway Consumer.

--
John Moore (NJ7E) mcdphx!anasaz!john asuvax!anasaz!john
(602) 951-9326 (day or eve) long palladium, short petroleum
7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253
Freedom and Communism are incompatable.

5017. Re: Profanity on rec.ham-radio

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-23 17:40:53 UTC
From: sampson@attctc.Dallas.TX.US
Message-ID: <10723@attctc.Dallas.TX.US>
Source record: 14542

In article <1731@cod.NOSC.MIL>, medin@cod.NOSC.MIL (Ted Medin) writes:
> In article <8912220803.AA29003@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU> 702WFG@SCRVMSYS.BITNET (bill gunshannon) writes:
> >:-(
> >I can think of no time when profanity has added any value to a conversation
> >here or anywhere else.
>
> Amen!

God Damn Right!

5018. Re: Strong language and retansmission.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-23 17:52:08 UTC
From: sampson@attctc.Dallas.TX.US
Message-ID: <10724@attctc.Dallas.TX.US>
Source record: 14541

In article <272@ccop1.ocpt.ccur.com>, wilson@ccop1.ocpt.ccur.com (<wilson>) writes:
> Perhaps. As a child though, I was taught by my father that profanity
> is the mark of an uneducated man. An educated man has a vocabulary that
> is sufficiently large enough to make his feelings known without resorting
> to vulgarity.
>
> I would hope that the amateur community considers itself educated.
>
> Gary Wilson, WB2BOO

I was taught just the opposite, course my father cussed alot. He was college educated, even taught school for awhile until he got a real job. An educated man can use vulgarity to replace a whole paragraph. Never trust a man that doesn't swear, he said. What are you protecting the children from when you censor the mail? Those children that can read already know how to swear. You can't read a good novel without being confronted with a swear word. In short, this conversation sounds like two old Baptist ladies talking about the Catholics. Censorship is vulgar, only Communists and Nazi's approve of it.

5019. News From OSCAR-11 22-Dec-89

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-23 18:02:50 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <66@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 14544

UOSAT 2 COMPUTER STATUS INFORMATION

FAD1 OPERATING SYSTEM V2.0
TODAY'S DATE IS 23 /12 /89
UNIVERSAL TIME IS 15 :43 :47 DAY 7
AUTO MODE IS SELECTED
SPIN PERIOD IS - 225
Z MAG FIRINGS = 0
+ SPIN FIRINGS = 1
- SPIN FIRINGS = 0
RAM WASH POINTER AT BAC2
WOD COMMENCED 23 /12 /89 AT 0 :0 :10
WITH CHANNELS 10 ,11 ,19 ,29 ,
LAST CMD RECEIVED WAS 109 TO 0 WITH DATA 0

ATTITUDE CONTROL INITIATED, MODE 1

DIGITALKER ACTIVE

**** UoSAT-OSCAR-11 BULLETIN - 207 22nd December 1989 ****

UoSAT MISSION CONTROL CENTRE
University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey, GU2 5XH, England

** UoSAT-D & E LAUNCH CAMPAIGN **

The UoSAT-D and UoSAT-E spacecraft have been successfully integrated with the Ariane Structure for Auxiliary Payloads (ASAP) and are now waiting for launch on 11 January at 01:34 GMT - alongside SPOT-2 and the four AMSAT Microsats.

The ASAP, UO-D & E and the four AMSAT Microsats shared a large clean room at the Ariane launch complex. With six spacecraft being worked on simultaneously, the scene was one of considerable activity!

Most of the UoSAT launch team has now returned from French Guiana after preparing the satellite for integration and carrying out detailed funstional check-out procedures. Martin Sweeting G3YJO and Neville Bean G8NOB have returned to UoS, whilst Jeff Ward K8KA has travelled to the USA. Maarten "Max" Meerman, G7DQE from UOSAT and Dave Cowdin, WD0HHU from AMSAT-NA remain in Kourou to 'baby-sit' the UoSATs/Microsats and trickle charge their batteries during their wait for launch in January.

The completed composite (SPOT + UoSATs/Microsats + fairing) will remain in the Assembly Hall over the Christmas period. On January 3rd, the composite will be moved to the launch pad and integrated onto the launcher.

The UoSAT launch campaign went very smoothly - which was as well since the satellites and ground support equipment were delayed for 5 of the 10 days of

the campaign! Systems and payloads on both spacecraft are performing nominally. Arianespace provided a very professional yet friendly service.

Details of initial operations, telemetry formats and equations will be published early in the new year as soon as they are finalised. However, it is most likely that initial operations on both spacecraft will utilise an enhanced version of the FORTH software used on UoSAT-2. This software provides the necessary facilities to perform initial check-out and attitude control prior to deployment of the gravity gradient boom used to stabilise the spacecraft in its final earth pointing configuration.

** AO-13 OPERATING SCHEDULE **

The following information is provided by AMSAT-DL.

AO-13 TRANSPONDER SCHEDULE

MODE B MA 000 TO MA 110
MODE JL MA 110 TO MA 145
OFF MA 145 TO MA 150 BAHN LAT +3.6 deg
S BEACON MA 146 TO MA 147 BAHN LON 179.4 deg
MODE S MA 147 TO MA 160
MODE B MA 150 TO MA 255
OMNI ANT MA 225 TO MA 035

AMSAT OSCAR-10 is currently available for whole orbit operation via the mode B transponder.

** Reports received from:-

Angus Newman, Birger Lindholm, K9CIS

Thanks for all of the reports received this year, Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year from "The UoSAT Team".

** $BID **

Please use BID $UOSAT.207 for PR BBS use.

--
AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z (Neptune, NJ)
UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
"For every problem, there is one solution which is simple,
neat and wrong." -- H.L. Mencken

5020. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-23 21:32:15 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <8912240800.AA16652@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 14545

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial RCP/M, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial RCP/M may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

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- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #617 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 62B-A 1 89354.72266571 .00000351 00000-0 41053-3 0 2500
2 00424 80.4649 102.0154 0023651 13.6894 346.4875 13.67267586358301
ATS 1
1 02608U 66110 A 89349.13076144 -.00000035 00000-0 99999-4 0 864
2 02608 13.3761 15.1579 0003303 331.2270 28.7432 1.00392496 701
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 89349.12248212 -.00000074 00000-0 99999-4 0 2764
2 03029 12.9769 22.7095 0016123 204.9242 154.9705 1.00272259 80952
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 89355.21086143 .00076176 16479-4 45948-3 0 3620
2 04966 51.5342 315.1928 2403967 179.6293 180.7064 10.77570439572276
Starlette
1 07646U 75010 A 89351.73319073 .00000014 00000-0 59154-4 0 01
2 07646 49.8261 154.4704 0206184 311.9736 46.3750 13.82129599750681
LAGEOS
1 08820U 76039 A 89353.02861668 .00000005 00000-0 00000 0 0 9587
2 08820 109.8615 293.4026 0045129 277.0676 82.4708 6.38663995 62431
GOES 2
1 10061U 77048 A 89354.25110988 -.00000011 00000-0 00000 0 0 3364
2 10061 7.6218 65.9293 0007440 185.1125 174.7826 1.00280241 7242
GPS-0001
1 10684U 78020 A 89353.93567764 .00000009 00000-0 99999-4 0 2969
2 10684 63.6479 95.0900 0114401 198.3494 161.2380 2.00558486 72253
GPS-0002
1 10893U 78 47 A 89352.40584957 -.00000026 00000-0 00000 0 0 760
2 10893 64.4540 335.9948 0158017 26.0142 334.7966 2.00551159 85047
GOES 3
1 10953U 78062 A 89352.30853737 .00000089 00000-0 99999-4 0 7864
2 10953 6.4805 68.6796 0005391 235.0893 124.6745 1.00261424 2789
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 78064 A 89353.88090206 .00001436 00000-0 54443-3 0 2135
2 10967 108.0147 310.2420 0002876 265.5109 94.5708 14.35237084600724
GPS-0003
1 11054U 78093 A 89353.20856316 -.00000026 00000-0 00000 0 0 1324
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2 11054 63.9914 332.3431 0055057 119.3748 241.1779 2.00564997 82079
GPS-0004
1 11141U 78112 A 89352.80575787 .00000009 00000-0 00000 0 0 2408
2 11141 63.6422 95.0233 0056627 318.6760 40.8978 2.00565661 80760
NOAA 6
1 11416U 79 57 A 89352.52015782 .00001112 00000-0 47896-3 0 9451
2 11416 98.5149 344.4042 0010952 292.0316 67.9704 14.26320259544170
GPS-0005
1 11690U 80 11 A 89352.44435974 .00000010 00000-0 00000 0 0 8768
2 11690 64.1023 97.0368 0110593 203.2671 156.2285 2.00558055 86618
GPS-0006
1 11783U 80 32 A 89353.75938741 -.00000026 00000-0 00000 0 0 130
2 11783 63.7982 331.9309 0144270 60.7517 300.6847 2.00571884 70728
GOES 4
1 11964U 80 74 A 89353.28352498 .00000083 00000-0 00000 0 0 1159
2 11964 6.1041 71.7101 0063290 95.3933 264.9569 0.99241803 3868
GOES 5
1 12472U 81049 A 89354.15254323 -.00000246 00000-0 99999-4 0 7970
2 12472 3.0129 78.1029 0004264 95.2727 264.4403 1.00264756 30454
SME
1 12887U 81100 A 89354.09829700 .00027093 00000-0 72448-3 0 4141
2 12887 97.6666 27.2031 0001593 337.2466 22.8709 15.38040148453635
Meteor 2-08
1 13113U 82 25 A 89352.70708252 .00000377 00000-0 32808-3 0 6802
2 13113 82.5388 272.0810 0014083 268.5858 91.3657 13.84109427390768
Salyut 7
1 13138U 82 33 A 89354.51059615 .00026415 00000-0 45613-3 0 9410
2 13138 51.6058 119.6419 0000531 219.9264 140.1689 15.50804469437012
Cosmos 1383
1 13301U 82 66 A 89354.25015276 .00000175 00000-0 19426-3 0 5249
2 13301 82.9308 71.9225 0026520 296.9177 62.9259 13.67784273373219
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 89353.07946204 .00001689 00000-0 38476-3 0 1851
2 13367 98.1909 53.9113 0002624 6.3493 353.8442 14.57132951395070
Meteor 2-09
1 13718U 82116 A 89353.30493501 .00000466 00000-0 23885-3 0 8412
2 13718 81.2462 100.4411 0055241 191.3675 168.6244 14.13406203361707
IRAS
1 13777U 83 4 A 89352.51876200 -.00000024 00000-0 -42972-5 0 7014
2 13777 99.0293 187.0170 0013276 162.5316 197.6295 13.98702429 21687
Cosmos 1447
1 13916U 83 21 A 89354.49447477 .00000191 00000-0 19121-3 0 6646
2 13916 82.9459 144.1573 0036959 278.4189 81.2773 13.73989828338139
TDRS 1
1 13969U 83 26 B 89354.16110146 -.00000201 00000-0 00000 0 0 8932
2 13969 4.0383 67.2220 0005267 207.1048 152.6141 1.00257848 91284
GOES 6
1 14050U 83 41 A 89354.35254569 .00000121 00000-0 00000 0 0 493
2 14050 1.8003 80.4304 0000574 235.1999 124.2011 1.00267663 8478
OSCAR 10
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1 14129U 83 58 B 89344.40088763 .00000069 00000-0 00000 0 0 4444
2 14129 25.9017 229.8032 6018187 100.2539 328.6863 2.05879902 20842
GPS-0008
1 14189U 83 72 A 89353.85034069 .00000008 00000-0 99999-4 0 6901
2 14189 63.2767 93.5139 0141152 216.0019 143.0399 2.00562238 47164
Meteor 2-10
1 14452U 83109 A 89354.04311973 .00000486 00000-0 20338-3 0 7966
2 14452 81.1640 107.2615 0093631 281.4156 77.6504 14.22485610318968
LandSat 5
1 14780U 84 21 A 89353.10715519 .00000471 00000-0 11417-3 0 9991
2 14780 98.1448 51.5626 0003876 51.6350 308.5339 14.57148286308496
UOSAT 2
1 14781U 84 21 B 89353.66706972 .00002546 00000-0 48723-3 0 5740
2 14781 97.9809 46.9313 0014131 94.3141 265.9644 14.64611370309688
LDEF
1 14898U 84 34 B 89354.43074373 .00095289 00000-0 65948-3 0 808
2 14898 28.5022 287.9939 0002534 267.4890 92.5661 15.72994167320553
GPS-0009
1 15039U 84 59 A 89351.91651852 .00000008 00000-0 00000 0 0 7745
2 15039 63.0211 92.8049 0016633 242.7931 117.0313 2.00562817 40407
Cosmos 1574
1 15055U 84 62 A 89353.97857468 .00000183 00000-0 18531-3 0 8079
2 15055 82.9581 194.3890 0028817 100.2385 260.2022 13.73308157275477
Meteor 2-11
1 15099U 84 72 A 89354.07360881 .00000199 00000-0 16913-3 0 9876
2 15099 82.5293 218.5194 0014702 75.9894 284.2902 13.83768238275821
GPS-0010
1 15271U 89345.33291678 -.00000026 0 7326
2 15271 63.3027 331.8568 0104455 322.5534 36.7234 2.00570557 37383
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 84105 A 89354.97262494 .00003778 00000-0 53297-3 0 1337
2 15331 82.5359 165.9167 0022899 191.1614 168.9081 14.76826433281777
NOAA 9
1 15427U 84123 A 89354.40338997 .00000527 00000-0 30709-3 0 4631
2 15427 99.1587 345.1905 0015686 147.8281 212.3855 14.12350855258740
Meteor 2-12
1 15516U 85 13 A 89353.94533810 .00000203 00000-0 17230-3 0 1360
2 15516 82.5354 157.0046 0016328 318.7372 41.2552 13.84235282246752
Cosmos 1686
1 16095U 85 86 A 89355.15483202 .00005598 00000-0 10300-3 0 4431
2 16095 51.5989 116.4494 0001707 290.6048 68.6153 15.50821207238219
GPS-0011
1 16129U 85 93 A 89352.97100094 .00000009 00000-0 00000 0 0 3791
2 16129 63.8016 93.5888 0121283 150.1558 210.5491 2.00560898 30742
Meteor 3-1
1 16191U 85100 A 89353.81946387 .00000043 00000-0 99999-4 0 8788
2 16191 82.5472 104.5094 0019556 192.4113 167.6535 13.16886064199957
Meteor 2-13
1 16408U 85119 A 89353.66281258 .00000256 00000-0 21895-3 0 5547
2 16408 82.5363 72.0936 0017047 136.3044 223.9469 13.84266730201216
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Mir
1 16609U 86 17 A 89354.48764045 .00027816 00000-0 37136-3 0 2913
2 16609 51.6205 149.1105 0002425 170.0834 190.0433 15.57853732220213
SPOT 1
1 16613U 86 19 A 89354.87804370 .00000451 00000-0 22965-3 0 7082
2 16613 98.7216 66.9311 0001011 46.8686 313.2569 14.20023266 38623
Meteor 2-14
1 16735U 86 39 A 89353.81384150 .00000313 00000-0 27185-3 0 3410
2 16735 82.5370 98.8933 0013542 207.7429 152.3015 13.84013014180130
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 89354.23802483 .00002809 00000-0 39843-3 0 8249
2 16881 82.5238 225.8588 0020782 211.7929 148.2026 14.76567673182738
EGP
1 16908U 86 61 A 89347.39098238 -.00000024 00000-0 13433-3 0 1590
2 16908 50.0073 107.1735 0011545 83.9975 276.2174 12.44383485151729
FO-12
1 16909U 86 61 B 89332.51013140 -.00000025 00000-0 99999-4 0 1759
2 16909 50.0174 153.2103 0010997 44.1423 316.0292 12.44403023149867
NOAA 10
1 16969U 86 73 A 89353.40645465 .00000892 00000-0 40960-3 0 3183
2 16969 98.6208 20.2379 0014656 72.1749 288.1026 14.23364909169038
Meteor 2-15
1 17290U 87 1 A 89354.05741631 .00000180 00000-0 15234-3 0 3161
2 17290 82.4652 4.6848 0014632 99.5823 260.6989 13.83827206149329
MOS-1
1 17527U 87 18 A 89354.89260078 -.00000132 00000-0 -85166-4 0 3515
2 17527 99.1302 64.5771 0000695 141.2726 218.8551 13.94864600144405
GOES 7
1 17561U 87 22 A 89353.05513873 -.00000044 00000-0 99999-4 0 3867
2 17561 0.0099 0.9420 0003987 2.3811 356.6810 1.00267466 3618
Kvant-1
1 17845U 87 30 A 89355.12908444 .00033864 00000-0 44962-3 0 9436
2 17845 51.6235 145.9001 0002423 177.1641 182.8010 15.57895842156586
DMSP B5D2-3
1 18123U 87 53 A 89353.02854862 .00000902 00000-0 49616-3 0 4424
2 18123 98.8160 181.0379 0014057 172.4252 187.7128 14.13767890128942
RS-10/11
1 18129U 87 54 A 89354.86917467 .00000222 00000-0 23210-3 0 9810
2 18129 82.9263 100.2768 0010521 252.0464 107.9572 13.72043217124995
Meteor 2-16
1 18312U 87 68 A 89353.69631492 .00000218 00000-0 18868-3 0 3519
2 18312 82.5625 72.5653 0013198 43.5784 316.6426 13.83572012118163
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 88 5 A 89354.16149467 .00000204 00000-0 17349-3 0 1802
2 18820 82.5436 132.7705 0017789 105.0105 255.3026 13.84256942 95414
DMSP B5D2-4
1 18822U 88 6 A 89353.97178157 .00000059 00000-0 35749-4 0 3514
2 18822 98.6689 231.4724 0007566 69.6417 290.5729 14.21154715 97369
AO-13
1 19216U 88 51 B 89343.49223563 .00000031 00000-0 99999-4 0 581
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2 19216 57.1254 178.6003 6844990 216.7118 67.1461 2.09697953 11429
OKEAN 1
1 19274U 88 56 A 89354.90341084 .00003092 00000-0 44468-3 0 5975
2 19274 82.5179 323.8678 0022088 349.9162 10.1662 14.75966098 78611
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 88 64 A 89354.11227527 .00000391 00000-0 99999-3 0 3315
2 19336 82.5353 44.1162 0019562 39.5048 320.7361 13.16874642 67388
NOAA 11
1 19531U 88 89 A 89349.35923975 .00000671 00000-0 39141-3 0 1782
2 19531 98.9616 292.7216 0012858 82.8553 277.4051 14.11345239 63035
TDRS 2
1 19548U 88 91 B 89347.24757333 .00000130 00000-0 99999-4 0 611
2 19548 0.0519 112.6745 0002642 157.6982 89.5772 1.00271530 3585
Cosmos 2001
1 19796U 89 11 A 89354.75001295 -.00001157 00000-0 99999-4 0 2941
2 19796 62.9298 116.0150 7175962 319.6202 4.9459 2.00532646 6223
GPS-0014
1 19802U 89347.49529899 0.00000016 10000-3 0 627
2 19802 55.0773 204.7364 0062052 156.7951 203.5736 2.00560907 6027
Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89 18 A 89354.15884131 .00000116 00000-0 99999-4 0 1270
2 19851 82.5226 11.0997 0015755 141.6148 218.6127 13.83904238 40806
TDRS 3
1 19883U 89 21 B 89342.89882990 -.00000234 00000-0 99999-4 0 404
2 19883 0.1065 92.2375 0009572 176.4382 91.5552 1.00268103 1981
GPS-0013
1 20061U 89345.18657634 -.00000031 0 420
2 20061 54.6797 23.4748 0080314 170.0741 190.1426 2.00566560 3728
Nadezhda
1 20103U 89 50 A 89354.12181634 .00000214 00000-0 21658-3 0 592
2 20103 82.9604 56.9979 0037229 174.8623 185.2918 13.73544699 23130
GPS-0015
1 20185U 89 64 A 89348.64693948 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 339
2 20185 54.9359 205.5714 0026089 136.6531 223.6255 2.00569485 6995
Soyuz TM-8
1 20218U 89 71 A 89355.12907944 -.00029232 00000-0 -38420-3 0 1031
2 20218 51.6224 145.8995 0001694 216.5898 143.3309 15.57852117 16579
GPS-0016
1 20302U 89345.38879080 -.00000030 10000-3 0 379
2 20302 54.7538 324.7136 0038151 306.2697 53.3775 2.00574446 987
Meteor 3-3
1 20305U 89 86 A 89352.47984128 .00000087 00000-0 21151-3 0 361
2 20305 82.5507 345.4535 0017442 60.6289 299.6599 13.15844933 7183
IntelSat 6A
1 20315U 89331.91798177 -.00000222 10000-3 0 175
2 20315 0.1028 41.6104 0014547 219.5625 98.6861 1.00266854 270
1989 087B
1 20316U 89341.03139726 0.00005964 41604-2 0 360
2 20316 7.0233 179.2574 7261981 212.2333 68.9029 2.27913743 927
1989 070C
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1 20317U 89 70 C 89335.48769175 -.00000018 00000-0 99999-4 0 172
2 20317 1.5631 288.4330 0233580 229.5139 128.4043 0.98761918 349
Cosmos 2049
1 20320U 89 88 A 89354.51242723 .00375508 74888-4 39704-3 0 786
2 20320 64.7743 132.4429 0037030 98.5672 262.0006 16.08443646 5312
COBE
1 20322U 89 89 A 89353.51131206 .00004911 00000-0 33193-2 0 290
2 20322 99.0247 0.7502 0006609 138.1448 222.0213 14.00675425 4321
1989 089B
1 20323U 89 89 B 89353.35971497 .00001250 00000-0 39099-3 0 191
2 20323 97.0674 356.4643 0080728 196.2669 163.5922 14.40155175 4421
Cosmos 2050
1 20330U 89 91 A 89354.78144950 -.00000890 00000-0 38270-2 0 331
2 20330 63.0231 316.9763 7369797 316.5218 4.6908 2.00572126 556
1989 091B
1 20331U 89 91 B 89351.92213889 .20989483 43434-4 27464-3 0 479
2 20331 62.8215 229.2985 0029633 121.3548 239.4456 16.46351236 3822
1989 091C
1 20332U 89344.07629308 0.40913519 44119-4 26618-3 0 399
2 20332 62.9123 259.2420 0033088 110.6690 250.1917 16.50931621 2588
1989 091D
1 20333U 89 91 D 89353.86668053 -.00000236 00000-0 10161-2 0 194
2 20333 63.0001 317.0873 7338316 316.4917 4.8230 2.04183202 542
Cosmos 2051
1 20334U 89 92 A 89354.90938019 .00038065 00000-0 62873-3 0 811
2 20334 64.9076 0.8491 0009806 259.8736 100.0597 15.51999904 4032
Kvant-2
1 20335U 89 93 A 89355.06496032 .00033690 00000-0 44738-3 0 500
2 20335 51.6210 146.2189 0002373 177.1986 182.8996 15.57894084 3844
Molniya3-36
1 20338U 89 94 A 89353.52455728 .00000218 00000-0 36631-2 0 300
2 20338 62.8237 164.6633 7352940 288.0515 9.5496 2.00602034 431
1989 094B
1 20339U 89 94 B 89347.72626959 .00000069 00000-0 46898-2 0 166
2 20339 62.8645 165.5088 7389613 288.0338 9.3873 1.96644065 306
1989 094C
1 20340U 89 94 C 89355.14214101 .05863537 41483-4 98842-3 0 618
2 20340 62.7938 80.7771 0064339 116.2917 244.6352 16.26403731 3606
1989 094D
1 20341U 89 94 D 89354.37298078 .24943347 43035-4 33838-3 0 649
2 20341 62.8052 84.0820 0040049 110.8101 250.3635 16.44530401 3483
1978 100AV
1 20347U 78100 AV 89354.00598029 .00025467 00000-0 78128-2 0 201
2 20347 82.5995 341.7049 1213753 20.4937 344.0929 12.53322116 8590
Cosmos 2052
1 20350U 89 95 A 89354.55157781 .00839357 28486-4 28992-3 0 552
2 20350 67.1442 213.6554 0107027 55.1665 305.8618 16.12108600 3219
Granat
1 20352U 89346.00000000 -.00000838 10000-3 0 42
2 20352 51.7220 23.3800 9238040 285.6830 168.2810 0.24433004 45
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1989 096B
1 20353U 89 96 B 89354.90485789 .00156427 62257-5 10874-2 0 595
2 20353 51.5426 315.7497 1158751 173.0683 188.7950 13.44682425 2560
1989 096C
1 20354U 89 96 C 89338.99999998 -.00000805 00000-0 99999-4 0 15
2 20354 51.6030 24.1780 9217879 285.2190 280.0690 0.25077369 07
1989 096D
1 20358U 89 96 D 89354.83296559 .00144192 58689-5 99500-3 0 300
2 20358 51.5367 316.0839 1160989 172.8348 189.0899 13.44293124 2553
GPS-0017
1 20361U 89 97 A 89352.64708184 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 54
2 20361 54.9446 147.4762 0064315 62.3843 298.2581 1.98342551 106
1989 097B
1 20362U 89346.14301218 -.00005555 -69763-3 0 23
2 20362 35.6339 140.2604 0333389 98.0019 265.8563 14.49138641 58
1989 097C
1 20363U 89 97 C 89354.70948474 .00203434 86590-5 14364-2 0 113
2 20363 37.6356 137.2034 6050731 205.9890 104.0513 4.07884655 372
1988 065G
1 20365U 88 65 G 89355.16873724 .00644408 00000-0 55770-2 0 163
2 20365 65.8563 262.4522 0007036 354.3716 5.7366 15.66942667 78474
1988 065H
1 20366U 88 65 H 89354.21119710 .00612218 00000-0 55715-2 0 137
2 20366 65.8025 265.6359 0009862 5.0511 354.9856 15.65762330 78326
1989 098A
1 20367U 89 98 A 89354.36777212 .00000050 00000-0 99999-4 0 104
2 20367 1.5294 264.7291 0024379 68.5639 299.5985 0.99045972 62
1989 098D
1 20370U 89 98 D 89354.35540383 -.00000023 00000-0 99999-4 0 59
2 20370 1.5335 264.3051 0015840 28.9376 331.9006 0.97856251 55
1989 099A
1 20373U 89 99 A 89355.01682021 .00031056 52036-5 13168-3 0 45
2 20373 51.6163 146.6403 0089726 112.0909 248.8458 15.79854970 146
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Dr TS Kelso Asst Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
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5021. Re: Packet compression, what issue?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-24 01:39:03 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500337@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 14543

(This posting contains long FCC rule quotes and analysis)

>From: Perry Scott KF0CA
> Perhaps we can conform to the spirit of the law by adopting public conventions
> for compressed files. The "Z" convention for Lempil-Ziv UNIX(tm) files makes
> the "cipher" readable by anyone.

Yes, I am sure we can. Read on.

>From: Perry Scott KF0CA
> I recall passages in the FCC regs about having the key available at your
> station for decrypting, and making it available upon request from the FCC.
> Maybe that was back in 1975 and the rules have changed.

You should have a copy of the new rules. I'll supply a copy of the sections
that affects this discussion:

[bracketed sections by ka9wgn, skipped section for brevity, read your copy]
begin FCC rule quote {
97.307 Emission standards.
(a)-(e) ...[various emission standards rules skipped]
(f) The following standards and limitations apply to transmission on the
frequencies specified in 97.305(c) of this Part.
[see 97.305(c) for which paragraphs apply to which subbands]
[be sure to see Sept 27 corrections as June 20 version had many errors]
(1) ...[section on angle modulation skipped]
(2) [note this paragraph does not apply (due to 97.305(c)) to RTTY and
data emissions, except on 160m] No non-phone emission shall exceed the
bandwidth of a communications quality phone emission of the same modulation
type. The total bandwidth of an independent sideband emission (having B as
the first symbol), or a multiplexed image and phone emission, shall not
exceed that of a communications quality A3E emission.
(3) [160-12m] Only a RTTY or date [note, "date" spelling error has NOT been
corrected by FCC] emission using a specified digital code listed in 97.309(a)
of this Part may be transmitted. The symbol rate must not exceed 300 bauds,
or for frequency-shift keying, the frequency shift between mark and space
must not exceed 1 kHz.
(4) [28.0-28.3 Mhz] Only a RTTY or data emission using a specified digital
code listed in 97.309(a) of this Part may be transmitted. The symbol rate
must not exceed 1200 baunds, or for frequency-shift keying, the frequency
shift between mark and space must not exceed 1 kHz.
(5) [6m,2m][125cm was erroneously applied in the June 20 version, but has
been deleted (see 6) in the Sept 27 version] A RTTY, data or multiplexed
emission using a specified digital code listed in 97.309(a) of this Part may
be transmitted. The symbol rate must not exceed 19.6 [not 19.2] kilobauds.
A RTTY, data or multiplexed emission using an unspecified digital code under

the limitations listed in 97.309(b) of this Part may also be transmitted. The authorized bandwidth is 20 kHz.
(6) [125cm,70cm] A RTTY, data or multiplexed emission using a specified digital code listed in 97.309(a) of this Part may be transmitted. The symbol rate must not exceed 56 kilobauds. A RTTY, data or multiplexed emission using an unspecified digital code under the limitations listed in 97.309(b) of this Part also may be transmitted. The authorized bandwidth is 100 kHz.
(7) [33cm and shorter] A RTTY, data or multiplexed emission using a specified digital code listed in 97.309(a) of this Part or an unspecified digital code under the limitations listed in 97.309(b) of this Part may be transmitted.
97.309 RTTY and digital emission codes.
(a)(1)-(3) ...[sections listing specific codes skipped]
(b) Where authorized by 97.305(c) [authorized emission types] and 97.307(f) [bandwidth and baudrate limitations] of this Part, a station may transmit a RTTY or data emission using an unspecified digital code, except to a station in a country with which the United States does not have an agreement permitting the code to be used. RTTY and data emissions using unspecified digital codes must not be transmitted for the purpose of obscuring the meaning of any communication. When deemed necessary by an EIC to assure compliance with the FCC Rules, a station must:
(1) Cease the transmission using the unspecified digital code;
(2) Restrict transmissions of any digital code to the extent instructed;
(3) Maintain a record, convertible to the original information, of all digital communications transmitted.
} end FCC rule quote

My analysis of this tells me that I can use any code I wish to use provided that:
(1) I use 6 meters and above for the transmission, limit my bandwidth to 20 khz on 6m and 2m and to 100 khz on 125cm and 70cm. If I use one of the codes listed in 97.309(a) w/o the limitations in 97.309(b) then I must adhere to the baudrate limitations of 300 (160-12m), 1200 (10m), 19600 (6m,2m) or 56000 (125cm,70cm) baud unless I operate on 33cm or shorter. I do not need to limit my bandwidth on 33cm or shorter.
(2) I do not use it to communicate with any foreign country with which the United States does not have an actual agreement in place to allow the particular code I want to use. I suppose it might be possible for the US to negotiate an agreement allowing ANY code. There should be a list of such countries and what codes are agreed upon for each.
(3) I may not use the code for the purpose of obscuring the meaning. This certainly includes an cypher for which the algorithm and key are not publicly known. Also, if I happen to believe that someone is not capable of receiving any certain particular code and I switch to using that code so he cannot copy my transmission, even though it might be a publicly known code, then I have fallen under the "for the purpose of obscuring the meaning" clause. This is a matter of INTENT and brings with it all the legal vagaries associated with proving intent.
(4) The Engineer In Charge can direct any combination of the listed requirements on my station (not me, the operator). The third requirement

is to maintain a record of what was transmitted (not just what code was used). I am not required to keep this record unless directed to do so by the EIC. Note that by the LETTER of this rule, the EIC can require such a record of ALL digital communications, not just the ones using an uspecified code. While the spirit is apparent to me to be applied to only unspecified codes, I see this as a minor gap in the rules that needs a bit of touching up (petition for rulemaking?).

Further rule nitpicking suggests to me that (in 97.307(f)(3)-(5) applicable to HF frequencies) that EITHER the baudrate limitation applies OR the frequency-shift limitation applies due to the use of the word "or" in the rule text. Since 97.307(f)(2) does not apply to RTTY and data emissions (except in 160m) according to 97.305(c), apparently no bandwidth limitations apply either. So if I have a high baud rate of one of the specified codes, along with the use of frequency shift keying of 1 khz or less, on HF, then the bandwidth will not matter (as no rule paragraphs apply). I believe we call things like this "loopholes". Another petition?

>From: Perry Scott KF0CA
> I think one of the contributions of Amatuer Radio in this area is to squeeze
> more out of RF data networks. So, it is within our charter to request the
> FCC to relax the cipher rule so it doesn't apply to simple compression for
> transmission purposes.

It seems to me, after reading over the rules rather closely, that they are in fact suitable to begin experimentation. Compression codes such as the LZW code fall under the "unspecified" codes and I find them usable within the limitations of 97.305(c), 97.307(f)(5)-(7) and 97.309(b). That rules out using them on HF.

I also believe that I may use checksum and Forward Error Correction codes, as they do not obscure meanings at all where they do not alter the original data. They may still fall under the definition of "unspecified" codes by the LETTER of the rules, which may worry some regarding their use on HF to enhance the reliability of that spectrum. Another petition for rulemaking could clarify this by allowing the appendage of checking, correcting, and authentication codes to the clear data being sent for all specified (and unspecified) codes.

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

5022. * SpaceNews 25-Dec-89 *

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-24 02:15:55 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <67@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 14546

Bulletin ID: SPC91225

SpaceNews

MONDAY DECEMBER 25, 1989

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, NJ, and is distributed weekly around the world. It is available for UNLIMITED distribution.

* UOSAT D/E NEWS *

The UoSAT-D and UoSAT-E spacecraft have been successfully integrated with the Ariane Structure for Auxiliary Payloads (ASAP) and are now waiting for launch on 11 January at 01:34 GMT - alongside SPOT-2 and the four AMSAT Microsats.

The ASAP, UO-D & E and the four AMSAT Microsats shared a large clean room at the Ariane launch complex. With six spacecraft being worked on simultaneously, the scene was one of considerable activity!

The completed composite (SPOT + UoSATs/Microsats + fairing) will remain in the Assembly Hall over the Christmas period. On January 3rd, the composite will be moved to the launch pad and integrated onto the launcher.

* 1990 METEORS *

Peak Times for 1990 Meteor Showers:

Shower Name	Date	Peak (UTC)	Duration	Accuracy (+/-)
Quadrantids	03 January	1145	14 hours	15 minutes
Lyrids	22 April	0441	2.3 days	12 hours
Eta Aquarids	05 May	0612	3 days	12 hours
Piscids	05 May	1913	?	?
Arietids	07 June	1253	8 days	12 hours
Zeta Perseids	09 June	2136	?	?
Delta Aquarids	29 July	0818	7 days	12 hours
Perseids	12 August	0625	4.6 days	75 minutes
Orionids	21 October	0145	2 days	12 hours
Taurids	03 November	1457	20 days	12 hours
Cassiopeids	03 November	1430	?	?
Leonids	17 November	0804	4 days	12 hours
Geminids	13 December	1204	2.5 days	12 hours
Ursids	22 December	1530	2.2 days	12 hours

[Thanks to Joe Reisert, W1JR, for doing the work necessary to calculate this information.]

* OSCAR-13 OPERATIONS *

The following information is provided by AMSAT-DL.

AO-13 TRANSPONDER SCHEDULE

MODE B MA 000 TO MA 110
MODE JL MA 110 TO MA 145
OFF MA 145 TO MA 150 BAHN LAT +3.6 deg
S BEACON MA 146 TO MA 147 BAHN LON 179.4 deg
MODE S MA 147 TO MA 160
MODE B MA 150 TO MA 255
OMNI ANT MA 225 TO MA 035

* SpaceNews FEEDBACK *

From: David Oliver Eisman
Organization: University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM
Date: Sun, 19 Nov 89 00:32:36 MST
To: ka2qhd!kd2bd

Hi. Just wanted to say thanks for the regular spaceNews service
that you provide.

Ollie N6LTJ
Students for the Exploration and Development of Space
Univ. of New Mexico Chapter
SEDS Satellite Tracking Station

From: bowen@acsu.buffalo.edu
Date: Tue, 19 Dec 89 16:57:00 EST
To: kd2bd@ka2qhd.uucp

Well, since you asked... I've thought about dropping you a note a few times telling you that I really love what you're doing. I've gotten quite a bit out of SpaceNews (I just recently wrote for a copy of the mission charts from SPARK you mentioned) and it's in a format that's really easy to assimilate.

Thanks! And keep up the good work!

Devon

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *

Feedback regarding SpaceNews can be directed to the author (John) via any of the following paths:

UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z

<<< Stay on course......Say YES to Morse! >>>

* SpaceNews * >> Satellite News You Won't Find Everywhere Else << * SpaceNews *

<eof>

--
AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z (Neptune, NJ)
UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
"For every problem, there is one solution which is simple,
neat and wrong." -- H.L. Mencken

5023. Re: Re: ARRL and tx/rx mods

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-24 19:07:31 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <10061.25951EC4@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 14547

> From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott)

> I recant. I said Marine VHF, and what you say is
> true. That band requires
> type acceptance.
>
> However, CAP other para-military frequencies are well
> within the
> capabilities of most 2-meter rigs. I've been told
> that most military
> bands do not need the type acceptance.
>
> Funny how the government treats itself and commercial
> interests differently.

Of course, I forgot to mention that the federal government has a VERY direct enforcement handle on their own internal communications systems.

73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

5024. Illinois LICENSE for hams

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-24 19:07:40 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <10062.25951EC6@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 14548

> From: mac@idacrd.UUCP (Robert McGwier)
>
> I was appalled to learn for the first time of this
> bill in the Illinois
> legislature for licensing of communications equipment
> by the state
> of Illinois. This was reported in this news book (!!)
> that came out
> a couple of days ago Ham Radio Newsletter Volume 1,
> Number 1 edited
> (compiled?) by KB9BVN.

FidoNet HAM/PACKET Digest, Vol. 1, Number 1 was published several months ago.
The Illinois situation has since changed since then. The bill was watered down
to make it harmless. Nothing was heard about it again, so I don't even know if
it ever even came to a vote. Judging by the lack of protests, I'd guess it died
the death of a rag doll.
73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

5025. Re: Packet compression, what issue?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-24 19:07:48 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <10063.25951EC8@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 14549

> From: sampson@attctc.Dallas.TX.US (Steve Sampson)
>
> In article <1250102@hpnmdla.HP.COM>,
> alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom) writes:
> > ... If you are ARC'ing a file to save transmission
> > bandwidth, than that conforms to the spirit of the FCC rules, if you
> > are encoding the transmission in order to obscure the meaning, then
> > you're out of line.
> >
> > Al N1AL
> By ARC'ing a text file you have generated code that
> uses the eighth-bit.
> Any code using the eighth-bit is unspecified.
> Unspecified codes are
> restricted to 6m and up. The restriction was probably
> meant to keep the
> ARC file transmissions out of the HF bands, but I'm
> only guessing. That's

I think the logic is there is no standard accepted by all as to what the ASCII characters above 127 are. IBM has their version, Commodore theirs, etc.

73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

5026. Re: Packet compression, what issue?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-24 19:07:55 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <10064.25951ECA@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 14550

> From: perry@hpfcdc.HP.COM (Perry Scott)

> Perhaps we can conform to the spirit of the law by
> adopting public conventions
> for compressed files. The "Z" convention for Lempil-
> Ziv UNIX(tm) files makes
> the "cipher" readable by anyone.

I don't know how all this cipher stuff got into the thread. My original question was based on the fact the International Telegraphic Alphabet #5 doesn't define any ASCII characters above 127.

73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

5027. Re: New way to get to you.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-25 17:13:00 UTC
From: stephen.woo@canremote.uucp
Message-ID: <89122603140096@masnet.uucp>
Source record: 14551

Merry christmas Mark and family. I am using another system that I belong to, it is called canada remote systems, and I believe my mailing address here is stephen.woo@canremote.uucp, hope you get this mail. It is being sent to you December 25, 17:15 utc.

Will keep it short.

73 Steve VE3NUS.
---
* Via ProDoor 3.1R

5028. Re: TEST

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-25 17:22:00 UTC
From: stephen.woo@canremote.uucp
Message-ID: <89122603140118@masnet.uucp>
Source record: 14552

this is a test to see if the mail will be fowarded to me on another
system called espinc located in Toronto....

---
* Via ProDoor 3.1R

5029. Re: W1AW: Computer-generated QRM ?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-26 00:13:26 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <338@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 14554

The problem with W1AW coming on and asking if the frequency is in use before transmitting bulletins is that they do this simultaneously on EIGHT BANDS. Of course, no one OWNS a frequency, but they have been doing this on a regularly scheduled basis on the same frequencies since before I was born. It would be a lot nicer for them to ask first, but I am not sure how practical it is.

73,
Tad Cook
tad@ssc.UUCP
KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA

5030. Sommer antennas - info wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-26 01:08:51 UTC
From: w2up@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <73@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 14553

I'd appreciate any info on the Sommer yagi regarding its performance.
I'm planning on putting up a tribander, and have some feedback on TH6/TH7 and
KT34XA, but no info about the Sommer. It looks and sounds interesting, but
how does it REALLY work?? Tnx de Barry, W2UP

5031. Willing to Trade my Icom R-71A for Kenwood R5000

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-26 02:57:06 UTC
From: megabyte@chinet.chi.il.us
Message-ID: <1989Dec26.025706.528@chinet.chi.il.us>
Source record: 14555
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio.swap,rec.radio.swl,rec.ham-radio

I have a Icom R71A receiver with the 250Khz CW filter and the
Icom C64 High stability crystal unit I would like to trade
for a Kenwood R5000.

The Icom has just been tested and benched by Electronic Equipment
Bank in Vienna, VA and has and continues to be a fine performer
for catching weak signals, DX'ing, and cutting out just about
any type of noise you can imagine.

Why do I want to trade it for a R5000? All my friends have a R5000,
I own an old Kenwood R600, and in general, I like the operation
and ergonomics of the Kenwood products better.

I got the Icom at a wonderful price, but still prefer Kenwood products.
So, if anyone is willing to talk trade, I'd like to listen. I'd
pay shipping on both ends and would be open to either a straight
one-for-one trade, or a trade plus equipment or cash... from either
of us.

Make me an offer, let's see if you can make me a deal.
--
Mark E. Sunderlin: IRS Technocrat in Winchester, VA
aka Dr. Megabyte: megabyte@chinet.chi.il.us (703) 667-5203
"We're very kinky, in a Republican sort of way." - Sue Pauloz

5032. Re: INFO-HAMS Digest V89 #1057

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-26 18:18:09 UTC
From: ATISD-DOOI.XP@GUNTER-ADAM.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <12553227497.20.ATISD-DOOI.XP@GUNTER-ADAM.AF.MIL>
Source record: 14558

**********About the ARRL**********

In reply to the notes on this BBS concerning the ARRL---
I have been a member on and off for 30 years. I am presently a
member, but have decided not to renew my membership whin it runns out this
January. I do not enjoy QST. I would not mind continuing my membership
without QST...have asked the ARRL if I can do so, but they refused. They
told me that if they give their membership such an option that their
readership and income from QST advertisment would drop so low that
they could not stand it. Hey, hey, that says a lot for their
confidance in QST !! At any rate, most USA hams do not belong to
the ARRL and I can see why! Wonder if there is any way the ARRL would
reconsider and accept members without having to take QST??? I have tried
to "use the system" by being a member and asking my divion director
to try to change things, but he was rather defensive when I tried.

I continue to look forward to and enjoy HAM RADIO....
((((((((((((((((((((((((((((((73))))))))))))))))))))))))))))))
Marv
WG4Q

5033. LF/VLF Fans

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-26 23:09:54 UTC
From: Havana_-_Moon@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <25396@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 14559
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave,alt.bbs

The following review appeared initially in The Umbra et Lux Newsletter as one in a series of reviews of Radio-related Bulletin Board Systems. It appears here with the permission of the author and publisher and may be reproduced with the stipulation that proper credit is given.

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** Bits, Bytes & BBSs **
with
Kristin Kaye

If beacons are your bag, The Long Wave DataBase System, operated by Lynn Ashley, is a BBS which focuses exclusively on the odd tenants of the spectrum below 535 kHz.

There is extensive coverage on this Bulletin Board System of the LORAN and OMEGA Non-Directional Aero & Marine Navigational Beacon Systems, Standard Time Signals and other phenomena long ignored by more traditional radio-related boards.

There is an impressive selection of on-line articles detailing LF/VLF antenna systems, loggings, frequency listings and other topics of interest, and a comprehensive series of pointers to Organizations, Newsletters and other publications of particular interest to LowFERS. Lynn also provides information about other BBSs on related topics, including AMRAD (703-734-1387), FCC (301-725-1072) and the US Naval Observatory (202-653-1079).

The Long Wave DataBase System is accessible via Telenet's DC pathway for PC Pursuit users - at 703-528-7753. One point of interest regarding the DC pathway - it's good for suburban Maryland (301) and Northern Virginia (703) exchanges, as well!

If *LOW*Low*low* frequencies are your thing - you can't do any better than this. Tell Lynn "kk" sent you!

==========

The Umbra et Lux Newsletter is published monthly by DX/SWL Press
10606-8 Camino Ruiz, Suite 174, Dpt. LNKK, San Diego, CA 92126

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5034. Re: ARRL DX NR 51

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-27 01:38:54 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500338@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 14557

There really is a definite slant on the part of many people in ham radio in favor of HF frequencies over VHF/UHF/SHF/EHF frequencies.

I read a recent article in Popular Communications by an ARRL staffer who was describing what one could get as a first rig in ham radio. Absolutely EVERY rig mentioned in that article is an HF rig. There was NO MENTION whatsoever of what the ham who is primarily interested in any of the many interesting (although not to everyone) and diverse activities in the world above 50 Mhz. There were no 144 Mhz or 220 Mhz HT's mentioned. There were no UHF ATV rigs mentioned. There was no mention of even packet radio. All these kinds of interests are in the range of interest of PopComm readers, yet the article totally focused on the HF bands only, without mentioning that it was specifically addressing the HF interests.

My complaint is not that the article was bad, but rather that because the history of ham radio is rooted in HF, and most of the current older hams were first introduced to ham radio in the HF bands, that these people think of ham radio as "an HF hobby with some ancilliary interest in other things".

This is definitely NOT the case. Many people are genuinely interested in one, some, several, or even all the areas of ham radio that take place above 50 Mhz and may, or may NOT, be concurrently interested in the HF bands.

It is this thick-skulled attitude by many people that think to be a "real ham" you have to be interested in working CW contests on 20 meters and bring in the "rare ones". This is the very attitude that threatens the existence of ham radio by ignoring the bands above 50 Mhz by fighting against such concepts as issuing licenses to operate on bands they don't care for w/o a morse code test.

This needs to change. Ask your fellow hams what they would talk about if they were to give a talk at the local school on the ham radio hobby/service. Would they mention the things that go on above 50 Mhz? Would they even care to nurture the interest of someone who was NOT interested in working DX, learning morse code, contesting, and HF nets?

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

5035. Sorry for mangled articles

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-27 03:38:09 UTC
From: mshiels@tmsoft.uucp
Message-ID: <ipge9920m@tmsoft.uucp>
Source record: 14556

Due to a slight configuration problem my site (masnet.uucp) which gateways for canremote.uucp has caused a couple of articles to reappear with mangled headers. The problem was corrected but not before a few articles got out of my hands. Sorry for any confusion caused. IT HAS BEEN FIXED!!

Michael A. Shiels

5036. Flood alarm frequencies.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-27 15:29:05 UTC
From: charlie@oakhill.UUCP
Message-ID: <2768@radio.oakhill.UUCP>
Source record: 14561

The city of Austin, TX has installed radio linked stream flood alarms in
our city. Each flood alarm unit is easily identified by the 19" ground
plane scanner antenna sitting atop a brown pole about the size of a tele-
phone pole. I presume that these little beasties remain silent until
the water level reaches a certain predifined depth. Has anybody got
any information on frequencies for these things? It would be nice
to know what frequency the flood alarm in my neighborhood is on.

Thanks in advance.

-Charlie Thompson

--
This is a test signature....testing one two three...

5037. Capacitance Meter Stuff (Long)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-27 20:42:20 UTC
From: adams@swbatl.UUCP
Message-ID: <1077@swbatl.UUCP>
Source record: 14560
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,sci.physics,rec.ham-radio

I posted an article requesting info about capacitance meters a while back. I got no response with the exception of a helpful message from Bob Parnass and a request to send info on home-made capacitance meters. So I went out and collected a lot of info on Capacitance and Inductance Meters and Bridges.

I summarize that info at the end of this article in the hopes it will help someone, or someone will find a better deal, or suggest alternative manufacturers. I'm still undecided which meter I'd buy, but building one is starting to look better and better, given commercial cost and the apparent ease of doing so.

I have an article (Cap Checker by W.S Gardiner (VE6BGL) in Mar/87 73 Magazine) with instructions for an extremely easy looking (1 pf to 50uF) analog capacitance meter. This meter uses a crystal oscillator, divided down to various values by 7490's and then measures the capactive resistance at an appropriate frequency.

```
C (unknown)
[~]----)|---+ Where [~] is the 7490's and stuff providing
| assorted frequencies {f: 1hz, 10hz, 100hz ... 1Mhz}
+--+------>|---+-->|-+ and )| is a cap, >| a diode, [M] a meter, etc.
_|_ | |
/// | .1 |
+------)|---------+ I assume the appropriate eqn is
| | Xc = -1/(2 pi f C)
| 1mA |
+-----[M]---------+
```

What I don't understand is the role of the diodes and the .1mF capacitor. I also don't see how the 1mA full scale deflection was chosen. (i.e. what happened to pi?)

I do see how easy it should be to measure inductance with a Q-meter; and how easy such a meter is to build, given a known frequency and a capacitance meter.

```
L R
+--()()()--/\/\/\-------+ Where Variable Cap C is tuned to Maximimum
| | | Voltage on Meter M, and Unknown Inductance
[~] | [M] L = 1/[ (2 pi f ) C ]
| C / | |
+-------)/|--------+ |
| / |
+-----------------------+
```

Seems that with a 555, some judicious values of f and careful choice of value and range of C that an inductance meter is almost trivial if one can reasonably accurately measure C.

It also would seem I could build an inductance meter into a "Cap Checker" fairly easy, perhaps first measuring the the unknown resonant capacitance at one of the available frequencies, then using that in the resonance equation, or somehow producing a calibrated deflection.

Am I missing some large gotcha? How would one figure out values for the meter part of a Q meter? Why are commercial units so expensive?

Damned if I understood much of this a week ago and my "Principles of Electronic Instumentation" suggests a voltage divider to measure capacitance, switching a volt meter between voltage across the source and known cap values and using:

V / V = C / (C + C)
known cap source unknown known unknown

Which doesn't seem to be what the Cap Checker is based upon.

It then goes on to say this won't work for inductance, because of unknown "mutual inductance" between the known and unknown inductors and recommends the Q meter approach. Say What?

I realize this is probally *old* hat to you guys, but it's getting to be fun for this bored old systems grunt to learn these basics. Apologize for thinking out loud here, hope someone else is interested.

Here is the list I worked up for prices and ranges.
With the Xmas holidays I couldn't get any info on Fluke, or full lines from Beckman and some others. I also left off resolution and voltage, current and resistance ranges, though most units had similar values (~ 200-20M Ohms 200mV-1000V, .200uA - 100ma, or 10A). If someone sees something much better, please let me know. Check out the B+K 2906, and 388-HD.

Capacitance Meters < $300 US

Elenco CM-1500 (D) .1pF - 20,000uF 59-C&S
Beckman Circuitmate CM20A (3.5D) 200pF - 20,000uF 140-VnS
Beckman Circuitmate DM25L (D) 2000pF - 20uF 100-Jen
American Reliance 360-D (D) 200pF - 20,000uF 140-AMR
American Reliance 460-D (D-I,R) 200pF - 20,000uF,200uH - 2H 170-AMR
Mercer 9670 (3.5D) .1pF - 20,000uF 105-VnS
B+K 820 (4D) .1pF - 1F 226-B+K
B+K 830 (4D-Ar) .1pF - .2F 275-B+K
B+K 2832 (3.5D-Bn,V,I,R) 2nF - 20uF 175-B+K
B+K 388-HD (3.5D-V,R,F) .1nF-20u, 20Hz -200kHz 139-B+K
B+K 2907 (3.5D-L,V,I,R) ? - 20u 90-B+K
B+K 2906 (3.5D-V,I,R,T) ?-20uF, -40-1832 Deg F 95-B+K
B+K 2904 (3.5D-L,R) ??? - 20uF 75-B+K
Heathkit IT-2240 (3D-B,L,K) 200pF - 2000uF,200uH - 2000H 200-HTK

Heathkit IB-5281 (A-B,L,R,K) 10pF - 10uF,10uH - 10H 90-HTK
Heathkit SM-2255 (3.5D) 200pF - 2000uF,200uH - 200H 90-HTK
Heathkit IM2320 (3.5D-V,I,R,K) 2nF - 20uF 68-HTK
Heathkit SM2320 Same as IM2320 Above,assembled 78-HTK
Elenco LC-1800 (3.5D-L,C,R) .1pF - 200uF,1uH -200H 125-C&S
IET LCR-620 (3.5D-L,C,R) .1pF - 200uF,1uH - 200H 269-IET
IET CM-500 (3.5D-Ar,D) 1pF - 200,000uF 299-IET

C&S C&S sales Deerfield, IL 800-292-7711 (pp34 Jan90 Radio Electronics).
VnS Van Sickle Electrical 314-621-5000 St. Louis, MO
Jen Jenson Tools 602-968-6231 Phoenix, AZ
B+K B+K Precision 312-889-1448, Chicago, IL
MCR Mercer (Division of Simpson) 312-697-2265 Elgin, IL
HTK Heathkit 800-253-0570 (616-982-3200) Benton Harbor, MI
IET IET Labs, Inc. 516-334-5959 Westbury, NY
AM American Reliance, 800-654-9838 Rosemead CA
FLK John Fluke, 206-356-5400 Everett, WA
ELN Elenco Precision Electronics, 800-533-2441

X-Z[,Z]: Where X is N[.n]D and N[.n] is number of Digits in display, or A for Analog and Z is Ar for Autoranging, B for Bridge, D for digital output available, R for Resistance Measurement, V for Voltage Measurement , L for Inductance Measurement, T for Temperature Measurement, F for Frequency Measurement, K for Kit, Bn for Bench Model

Prices provided by above sources rounded to nearest dollar. I gots no connections with anybody here and have made little effort to verify/shop around on prices.

--
uunet!swbatl!adams or adams@swbatl.swbt.com | Tom Adams: 314-235-7459
BOOKS WANTED: pre-1930 radio, electrical & scientific topics.

5038. Re: Packet compression, what issue?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-27 23:26:41 UTC
From: ke4zv@kd4nc.UUCP
Message-ID: <3313@kd4nc.UUCP>
Source record: 14565

In article <10711@attctc.Dallas.TX.US> sampson@attctc.Dallas.TX.US (Steve Sampson) writes:
>In article <1250102@hpnmdla.HP.COM>, alanb@hpnmdla.HP.COM (Alan Bloom) writes:
>> ... If you are ARC'ing a file to save transmission
>> bandwidth, than that conforms to the spirit of the FCC rules, if you
>> are encoding the transmission in order to obscure the meaning, then
>> you're out of line.
>>
>> Al N1AL
>By ARC'ing a text file you have generated code that uses the eighth-bit.
>Any code using the eighth-bit is unspecified. Unspecified codes are
>restricted to 6m and up. The restriction was probably meant to keep the
>ARC file transmissions out of the HF bands, but I'm only guessing. That's
>the spirit of the FCC rules.
>
>Steve, N5OWK, MSgt, SOB, ...

WRONG! WRONG! WRONG!
AX25L2V2 which is one of the FCC specified codes is an OCTET based code and
is most certainly an eight bit code that is specifically allowed on HF by
the FCC. Read the specs for AX25 yourself. If AX25 weren't an eight bit
code we wouldn't be sucessfully shipping megabytes of binary executable
program code around Atlanta every day with our high speed modems. Just
because the unexcusablely poor USER INTERFACE programmed into box stock
TNCs makes it DIFFICULT to send binary files doesn't mean it's illegal.
Get a KISS ROM and "run light without overbyte".

73 Gary Coffman
KE4ZV

5039. A question about receiver components

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-28 01:29:58 UTC
From: dbraun@cadev5.intel.com
Message-ID: <1410@mipos3.intel.com>
Source record: 14562
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

I have a shortwave radio that a recently rescued from my parent's place.
It is a Heathkit GR-78 general coverage receiver that I built about
12 years ago. It's not a bad radio, but I was thinking of doing something
to improve it.

The IF section is at 455 KHz, and it uses four of these little creamic
filters for the filtering. I would like to modify the circuit to have
something fancier, such as a crystal IF filter. Does anyone have information
on where I can get these sort of parts?

Two possibilities have presented themselves:

1: Collins mechanical filters. Where can I get these? Hamfests?
Someone told me they would be quite expensive ($150).

2: Could I build some sort of network out of these ceramic filters?
I can get lots of them cheap. I guess these electrically look
something like a quartz crystal, but with a lower Q.
I saw a vague reference in the ARRL handbook that you can make
"a crystal filter in a ladder configuration, where all crystals
are cut to the same frequency". Could I do the same thing with
ceramic filters? Where do I find more information on this sort
of thing?

If anyone has some advice or references that would help me,
please let me know.

Doug Braun Intel Corp CAD
408 765-4279

/ decwrl \
| hplabs |
-| oliveb |- !intelca!mipos3!cadev4!dbraun
| amd |
\ qantel /

or:

dbraun@cadev4.intel.com

5040. Re: Flood alarm frequencies.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-28 02:53:38 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.Edu
Message-ID: <10639@ucsd.Edu>
Source record: 14563

These sorts of alarm widgets are often stuck on the same itinerant mobile channels as other low-power stuff; check out 154.6 and the other Burger King sort of channels. It's hard to say particularly.

If it's a Motorola Radius 100 alarm radio, there's a voice synthesizer in there and a 2-watt highband (150MHz) transceiver. I suppose the competition makes similar widgets.

You could always take your scanner along and spray the thing with a hose (just kidding).
- Brian

5041. Radio Bucharest

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-28 03:00:22 UTC
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <18661@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 14564

I'm listening to this evening's English-language Radio Bucharest broadcast. The best frequency seems to be 9570 KHz, although even this one has a lot of QRM and fading here on the East Coast. If I interpret my WRTH correctly, their transmitter is in central Yugoslavia. The schedule they gave at the close of the broadcast matches that in the 1989 WRTH.

If I didn't know better, from all the joyous rejoicing and talk of conquering the Dark Forces of Evil, I'd think I was listening to the end of Star Wars (the movie).

Phil

5042. Re: Weather FAX reciever for Radio Shack CoCo [rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.shortwave]

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-28 03:13:17 UTC
From: erc@khijol.UUCP
Message-ID: <782@khijol.UUCP>
Source record: 14566

How 'bout us poor slobs that don't have Internet access, just uucp?

5043. Re: Flood alarm frequencies.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-28 10:38:39 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500339@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 14568

> The city of Austin, TX has installed radio linked stream flood alarms in
> our city. Each flood alarm unit is easily identified by the 19" ground
> plane scanner antenna sitting atop a brown pole about the size of a tele-
> phone pole. I presume that these little beasties remain silent until
> the water level reaches a certain predifined depth. Has anybody got
> any information on frequencies for these things? It would be nice
> to know what frequency the flood alarm in my neighborhood is on.
>
> Thanks in advance.
>
> -Charlie Thompson

Well, get a frequency counter and a bucket of water and go find out :-)

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

5044. Re: Packet radio BBS protection

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-28 12:17:01 UTC
From: ken@hertz.njit.edu
Message-ID: <948@njitgw.njit.edu>
Source record: 14567
Cross-posted to: sci.crypt,rec.ham-radio

In article <1682@cstowe.csoft.co.nz> len@cstowe.UUCP (Len) writes:
:I think every Ham is the U.S should send two to three minutes of 'noise',
:just to piss off the N.S.A trying to decode these 'transmitions'. :-)

Ya know, they just *MIGHT* find something in there. :-)

5045. Oscars and packet.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-28 16:29:01 UTC
From: brians@sequent.UUCP
Message-ID: <26897@sequent.UUCP>
Source record: 14574
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

Is there now in orbit or will there be a packet node on an OSCAR sat?

--
Brian Sheets KA7KDX _ /| "I'll be back"
19730 SW Prospect Ln. \`o_O'
Aloha, Or 97007 ( ) Aachk! - Arnold Schwarzenegger,
503-526-4091 U Phft! Any movie he's been in.

5046. Re: Packet compression, what issue?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-28 16:48:18 UTC
From: sampson@attctc.Dallas.TX.US
Message-ID: <10763@attctc.Dallas.TX.US>
Source record: 14573

In article <10711@attctc.Dallas.TX.US> sampson@attctc.Dallas.TX.US (Steve Sampson) writes:
>>By ARC'ing a text file you have generated code that uses the eighth-bit.
>>Any code using the eighth-bit is unspecified. Unspecified codes are
>>restricted to 6m and up. The restriction was probably meant to keep the
>>ARC file transmissions out of the HF bands, but I'm only guessing.
>
> WRONG! WRONG! WRONG!
> AX25L2V2 which is one of the FCC specified codes...specifically allowed
> on HF by the FCC.
>
> Gary Coffman
> KE4ZV

I looked in 97.309(a) and couldn't find it listed as "specified". Does your copy say that? My copies only reference to AX.25 or packet was in 97.109(e).

What this means to me is that the "Information" field of the packet must contain a "specified" code. If this is wrong, why don't we list AX.25 Information field description as a specified code? What does AX.25 say about the 256 Information Octets (concerning the eighth-bit)? I don't mean to be restricting you in any way, if you haven't got a pink slip yet, maybe the FCC doesn't care, and more power to you.

Steve, N5OWK

5047. No Code License

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-28 17:07:03 UTC
From: cmiller@hao.ucar.edu
Message-ID: <5806@ncar.ucar.edu>
Source record: 14571

I there a restricted Novice license now obtainable without taking
the code portion of the test? If not, is this in the plans for
the near future?

Does anyone have a Novice test preparation program recommendation
for the Amiga computer?

Thanks.

-Charlie Miller High Altitude Observatory
P.O. Box 3000
Boulder, CO 80307
303-497-1571
cmiller@hao.ucar.edu or ...noao!ncar!hao!cmiller

5048. Re: Sommer antennas - info wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-28 17:45:09 UTC
From: johnh@hpubvwa.NSR.HP.COM
Message-ID: <2880001@hpubvwa.NSR.HP.COM>
Source record: 14569

The new request for rulemaking by the ARRL to allow AUTOMATIC CONTROL of HF Digital Communications is a proposal much needed. HOWEVER, I am concerned that the "CW Good Ol' Boys" have influenced it improperly in one regard; The proposed sub-bands are far to small. 10Khz. on the more popular bands is just inviting an unusable system as demand for HF digital relay requirements increase. I think we should open the entire General/Advanced CW sub-bands to Automatic Digital and Half of the 10M Novice subband (Maybe we require Tech or Above license in the novice subband). If not the full subbands then at least half. This leaves the Extra class segments for CW and attended Digital -- This should leave a good "incentive" for CW users to upgrade to Extra.

Also this same rulemaking should be the place where we change the transmission SPEED rules to BANDWIDTH rules.

Perhaps we create higher bandwidth subbands in some of the Automatic Digital subbands.

Comments? (Send them to the FCC as well)

John D. Hays, KD7UW
KD7UW@KD7UW.UT.USA.NA (AX.25 Packet, NOT INTERNET)
hays@kd7uw.ampr.org [44.40.1.3] AMPRNET
hays@apollo.hp.com INTERNET
hplabs!hpfcse!hpuslua!hays UUCP
72725,424 CI$
HAYS GEnie

5049. AUTOMATIC DIGITAL ON HF

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-28 17:52:59 UTC
From: johnh@hpubvwa.NSR.HP.COM
Message-ID: <2880002@hpubvwa.NSR.HP.COM>
Source record: 14570

The new request for rulemaking by the ARRL to allow AUTOMATIC CONTROL of HF Digital Communications is a proposal much needed. HOWEVER, I am concerned that the "CW Good Ol' Boys" have influenced it improperly in one regard; The proposed sub-bands are far to small. 10Khz. on the more popular bands is just inviting an unusable system as demand for HF digital relay requirements increase. I think we should open the entire General/Advanced CW sub-bands to Automatic Digital and Half of the 10M Novice subband (Maybe we require Tech or Above license in the novice subband). If not the full subbands then at least half. This leaves the Extra class segments for CW and attended Digital -- This should leave a good "incentive" for CW users to upgrade to Extra.

Also this same rulemaking should be the place where we change the transmission SPEED rules to BANDWIDTH rules.

Perhaps we create higher bandwidth subbands in some of the Automatic Digital subbands.

Comments? (Send them to the FCC as well)

John D. Hays, KD7UW
KD7UW@KD7UW.UT.USA.NA (AX.25 Packet, NOT INTERNET)
hays@kd7uw.ampr.org [44.40.1.3] AMPRNET
hays@apollo.hp.com INTERNET
hplabs!hpfcse!hpuslua!hays UUCP
72725,424 CI$
HAYS GEnie

5050. Re: Getting serious about building.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-28 19:15:11 UTC
From: glennh@hpnmdla.HP.COM
Message-ID: <1250104@hpnmdla.HP.COM>
Source record: 14572

Another book you might want to look at is "RF Circuit Design" by Bowick. I haven't gotten all the way through it yet, but it is amazingly good for a Sams publication.

5051. S01MZ

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-28 20:53:25 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.UUCP
Message-ID: <22837@ut-emx.UUCP>
Source record: 14576

I lost the mailing address of the person who asked about S01MZ. I sent a card via KV4AM, as directed by the operator, and just got it back today with a note saying that KV4AM was indeed on 15m cw at that time but as VP2EM, and 40 KHz lower than S01MZ, so there can't have been any confusion. Anybody know any more about this? I'm counting it as a fake at the moment, along with the ST0 who showed up on 20 cw recently (ST0IQ/PA3CXC - the DX bulletins say this one was a 'real fake'). Oh well, it's more towards my DXCC-Pirates award.

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu

5052. Re: Capacitance Meter Stuff (Long)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-28 23:41:13 UTC
From: henry@utzoo.uucp
Message-ID: <1989Dec28.234113.12838@utzoo.uucp>
Source record: 14575
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,sci.physics,rec.ham-radio

In article <1077@swbatl.UUCP> adams@swbatl.UUCP (4237) writes:
>Seems that with a 555, some judicious values of f and careful choice of
>value and range of C that an inductance meter is almost trivial if one
>can reasonably accurately measure C.

Also of relevance: with a 555 and some resistors, plus a frequency counter
(which is trivial to build), you *have* a capacitance meter. Just build
an RC oscillator and measure the output frequency. Mind you, you need a
bit of arithmetic to go from frequency to capacitance, but a $10 calculator
solves that unless you're measuring lots of capacitors and speed is important.
(Our old electronics wizard, now retired, pointed this out to me during a
discussion of cheap test equipment.) It may not give you five-digit accuracy,
but capacitor values are seldom that crucial (and can seldom be depended on
to be that stable) anyway.
--
1972: Saturn V #15 flight-ready| Henry Spencer at U of Toronto Zoology
1989: birds nesting in engines | uunet!attcan!utzoo!henry henry@zoo.toronto.edu

5053. *** || Mac SE For Sale || ***

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-29 01:05:45 UTC
From: art@GAUDI.CSUFRESNO.EDU
Message-ID: <8912290105.AA05782@gaudi>
Source record: 14477

```
For Sale
Macintosh SE
Standard Keyboard
20MB Hard Disk Internal
1MB RAM with
System 6.0.3
HyperCard
Original Cartons and Packing
Complete Documentation

$1,600.00 obo
Please respond bye telephone or email
Thank you
Art Morton/N6DBP ucbvax!ucdavis!csusac-\
art@CSUFresno.EDU lll-lcc!csustan-!csufres!art
209-432-1614 hplabs!hp-sdd!sdsu-/

art
```

5054. W1AW- Computer-generated QR

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-29 01:38:43 UTC
From: David_Waters.M1@smtp.ESL.COM
Message-ID: <8912290143.AA18720@esl.ESL.COM>
Source record: 14478

W1AW: Computer-generated QRM ?
tad@beaver.cs.washington.edu (Tad Cook) writes:

> The problem with W1AW coming on and asking if the frequency is in
> use . . . they do this simultaneously on EIGHT BANDS . . . since before I >
was born. It would be a lot nicer for them to ask first, but I am not >sure how
practical it is.
(edited by me for bandwidth sake)

Why should I subscribe to their formal operations guides, if the ultimate 'big gun' transmitters are operated in such an impolite manner? They have an operator there, that's why they are there. Otherwise, just let a computer bang the signal out over any unlucky person. Really, if they expect credibility, then their operating manners should be impeccable. "It's always been that way" or "it's hard to do" are not valid excuses.
PS: I am a member, I can gripe. However, I have not personally witnessed one of these incidents.

"A little ambiguity never hurt anyone."
Dave Waters WA6AWZ
Internet: David_Waters.M1@SMTP.ESL.CO

Compuserve: 73277,311
GEnie: DRWATERS
ESL Inc. (408) 738-2888 x4611

5055. Re: Flood alarm frequencies.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-29 05:50:13 UTC
From: tad@ssc.UUCP
Message-ID: <344@ssc.UUCP>
Source record: 14479

Speaking of alarm freqs....after the earthquake in California recently
I read in the news about a system that was used to warn workers dismantling
the collapsed freeway in case of any aftershocks. It was supposed to use
radio transmitters along the fault. Anyone know the freq(s) used for
this?

73,
Tad Cook
KT7H @ N7HFZ.WA.USA.NA
tad@ssc.UUCP

5056. Re: Capacitance Meter Stuff (Long)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-29 07:04:41 UTC
From: whit@milton.acs.washington.edu
Message-ID: <1174@milton.acs.washington.edu>
Source record: 14480
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,sci.physics,rec.ham-radio

In article <1989Dec28.234113.12838@utzoo.uucp> henry@utzoo.uucp (Henry Spencer) writes:
>In article <1077@swbatl.UUCP> adams@swbatl.UUCP (4237) writes:
>>Seems that with a 555, some judicious values of f and careful choice of
>>value and range of C that an inductance meter is almost trivial if one
>>can reasonably accurately measure C.
>
>Also of relevance: with a 555 and some resistors, plus a frequency counter
>(which is trivial to build), you *have* a capacitance meter. Just build
>an RC oscillator and measure the output frequency.
>--
>1972: Saturn V #15 flight-ready| Henry Spencer at U of Toronto Zoology
There is a certain similarity in the equations of RC behavior and
those of LC behavior that leads to an extension of this idea; one '555
oscillator circuit uses a resistor to the output for charging the capacitor
and (of course) discharging it, making the '555 a true RC oscillator;
with a bit of buffering (I'd suggest a 74HC04 with several sections
paralleled), it would be simple to make an RL oscillator which, instead
of driving the '555 with a voltage on the capacitor, drives it with the
voltage on a resistor (i.e. the current in an inductor for which that
resistor is a current sense resistor). The only weakness of this scheme
is that the resistor must be grounded to the midpoint of the '555
power rails, instead of to the negative rail (as the capacitor in the
RC oscillator is). As an RL oscillator, the output frequency will be
proportional to R and inversely proportional to L (with constants
that might depend on the individual '555). The test currents in the
coil, of course, must be kept within the 74HC04's limits (for five
paralleled sections, this should be about 25 mA with no trouble). The
output resistance of the 'HC series gates is low enough (20 Ohms) that
the sense resistor can be chosen in the range of 50 Ohms to 100 kOhm,
or to 2MOhm with a CMOS '555.
Lest I be unclear, a '555 is a timing circuit similar to the
Signetics NE555 and its generic imitators, and a 74HC04 is a fast
CMOS inverter with six individual sections, here used as a buffer
amplifier for its high frequency response and low output impedance,
as well as for its elegant saturation characteristics (jam them
little MOSFETs ON and watch the juice flow!).
The best commercial LCR bridges use phase-shift measurements
with internal tone generators (low-distortion sine wave generators)
to measure the second parameter, i.e. both the L of a coil AND its
(stray) resistance, or the C of a capacitor AND its ESR, equivalent-
series-resistance, at the test frequency. For critical work, they
might be well worth the few hundred dollars they cost.

I am known for my brilliance, John Whitmore
by those who do not know me well.

5057. Re: Packet compression, what issue?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-29 08:55:29 UTC
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <18696@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 14481

The fundamental problem, IMHO, is that the FCC simply doesn't have the foggiest appreciation of the fact that amateur packet radio is much more than a hi-tech form of RTTY. (This also seems true of the average ham, BTW.)

What does the term "character code" mean when what you're transmitting isn't textual information, but an executable computer program? A digitized image? Digitized speech? It's completely without meaning in those contexts, so don't try to give it one!

The FCC's sad ignorance of what amateur digital communications is all about also shows up in their definition of "data emission" and the HF frequencies on which it can be used. As I read the present (new) rules, the transmission of a digitized picture (e.g., a GIF file) could qualify as EITHER an "Image" transmission or a "Data" transmission. The problem is that, except for 160m, "Image" transmissions are restricted to the "phone" bands while "Data" transmissions are restricted to what are commonly called the "CW" bands (i.e., segments where phone isn't allowed.) So does that mean I can send my GIF files anywhere I want on the 80-10m HF bands? Nowhere?

I have repeatedly tried to pursue these fundamental ambiguities both through my membership on the ARRL Digital Committee (chaired by Paul Rinaldo) and through participation in an ad-hoc committee chaired by Steve Mendelsohn (Hudson Division Director) during the summer of 1988 that was helping prepare the League's response to the rule rewrite docket. In each case I was told that while my concerns were valid, the only truly workable solution (doing away with emission designations altogether and regulating solely on the basis of bandwidth) was considered "too radical" for what was only supposed to be a content-neutral restructuring of the rules. (Actually, if I were to suggest a rule change now, it would be to regulate subband emissions on the basis of "minimum spectral efficiency", not "maximum occupied bandwidth". :-))

I still find it hard to understand the whole point behind the rules rewrite, the stated purpose of which was to "update" the rules and remove ambiguous and outdated language and unnecessary restrictions, when a known problem as fundamental as this one could not be addressed. I've come to the conclusion that the whole exercise was pretty much a complete waste of time. The rules did need comprehensive updating. Sadly, they still do.

Phil

5058. Re: Packet radio BBS protection

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-29 09:58:17 UTC
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <18697@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 14482
Cross-posted to: sci.crypt,rec.ham-radio

>:I think every Ham is the U.S should send two to three minutes of 'noise',
>:just to piss off the N.S.A trying to decode these 'transmitions'. :-)
>
>Ya know, they just *MIGHT* find something in there. :-)

I challenge you to prove that the "squelch burst" you hear at the end of
each user's transmission on a given FM voice repeater isn't actually
a burst of securely encrypted data. :-)

Seriously, although you *may* be able to prove that a given signal contains
information, you can never prove that it doesn't (without knowledge of
how it was generated, of course.)

Phil

5059. Re: ARRL

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-29 14:24:16 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <10226.259B745D@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 14483

* Originally from Brian Battles
* Originally dated 24 Dec 89 14:49:00

In your message, you wrote:

KH> ...Because of Rinaldo's actions, my buck (and my support, and my
KH> respect) has stopped flowing to Newington...

I work at ARRL HQ, but I hope you can accept this as an objective
comment:

As an ARRL member, you have a say in the matter, by means of voting for
(or against) local League officials, writing to the QST editors, etc.
Yes, your voice will be one out of 130,000...but as a non-member, your
influence with the people at ARRL HQ will be...virtually nothing.

73 de Brian Battles WA1YUA
QTH New Britain, Conn.

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

5060. Kenwood TM-701 as repeater?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-29 17:02:41 UTC
From: elmquist@NIPS.SSESCO.COM
Message-ID: <8912291502.AA02733@nips.ssesco.com>
Source record: 14484

Does anyone have the newer dual band radio from Kenwood (TM-701)?
It is a relatively small radio (same size and case style as -231
and -431 radios). I'm wondering if it has the 2m<->70cm repeater
capability that the -721 has... I currently have the -221 in
my mobile (cut into the dash...) and the -701 would be a
"drop-in" replacement. I'd like to use it as repeater from my
UHF HT to my favorite 2m simplex freq if at all possible--

73, Chris N0JCF

5061. Re: W1AW- Computer-generated QR

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-29 17:21:33 UTC
From: erc@khijol.UUCP
Message-ID: <845@khijol.UUCP>
Source record: 14485

In article <8912290143.AA18720@esl.ESL.COM> David_Waters.M1@smtp.ESL.COM (David Waters) writes:
>
>Why should I subscribe to their formal operations guides, if the ultimate 'big
>gun' transmitters are operated in such an impolite manner? They have an operator
>there, that's why they are there. Otherwise, just let a computer bang the signal
>out over any unlucky person. Really, if they expect credibility, then their
>operating manners should be impeccable. "It's always been that way" or "it's
>hard to do" are not valid excuses.

Why not? There are folks out there who insist on having their net/QSO on
THEIR frequency, no matter what. If someone else is in their, tough. Just
QRO and pretend you can't hear them.

Not everyone's like that, fortunately. FOWO (From One Who Knows) - I run
25W on 10m mobile.

--------------------------- discard all after this line ----------------------
Ed Carp N7EKG/5 (28.3-28.5) ...!attctc!puzzle!khijol!erc (home) (512) 832-5884
Snail Mail: 2000 Cedar Bend Dr., #335, Austin, TX 78758

[Disclaimer: The information contained in this message is soley for informa-
tional purposes only. Use at your own risk. No warranty expressed or
implied.]

Score:
Noreiga: 1 USA: 0

"Good tea. Nice house." -- Worf

5062. Re: No Code License

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-29 17:22:01 UTC
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <547@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 14486

From article <5806@ncar.ucar.edu>, by cmiller@hao.ucar.edu (Charlie Miller):
>
> I there a restricted Novice license now obtainable without taking
> the code portion of the test? If not, is this in the plans for
> the near future?

Charlie:

AMSAT and TAPR proposed to the ARRL that we institute a no code license. The ARRL put together a panel of some diversity and studied the issue. They have sent a proposal for a no code license to the FCC which has not acted on it yet.

Hopefully soon!

Happy New Year!

Bob

--

My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

5063. Re: Oscars and packet.

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-29 17:38:40 UTC
From: mac@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <548@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 14487
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.ham-radio.packet

From article <26897@sequent.UUCP>, by brians@sequent.UUCP (Brian Sheets):
> Is there now in orbit or will there be a packet node on an OSCAR sat?

Brian:

On Jan. 11, 1990 at 0135 UTC we will launch six amateur radio satellites on board an Ariane 4 along with the primary payload, Spot-2. Three of the satellites are dedicated to packet radio experiments. Two Microsats, PACSAT and LUSAT are store and forward packet radio satellites designed and built by AMSAT-NA. AMSAT-LU designed an experiment for, paid for, and send LU7JCN to the states to work on LUSAT. We in fact exploited his great talent and he worked on all the spacecraft. The other packet radio payload is UOSAT D which is designed and built by the folks who brought you OSCAR 9 and 11, the space engineering unit at the the University of Surrey in Guildford, Surrey, England. The other two microsats carry other experiments as their primary payloads, but again, they are packet oriented systems with all telemetry and experiment data being sent down to earth on packets. The DOVE microsat is an educational payload. DOVE stands for Digital Orbiting Voice Encoder. I am the primary experimenter onboard that payload and it was built for and paid for by PY2BJO, Junior de Castro a philanthropist and long time AMSAT supporter from Brazil. This satellite will talk to earth in synthesized voice. It also has a D/A and can reproduce digitized waveforms. For those of you with REGULAR unmodified TNC's this bird may be your entry into packets from space. It transmits is digital information, telemetry, etc. down to earth in regular BEL-202 tones just like regular tnc's. The frequency for this bird is 145.825 Mhz. It carries a powerful FM transmitter and should be easy copy (by ear) on a HT with a rubber duck. If you want to decode data you should have a slightly better antenna. The final satellite, and by no means the least, is WEBER. This bird carries a color CCD camera. It has a flash digitizer board which is triggered by a vertical sync and then captures a single frame in its memory. This set of digitized picture elements will be sent down on AX.25 UI frames (beacon frames) on 437.075 or 437.100 using binary PSK (standard TAPR-PSK, or G3RUH psk modem) at 1200 BPS or 4800 bps. At beginning of life, it will be strictly 1200 bps.

I will turn on all four spacecraft at about 0300Z as the spacecraft cross over the equator going north. This orbit will carry the satellites over the panhandle of Florida and northward over the eastern US. The next orbit over the US will occur around 0530 UTC and will go up over west Texas, Colorado, etc. The next will be just off the west coast.

I will be posting a set of group elements that ought to be good for all seven payloads for at least the first two weeks, here and on other forums.

Bob

--

My opinions are my own no matter | Robert W. McGwier, N4HY
who I work for! ;-) | CCR, AMSAT, etc.

5064. Multiband (80-10m) vertical antennas

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-29 19:29:01 UTC
From: Allyn@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <25486@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 14488

Does anybody have any suggestions for a good 80-10m vertcal?

I'd like to see the advantages and disadvantages of various brands...

thanks!

Allyn Lai
kb6odf

allyn_lai@cup.portal.com

5065. IC-32AT Expanded xmit range??

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-29 19:52:58 UTC
From: faunt@CISCO.COM
Message-ID: <9001021843.AA05017@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 14489
Body handling: HTML body converted to readable text

MODS FOR ICOM 32AT

1. Remove battery and antenna.
2. Loosen two screws on top of unit as much as possible without removing them.
3. Loosen 4 flat head screws on bottom of unit 1 turn.
4. Loosen 2 screws near PTT switch 1 turn.
5. Remove 4 black screws on back of unit.
6. Lift bottom of front cover .25 inch, slide it down .25 inch, then lift
front cover up 1 inch.
7. Disconnect plug on 4 wires coming from the speaker.
<< THe flex cable can be disconnected from the main board by gently
pulling up on the ears of the connector for that cable on the main board>>
8. Lay front panel on table up-side down being careful of the flex circuit.
9. All mods are done to the back of the front panel. Notice places for 5
axial diodes, which I will call 1 through 5, 1 being nearest the display.
<>
Add/remove diodes so there are diodes in positions 3 and 5. This will
open up receive coverage for VHF & UHF and enable keyboard entry of the
10 MHz digit.
<< I seemed to have the same coverage with and without diode #3 installed>>

When you go out of the range the radio will receive a U appears in
place of the memory channel number. It means the PLL circuit has
lost lock and the radio will not work.

10. Notice 4 surface mount resistors slightly left of center directly
above the speaker, lined up in a row. Solder the anode (the side
without the bar) of two diodes to the right side of the lower of
the four resistors.
<>
Now find the CPU. It's the PGA under the shield near the top of
the board. Find the row of pins on the CPU nearest the speaker.
Notice the the 8th pin from the right has a thicker trace coming
from it. Now notice that there are small solder pads about .25
inch toward the speaker on both the fat trace and the two traces
to the right of it. Solder one each of the cathodes of the 2
diodes to the solder pads on the two smaller traces.
This will open up the transmit for VHF & UHF.
<< Oh yes, note that memory channels clear when you do these. And the
<>

11. Put unit back together in reverse order.

This procedure worked for my unit, but I can't guarantee it will work
for yours.

<>

Last but not least to enable cross band repeating first choose a pair of frequencies with the two vfo's for VHF and UHF.Then press and hold function key while pressing with the other hand the following "C" "6" "D". The radio will start scanning the two frequencies continiously, if a station is heard in one of the two it will retransmitted from the other! The two frequencies must be simplex, no cross band repeaters yet sorry!

WR0Y, SV1IW, N1BIP, NV7F, and N7HMF all contributed to this.

5066. Re: AUTOMATIC DIGITAL ON HF

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-29 20:04:00 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <30500340@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 14490

> subband). If not the full subbands then at least half. This leaves the
> Extra class segments for CW and attended Digital -- This should leave a
> good "incentive" for CW users to upgrade to Extra.

How about a new license class for CW gurus: CODE MASTER class, where one only needs the general theory, but passes 30 WPM to get access to the Extra portion of the CW band (but not any other Extra privs and not the calls).

Ya know... the expanding packet radio usage is impacting existing CW usage more than it is impacting voice. The sharing of CW and RTTY/digital is not necessarily so good an idea.

Maybe we should have specific subbands for certain traditional modes, and open the rest of each band for bandwidth limitations only.

> Also this same rulemaking should be the place where we change the
> transmission SPEED rules to BANDWIDTH rules.
>
> Perhaps we create higher bandwidth subbands in some of the Automatic
> Digital subbands.

How about some spread spectrum, too? Seriously!
But this will complicate the rules on bandwidth limitations. What measures exist for efficiency of SS emissions?

--Phil Howard, KA9WGN--
<phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>

5067. re: TexNet inquiry

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-29 22:48:34 UTC
From: rlwest@flopn2.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <8912292302.AA14852@ti.com>
Source record: 14491

To: batesm@mist.CS.ORST.EDU
Subj: RE: TCP/IP Node / TeXNet

> From: TILDE::"batesm@mist.CS.ORST.EDU" "Mike Bates" 22-DEC-1989 20:35:35.22
> To: info-hams-incoming
> Subj: TCP/IP Node / TeXNet
>
>
> What is TeXNet and where can I get information on it?
>
> 73's de Mike Bates, KF7DQ @ WA7ARI
> batesm@mist.cs.orst.edu

Mike,
Texas Packet Radio Society, Inc.
P. O. Box 50238
Denton, Texas 76206-0238

ATTN: Greg Jones, WD5IVD
greg@ntvax.unt.edu

TexNet is an interconnection alternative. It provides (at least in the implementation here in the Dallas area) multi-user connects, Message Service, conference bridges, trunking to other cities, and a National Weather Service database.

Drop Greg a note or Email, he can get you detailed information.

73,
Bob West WA8YCD
RLWEST@FLOPN2.CSC.TI.COM

5068. Marc II receiver/scanner

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-29 23:41:04 UTC
From: don@aeshq.UUCP
Message-ID: <352@aeshq.UUCP>
Source record: 14492
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.ham-radio

I saw one of these at a local shop at a reasonable (I think!) price.
It tunes from 150kHz-520MHz, and seems to have reasonable features
for a portable. Does anyone know anything about this product?

Please respond by mail, as it doesn't appear to be a very common receiver,
so I doubt it would be of general interest.

thanks,
Don

--
Don A. Dueck Atmospheric Environment Service Environment Canada
4905 Dufferin St., Toronto, Ontario, CANADA M3H 5T4
UUCP: don@aeshq OR {mnetor | utgpu | lsuc} !geac!aeshq!don
Voice: (416) 739-4944 Dialcom: 2021:AES234

5069. Re: Packet radio BBS protection

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-30 02:29:36 UTC
From: erc@khijol.UUCP
Message-ID: <848@khijol.UUCP>
Source record: 14493
Cross-posted to: sci.crypt,rec.ham-radio

In article <18697@bellcore.bellcore.com> karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn) writes:
>
>I challenge you to prove that the "squelch burst" you hear at the end of
>each user's transmission on a given FM voice repeater isn't actually
>a burst of securely encrypted data. :-)

Have you ever heard a Trailblazer going full tilt? Sounds JUST LIKE noise!

--------------------------- discard all after this line ----------------------
Ed Carp N7EKG/5 (28.3-28.5) ...!attctc!puzzle!khijol!erc (home) (512) 832-5884
Snail Mail: 2000 Cedar Bend Dr., #335, Austin, TX 78758

[Disclaimer: The information contained in this message is soley for informa-
tional purposes only. Use at your own risk. No warranty expressed or
implied.]

Score:
Noriega: 1 USA: 0

"Good tea. Nice house." -- Worf

5070. Re: Sommer antennas - info wanted

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-30 10:21:37 UTC
From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com
Message-ID: <18710@bellcore.bellcore.com>
Source record: 14494

John,

As a member of the ARRL Digital Commitee, I was present at the meeting in Colorado Springs a few months ago when this proposal was discussed. (The meeting also included members of the ARRL Membership Services Committee.)

Far from being unduly influenced by the CW crowd, the choice of relatively narrow subbands for the (initial) stab at unattended operation was made mainly to placate the users of the foreign phone bands. The HF bands are *crowded*, and we thought it prudent to keep things on a small scale for the time being lest we incur the wrath of the rest of the world.

Phil

5071. * SpaceNews 01-Jan-90 *

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-30 17:26:01 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <76@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 14495

Bulletin ID: SPC00101

SpaceNews

MONDAY JANUARY 1, 1990

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, NJ, and is distributed weekly
around the world. It is available for UNLIMITED distribution.

* NEW YEAR THOUGHT *

Give us O God the vision which can see thy love in the world
in spite of human failure.
Give us the faith to trust the goodness
in spite of our ignorance and weakness.
Give us the knowledge that we may continue to pray
with understanding hearts, and show us what each one of us
can do to set forward the coming of the day of universal peace.
Amen

First Prayer from space
Apollo 8
December 24, 1968

[Thanks Joe, WA1OCK]

* STS-32 LAUNCH *

The latest word from NASA indicates that the launch of Shuttle mission STS-32
will occur no earlier than 08-Jan-90.

* SHUTTLE MISSION FREQUENCIES *

Shuttle Communications (UHF-AM)

243.000 MHz Standard military aircraft emergency frequency
259.700 MHz Air-to-ground or suit-to-orbiter
279.000 MHz Suit-to-orbiter or suit-to-suit
296.000 MHz Primary UHF downlink
296.800 MHz Air-to-ground or orbiter-to-suit

S-Band Microwave (Wideband FM)

Air-to-Ground : 2205.0, 2217.5, 2250.0, 2287.5 MHz

Ground-to-Air : 2041.9, 2201.4 MHz

2287.5 MHz: Primary digital downlink
2250.0 MHz: Main engine analog telemetry during launch or TV during orbit operations.

The voice downlinks employ digital slope delta modulation and are muliplexed with orbiter telemetry. Downlink TV is wideband FM.

NASA Malabar (Palm Bay) HF Networks in MHz

2.405 Data Buoys 2.622 SRB Recovery (Primary)
2.664 Backup Mission Audio-Cape/Hou 2.678 ETR Range Control
2.716 Navy Harbor Cntl-Port Canav. 2.764 SRB Recovery Channel
3.024 Coast Guard SAR (Primary) 3.187 SRB Recovery Ships Channel
4.376 Primary Recovery Zone SAR 4.510 SRB Recovery Ships Channel
4.856 Cape Radio/Leader 4.992 Cape Radio/Coast Guard Ships
5.180 NASA Tracking Ships 5.187 NASA Tracking Ships
5.190 ETR Primary Night Channel 5.350 Launch Support Aircraft
5.680 Launch Support Ships 5.810 ETR Secondary Night Channel
6.720 SAR Primary Atlantic 6.896 Cape Radio
6.837 Cape Radio 7.412 SAR Communications with Bahamas
7.461 Cape Radio/Launch Support A/C 7.525 NASA Ground Tracking Net
7.676 Launch Support Aircraft 7.765 SRB Recovery Ships
7.919 Data Channel 7.985 Data Channel
9.022 Launch Support Aircraft 9.043 Launch Support Aircraft
9.132 Launch Support Aircraft 10.305 Space Missile Tactical Net
10.310 Malabar-to-Ascension Is-MUX 10.780 ETR Primary Day Channel
11.104 Launch Support Ships 11.252 Launch Support Ships
11.407 SRB Recovery Ships 11.414 Cape Radio
11.548 Cape Radio 11.621 SRB Recovery Ships
13.227 Launch Support Aircraft 13.237 Data Channel
13.495 Data Channel 13.600 Malabar-to-Ascension Is-MUX
13.878 Launch Support Aircraft 14.937 Ascension Is-to-Malabar-MUX
18.009 Launch Support Ships 19.303 Launch Support Ships
19.640 Cape Radio 19.966 Ascension Is-to-Malabar-MUX
20.186 Launch Tracking Net 20.192 Malabar-to-Ascension Is-MUX
20.198 OCC Shuttle Mission Audio 20.390 ETR-Secondary Day Channel
22.755 Ascension Is-to-Malabar-MUX 23.413 Cape Radio
27.065 NASA CB Radios

HF USED AT THE KENNEDY SPACE CENTER : 2.182 MHz, 3.023 MHz

* MIR NEWS *

The Soviet Union's Progress M-2 cargo craft successfully docked with the Mir orbital complex on 22-Dec-89 according to Radio Moscow. The Progress, which was launched on 20-Dec-89 at 6:31 AM Moscow Time (10:31 PM EST), carries about 2.5 tons of food/water/fuel and equipment to the station. It is also the first craft to dock with Mir in its new mode with the Kvant 2 module positioned to the side of the station. This should make the combined mass of the station complex at about 70.5 tons.

One of the main events of this Progress launch is the addition of protein crystal growth experiment which is paid for Payload Systems, a Cambridge, Massachusettes based space materials processing company. These experiments take several weeks of zero G growth to crystallize samples for materials processing (hence the need for Mir space station processing). The cosmonauts will bring the samples back with them on 19-Feb-90 when they return from Mir.

Meanwhile, cosmonauts Alexander Viktorenko and Alexander Serebrov have finished successfully activating the Kvant-2 module. The last task was to degrease the VIKA (called electron in the west) system which generates oxygen by electrolysis of water. This should enhance their life support system and reduce some of the supply needs. TV pictures from within the module show it to be spacious but with a large number of boxes floating around. These must contain equipment for future experiments. Photos out the port hole showed the solar panels of Kvant-2. The cosmonauts have also started a new series of X-ray telescope observations upon supernova remnants from the Kvant-1 astrophysical module. Viktorenko and Serebrov have been on Mir for 118 days.

[Story by Glenn Chapman, MIT Lincoln Lab]

* PUZZLE *

Can you identify this message?

".- -.. .- ... - .-. .- .--. . .-. .- ... .--. . .-. .-"

Who sent it?
What does it mean?
Where is it going?

Watch for the answer NEXT WEEK in SpaceNews!!

* FEEDBACK WELCOMED *

Feedback regarding SpaceNews can be directed to the editor (John) via any of the following paths:

UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z

* MESSAGES de KD2BD *

G0KYA : Steve, Thanks for the note. I'll keep you informed!
ALL : All the best wishes for the New Year!

<<< Stay on course......Say YES to Morse! >>>

<eof>

--
AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z (Neptune, NJ)
UUCP : ucbvax!rutgers!petsd!tsdiag!ka2qhd!kd2bd
"For every problem, there is one solution which is simple, neat and wrong." -- H.L. Mencken

5072. Re: Mac vs IBM (and now "vs Amiga")

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-30 20:10:22 UTC
From: michaelb@mikebat.UUCP
Message-ID: <196@mikebat.UUCP>
Source record: 14496

> >> [blush] Now I AM embarrassed. How could I have forgotten Amiga?!
> >> AmigaDOS supports multi-tasking 'out of the box'. Amiga gives you full
> >> power in either windowed or CLI environments.
>
> Does anyone know where or how someone would be able to obtain the HAM
> Radio or Packet software for the Amiga? Is it in the Public Domain?

There are a number of packages available for hams under AmigaDos. Most
are scattered on the Fred Fish disks. There is an outfit which sells ham
related software for both IBM and Amiga that advertises in 73 fairly often.
It seems to be a fairly shoestring operation but the stuff does show up in
the mail and it's all shareware and cheap. I can't remember their name now
but it seems the ad has a picture of a pig at the top.

--
Michael Batchelor / KA7ZNZ uunet!wshb!mikebat!michaelb
Gorbachev is certainly not a Stalinist, but he is also just as certainly
NOT a Jeffersonian democrat. We should examine his motives just as coldly
as he is examining ours. --- Richard Nixon, Time, December 18, 1989.

5073. NASA Prediction Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-30 23:42:53 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9001030806.AA24639@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 14497

The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial RCP/M, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space. This week's elements are provided below. The Celestial RCP/M may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

```
- Current NASA Prediction Bulletins #620 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 62B-A 1 89359.25961703 .00000313 00000-0 36596-3 0 2517
2 00424 80.4653 97.5448 0023507 2.4322 357.6927 13.67269328358928
ATS 1
1 02608U 66110 A 89362.07951576 -.00000071 00000-0 99999-4 0 896
2 02608 13.3905 15.0647 0003254 334.9523 25.0630 1.00393996 832
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 89361.08956246 -.00000074 00000-0 99999-4 0 2777
2 03029 12.9897 22.6096 0015987 204.9561 154.9794 1.00272383 81075
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 89363.18087411 .00083318 16505-4 49563-3 0 3919
2 04966 51.5387 296.0800 2397614 193.9670 158.1423 10.78995772573136
Starlette
1 07646U 75010 A 89357.73457172 -.00000012 00000-0 38627-4 0 34
2 07646 49.8239 130.7822 0205953 331.7537 27.2309 13.82127592751518
LAGEOS
1 08820U 76039 A 89358.97907983 .00000005 00000-0 00000 0 0 9611
2 08820 109.8619 295.4408 0044801 275.4869 84.0511 6.38664137 62814
GOES 2
1 10061U 77048 A 89360.23377971 -.00000013 00000-0 00000 0 0 3414
2 10061 7.6441 65.8714 0008936 186.7071 173.1053 1.00281493 7307
GPS-0001
1 10684U 78020 A 89362.41201924 .00000009 00000-0 99999-4 0 3012
2 10684 63.6758 94.8409 0114959 197.8774 161.7342 2.00558255 72423
GPS-0002
1 10893U 78 47 A 89361.38118786 -.00000026 00000-0 00000 0 0 816
2 10893 64.4531 335.7294 0158770 25.9139 334.8749 2.00550429 85228
GOES 3
1 10953U 78062 A 89361.28441453 .00000090 00000-0 99999-4 0 7917
2 10953 6.5144 68.5447 0005525 238.1262 121.6611 1.00264346 2876
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 78064 A 89360.43249513 .00001977 00000-0 73210-3 0 2167
2 10967 108.0136 323.7525 0003007 257.2076 102.8748 14.35263710601661
GPS-0003
1 11054U 78093 A 89360.18881955 -.00000026 00000-0 00000 0 0 1393
```

```
2 11054 64.0063 332.1145 0054935 119.8901 240.6599 2.00565268 82218
Nimbus 7
1 11080U 78098 A 89360.24116906 .00000131 00000-0 14816-3 0 6239
2 11080 99.2033 263.9879 0008943 181.0314 179.0830 13.83376640564121
GPS-0004
1 11141U 78112 A 89360.78321502 .00000009 00000-0 00000 0 0 2431
2 11141 63.6376 94.7779 0057336 317.6688 41.8952 2.00565226 80923
NOAA 6
1 11416U 79 57 A 89361.00829610 .00001296 00000-0 55540-3 0 9488
2 11416 98.5165 352.6602 0011034 267.3558 92.6455 14.26343664545383
GPS-0005
1 11690U 80 11 A 89360.92089974 .00000010 00000-0 00000 0 0 8800
2 11690 64.1070 96.1804 0128248 198.6054 161.1973 2.00560740 86784
GPS-0006
1 11783U 80 32 A 89362.73375186 -.00000026 00000-0 00000 0 0 204
2 11783 63.7879 331.6455 0145478 60.8966 300.5522 2.00572319 70905
GOES 4
1 11964U 80 74 A 89359.32946463 .00000044 00000-0 00000 0 0 1169
2 11964 5.9813 71.2083 0031863 106.4966 252.9982 0.99230142 3924
GOES 5
1 12472U 81049 A 89359.13864414 -.00000246 00000-0 99999-4 0 8040
2 12472 3.0256 78.0888 0010892 93.6738 265.9881 1.00264503 30507
SME
1 12887U 81100 A 89362.61950483 .00042769 00000-0 11168-2 0 4240
2 12887 97.6649 36.1052 0001003 304.2667 55.8499 15.38673393454942
Meteor 2-08
1 13113U 82 25 A 89361.67095538 .00000295 00000-0 25460-3 0 6821
2 13113 82.5394 264.9547 0013926 239.2046 120.7743 13.84113525392007
Salyut 7
1 13138U 82 33 A 89362.69300132 .00042413 00000-0 71109-3 0 9584
2 13138 51.6072 79.0107 0000744 0.6853 359.4305 15.51396087438289
Cosmos 1383
1 13301U 82 66 A 89361.63848213 .00000170 00000-0 18812-3 0 5269
2 13301 82.9297 66.5087 0025893 274.5860 85.2338 13.67786187374229
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 89363.03639982 -.00010325 00000-0 -22944-2 0 1929
2 13367 98.1897 63.7017 0002183 324.9486 35.1074 14.57102998396529
Meteor 2-09
1 13718U 82116 A 89359.74691888 .00000370 00000-0 18865-3 0 8421
2 13718 81.2467 94.1366 0055933 172.8047 187.3948 14.13410116362613
IRAS
1 13777U 83 4 A 89362.53351920 .00000219 00000-0 17640-3 0 7043
2 13777 99.0277 196.8820 0013704 135.7315 224.4948 13.98706380 23086
Cosmos 1447
1 13916U 83 21 A 89360.39303270 .00000182 00000-0 18191-3 0 6651
2 13916 82.9463 139.7994 0036788 261.4064 98.2920 13.73991715338944
TDRS 1
1 13969U 83 26 B 89360.14490851 -.00000201 00000-0 00000 0 0 9000
2 13969 4.0651 67.1497 0005938 207.4193 152.3242 1.00259470 91345
GOES 6
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1 14050U 83 41 A 89362.33005530 .00000121 00000-0 00000 0 0 526
2 14050 1.8097 80.3239 0000547 211.4127 147.8238 1.00271363 8550
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 83 58 B 89355.56948551 -.00000077 00000-0 00000 0 0 4454
2 14129 25.9064 227.9228 6014551 103.3568 326.5928 2.05883163 21076
GPS-0008
1 14189U 83 72 A 89353.85034069 .00000008 00000-0 99999-4 0 6901
2 14189 63.2767 93.5139 0141152 216.0019 143.0399 2.00562238 47164
Meteor 2-10
1 14452U 83109 A 89362.69476427 .00000907 00000-0 38376-3 0 8007
2 14452 81.1645 98.5864 0093555 256.0685 103.0108 14.22504426320190
LandSat 5
1 14780U 84 21 A 89363.06399755 .00000687 00000-0 16190-3 0 80
2 14780 98.1436 61.2991 0003255 21.5324 338.5849 14.57157483309943
UOSAT 2
1 14781U 84 21 B 89362.68500613 .00002331 00000-0 44665-3 0 5783
2 14781 97.9813 55.6784 0014030 67.7999 292.4701 14.64649491311008
LDEF
1 14898U 84 34 B 89362.73642513 .00141202 00000-0 89188-3 0 873
2 14898 28.5006 227.4328 0002624 354.2009 5.9094 15.75004629321864
GPS-0009
1 15039U 84 59 A 89359.39543586 .00000008 00000-0 00000 0 0 7783
2 15039 63.0273 92.5775 0017055 242.3695 117.4583 2.00563041 40559
Cosmos 1574
1 15055U 84 62 A 89359.00576999 .00000158 00000-0 15849-3 0 8099
2 15055 82.9583 190.6848 0029015 86.7663 273.6811 13.73309057276160
Meteor 2-11
1 15099U 84 72 A 89360.65354864 .00000186 00000-0 15917-3 0 9892
2 15099 82.5298 213.2861 0014730 58.8348 301.4252 13.83770471276737
GPS-0010
1 15271U 84 97 A 89356.30164502 -.00000026 00000-0 00000 0 0 7330
2 15271 63.2934 331.5058 0104579 322.9043 36.3916 2.00571008 37606
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 84105 A 89362.49318071 .00005655 00000-0 79735-3 0 1371
2 15331 82.5380 158.9649 0023698 166.9498 193.2428 14.76909029282888
NOAA 9
1 15427U 84123 A 89362.19609042 .00000764 00000-0 43513-3 0 4650
2 15427 99.1589 353.1519 0015911 127.0570 233.2064 14.12364740259848
Meteor 2-12
1 15516U 85 13 A 89358.93284143 .00000189 00000-0 15979-3 0 1389
2 15516 82.5355 153.0380 0016087 304.5049 55.4607 13.84236785247440
Cosmos 1686
1 16095U 85 86 A 89362.95064111 .00061457 00000-0 10232-2 0 4520
2 16095 51.6096 77.7333 0001266 30.3155 329.6848 15.51429177239424
GPS-0011
1 16129U 85 93 A 89361.44721554 .00000008 00000-0 00000 0 0 3815
2 16129 63.7975 93.3238 0121398 150.2516 210.4610 2.00560952 30916
Meteor 3-1
1 16191U 85100 A 89362.70875439 .00000044 00000-0 99999-4 0 8810
2 16191 82.5488 98.2265 0019888 169.9117 190.2411 13.16887385201129
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Meteor 2-13
1 16408U 85119 A 89359.15618034 .00000239 00000-0 20387-3 0 5561
2 16408 82.5357 67.7228 0017257 121.2753 239.0099 13.84269015201976
Mir
1 16609U 86 17 A 89362.69687783 .00056115 00000-0 72007-3 0 3076
2 16609 51.6213 107.9218 0001423 215.5941 144.5076 15.58575788221491
SPOT 1
1 16613U 86 19 A 89362.98101659 .00001709 00000-0 82013-3 0 7158
2 16613 98.7211 74.9178 0000707 26.6793 333.4522 14.20043244 39772
Meteor 2-14
1 16735U 86 39 A 89358.72985764 .00000351 00000-0 30552-3 0 3439
2 16735 82.5376 94.9859 0013685 193.0414 167.0399 13.84016798180814
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 86 55 A 89362.23433473 .00003188 00000-0 45205-3 0 8296
2 16881 82.5214 218.4513 0021484 183.4232 176.6847 14.76617107183915
EGP
1 16908U 86 61 A 89361.60681880 -.00000056 00000-0 -12258-3 0 1603
2 16908 50.0066 63.4672 0011290 118.4950 241.7023 12.44382867153498
FO-12
1 16909U 86 61 B 89360.62011888 -.00000025 00000-0 99999-4 0 1760
2 16909 50.0169 66.8000 0011508 115.0472 245.1558 12.44403318153361
NOAA 10
1 16969U 86 73 A 89359.38159645 .00001001 00000-0 45782-3 0 3209
2 16969 98.6177 26.0889 0014507 57.8914 302.3671 14.23372964169880
Meteor 2-15
1 17290U 87 1 A 89359.04638978 .00000173 00000-0 14681-3 0 3183
2 17290 82.4659 0.6829 0014749 86.7092 273.5759 13.83828754150011
MOS-1
1 17527U 87 18 A 89362.99816125 .00001019 00000-0 78458-3 0 3591
2 17527 99.1300 72.5965 0000764 125.7581 234.3837 13.94860349145531
GOES 7
1 17561U 87 22 A 89362.03086225 -.00000043 00000-0 99999-4 0 3905
2 17561 0.0363 67.6436 0004037 295.5625 356.8007 1.00268420 3706
Kvant-1
1 17845U 87 30 A 89363.08164111 -.00000141 00000-0 14434-5 0 9521
2 17845 51.6245 106.0022 0002161 230.2572 130.1354 15.58572806157829
DMSP B5D2-3
1 18123U 87 53 A 89363.14896639 .00001479 00000-0 80040-3 0 4488
2 18123 98.8154 191.0193 0015323 144.3793 215.8406 14.13791046130377
RS-10/11
1 18129U 87 54 A 89363.03676769 .00000377 00000-0 40345-3 0 9882
2 18129 82.9271 94.2446 0010771 226.5975 133.4319 13.72046720126110
Meteor 2-16
1 18312U 87 68 A 89362.59131209 .00000219 00000-0 18868-3 0 3543
2 18312 82.5666 65.5284 0012641 19.9278 340.2387 13.83578117119394
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 88 5 A 89359.07664190 .00000231 00000-0 19673-3 0 1826
2 18820 82.5432 128.8639 0018038 92.5272 267.7956 13.84259505 96097
DMSP B5D2-4
1 18822U 88 6 A 89362.34991943 -.00001209 00000-0 -54717-3 0 3583
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2 18822 98.6687 239.6991 0007498 49.9843 310.2309 14.21174216 98555
AO-13
1 19216U 88 51 B 89356.84225818 .00000176 00000-0 99999-4 0 602
2 19216 57.1065 176.6044 6856168 217.6445 65.2993 2.09694446 11709
OKEAN 1
1 19274U 88 56 A 89362.97066452 .00005621 00000-0 80946-3 0 6033
2 19274 82.5179 316.3951 0021213 322.8840 37.1023 14.76043590 79800
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 88 64 A 89362.62177016 .00000391 00000-0 99999-3 0 3384
2 19336 82.5372 38.1075 0017487 23.8387 336.3528 13.16875531 68502
NOAA 11
1 19531U 88 89 A 89363.18338970 .00001298 00000-0 73736-3 0 1823
2 19531 98.9625 306.5222 0012820 46.6152 313.6094 14.11373110 64982
TDRS 2
1 19548U 88 91 B 89347.24757333 .00000130 00000-0 99999-4 0 611
2 19548 0.0519 112.6745 0002642 157.6982 89.5772 1.00271530 3585
Cosmos 2001
1 19796U 89 11 A 89362.22522152 -.00001154 00000-0 -17056-1 0 3021
2 19796 62.9357 115.0002 7168455 319.7014 4.9575 2.00700007 6378
GPS-0014
1 19802U 89347.49529899 0.00000016 10000-3 0 627
2 19802 55.0773 204.7364 0062052 156.7951 203.5736 2.00560907 6027
Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89 18 A 89362.47333387 .00000117 00000-0 99999-4 0 1312
2 19851 82.5267 4.4828 0016868 122.7071 237.5749 13.83907734 41952
TDRS 3
1 19883U 89 21 B 89357.85859223 -.00000235 00000-0 99999-4 0 422
2 19883 0.0464 182.1883 0004944 80.5317 97.7671 1.00267715 2133
GPS-0013
1 20061U 89 44 A 89357.15234389 -.00000031 00000-0 00000 0 0 435
2 20061 54.6850 22.9781 0082774 171.1525 189.0463 2.00565815 3969
Nadezhda
1 20103U 89 50 A 89359.14816594 .00000187 00000-0 18714-3 0 610
2 20103 82.9605 53.2937 0037631 160.6277 199.6312 13.73545845 23827
GPS-0015
1 20185U 89 64 A 89357.12260936 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 340
2 20185 54.9499 205.2335 0026532 138.6815 221.5938 2.00568443 7164
Soyuz TM-8
1 20218U 89 71 A 89362.88922321 .00062296 00000-0 79747-3 0 1120
2 20218 51.6222 106.9585 0001349 224.4973 135.5477 15.58595566 17785
GPS-0016
1 20302U 89 85 A 89356.85556601 -.00000030 00000-0 99999-4 0 381
2 20302 54.7462 324.2475 0038323 306.5741 53.0621 2.00573719 1214
Meteor 3-3
1 20305U 89 86 A 89357.42223227 .00000056 00000-0 13034-3 0 375
2 20305 82.5508 341.9667 0017392 48.9339 311.3270 13.15844727 7831
1989 087B
1 20316U 89341.03139726 0.00005964 41604-2 0 360
2 20316 7.0233 179.2574 7261981 212.2333 68.9029 2.27913743 927
1989 070C
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1 20317U 89 70 C 89335.48769175 -.00000018 00000-0 99999-4 0 172
2 20317 1.5631 288.4330 0233580 229.5139 128.4043 0.98761918 349
Cosmos 2049
1 20320U 89 88 A 89361.78807173 .00368920 70080-4 46525-3 0 957
2 20320 64.7745 105.4695 0018172 159.5803 200.6598 16.06893076 6486
COBE
1 20322U 89 89 A 89362.44016168 .00005186 00000-0 34972-2 0 348
2 20322 99.0248 9.5683 0006477 113.0058 247.1806 14.00771585 5579
1989 089B
1 20323U 89 89 B 89353.35971497 .00001250 00000-0 39099-3 0 191
2 20323 97.0674 356.4643 0080728 196.2669 163.5922 14.40155175 4421
Cosmos 2050
1 20330U 89 91 A 89361.76168135 -.00000970 00000-0 31810-2 0 431
2 20330 63.0184 315.9270 7367361 316.6277 4.6966 2.00561905 698
1989 091B
1 20331U 89 91 B 89351.92213889 .20989483 43434-4 27464-3 0 479
2 20331 62.8215 229.2985 0029633 121.3548 239.4456 16.46351236 3822
1989 091C
1 20332U 89344.07629308 0.40913519 44119-4 26618-3 0 399
2 20332 62.9123 259.2420 0033088 110.6690 250.1917 16.50931621 2588
1989 091D
1 20333U 89 91 D 89353.86668053 -.00000236 00000-0 10161-2 0 194
2 20333 63.0001 317.0873 7338316 316.4917 4.8230 2.04183202 542
Cosmos 2051
1 20334U 89 92 A 89361.86850778 .00047986 00000-0 78983-3 0 977
2 20334 64.9075 337.2229 0010373 276.6326 83.4145 15.52011863 5113
Kvant-2
1 20335U 89 93 A 89363.01746864 .00050421 00000-0 64750-3 0 591
2 20335 51.6188 106.3109 0001629 228.3499 131.7538 15.58600731 5086
Molniya3-36
1 20338U 89 94 A 89361.99897702 .00000028 00000-0 -15032-2 0 416
2 20338 62.8475 163.4241 7350042 288.0661 9.5577 2.00598806 600
1989 094B
1 20339U 89 94 B 89360.43949299 -.00011078 00000-0 -28451 0 0 205
2 20339 62.8495 163.6576 7387000 288.0490 9.3117 1.96590183 556
1978 100AV
1 20347U 78100 AV 89360.94889631 .00044516 00000-0 13962-1 0 236
2 20347 82.5762 337.2199 1206985 4.8581 356.8656 12.53902035 9467
Cosmos 2052
1 20350U 89 95 A 89362.68433691 .00633008 27782-4 36072-3 0 812
2 20350 67.1414 186.0607 0125618 113.0536 248.3444 16.03296084 4524
Granat
1 20352U 89 96 A 89356.43128488 -.00000853 00000-0 99999-4 0 79
2 20352 52.4940 20.4620 9256063 287.8800 4.9580 0.24372632 67
1989 096B
1 20353U 89 96 B 89363.07065714 .00195181 77400-5 13353-2 0 811
2 20353 51.5443 285.7829 1146076 195.5426 160.7325 13.47665229 3669
1989 096C
1 20354U 89 96 C 89355.93838038 -.00000821 00000-0 99999-4 0 46
2 20354 52.4180 20.7130 9232878 287.7410 359.1260 0.24958007 64
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1989 096D
1 20358U 89 96 D 89363.15031194 .00170932 68753-5 11680-2 0 505
2 20358 51.5407 285.5731 1149129 195.7305 160.4886 13.47020015 3672
GPS-0017
1 20361U 89 97 A 89359.70540543 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 62
2 20361 54.9445 147.2087 0064423 62.4810 298.2044 1.98342652 249
1989 097B
1 20362U 89 97 B 89363.08981690 .00012128 00000-0 15154-2 0 157
2 20362 35.6445 45.8844 0333600 231.8299 125.1993 14.49486912 2510
1989 097C
1 20363U 89 97 C 89362.51384192 .00220201 84099-5 21402-2 0 240
2 20363 37.6653 131.6990 6024914 213.2549 88.0318 4.11148241 696
1988 065G
1 20365U 88 65 G 89355.16873724 .00644408 00000-0 55770-2 0 163
2 20365 65.8563 262.4522 0007036 354.3716 5.7366 15.66942667 78474
1988 065H
1 20366U 88 65 H 89354.21119710 .00612218 00000-0 55715-2 0 137
2 20366 65.8025 265.6359 0009862 5.0511 354.9856 15.65762330 78326
Raduga 24
1 20367U 89 98 A 89362.34126448 .00000165 00000-0 99999-4 0 196
2 20367 1.4853 264.0840 0005730 246.0747 114.9298 1.00254989 147
1989 098D
1 20370U 89 98 D 89361.50959978 -.00000108 00000-0 99999-4 0 96
2 20370 1.5215 264.2867 0016064 27.8337 333.4267 0.97859010 120
Progress M2
1 20373U 89 99 A 89362.82508104 .00069183 00000-0 88417-3 0 186
2 20373 51.6208 107.2825 0001341 226.1502 133.7604 15.58595748 1362
Cosmos 2053
1 20389U 89362.11234291 0.00008570 48566-3 0 108
2 20389 73.5505 99.6718 0013025 248.9079 111.1836 15.13074780 174
1989 100B
1 20390U 89362.17824020 0.00081721 45253-2 0 64
2 20390 73.5527 99.5341 0011625 246.9265 113.0584 15.13350546 189
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Dr TS Kelso Asst Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
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5074. NASA Prediction Bulletin Format

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-30 23:43:15 UTC
From: tkelso@BLACKBIRD.AFIT.AF.MIL
Message-ID: <9001030803.AA24060@ucbvax.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 14498

As a service to the satellite user community, the following description of the NASA Prediction Bulletin's two-line orbital element set format is uploaded to sci.space on a monthly basis. The most current orbital elements from the NASA Prediction Bulletins are carried on the Celestial RCP/M, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. The Celestial RCP/M may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, or 2400 baud using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

==========

Data for each satellite consists of three lines in the following format:

```
AAAAAAAAAAA
1 NNNNNU NNNNNAAA NNNNN.NNNNNNNN +.NNNNNNNN +NNNNN-N +NNNNN-N N NNNNN
2 NNNNN NNN.NNNN NNN.NNNN NNNNNNN NNN.NNNN NNN.NNNN NN.NNNNNNNNNNNNN
```

Line 1 is a eleven-character name.

Lines 2 and 3 are the standard Two-Line Orbital Element Set Format identical to that used by NASA and NORAD. The format description is:

```
Line 2
Column Description
01-01 Line Number of Element Data
03-07 Satellite Number
10-11 International Designator (Last two digits of launch year)
12-14 International Designator (Launch number of the year)
15-17 International Designator (Piece of launch)
19-20 Epoch Year (Last two digits of year)
21-32 Epoch (Julian Day and fractional portion of the day)
34-43 First Time Derivative of the Mean Motion
or Ballistic Coefficient (Depending on ephemeris type)
45-52 Second Time Derivative of Mean Motion (decimal point assumed;
blank if N/A)
54-61 BSTAR drag term if GP4 general perturbation theory was used.
Otherwise, radiation pressure coefficient. (Decimal point assumed)
63-63 Ephemeris type
65-68 Element number
69-69 Check Sum (Modulo 10)
(Letters, blanks, periods = 0; minus sign = 1; plus sign = 2)
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```
Line 3
Column Description
01-01 Line Number of Element Data
03-07 Satellite Number
```

09-16 Inclination [Degrees]
18-25 Right Ascension of the Ascending Node [Degrees]
27-33 Eccentricity (decimal point assumed)
35-42 Argument of Perigee [Degrees]
44-51 Mean Anomaly [Degrees]
53-63 Mean Motion [Revs per day]
64-68 Revolution number at epoch [Revs]
69-69 Check Sum (Modulo 10)

All other columns are blank or fixed.

Example:

NOAA 6
1 11416U 86 50.28438588 0.00000140 67960-4 0 5293
2 11416 98.5105 69.3305 0012788 63.2828 296.9658 14.24899292346978

Note that the International Designator fields are usually blank, as issued in
the NASA Prediction Bulletins.

--
Dr TS Kelso Asst Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

5075. Re: Flood alarm frequencies

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-31 00:42:42 UTC
From: wb2hbz@ka2qhd.UUCP
Message-ID: <77@ka2qhd.UUCP>
Source record: 14499

In a recent article, charlie@oakhill.UUCP (Charlie Thompson @
Motorola Inc. Austin, Tx), writes:

>The city of Austin, TX has installed radio linked stream flood alarms in
>our city. Each flood alarm unit is easily identified by the 19" ground
>plane scanner antenna sitting atop a brown pole about the size of a tele-
>phone pole. I presume that these little beasties remain silent until
>the water level reaches a certain predifined depth.

Charlie,

What you are probably looking at is an IFLOWS sensor. IFLOWS, the Integrated
Flood Overflow Warning System, is a system that hourly, reports temperature,
precipitation and river/stream levels.

Most of the installations around the country are working in the 450 MHz
range (approximate). They are using their own breed of packet radio
for communication and control. From local control points, usually a
county sheriff's office, there are satellite links to the NWS systems
in Harrisburg, PA.

Supposedly, although I have not found out how yet, I should be able
to find out about almost anywhere in the USA with a history of
repetitive flooding. The system also provides local weather reporting.

Although local weather reporting may not seem significant, an alarm
sequence is transmitted when severe weather is expected or detected.
This in turn allows the IFLOWS system to automatically notify what
are known as "High Risk Municipalities." Alerts are issued either by
a local system or from Harrisburg or from an area NWS office.

Other than local weather reports, here are a couple of reports available
from this system:

***** From NWS_Phila(COMPAQ) [SID = 6009], Received ... Dec 29 11:07:48 1989

ZCZC PITFFGNJ
TTAA00 KRHA 291533
ZONE/COUNTY FLASH FLOOD GUIDANCE..NJ
NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE..MARFC HARRISBURG PA
ISSUED 10.33 AM EST FRI DEC 29 1989

1/3/12/24-HR RAINFALL IN INCHES NEEDED TO BEGIN SMALL STREAM
FLOODING, BASED ON PRECIPITATION OBSERVED TO 7AM FRI DEC 29

AVERAGE RAINFALL FINAL
LOCATION 1HR 3HR 12HR 24HR INDEX
NJ ZONE 1 1.6 2.6 3.1 3.6

HUNTERDON CO 1.6 2.7 3.2 3.7 2.45
MORRIS CO 1.4 2.4 2.9 3.4 2.15
ROCKAWAY R 1.4 2.4 2.9 3.4 2.15
PEQUANNOCK T 1.3 2.1 2.6 3.1 1.85
PASSAIC CO 1.3 2.1 2.6 3.1 1.85
SUSSEX CO 1.6 2.6 3.1 3.6 2.40
WARREN CO 1.6 2.6 3.1 3.6 2.40

NJ ZONE 2 1.7 2.9 3.4 3.9

MERCER CO 1.6 2.7 3.2 3.7 2.45

NJ ZONE 3 2.6 4.4 5.2 5.9

NJ ZONE 4 2.2 3.7 4.3 5.0
ATLANTIC CO 2.2 3.7 4.3 5.0 2.60
BURLINGTON CO 2.1 3.5 4.1 4.8 2.45
CAMDEN CO 2.1 3.5 4.1 4.8 2.45
CAPE MAY CO 2.2 3.7 4.3 5.0 2.60
CUMBERLAND CO 2.2 3.7 4.3 5.0 2.60
GLOUCESTER CO 2.2 3.7 4.3 5.0 2.60
OCEAN CO 2.2 3.7 4.3 5.0 2.60
SALEM CO 2.2 3.7 4.3 5.0 2.60

NJ ZONE 5 1.6 2.6 3.1 3.6
MIDDLESEX CO 1.6 2.6 3.1 3.6 2.35
MONMOUTH CO 1.7 2.9 3.4 3.9 2.60
SOMERSET CO 1.7 2.9 3.4 3.9 2.60

NJ ZONE 6 2.6 4.4 5.2 5.9

NJ ZONE 7 2.6 4.4 5.2 5.9

NJ ZONE 15 1.3 2.1 2.6 3.1
BERGEN CO 1.3 2.1 2.6 3.1 1.85
ESSEX CO 1.3 2.1 2.6 3.1 1.85
HUDSON CO 1.3 2.1 2.6 3.1 1.85
UNION CO 1.3 2.1 2.6 3.1 1.85

END MARFC

NNNN

***** From NWS_Phila(COMPAQ) [SID = 6009], Received ... Dec 29 09:49:44 1989

ZCZC PHLRR6PHL
TTAA00 KPHL 291446

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE PHILADELPHIA PA
RAINFALL/RIVER REPORTS
9:46 AM EST FRIDAY DEC 29 1989
TEMP SNOW
STATION FS PRECIP STAGE MAX MIN CUR NEW TOTAL W/E

PASSAIC RIVER BASIN

RAMAPO RIVER
STERLING FOREST NY 0.00 0.00
SUFFERN NY E4 0.00 1.68 31 12 24 0.0 2
MAHWAH GOES 8 2.63
POMPTON LAKES 11.7 M

WANAQUE RIVER
WANAQUE NJ 5 0.00 1.31

PEQUANNOCK RIVER
CHARLOTTEBURG NJ 0.00
MACOPIN DAM NJ 15 13.60

POMPTON RIVER
POMPTON PLAINS NJ 16 7.87

ROCKAWAY AND WHIPPANY RIVERS
GREEN POND BROOK E3 1.48
BOONTON NJ (OBS) 5 0.00 2.18 32 10 20 2
BOONTON NJ (ABOVE) 5 2.23
BOONTON NJ (BELOW) 5 0.00
WHIPPANY RIVER 2.03

PASSAIC RIVER
MILLINGTON E8 4.40
CHATHAM NJ 6 3.34
PINE BROOK E19 11.40
TWO BRIDGES E9 3.32
LITTLE FALLS NJ 7 0.00 0.99
NEWARK AP NJ 0.00
GREAT FALLS DAM E10 5.37

SADDLE RIVER
RIDGEWOOD E6 1.42
HO-HO-KUS 3 1.37
LODI NJ 5 1.92

RARITAN RIVER BASIN

SOUTH BRANCH RARITAN
CLINTON 2N NJ F/P 0.00
HIGH BRIDGE NJ 6.66
STANTON NJ 8 3.21
READINGTON NJ 0.00 1.67

NORTH BRANCH RARITAN
FAR HILLS NJ 2.11
FAR HILLS NJ 0.00
RARITAN NJ 10 3.10

RARITAN (MAIN STEM)
RARITAN-PETERS BROOK 0.00 2.11
SOMERVILLE NJ 0.40
MANVILLE NJ 12 M

BOUND BROOK NJ 26 0.00 16.89
WATCHUNG NJ 0.00 0.24
PLAINFIELD NJ F/P 0.00
SEELEY'S MILLS NJ 0.00 1.20
NEW BRUNSWICK NJ 0.00 34 17 20 T

MILLSTONE RIVER
BELLE MEADE/PIKE 0.00 2.98
BELLE MEADE/ROYCE 0.00 1.78
BLACKWELLS MILLS NJ9 1.86

OTHER STATIONS
SPRINGFIELD NJ 6 1.21
ATSION NJ 0.00 1
ESTELL MANOR NJ 0.00 33 11 14 2
BRANT BEACH NJ 0.00 32 18 21
FOLSOM NJ 0.00 3.74
WINDSOR NJ 0.00
EASTERN LEBANON S.F. 0.00
NORMA NJ 4 2.74
NNNN

Hope this contributes to the answer for you.

73, Jim Dockery, WB2HBZ
ARRL Section Emergency Coordinator
Northern New Jersey Section

5076. Re: Mac vs IBM (and now "vs Amiga")

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-31 16:20:47 UTC
From: louie@sayshell.umd.edu
Message-ID: <1989Dec31.162047.3632@haven.umd.edu>
Source record: 14500

For the stout of heart: If you are interested in testing a port of the NOS code for the amiga, a version can be obtained via anonymous FTP from TRANTOR.UMD.EDU in /pub/amiganos.zoo. Source code is included. It is assumed that you know how the NOS version of Phil's TCP/IP differs from the previous NET package, or that you can read the source code to figure out how to use it.

If you find any bugs, I'd expect that you'd provide fixes and not just bug reports. This is most definately not a "finished" port of the code, just a snapshot of some work in progress. It is only available via anonymous FTP, and it is too large to mail, so please don't ask. If you don't have access to the internet, please find someone that can grab it for you. I really don't have to time to respond to individual requests for the code.

To compile this code (an executable is also provided), you'll need Lattice C, version 5.02 or later and a hard disk. The sources and object code are too large to build on a floppy. If you make modifications to this code, please clearly indicate that you have in the source code as well as the banner that is displayed when the program starts. I've been blamed for the misfeatures of hacks to my code before (an earlier port of the NET code to the Amiga), and I'd rather not be in that position again.

This is a version the corresponds to NOS version 890830 or so. I'm working on porting a later version once it settles down somewhat. Thanks again to Phil Karn, KA9Q for making this code available source form so that as many people as possible can benifit from it.

louie
WA3YMH

5077. Re: Capacitance Meter Stuff (Long)

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-31 17:06:44 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <10262.259E58BE@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 14501

> From: henry@utzoo.uucp (Henry Spencer)
>
> In article <1077@swbatl.UUCP> adams@swbatl.UUCP (4237)
> writes:
> >Seems that with a 555, some judicious values of f and careful choice of
> >value and range of C that an inductance meter is almost trivial if one
> >can reasonably accurately measure C.
>
> Also of relevance: with a 555 and some resistors,

As I recall, one of the very first issues of '73 Magazine', lo these many moons ago, had an article on a simple capacitance meter. I forget the details.

73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

5078. Re: Packet radio BBS protection

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-31 17:06:55 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <10263.259E58C0@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 14502

> From: ken@hertz.njit.edu (ken ng cccc)
>
> In article <1682@cstowe.csoft.co.nz> len@cstowe.UUCP
> (Len) writes:
> :I think every Ham is the U.S should send two to three
> minutes of 'noise',
> :just to piss off the N.S.A trying to decode these
> 'transmitions'. :-)

What a charming way to win friends and influence people in high places...

73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

5079. W1AW- Computer-generated QR

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-31 17:07:03 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <10264.259E58C2@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 14503

> From: David_Waters.M1@smtp.ESL.COM (David Waters)
>
> W1AW: Computer-generated QRM ?
> tad@beaver.cs.washington.edu (Tad Cook) writes:
>
> > The problem with W1AW coming on and asking if the frequency is in
> > use . . . they do this simultaneously on EIGHT BANDS . . . since before I
> >
> was born. It would be a lot nicer for them to ask
> first, but I am not >sure how
> practical it is.
> (edited by me for bandwidth sake)

I think the FCC is willing to give W1AW slack here because of their unquestioned value as a medium for distributing bulletins, announcements of special FCC orders regarding ongoing emergencies, etc. Since it is well known that W1AW has been using pretty much the same frequencies for decades, one might ask if some people are 'volunteering' to be QRM'ed.

73 de Jim Grubs, W8GRT

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org

5080. Re: Packet compression, what issue?

Newsgroup: rec.ham-radio
Date: 1989-12-31 17:07:21 UTC
From: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <10265.259E58C4@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 14504

> From: karn@ka9q.bellcore.com (Phil Karn)

> The fundamental problem, IMHO, is that the FCC simply
> doesn't have the
> foggiest appreciation of the fact that amateur packet
> radio is much more
> than a hi-tech form of RTTY. (This also seems true of
> the average ham, BTW.)
[...]
>
> The FCC's sad ignorance of what amateur digital
> communications is all about
[...]
> I have repeatedly tried to pursue these fundamental
> ambiguities both through
> my membership on the ARRL Digital Committee (chaired
> by Paul Rinaldo) and
> through participation in an ad-hoc committee chaired

Well, I guess it's UseNet Ad Hoc Committee time again, a la the no-code proposal. Volunteers, take one step forward.

And while we're at it, let's clear up that ITA #5 business and a bunch of other stuff.

--
Uucp: ...{gatech,ames,rutgers}!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!234!1!Jim.Grubs
Internet: Jim.Grubs@f1.n234.z1.fidonet.org